

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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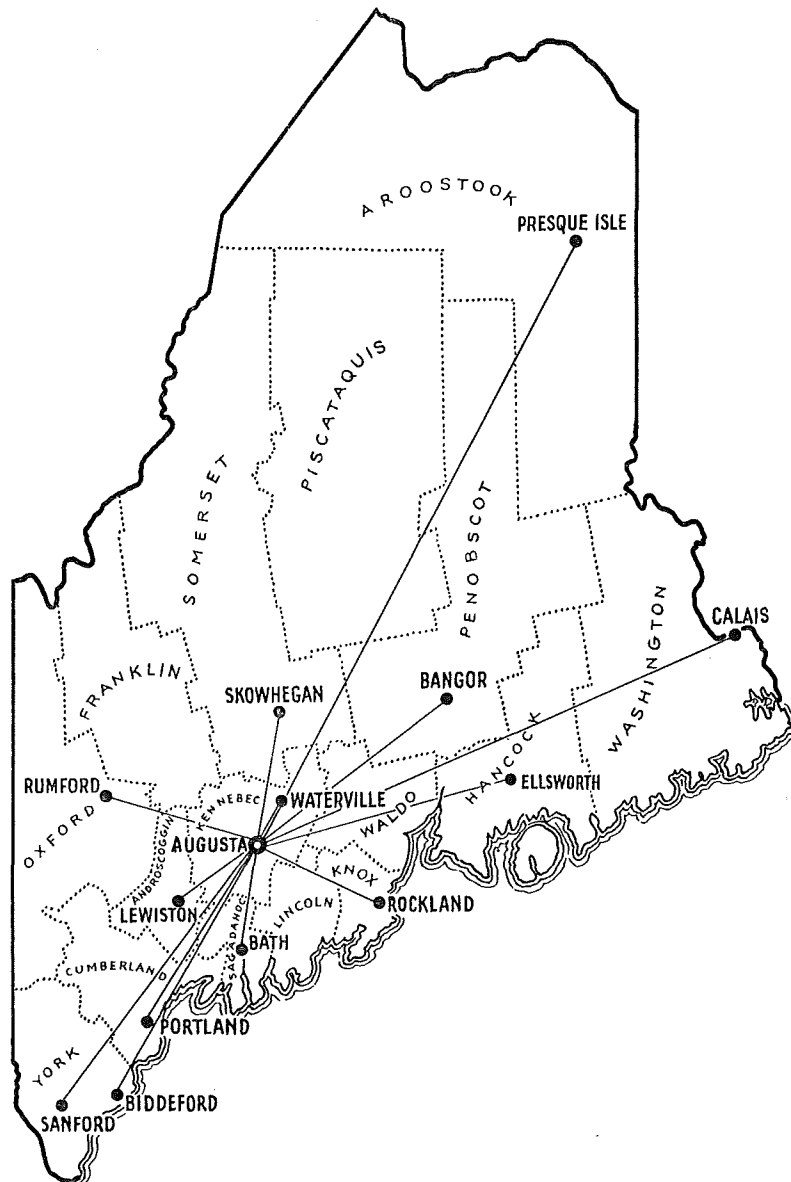


Farm Labor Report

1961

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION • AUGUSTA, MAINE

**ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL
and
FOOD PROCESSING REPORT**



MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

236320

FOREWORD

This report is the 1961 summary of the Maine Employment Security Commission's Agricultural Labor Recruitment and Placement Activities for seasonal harvests and food processing.

The report points out the important changes brought about by mechanization, and reflects the tremendous loss of youth employment as a result.

Each season presents new conditions and problems. Plans must be 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 1961 Maine Agricultural Season was generally a successful one. New developments were the effects from mechanization, the increased demands for the apple harvest and more emphasis on prevailing rates, working conditions and housing.

The Commission takes this opportunity to express their sincere appreciation for the cooperative efforts of all those who helped to make the 1961 Farm Labor Program a success. Specific reference should be made to our co-operating growers and processors, 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 and the National Employment Service of Canada, whose understanding and co-operation with employees of this Commission resulted in a successful agricultural harvest program.

MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Roy U. Sinclair, Chairman

Joseph E. A. Cote, Commissioner

James J. George, Sr., Commissioner

MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN

E. S. DIRECTOR

EMPLOYMENT SPECIALIST

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE
REPRESENTATIVE

MANAGERS AND FARM PLACEMENT INTERVIEWERS

14 LOCAL OFFICES

2 TEMPORARY FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES AT:

PORTLAND & ROCKLAND

INTERVIEWERS WITH FARM PLACEMENT ASSIGNMENTS AT:

AUGUSTA, BANGOR, BATH, BIDDEFORD, CALAIS, ELLSWORTH, LEWISTON, PORTLAND,
PRESQUE ISLE, ROCKLAND, RUMFORD, SANFORD, SKOWHEGAN AND WATERTVILLE

POTATO HARVEST PROGRAM

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE HARVEST PROGRAMS

PRESQUE ISLE LOCAL OFFICE MANAGER
FIELD SUPERVISOR

DIRECT SUPERVISION OF CANADIAN
RECRUITMENT FOR AROOSTOOK
POTATO HARVEST PROGRAM

AUGUSTA, LEWISTON, PORTLAND,
ROCKLAND, RUMFORD, SANFORD,
SKOWHEGAN

CANADIAN RECRUITMENT
TEAMS & BORDER CROSSING
ASSIGNMENT STAFF

9 SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES (8/28-10/21-25)
13 TEMPORARY FARM PLACEMENT EMPLOYEES
(8-FPR, 5-CLERICAL)

CARIBOU
FT. FAIRFIELD
FT. KENT
HOULTON
LIMESTONE

MADAWASKA
MARS HILL
VAN BUREN
WASHBURN

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 1961 FARM PLACEMENT
Maine Employment Security Commission

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, promotion and evaluation of statewide operations are the responsibilities of an Employment Specialist.

Local office managers have direct responsibilities for the operation of the Farm Placement Program in their areas, the supervision of interviewers with farm program assignments, temporary farm placement representatives and temporary clerical employees.

Each local office and the administrative office unit established plans for operating the program for the 1961 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 crops and acreages, whether or not machine or hand harvesting would be involved and the extent of each method. The information received was partly basic to establishing labor needs for various crops within each local office area of operations and the approximate dates for the peak harvest periods with estimates on potential surpluses or shortages.

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, utilization of the press, radio, television, crop posters, and visits to youth gathering spots such as swimming pools and playgrounds in accordance with the needs as they developed prior to and during the crop harvest season. The plans included intensive recruitment and training for crew supervisors as they are considered one of the most important elements in the success of the day-haul programs. Where potential importation of agricultural workers was indicated 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, crew supervisors, canners, and grower associations were scheduled prior to the seasonal crop activities, during the harvest periods as it became necessary and following the season. The basis for this planning was initially established from the experiences of the previous years. The information available indicated that it would be necessary to have meetings with market garden growers on the subject of Puerto Rican usage; 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.

Potato recruitment meetings were held in March to determine needs for spring planting and at Montreal, P.Q., on August 9 to review needs, supply, methods, and dates concerning recruitment for the potato harvest. Representatives were present from the Canadian National Employment Service, the Regional Office in Boston, United States Immigration Service and Border Patrol, Maine Employment Security Commission and the Aroostook Farm Labor Association.

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.

Economic Trends

Each year there are less small operating farms. In addition, a few large specialty farms continue to expand through greater production and the acquisition of other small specialty farms.

This requires more seasonal employment in a few concentrated areas, and in apple production these areas are comparatively close to industrial areas or within the fringe of industrial areas.

More Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage facilities for apples have eased market situations for the growers to the point where they have better planned marketing programs.

Apples are expected to be in greater production in future years. Potatoes are expected to remain about the same. Other crops do not currently present any recruitment problems. Mechanization has completed the change from hand harvesting for hay, grains, corn, peas and snap beans. The potato harvest may or may not be completely mechanized within the next few years. More details are included under "Impact of Mechanization." Changes in acreage or production with any significance, other than already noted, have not developed.

Employment Trends

A. Seasonal hired farm workers

More seasonal workers are expected to be employed during the apple harvest. Growers continue to have more bearing trees and follow a program of increased tree planting each year.

No great change is expected for the potato harvest unless school youth become unavailable. If their loss became an actuality, mechanization might be used more extensively or some way found to increase the labor supply from other areas.

Domestic apple pickers include men and women, boys and girls. The majority of the adults are men. Pickers start in the teens and go up to seventy years of age. These pickers may be in school, working

weekends, holidays and afternoons; or, in the case of adults, they may be unemployed, temporarily unemployed or fully employed but pick apples during off-shift time, weekends, full-time or part-time. Practically all domestic pickers live near by. Canadians are imported from the areas of Quebec Province, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Shortages occur each year for the apple and potato harvests. Mechanization has replaced seasonal workers for other crops except where small numbers of seasonal workers harvest lesser crops like strawberries.

Seasonal hired harvest hands for the Aroostook County potato crop are similar to those hired for the apple harvest except that there are many more employed.

The employment of Puerto Ricans for Market Gardens in one Maine area has reduced the need for youth and youth day-haul crews.

The extent of employment is indicated in other sections of this report.

Shortages of apple and potato pickers were resolved by importing Canadians when all other recruitment methods fell short of the demand.

1. Market Gardens:

Market Garden activities are concentrated in the Portland area.

Day-hauls were established in the Portland and Rockland areas.

A cold spring set activities back two weeks. A substantial increase in demand was delayed until mid-June.

The full-time employment of Puerto Rican crews has diminished the demand for day-haul youth to a considerable extent. The demand for youth is not heavy.

There is no change in the trend for this activity.

2. Strawberries:

The crop was of good quality and quantity. Small acreages were grown primarily in the Portland and Rockland local office areas.

Day-hauls were established in the Portland and Rockland areas.

The trend remains the same as in past years. No severe change is expected. The demand is light.

3. Blueberries:

Day-hauls were established in the Rockland and Sanford areas.

The main blueberry acreages are in the Calais, Ellsworth, Rockland and Sanford areas. Smaller acreages are in the Augusta and Lewiston local office areas.

The crop varied from very good to fair in the Calais and Ellsworth areas. There was some winter kill and poor pollination due to cold spring weather and a dry spell in August resulting in a yield slightly less than the 1960 crop for the Rockland area. Some growers experienced a better crop than 1960 and others a somewhat poorer crop. The overall yield was generally slightly better than the 1960 crop. About 20 tons of blueberries were damaged as a result of a July hailstorm in one section of the Rockland area.

The crop was very good in the Sanford area where a major grower utilizes irrigation and has developed good pollinization. It will be some time before increased production takes place from additional acreage.

With the exception of the Rockland and Sanford areas, growers in other areas had no problem recruiting rakers. Rakers were from immediate areas with the exception of Mic-Mac Indians from Canada who appear in the area each year for blueberry raking in Washington County.

4. Apples:

Another big quality and quantity crop was picked this year.

Employment in the Central Maine, Kennebec Valley and Western Maine areas by importing growers was 1,768 with 382 Canadians at the close of the two-week period ending September 30 and 1,385 with 195 Canadians at the close of the two-week period ending October 15, 1961.

The season was about two weeks late. The peak two-week period normally develops from September 15 to the 30th. This year it was October 1 to 15.

Importing growers are located in the Augusta, Lewiston, Portland, Rumford, Sanford and Skowhegan local office areas.

These growers harvested 991,099 bushels with a total of 345 domestic full-time pickers, 543 part-time domestic pickers and 414 Canadian full-time pickers, a total of 1,302 pickers.

The actual crop of 991,099 bushels was estimated at 1,016,079 bushels, an over-estimate of 2.46%.

Seven hundred fifty-nine full-time pickers used for the harvest was estimated at 761.

The peak-period crop of 411,052 bushels was estimated at 441,362, an over-estimate of 6.87% partially accounted for by the pick during the two-week period preceding the peak period, which was two weeks late. It was estimated that 587 full-time pickers would be required to pick the crop during the peak two-week period. Reports indicate that 759 full-time pickers were used during the season, an overload of 172 pickers. However, this figure represents total full-time pickers, with turnover. The 22.7% overload would in all probability be reduced 50% or more for an estimated maximum of 10% overload.

It is our opinion that estimates within 15% of actuality are about as close as one could normally expect to come when estimating agricultural crops, production and labor requirements.

The estimates and harvest in bushels by local office areas serving importing growers are:

	Prior or later than 9/1 to 10/31	Sept. 1-15	Sept. 16-30	Oct. 1-15	Oct. 16-31	Total
Augusta - Estimates		12,250	105,150	153,710	102,640	373,750
Actual	5,700	10,411	78,769	126,643	65,467	286,990
Lewiston - Estimates		30,591	150,287	66,461	22,150	269,489
Actual		5,620	111,240	107,815	59,181	283,856
Portland - Estimates		9,540	68,000	16,500	5,000	99,040
Actual	5,954	475	39,687	51,991	19,039	117,146
Rumford - Estimates			15,225	4,060	1,015	20,300
Actual			5,080	9,070	5,650 (Partial)	19,800 (Partial)
Sanford - Estimates		48,100	96,200	72,150	24,050	240,500
Actual		23,036	67,827	105,533	66,911	263,307
Skowhegan - Estimates			6,500	6,500		13,000
Actual			5,000	10,000	5,000	20,000
TOTALS - Estimates	X	100,481	441,362	319,381	154,855	1,016,079
Actual	11,654	39,542	307,603	411,052	221,248	991,099

Local office clearance and recruitment provided less domestic pickers than last year. Other employment in the areas was generally higher.

Increased tree plantings continues, with more bearing trees expected each year for the near future.

Demands are increasing and the supply continues to decrease.

5. Potatoes

Planting was delayed by rain. The lateness of the planting season resulted in considerable planned acreage not being planted.

The resultant late growing season indicated that the start of the harvest would be delayed ten to fourteen days beyond the normal starting date. This in turn indicated an additional harvesting problem recruiting more harvest hands for the shortened picking period before the October 15 frost deadline. Some digging started the week ending September 16. Peak activity for harvesting 145,000 acres of potatoes was established the week ending September 30 with only 30% of the crop out of the ground. The 1960 crop was 85% in on this date. Ten percent of the crop remained in the ground under six inches of snow on October 15. Operations resumed on October 18 with about six days of good digging weather required to complete the harvest. A few acres were left on October 23.

Normally, about 23,000 domestic harvesters and 7,000 Canadians get the crop out of the ground. This year the importation of Canadians was increased to 7,737.

B. Regular hired farm workers

The trend of employment has been downward as the utilization of mechanical equipment increased.

The demand is extremely low. Regular hired farm workers are expected to be able to operate various mechanized units used for various purposes for different crops. Several crops required extensive recruitment and shortages prevailed, in the past. Most of these crops are now fully mechanized and require only a few mechanical equipment operators.

C. Food processing workers

The demand in food processing is from seasonal canning and freezing of vegetables and berries. The extent of the demand each season is fairly constant and is met with little difficulty. The majority of the supply is made up of women available for temporary employment in the immediate area.

Impact of Mechanization

A. Seasonal hired farm workers

The latest crop to be affected by mechanization is snap beans for canning. Corn, hay and grains, and peas have been fully mechanized for some time.

Many local offices formerly extended to the maximum to recruit harvest hands do not now receive orders, primarily because of mechanization.

The peak two-week employment period for youth snap bean pickers in 1957 was 9,755. This employment is no longer available and no other employment has been developed for these youth. The following tabulation illustrates the impact of mechanization over the last few years:

Peak Two-Week Employment

	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Hay</u>	<u>Peas</u>	<u>Beans</u>
1954	800	1,710	1,142	8,266
1955	1,200	1,420	425	7,910
1956	Mech.	Mech.	690	7,095
1957	X	X	610 Mech.	9,755
1958	X	X	430	6,009 Mech.
1959	X	X	X	3,844
1960	X	X	X	1,410
1961	X	X	X	X

Potato growers used about 150 combines. This did not result in any decrease in the over-all demand for pickers to harvest the Aroostook County potato crop. User farmers, however, required less than half of their usual number of harvest hands. If this reduction of more than 50 percent through use of mechanization became authenticated, it could be that the maximum of about 30,000 pickers might be reduced to 15,000 or less. With 16,000 youth, 7,000 adults and 7,000 Canadians normally employed, it would seem that there could be a fully-mechanized situation where the 16,000 youth would not be employed and a sizeable reduction result in importation. But, there are several mitigating factors, such as the initial cost of converting to combine mechanization, the effect of heavy rains during the harvest season, the supply of adults to work on the combines and the planting, growing, marketing program.

Single or double-row combines are used. They are limited to ground conditions suitable to support their operation and by the rock content of the soil.

The majority of a combine crew are used to throw out rocks and tops brought onto the belt with the potatoes. Some women can do this work and some women who cannot pick by hand can stand the jostling and noise of the combine while standing on supports of a moving combine. The requirements are more of a physical nature rather than re-training.

The use of 150 combines has not changed labor requirements or the length of seasonal employment in Aroostook County. However, in a few isolated areas throughout the State, potato growers using a combine have required fewer harvest hands and for a shorter term of seasonal employment.

B. Regular hired farm workers

The recent trend completed this year on snap bean mechanization, reduced the number of year-round farm workers required. The demand was decreased from a low figure, but workers became equipment operators rather than farm hands for manual labor or supervisors of youth field crews. This effect of mechanization for various crops is reflected in the tabulation above, for youth seasonal farm workers and adult seasonal and regular hired farm workers.

Recruitment of Farm Workers

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

Recruitment, and estimates of demands and potential shortages, was planned successfully in that no reports were received of losses due to lack of harvest workers. The over-all demand for youth harvest workers continued downward. This reduction was primarily accounted for by complete mechanization for the snap bean crop.

Pressure recruitment was necessary only for the apple and potato crops.

Jobcasts over the radio, newspaper articles, call-ins, and positive recruitment were used to promote an additional supply of apple pickers. This was followed by many spot announcements over the radio.

All-out recruitment efforts were made with fair results. It was not possible to recruit enough full-time apple and potato pickers to meet the needs of the growers and importation of Canadians was necessary. Increased shortages of apple pickers are anticipated for next season.

Clearance orders provided few apple and potato pickers from intrastate and interstate areas. 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. Most domestic pickers select and make arrangements for employment with nearby growers.

Any intrastate and interstate potato pickers employed as a result of the clearance order were initially instructed to report at the Houlton temporary office for assignment to growers. Most secured employment before or after arrival in Houlton without reporting at the Houlton office.

Puerto Ricans are used to care for and harvest most of the market garden crops in the Portland local office area. The use of Puerto Ricans has reduced the demand for domestic youth. Crops are cared for and harvested without losses due to labor shortages.

Foreign workers from Canada were imported to supplement domestic labor to harvest apples and potatoes. They were effectively used during the peak harvest periods. Evaluation of demand and supply indicated a definite shortage. Recruitment resulted in a smaller domestic supply than was anticipated and less than the number recruited for the previous season. All available domestic pickers were employed and the crop was harvested without sizeable losses due to a labor shortage.

Importing employers employed available full-time domestic pickers at any time through the peak period of activity. Wage surveys were conducted in the field. These were personal checks with the employers and the harvest hands during crop activity. Rates of pay 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 areas, outstandingly good. Housing inspections were made before orders were processed for Puerto Ricans and Canadian apple pickers.

The supply of apple pickers prior to the 1934 "deep freeze" loss of orchards 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.

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 required 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 who can climb and carry ladders.

There have been potato picker shortages in Aroostook County, ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 in recent years. A very small number of intrastate and interstate pickers were available. A big shortage remained and Canadian importation was a definite necessity. Construction, fewer available local workers, and employment at surrounding air bases and new processing plants continue to account for the labor shortage to a large extent. There are no indications at present that there will be any change in the importation pattern for the Aroostook County potato harvest.

Housing inspections are made by Maine Employment Security Commission personnel, in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Labor and procedural material in the Employment Security Manual. The only housing regulations in the State with reference to Employment Service operations apply to Woods Camps and Summer Camps for Youth. Inspections in these two areas are made by the State Bureau of Health, Department of Sanitary Engineering.

The extent to which foreign farm workers were used for the apple and potato harvests is indicated by tables in other sections of this report.

Early apple picking started with domestic pickers. Canadians were imported on dates when volume picking became possible. These dates were very timely for the 1961 season. Where original estimated dates were early or late, they were changed to coincide with actual needs.

The organizational, administrative and procedural planning for the apple and potato harvests was continued without any major change from the previous year. The result was efficient operations and, therefore, we expect to continue the same programs, with adjustments as they become necessary.

Estimates for supply and demand are based on procedures found through experience to be close to actuality.

The apple crop demand is based on the growers' estimate of the crop. The estimate may be higher or lower than the actuality and higher or lower than the previous year. Some growers habitually over or under estimate, but most prove quite reliable as evidenced by final crop production, if weather conditions do not seriously interfere with early estimates. A tabulation of such estimates and actual production is included in another section of this report.

A formula for the required full-time worker supply is arrived at by multiplying an average daily strip-pick of 70 bushels by 10 peak-period picking days divided into the estimated ten-day, peak-period production. A peak-period with 700,000 bushels would require 1,000 full-time pickers or $700,000 \div 70 \times 10 = 1,000$ pickers.

The estimated supply of domestic apple pickers is derived from office records, current labor conditions, preceding years' experience with recruitment, anticipated results from current recruitment plans and expected turn-over rates. The difference between the estimated demand and supply, if any, indicates either a domestic supply, a shortage or a surplus. This in turn is subject to re-evaluation until the peak of the harvest period is reached.

Wage surveys are made by personal visits to employers and workers prior to the peak of harvest activity. Such surveys include all importing apple growers and a sampling of potato growers with a check on all potato grower orders. The results of the wage findings indicate conformity with the established purposes of such surveys.

Area Redevelopment Activities

The only activity to date has been cooperation with the reporting unit regarding importation and clearance activity in agricultural areas located in areas designated under the Area Redevelopment Act.

Personnel participate in discussions and planning meetings of farm organizations, especially with market garden, apple and potato growers. Reviews of preceding seasonal experiences, suggestions for the new season and discussion on various operating procedures usually dominate these sessions. The principal goal of such activities is to strengthen operations for more productive results based on a better understanding of the problems faced by the participants.

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 any major losses and the full 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 wage surveys and the inspection of housing provided for Puerto Rican and Canadian crews. Placements were reduced by adverse effects on the need for agricultural labor by mechanization. Full-time Puerto Rican market

garden hands reduced the demand for day-haul youth who might otherwise have been employed to a greater extent, but importation of Canadian apple and potato pickers was necessary to supplement a shortage of domestic harvest hands.

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.

More field and employer visits are necessary for the next season's activities on such points as estimates, training, housing, reporting and importation. Plans are formulated for this additional coverage.

Table 1. Selected Data on Farm Placement Operations in 1961

Item	Number
Section A. Day-haul Activities	
1. Operated by State agency:	
a. Day-haul points.....	
b. Towns with day-haul points.....	
c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town.....	
d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town.....	
2. Established (unsupervised) by State agency:	
a. Day-haul points.....	97
b. Towns with day-haul points.....	43
c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town.....	1756
d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town.....	2452
Section B. Services to school-age youth	
3. Towns in which separate school-age youth programs are operated..	
4. Day-haul points operated separately for school-age youth.....	
a. Sum of school-age youth workers transported on peak day in each town.....	
5. Day-haul points established by State agency for school-age youth	9
6. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers.....	NA
a. Placement in camps.....	NA
7. Placements of school-age youth in supervised live-in farm homes.	
Section C. Services to other special groups	
8. Services rendered to Indians by local offices or itinerant points on reservations:	
a. Placements.....	NA
b. Applicant holding acceptances.....	NA
9. Other placements of reservation Indians.....	
10. Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract.....	40
Section D. Special services to employers	
11. Employers receiving combine services:	
a. From out of area.....	NA
b. From out of State.....	NA
12. Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
a. From out of area.....	NA
b. From out of State.....	NA
13. Food processing employers receiving placement services.....	11
Section E. Other special services	
14. Local offices which held farm clinics.....	0
15. Days on which farm clinics were held.....	0
16. Issues of farm labor bulletins published.....	0
a. Copies distributed.....	0
17. State agency's work guides distributed:	
a. Within reporting State.....	350
b. To other States.....	0
18. Local offices participating in formal community service programs	0
19. Volunteer farm placement representatives.....	0

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	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<u>PORTLAND</u>					
Portland	3	3	116	150	150
South Portland	4	4	62	169	169
Westbrook	1	1	11	22	22
<u>ROCKLAND</u>			Est.	Est.	Est.
Appleton	3		65	100	80
Belfast	6		180	230	200
Belmont	3		30	50	40
Brooks	2		50	70	60
Burkettville	2		12	15	12
Camden	3		40	50	40
East Union	1		10	15	10
Friendship	1		25	35	30
Hope	1		30	40	30
Jackson	2		10	15	10
Jefferson	2		40	50	40
Knox	1		10	14	10
Liberty	3		60	70	60
Monroe	3		50	70	60
Montville	1		25	30	20
Morrill	3		30	40	30
Northport	2		30	35	25
North Waldo	2		20	25	20
Palermo	1		20	30	25
Rockland	12		225	320	260
Rockport	1		20	25	20
Searsmont	2		30	40	30
Searsport	2		70	90	75
South Hope	1		10	15	10
South Liberty	1		10	12	10
South Montville	2		25	30	20
South Union	1		15	20	15
St. George	1		10	15	12
Stockton Springs	3		40	60	50
Swanville	1		30	40	25
Thomaston	2		30	35	30
Thorndike	1		10	12	10

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
ROCKLAND (Continued)			Est.	Est.	Est.
Union	2		65	80	70
Waldo	2		10	15	13
Waldoboro	5		70	100	85
Warren	3		40	70	60
Washington	2		30	50	40
West Rockport	1		20	25	20
Winslow Mills	1		10	15	13
<u>SANFORD</u>			Est.	Est.	Est.
Sanford	1	1	60	85	85
GRAND TOTALS	97	9	1,756	2,479	2,096

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	Ending date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
PORTLAND						
Portland	5/6/61	10/20/61	86	Market Garden	X	
	6/24/61	7/26/61	64	Strawberry Harvest	X	
So. Portland	4/29/61	10/20/61	62	Market Garden	X	
	6/28/61	7/31/61	51	Strawberry Harvest	X	
	9/28/61	10/14/61	56	Potato Harvest	X	
Westbrook	6/28/61	8/18/61	11	Market Garden	X	
	6/18/61	7/16/61	11	Strawberry Harvest	X	
ROCKLAND						
Appleton	8/7/61	9/2/61	Est. 100	Blueberries		X
Belfast	7/1/61	9/2/61	230	Peas, Strab. Blueb.		X
Belmont	7/1/61	9/2/61	50	" " "		X
Brooks	8/10/61	8/31/61	70	Blueberries		X
Burkettville	8/7/61	9/2/61	15	"		X
Camden	8/7/61	9/2/61	50	"		X
East Union	8/7/61	9/2/61	15	"		X
Friendship	8/7/61	9/1/61	35	"		X
Hope	8/7/61	9/2/61	40	"		X
Jackson	8/10/61	8/30/61	15	"		X
Jefferson	8/7/61	9/2/61	50	"		X
Knox	8/10/61	8/30/61	14	"		X
Liberty	7/1/61	9/2/61	70	Peas, Strab. Blueb.		X
Monroe	8/7/61	8/31/61	70	" " "		X
Montville	7/1/61	9/1/61	30	" " "		X
Morrill	8/7/61	9/1/61	40	Blueberries		X
Northport	7/1/61	9/1/61	35	Peas, Strab. Blueb.		X
No. Waldoboro	8/7/61	9/1/61	25	Strab., Blueb.		X
Palermo	8/7/61	8/31/61	30	Blueberries		X
Rockland	8/7/61	9/1/61	320	"		X
Rockport	8/7/61	9/1/61	25	"		X
Searsmont	7/1/61	9/1/61	40	Peas, Strab. Blueb.		X
Searsport	7/1/61	9/1/61	90	" " "		X
South Hope	8/7/61	9/1/61	15	Blueberries		X
South Liberty	8/7/61	9/1/61	12	"		X
So. Montville	7/1/61	9/1/61	30	Peas, Strab. Blueb.		X
So. Union	8/7/61	9/1/61	20	Blueberries		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	Ending date			School- age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
<u>ROCKLAND (Cont.)</u>			Est.			
St. George	8/7/61	9/1/61	15	Blueberries		X
Stockton Sprg.	7/1/61	9/2/61	60	Peas, Strab. Blueb.		X
Swanville	7/1/61	9/2/61	40	" " "		X
Thomaston	8/7/61	9/1/61	35	Blueberries		X
Thorndike	8/7/61	9/1/61	12	"		X
Union	8/7/61	9/2/61	80	"		X
Waldo	8/7/61	9/2/61	15	"		X
Waldoboro	8/7/61	9/1/61	100	"		X
Warren	8/7/61	9/1/61	70	"		X
Washington	8/7/61	9/1/61	50	"		X
W. Rockport	8/7/61	9/1/61	25	"		X
Winslow Mills	8/7/61	9/1/61	15	"		X
<u>SANFORD</u>			Est.			
Sanford	8/7/61	8/18/61	85	Blueberry Raking	X	
GRAND TOTAL			2,479			

Table 5. Interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities in 1961

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.....	14	11	7,120	40
2. Applicant-holding States Involved:				
New Hampshire	2	0	7,080	0
Vermont	1	0	7,000	0
Massachusetts	1	0	7,000	0
Puerto Rico	11	11	40	40
Section B. Reporting State as applicant-holding State				
3. Reporting State, total.....	0	0	0	0
4. Order-holding States involved:				
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0

B. Reverse of table 5

Comments:

One order for 1080 apple pickers and one order for 7500 potato harvest hands reflected the heavy demand and short supply. The potato order involved importation and represents only a part of the 30,000 harvest hands needed for one month of work each season. The apple order represented the number of domestics required in addition to the number of Canadians imported.

The clearance orders for contract Puerto Ricans were filled by pre-arrangement with Puerto Rico with the expectancy of having all such orders filled.

PART II: OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

A. State Forecast

Generally, activity is expected to be the same for the coming year. Weather conditions will play an important part as usual. Difficulties are anticipated in recruiting enough domestic full-time apple pickers and a shortage of 7,500 or more potato pickers is anticipated.

No demand is expected for snap bean pickers. The demand for market garden, and potato seasonal agricultural labor is expected to remain the same. The demand will be greater for apple pickers and the supply less. This will be a problem area in 1962, especially in the Augusta, Lewiston, Portland, and Sanford areas. The demand will also be greater for blueberry rakers in the Sanford area. One hundred percent mechanization for the snap bean harvest is now an accomplished fact. Mechanization is not expected to reduce the need for manpower for the potato harvest in 1962.

B. Area Forecast

The demand and supply should be about the same for potato pickers in the Aroostook County area, 1-20-01.

There will be no demand for snap bean pickers in any area. Strawberry pickers in areas 1-20-03 and 1-20-05 and apple pickers in areas 1-20-04 and 1-20-05 will be in greater demand. Market gardens will remain about the same in the Portland local office area, 1-20-05.

The demand for more blueberry rakers will be evident in the York County area, 1-20-05, and about the same or less in Washington County, area 1-20-02.

C. SEASONAL CROP HARVEST PERIODS EXPECTED BY AREAS

	Aroostook County 1-20-01	East Coast 1-20-02	Central Maine 1-20-03	Kennebec Valley 1-20-04	Western Maine 1-20-05
Strawberries			7/1-8/10		6/20-8/1
Market Gardens			5/1-11/1		4/15-11/1
Blueberries		7/31-8/31	7/27-8/30		8/1-8/21
Potatoes	9/10-10/15		9/1-10/15	9/1-10/15	9/1-10/1
Apples				9/15-10/15	9/10-10/15

PART III: ATTACHMENTS

Presque Isle, Maine
August 28, 1961

Mr. Aroostook Farmer

Dear Sir:

The purpose of this letter is to advise you of our plans for supplying labor for the 1961 potato harvest. Plans have been made with Canada and U.S. Immigration Service for the importation of a possible 7,000 potato harvest workers from the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. If you are interested in workers from this labor source, the following procedures will apply:

1. Farm Labor Offices will be open on Monday, August 28th, for priority order taking to last until Saturday, September 9th. See attached page for list of Farm Labor Offices.
2. The deposit for ordering workers from the Canadian source will be \$3 per man. This money is received in check form made to the order of the Aroostook Farm Labor Association. Farmers who have not placed orders during the past three years will be required to pay a membership fee of \$5. The cancellation of order date to insure refund of monies paid will be September 12, 1961. Orders placed after September 9th will not have priority and no guarantee will be made for the delivery of Canadian workers.
3. Recruitment will follow about the same pattern as last season's operation.

Quebec Workers - Recruitment and processing will be conducted at Ste-Rose du Degele in accordance with the attached schedule, beginning Wednesday, September 13th and continuing through Wednesday, September 20th. The office will stand by until September 23rd if needed. Total workers expected, 4,000.

New Brunswick Workers - Recruitment and processing at Edmundston, September 18th through September 20th. In addition, 1,000 will be processed at Houlton. The date of crossing at Houlton will be timed to meet farmer needs and will be announced at a later date. The Edmundston office will stand by until September 23rd if needed.

Most workers will cross into Maine at the Madawaska port. The port of Fort Kent will be used for all workers other than those at Houlton.

The Aroostook Farm Labor Association will furnish literature at the Farm Labor Offices as to accident and medical coverage for Association members.

You are urged to place your orders early so that we will have an accurate picture of this season's labor demand. Any questions as to farm labor and this season's operation should be asked of your local Farm Placement Representative. Thanking you for your cooperation in other years, I am sure that this same spirit will result in a successful Harvest labor program for this season.

Yours truly,

TEMPORARY FARM LABOR OFFICES
(Aroostook County)

<u>LOCATIONS</u>	<u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>CLOSING DATE</u>
Caribou Main Street	8/28/61	10/25/61
Fort Fairfield J. W. Barnes Machinery Co. Main Street	8/28/61	10/21/61
Fort Kent Town Office	8/28/61	10/21/61
Houlton 32 Bangor Street	8/28/61	10/25/61
Limestone Church Street	8/28/61	10/21/61
Madawaska Frenchville Road	8/28/61	10/21/61
Mars Hill T. E. York & Son Office	8/28/61	10/21/61
Presque Isle Employment Office 485 Main Street	8/28/61	---
Van Buren Main Street	8/28/61	10/25/61
Washburn Town Office	8/28/61	10/21/61

AROOSTOOK COUNTY POTATO HARVEST
DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR HARVEST HANDS AND ASSIGNMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS BY OFFICES

	<u>PRIORITY ORDERS</u>		<u>LATE ORDERS</u>		<u>CANADIANS ASSIGNED</u>
<u>OFFICES</u>	<u>ORDERS</u>	<u>OPENINGS</u>	<u>ORDERS</u>	<u>OPENINGS</u>	
CARIBOU	101	1182	18	93	1347
FORT FAIRFIELD	106	1517	14	41	1410
FORT KENT	42	260	15	38	244
HOULTON	104	768	18	41	658
LIMESTONE	27	395	15	124	458
MADAWASKA	40	239	19	69	235
MARS HILL	69	774	14	59	759
PRESQUE ISLE	86	1063	9	40	980
VAN BUREN	71	1283	8	43	1217
WASHBURN	52	735	7	20	429
TOTALS	698	8216	137	570	7737

835 ---- Total priority and late orders

8786 ---- Total priority and late harvest hands ordered

SCHEDULE OF PROCESSING
RECRUITING AREAS AND ESTIMATED NUMBERS

PROCESSING CENTER:

Ste-Rose du Degele, P.Q.

The following list shows the number of estimated workers to be recruited from the parishes as shown:

<u>WEDNESDAY: September 13th, 1961</u>	<u>Estimated Workers</u>
Lots Renverses	500
Ste-Rose-du-Degele	
St-Jean-de-la-Lande	
St-Benoit Packington	
St-Emile-d' Auclair	
St-Juste-du-Lac	
<u>THURSDAY: September 14th, 1961</u>	
St-Honore	
Biencourt	
Squatteck	600
Lejeune	
Lac Sauvage	
Lac des Aigles	
<u>FRIDAY: September 15th, 1961</u>	
St-Elzear	
St-Louis du Ha! Ha!	
St-Eusebe	600
Cabana	
Notre-Dame-du-Lac	
<u>SATURDAY: September 16th, 1961</u>	
Riviere-Bleue	
Sully	
Estcourt	600
Les Etroits	
St-Athanase	
St-Eleuthere	
<u>MONDAY: September 18th, 1961</u>	
Kamouraska	St-Denis
Riviere-Ouelle	Ste-Helene
St-Andre	St-Pascal
St-Bruno	Notre-Dame du Portage
St-Germain	Ste-Anne de la Pocatiere
St-Pacome	St-Philippe de Neri
Mont-Carmel	St-Gabriel
St-Alexandre	St-Joseph
St-Antonin	St-Onesime

TUESDAY: September 19th, 1961

Riviere-du-Loup City	St-Clement	
St-Francois-Xavier de Viger	Ste-Rita	
St-Jean de Dieu	St-Epiphanie	600
St-Pierre Lamy	Ste-Francoise	
St-Paul de la Croix	St-Hubert	
Trois-Pistoles	St-Modeste	
Cacouna	St-Eloi	
Isle-Verte	Riviere Trois-Pistoles	
St-Arsene		

WEDNESDAY: September 20th, 1961

Montmagny		300
Rimouski		200

IMPORTATION-AROOSTOOK COUNTY POTATO HARVEST
BORDER CROSSING BY PORTS
HARVEST BONDS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MADAWASKA</u>	<u>HOULTON</u>	<u>FORT FAIRFIELD</u>	<u>VAN BUREN</u>
Sept.				
13	744			
14	796			
15	407	519		
16	649	538*		
17	30			
18	1705*			
19	901*			
20	862		1	
21	215			
22	62			
23	45			
25	18			
26	2		1	
27	4			
28	6			
29	2			
Oct.				
1	1			
2	26			
4	6			
5	3			
6	9			
9	7			
TOTALS	<u>6500</u>	<u>1057</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>$\frac{1}{1}$</u>

GRAND TOTAL-----7560

HARVEST BOND-----7389

*SPRING BOND----- 171

SPRING BONDS

RETAINED FROM SPRING BONDS---177

Sept.	
16	59
18	88
19	14
20	10
TOTALS	<u>171</u>

TOTAL SPRING BONDS---359

GRAND TOTAL-HARVEST BOND AND SPRING BOND USED DURING POTATO HARVEST --- 7,737

<u>DATES</u>	<u>RECRUITING PLACE</u>	<u>NUMBER FOR PORTS</u>
Full crew Sept. 13-20	St. Rose du Degele, P.Q.	3998
Reduced Crew Sept. 21-23	" " " "	241
Full Crew Sept. 18-20	Edmundston, N.B.	2107--1/
Reduced Crew Sept. 21-23	" "	76
Full Crew Sept. 15-16	Houlton-Woodstock, N.B.	<u>1057--2/</u>
		7479
By special arrangement-Sept. 25 thru Oct. 9		81
Retained from Spring Bond		<u>177</u>
		258
		<u><u>7737</u></u>
		TOTAL

1/--Includes 59 Spring Bonds

2/--Includes 171 Spring Bonds

11-6-61

Total numbers of Seasonal Hired Workers Reported by Local Offices on form ES-223, 1961,
for Peak Activity Period

Area and Local Office	Reporting Dates											
	May		June		July		August		September		October	
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	31	15	31
Total Statewide	7,556	7,690	7,843	8,579	9,836	10,237	13,180	12,601	12,162	33,722	14,234	778
1-20-01 Aroostook County												
Presque Isle.....	6,856	6,930	6,959	6,884	6,884	6,885	6,745	6,750	9,462	30,679	11,600	0
1-20-02 East Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,450	450	80	80	0
Calais.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	450	0	0	0
Ellsworth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	80	80	0
1-20-03 Central Maine	250	260	261	470	1,532	1,332	3,102	2,430	840	470	390	65
Bangor.....	250	260	261	175	302	312	312	270	390	470	390	65
Rockland.....	0	0	0	295	1,230	1,020	2,790	2,160	450	0	0	0
1-20-04 Kennebec Valley	0	0	0	20	30	45	94	81	35	343	280	54
Augusta.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	53	20	293	228	54
Bath.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	13	0	0	0	0
Skowhegan.....	0	0	0	0	0	25	20	0	10	50	52	0
Waterville.....	0	0	0	20	30	20	10	15	5	0	0	0
1-20-05 Western Maine	450	500	623	1,205	1,390	1,975	2,239	1,890	1,375	2,160	1,884	659
Biddeford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewiston.....	250	250	260	705	540	375	365	300	350	735	575	225
Portland.....	200	250	350	500	850	1,600	1,750	1,577	1,000	850	850	200
Rumford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	226	158
Sanford.....	0	0	13	0	0	0	124	13	25	372	233	76

SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS, 1961

At Close of Two-Week Periods for Employment Service MAJOR Crop Activities

Legend: C-Canadians; D-Domestic; P-Puerto Ricans; IS-Interstate; IN-Intrastate

Totals		7,106	7,230	7,404	7,744	8,787	8,758	11,977	11,776	12,153	33,028	13,561	488
Crop	Type	5-15	5-31	6-15	6-30	7-15	7-31	8-15	8-31	9-15	9-30	10-15	10-31
Apples	D	100	100	110	150	150	100	100	100	290	1,466*	1,385	347
	C										382	195	20
<hr/>													
Blueberries	D				100	150	120	3,429*	3,398	1,200			
<hr/>													
Market Gardens	D	126	154	282	427	681	1,581	1,631*	1,469	842	447	442	118
	P	24	40	47	47	49	49	49	41	41	36	21	3
	IS		6	6	6	23	23	23	18	18	18	18	
<hr/>													
Potatoes (Aroostook County)	D	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	7,100	22,800*	9,000	
	C	256	330	359	284	284	285	145	150	2,662	7,679	2,500	
	IN										200	100	
<hr/>													
Strawberries	D				130	850*	500						

* PEAK TWO-WEEK PERIOD

AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS BY LOCAL OFFICES, 1961

LOCAL OFFICES	TOTALS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Augusta	91				2			6	53	21	8	1	
Bangor	69	1	1		1	2	1	19	20	13	4	4	3
Bath	69		4	1		1	4		53		2		4
Biddeford	5	1	2				1	1					
Calais	35								35				
Ellsworth	20	2					4		6		8		
Lewiston	92	1	2	3			2	13	9	22	19	18	3
Portland	5,865	1	3			140	556	3,350	1,577	138	90	10	
Presque Isle	1,192				3	6			3	306	874		
Rockland	3,501	1			10	1	1	802	2,684		2		
Rumford	7									7			
Sanford	268				2	1	14	1	66	65	119		
Skowhegan	60	1	4		5	5	2	7		11	13	7	5
Waterville	47	1	1			1	1	9	13	7	2	10	2
TOTALS 1961	11,321	9	17	4	23	157	586	4,208	4,519	590	1,141	50	17
TOTALS 1960	14,908	25	9	9	18	307	1,299	4,170	7,449	1,117	414	84	7