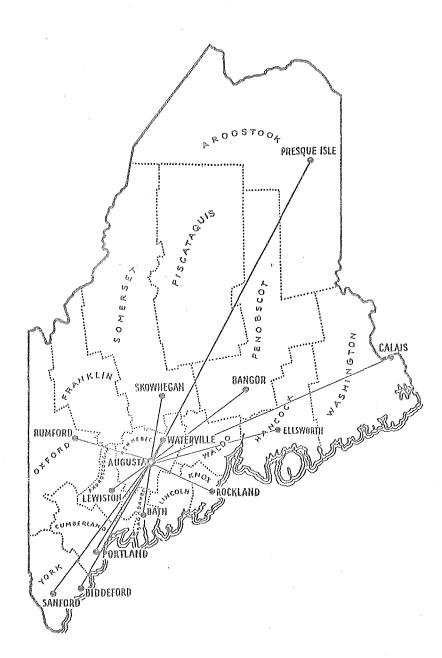


ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL and FOOD PROCESSING REPORT



MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

236326

Published under Appropriation No. 8290

FOREWORD

The 1967 summary of the Maine Employment Security Commission's Agricultural Labor Recruitment and Placement Activities for seasonal crops indicates the various areas of concentration and responsibilities. These include the effects of weather, mechanization, labor shortages, importation, recruitment, supervision, planning, housing, wages, and public relations.

Demand continued to increase and the supply continued to decrease. Mechanization in the potato harvest increased.

The Commission wishes to express their sincere appreciation for the cooperative efforts of all those who contributed to the successful realization of caring for and harvesting Maine's major agricultural crops, and especially for the cooperation, patience, and understanding of the growers with regard to the many operating regulations which were added.

MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

James C. Schoenthaler, Chairman Joseph E. A. Cote, Commissioner James J. George, Sr., Commissioner

MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

MISSION		<u> </u>
DIRECTOR	LNFORMATI	ONAL REPRESENTATIVE
SPECIALIST	COMMUNITIES TEAM	
1 TEMPORARY RECRUITMENT TEAM	HOUSING	AND WAGE INSPECTOR
FRUIT, BERRY A	ND VEGETABLE HARVE	ST PROGRAM
	DIRECTOR SPECIALIST SPECIALIST SMALLER 1 TEMPORARY RECRUITMENT TEAM	INFORMATI DIRECTOR SPECIALIST SPECIALIST SMALLER COMMUNITIES TEAM 1 TEMPORARY HOUSING

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PRESQUE ISLE LOCAL OFFICE MANAGER

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

5 SEASONAL OFFICES - AUGUST - SEPTEMBER

CARIBOU FORT FAIRFIELD FORT KENT PRESQUE ISLE VAN BUREN

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ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PROCESSING REPORT

1967 MAINE

PART I: ANNUAL SUMMARY

Planning

A. The agricultural program is operated under the general administrative supervision of the 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, temporary farm placement representatives and temporary clerical employees with farm program assignments.

Each local office and the administrative office unit documented pre-season plans for operating the program for the 1967 season. These plans charted the course to meet anticipated area and State requirements and 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 basic to establishing labor needs for various crops within each local office area of operations.

Plans were made to include school recruitment of youth, starting about April 1, 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 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 and the required labor force at the earliest dates possible, to provide for a realistic approach to intensified domestic recruitment and informational service on procedural requirements for employees.

The basis for this planning was initially established from the experience and records of the previous years. The information available indicated that it would be necessary to have meetings with market garden growers regarding Puerto Rican usage; orchardists who might require Canadian importation for the apple harvest; and the importation of Canadians for the Aroostook County potato crop.

B. Meetings with agency employees, county extension agents, employers, growers, crew supervisors, canners, and grower associations were scheduled prior to the seasonal crop activities, during the harvest periods, and following the season.

January 9, 10, 11 - National Farm Labor Conference, San Francisco, California

February 14 - Woods Meeting - National, Regional, State, Local Office personnel, and Industry Representatives

March 9 - Work Study Group - Plans of Service (Farm) - Four Managers and State Staff

June 26 - Managers and Farm Personnel Meeting, Augusta

August 9 - Maine Pomological Society, Augusta, Apple Growers

August 10, 11 - International Meeting, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

December 14 - Compliance Survey, Boston, Massachusetts

Economic Trends

The overall economy of the State has shown no signs of weakening, thus substantially paralleling the nation as a whole. Industry continued to absorb all available labor. As in the previous year, manpower shortages were evident in all major segments of the State economy.

From all indications, available domestic agricultural labor would appear assured of continuing in short supply for the 1968 harvest for the apple and potato crops. However, in the case of the latter crop, continued increments in mechanization will somewhat alleviate the demand for stoop labor (See below under Impact of Mechanization).

The trend toward larger farm units, well endowed with capital resources and managerial talent is expected to continue.

Employment Trends

A. Seasonal Hired Workers

About 23,000 seasonal workers are employed for the Aroostook County potato harvest and about 4,000 during the spring. Importing apple growers employ about 1,100 pickers. Market garden employers use about 2,000 stoop laborers on peak days, the majority being day-haul youth, making a total of about 30,100 seasonal agricultural workers for these areas of employment.

Included are 40 Puerto Ricans (non-contract) for market gardens, 2,800 potato harvest hands from Canada and 418 Canadians for apple picking.

Boys and girls, adult men and women, handicapped and older workers are used, either part time or full time.

In-school youth are employed during vacations and week-ends; adult workers may be unemployed, partially employed, on vacation, employed but available week-ends, off-shift mill or factory workers, retired or available for limited employment due to mitigating circumstances.

1. Market Garden

Although Puerto Ricans dominate the supply of adult stoop labor, without the services of youth day-haul workers, most market gardeners would experience difficulty.

April school recruitment of 300 youth 12-15 years old is now sufficient to meet demands in the Portland area. Many supervisors are older youth experienced in day-haul operations and trained for supervisory work.

2. Berries

Small acreages of strawberries are grown in the Portland and Rockland areas and picked by the day-haul crews recruited in those areas.

Day-haul crews in Bath, Rockland, and Sanford areas rake the blueberry crop. Acreages in Washington County are raked by small groups of local area families and Indians in Washington County and from Canada. The Rockland area used about 1,600 day-haul crew members for peak operations. Day-hauls rake about 8,000 acres of blueberries. Youth rakers' average ages are now 13 to 16 whereas five years ago rakers were 16 years old and up. The Rockland office recruits and trains 30 crew supervisors. The supply of rakers is less in the area as the tourist trade, summer camps, motels and other increased seasonal activities offer longer seasonal employment at higher rates of pay.

3. Apples (Importing Growers)

Maine's statewide apple crop amounted to about 2,000,000 bushels in 1967. Of this amount, importing growers (users of alien labor) produce about one-half of total production.

Weather conditions in 1967 left a great deal to be desired from the standpoint of growers. The spring was typified by cold and rainy weather, thus retarding maturity of the MacIntosh variety. Frost did not occur until late in the fall resulting in late coloring with consequent high percentage of drops. Weather also contributed to a high labor turnover, further compounding problems of growers. At this time there is no precise data available as to the extent of crop loss.

4. Aroostook County Potatoes

The Aroostook County potato crop, produced from about 140,000 acres, employs 23,300 workers as depicted below:

Adults	6,000
School Children	13,000
Indians	1,500
Bonds	2,800
TOTAL	23,300

As has always been the case, women, children, Indians and Canadians accomplish the bulk of stoop labor; local adults account for the bulk of machine operating, barrel handling, and potato house labor. The ratio of the sexes in potato harvesting remains unchanged; sixty females to forty males.

Unlike the 1966 harvest which was favored with ideal weather conditions, the 1967 potato harvest like the apple harvest was plagued by rainy,

cold weather. These conditions greatly hampered the use of harvesters which became bogged down in muddy fields and as yet an undetermined amount of potatoes were hit by blight and rot. Many growers were obliged to leave large quantities of potatoes in the ground.

B. Food Processing

Processing plants located in five central Aroostook County communities continue to employ about 4,500 persons. Although these plants contribute to the overall economy of the area, start-up of operations more or less coincide with the potato harvest. This supply of labor, up until the time of construction of these plants, was normally available for harvest activities.

C. Sugar Beets

A multi-million dollar sugar beet refinery has assumed full scale operations in central Aroostook County. Maine Sugar Industries continues in its attempt to encourage farmers statewide to divert more acreage to the planting of sugar beets. Indications are that they are meeting with considerable success in the attainment of this goal and substantially more acreage should be devoted to sugar beets during the 1968 season. Our limited experience has shown that this is a good cash crop which may in time have a stabilizing effect on the widely fluctuating price of potatoes.

Impact of Mechanization

A. Seasonal Farm Workers

During the 1967 harvest season, approximately 1,000 combine harvesters were used in the potato harvest representing an increase of about 300 over the preceding year. Obviously, any increase in the number of units is largely dependent upon the 1968 price of potatoes. Possibly there will be an increment of 200 harvesters but this estimate is based upon previous years' experience and should not be construed as an accurate figure.

As decribed in previous reports, the single-row harvester uses from 3 to 5 workers, replaces at least 10 hand pickers, and digs 600-700 barrels a day. The double-row combine replaces 22-25 hand pickers and digs 1,200 to 1,550 barrels a day.

Recruitment of Farm Workers

A. Apples

Recruitment efforts for the 1967 season were patterned along lines of previous years. However, unlike the 1966 harvest, one team was used during the 1967 season for both the apple and potato harvest. This team arranged itinerant schedules, radio and television spots, press releases, etc. Handbills were passed out and posters placed at strategic points. The team went out into rural areas in an attempt to locate unemployed and available workers. They talked to selectmen, town managers, store owners, welfare representatives, sheriffs,

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priests, etc. in an attempt to locate interested persons. Those interested were registered and the records were filed at adjacent local offices for referral purposes at harvest time.

The recruitment team also assisted local offices in preparing call-in cards and referring workers to orchardists. Individual members of the team were also used in maintaining contacts with growers relative to their needs and problems.

Effectiveness of the above described recruitment efforts is largely a matter of conjecture inasmuch as interested persons would usually report directly to the orchardist rather than go through a local office. However, the record does show that many indicating preharvest interest were not available and/or interested at harvest time.

RECRUITMENT SUMMARY

Number Interviewed	Number	Number Not			
	Full Time	Part Time	<u>Total</u>	Interested	
1 000	200		810	272	
1,222	309	540	849	373	

B. Potatoes

Following recruitment for the apple harvest, the recruitment team concentrated its efforts in Aroostook and Washington Counties for the potato harvest.

Many showing pre-harvest interest, as with apples, were not available and/or interested at harvest time.

RECRUITMENT SUMMARY

<u>Number Interviewed</u>	Numb	Number Not		
	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Interested
			o	
134	125	2	127	7

1. Housing

There were 35 employers' housing inspections completed in the field for the apple harvest, 5 market garden employers of Puerto Ricans, 126 potato growers for a total of 166 employers with housing facilities.

2. Wage Surveys

The following wage surveys were completed in the field during 1967 with follow-up in the field by the Maine Employment Security Commission and the U. S. Department of Labor on all phases of the Secretary's Regulations.

-8-

Apples

Apple Pickers (Crop Wage Area (Kennebec Valley (Strip Apple Pic (Spot Apple Pick) king) October 2 - 4, 1967
(Crop Wage Area (Western Maine) (Strip Apple Pic (Spot Apple Pick	
<u>Potatoes</u> (Crop Wage Area 21-01- Potato Pickers Barrel Handlers Harvester Machine Workers Potato House Workers Tractor & Equipment Operators Truck Drivers	VH-08, Aroostook County) September 25 - 29, 1967 September 25 - 29, 1967

3. Evaluation of Results

Follow-up on all facets of the Secretary's Regulations indicated reasonably satisfactory results in terms of working conditions, housing, wages, transportation arrangements, etc.

Hourly earnings were well above the established adverse effect rate which, for the State of Maine, was set at \$1.45 an hour.

Posting of prevailing rates was provided for in accordance with required procedures.

Shortages of domestic workers continued throughout the peak production periods and all available domestic workers were employed by importing employers. Importation did not affect the employment of domestic workers or depress the rates of pay for domestic workers. In fact, as noted in previous reports, importation has a tendency to increase rates for both domestic and Canadian workers, as non-importers are not required to pay established prevailing rates for seasonal agricultural labor. Therefore, in some instances, non-importers must increase rates to compete with importers' rates.

C. Intra-state and Inter-state migratory seasonal labor

As in previous years, intra-state and inter-state migratory labor is not a significant supply factor.

Efforts to recruit and monies expended for this purpose have not produced significant numbers of workers. The general economy, as previously noted, is such that the supply of agricultural workers has materially decreased or is practically non-existent.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Employment Security ES-225--Table 1 (10/58)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6

State <u>MAINE</u>

Table 1.	Selected	data	on	farm	placement	operations	in	19 <u>6</u> 7
								dankering -

()	(STATEWIDE)	
(00)	Item	Number .
Common de	Section A. Day-haul Activities	
1.	Operated by Local Office:	
	a. Day-haul points	· NA
	b. Towns with day-haul points	NA
	c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	NA.
	d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	NA
2.	Established (unsupervised) by Local Office:	
	a. Day-haul points	102
•	b. Towns with day-haul points	30
	c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	1345
in the second	d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	1756
0,000	Section B. Services to school-age youth	
3.	Towns in which separate school-age youth programs are operated	32
4.	Day-haul points operated separately for school-age youth	104
	a. Sum of school-age youth workers transported on peak day	
	in each town	1793
5.	Day-haul points established by Local Office for school-age youth	4
6.	Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
	a. Placements in camps	0
<u>7.</u>	Placements of school-age youth in supervised live-in farm homes	0
	Section C. Services to other special groups	
8.	Services rendered to Indians by Local Offices or itinerant	
	points on reservations:	
	a. Placements	0
	b. Applicant holding acceptances	0
9.	Other placements of reservation Indians	0
10.	Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	0
	Section D. Special services to employers	
11.	Employers receiving combine services:	
	a. From out of area	0
	b. From out of State	0
12.	Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
	a. From out of area	0
	b. From out of State	0
13.	Food processing employers receiving placement services	5
(many or and the states)	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	*
	a. Copies distributed	*
17.	State agency's work guides distributed:	
	a. Within reporting State	. 0
	b. To other States	0
18.	Local Offices participating in formal community service programs	0
19.	Volunteer farm placement representatives	0

* All materials, guides, pamphlets distributed as received.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Employment Security ES-225--Table 1 (10/58) Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6

State <u>MAINE</u>

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in 1967

	(Rockland Local Office)	
	Item	Number
	Section A. Day-haul Activities	
1.	Operated by Local Office;	1
	a. Day-haul points	· · · NA
	b. Towns with day-haul points	NA
	c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	NA
	d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	NA
2.	Established (unsupervised) by Local Office:	
	a. Day-haul points	102
	b. Towns with day-haul points	30
	c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	1345
Charterenter	d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	1756
Concession of the	Section B. Services to school-age youth	
3.	Towns in which separate school-age youth programs are operated	30
ŭ,	Day-haul points operated separately for school-age youth	102
-	a. Sum of school-age youth workers transported on peak day	
	in each town	1629
5.	Day-haul points established by Local Office for school-age youth	0
6.	Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
	a. Placements in camps	0
7.	Placements of school-age youth in supervised live-in farm homes	0
	Section C. Services to other special groups	
8.		
0.	Services rendered to Indians by Local Offices or itinerant	
	points on reservations:	
	a. Placements	0
0	b. Applicant holding acceptances	0
9.	Other placements of reservation Indians	0
0.	Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	
-	Section D. Special services to employers	
1.	Employers receiving combine services:	
	a. From out of area	0
	b. From out of State	0
2.	Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
	a. From out of area	0
	b. From out of State	0
<u>3.</u>	Food processing employers receiving placement services	5
	Section E. Other special services	
4.	Local Offices which held farm clinics	0
5.	Days on which farm clinics were held	0
6.	Issues of farm labor bulletins published	0
	a. Copies distributed	0
7.	State agency's work guides distributed:	1997 (1997) (199
••	a. Within reporting State	0
	b. To other States	0
8.	Local Offices participating in formal community service programs	Ō
v .		

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Employment Security ES-225--Worksheet A (10/58)

State MAINE

Year <u>1967</u>

Worksheet A. Day-haul activities, by town

/ 1. At points operated by State agency

 \sqrt{x} 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

	Number of (Number of	workers tra	
	poin	Approximation and a second state of the second		Peak	
Towns	() which is a second	School-	Average		School-
	Total	age	day	Tota1	age
		youth			youth
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Appleton	2	2	13 Est.	15 Est.	10 Est.
Belfast	10	10	250 "	350 "	330 "
Belmont	6	6	40 "	60 "	52 "
Brooks	5	5	40 "	50 "	46 "
Camden	6	6	80 "	100 "	90 "
Jackson	3	3	25 "	30 "	29 "
Jefferson	3	3	25 "	30 "	28 "
Knox	2	2	12 "	15 "	14 "
Liberty	3	3	25 "	31. "	27 "
Lincolnville	3	3	25 "	30 "	26 "
Monroe	í	1	8 "	10 "	9 "
Morrill	3	3	30 "	36 "	34 "
North Waldoboro	3	3	25 "	30 "	29 "
Owl's Head	Ž	Ž	25 "	32 "	32 "
Rockland	1.2	12	200 "	250 "	230 "
Rockport	2	2	15 "	20 "	19 "
Searsmont	3	3	15 "	20 "	15 "
Searsport	3	3	110 "	150 "	140 "
South Montville	1	1	10 "	12 "	10 "
Stockton Springs	4	4	100 "	125 "	120 "
Swanville	2	2	25 "	30 "	26 "
Tenants Harbor	1	1	8 "	10 "	10 "
Thomaston	4	4	50 "	- 70 "	67 "
Thorndike	3	3	30 "	40 "	39 "
Union	1	1	8 "	10 "	10 "
Waldo	2	2	15 "	20 "	18 "
Waldoboro	4.	4.	70 "	100 "	95 "
Warren	6	6	50 "	60 "	58 "
Washington	1.	1.	8 "	10 "	8 "
West Rockport	1	Ţ	8 "	10 "	8 "
TOTALS	102	102	1345	1756	1629

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Employment Security ES-225--Worksheet B (10/58)

Budget	Bureau	No.	44-R779.6
State	MAI	INE	
Year	196	57	

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

1. At points operated by State agency

/x 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

column 1 of worksheet A) ning date i date I II	of nd- workers ng on peak ate day III IV	Crop Activity	program School- age youth	Other
worksheet A) ning date i date I II	ng on peak ate day		youth	Other
I II	ate day	V	youth	
		V		
			VI	VII
Belfast7/3Belmont7/3Brooks8/7Camden8/10Jackson8/10Jackson8/10Jefferson8/10Liberty8/10Liberty8/10Lincolnville8/7Monroe8/2Morrill7/3No. Waldoboro8/7Owl's Head8/7Searsmont8/7Searsport7/3So. Montville8/7Stockton Sprgs.8/10Swanville7/3Tenants Harbor8/7Thorndike8/10Union8/7Waldo7/3Waldo8/7Washington8/7West Rockport8/7	9/915 Est. $9/9$ 350 " $9/9$ 60 " $9/8$ 50 " $9/7$ 30 " $9/7$ 30 " $9/7$ 30 " $9/7$ 30 " $9/7$ 30 " $9/7$ 30 " $9/7$ 15 " $9/8$ 31 " $9/7$ 10 " $9/7$ 30 " $9/7$ 30 " $9/7$ 30 " $9/7$ 30 " $9/9$ 20 " $9/7$ 150 " $9/7$ 12 " $9/7$ 10 " $9/7$ 10 " $9/7$ 10 " $9/7$ 100 " $9/9$ 100 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ 10 " $9/9$ <td>Blueberries Blueb., Peas, Strawb. """""" Blueberries """" Blueb., Peas, Strawb. Blueberries """" Blueb., Peas, Strawb. Blueberries """" Blueb., Peas, Strawb. Blueberries """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""</td> <td><u>ү</u> х х х х х х х х х х х х х х х х х х х</td> <td>VII x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x</td>	Blueberries Blueb., Peas, Strawb. """""" Blueberries """" Blueb., Peas, Strawb. Blueberries """" Blueb., Peas, Strawb. Blueberries """" Blueb., Peas, Strawb. Blueberries """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	<u>ү</u> х х х х х х х х х х х х х х х х х х х	VII x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Employment Security -ES-225--Table 1 (10/58)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6

State MAINE

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in 1967 (Portland Local Office)

Control (control of the		and the second secon
	Item	Number
	Section A. Day-haul Activities	
1.	Operated by Local Office:	
	a. Day-haul points	NA
	b. Towns with day-haul points	X
	c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	x
'n	d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	x
2,	Established (unsupervised) by Local Office: a. Day-haul points	x
	a. Day-haul points b. Towns with day-haul points	x
	c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	x
	d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	x
Chin-theorem Chin (consistence) Chin		
5	Section B. Services to school-age youth	
3. 4.	Towns in which separate school-age youth programs are operated	2
49 g	Day-haul points operated separately for school-age youtha. a. Sum of school-age youth workers transported on peak day	2
	and the statest all for an addition of an about and	164
5.	in each town Day-haul points established by Local Office for school-age youth	4
6.	Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
0.	a. Placements in camps	0
7.	Placements of school-age youth in supervised live-in farm homes	0
Consection of the		1
0	Section C. Services to other special groups	Transfer and the second se
8.	Services rendered to Indians by Local Offices or itinerant	
	points on reservations.	
	a. Placements	0
9.		0
10.	Other placements of reservation Indians Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	0
70,		
danime di mandra	Section D. Special services to employers	
11.	Employers receiving combine services:	
	a. From out of area	0
· ·	b. From out of State	0
12,	Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
	a. From out of area	0
	b. From out of State	0
13.	Food processing employers receiving placement services	0
towards towards and Table 20	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	×
	a. Copies distributed	×
17.	State agency's work guides distributed:	
	a. Within reporting State	
~	b. To other States	0
18.	Local Offices participating in formal community service programs	0
<u> 19.</u>	Volunteer farm placement representatives	0

* All material distributed as directed.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Employment Security ES-225--Worksheet A (10/58)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.6

State <u>MAINE</u>

Year 1967

Worksheet A. Day-haul activities, by town $\sqrt{2}$ 1. At points operated by State agency

/4 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

	Number of		Number of workers transpo Peak day			
Towns	poir Total	School- age youth	Average day	Total	School- age youth	
I	II	III	IV	Λ	VI	
Portland	2	2	34	75	75	
South Portland	4	λţ.	40	89	89	
Totals	6	6	74	164	164	

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Employment Security ES-225--Worksheet B (10/58)

Budget	Bureau No.	44-R779.6
State	MAINE	- -
Year	1967	

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

1. At points operated by State agency

 $/\overline{4}/$ 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State agency

Towns	Perio actio		Number of		Type of program			
(from column Begin-		End-	workers	Crop Activity	School-			
I of	ning	ing	on peak		age	Other		
worksheet A)	date	date	day		youth			
	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
Portland	4-29	11-3	75	General farm activity- transplanting, weeding spacing vegetables	х			
South Portland	7-4	7-17	89	Strawberries	х			
Dates of varied	narvests:							
	7-25 7-25	8-30 9-16	60 55	Peas Beans	X X			
	9-2 9-9	10-21 10-5	40 35	Tomatoes Potatoes	X X			
	9-11	11-3	35 5	Harvest of cabbage,				
		-		squash and heavier vegetables		x		
			,			(Adul		
· ·								
	<i>*</i>							
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		1						
]							

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PART II: OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

A. State Forecast

Overall crop activity for 1968 is expected to exceed that of 1967.

Increased labor shortages are anticipated for the apple harvest. Trees planted seven to 14 years ago, depending upon variety, either already are, or shortly will be productively bearing apples, further increasing the demand for pickers.

No serious problems are foreseen for market gardeners and day-haul youth crews in 1968. However, labor shortages may develop in some areas for blueberry rakers.

Availability of additional seasonal agricultural workers from Canada, intra-state, inter-state or migratory labor crews is doubtful. Current information indicates a decrease in the available supply with respect to each of the above sources.

Processing plants will continue to absorb domestic workers in Aroostook County.

B. Area Forecast

Shortages noted above apply to all areas of apple and potato crops indicated below.

C. Peak Harvest Periods, Estimated, Crop Reporting Areas

	Aroostook County 1-21-01 Presque Isle	East Coast 1-21-02 Calais	Central Maine 1-21-03 Rockland Bangor	Kennebec Valley 1-21-04 Augusta Bath Skowhegan	Western Maine 1-21-05 Lewiston Portland Rumford Sanford
Potato Planting				a - sen a fan ar fan de fan fan de	
and Care	5/1-9/15				
Market Gardens	۲۰۰۰ ۲۰۰۰ ۲۰۰۰ ۲۰۰۰ ۲۰۰۰ ۲۰۰۰ ۲۰۰۰ ۲		6/1-9/1		5/1-11/1
Ct work owner					
Strawberry <u>Harvest</u>			7/1 - 8/1	anna an	7/1-8/1
Blueberry Raking		8/1-9/1	8/1 - 9/1	8/1-9/1	7/15-8/15
Apple Harvest		ana ay maasa ka ay ah	a server and the server of the server and the server and the server and the server of the server of the server	9/15-10/30	9/15-10/30
Potato Harvest	9/15-10/15				•

PART III: ATTACHMENTS

AROOSTOOK COUNTY POTATO HARVEST

Disposition of Orders for Harvest Hands and Assignment of Foreign Workers by Office

Office	<u>Orders</u>	Openings	Canadians Assigned
Caribou	59	1,229	786
Fort Fairfield	52	1,328	830
Fort Kent	32	275	116
Presque Isle	43	831	50 7
Van Buren TOTALS	<u>40</u> 226	<u>837</u> 4,500	<u> </u>

Potato Picker Barrel Handle	-	2,596 200
Harvest Worke		18
ŋ	lotal	2,814

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TOTAL NUMBERS OF SEASONAL HIRED AGRICULTURAL WORKERS REPORTED ON FORM ES-223, 1967.

Note: Reporting requirements were substantially less in 1967 than in prior years; figures are accordingly shown here (1) for mid-month periods generally, rather than mid- and end-of-month periods as previously; (2) only for areas with a minimum of 500 seasonal hired workers or with foreign workers; (3) or as specifically required (Ref: ES <u>Manual</u> part III, Ch. 4800, Sec. 4804, B, 2)

				Repor	ting Da	tes		
	Area & Local Office	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15		tember	Octob	
					15		15	31
				- 0.6		,		
1 - 21-01	Aroostook County Presque Isle (figures identical)	1625	3150	2860	3924	26500 <u>1</u> /	26270 <u>1</u> /	1550 <u>1</u> /
1 - 21-03	Central Maine		925	2385	980	50 <u>2</u> /		35 <u>2</u> / 35
	Bangor Rockland	1	75 850	235	330	50		35
	Rockland		070	2150	650			
1-2104	Kennebec Valley				195	286 <u>2</u> /	230 <u>2</u> /	31 <u>2</u> /
	Augusta				79	237	179	31 -
	Waterville Skowhegan				116	 49	51	
	Silo HileBoll					79		
1-21 - 05	Western Maine				472	668 <u>2</u> /	872	127 <u>2</u> /
	Portland Lewiston				223	83 [—] 284	286 266	26
	Sanford				152 97	204 247	200	20 40
	Rumford			2		54	49	41 41
						-	-	

1/ Potato harvesting only

2/ Apple harvesting only

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LOCAL OFFICES	TOTALS	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC
AUGUSTA	40	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	16	10	0
BANGOR	18_	0	1	0	0	5	. 4	0	6	0	2	0	0
BATH	37	0	0	1	· 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	l
BIDDEFORD	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	24	0	0	0
CALAIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0
ELLSWORTH	28	0	0	• 0	4	8	4	0	9	0	2	l	0
LEWISTON	146	4	2	l	3	5	0	2	71	0	0	58	0
PORTLAND	1028	2	1	0	3	12	78	334	185	227	181	5	0
PRESQUE ISLE	234	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	81	139	0	2
ROCKLAND	2760	1	1	2	2	4	650 ⁻	1070	1029	1	0	0	0
RUMFORD	104	0	ŗ	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	34	0	0
SANFORD	101	0	· 0	0	0	0	3	0	78	11	9	0	0
SKOWHEGAN	74	9	9	4	4	2	5	3	1	22	8	7	0
WATERVILLE	134	4	l	3	4	3	0	0	90	27	l	0	l
SMALLER COMMUNIT	ies o	0	0	0	0	0	0	°	0	0	0	0	0
YOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	. 0	0	0
TOTALS 1967	4737	21	19	11	20	43	750	1418	1469	474	392	116	4
TOTALS 1966	5808	29	14	24	56	83	351	2057	1900	693	432	155	14

AGRICULTURAL REFERRALS BY LOCAL OFFICES, 1967

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LOCAL OFFICES	TOTALS	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
AUGUSTA	28	0	0	. 0	0	2	0	0	0	6	10	10	0
BANGOR	12	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	6	0	2	0	0
BATH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BIDDEFORD	9	O,	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
CALAIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELLSWORTH	16	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	9	0	0	• O	0
LEWISTON	110	0	2	1	1	3	0.0	1	71	0	0	31	0
PORTLAND	1025	1	1	0	1	12	78	334	185	227	181	5	0
PRESQUE ISLE	202	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	40	149	0	2
ROCKLAND	2674	0	0	0	1	0	2	727	1843	100	0	1	0
RUMFORD	63	0	1	. 0	0	. 0	0	0	0	8	54	0	0
SANFORD	69	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	62	6	0	. 0
SKOWHEGAN	20	2	0	0	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	5	0
WATERVILLE	123	1	0	. 2	1	l	0	0	89	27	1.	0	1
SMALLER COMMUNITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YOC	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS 1967	4353	4	7	3	10	29	89	1074	2204	472	405	52	. 4
TOTALS 1966	5146	15	7	16	44	71	308	1264	2405	543	393	74	6

AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS BY LOCAL OFFICES, 1967