

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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MAINE



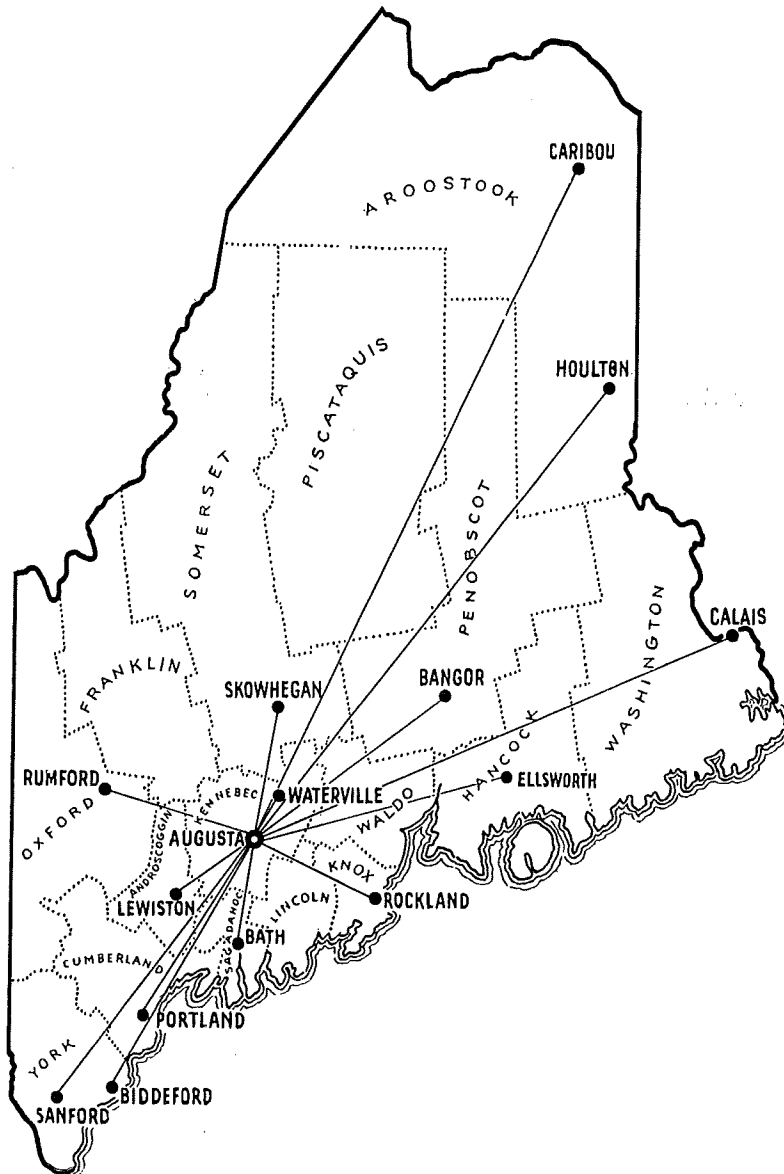
# Farm Labor Report

1958

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION • AUGUSTA, MAINE



ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL  
and  
FOOD PROCESSING REPORT



MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

236317

## FOREWORD

This report is the 1958 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 high reliance placed on school youth to care for and harvest Maine berries, fruits and vegetables.

Each season presents new conditions and problems. Plans are continually revised to meet changes in demand and supply of domestic, foreign, youth and adult harvesters; weather conditions; mechanization; locations of acreages and crew supervisors.

The 1958 Maine Agricultural Season was generally a successful one. Crops, labor, market, weather conditions and employment were average.

The Commission takes this opportunity to express their sincere appreciation for the cooperative efforts of all those who helped to make the 1958 Farm Labor Program a success. The list is long and impressive but specific reference should be made to our cooperative growers and processors, our school teachers, the Maine Cannery Association, the Aroostook Farm Labor Association, Grower Organizations, Border Patrol, the Maine press, radio and television stations, town officials, 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 much of 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

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SNAP BEAN YOUTH DAY-HAULS

THREE TOP WINNERS IN EACH DIVISION



SIX OF MAINE'S BEST ASSETS

ANNUAL MAINE CANNERS' AND FREEZERS' ASSOCIATION  
BANQUET AND AWARDS FOR STATE BEAN PICKING CHAMPIONS

1958: BIG INCREASE IN MECHANIZED BEAN PICKING

BIG DECREASE IN HAND PICKING

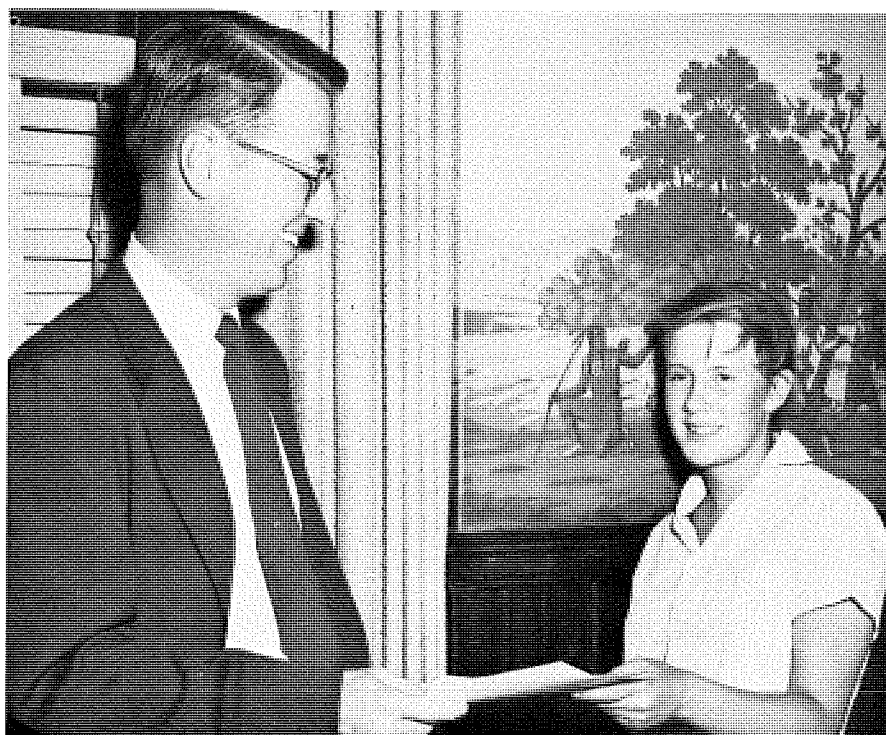
SOME AREAS ALL HAND PICKED, SOME ALL MACHINE  
PICKED, AND OTHERS COMBINED BOTH METHODS

RESULTS SATISFACTORY AND UNSATISFACTORY

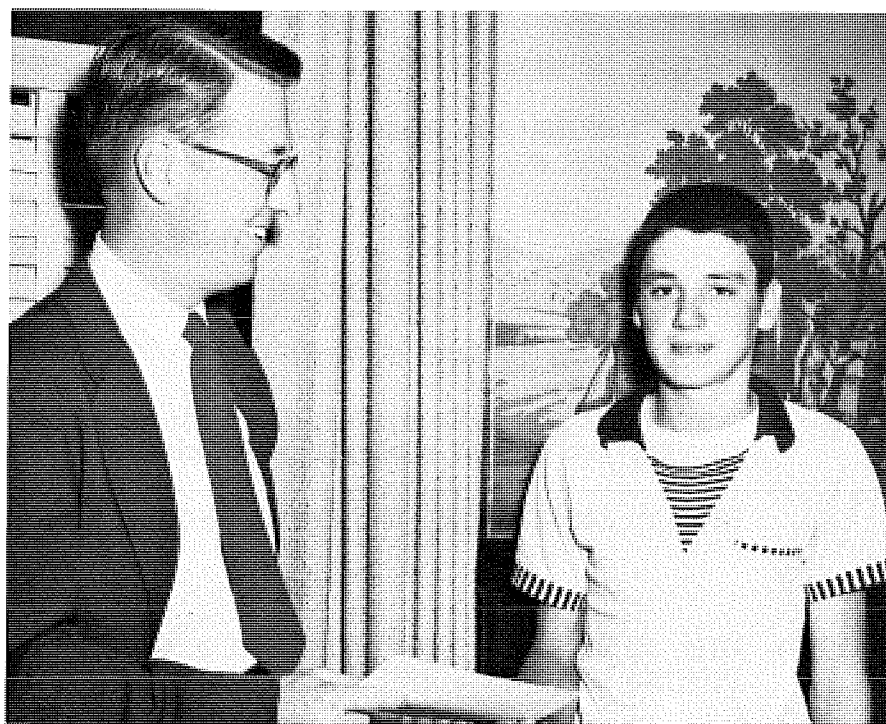
1959: WILL IT BE FIRST TWO PICKINGS BY HAND AND FINAL  
PICKING BY MACHINE THEREBY REQUIRING MORE YOUTH?



MECHANIZATION MAY END  
THE  
BANQUET OF CHAMPIONS



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8988 YOUTH PICKERS

## MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN

E. S. DIRECTOR

RECRUITMENT SUPERVISOR  
(FARM PLACEMENT & LABOR CLEARANCE)INFORMATIONAL SERVICE  
REPRESENTATIVE

POTATO HARVEST PROGRAM

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAMS

CARIBOU LOCAL OFFICE MANAGER  
FIELD SUPERVISOR:  
"DIRECT SUPERVISION AROOSTOOK  
POTATO HARVEST PROGRAM"

14 Local Offices:

AUGUSTA, BANGOR, BATH, BIDDEFORD,  
CALAIS, CARIBOU, ELLSWORTH, LEWIS-  
TON, PORTLAND, ROCKLAND, RUMFORD,  
SANFORD, SKOWHEGAN, WATERVILLE.FARM PLACEMENT  
SPECIALISTS7 TEMPORARY FARM PLACEMENT REPRESEN-  
TATIVES AT:AUGUSTA, CALAIS, \*FORT FAIRFIELD,  
\*HOULTON, PORTLAND, ROCKLAND,  
RUMFORD, SKOWHEGAN, WATERVILLE.CANADIAN RECRUITMENT  
TEAMS & BORDER CROSSING  
ASSIGNMENT STAFF10 SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES  
13 TEMPORARY FARM PLACEMENT EMPLOYEES  
\*\*CARIBOU (9-FPR) (4-CLERICAL)  
FT. FAIRFIELD PRESQUE ISLE  
FT. KENT VAN BUREN  
HOULTON WASHBURN  
LIMESTONE  
MADAWASKA  
MARS HILL

\*Temporary L. O. each year during harvest periods, July - October (Caribou Local Office Area)

\*\*Regular Local Office

\_\_\_ Specific assignment of Local Office Interviewer.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART  
MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION  
1958 FARM PLACEMENT UNIT

## STRAWBERRIES

JULY PEAK



START OF GROWING SEASON

904 YOUTH

18 CREWS

PORTLAND AND ROCKLAND AREAS MAJOR YOUTH DAY-HAULS

STRAWBERRIES, WITH RASPBERRIES, BLUEBERRIES, AND APPLES,  
REMAIN AS HAND-HARVESTED CROPS.

MARKET GARDENS -MIXED VEGETABLES

MAY-NOVEMBER



PUERTO RICAN HOUSING

BANGOR AND PORTLAND MAJOR ACTIVITY AREAS

HAND-HARVESTED CROPS

PORTLAND AREA DAY-HAUL YOUTH

450 DAY-HAUL YOUTH  
20 CREWS  
\$6079 EARNED

FULL TIME ADULTS REDUCED DEMAND FOR YOUTH BY 50%

## INTRODUCTION

Poor to good weather prevailed during the 1958 agricultural season in Maine. This situation differed in different sections of the State.

The quality and quantity of various crops were fair to very good.

The principal crops involving Maine Employment Security Commission activities were: market garden vegetables, snap beans, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, potatoes, and apples.

Harvesting machines for peas, hay, grains, shell beans, snap beans, corn and potatoes continue to be used in increasing numbers and it appears that this trend will continue under the prevailing economy.

Available "stoop-labor" supply continues to diminish. Intensified recruitment, greater utilization, increased re-locations of crews, better crop planning, and the increased use of mechanical equipment are some of the methods used to meet normal seasonal demands.

Figures used in this report are, in most instances, actual records. Some are estimates as a result of certain types of operations and the urgency for production first and records second.

Each season presents problems, some repeaters, some new. Planning, staffing, recruiting, use of public relations media, meeting problems and finding immediate solutions, re-planning and action is the pattern each year. Weather, crops, and the need for manpower do not take into consideration any lack of know-how or doing. The crops are harvested, or lost.

Puerto Ricans employed full time for market gardens in the Portland area reduced the demand for day-haul youth.

The demand for apple pickers increased this year and the year-by-year planned expansion of bearing trees will continue to require more pickers for normal production years.

Statewide, this was a poor year for the blueberry crop. Cold weather, reduced pollination, and too much rain at ripening time were some of the reasons for the reduced crop.

The snap bean situation continues to be uncertain. The machines worked out very satisfactorily in some areas and unsatisfactorily in others. The best combination of machine and hand picking is still being sought.

# AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS BY LOCAL OFFICES, 1958

LOCAL OFFICES	TOTALS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Augusta	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	19	1	0
Bangor	6818	1	1	4	2	1	3	265	6178	353	6	2	2
Bath	14	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	2
Biddeford	96	0	0	0	0	0	8	37	50	0	0	1	0
Calais	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	0
Caribou	2522	0	0	0	8	27	8	0	1719	531	229	0	0
Ellsworth	47	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	36	0	1	0	1
Lewiston	3199	1	0	1	7	7	2	2	15	3053	111	0	0
Portland	5224	1	0	1	35	129	567	2193	2049	92	37	120	0
Rockland	6064	0	1	0	0	0	122	662	5276	3	0	0	0
Rumford	482	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	481	0	0	0	0
Sanford	170	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	15	63	17	0	72
Skowhegan	1921	1	1	1	2	1	3	13	1872	4	15	2	6
Waterville	4157	1	1	1	1	5	1	553	3587	3	3	0	1
TOTALS	30,944	10	6	8	58	171	714	3736	21476	4113	438	130	84



## INSURANCE AGAINST LABOR SHORTAGE

### MECHANICAL BEAN PICKER

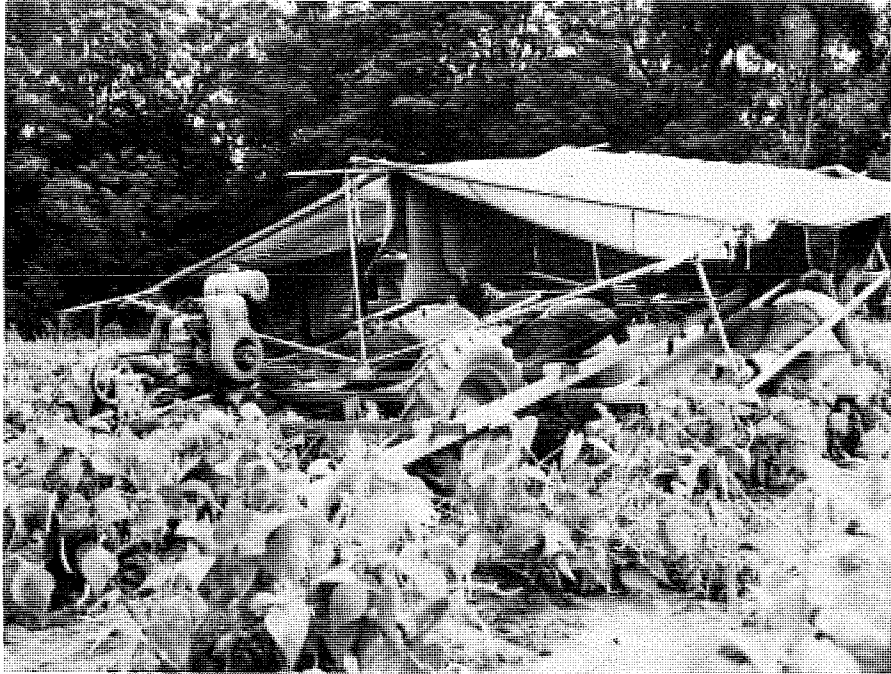


JULY AND AUGUST

RUST ON BEANS REQUIRES SELECTIVE PICKING BUT MACHINE PICKING NORMALLY TAKES EVERYTHING AT ONE PICK, SO OUT GOES THE CALL FOR YOUTH DAY-HAUL HAND PICKERS.

WEATHER, GROUND CONDITIONS, PLANTS, MACHINE ADJUSTMENTS, SIZE OF FIELDS, FIELD LOCATIONS, QUANTITY AND QUALITY ALL INFLUENCE ECONOMY OF MACHINE PICKING.

MOTOR-POWERED, HAND-PICKING RIG



INGENUITY PREPARES FOR MECHANIZATION

112 DAY-HAUL YOUTH CREWS

PICKED 3,749,504 POUNDS SNAP BEANS

EARNED \$74,990

MACHINE PICKING - REDUCED 1958 HAND PICKING:

4 LOCAL OFFICE AREAS WITHOUT DAY-HAUL CREWS

2 LOCAL OFFICE AREAS HAD DAY-HAUL CREWS  
CANCELLED OUT AT START OF PICKING  
SEASON

# SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS

Legend: C-Canadians; L-Local; P-Puerto Ricans; IS-Interstate; MI-Intrastate

## By Two-Week Periods for Major Employment Service Crop Activities

<u>Item</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>5-15</u>	<u>5-31</u>	<u>6-15</u>	<u>6-30</u>	<u>7-15</u>	<u>7-30</u>	<u>8-15</u>	<u>8-30</u>	<u>9-15</u>	<u>9-30</u>	<u>10-15</u>	<u>10-30</u>
Totals as posted		7139	7529	7569	8352	10211	11601	21342	17489	17420	33523	8795	319
Potatoes	L	6600	6800	6725	6600	6569	6569	6569	6700	10100	23625	6296	36
	C	264	269	269	269	150	150	150	125	3202	6424	400	0
	MI									100	350		
	IS										150		
Market	L	232	412	490	876	1497	1124	1180	1078	559	310	216	17
Gardens	IS	5	5	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	20	20	0
	P	38	43	55	57	56	57	56	53	44	38	13	9
Straw-berries	L			10	328	1287	787						
Food Processing	L				40	45	669	3336	2971	1769	990	618	72
Snap Beans	L				60	60	1818	6009	3175				
Blue-berries	L				100	150	120	3490	3215	1300			
Apples	L					100	125	100	150	324	1531	1192	159
	C										85	40	26
Peas	L					275	160	430					

DAY-HAULS, YOUTH

CROP	TOTALS	AUG.	BAN.	BATH	BID.	CAL.	CAR.	LEW.	PORT.	ROCK.	RUM.	SKOW.	WAT.
<u>STRAWBERRIES</u>													
Youth	922				18				370	534			
Crews	19				1				13	5			
Earnings	\$5210				\$95				\$2043	\$3672			
<u>MARKET GARDENS</u>													
Youth	450								450				
Crews	20								20				
Earnings	\$6079								\$6079				
<u>PEAS</u>													
Youth	186							80		106			
Crews	4							1		3			
Earnings	\$1250							\$450		\$800			
<u>SNAP BEANS</u>						Early	Early	Partial				Partial	
Youth	7430	Mach-	3000	Mach-	25	Cancel-	Cancel-	Machine				Machine	
Crews	112	ine		ine	197	lation	lation	Picked	450	1202	255	Picked	700
Earnings	\$74,990	Pick-	36	Pick-	1	3	9	12	14	14	8	5	10
		ed	\$30814	ed	\$25	\$839	\$3110	\$4052	\$4120	\$11250	\$2421	\$4416	\$13943

8988 day-haul youth in 155 crews earned \$87,529 during the average 1958 crop year when the machine harvesters and curtailment of one processor's operations resulted in a reduction of youth day-haul agricultural activity by 50%.

Ellsworth and Sanford Local Offices - No Day-Haul Operations.

Aug. - Augusta; Ban. - Bangor; Bid. - Biddeford; Cal. - Calais; Car. - Caribou; Lew. - Lewiston; Port. - Portland; Rock. - Rockland; Rum. - Rumford; Skow. - Skowhegan; Wat. - Waterville.

BLUE -----  
JULY-AUGUST



"PRODUCTION KNOW-HOW"  
"NOT AGE"

MAINE - The greatest blueberry growing state in the United States.

COASTAL COUNTIES: Knox, Lincoln, Waldo, Hancock, and Washington -- major producing areas.

Washington County is largest single area with 9,000 acres, 260 growers normally requiring 1,800 rakers.

There are smaller areas with high quality production throughout Central and Southwestern Maine.

----- BERRIES  
"THE MAINE TASTE"



FIRST PUERTO RICAN RAKING CREW  
"THEY DID EXCEPTIONALLY WELL"

30,000,000 POUNDS MAKE A BIG MAINE CROP

26,000 MAINE ACRES

1,400 GROWERS

Indian recruitment areas in Canadian Maritime Provinces:  
Shubenacadie, Truro, Bear River, Berwich, Weatherton,  
Irish Cove, East Bay, Sydney, Nayonza, Whycocomagh,  
Tracadie, Pictou Landing, Tyde Valley, Amherst, Base  
River, Burnt Church, Newcastle, Red Bank, Restigouche,  
Dalhousi, Edmunston, Perth, Woodstock, Fredericton,  
Marysville, Oromocto.

There are 600 available potential Indian Rakers from the  
Eastern Provinces.



### "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 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 a day with rest periods for field employment of grade-school age children is 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 a pound basis 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, 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, STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

#### "7-PLANK PROGRAM"

1. Bus drivers should be instructed to drive carefully at all times, 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; 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 for candy, soda, etc.
2. Someone should be responsible for checking the names and number of children boarding the bus each morning and make 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. If one has 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 pick beans.
3. In the event of trouble with children or if any of them get "lost" the parents should be notified immediately.
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 program. Any failures to comply should be reported to responsible parties immediately. 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 remedied.
6. Responsible parties (both canners 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. All adults supervising the children should be clearly instructed about their responsibilities and understand 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 EDUCATION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS MAINE APPLES  
"DISTINCTIVE MAINE FLAVOR"



THIRD SUCCESSIVE QUALITY-QUANTITY YEAR

1,200,000 bushels and increasing each year toward a 2,000,000 bushel volume. Maine orchards and controlled temperature storage expanding.

The 1933-34 deep freeze ended the 5,000,000 bushel era and started a new trend from such names as Baldwin and Bellflower to McIntosh and Golden Delicious on the climb toward another era of high production.

## NEW MODERN HOUSING FOR APPLE PICKERS



## SHORTAGE OF FULL-TIME PICKERS

1958 study project on labor supply, demand and turnover rates undertaken to supply basic information at an early 1959 planning conference for the purpose of establishing a sound plan of operations for the 1959 season.

Color and sound training film for apple picking is in production for release prior to the 1959 harvest season.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY POTATO HARVEST  
DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR POTATO HARVEST HANDS BY OFFICE AREAS

	<u>PRIORITY ORDERS</u> (August 25 - September 6, Inc.)		<u>LATE ORDERS</u>		<u>CANADIANS ASSIGNED</u>
<u>OFFICES</u>	<u>ORDERS</u>	<u>OPENINGS</u>	<u>ORDERS</u>	<u>OPENINGS</u>	
CARIBOU	138	1254	22	248	1326
FORT FAIRFIELD	105	1221	16	230	1306
FORT KENT	44	306	8	42	304
HOULTON	78	445	18	123	426
LIMESTONE	23	291	2	6	266
MADAWASKA	52	285	10	46	305
MARS HILL	32	354	8	60	361
PRESQUE ISLE	75	800	16	178	902
VAN BUREN	63	919	5	22	822
WASHBURN	55	593	5	20	412
TOTALS	665	6468	105	976	6430

770 -----	Total priority and late orders
7444 -----	Total priority and late harvest hands ordered
6530 -----	Total Canadian bonded harvest hands assigned

ONE OF 30,549 POTATO HARVEST HANDS



16,000 YOUTH LEND A HELPING HAND

6430 CANADIAN POTATO HARVEST HANDS WERE PROCESSED FOR  
BORDER CROSSINGS IN THIRTEEN DAYS.

POTATO CROP OF 38,160,000 HUNDRED-WEIGHT ---- 95% IN  
ON OCTOBER 12.



IMPORTATION-AROOSTOOK COUNTY POTATO HARVEST  
BORDER CROSSINGS BY PORTS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MADAWASKA</u>	<u>FORT KENT</u>	<u>HOULTON</u>
Sept. 11	619		
Sept. 12	711		
Sept. 13	495		
Sept. 15	868	374	
Sept. 16	681	309	
Sept. 17	606	128	
Sept. 18	873	66	
Sept. 19	79		395
Sept. 20	45		5
Sept. 22	84		
Sept. 23	52	4	
Sept. 24	30		
Sept. 29	6		
TOTALS	5149	881	400

6430 - TOTAL

100 - Retained from spring planting importation

6530 - GRAND TOTAL

Quebec harvest hands were simultaneously recruited and processed at St. Rose, P.Q., September 11-September 20 inclusive; Rivier du Loup, P.Q., September 22-September 24 inclusive. Quebec supplied 4133 harvest hands.

New Brunswick harvest hands were processed at Edmundston, N.B., September 15-September 24 inclusive; Houlton, September 19. New Brunswick supplied 2297 harvest hands plus 100 workers for the spring planting importation.

The New Brunswick N.E.S. offices at Minto, Moncton, Fredericton, Newcastle, St. Stephen, and Woodstock recruited 424 workers. 100 Bathurst and Campbellton harvest hands were processed through Edmundston.

## SINGLE ROW COMBINE DIGGER



MAINE HAS MORE THAN 4,000 POTATO GROWERS

144,000 ACRES PLANTED IN 1958

CROP ESTIMATED AT 41,040,000 HUNDRED-WEIGHT

ONE BARREL OF POTATOES WEIGHS 165 POUNDS

2.64 BUSHELS OF POTATOES IN ONE BARREL

750 BUSHELS OR 285 BARRELS OF POTATOES IN A  
CAR LOAD

TWO-ROW COMBINE DIGGER



ESTIMATED PRODUCTION WITH CREW OF TEN:

150-175 BARRELS AN HOUR

5 - 8 ACRES A DAY

PARTIAL LIST OF WELL KNOWN AROOSTOOK COUNTY POTATO  
HARVEST CENTERS:

ASHLAND, BRIDGEWATER, CARIBOU, FORT  
FAIRFIELD, FORT KENT, HOULTON, LIMESTONE,  
LITTLETON, MADAWASKA, MAPLETON, MARS HILL,  
MONTICELLO, PRESQUE ISLE, STATE ROAD, VAN  
BUREN, WASHBURN

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL  
AND  
FOOD PROCESSING REPORT

PART I: ANNUAL SUMMARY

Planning

- A. The program is operated under the general administrative supervision of the State Employment Service Director. Direct administration, planning, training, supervision, coordination, analysis, and evaluation of statewide operations are the responsibilities of the recruitment supervisor.

Local office managers have direct responsibilities for the operation of the Farm Placement Program in their areas.

Each local office and the administrative office unit established plans for operating the program for the 1958 season. These plans charted the course to meet anticipated area and State problems. This included plans to secure information from growers and canners regarding the amount and location of crop acreages and whether or not machine or hand harvesting would be involved and the extent of each method. The information received was the basis of establishing labor needs for various locations within each local office area of operations and the approximate dates for the peak harvest periods.

Plans were made to include school recruitment of youth, active file call-ins, complete surveys of all local office applicant files including youth registrations used during the previous season and the utilization of the press, radio, television, crop posters, and visits to youth gathering spots such as swimming pools and play grounds in accordance with the needs as they developed prior to and during the crop harvest season. The plans included intensive recruitment for crew supervisors as they are considered one of the most important elements in the success of the day-haul programs. Importation of agricultural workers was anticipated and plans were made to develop information on the potential domestic labor supply at the earliest dates possible to provide for a realistic approach to any decisions which might have to be made as to whether or not shortages existed.

- B. Meetings with employers, growers, and canners were scheduled prior to the seasonal crop activities and during the harvest periods as it became necessary. The basis for this planning was initially established from the experiences of the previous year. The information available indicated that it would be necessary to have meetings with market garden growers on the subject of Puerto Rican usage; blueberry growers' require-

ments which might or might not indicate the need of organized Indian recruitment in Canada; orchardists who might require Canadian importation during the apple harvest; and, the annual program of importation of Canadian planters and potato pickers for the Aroostook County potato harvest.

These meetings were held as anticipated and many other meetings with individual growers of various crops were held throughout the pre-season periods and during the crop seasons as a method of meeting changing conditions of supply, demand, weather conditions, and mechanization.

Meetings were held by local office managers and farm placement interviewers with recruited day-haul supervisors for the purpose of reviewing the supervisors' responsibilities to the job, growers, and youth harvesters.

Schools were recruited for the following crop activities: strawberries, snap beans, market gardens and blueberries.

#### Employment Trends

##### A. Market Gardens:

Market Garden activities were concentrated in the Bangor and Portland areas.

Ideal planting conditions existed during the early part of April. Cold weather and heavy rains started in mid-April and continued for several weeks. This retarded operations and delayed the normal schedules of activity by two to three weeks. Below average market volume and prices prevailed during the entire summer period.

The full-time employment of Puerto Rican crews has diminished the demand for day-haul youth to a considerable extent.

##### B. Strawberries:

Most of the strawberry pickers in Washington County were employed directly by the growers. The supply of pickers came from areas near the locations of the strawberry fields. A heavy June frost hit the strawberry crop in the Portland area. This, with damp cold weather, reduced the volume of the crop. Several growers opened their fields to the public, this adding an additional reduction of the demand for day-haul crews. The harvest started late in June and ended in mid-July. The peak was reached about Fourth of July week. This was the shortest harvest season on record. The yield and quality was fair to good with only average prices.

##### C. Snap Beans:

The demand for hand pickers was decreased by 50% primarily because of grower use of machine pickers. Planting, growing, and harvesting

weather conditions effected poor quality and quantity of the snap bean crop statewide. There were many variations throughout the fourteen (14) local office areas. Some growers used the machine picker to harvest all their snap beans, and others used hand pickers entirely. Some growers used hand pickers for the first two picks and then used the machine picker to clean the fields in one pick. Some growers were entirely satisfied with the machine picker and others were dissatisfied. Some local offices did not have snap bean day-haul crews in those areas where the canners and growers used the machine for all of their picking. Other offices were required to recruit fewer hand pickers because acreages in their areas were partially picked by machine. One big grower went out of business at the start of the harvest period and another large grower decided not to plant beans for the 1958 season.

The recruitment of youth bean pickers was limited to area requirements as those requirements became known. A problem of over-recruitment existed as in some cases it was not possible to determine the exact needs until a very late date. Generally, the recruitment came close to the actual needs and, therefore, it was found possible to utilize the school youth recruited for bean picking without a big surplus of youth. There were not any shortages throughout the State.

D. Blueberries:

The blueberry crop in Washington County was 30% below normal and 50% below the 1957 volume. The need for rakers was filled locally by employers through direct hiring.

Cold weather accounted for a reduction in pollination and too much rainfall at the time the blueberries were filling out reduced the quantity and quality of the crop. Generally, the crop statewide was about 30% less than the 1957 volume.

E. Potatoes:

The potato harvest followed the customary pattern. Domestic harvest hands, with a pre-determined number of Canadian harvest hands, were aided by more intrastate and interstate pickers in harvesting the potato crop on schedule and prior to the late October killing frost. The harvest progressed smoothly and utilized all available domestic pickers. Good planting, growing, and harvesting weather prevailed with the exception of the upper valley area where heavy rains slowed down operations. The crop was of very good quantity and quality.

F. Apples:

The 1958 apple crop was the third successive crop with high production and top quality.



Apple production is increasing each year with a demand for more pickers. This can be expected for future years as more trees start bearing and orchards continue to be expanded. A shortage existed during the 1958 season and it was necessary to import Canadian pickers in some areas. The Augusta, Lewiston, and Sanford local office areas have a concentration of apple orchards. The crop was 10% to 20% above normal. October rains delayed apple picking and in some instances picking was not completed until the first two weeks in November.

#### Recruitment and Labor Supply

- A. The recruitment of youth and adults, the importation of Canadians for apple and potato picking, and the use of off-shore Puerto Ricans was sufficient to meet the most urgent needs to care for and harvest the major market garden, strawberry, snap bean, blueberry, apple and potato crops.

Recruitment was planned successfully following the establishment of the demand for harvesters in that no reports were received of serious losses due to lack of harvest workers. The over-all demand for harvest workers was light compared with the 1957 season. This reduction in needs was primarily accounted for by mechanization, weather conditions, failure of some growers and canners to plant crops and a reduction in the volume of certain crops.

In those instances where additional recruitment was necessary during the harvest season the press, radio, and television were used with good results.

#### Market Gardens:

Sixty percent of the initial labor supply of youth is provided through recruitment visits to public schools. Forty percent of the harvest workers are secured as a result of special harvest period recruitment through the use of visits to youth assembly points such as swimming pools and play grounds and by the use of the press, radio and television.

Invitations by local television stations for local office farm placement representatives to appear on the station farm program resulted in a gratifying response to the recruitment of youth and adult crew supervisors. Agricultural films produced by the Maine Employment Security Commission were used extensively in the schools and each year they are productive for the school youth recruitment program.

#### Strawberries:

The Rockland Local Office recruited and placed seventy-eight (78) crew supervisors for harvesting beans and blueberries in addition to supervising strawberry picking crews.

The recruitment of strawberry pickers through local office activities was limited primarily to the Portland and Rockland areas. Other areas

were supplied through direct hiring by the employer from pickers living near the strawberry acreages and by the direct recruitment of Indians by the employers.

#### Snap Beans:

The necessary supply of snap bean pickers was readily recruited as the demand was comparatively light. School recruitment took place in most local office areas. Some local office areas rely most heavily on recruitment at gathering places for youth through the bean picking season. Extreme care was necessary in order to assure recruited youth employment without under-recruiting, to fill the need of harvesters.

#### Blueberries:

The available supply of rakers living near the blueberry fields was generally enough to supply the need for rakers by growers and the majority, therefore, did not place orders with local offices. This was generally true, with the exception of the Sanford area. The Sanford Local Office recruited eighty-one (81) high school boys to rake blueberries for one grower.

#### Apples:

A shortage of apple pickers in the Augusta, Lewiston, and Sanford areas required the application of every possible recruitment device in an attempt to secure domestic workers. Employers started inquiries early in the spring. As a result, plans were made at an early date to use every recruitment resource in anticipation of a demand much greater than the indicated supply.

A car pool of fifteen (15) cars to transport sixty-four (64) apple pickers was organized in the Biddeford area for apple picking thirty miles distant in the Sanford area orchards. Jobcasts over the radio, newspaper articles, call-ins, and positive recruitment were used to build a supply of apple pickers. Weekly radio jobcasts were on the air from August 23 to September 15. In addition there were continual spot announcements over the radio and weekly advertising in the newspaper by two of the biggest growers in the area directing applicants to report for positive recruitment at the local office on Saturday, September 13. One-hundred and fifteen (115) applicants were interviewed. Forty-five (45) were in answer to one-hundred and twelve (112) call-ins and seventy (70) reported as a result of the other recruitment efforts. The applicants were mostly male.

The majority of available applicants were factory workers generally reluctant to take agricultural employment.

Greater recruitment efforts were made this year and the results were comparatively satisfactory. However, it was not possible to recruit enough full-time apple pickers to meet the needs of all the growers and some importation of Canadians was necessary. Ten (10) days prior to the start of the harvest it was apparent that there was a shortage

of full-time pickers in some areas. Certification to import was granted in time for orchardists to make arrangements for the recruitment and transportation of Canadians.

A training film on how to pick apples is now in production through the cooperative efforts of parties interested in the problem of securing enough qualified full-time pickers to meet the anticipated demand for next season. Importing employers during the 1958 season agreed to employ any qualified full-time domestic apple pickers during the picking season regardless of any Canadian importation.

#### Potatoes:

Clearance orders provided a few more potato pickers from intrastate and interstate areas as compared to the 1957 season. The Aroostook County potato harvest program followed the usual pattern for the recruitment and utilization of domestic pickers in addition to the importation of a previously agreed upon number of pickers from Quebec and New Brunswick provinces.

- B. Intrastate and interstate potato pickers reporting as a result of a clearance order were instructed to report at the Houlton temporary office for assignment to growers. This was the only instance where there was any direction given to seasonal harvest hands. Maine does not have a program for migratory labor as such.
- C. The majority of market garden growers in the Portland area employed off-shore Puerto Ricans through direct hire by preference. Those who were employed by contract were very competent. However, many failed to remain for the entire harvest season, supposedly because of the cold fall weather. One contract grower provided excellent housing, off-time visits to places of interest and gave special attention to their needs with emphasis on personalized attention in cases of illness and injury. This approach resulted in excellent relationships and crew production. Another contract employer provided a bonus for those who remained until the close of the season. This incentive was very productive as a large percentage stayed until the end of the season and received a sizeable bonus.

One interstate clearance order was filled with the referral of fifteen (15) on-shore Puerto Ricans to rake blueberries. This particular crew did not work out as well as the excellent 1957 crew which was the first Puerto Rican crew to be trained to rake blueberries in this area. Various reasons were given by crew members and other interested parties as to the cause of failure of this attempt but such reasons were not affirmatively established to the satisfaction of interested parties. Housing and rates of pay were considered satisfactory but the potential rakers left and the employer recruited Indians.

- D. Foreign workers were imported to supplement domestic labor to harvest apples and potatoes. They were effectively used during the peak harvest periods. Certified orders for importation were not released to importers until evidence indicated a shortage of domestic labor ten (10)

days prior to the openings of the picking season. Demand and supply following intensive recruitment were matched to determine whether or not a surplus or a shortage existed. This included information regarding the rate of labor turnover during previous years. The decision to release certified orders for importation was made when it was evident that a definite shortage existed although these indications were not fully reliable because of many intangibles not made evident by figures. However, the final results tended to prove that the shortage estimates were quite close in that available domestic pickers were employed and the crop was harvested without loss due to a labor shortage except in a few minor instances not verifiable at the close of the harvest period.

Importing employers agreed to employ available full-time domestic apple pickers at any time during the peak period of activity. Wage surveys were conducted at all orchards of importing employers. These were personal checks with the employers and the employees. Interviews were conducted with 10% to 50% of the total pickers at each orchard. Rates of pay for apple and potato pickers were found to be in accordance with the going rates in the area.

Housing for contract Puerto Ricans in market gardening, Canadian Apple Pickers and Canadian Potato Harvest Labor was considered satisfactory and, in some cases, outstandingly good.

- E. Local offices did not participate in any community programs designed to facilitate recruitment.
- F. The supply of apple pickers prior to 1934 to pick a 5,000,000 bushel crop was primarily available because apple pickers lived in the orchard areas during those years and there were many small orchards. Today's problems are primarily accounted for by the concentration of a few large orchards which are being increased in size year by year. The majority of these orchards are near industrial centers. There is an extensive demand for a large number of apple pickers from centralized industrial areas and much of the industrial labor supply is not particularly interested in agricultural employment.

There have been indications of potato picker shortages for Aroostook County, ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 in recent years. An increase of a small number of intrastate and interstate pickers prevailed this year as compared with the 1957 season. However, a big shortage still existed and Canadian importation was a definite necessity. Road construction and employment at surrounding air bases continue to attract a sizeable number of the Aroostook County labor force. There are no indications at the present time that there will be any change in the importation pattern for the Aroostook County Potato Harvest.

- G. The locations of the majority of large orchards are such that they do not draw from enough agricultural areas to supply the need for apple pickers. In most instances private transportation is necessary.

Employers are encouraged to participate in establishing car pools but the practice has been for apple pickers to provide their own transportation. Apple picking in most orchards requires the ability to carry and place tall ladders. In most instances pickers are expected to pick the complete tree assigned to them. This has resulted in the employment of a high proportion of men.

#### EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The over-all operations for the Farm Placement Program are considered successful, primarily because the objective of the program to fill orders for seasonal agricultural labor was completed to the point where crops were harvested without loss and the supply of domestic agricultural labor was employed.

The planned program for over-all operations was carried out successfully. This included recruitment of available domestic labor, contacts with canners and growers to establish needs, recruitment of qualified crew leaders, the supervision of youth working conditions, the establishment of going rates through job surveys and the inspection of housing provided for Puerto Rican and Canadian crews. More placement activities could have been accomplished except for the adverse effects on the need for agricultural labor by weather conditions, mechanization, and a reduction in some crops in various areas throughout the State. Over-recruitment was limited to an absolute minimum and in cases of under-recruitment importation was certified. Full-time Puerto Rican market garden hands reduced the demand for day-haul youth who might otherwise have been employed to a greater extent.

Plans, methods, organization, public relations materials, contacts with employers, recruitment and utilization of sources and materials relevant to the promotion of recruitment seem to have been basically sound and productive. Occasions demanding fast and accurate decisions were met to the satisfaction of those concerned with the program and it appears that realistic activities were conducive to the successful results.

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in 19 58

Item	Number
Section A. Day-haul activities	
1. Operated by Local Office:	
a. Day-haul points.....	16
b. Towns with day-haul points.....	10
c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town.....	599
d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town.....	1138
2. Established (unsupervised) by Local Office:	
a. Day-haul points.....	210
b. Towns with day-haul points.....	98
c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town.....	3770 est.
d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town.....	5518 est.
Section B. Services to school-age youth	
3. Towns in which separate school-age youth programs are operated....	6
4. Day-haul points operated separately for school-age youth.....	10
a. Sum of school-age youth workers transported on peak day in each town.....	1008
5. Day-haul points established by Local Office for school-age youth..	110
6. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers.....	xxx
a. Placements in camps.....	xxx
7. Placements of school-age youth in supervised live-in farm homes...	9
Section C. Services to other special groups	
8. Services rendered to Indians by Local Offices or itinerant points on reservations:	
a. Placements.....	107
b. Applicant holding acceptances.....	0
9. Other placements of reservation Indians.....	0
10. Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract.....	31
Section D. Special services to employers	
11. Employers receiving combine services:	
a. From out of area.....	--
b. From out of State.....	--
12. Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
a. From out of area.....	xxx
b. From out of State.....	xxx
13. Food processing employers receiving placement services.....	23
Section E. Other special services	
14. Local Offices which held farm clinics.....	--
15. Days on which farm clinics were held.....	--
16. Issues of farm labor bulletins published.....	0
a. Copies distributed.....	0
17. State agency's work guides distributed:	
a. Within reporting State.....	300
b. To other States.....	0
18. Local Offices participating in formal community service programs..	0
19. Volunteer farm placement representatives.....	0

State MAINE

Year 1958

Worksheet A. Day-haul activities, by town

☒ 1. At points operated by State agency

☐ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns	Number of day-haul points		Number of workers transported		
	Total	School-age youth	Average day	Peak day	School-age youth
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<u>CALAIS</u>					
Calais	1	1	28	28	28
<u>CARIBOU</u>					
Fort Fairfield	1	0	50	52	35
Houlton	1	0	35	45	25
<u>LEWISTON</u>					
Lewiston	4	4	118	321	321
<u>SKOWHEGAN</u>					
Skowhegan	3	0	90	105	100
<u>WATERVILLE</u>					
Fairfield	1	1	53	70	70
N. Vassalboro	1	1	49	80	80
Oakland	1	1	49	160	160
Waterville	2	2	100	245	245
Winslow	1	1	27	32	32
<u>TOTALS</u>	16	11	599	1138	1096

Worksheet B. Day-haul activities, by period of action

- ☒ 1. At points operated by State agency  
☐ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of action		Number of workers on peak day	Crop Activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	End- ing date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
<u>CALAIS</u> Calais	8/16/58	8/16/58	28	Snap Bean Picking	X	
<u>CARIBOU</u> Fort Fairfield	8/14/58	8/21/58	52	Snap Bean Picking		X
Houlton	8/14/58	8/21/58	45	Snap Bean Picking		X
<u>LEWISTON</u> Lewiston	7/31/58	8/29/58	321	Snap Bean Picking	X	
<u>SKOWHEGAN</u> Skowhegan	8/11/58	8/20/58	105	Snap Bean Picking		X
<u>WATERVILLE</u> Fairfield	7/30/58	8/7/58	70	Snap Bean Picking	X	
N. Vassalboro	8/5/58	8/21/58	80	Snap Bean Picking	X	
Oakland	8/9/58	8/23/58	160	Snap Bean Picking	X	
Waterville	7/25/58	8/23/58	245	Snap Bean Picking	X	
Winslow	7/31/58	8/1/58	32	Snap Bean Picking	X	



State MAINE

Year 1958

Worksheet A. Day-haul activities, by town

☐ 1. At points operated by State agency

☒ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns	Number of day-haul points		Number of workers transported		
	Total	School-age youth	Average day	Peak day	School-age youth
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<u>BANGOR</u>					
Bangor	8	8	200	275	275
Brewer	4	4	80	150	150
Carroll	1	1	30	35	35
Chester	2	2	30	40	40
Corinna	2	2	25	35	35
Carmel	1	1	10	15	15
Dexter	3	3	80	125	125
Dixmont	-	-	20	25	25
Exeter	1	1	20	25	25
Enfield	2	2	15	20	20
Etna	1	1	10	15	15
Garland	1	1	10	15	15
Glenburn	1	1	10	15	15
Hampden	2	2	20	25	25
Howland	3	3	60	115	115
Kingman	2	2	40	55	55
Lincoln	3	3	35	60	60
Lee	1	1	10	15	15
LaGrange	1	1	15	25	25
Mattawamkeag	2	2	30	40	40
Milo	3	3	60	90	90
Newport	2	2	20	25	25
Newburg	1	1	12	15	15
Old Town	4	4	140	225	225
Orono	3	3	30	75	75
Orrington	1	1	10	15	15
Prentiss	2	2	35	40	40
Springfield	2	2	35	50	50
Veazie	1	1	10	15	15
Webster	1	1	10	15	15
Winn	2	2	45	60	60

Worksheet A. Day-haul activities, by town

☐ 1. At points operated by State agency

☒ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns	Number of day-haul points		Number of workers transported		
	Total	School-age youth	Average day	Peak day	
				Total	School-age youth
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<u>BIDDEFORD</u>					
Biddeford	2	2	10	20	20
<u>CALAIS</u>					
Grand Lake Stream	1	1	15	26	26
Princeton	1	1	24	32	32
Woodland	1	1	31	44	44
<u>CARIBOU</u>					
Caribou	1	0	25	25	20
Ft. Fairfield	1	0	50	52	40
Houlton	1	0	30	30	24
Indian Point, Can.	1	0	35	40	33
Limestone	1	0	50	59	30
Loring	2	0	41	41	10
<u>LEWISTON</u>					
Lisbon-Lisbon Falls	1	1	63	63	63
Norway-S. Paris	1	1	52	75	75
<u>PORTLAND</u>					
Portland	16	16	110	180	180
South Portland	9	9	95	165	165
Westbrook	2	2	20	38	38
Cape Elizabeth	3	3	25	38	38
Scarborough	3	3	31	40	40
<u>ROCKLAND</u>					
Knox	1	0	15 est.	25 est.	23 est.
Thorndike	1	0	15 est.	25 est.	21 est.
Waldo	2	2	20 est.	25 est.	25 est.
Belfast	6	0	150	200 est.	175 est.
Swanville	2	0	20	40	35 est.
Northport	1	0	20	30	25 est.
Monroe	1	0	15	20	15
Stockton Springs	3	0	50	60	50

State MAINE

Year 1958

Worksheet A. Day-haul activities, by town

☐ 1. At points operated by State agency

☒ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns	Number of day-haul points		Number of workers transported		
	Total	School-age youth	Average day	Peak day	
				Total	School-age youth
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<u>ROCKLAND</u> - continued					
Brooks	1	0	70	120	105
Jackson	1	1	15	20	20
Rockport	2	0	20	30	25
W. Rockport	2	0	30	40	35
S. Hope	1	0	10	20	15
Union	2	0	80	110	80
Appleton	3	0	50	70	40
Searsmont	2	0	30	50	30
Morrill	2	0	40	50	40
Belmont	2	0	40	60	35
Washington	3	0	60	90	75
Liberty	3	0	50	70	55
Montville	1	0	15	20	10
S. Montville	1	0	20	30	20
Palermo	2	0	30	50	40
Rockland	11	0	220	300	225
Friendship	2	0	30	50	40
Thomaston	2	0	40	70	60
Warren	3	0	30	40	35
Waldoboro	4	0	80	110	90
Winslow Mills	1	0	15	20	15
North Waldoboro	3	0	20	30	25
Jefferson	2	0	40	50	40
Cushing	2	0	15	20	15
Tenants Harbor	2	0	20	30	25
Camden	3	0	35	50	40
South Union	1	0	20	30	25
South Liberty	1	0	15	20	15
Hope	1	0	20	30	25
Burkettville	2	0	20	30	20
St. George	2	0	15	20	15
Searsport	5	0	70	80	70
East Union	1	0	15	20	15

State MAINE

Year 1958

Worksheet A. Day-haul activities, by town

☐ 1. At points operated by State agency

☒ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns	Number of day-haul points		Number of workers transported		
	Total	School-age youth	Average day	Peak day	School-age youth
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<u>RUMFORD</u>					
Rumford	2	2	73	187	187
Mexico	1	1	46	81	81
Dixfield	1	1	37	45	45
<u>SKOWHEGAN</u>					
Anson	1	0	25	40	39
Madison	1	0	50	85	83
Pittsfield	1	0	40	50	49

Worksheet B. Day-haul activities, by period of action

- ☐ 1. At points operated by State agency  
☒ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of action		Number of workers on peak day	Crop Activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	End- ing date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
<u>BANGOR</u>						
Bangor	7/28/58	8/27/58	275	Snap Bean Harvest	X	
Brewer	8/4/58	8/21/58	150		X	
Carroll	8/11/58	8/20/58	35		X	
Chester	8/13/58	8/28/58	40		X	
Corinna	8/9/58	8/23/58	35		X	
Carmel	8/11/58	8/23/58	15		X	
Dexter	8/9/58	8/23/58	125		X	
Dixmont	8/9/58	8/23/58	25		X	
Exeter	8/9/58	8/23/58	25		X	
Enfield	8/5/58	8/21/58	20		X	
Etna	8/11/58	8/23/58	15		X	
Garland	8/9/58	8/23/58	15		X	
Glenburn	7/28/58	8/27/58	15		X	
Hampden	8/13/58	8/20/58	25		X	
Howland	8/5/58	8/21/58	115		X	
Kingman	8/12/58	8/20/58	55		X	
Lincoln	8/11/58	8/27/58	60		X	
Lee	8/11/58	8/20/58	15		X	
LaGrange	8/11/58	8/22/58	25		X	
Mattawamkeag	8/9/58	8/27/58	40		X	
Milo	8/5/58	8/21/58	90		X	
Newport	8/11/58	8/22/58	25		X	
Newburg	8/11/58	8/21/58	15		X	
Old Town	8/9/58	8/28/58	225		X	
Orono	8/4/58	8/21/58	75		X	
Orrington	8/11/58	8/21/58	15		X	
Prentiss	8/12/58	8/20/58	40		X	
Springfield	8/12/58	8/20/58	50		X	
Veazie	8/4/58	8/21/58	15		X	
Webster	8/12/58	8/20/58	15		X	
Winn	8/9/58	8/27/58	60		X	

Worksheet B. Day-haul activities, by period of action

- ☐ 1. At points operated by State agency  
☒ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of action		Number of workers on peak day	Crop Activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	End- ing date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
<u>BIDDEFORD</u>						
Biddeford	7/3/58	7/16/58	20	Strawberry Picking	X	
Biddeford	8/5/58	8/8/58	14	Snap Bean Picking	X	
<u>CALAIS</u>						
Grand Lake Stream	8/11/58	8/19/58	26	Snap Bean Picking	X	
Princeton	8/11/58	8/19/58	32	Snap Bean Picking	X	
Woodland	8/12/58	8/19/58	44	Snap Bean Picking	X	
<u>CARIBOU</u>						
Caribou	8/14/58	8/16/58	25	Snap Bean Picking		X
Ft. Fairfield	8/14/58	8/21/58	52	Snap Bean Picking		X
Houlton	8/14/58	8/21/58	30	Snap Bean Picking		X
Indian Point, Canada	8/14/58	8/16/58	40	Snap Bean Picking		X
Limestone	8/14/58	8/17/58	59	Snap Bean Picking		X
Loring	8/14/58	8/15/58	41	Snap Bean Picking		X
<u>LEWISTON</u>						
Lisbon-Lisbon Falls	8/6/58	8/6/58	63	Snap Bean Picking	X	
Norway-S.Paris	7/1/58	8/6/58	75	Snap Bean Picking	X	
Norway-S.Paris	7/1/58	7/11/58	60	Picking Market Peas	X	
<u>PORTLAND</u>						
Portland	4/19/58	9/13/58	105	Market Gardening	X	
	7/1/58	7/11/58	32	Strawberry Picking	X	
	7/18/58	8/27/58	180	Snap Bean Picking	X	
S. Portland	4/13/58	8/28/58	149	Market Gardening	X	
	6/24/58	7/16/58	158	Strawberry Picking	X	
	7/21/58	8/26/58	165	Snap Bean Picking	X	
Westbrook	7/2/58	8/25/58	38	Market Gardening	X	
	6/26/58	7/20/58	24	Strawberry Picking	X	
Cape Elizabeth	6/7/58	8/25/58	38	Market Gardening	X	
	6/23/58	7/20/58	24	Strawberry Picking	X	
Scarborough	6/1/58	8/23/58	32	Market Gardening	X	
	7/6/58	7/11/58	25	Strawberry Picking	X	
	7/24/58	8/24/58	40	Snap Bean Picking	X	

Worksheet B. Day-haul activities, by period of action

- ☐ 1. At points operated by State agency  
☒ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of action		Number of workers on peak day	Crop Activity				Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	End- ing date						School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V				VI	VII
ROCKLAND									
Knox	7/1/58	8/30/58	25	S.B. Beans	B.B. Peas				X
Thorndike	7/1/58	8/30/58	25	X	X		X		X
Waldo	7/1/58	8/30/58	25	X	X	X	X	X	
Belfast	7/1/58	9/6/58	200	X	X	X	X		X
Swansville	7/1/58	9/6/58	40	X	X	X	X		X
Northport	7/1/58	9/6/58	30	X	X	X			X
Monroe	8/4/58	8/30/58	20		X	X			X
StocktonSprings	7/1/58	9/3/58	60	X		X			X
Brooks	7/1/58	8/30/58	120	X	X	X			X
Jackson	8/4/58	8/30/58	20		X			X	
Rockport	8/4/58	9/2/58	30		X	X			X
W. Rockport	8/4/58	9/6/58	40			X			X
S. Hope	8/4/58	9/6/58	20			X			X
Union	8/4/58	9/6/58	110	X		X			X
Appleton	8/4/58	9/6/58	70			X			X
Searsmont	8/4/58	9/6/58	50		X	X	X		X
Morrill	7/1/58	9/6/58	50	X	X	X	X		X
Belmont	7/1/58	9/6/58	60	X	X	X	X		X
Washington	8/4/58	9/6/58	90			X			X
Liberty	7/1/58	9/6/58	70	X		X	X		X
Montville	7/1/58	9/6/58	20	X		X	X		X
S. Montville	7/1/58	9/6/58	30	X		X	X		X
Palermo	7/1/58	9/6/58	50	X		X	X		X
Rockland	8/4/58	9/6/58	300		X	X			X
Friendship	8/4/58	9/5/58	50		X	X			X
Thomaston	8/4/58	9/5/58	70		X	X			X
Warren	8/4/58	9/6/58	40			X			X
Waldoboro	8/4/58	9/5/58	110	X		X			X
Winslows Mills	8/4/58	9/5/58	20			X			X
No. Waldoboro	8/4/58	9/5/58	30	X		X			X
Jefferson	8/4/58	9/5/58	50			X			X
Cushing	8/4/58	9/5/58	20			X			X
Tenants Harbor	8/4/58	9/6/58	30			X			X
Camden	8/4/58	9/4/58	50		X	X			X
South Union	8/4/58	9/5/58	30			X			X
South Liberty	8/4/58	9/5/58	20			X			X
Hope	8/4/58	9/4/58	30			X			X
Burkettville	8/4/58	9/4/58	30			X			X
St. George	8/4/58	9/3/58	20			X			X

Worksheet B. Day-haul activities, by period of action

- ☐ 1. At points operated by State agency  
☒ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of action		Number of workers on peak day	Crop Activity	Type of program	
	Begin- ning date	End- ing date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
<u>ROCKLAND-Continued</u>				S.B. Beans B.B. Peas		
Searsport	7/1/58	9/6/58	80	X X		X
East Union	8/4/58	9/6/58	20	X		X
<u>RUMFORD</u>						
Rumford	8/4/58	8/28/58	187	Snap Bean Picking	X	
Mexico	8/4/58	8/28/58	81	Snap Bean Picking	X	
Dixfield	8/4/58	8/28/58	45	Snap Bean Picking	X	
<u>SKOWHEGAN</u>						
Anson	8/8/58	8/20/58	40	Snap Bean Harvest		X
Madison	8/8/58	8/20/58	85	Snap Bean Harvest		X
Pittsfield	8/11/58	8/14/58	50	Snap Bean Harvest		X



Table 5. Interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities in 1958

Item	Orders		Openings	
	Extended (Sec. A) Received (Sec. B)	Filled	Extended (Sec. A) Received (Sec. B)	Filled
I	II	III	IV	V
Section A. Reporting State as order-holding State				
1. Reporting State, total...	2	2	17	17
2. Applicant-holding States Involved:				
New York State	1	1	2	2
New York State	1	1	15	15
Section B. Reporting State as applicant-holding State				
3. Reporting State, total...				
4. Order-holding States involved:				

## PART II: OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

### A. State Forecast

More activity is expected for the coming year. Weather conditions will play an important part as usual. Difficulties are anticipated in recruiting enough domestic full-time apple pickers. A conference is being planned for January or February of 1959 in anticipation of establishing a sound program of operations to meet the increased demands which are expected. A training film is in production to be completed prior to the recruitment of apple pickers next season. This will be used as an aid in the training of inexperienced pickers in an effort to secure better quantity and quality picking.

A greater demand is expected for snap bean pickers, blueberry rakers, strawberry pickers, and apple pickers. The demand for market garden and potato seasonal agricultural labor is expected to remain the same or a little heavier than was the case this year.

### B. Area Forecast

The demand should be about the same for potato pickers in the Aroostook County area. The demand for bean pickers in Aroostook County can only be determined after it becomes known whether or not any canners or growers plan snap bean acreages. The snap bean harvest in Aroostook County was cancelled when one big grower went out of business at the start of the harvest period.

There will be a greater demand for snap bean pickers, strawberry pickers, blueberry rakers, and apple pickers in the residual area.

The demand for more blueberry rakers will be evident in the York County and Washington County areas. An increase in the demand for snap bean pickers is expected throughout the residual area with certain exceptions where it is not known what decision will be made with regard to the balance between machine and hand picking. A normal growing and planting year will definitely indicate an increased demand for snap bean pickers in the Bangor, Lewiston, Portland, Rockland, and Waterville areas. The return to hand picking or a combination of machine and hand picking in the Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, and Skowhegan areas will increase the demand for hand pickers in the residual area.

### SEASONAL CROP PERIODS BY AREAS

	<u>Residual Area</u>	<u>Aroostook County Area</u>
Strawberries	June 23-August 10	
Market Gardens	April 13-October 15	
Snap Beans	July 3-August 27	August 7-August 31
Blueberries	July 27-August 27	
Potatoes	September-October	September 15-October 15
Apples	September 15-October 15	

PART III  
SEASONAL OFFICES  
(AROOSTOOK COUNTY)

<u>LOCATIONS</u>	<u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>CLOSING DATE</u>
Caribou M.E.S.C. Office (Temporary Control Office) Maine Street	8/25/58	(Separation) 10/2/58
Houlton Atlas Plywood Co. Office 6 North Street	8/25/58	10/17/58
Fort Kent Town Office	8/25/58	10/17/58
Fort Fairfield J.W. Barnes Mach. Co. Main Street	8/25/58	10/11/58
Limestone Church Street	8/25/58	10/16/58
Madawaska Main Road	8/25/58	10/17/58
Mars Hill T. R. York Office Main Street	8/25/58	10/17/58
Presque Isle Old Armory Blake Street	8/25/58	10/17/58
Van Buren Cyr's Insurance Office 326 Main Street	8/25/58	10/17/58
Washburn Town Office Maine Street	8/25/58	10/11/58

ANALYSIS OF TURN-OVER RATES  
DOMESTIC APPLE PICKERS  
SELECTED AREAS  
IMPORTING GROWERS

FULL-TIME PICKERS

Number of full-time openings	115
Estimated total hires to maintain this number	285
Number of different pickers hired:	
Domestic	289
Canadian	45
Total	334
Peak number domestic pickers employed at any one time during three-week peak season	117
Minimum number domestic pickers employed at any one time during three-week peak season	4
Average number of days worked by domestic pickers	4-5

PART-TIME PICKERS

Total number of part-time pickers hired	50
Average number of days worked each week	2
Highest number of part-time pickers at any one time	50
Minimum number of part-time pickers at any one time	0

## PUBLIC RELATIONS DISPLAY



## MAINE SAFETY CONFERENCE

DISPLAYS, FILMS AND PROGRAM MATERIALS ARE SELECTED TO PROMOTE THE MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFIC INTERESTS OF CONFEREES AND INTERESTED PARTIES ATTENDING CONFERENCES AND TRADE SHOWS.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS DISPLAY

LEWISTON ARMORY - JANUARY



## ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL TRADE SHOW AND CONFERENCES

A PRIMARY CONTACT SOURCE WITH TEACHERS, SCHOOL PRINCIPALS, GROWERS, CANNERS AND RELATED EMPLOYERS

AREA SCHOOL CLASSES VISIT HERE

MAJOR PROGRAMS PROMOTED ARE AGRICULTURAL, COUNSELLING, TESTING, OLDER WORKER AND GENERALLY THE OVER-ALL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROGRAMS