

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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MAINE



Farm Labor Report

1956

236316

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION • AUGUSTA, MAINE

MISC

SECTION I

35,000 Maine School Youths Earned Over \$1,900,000 in Seasonal Agricultural Employment



“A FEW OF MAINE’S BEST ASSETS”

**They Learn the Relative Values of Work, Money, Working With
Others, Productive Time and the Out-of-Doors**

**2,500,000,000 Acres — One for Each Person — Cul-
tivated by Farmers of the World.**

**462,000,000 Acres — Three for Each Person — Cul-
tivated by Farmers of the U. S.**

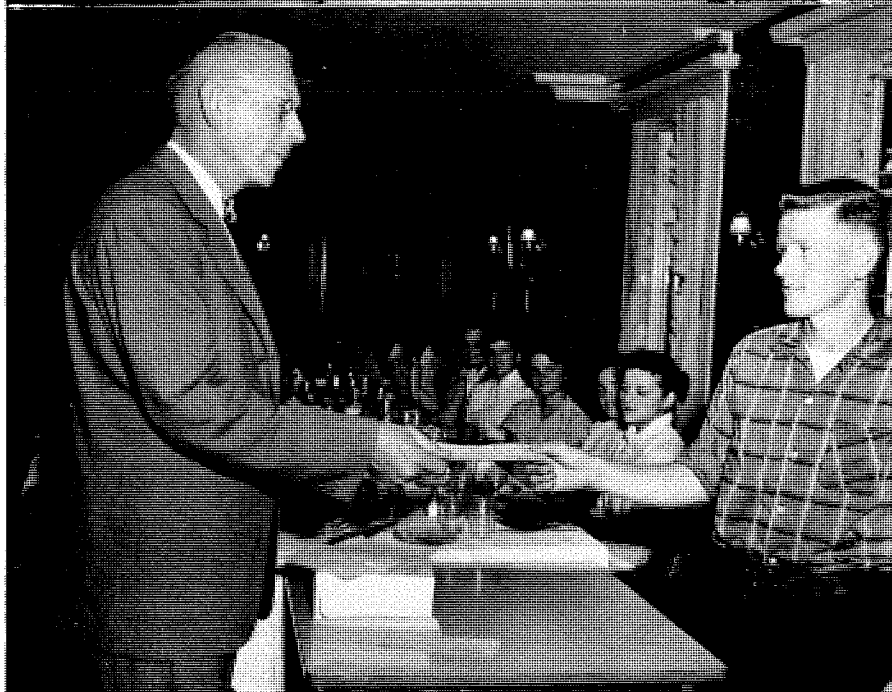
BANQUET OF CHAMPIONS

August 28. Harriet Beecher Stowe House, Brunswick, Maine



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Annual Maine Cannery Association Banquet and Awards for
State Bean Picking Champions. First Three Girls and First
Three Boys Receive Top Awards.

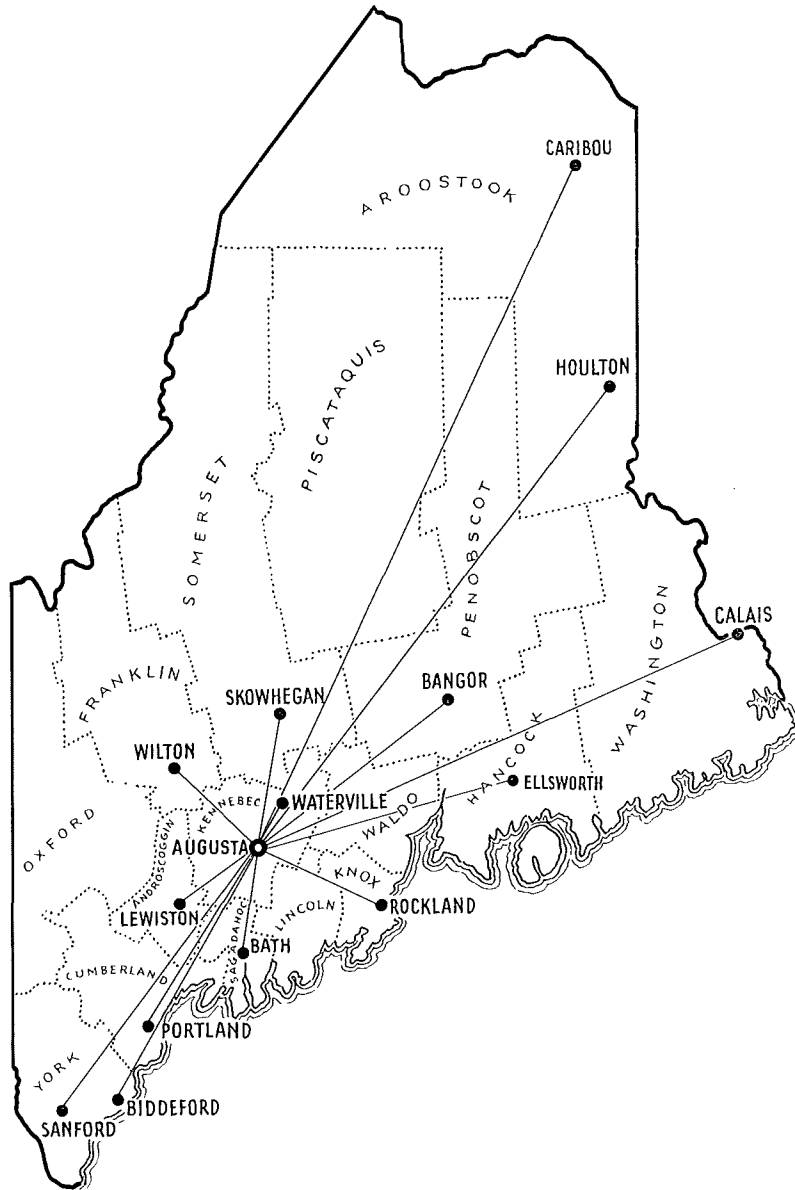


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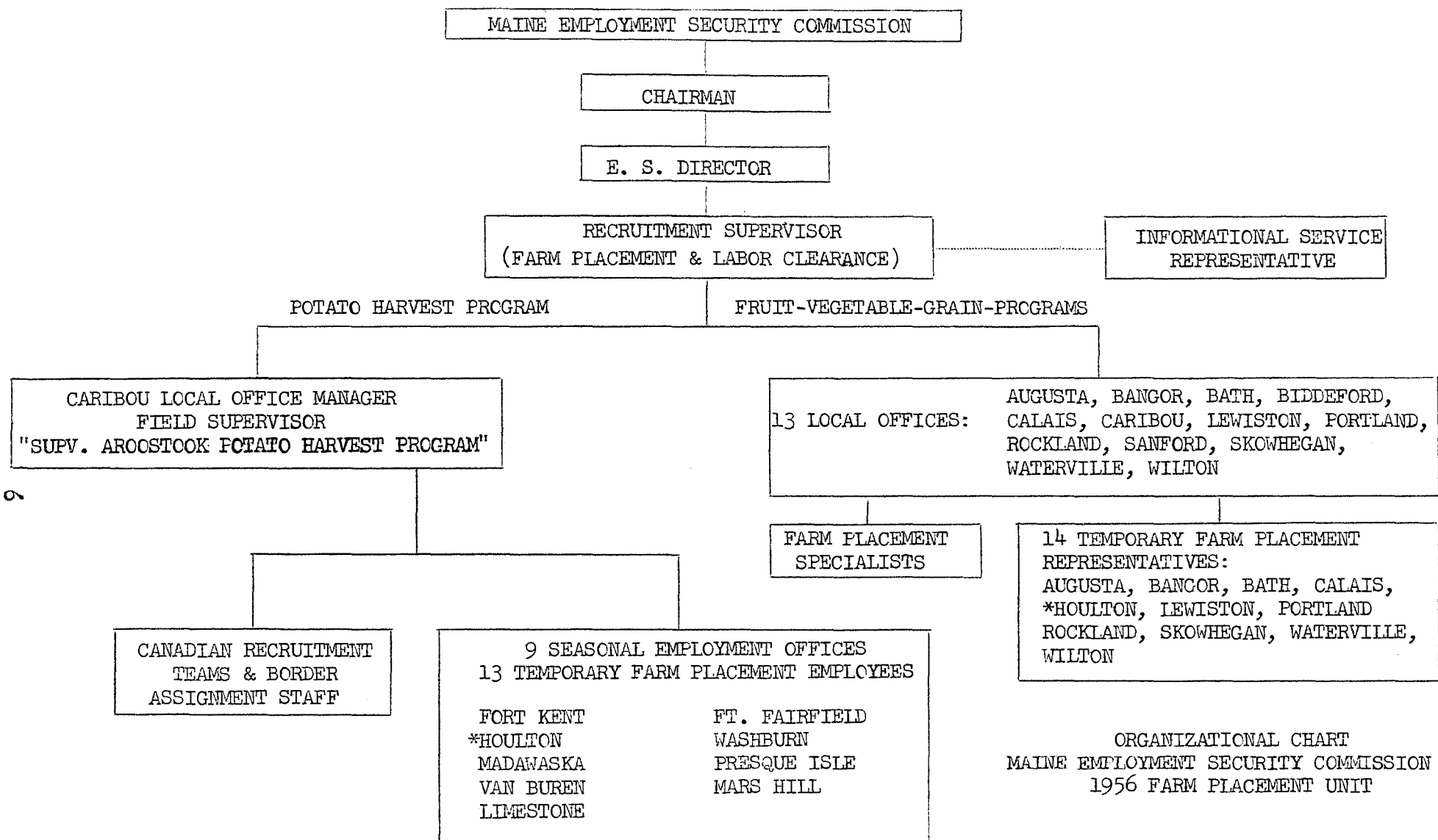
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* Temporary L. O. each year during harvest periods, July - October

FOREWORD

This report is the 1956 summary of the Maine Employment Security Commission's Agricultural Labor Recruitment and Placement Activities for farm and seasonal food processing.

The report points out the extremely high reliance placed on school youth to care for growing crops and to harvest those crops as they mature. Adult agricultural labor shortages are increasing from year to year as job opportunities with attractive wages increase in the industrial, construction, commercial and defense fields. With increased farm production and fewer available adult agricultural workers, the efforts and services of our youth make the difference between success or failure in harvesting many of our berry, fruit and vegetable crops.

Recruiting, supervising and directing an adequate seasonal harvesting and processing labor force requires close cooperation between many individuals, organizations and community groups. This is especially true since the harvest labor demand peak coincides with the greatest processing labor need at a time when outdoor construction and summer resort services are in full operation.

The Commission takes this opportunity to express their sincere appreciation for the cooperative efforts of all those who helped to make the 1956 Farm Labor Program a success. The list is long and impressive but specific reference should be made to our school teachers, the Maine Cannery Association, the Aroostook Farm Labor Association, Grower Organizations, the Maine press, radio and television stations, town officials and community organizations, Immigration and Naturalization Service and its border stations personnel, the Canadian Department of Labor, the National Employment Service of Canada and . . . our thousands of boys and girls who did the work through the organization and supervision of Maine Employment Security Commission employees.

MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

L. C. Fortier, Chairman

Joseph E. A. Cote, Commissioner

James J. George, Sr., Commissioner

Section I

Introduction to the Ninth Year of our Farm Labor Program

A small percentage of the figures entered on a few of the tables to illustrate the text are close estimates. The figures do not represent all the activity in the State. The primary purpose of the report is to represent those activities which are a part of the responsibilities of the Maine Employment Security Commission.

Figures, however, do not tell the story behind the story. The multiplicity of problems specific to each crop, each crew and each area will not be found in any manual of operations. Basic fundamentals are outlined, but the experiences and knowledge gained by supervisors and operators in the field are the factors which carry so much weight when one attempts to measure the efficiency of supervisory and operating personnel assigned to the various segments of the Farm Program operated by the Maine Employment Security Commission. Many types of services are required which are not measurable and cannot be documented as resulting in placements. Placements do occur indirectly but it is impossible to record them on the credit side of the ledger.

Each season presents different problems. This year was no exception. A very late season, a cold and rainy spring and crops in need of harvesting after the schools opened were some of the problems causing the necessity to replan activities as the season progressed.

Whether weather more or less in 1956!

Generally speaking, the worst in 25 years - or "crop competition."
January: 8 days of 4 inches of rain - sun shone for first time in 10 days on January 18 - grass fires. February: plenty of snow. March: 46 m.p.h. Northeaster with 19 inches of snow - March snowfall almost 7 feet - 36 inch cover of snow - mercury hung around zero - 18 inch snow cover at Easter, and cold. April: - baseball game - sun - 30 miles away, wind and snow battering. River navigable 4 weeks late - snowstorm on the 22nd. May: cold wave and frost. June: Mercury 94 - hotter than Arizona desert - record cold wave of 45°. July: month of dry weather ending with 1" of rain in three hours. August: breather. September: violent wind storm, damaging frost. October: First snow, record cold, record heat. November: record cold - snow. December: More of the same. Christmas day a bewildered and half frozen robin found haven in a parakeet's cage. The month ended with 20° below zero weather and 40 mile winds piling up the snow.

In 1956 we experienced Maine's worst weather, not its best. However, some benefit in special ways, and perhaps all benefit by developing an appreciation of good weather and personal fortitude.

AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS
(January - December, 1956)

<u>Local Office</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Augusta	1,110	0	0	0	0	1	0	72	1,004	29	3	1	0
Bangor	7,525	1	0	3	2	8	4	28	4,035	3,425	18	1	0
Bath	2,352	1	0	0	2	0	0	121	2,181	0	28	19	0
Biddeford	1,427	0	0	0	0	2	2	736	685	1	0	0	1
Calais	1,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,649	111	0	0	0
Caribou	7,127	0	0	0	2	1	0	11	4,730	1,462	921	0	0
Lewiston	2,897	1	6	2	2	4	1	6	2,262	566	38	6	3
Portland	9,419	6	3	4	109	306	858	3,556	2,913	412	977	275	0
Rockland	5,759	0	0	0	12	6	139	832	4,081	689	0	0	0
Sanford	252	0	0	0	1	2	4	34	56	82	64	9	0
Skowhegan	2,147	1	1	1	2	0	0	20	1,332	747	39	2	2
Waterville	2,504	1	7	1	14	3	1	13	2,460	1	1	1	1
Wilton	662	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	636	0	23	0	0
TOTAL	44,941	11	18	12	146	333	1,010	5,429	28,024	7,525	2,112	314	7

Note: Six thousand ninety Canadians imported for Aroostook County Potato Harvest are not recorded as placements. The major part of temporary offices activity for Potato Harvest not recorded as placement activity.

The very late season was disastrous for farm placements. We lost 10,738 placements in June, July, and August as compared to 1955; but gained 5,929 back in September and October as another result of the late season; a net loss of 4,809.

S-w-e-e-t Strawberry Season

655 farms
422 acres
722,000 qts.
1,700 qts.
Avg. per acre



June 29
to
August 6

1,075 youth on day-hauls
7,311 man-days
\$14,853 earned

Peak-day travel 350 miles
31 crews
4,032 placements
47 pick-up points
733 — numbers hauled sum peak-days

STRAWBERRIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Over 600 farms have strawberry acreage but it is small, about 400 acres. Over 700,000 quarts are picked, average 1700 quarts per acre, with a value of about \$340,000.

A normal harvest period is the month of July. In the Calais area the majority of pickers are experienced women and teen-age girls.

Crop production was not affected in Washington County by the late and slow growing season. Irrigation was used in many fields as it is almost a requirement to insure the necessary water for good growth.

The crop was retarded two to three weeks in the Portland area. The season in this area was exceptional and unusual. The harvest period ran throughout the month of July and was the longest harvest period in Portland records. The yield was not exceptionally heavy but it was of exceptionally good quality.

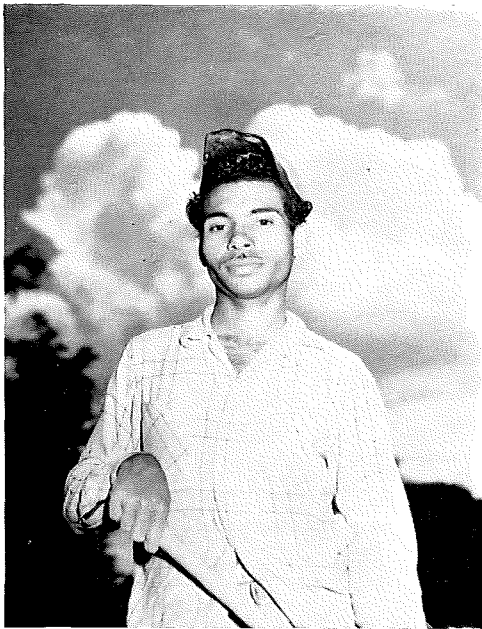
Prolonged rains early in July ruined 10% of the crop in one area where a few weeks prior growers had to irrigate to save the berries from drought.

In some areas many growers lost 5% or more of their crop due to the strawberry weevil.

Only domestic labor was used and no shortages or surpluses were reported. In the 1957 season it is expected to be about the same as in 1956, except for the weather, we hope.

On March 26, the Portland local office staff assigned to the farm program met at the County Extension Association Office in Portland with the Small Fruit Grower's Association. A discussion and resume of the youth labor situation for the strawberry harvest in the Portland area was the major interest accounting for this meeting.

Market Gardens -- Mixed Vegetables



The First Off-Shore Puerto Rican
Placed by Maine Employment
Security Commission



JUNE 21

THE AGENCIES FIRST PUERTO RICAN CREW ARRIVES AT
BANGOR FOR EAST DOVER GROWER

MARKET GARDENS

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Most of the local office activity is concentrated in the Bangor and Portland areas.

The Bangor area brought in a crew of off-shore Puerto Ricans. The market garden labor problems were greater this year due to increased general employment opportunities in the area where the larger growers operated. The Puerto Rican crew proved to be good workers. Puerto Ricans will be used again next season, providing they are available.

A cold, wet spring delayed planting about three weeks. This delay resulted in a loss of early season placements. It was late in June before the peak demand was reached.

Several growers in the Portland area use Puerto Ricans. As of this date, these growers have secured Puerto Rican Market Garden workers through their own efforts.

Market garden major crops are lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, squash and celery.

No shortages other than that noted for the Bangor area.

The Portland local office staff assigned to the farm program met with the Cumberland County Vegetable Grower's Association on April 10 at Scarborough. The Agency Farm Placement Representative spoke on the advantages of youth labor in the care and harvest of small vegetables. This was followed by a discussion of labor needs, working conditions and expected acreage to be harvested.

A meeting was held on March 2 in Biddeford with cucumber growers, a canner representative, local office staff and the Recruitment Supervisor with regard to proposed increased cucumber acreage, the use of off-shore workers and the required provisions for housing.

A similar meeting was repeated in Sanford on March 21. The end results were no action on proposed increased acreages. Such factors as a decision to put in the acreage, canner's price to growers, housing projects and the requirements for utilization of Puerto Rican workers were factors about which the canner and growers could not reach a decision. Increased acreage is still possible providing the canner and growers make the decision to go ahead.

The 1957 season is expected to be the same as experienced in 1956 except for the weather, which nobody can predict accurately except for a few days in advance, if that.



APRIL 17 — NOVEMBER 11

548 Day-Haul Youth

6,279 Man-Days

\$13,514 Earned

Peak-Day Travel 32 Miles

18 Crews

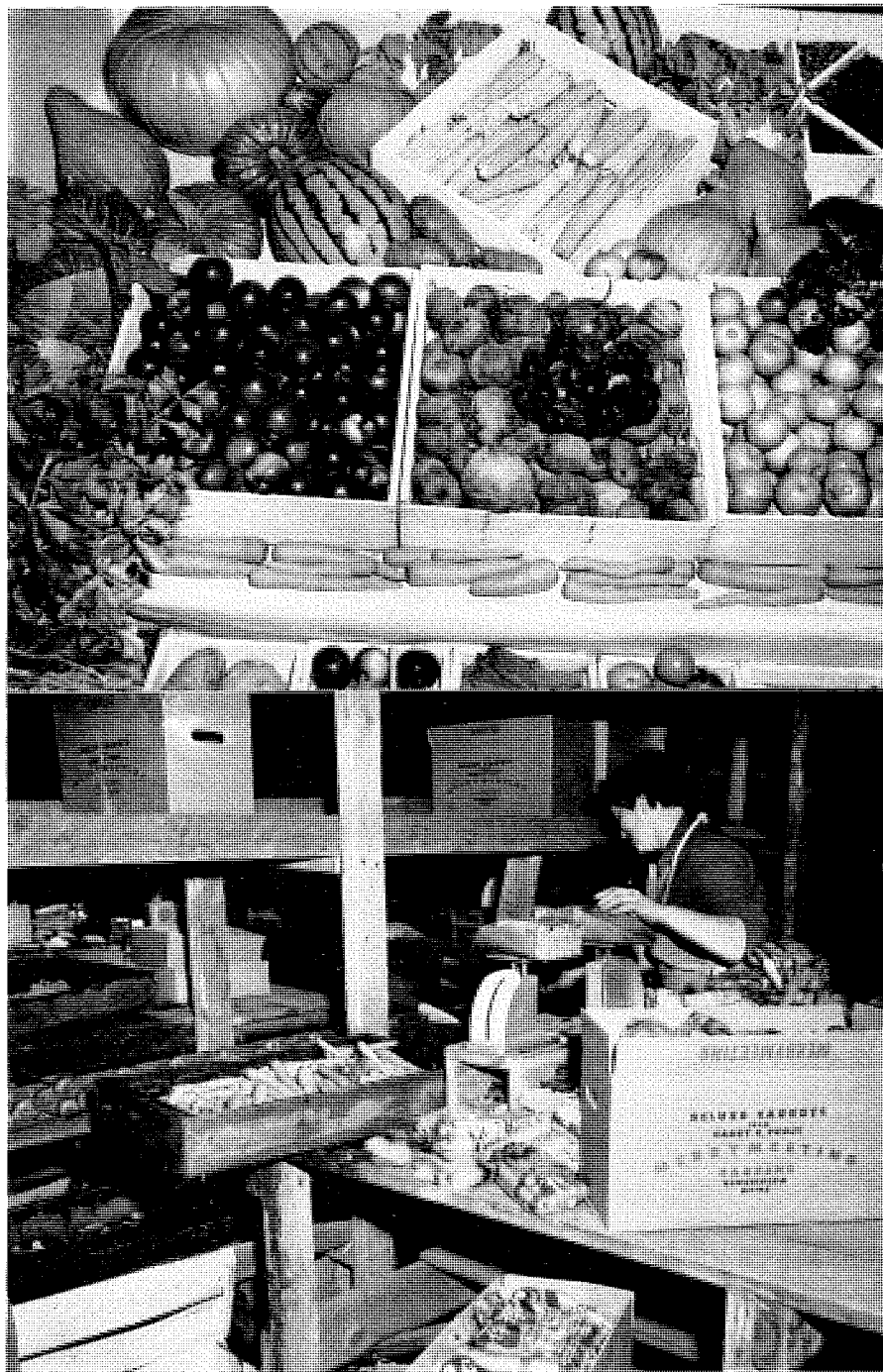
3,925 Placements

15 Pick-Up Points

185 Numbers Hauled Sum Peak-Day

BANGOR SURVEYED NEED OF PUERTO RICANS SUPPORTED
BY ES-229 REPORT AND A WAGE SURVEY

Vegetable Crops are In



CARROTS ready for the Market — A “Sight for Sore Eyes” — Vegetable Crop value \$2,600,000

LETTUCE — 900 Acres — Avg. 200 Crates per Acre — 180,000 Crates — \$702,000 Value

SNAP BEANS
JULY 3 TO SEPTEMBER 8



EARLY RISERS FOR TRIP TO BEAN FIELDS
2,329 MILES PEAK-DAY TRAVEL

SNAP BEANS

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The crop was very late because of a cold, wet planting season. However, the crop was generally of excellent quality and good quantity. A prolonged dry spell the latter part of July and in August in some areas slowed down the rate of growth and caused beans to be short and of light weight. An ideal twenty days for harvesting prevailed in many bean areas. In some areas the crop was so late that school youth normally available had returned to school and it was necessary to recruit older blueberry rakers after their season had closed. Some areas did not start picking until August 6, 15 or 25. Many local office areas had increased acreages. There was a considerable movement of bean acreages to new locations. There is a tendency toward a decrease in the number of units and an increase in the area of the planting. This tendency is advantageous to more efficient production and scheduling for bean picking crews. Generally, the crew make-up is getting younger and the drop-outs are increasing. This may be accounted for by low earnings in a period of high employment and high wages. Youth with spending money in their pockets are less inclined to work and more inclined to play. In any case, recruitment and crew replacements are more difficult to accomplish each year.

Mechanical pickers are in the experimental stage and are used in a few areas. They reduced the need for pickers to some extent. Hand pickers were used as long as beans could be picked at a high quality yield. The machine was used to clean the fields which were in danger of passing peak production and as a last pick of the field.

A surplus of bean pickers was available in each area of the State, waiting for the late crop to mature. This surplus was not available for other crops or areas, and when the beans were ready for picking, the demand exceeded the supply as most fields were ready for picking at the same time. This concentration of demand hindered our usual plan for shifting crews from field to field to meet different maturing dates. This situation also cost us many placements.

In some areas full use of crews was not possible because the harvesting dates were so irregular and bean maturity was not reached until after school opened. Some areas had below normal bean quality and quantity. Because of inclement weather in some areas, the normal crop was reduced by fifty percent. Variable conditions existed throughout the State areas and crop quality and quantity likewise varied and affected picking accordingly.

It is apparent at this time that the two cents a pound for bean pickers will continue next season. In view of rising costs, rising prices, rising wages and generally a rising economy with intense competition, it is held that one of the best ways for our bean pickers to earn more money is to work harder in good fields with high production, such as five-tons

SNAP BEANS

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

-2-

per acre fields. The problem here is the providing of such high production fields for our crews by the bean growers. Of course, the grower cannot provide the ideal weather, but if everything else is done, we can all hope, and try again.

Canadian youth saved the bean crop in some areas. The Bangor, Calais and Caribou offices imported youth on a day-haul basis from Canterbury, Debec and St. Stephens areas of New Brunswick, Canada.

Local office cooperating combinations are following a pattern as follows: Augusta for Lewiston, Waterville, Skowhegan and Bath; Bangor, Calais and Caribou group cooperation; Biddeford for Portland; Bangor, Rockland, Augusta and Bath group cooperation; Lewiston for Portland; Lewiston and Bath group cooperation.

The Bath local office staff assigned to the farm program attended a meeting with growers, crew supervisor, bus drivers and a canning company representative to review operations and establish plans for the new season.

In Mattawamkeag, the Managers of Bangor, Calais and Caribou local offices met with representatives of two canning companies to make plans for recruitment to harvest the bean crop in the tri-county areas.

The Calais local office held a preseason meeting of crew supervisors to review operations and establish plans for the new season.

Other local offices held staff meetings to organize their plan of action for the new season. These were followed by contacts with canners and growers in order to establish recruitment requirements and to arrange crew schedules.

The use of special preference cards for those who picked over 125 pounds in one day helped immensely in both the recruitment of the pickers and the harvesting of the beans. These cards permit the holder to choose his field for the next day's pick.

THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS WERE ADOPTED
BY THE MAINE CANNERS' ASSOCIATION AT THE SUMMER
MEETING, JUNE 15, 1954.

"7-PLANK PROGRAM"

1. Bus drivers should be instructed to drive carefully at all times; should proceed directly to the bean-picking fields and return at the end of the day without stopping en route at candy stores, soda fountains fair-grounds, etc. In other words, the function of a bus driver is to transport the children safely to and from the bean fields, etc. He should not, either because he himself would like to or because of pressure from the children, stop at places where the children can spend part or all of their day's earnings and eat candy, drink pop, etc., which perhaps their parents would not allow.
2. Someone should be responsible for checking the names and number of children that boarded the bus each morning and someone should be sure that all of these children are brought back from the bean fields at the end of the day's work. No child should be left behind and if they have wandered away from the field, some adult should remain at the field until the child is located. Whenever possible, parents should be advised where their children are going to be that day.
3. In the event of trouble with children or if any of them get "lost" the parents should be notified immediately the situation is known.
4. Each child should present written permission from his parents before being allowed on a bus.
5. There should be inspection of bus drivers, supervisors and field conditions to be assured compliance with the Canners' Program and all reasonable handling of the children is being observed. Any failures to comply should be reported to responsible parties immediately and if the situation is not corrected the operation should be considered substandard and the parties involved be denied further participation in the program until the situation is satisfactory.
6. Responsible parties (both cannery and growers) should carry adequate insurance to protect the interests of supervisors and children. This insurance should cover accidents and sickness resulting from their work.
7. It is felt that there should be more responsible supervisors of the children and that all adults handling the children should be clearly instructed as to their responsibilities and be conversant with the present "10-Plank Program" and with these additional recommendations.

The above recommendations have the endorsement of the MAINE CANNERS' ASSOCIATION, MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS WERE ADOPTED
BY THE MAINE CANNERS' ASSOCIATION AT THE ANNUAL
MEETING, DECEMBER 2, 1952.

"10-PLANK PROGRAM"

1. Fields should be well cultivated and free from weeds and grass. Reasonable length of rows should be established. If the field is large, it is best to plot in working areas.
2. All areas around the field which are infested with poison ivy should be marked or the plants destroyed.
3. Good working conditions, and sanitary facilities, should be maintained. Where both boys and girls are employed, separate toilets should be provided.
4. An equal share of good picking opportunities should prevail.
5. Cool sanitary drinking water with paper cups or other equipment that will insure against all workers using the same cups or dippers should be provided.
6. Enough tools or equipment necessary to do the job should be available. The containers should be of reasonable size and weight.
7. Transportation of large crews should be by bus. Small crews can be transported by passenger cars. Trucks should not be used, except in emergencies and when it becomes necessary to use this type of conveyance it should be equipped with sideboards and tailgate, and a supervisor or responsible adult should ride in back with the workers.
8. First-aid equipment for cuts, fainting, heat exhaustion or emergencies should be available.
9. A limit of six hours per day for field employment of grade-school age children and rest periods are recommended. During these periods, as well as the lunch hour, workers should be under supervision.
10. Workers employed in the snap-bean harvest should be paid on the basis of the pound instead of the container. This method has been found to be the fairest to both the employer and the worker. Workers should be paid at the end of each day, thus avoiding errors, the making of weekly pay rolls and the possibility that some workers cannot be located at the time of payment.

The above recommendations have the endorsement of the MAINE CANNERS' ASSOCIATION, MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.



Rate:
TWO
CENTS
A
POUND



THE
PICKING
DAY
IS
DONE

BANGOR, CALAIS AND CARIBOU SURVEYED NEED FOR CANADIAN
YOUTH PICKERS SUPPORTED BY ES-229 REPORT
AND A WAGE SURVEY

DAY-HAULS
HAND PICKED
6,000,000
pounds



JULY 3 — SEPTEMBER 8

9,965 Day-Haul Youth

69,224 Man-Days

\$119,618 Earned

177 Crews

31,588 Placements

283 Pick-Up Points

5,549 Numbers Hauled on Sum' Peak-Days

2,100 ACRES — 2.4 TONS AVERAGE PER ACRE — 4,800 TONS —
9,600,000 LBS. — \$450,000 VALUE

WEIGHING THE PICK OF CHAMPIONS



BOWDOINHAM, AUGUST 28

STATE CHAMPS CHECK THE WEIGHTS

MAINE BLUEBERRIES HAVE A TASTE ALL THEIR OWN

AUGUST 3 — SEPTEMBER 14



THE YOUTH LEARN FROM THE EXPERIENCED

895 Miles Peak-Day Travel

50 Crews

825 Day-Haul Youth

11,225 Man-Days

\$68,200 Earned

15,000,000 LBS. IS A GOOD YEAR.

MAINE — THE GREATEST BLUEBERRY STATE IN THE U. S.

3,238 Placements

125 Pick-Up Points

1,851 Numbers Hauled Sum Peak-Days



II EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Washington County is the big blueberry area. However, there are smaller areas scattered throughout central and southwestern Maine, and many of them are high quality heavy producing acreages. Irrigation and bees for pollination are used extensively on these prize fields.

About 1100 rakers were used in Washington County. Most of the labor is local, the crews consisting of 80% adults and 20% youth. The crop was about 60% of normal and no labor shortages existed. The local labor supply was supplemented by 150 Nova Scotia Indians.

About 800 adult workers were used in the nine Washington County processing plants this year.

The season was late, a cold spring and fewer bees for pollination had its affect on the crop. In central Maine, crews were 40% adult and 60% high school age youth.

Normally, the blueberry season overlaps the snap bean season thus making the demands for rakers and pickers doubly hard to fill.

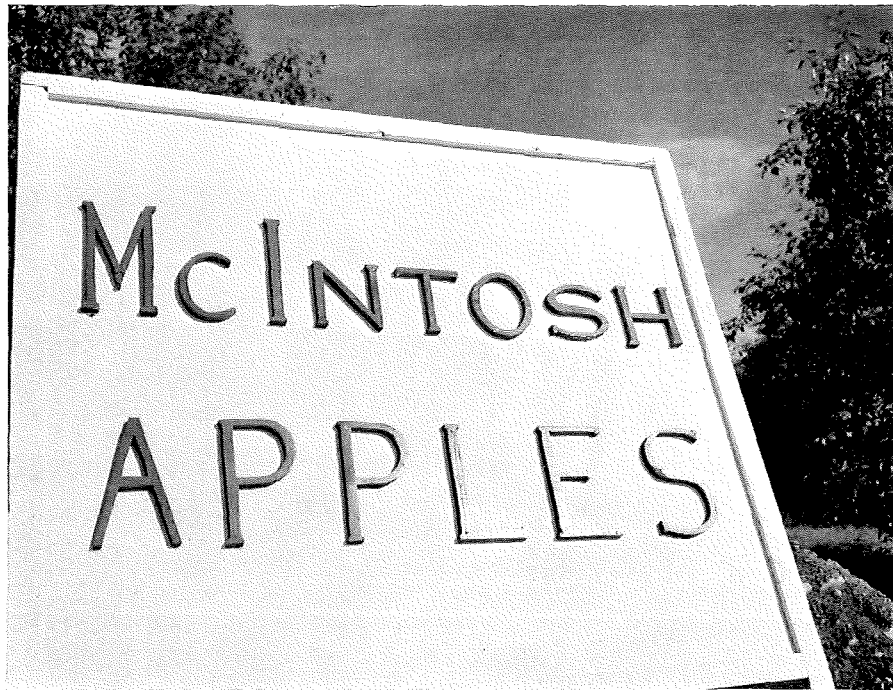


11,500,000
quarts
\$2,000,000
value



433 quarts
per acre
average
26,000 acres
1,440 farms

Knox, Waldo, Hancock and Lincoln Counties are also top blueberry producing counties and there are other fine acreages in central and southwestern Maine.



385,000 trees

1,440,000 bushels

\$3,000,000 value

Sanford surveyed need for Canadian apple pickers, supported by ES-229 and a wage survey.

A cold spring set the pace of the 1956 apple crop at 65% of the bumper 1955 harvest. However, it was a good crop, in quantity and quality.

Some areas in the State had various types of setbacks not common to the State as a whole. A brief pollination period took its toll. A September 14 severe thunderstorm with gale winds and hail caused severe damage to Oxford County's apple crop and to other orchards throughout southwestern Maine areas.

However, recent harvests have not been affected by such disastrous conditions as the 1933-34 big freeze, the chills of the early thirties, the 1954 hurricanes or the 1956 spring frosts of other New England apple producing areas.



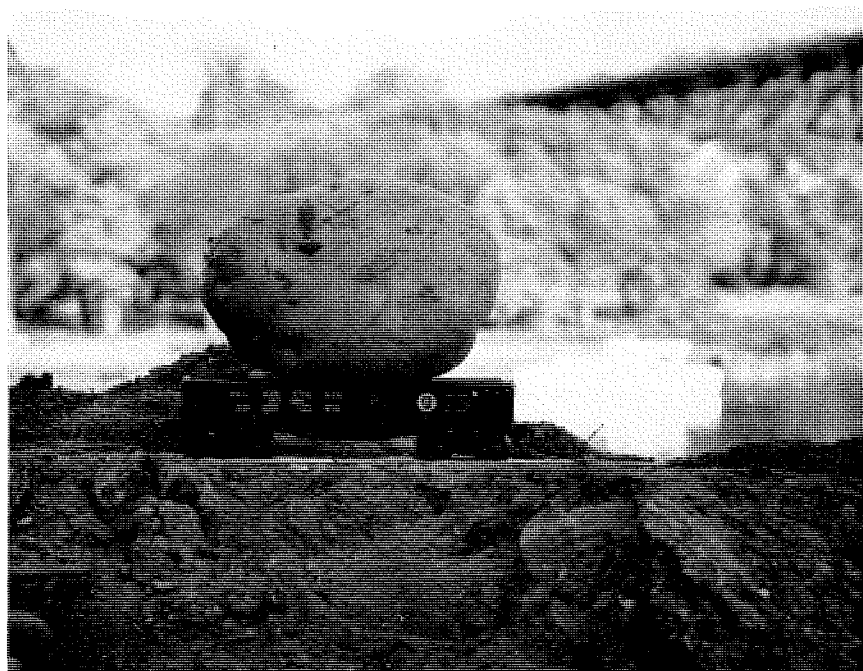
Primarily
adult
pickers

A severe shortage of experienced apple pickers prevailed. The Augusta area shortage was partially solved through the cooperative efforts of the Augusta local office of the Maine Employment Security Commission, the Veterans Facility at Togus and an orchardist with a shortage of pickers. Veterans considered rehabilitated and ready for work experience were utilized. The experiment was a most happy one for all concerned and led to additional similar work projects, all successful.

Meetings: Augusta — February 23. Problem of picker shortage and importation of Canadians or use of Puerto Ricans for Sanford, Lewiston and Augusta areas. Orchardists and representatives from the Maine Department of Agriculture.



September 10
to
October 15



October 10
Presque Isle
1" Snow

October 12
Damaging
Frost Hit
Bumper Crop
With 25%
of the Spuds
Still in the
Ground

BIG FROM ANY ANGLE

Caribou surveyed need for Canadian potato workers supported
by ES-229 and a wage survey.

POTATOES

A. Part I Summary

1. Planning

In mid April, Caribou local office Manager met with St. John Valley Farmers and representatives of the Aroostook Farm Labor Association regarding labor needs for planting and care of the 1956 crop in Aroostook County labor shortage areas. As a result, an importation of 300 was requested. On May 11 and the following week only 163 were imported. Recruitment was through the Edmundston, N. B. local office of Canadian National Employment Service. Due to a continued shortage, 100 Canadians were given extended employment from August 31 to October 31.

In early September, the Caribou and Bangor local office Managers met with potato growers in the Bangor area regarding a shortage of potato pickers, the need for importation, importation requirements and established procedures for importation. An importation need of 56 was established.

The labor supply in Aroostook County continues to be less each year. Resistance to stoop labor by local men who prefer equipment operating, barrel handling and potato storage work, leaves a good share of the hand picking to be done by children, youth, women, Indians and a few intrastate and interstate workers, but there are not enough of them.

One hundred forty thousand to one hundred fifty thousand acres of potatoes normally require about 38,000 workers for the harvest; 13,500 local adults, 16,500 youth, 6,000 Canadians, 1,500 Indians, 500 from other sources and areas.

Schools opened for two to three weeks before the harvest and then closed for three to four weeks in different sections of the county during the harvest. There are fewer intrastate and interstate workers each year.

More than 67,000,000 bushels were picked from 145,000 acres of potatoes in 1956 and the crop is estimated to sell for better than \$55,000,000.

The original estimate of 4,000 Canadians from Quebec Province and 2,000 from the Province of New Brunswick was considered later to be short of the number required to be imported. The total of 6,000 was finally raised to 7,000. The lateness of the request for permission to recruit an additional 1,000 probably was the biggest reason why a total of only 3,866 were recruited in Quebec Province instead of 4,700 and 2,224 from New Brunswick instead of 2,300. Six thousand and ninety were imported, 910 less than the final estimate of Canadians needed to insure getting the crop out of the ground before freeze-up. As sometimes happens, a damaging frost on September 12 hit the harvest with 25% of the bumper crop still in the ground.

POTATOES

A. Part I Summary (continued from page 30)

On September 21, 1,007 workers were processed and assigned to farmers and exceeded the record of 1955 when 863 were processed. The Port of Entry at Madawaska was able to clear the 1,007 workers plus eight Quebec workers for a total admittance of 1,015, the most workers ever cleared through one port in a single day. Such performance is deeply appreciated by both agencies involved and by the farmers receiving the workers.

On September 18 the Quebec crew established a new record. They recruited, processed, and assigned 733 workers, 22 more than the high of 1955 at Ste. Rose-du-Degele.

At the close of the harvest and the end of the importation period on October 31, there were 36 missing Canadian workers which is less than usual. These will be found and reported in due course.

(REFERENCE) PART III

1. SEASONAL FARM PLACEMENT OFFICES

<u>Town</u>	<u>Location of Office</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Fort Kent	Town Office, Main Street	8-27 to 10-20
Fort Fairfield	Main Street	8-27 to 10-25
Houlton	22 Bangor Street	7- 5 to 10-27
Limestone	Church Street	8-27 to 10-20
Madawaska	Frenchville Road	8-27 to 10-20
Mars Hill	Main Street	8-27 to 10-24
Presque Isle	20 Dyer Street	8-27 to 10-25
Van Buren	Station Street	8-27 to 10-20
Washburn	Town Office, Main Street	8-27 to 10-20

THE OLD



FEW TEAMS LEFT
TRACTOR DRAWN DIGGERS AND HAND PICKERS
STILL PREVALENT

AND THE NEW



THE COMBINE HARVESTER USE IS INCREASING

RAIN
OR
SHINE

COMBINE
POTATO
HARVESTER



RECRUITING AREAS OPERATED UNDER QUEBEC PROCEDURE 1956

Recruiting Center at
Ste. Rose-du-Degele,
Cross at Edmundston

MONDAY, SEPT. 17
Ste. Rose-du-Degele
St. Jean de la Lande
St. Benoit de Packington
Montmagny

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18
St. Honore
St. Emile d'Auclair
Lejeune
St. Juste du Lac
Squatteck
Montmagny

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19
Cabano
Notre-Dame du Lac
St. Eusebe
St. Louis du Ha-Ha
St. Elzear
Montmagny

Recruiting Center Estcourt
Cross at Edmundston

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20
Estcourt
Riviere Bleu
Sully

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21
Les Etroits
St. Athanase
St. Eleuthere
Montmagny area

Recruiting Center Riviere-du-Loup
Cross at Edmundston

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22
Parishes E. of Riviere-du-Loup
Cacouna, Isle-Verte, St. Arsene, St. Clement,
St. Cyprien, St. Epiphane, Ste. Francoise,
St. Hubert, St. Jean de Dieu, Also Rimouski
Area

MONDAY, SEPT. 24
Parishes West of Riviere-du-Loup
Kamouraska, Mont Carmel, N. Dame du
Portage, St. Phillippe, Ste. Helens, St. Pascal,
St. Pacome, Also Rimouski Area



About 20%
of this
Year's Total
Crop are
Russett
Burbanks
or
30,000 Acres



BUMPER CROP

About 12
Combines
1955

About 50
Combines
1956

1957: -|- ?

RECRUITMENT
AND
ASSIGNMENT
DATA
1956
CANADIAN
IMPORTATION



QUEBEC

NEW BRUNSWICK

Date	Place	Number	Place	Number
Sept. 17	*Ste. Rose-du-Degele	597	*Edmundston Recruited	645
Sept. 18	*Ste. Rose-du-Degele	733	*Edmundston Recruited	652
Sept. 19	*Ste. Rose-du-Degele	533	*Edmundston Recruited	338
Sept. 20	*Estcourt	473	**Edmundston Assigned	903
Sept. 21	*Estcourt	185	**Edmundston Assigned	1,007
Sept. 22	*Riviere du Loup	502	**Edmundston Assigned	215
Sept. 24	*Riviere du Loup	297	**Edmundston Assigned	87
Sept. 24	**Edmundston, N. B.	138	**Edmundston Assigned	12
Sept. 25	**Edmundston, N. B.	121	**Assigned from Edmundston	
Sept. 26	**Edmundston, N. B.	125	area	1,833
Sept. 27	**Edmundston, N. B.	82	**391 other office referrals	
Sept. 28	**Edmundston, N. B.	27	assigned on Sept. 21	
Sept. 29	**Edmundston, N. B.	25	Campbelleton Assigned	130
Oct. 2	**Edmundston, N. B.	16	Bathurst Assigned	28
Oct. 3	**Edmundston, N. B.	12	Newcastle Assigned	28
			Minto Assigned	45
			Frederickton Assigned	65
			Woodstock Assigned	95
*3,320 recruited, processed, and assigned "on the spot."			Total Assigned	2,224
**546 arriving Edmundston, referred, but unprocessed. Processed and assigned on date indicated.			*Estimated 500 recruited	
Quebec Total — 3,866			six other N. B. offices.	
			Estimated total recruitment	2,135

**67,000,000
BUSHELS
145,000 ACRES
\$55,000,000
CROP**



**MANY
CANADIANS
ARE FROM:**

**St. Rose
Estcourt
Montmagny
Riviere
du Loup**



**Levis, Rimouski, Matane, Causapscal New Richmond, Edmundston,
Campbelleton, Newcastle, Bathurst, Frederickton, Minto, Woodstock**

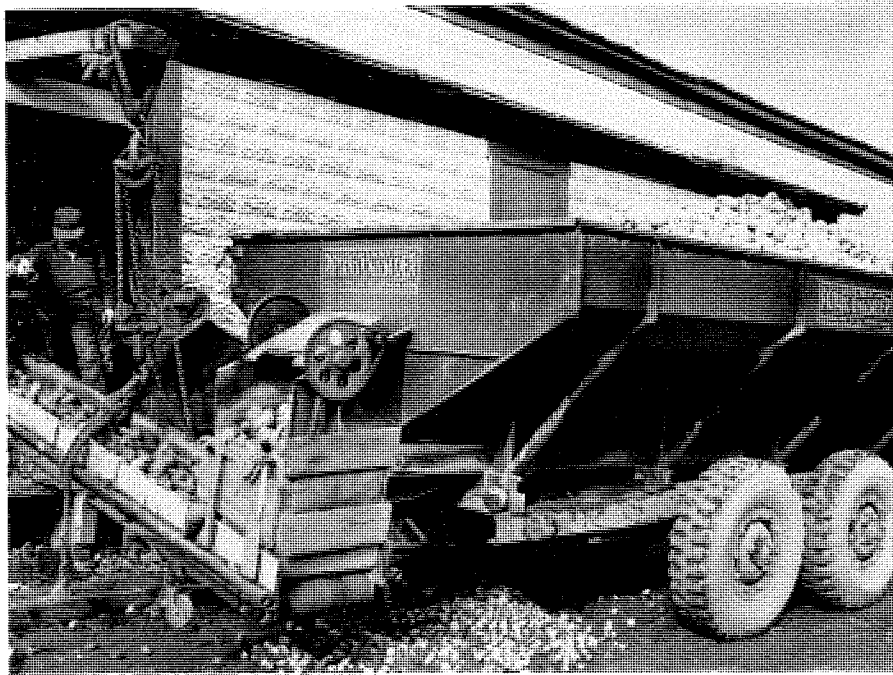
IN A LABOR
SHORTAGE
EVERY
LITTLE
BIT
HELPS



ACTUAL BORDER CROSSINGS BY PORTS — POTATO IMPORTATION

Date	Madawaska	Fort Kent	Jackman
Sept. 17	571		
Sept. 18	727		
Sept. 19	539		
Sept. 20	896	460	
Sept. 21	1,015	183	
Sept. 22	640	2	
Sept. 23	8		
Sept. 24	555	5	
Sept. 25	139		
Sept. 26	125		56
Sept. 27	84		
Sept. 28	30		
Sept. 29	21		
Oct. 2	22		
Oct. 3	6		
Oct. 4	2		
Oct. 5	4		
Totals	5,384	650	56

**COMBINE TRUCKS AUTOMATICALLY UNLOAD
AT POTATO HOUSE**



About 48,500 Carloads for Shipment

About 45,000 Carloads Shipped Last Year

16,500 Aroostook County Youth

300,000 Man-Days of Work

\$1,500,000 Earned

PERIOD OF HAUL — OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 13

1 Day-Haul Crew

75 Youth Hauled on Peak-Day

70 Miles Peak Day-Haul

1 Town

1 Pick-Up Point

502 Placements

DISPOSITION OF POTATO PICKERS' ORDERS
BY TEMPORARY OFFICE AREAS

DISPOSITION OF CANADIAN POTATO PICKERS
BY TEMPORARY OFFICE AREAS

<u>Offices</u>	<u>PRIORITY ORDERS</u>		<u>LATE ORDERS</u>		<u>Number of Canadian Harvest Workers Assigned by offices</u>
	<u>Orders</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Orders</u>	<u>Workers</u>	
Caribou	194	1,726	0	0	1,383
Fort Fairfield	117	1,602	3	16	1,156
Fort Kent	67	414	10	50	298
Houlton	55	240	10	49	144
Limestone	50	520	6	38	419
Madawaska	68	444	14	46	409
Mars Hill	42	496	12	64	367
Presque Isle	106	1,065	16	116	747
Van Buren	67	867	36	215	848
Washburn	69	560	2	15	319
TOTALS	835	7,934	109	609	6,090

Total priority and late orders: 944
Total priority and late workers: 8,543



ESTIMATED
BREAK-EVEN
PRICE IS
BETWEEN
\$2.00-\$2.50
A BARREL

750
BUSHELS
OR
285
BARRELS
TO A
CARLOAD



SHIPPING SEASON GENERALLY ENDS
IN EARLY MAY

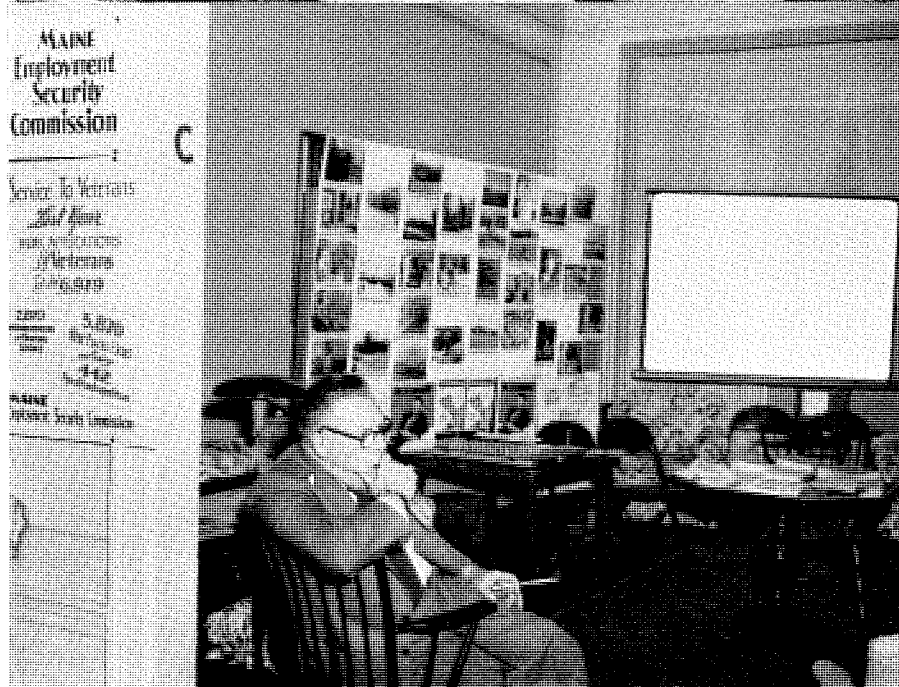
SECTION 2

Public Relations Display

ASK
THE
MAN
WHO
KNOWS



CONVINCE
THOSE
WHO
DO
NOT



MARSHALL HOUSE

Maine State Safety Conference

DO
IT

MEET THEM

TELL-
SHOW

PRINT-
PICTURE

**ADVERTISE-
RADIO-
TV**

FACTS
NOT
FICTION



YORK HARBOR, SEPTEMBER 12, 13 AND 14

**FROM
THE
LOCAL
OFFICES**



**FARM
PROGRAM
SUPERVISORS
MEET TO
REVIEW THE
PAST AND
PLAN FOR
THE FUTURE**



At the Fall Meeting a Critical Eye is Focused on the Completed Season's Problems, Accomplishments, Weak Spots and Strong Points. The Foundation is Laid for the New Season.

At the Spring Meeting the Plans of Operation for the New Season are Analyzed and Evaluated. Labor Needs — Recruitment — Acreage — Transportation — Working Conditions — and Anticipated Problems, get Their Share of Attention.

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL
and
FOOD PROCESSING REPORT

Prepared by F. L. Stuber, Recruitment Supervisor

Part I - Section II

State Summary

I. PlanningA. Administrative Organization

Under the general administrative supervision of the State Employment Service Director and the administrative and functional direct supervision of the Recruitment Supervisor, the essential steps and technical guidance were developed, co-ordinated, analyzed and evaluated for the local office managers and local office farm placement personnel.

Direct responsibility for the operation of farm placement programs in local office areas was vested in the local office managers.

B. MEETINGS

March 2	Cucumber Growers	Biddeford, Me.
March 21	Cucumber Growers	Sanford, Me.
March 29	Canners and growers of fruits, berries and vegetables	South Paris, Me.
June 20	Maine Canners' Association	Lakewood, Me.
June 26-27	Spring Meeting Agency Farm Placement Personnel	Augusta, Me.
November 14-15	Fall Meeting Agency Farm Placement Personnel	Augusta, Me.
December 10-11	Maine Canners' Association	Portland, Me.

II. Employment Trends

Recently, the mechanical corn picker replaced hand pickers almost one hundred percent.

The potato combine harvester is now being operated in the latter stages of experimenting. Each year more combines are used. The effect on hand labor is still debatable but there will be more harvesters.

Dry bean harvesting machines are increasing and they already do most of the picking.

The green bean harvester is well into the experimental stages and can be expected to be used more and more.

Fruits and berries, especially blueberry raking, offer a real challenge to mechanization.

Why mechanization? Rising labor costs, labor shortages, price competition,

Employment Trends (continued)

quick harvesting to beat weather conditions and danger of crop loss, are some of the reasons why we can expect more mechanization and less stoop labor. If the cost and maintenance of machines can be justified by economy and speed of quality harvesting, it will be the machine and not backs and hands.

The final answer may be the best combination of hand labor and machine that will insure a complete harvest of quality crops most economically. Size of plantings will definitely be a major factor in the use of the machine picker.

III. Recruitment & Labor Supply

A. Recruitment

Local offices apply recruitment methods that prove most productive for their areas. They include school recruitment prior to the beginning of the season but not later than May; contact all youths recruited the previous year and who did not enroll for the current season; advertise "sign-up day" at the local office and local office itinerant "sign-up points"; display of crop posters prior to the crop season; distribution of recruitment folders in the schools and from local offices; radio announcements, telecasts and news stories and newspaper advertisements; additional and replacement recruitments are conducted after the start of the season. In addition to the usual recruitment methods, visits are made to gathering places such as swimming pools, ball fields, and home TV groups. Members of crews and crew supervisors are also pressed to bring other neighborhood youth to pickup points.

Early information from canners and field men regarding contemplated acreage and location is of the utmost importance to planning recruitment.

B. Intrastate and Interstate Migratory Labor

Less and less each year as prosperity increases. Practically no activity this year.

C. Recruitment Problems

Youth with spending money in their pockets are more reluctant to consider day-haul employment, especially when such events as TV baseball and favorite TV stories are being telecast. Many parents leave the decision up to the youth. Money is available from parents for most youth and, therefore, recruitment is more difficult each year and the percentage of drop-outs increases proportionately.

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in 1956

Item	Number
Section A. Day-haul activities	
1. Operated by State agency:	
a. Day-haul points	28
b. Towns with day-haul points	11
c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	817
d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	1,384
e. Towns in which day-haul operations were conducted separately for school-age youth	11
2. Day-haul points established by State agency	330
Section B. Services to special groups	
3. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
4. Placements of youths to live in farm homes	19
5. Services rendered to Indians by local offices or itinerant points on reservations:	
a. Placements	350
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	0
6. Other placements of reservation Indians	0
7. Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	9
8. Migratory Labor Employment Records (Form ES-369):	
a. Completed by State of migrants' residence	0
(1) Workers covered by records	0
b. Transmittals to other State agencies	0
Section C. Special services to employers	
9. Employers receiving combine services:	
a. From out of area	NA
b. From out of State	NA
10. Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
a. From out of area	NA
b. From out of State	NA
11. Food processing employers receiving placement services	27
Section D. Other special services	
12. Local offices which held farm clinics	0
13. Days on which farm clinics were held	0
14. Issues of farm labor bulletins published	0
a. Copies distributed	0
15. State agency's work guides distributed:	
a. Within reporting State . Potato Guide Map & instructions	1,800
b. To other States . Potato Guide Map & instructions	1,300
16. Local offices using sound equipment for farm labor recruitment ..	1
17. Volunteer farm placement representatives	0

Worksheet A. Towns with day-haul points
operated by State agency in 1956

Towns	Number of day-haul points	Number of workers transported	
		Average day	Peak day
I	II	III	IV
BATH LOCAL OFFICE			
Bath	3	82	176
Woolwich	<u>1</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>56</u>
Total - 2	4	130	232
CARIBOU LOCAL OFFICE			
Houlton	1	80	105
Caribou	<u>1</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>88</u>
Total - 2	2	140	193
LEWISTON LOCAL OFFICE			
Lewiston & Auburn	13	220	397
Sabattus	1	15	34
Lisbon - Lisbon Falls	<u>2</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>58</u>
Total - 5	16	275	489
WATERVILLE LOCAL OFFICE			
Oakland	3	97	125
Waterville	<u>3</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>345</u>
Total - 2	6	272	470
Sum total - 10	28	817	1,384

Worksheet B. Periods of day-haul activities
operated by State agency in 1956

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of operation		Number of workers on peak day	Crop activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	Ending date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
BATH L. O.						
Bath	July 30	Aug. 17	176	Snap Beans	X	
Woolwich	July 30	Aug. 10	<u>56</u>	Snap Beans	X	
Total - 2			232			
CARIBOU L. O.						
Houlton	Aug. 13	Sept. 7	105	Snap Beans	X	
Caribou	Aug. 17	Sept. 8	<u>88</u>	Snap Beans	X	
Total - 2			193			
LEWISTON L. O.						
Lewiston & Auburn	July 31	Aug. 30	397	Snap Beans	X	
Sabbattus	Aug. 8	Aug. 23	<u>34</u>	Snap Beans	X	
Lisbon - Lisbon	July 31	Aug. 27	<u>58</u>	Snap Beans	X	
Falls						
Total - 4			489			
WATERVILLE L. O.						
Oakland	Aug. 7	Aug. 21	125	Snap Beans	X	
Waterville	Aug. 2	Aug. 23	<u>345</u>	Snap Beans	X	
Total - 2			470			
Sum Total - 10			1,384			

ESTABLISHED

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in 1956

Item	Number
Section A. Day-haul activities	
1. Operated by State agency:	
a. Day-haul points	
b. Towns with day-haul points	133
c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	6,453
d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	9,193
e. Towns in which day-haul operations were conducted separately for school-age youth	89
2. Day-haul points established by State agency	330
Section B. Services to special groups	
3. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	
4. Placements of youths to live in farm homes	
5. Services rendered to Indians by local offices or itinerant points on reservations:	
a. Placements	
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	
6. Other placements of reservation Indians	
7. Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	
8. Migratory Labor Employment Records (Form ES-369):	
a. Completed by State of migrants' residence	
(1) Workers covered by records	
b. Transmittals to other State agencies	
Section C. Special services to employers	
9. Employers receiving combine services:	
a. From out of area	
b. From out of State	
10. Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
a. From out of area	
b. From out of State	
11. Food processing employers receiving placement services	
Section D. Other special services	
12. Local offices which held farm clinics	
13. Days on which farm clinics were held	
14. Issues of farm labor bulletins published	
a. Copies distributed	
15. State agency's work guides distributed:	
a. Within reporting State	
b. To other States	
16. Local offices using sound equipment for farm labor recruitment .	
17. Volunteer farm placement representatives	

Worksheet A. Towns with day-haul points
established (Maine) by State agency in 1956

Towns	Number of day-haul points	Number of workers transported	
		Average day	Peak day
I	II	III	IV
AUGUSTA LOCAL OFFICE			
Augusta	11	93	134
Hallowell	5	47	67
Gardiner	5	85	97
Richmond	3	34	62
Winthrop	2	42	44
Togus	1	20	20
Total - 6	27	321	424
BANGOR LOCAL OFFICE			
Bangor	10	220	310
Bucksport	2	25	40
Brewer	5	70	110
Carroll	2	30	36
Chester	2	25	30
Corinna	1	25	35
Carmel	1	10	15
Dexter	2	80	125
Dixmont	2	40	60
Dover	2	55	80
Ellsworth	1	35	50
Exeter	2	20	25
Enfield	1	20	30
Etna	1	10	25
Frankfort	1	10	20
Garland	1	10	15
Glenburn	1	10	15
Hampden	2	12	16
Howland	3	60	90
Kingman	2	40	45
Lincoln	3	102	176
Lee	1	15	30
LaGrange	1	40	73
Mattawamkeag	2	20	55
Medford	1	10	15

Worksheet A. Towns with day-haul points
established (Maine) by State agency in 1956

Towns	Number of day-haul points	Number of workers transported	
		Average day	Peak day
I	II	III	IV
BANGOR LOCAL OFFICE (continued)			
Medway	1	15	20
Milo	2	86	99
Monson	1	25	45
Newport	1	40	70
Newburgh	2	15	30
Old Town	3	75	130
Orono	2	45	60
Orrington	1	15	25
Plymouth	2	8	15
Prentiss	2	20	30
Penobscot	1	10	20
Springfield	2	25	27
Veazie	2	10	15
Winn	2	40	47
Winterport	2	20	60
Webster	1	10	15
Total - 41	79	1,453	2,229
BATH LOCAL OFFICE			
Bowdoinham	1	44	51
Brunswick	3	165	222
Topsham	1	45	59
Total - 3	5	254	332
BIDDEFORD LOCAL OFFICE			
Biddeford	3	39	80
Total - 1	3	39	80

Worksheet A. Towns with day-haul points
established (Maine) by State agency in 1956

Towns	Number of day-haul points	Number of workers transported	
		Average day	Peak day
I	II	III	IV
CALAIS LOCAL OFFICE			
Calais	2	90	115
Machias	1	42	51
Princeton	1	19	21
Waite	1	15	15
Grand Lake Stream	1	17	22
Woodland	<u>1</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>26</u>
Total - 6	7	200	250
CARIBOU LOCAL OFFICE			
Linneus	1	32	48
Hodgdon	1	34	44
Canterbury, N. B.	1	40	48
Debec, N. B.	1	40	48
Danforth	1	55	75
Van Buren	4	88	102
Fort Fairfield	1	48	62
Presque Isle	2	72	90
Mapleton	1	38	56
Limestone	<u>1</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>54</u>
Total - 10	14	483	627
LEWISTON LOCAL OFFICE			
Norway & South Paris	2	31	62
No. Bridgton	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>18</u>
Total - 3	3	42	80
PORTLAND LOCAL OFFICE			
Portland	17	85	344
South Portland	7	60	179
Westbrook	2	16	36
Freeport	<u>1</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>38</u>
Total - 4	27	199	597

Worksheet A. Towns with day-haul points
established (Maine) by State agency in 1956

Towns	Number of day-haul points	Number of workers transported	
		Average day	Peak day
I	II	III	IV
ROCKLAND LOCAL OFFICE			
Knox	2	30	40
Thorndike	2	30	50
Waldo	2	25	30
Belfast	6	200	300
Swanville	2	30	40
Northport	2	25	30
Monroe	2	30	40
Stockton Springs	2	25	30
Brooks	2	150	200
Jackson	1	25	30
Rockport	2	50	70
W. Rockport	2	40	50
S. Hope	1	25	30
Union	4	140	180
Appleton	4	120	160
Searsmont	4	80	100
Morrill	4	35	50
Belmont	5	70	80
Washington	5	130	160
Liberty	4	125	150
Montville	2	30	40
South Montville	3	25	30
Palermo	4	100	135
Rockland	10	250	300
Friendship	2	70	80
Thomaston	3	120	160
Warren	2	20	30
Waldoboro	6	115	130
Winslows Mills	2	20	40
Broad Cove	3	40	50
N. Waldoboro	2	20	30
Jefferson	3	30	40
Cushing	3	20	30
Tenants Harbor	3	25	30
Camden	3	30	40
Dixmont	2	20	30
S. Union	2	50	75
S. Liberty	2	20	30

Worksheet A. Towns with day-haul points
established (Maine) by State agency in 1956

Towns	Number of day-haul points	Number of workers transported	
		Average day	Peak day
I	II	III	IV
ROCKLAND LOCAL OFFICE (continued)			
Hope	2	20	30
Burketville	2	20	25
St. George	2	30	35
Bayside	2	15	20
Searsport	6	100	120
Total - 43	129	2,575	3,350
SKOWHEGAN LOCAL OFFICE			
Anson	2	100	125
Athens	1	20	22
Bingham	4	30	35
Madison	4	200	300
Moscow	4	20	24
Norridgewock	1	35	50
Skowhegan	6	200	250
Solon	2	20	25
Total - 8	24	625	831
WILTON LOCAL OFFICE			
Dixfield	1	10	20
Bethel	1	26	30
North Jay	1	5	10
Rumford	4	60	95
Livermore Falls	2	46	68
Wilton and East Wilton	2	35	43
Farmington	1	34	42
Total - 7	12	216	308
Sum Total - 133	330	6,407	9,108

Worksheet B. Periods of day-haul activities
established (Maine) by State agency in 1956

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of operation		Number of workers on peak day	Crop activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	Ending date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
AUGUSTA L. O.						
Augusta	Aug. 8	Aug. 23	134	Beans	X	
Hallowell	Aug. 6	Aug. 22	67	Beans	X	
Gardiner	July 30	Aug. 13	97	Beans	X	
Richmond	July 30	Aug. 13	62	Beans	X	
Winthrop	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	<u>44</u>	Beans	X	
Total			404			
Augusta	Sept. 20	Oct. 15	48	Apples		X
Richmond	Sept. 20	Oct. 15	2	Apples		X
Togus	Sept. 20	Oct. 15	20	Apples		X
Gardiner	Sept. 20	Oct. 15	<u>5</u>	Apples		X
Total			75			
BANGOR L. O.						
Bangor	Aug. 1	Sept. 3	310	Beans	X	
Bucksport	Aug. 13	Aug. 28	40	Beans	X	
Brewer	Aug. 3	Aug. 27	110	Beans	X	
Carroll	Aug. 10	Sept. 3	36	Beans	X	
Chester	Aug. 2	Aug. 31	30	Beans	X	
Corinna	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	35	Beans	X	
Carmel	Aug. 5	Aug. 23	15	Beans	X	
Dexter	Aug. 7	Aug. 30	125	Beans	X	
Dixmont	Aug. 11	Aug. 30	60	Beans	X	
Dover	Aug. 7	Aug. 30	80	Beans	X	
Ellsworth	Aug. 13	Aug. 23	50	Beans	X	
Exeter	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	25	Beans	X	
Enfield	Aug. 9	Aug. 22	30	Beans	X	
Etna	Aug. 5	Aug. 19	25	Beans	X	
Frankfort	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	20	Beans	X	
Garland	Aug. 12	Aug. 31	15	Beans	X	
Glenburn	Aug. 1	Sept. 3	15	Beans	X	
Hampden	Aug. 1	Aug. 28	16	Beans	X	
Howland	Aug. 9	Aug. 22	90	Beans	X	
Kingman	Aug. 10	Aug. 28	45	Beans	X	

Worksheet B. Periods of day-haul activities
established (Maine) by State agency in 1956

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of operation		Number of workers on peak day	Crop activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	Ending date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
BANGOR L. O. (continued)						
Lincoln	Aug. 1	Aug. 20	176	Beans	X	
Lee	Aug. 11	Aug. 28	30	Beans	X	
LaGrange	Aug. 9	Aug. 22	73	Beans	X	
Mattawamkeag	Aug. 9	Aug. 22	55	Beans	X	
Medford	Aug. 9	Aug. 22	15	Beans	X	
Medway	Aug. 9	Aug. 22	20	Beans	X	
Milo	Aug. 9	Aug. 22	99	Beans	X	
Monson	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	45	Beans	X	
Newburgh	Aug. 5	Aug. 19	30	Beans	X	
Newport	Aug. 11	Aug. 30	70	Beans	X	
Old Town	July 30	Aug. 28	130	Beans	X	
Orono	Aug. 7	Sept. 3	60	Beans	X	
Orrington	Aug. 3	Aug. 27	25	Beans	X	
Plymouth	Aug. 11	Aug. 30	15	Beans	X	
Prentiss	Aug. 10	Sept. 3	30	Beans	X	
Penobscot	Aug. 13	Aug. 28	20	Beans	X	
Springfield	Aug. 10	Sept. 3	27	Beans	X	
Veazie	Aug. 7	Sept. 3	15	Beans	X	
Winn	Aug. 11	Aug. 30	47	Beans	X	
Winterport	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	60	Beans	X	
Webster	Aug. 10	Aug. 28	15	Beans	X	
Total			2,229			
BATH L. O.						
Bowdoinham	Aug. 6	Aug. 17	51	Beans	X	
Brunswick	Aug. 6	Aug. 17	222	Beans	X	
Topsham	Aug. 7	Aug. 17	59	Beans	X	
Total			332			
BIDDEFORD L. O.						
Biddeford	June 29	July 24	42	Strawberries	X	

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Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of operation		Number of workers on peak day	Crop activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	Ending date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
BIDDEFORD L. O.						
Biddeford	Aug. 9	Aug. 21	80	Beans	X	
CALAIS L. O.						
Calais	Aug. 6	Aug. 31	115	Beans	X	
Machias	Aug. 18	Sept. 7	51	Beans	X	
Princeton	Aug. 6	Sept. 1	21	Beans	X	
Waite	Aug. 6	Sept. 1	15	Beans	X	
Grand Lake Stream	Aug. 6	Sept. 1	22	Beans	X	
Woodland	Aug. 10	Aug. 31	<u>26</u>	Beans	X	
Total			250			
CARIBOU L. O.						
Linneus	Aug. 15	Sept. 4	48	Beans	X	
Hodgdon	Aug. 15	Sept. 4	44	Beans	X	
Canterbury, N. B.	Aug. 20	Sept. 2	48	Beans	X	
Debec, N. B.	Aug. 20	Sept. 2	48	Beans	X	
Van Buren	Aug. 20	Sept. 6	102	Beans	X	
Fort Fairfield	Aug. 17	Sept. 8	62	Beans	X	
Presque Isle	Aug. 17	Sept. 5	90	Beans	X	
Mapleton	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	56	Beans	X	
Limestone	Aug. 20	Sept. 6	<u>54</u>	Beans	X	
Total			552			
Danforth	Oct. 1	Oct. 13	75	Potato Harvest	X	
LEWISTON L. O.						
Norway & South Paris	July 31	Aug. 15	62	Beans	X	
No. Bridgton	June 27	July 30	18	Mixed Vegetables	X	

Worksheet B. Periods of day-haul activities
established (Maine) by State agency in 1956

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of operation		Number of workers on peak day	Crop activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	Ending date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
LEWISTON L. O. (Continued)						
Norway & South Paris	July 2	July 13	28	Peas	X	
Norway & South Paris	Aug. 3	Sept. 5	51	Blue- berries	X	
PORTLAND L. O.						
Portland	Aug. 1	Sept. 3	344	Beans	X	
South Portland	July 29	Aug. 27	179	Beans	X	
Freeport	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	38	Beans	X	
Westbrook	Aug. 14	Aug. 24	18	Beans	X	
Total			579			
Portland	Apr. 17	Nov. 11	185	Market Garden	X	
So. Portland	Apr. 28	Nov. 11	43	Market Garden	X	
Westbrook	July 2	July 24	16	Market Garden	X	
			244			
Portland	July 1	Aug. 1	211	Small Fruits	X	
So. Portland	July 2	Aug. 1	140	Small Fruits	X	
Westbrook	July 3	July 24	36	Small Fruits	X	
			387			
Portland	Sept. 17	Oct. 6	16	Apple Harvest		X

Worksheet B. Periods of day-haul activities
established (Maine) by State agency in 1956

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of operation		Number of workers on peak day	Crop activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	Ending date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
ROCKLAND L. O.						
Knox	July 4	Sept. 8	40	1/	X	
Thorndike	July 4	Sept. 8	50	1/	X	
Waldo	July 4	Sept. 12	30	2/	X	X
Belfast	July 3	Sept. 12	300	2/	X	X
Swanville	July 3	Sept. 12	40	2/	X	
Northport	July 3	Sept. 12	30	2/	X	X
Monroe	July 3	Sept. 8	40	2/	X	X
Stockton Springs	July 3	Sept. 11	30	2/	X	X
Brooks	July 3	Sept. 8	200	2/	X	X
Jackson	July 3	Sept. 8	30	1/	X	
Rockport	Aug. 6	Sept. 11	70	3/	X	X
W. Rockport	Aug. 6	Sept. 11	50	3/	X	X
So. Hope	July 3	Sept. 10	30	4/	X	
Union	July 3	Sept. 12	180	5/	X	X
Appleton	Aug. 6	Sept. 12	160	5/	X	X
Searsmont	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	100	6/	X	X
Morrill	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	50	6/	X	X
Belmont	July 3	Sept. 11	80	6/	X	X
Washington	Aug. 6	Sept. 11	160	3/	X	X
Liberty	Aug. 6	Sept. 12	150	3/	X	X
Montville	Aug. 6	Sept. 12	40	3/	X	X
So. Montville	Aug. 6	Sept. 12	30	3/	X	X
Palermo	Aug. 6	Sept. 12	135	3/	X	X
Rockland	Aug. 6	Sept. 11	300	6/	X	X
Friendship	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	80	6/	X	X
Thomaston	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	160	6/	X	X
Warren	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	30	6/	X	X
Waldoboro	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	130	2/	X	X
Winslow Mills	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	40	3/	X	X
Broad Cove	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	50	3/	X	X
No. Waldoboro	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	30	2/	X	X
Jefferson	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	40	3/	X	X
Cushing	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	30	3/	X	X
Tenants Harbor	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	30	3/	X	X
Camden	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	40	3/	X	X
Dixmont	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	30	7/	X	
So. Union	Aug. 6	Sept. 12	75	1/	X	
So. Liberty	Aug. 6	Sept. 12	30	3/	X	X

Worksheet B. Periods of day-haul activities
established (Maine) by State agency in 1956

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of operation		Number of workers on peak day	Crop activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	Ending date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
ROCKLAND L. O. (continued)						
Hope	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	30	4/	X	X
Burketville	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	25	3/	X	X
St. George	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	35	3/	X	X
Bayside	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	20	3/	X	
Searsport	Aug. 6	Sept. 8	120	2/	X	X
Total			3,350			
1/ - Beans, strawberries and peas; 2/ beans, strawberries, peas and blue- berries; 3/ blueberries; 4/ strawberries and blueberries; 5/ beans, strawberries and blueberries; 6/ beans and blueberries; 7/ Beans						
SKOWHEGAN L. O.						
Anson	Aug. 7	Aug. 30	125	Beans	X	X
Athens	Aug. 14	Aug. 17	22	Beans	X	X
Bingham	Aug. 7	Aug. 25	35	Beans	X	X
Madison	Aug. 7	Sept. 1	300	Beans	X	X
Moscow	Aug. 7	Aug. 25	24	Beans	X	X
Norridgewock	Aug. 7	Aug. 25	50	Beans	X	X
Skowhegan	Aug. 7	Sept. 1	250	Beans	X	X
Solon	Aug. 8	Aug. 30	25	Beans	X	
Total			831			
WILTON L. O.						
Dixfield	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	20	Beans	X	
Bethel	Aug. 11	Aug. 25	30	Beans	X	
No. Jay	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	10	Beans	X	
Rumford	Aug. 11	Aug. 28	95	Beans	X	
Livermore Falls	Aug. 11	Aug. 28	68	Beans	X	
Wilton & East Wilton	Aug. 13	Aug. 28	43	Beans	X	
Farmington	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	42	Beans	X	
Total			308			
Sum total			9,913			

PART II.

I. Area Outlook

A. Forecast for Next Season

Canadian bean pickers for Bangor, Calais, and Caribou areas.

Canadian apple pickers for Sanford, Lewiston and Augusta areas.

Canadian potato planters for Aroostook County.

Canadian potato harvesters for Aroostook County and Bangor areas.

Puerto Rican market garden workers for Bangor area.

More bean acreage, 100% increase by some canners; more use of mechanical bean picker; more use of potato combine harvester; and more recruitment problems.

No change in pay rates but the equivalent or more for pickers could be attained by pickers making a greater effort provided growers offered quality field for harvest, such as five tons to the acre instead of three tons or less. The mechanical bean picker will definitely replace hand pickers, estimated at one machine for 300 youth pickers. As of this date, four machines are known to be available for 1957 use.

One thing to keep in mind - no grower can call the weather.

PART III.

I. Seasonal Farm Placement Offices

(Listed in potato section).

PART III EXHIBITS

OPERATED AND ESTABLISHED
DAY-HAULS
TRANSPORTATION — SUPERVISION
SAFETY



	Aug.	Ban.	Bath	Bid.	Cal.	Car.	Lew.	Port.	Rock.	Skow.	Water.	Wilton	Total
Day-Haul Points	27	79	9	3	7	16	19	27	129	24	6	12	358
Towns with Day-Haul Points	6	41	5	1	6	12	8	4	43	8	2	7	143
Sum Transported Peak Days	479	2,229	564	122	250	820	648	1,226	3,350	831	470	308	11,297
Number of Crews	6	44	9	4	7	32	22	54	70	14	8	9	279
Aug. — Augusta; Ban. — Bangor; Bid. — Biddeford; Cal. — Calais; Car. — Caribou; Lew. — Lewiston; Port. — Portland; Rock. — Rockland; Skow. — Skowhegan; Water. — Waterville													

DAY-HAULS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Ban.</u>	<u>Bath</u>	<u>Bidd.</u>	<u>Cal.</u>	<u>Car.</u>	<u>Lew.</u>	<u>Port.</u>	<u>Rock.</u>	<u>Skow.</u>	<u>Wtvl.</u>	<u>Wilton</u>
Snap Beans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Strawberries				X				X	X			
Blueberries							X		X			
Peas							X					
Market Gardens								X				
Potatoes						X						

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Distance hauled - peak day 3,698
 Towns with pick-up points 143
 Day-haul pick-up points 358
 Sum transported on a peak day 11,297
 Number of crews organized 279
 Day-haul placements 43,363

Aug. - Augusta; Ban. - Bangor; Bidd. - Biddeford; Cal. - Calais; Car. - Caribou; Lew. - Lewiston; Port. - Portland;
 Rock. - Rockland; Skow. - Skowhegan; Wtvl. - Waterville

NUMBER OF YOUTH; MAN-DAYS OF WORK; AND EARNINGS BY CROPS, THROUGH LOCAL OFFICE DAY-HAUL OPERATIONS

<u>Number of Youth Workers</u>	Total	Aug.	Ban.	Bath	Bidd.	Cal.	Car.	Lew.	Port.	Rock.	Skow.	Wtvl.	Wilton
Beans	9,965	442	2,300	900	360	515	700	539	650	1,452	650	821	636
Blueberries	825	---	---	---	---	---	---	105	---	720	---	---	---
Strawberries	1,075	---	---	---	200	---	---	---	575	300	---	---	---
Market Gardens	548	---	---	---	---	---	---	48	500	---	---	---	---
Peas	128	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	---	50	---	---	---
Totals	12,541	442	2,300	900	560	515	700	770	1,725	2,522	650	821	636

Man-Days

Beans	69,224	2,245	19,460	4,217	550	2,305	4,400	5,743	3,960	12,600	6,600	4,147	2,997
Market Gardens	6,279	---	---	---	---	---	---	278	6,001	---	---	---	---
Blueberries	11,225	---	---	---	---	---	---	425	---	10,800	---	---	---
Strawberries	7,311	---	---	---	624	---	---	---	3,387	3,300	---	---	---
Peas	453	---	---	---	---	---	---	153	---	300	---	---	---
Totals	94,492	2,245	19,460	4,217	1,174	2,305	4,400	6,599	13,348	27,000	6,600	4,147	2,997

Earnings

Beans	\$119,618	\$3,709	\$38,155	\$6,060	\$1,000	\$4,390	\$6,160	\$7,306	\$5,559	\$25,500	\$6,600	\$7,547	\$7,632
Blueberries	68,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,400	---	64,800	---	---	---
Market Gardens	13,514	---	---	---	---	---	---	450	13,064	---	---	---	---
Strawberries	14,853	---	---	---	562	---	---	---	4,391	9,900	---	---	---
Peas	1,825	---	---	---	---	---	---	385	---	1,440	---	---	---
Totals	\$218,010	\$3,709	\$38,155	\$6,060	\$1,562	\$4,390	\$6,160	\$11,541	\$23,014	\$101,640	\$6,600	\$7,547	\$7,632

Aug. - Augusta; Ban. - Bangor; Bidd. - Biddeford; Cal. - Calais; Car. - Caribou; Lew. - Lewiston; Port. - Portland;
 Rock. - Rockland; Skow. - Skowhegan; Wtvl. - Waterville

All Seasons Late

ALL SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS

Legend: D - Domestic
F - Foreign Workers
Tot. - Total

Peak two week periods major crops ending from 5-31 to 9-30-56

<u>Item</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>5-31</u>	<u>6-30</u>	<u>7-30</u>	<u>8-15</u>	<u>8-30</u>	<u>9-15</u>	<u>9-30</u>
All Activities	D	---	---	---	---	24,083	---	37,307
	F	---	---	---	---	360	---	6,259
	Tot.	---	---	---	---	24,443	---	43,566
Potato Planting	D	6,700	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Aroostook County)	F	156	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Canadians)	Tot.	6,856	---	---	---	---	---	---
Potato Cultivating and	D	---	6,700	---	---	---	---	---
Spraying (Canadians)	F	---	156	---	---	---	---	---
(Aroostook County)	Tot.	---	6,856	---	---	---	---	---
Strawberries	D	---	---	2,845	---	---	---	---
Pea Harvest	D	---	---	---	690	---	---	---
Bean Harvest	D	---	---	---	---	6,735	---	---
(Canadians)	F	---	---	---	---	360	---	---
	Tot.	---	---	---	---	7,095	---	---
Blueberry Paking	D	---	---	---	---	4,165	---	---
(Processing) Canning and	D	---	---	---	---	3,930	---	---
Freezing - Beans, Peas,								
Blueberries, Corn								
Market Gardens	D	---	---	---	---	---	1,780	---
Potato Harvest	D	---	---	---	---	---	---	31,975
(Aroostook County)	F	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,149
(Canadians)	Tot.	---	---	---	---	---	---	38,124
Apples	D	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,248
	F	---	---	---	---	---	---	55
	Tot.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,303