

# New Jersey



## FARM LABOR REPORT 1969

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Department of Labor and Industry

Office of Manpower

NEW JERSEY STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

*Affiliated with United States Training and Employment Service*

BUREAU OF FARM PLACEMENT





ANNUAL FARM LABOR REPORT  
(ES-225, 1969, STATE OF NEW JERSEY)

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## HARVESTING MACHINES



LIMA BEAN HARVESTER



SNAP BEAN HARVESTER

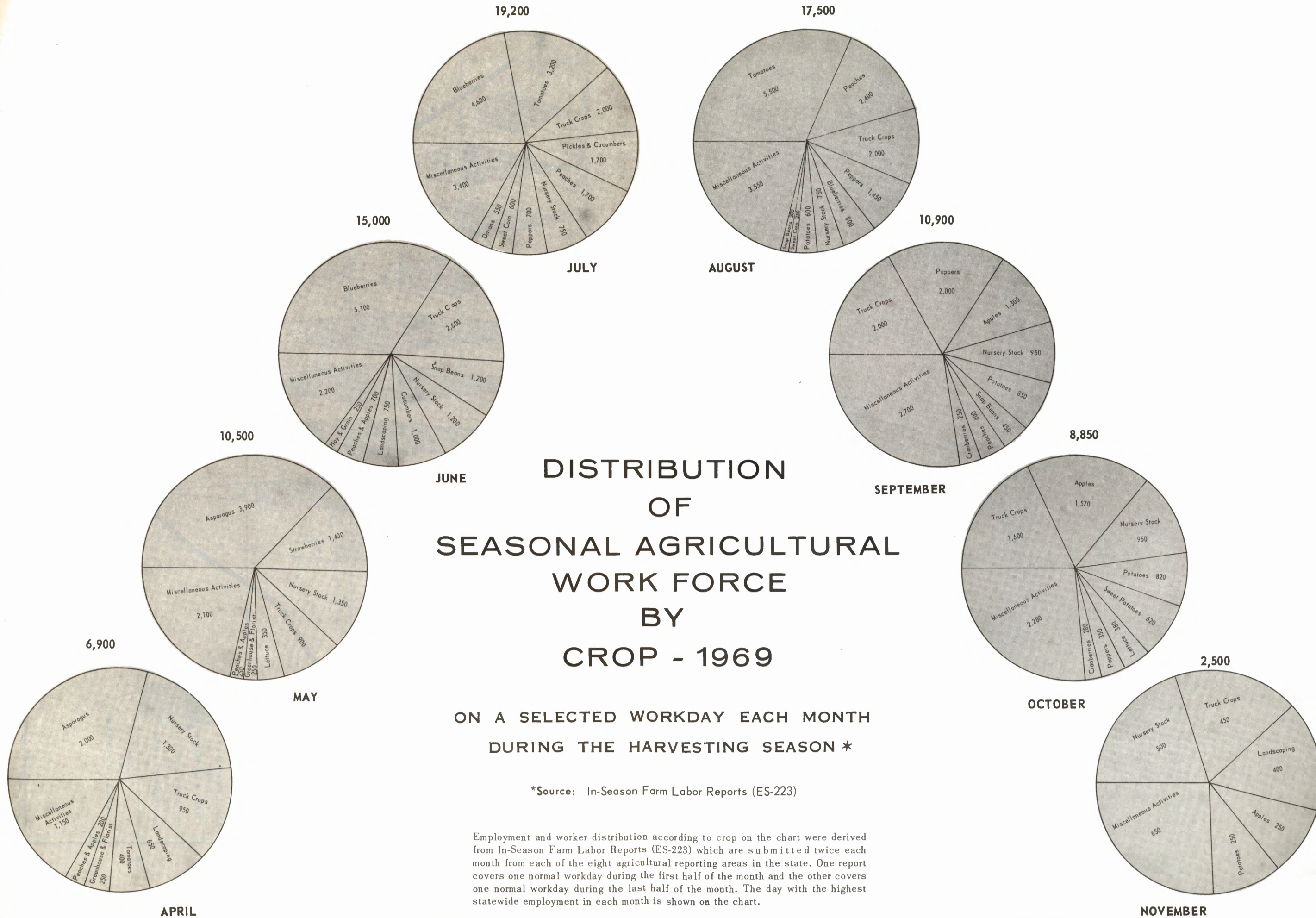


GRAPE HARVESTER



POTATO HARVESTER







# PROPORTION OF WORKER GROUPS TO THE TOTAL SEASONAL FARM WORK FORCE - 1969

WORKERS  
(Thousands)

25

20

15

10

5

0

TOTAL WORK FORCE  
1968

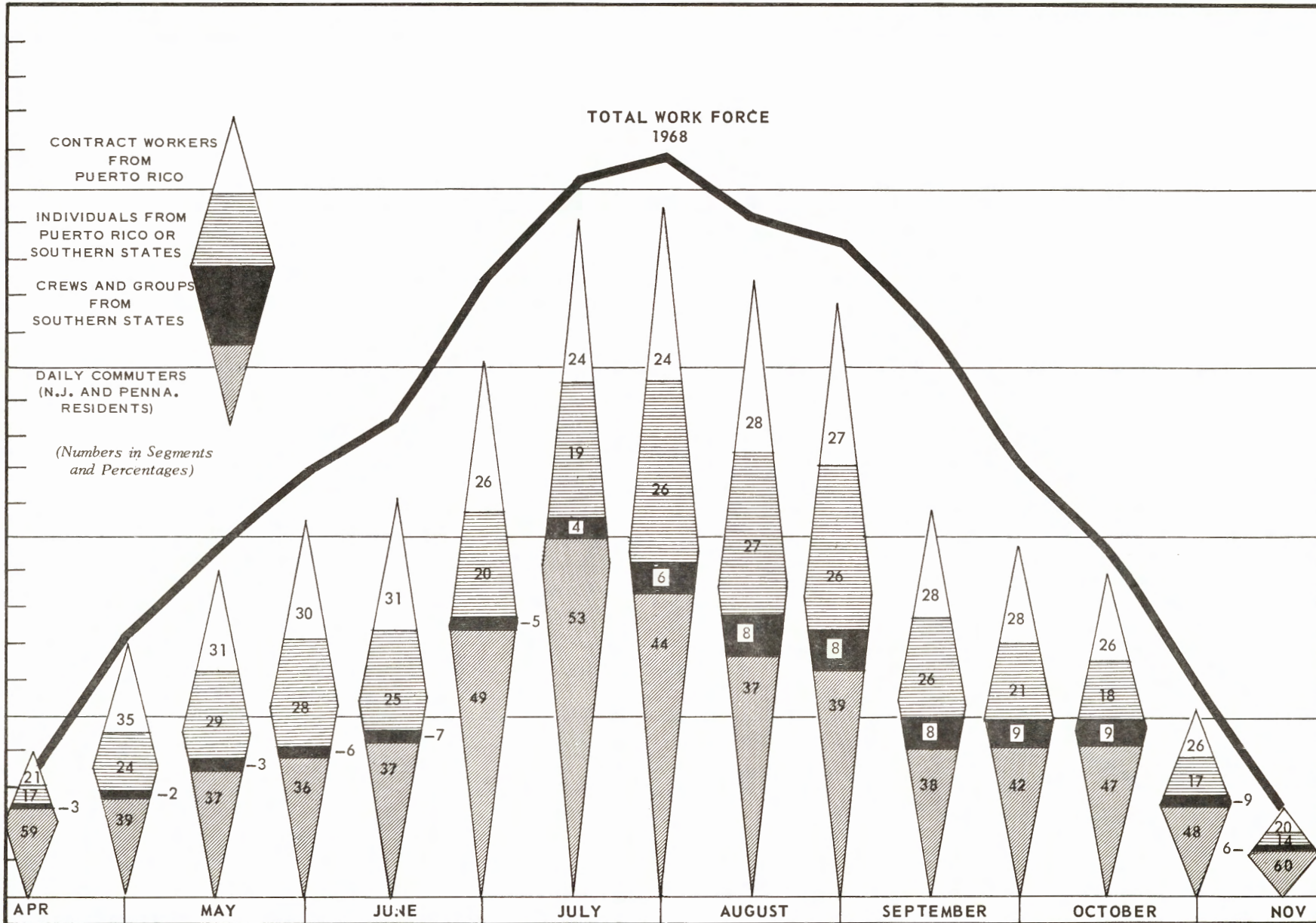
CONTRACT WORKERS  
FROM  
PUERTO RICO

INDIVIDUALS FROM  
PUERTO RICO OR  
SOUTHERN STATES

CREWS AND GROUPS  
FROM  
SOUTHERN STATES

DAILY COMMUTERS  
(N.J. AND PENNA.  
RESIDENTS)

(Numbers in Segments  
and Percentages)

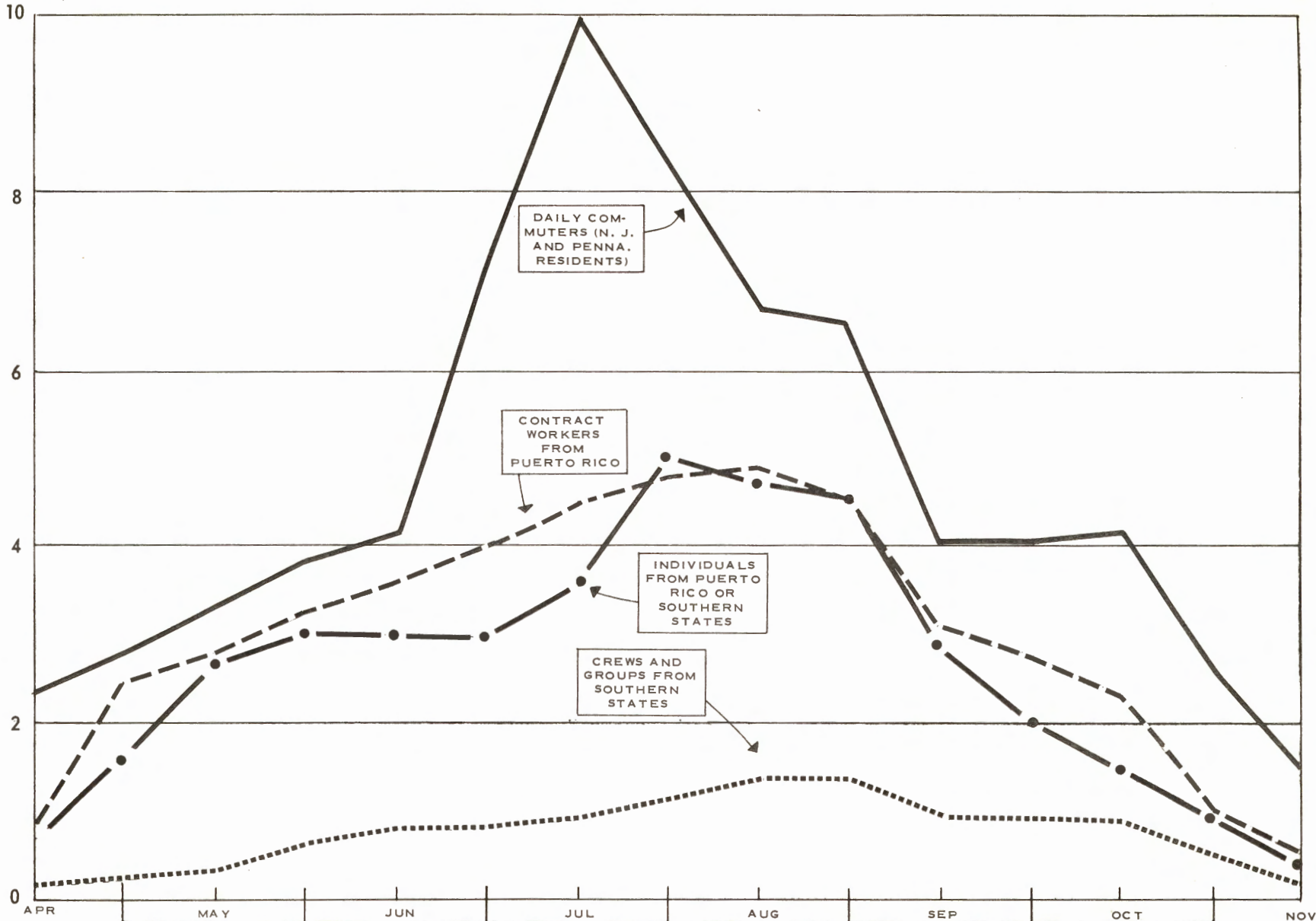


Source: In-Season Farm Labor Report



# EMPLOYMENT OF WORKER GROUPS - 1969

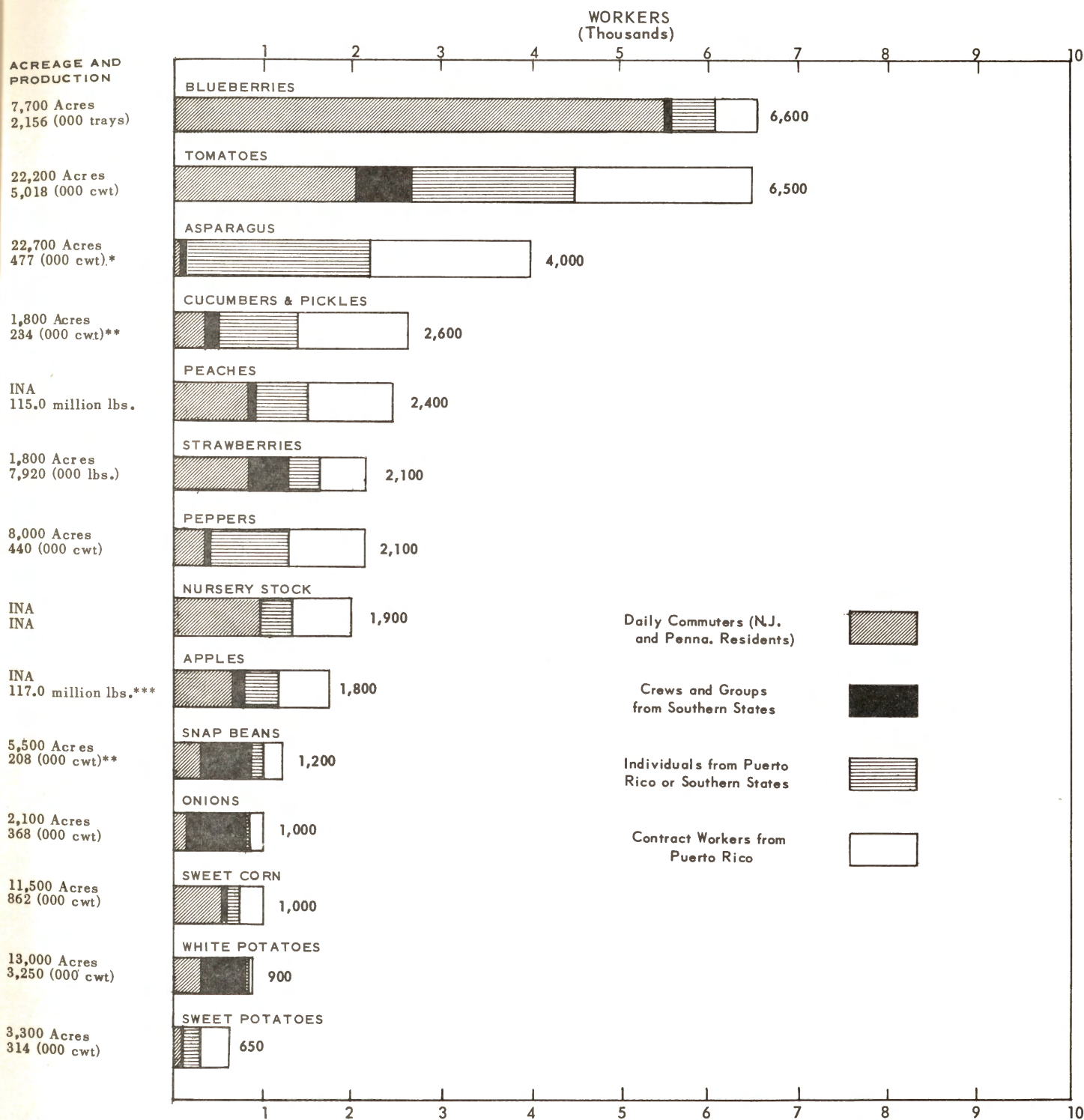
WORKERS  
(Thousands)



Source: In-Season Farm Labor Report



## COMPOSITION OF THE PEAK SEASONAL WORK FORCE – PRINCIPAL LABOR-USING CROPS 1969



\*Excludes 44,000 cwt. not harvested because of economic conditions.  
 \*\*Fresh market only. Work force data includes the entire crop.  
 \*\*\*Excludes 12.0 million lbs. not harvested because of economic conditions.

**SOURCE:** Farm Placement Representatives (*Work Force Data*)  
 N.J. Crop Reporting Service (*Acreage & Production Information*)



## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Planning, directing and evaluating the agricultural employment program in New Jersey is the responsibility of the Bureau of Farm Placement of the New Jersey State Employment Service. The NJSES is part of the Office of Manpower. Both the NJSES and the OM are within the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry.

Farm Placement Bureau personnel number fifteen. Seven are stationed at the administrative office in Trenton; eight are stationed at various locations throughout the State.

Direct contact with the public is maintained by the Office of Manpower through local offices which are situated in all principal cities in the State. Local offices in farming areas have on their staff one or more farm placement representatives whose job involves the placement of qualified farm workers in farm jobs, and generally, overseeing all agricultural labor matters in the local office area.

## PRE-SEASON AND IN-SEASON MEETINGS

The more important of the numerous meetings and conferences which were attended by Bureau of Farm Placement personnel in 1969 are listed below:

National Farm Labor Conference, Daytona Beach, Florida

Farm Placement Committee of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Washington, D.C.

Pre-Season Farm Labor Conference, Trenton, New Jersey

New Jersey Food Processing Committee - Sub-Committee on Labor, Vineland, New Jersey

Third Annual National Migrant Education Convention, Atlantic City, New Jersey

New Jersey - Pennsylvania Crew Leader Pre-Season Conference, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

New Jersey Rural Areas Development State Technical Action Panel, Trenton, New Jersey

Twelfth Annual New Jersey Marketing Institute, Princeton, New Jersey

Farmers Week - General Session, Trenton, New Jersey

## PLANNING

During the winter months, the Bureau of Farm Placement conducts pre-season planning meetings for all farm placement personnel of the Office of Manpower.

Budgetary requests for employment service personnel working in the specialized field of agricultural job placement are documented in a Plan of Service which is prepared for each fiscal year. Farm Placement plans are outlined separately within the Plan of Service of the Office of Manpower.

Seasonal farm labor needs of fruit and vegetable growers is planned on an individual grower basis, for each principal labor-using crop, by local office farm placement representatives. Planning is done well in advance of the time of labor need. A new documentary report entitled, "Pre-Season Estimates of Crop Production and Manpower Needs," which was used for the first time in 1969, proved to be an important vehicle in the planning process on both the state and local office level. Data from the report is summarized on a local office area, agricultural reporting area and statewide basis for use in determining and analyzing seasonal farm employment trends. A copy of the report appears on the next two pages.



Fred Watts, Chief of the Bureau of Farm Placement addressing farm placement personnel at a pre-season planning meeting.

PRESEASON ESTIMATES OF CROP PRODUCTION AND MANPOWER NEEDS

Local Office: \_\_\_\_\_  
 L.O. Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harvest Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Crop \_\_\_\_\_ Yield \_\_\_\_\_ Production Period \_\_\_\_\_

EMPLOYER	C O U N T Y	PRODUCTION						WORKER DEMAND					WORKER SOURCES				NOTATIONS <i>(Use Reverse Side if Necessary)</i>		
		Produc- ing Acres	Irriga- tion	Number Harv. Mach.	Number Mech. Harv. Aides	% Crop Harv. Mech.	% Crop Harv. Hand	Produc- tion Workers	HARVEST WORKERS					Local and Day-Maul	Contract Puerto Ricans	Non- Contract Puerto Ricans		Southern Migrants	
									Harv. Mach. Op's.	Harv. Mach. Related Workers	Pack- ing Workers	Hand Harv. Workers	Total Harv. Workers						
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
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NOTATIONS

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INSTRUCTIONS

Using ball point, pen or pencil, prepare report in duplicate (original and one carbon copy). **PRINT ALL ENTRIES** print heading information (crop, yield, etc.) on each page of each report.

**EMPLOYER:** List alphabetically. For individual farm owners, record last name first, then first letter of first name. For company or corporation, record title of organization. **DO NOT** include owner or family workers in Worker Demand or Worker Sources.

**COUNTY:** Use codes (See ES Manual).

**PRODUCTION:** Record Producing Acres, Harvesting Machine and Mechanical Harvesting Aides in proper column. Place a check mark (✓) in Irrigation column if it is available. Estimates in % of Crop Harvested Mechanically plus % of Crop Harvested by Hand must total 100%.

**WORKER DEMAND:** Estimate number of Production Workers needed to do preharvest work on a normal work-day during a significant portion of the production period. Enter data in first four columns under Harvest Workers. Circle entry in Packing House Workers if they also do Harvest Work. Add all uncircled entries under Harvest Workers and record in Total Harvest Workers column. **DO NOT** add Production Workers.

**WORKER SOURCES:** Estimate the number of workers expected to fill the demand, according to Worker Sources. List Production Workers in the Left Block and Harvest Workers in the Right Block in appropriate source column.

**USE FARM EMPLOYER RECORDS** for this information. Explain in Notations, if a substantial number of Production Workers also do Harvest Work on the Subject Crop.

**NOTATIONS: USE THIS REPORT AS A WORKING TOOL DURING**

**HARVEST SEASON:** Note any difference from estimates and any occurrence affecting future labor needs that comes to your attention.

MAIL original copy to Bureau of Farm Placement,  
on or before February 1

## SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECRUITMENT

Local office farm placement personnel together with a representative of the Bureau of Farm Placement used the Bureau's automobile-mounted sound apparatus on numerous occasions in 1969 to announce the availability of farm and farm related jobs to both urban and rural residents. The sound unit helped recruit crop harvesting and cannery workers in Paterson, Newark, Vineland, Camden and Bridgeton and surrounding areas, in addition to many smaller communities, mostly in the southern section of the State. Where appropriate, announcements were made in Spanish.

For the fourth consecutive year, local offices of the New Jersey State Employment Service recruited workers for the Green Thumb Program. Green Thumb provides senior citizens (with a farm background) with the opportunity of supplementing their retirement income by working on highway and park beautification projects. Sponsored by the New Jersey Chapter of the National Farmers Union, the Green Thumb program provided employment for 150 men in 1969.

In September, the New Jersey Chapter of the NFU initiated its Green Light Program and again called on local offices of the NJSES for help. Green Light is aimed at the rural female senior citizen. Local offices responded by referring a demand-satisfying number of 14 women who are now employed as guides and housekeepers at the Ringwood Museum and Skylands State Park Manor House in Passaic County. Both state-owned facilities are under the direction of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

A special recruitment program of the Bureau of Farm Placement began this year in the Fort Dix-McGuire Air Force Base area. Situated in a major blueberry area, housewives and children of army and air force personnel were recruited for blueberry harvesting work. An average of forty workers per day were referred to five blueberry growers. Plans are underway to expand the program during the 1970 harvest.

## ECONOMIC TRENDS

The following report was obtained from the Agricultural Review which is prepared annually by the Crop Reporting Service of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture:

"Although snow cover during the winter of 1968-69 was less than optimum, fall sown and perennial crops generally got off to an excellent start in the spring. Weather during the growing season was highly variable with periods of excessive rainfall, particularly in July, followed by periods of moisture shortage in topsoils. Several locally disastrous hailstorms also struck the State. Labor problems persisted and were particularly bad early in the season when a significant acreage of asparagus was left unharvested because of a shortage of cutters.

"Yields and production of most crops, however, were good. Aggregate tonnage of vegetables was slightly less than a year earlier because of curtailed acreage; on the whole, yields averaged higher. Output of fruit crops was greater than in 1968 for apples, peaches, grapes, blueberries and strawberries; only cranberries showed a reduction in crop size from 1968 to 1969.

"Of the field crops, increased production of corn, barley, rye and soybeans were counteracted by reduced output of wheat, oats, potatoes and hay. Production of milk and eggs in 1969 continued to decline as the result of reduced numbers of cows and layers.

"Prices for most New Jersey farm products were higher in 1969 than a year earlier, particularly after mid-year. Although receipts from sales of livestock and livestock products showed an increase, a smaller aggregate output of crops held total cash receipts from marketings to about the same level as the \$248 million recorded in 1968. Production expenses continued to rise and realized net farm income is expected to fall fractionally from the 1968 figure of \$65.4 million. The loss in number of Garden State farms will about offset the drop in total income so that net income per farm will likely be near the 1968 average of \$6,417."

### EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

#### Seasonal Workers

Significantly marking the 1969 agricultural season were a shortage of asparagus harvesting labor and a three week period of showers and thundershowers — from July 18 to August 8 — which damaged some fruit and vegetable acreage and significantly curtailed the earnings of several thousand blueberry harvest workers.

The size of the 1969 seasonal farm work force, at peak, (19,200) was less than in 1968 (20,900) and conformed to the downtrend which has continued uninterruptedly since 1964. During the past five years the demand for seasonal farm workers has declined because of the decrease in the number of farm employers, fewer producing acres of significant labor-using crops, increased use of crop harvesting machines and a more economical use of manpower by an increasing number of agricultural employers.

The asparagus harvest, during the month of May, proceeded with about 800 fewer workers than were needed. Because of this and other economic factors, approximately 10 percent of the crop was unharvested. Late arrival of contract workers from Puerto Rico and the delayed arrival of non-contract Puerto Rican workers from Florida were the major reasons for the deficiency of asparagus harvesting manpower. A later-than-usual sugar cane harvest, delayed by a strike, held workers in Puerto Rico beyond their anticipated departure date for New Jersey and good earnings in the pepper harvest in Florida deferred the emigration to New Jersey of a substantial number of non-contract Puerto Rican workers. By the end of May, worker arrivals equalized demand and 90 percent of the asparagus was cut until the end of the harvest in late June. The asparagus work force peaked at 4,000. In 1968, the peak work force numbered 5,200.

Almost one inch of rainfall per day fell on southern New Jersey during seven of a twenty-one day rainy period from mid-July to early August. In addition to adversely affecting crop yield and worker earnings on blueberries, a number of fields of tomatoes, onions, snap beans and

peppers were flooded for an unusually long period of time. Crop losses resulted and worker earnings on these crops and others were less than usual in all sections of the State during this three week period and during a "drying out" period that followed. Except for a few weeks at the outset of the agricultural season, in late March and early April, the 1969 statewide seasonal farm work force averaged from nine to ten percent less than in 1968. During early June, there were 18 percent fewer seasonal workers than during the comparable period in 1968 and in the last half of June, the work force was 13 percent less. From seven percent less during July, the work force dropped, in August and September, to an average level which was 17 percent lower than during August and September of 1968.

Peak numbers of all but the local worker category were less than in 1968. At season's peak, about July 31, the 1969 statewide seasonal farm work force numbered 19,200. In 1968, also about July 31, 20,900 employees represented the statewide peak.

Peak numbers, in 1969, of the four seasonal worker classifications were: (1) Daily-commuting residents of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 10,000 on July 15; (2) Non-contract Puerto Ricans, 4,970 on July 31; (3) Contract Puerto Ricans, 4,840 on August 15; and (4) Crews and groups from southern states, 1,320 also on August 15. During 1968, peak numbers, in the same order as above, were: 9,500; 5,700; 5,150; and 1,930.

According to reporting procedures used by the Bureau of Farm Placement, seasonal worker employment is documented twice each month, from April to November. Each report represents normal employment on one day within a two week period. The table below compares days of highest employment, each month, during the harvest seasons of 1968 and 1969:

<u>Month</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
April	6,900	7,200
May	10,500	12,000
June	15,100	17,300
July	19,200	20,900
August	17,500	19,200
September	10,900	16,300
October	8,850	9,800
November	2,500	2,600

The charts and graphs in the front of this report show the seasonal agricultural work force by crop and type of worker during the year 1969.

#### Year-Round Workers

Declining from 4,300 in 1968, the year-round farm work force numbered 4,100 in 1969 as it followed its perennial, gradual decrease which, for the past several years, has been moving with the trend of the disappearance of farms and farmland in New Jersey.

The greatest number of year-round farm employees work on dairy and poultry farms where employment continues to decline. Attractive offers for land and increasing feed costs have compelled many poultrymen to

sell their farms. Changes in production methods, farm consolidation and mechanization have lessened the need for dairy farm employees. Expansion of nursery and/or greenhouse establishments, horse farms and sod farms continue to create more jobs each year but not at a rate capable of offsetting the loss of jobs with poultrymen and dairy-men.

In recent years, an increasing number of agricultural employers have been securing the services of experienced foreign farm workers for year-round farm work in New Jersey. New Jersey State Employment Service local offices and the Bureau of Farm Placement are responsible for insuring that the importation of foreign workers does not hurt employment opportunities of local workers and that the pay rates offered to foreign workers are not below prevailing rates in New Jersey. In 1969, 40 aliens were certified for agricultural employment in the State.

#### IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION AND OTHER CHANGES IN PRODUCTION PRACTICES

During the 1969 agricultural season, advances in crop harvesting machinery continued to inch toward a goal, which will be reached sometime in the distant future, when all fruit and vegetable crops grown in New Jersey will be harvested mechanically. Utilization of labor-saving devices and techniques and a more efficient use of manpower cut deeper into the demand for seasonal farm workers in 1969.

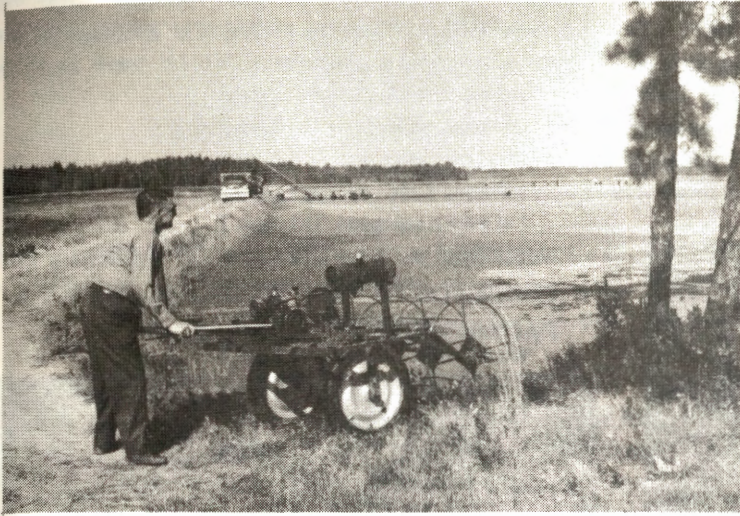
Six over-the-row blueberry harvesters, which were used experimentally in 1968, picked approximately 15 percent of the blueberry crop in Atlantic County. Area blueberry harvesting labor needs, at peak, were reduced by about 10 percent.

Another 10 percent drop — continuing a trend that began several years ago — in the snap bean harvesting work force was directly related to an increase in the number of harvesting machines.

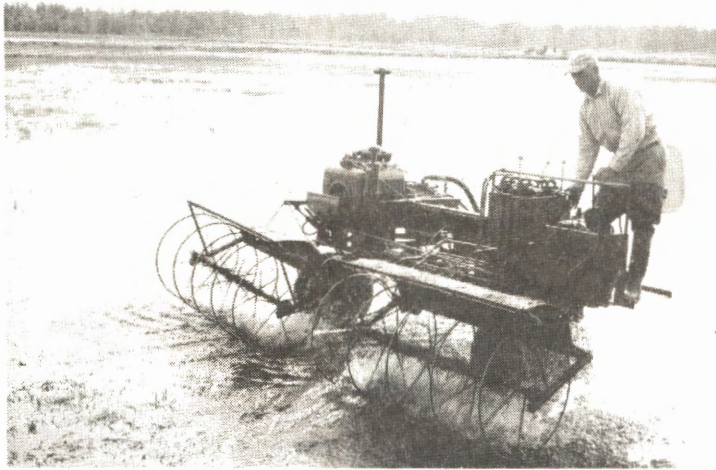
Similar to a year ago, mechanical harvesting neared the 100 percent mark in the white potato and cranberry harvests. Two of the new, larger cranberry harvesters (see picture page of Cranberry Harvesters) replaced a significant number of the original, smaller "wet" harvesters. One large acreage cranberry grower harvested 80 percent of his crop with one of the new machines. An increased number of operating hours of fewer machines did more work with less manpower than ever before in 1969. And excellent weather and mechanization made it possible to finish harvesting a significant portion of the cranberry crop before November 1st — earlier than ever before.

Mechanization made no progress in the asparagus, tomato or onion harvests. None of seven onion topping machines, which are owned by growers in New Jersey, were used and use of one of two tomato harvesters had little, if any, affect on the harvesting work force. Limited use of asparagus harvesters (growers own 5 selective and 4 non-selective machines) did not influence the demand for, or displace any, hand harvest workers even though a shortage of asparagus harvest workers resulted in a portion of the 1969 crop not being harvested. Refinement of present machines or better machines are obviously necessary in order to improve the quality of machine harvested asparagus, tomatoes and onions.

## CRANBERRY HARVESTERS



PICTURED HERE (ON DRY GROUND NOT IN THE BOG) IS THE ORIGINAL "WET" CRANBERRY HARVESTER BEHIND WHICH OPERATOR WALKS. MACHINE IS USED IN TWO FEET OF WATER; WHEELS LOOSEN BERRIES FROM THE VINE. ABOUT 100 OF THESE MACHINES WERE USED THIS YEAR. (SEE ADDITIONAL CRANBERRY HARVEST PICTURES UNDER OUTLOOK SECTION).



PICTURED ABOVE AND TO THE RIGHT ARE TWO NEWLY DESIGNED CRANBERRY HARVESTERS ON WHICH OPERATOR RIDES. MACHINES LOOSEN FROM THE VINE A SWATH OF BERRIES TEN TO TWELVE FEET WIDE — TWICE THE SPAN OF THE OLDER MACHINES — AND RUN AT A FASTER PACE.



## MECHANIZATION IN THE CRANBERRY HARVEST

Increased use of mechanization has considerably reduced the size of the cranberry harvesting work force. From a 50 percent mechanized harvest in 1961, almost 100 percent of the 1969 crop was taken from the vine mechanically and other mechanical devices were used in the packing house. Four years ago the peak cranberry work force numbered 500. This year, 350 workers were used at harvest peak. The outlook is for even fewer workers in the future as use of the new harvesting machines, which were used for the first time in 1969, becomes more widespread.

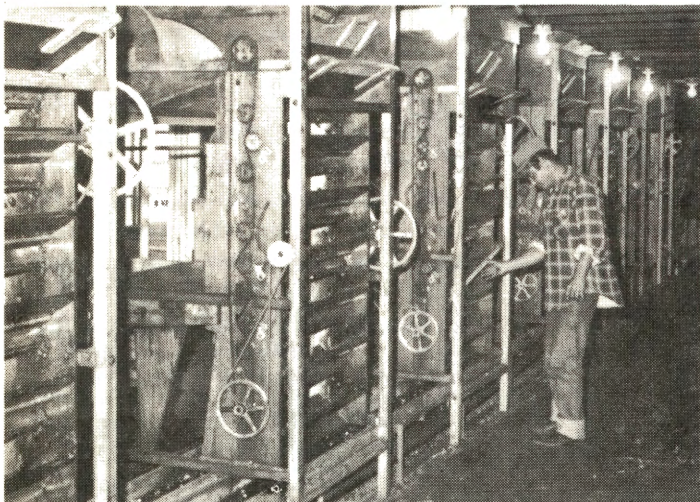


PICTURED ABOVE IS A LINE OF 10 ORIGINAL "WET" HARVESTERS MOVING THROUGH A BOG. WORKER IN FOREGROUND IS RAKING FLOATING BERRIES TOWARD CONVEYOR.

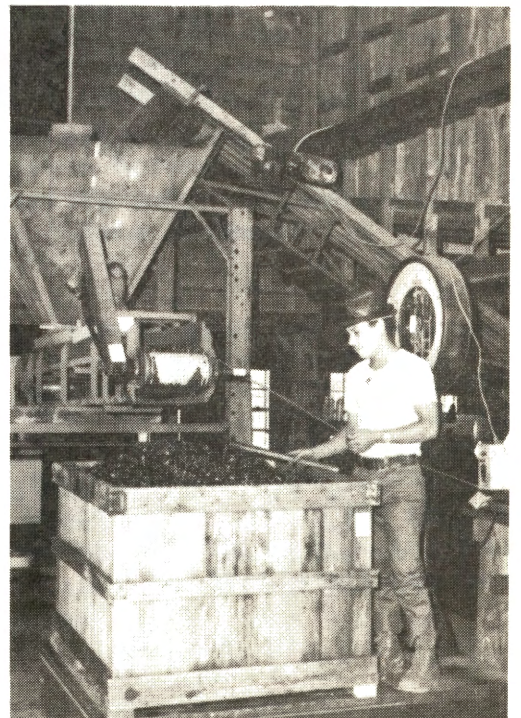
WORKERS AIDING FLOW OF BERRIES ONTO CONVEYOR. TRUCK DELIVERS BERRIES TO PACKING HOUSE.



AFTER DRYING, BERRIES ARE LOADED IN PALLET BOXES FOR SHIPMENT.



IN THE PACKING HOUSE, BERRIES ARE DRIED AND THEN SORTED. "BOUNCING MACHINE" (SHOWN ABOVE) CULLS OUT UNUSABLE BERRIES.



Advances in mechanization and labor displacing technology will be watched closely during the 1970 harvesting season.

The table below lists the number of harvesting machines owned by growers in New Jersey in 1969:

Snap Bean Harvesters (fresh market)	6
Snap Bean Harvesters (processing)	66
Asparagus Harvesters (selective)	5
Asparagus Harvesters (non-selective)	4
Tomato Harvesters	2
White Potato Harvesters	98
Sweet Potato Harvesters	4
Onion Toppers	7
Fruit Tree Shakers	4
Carrot Toppers	11
Lima Bean and Pea Combines	31
Blueberry Harvesters (over-the-row)	11
Cranberry Harvesters (dry)	65
Cranberry Harvesters (original, wet)	106
Cranberry Harvesters (new, wet)	3
Sugar Beet Harvesters	4

#### RECRUITMENT

There are four types of seasonal workers (daily-commuting residents of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, contract Puerto Ricans, non-contract Puerto Ricans and southern migrants) employed on farms in New Jersey each year and the New Jersey State Employment Service is involved in the initial recruitment of all except the non-contract Puerto Rican category.

Most non-contract Puerto Rican workers return to the same employers year after year. Their employment pattern is established and there is little need for initial recruitment involvement by the NJSES. However, during lulls in harvesting activity with their primary employer (on whose farm they reside) local office farm placement personnel place a significant number of non-contract workers in jobs with alternate employers.

A substantial portion of those Philadelphians who commute daily to farm work in New Jersey are recruited through the Philadelphia day-haul program which is operated jointly by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey employment security agencies. In 1969, during the peak period of harvesting activity, approximately 75 farm labor crews commuted in crew leader's buses from Philadelphia to farms in New Jersey. Total production of these workers is extremely important to agriculture in New Jersey and their earnings aid the Philadelphia economy during the summer months. Similar programs are operated by the New Jersey State Employment Service in several cities in New Jersey (See Worksheet A).

On numerous occasions in 1969, the Bureau of Farm Placement's automobile-mounted sound apparatus was used to spur recruitment efforts. The sound unit helped secure crop harvesting and cannery workers in

Paterson, Newark, Vineland, Camden, Bridgeton and many other smaller communities (See SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECRUITMENT).

In order to prepare for the 1969 harvesting season, a five-day series of meetings with day-haul crew leaders were conducted in Philadelphia in April by farm placement personnel from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Representatives of the United States Department of Labor and the New Jersey Bureau of Migrant Labor were in attendance and assisted crew leaders with applications for federal and state Farm Labor Contractor Registration. A representative of the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles explained recent amendments to the Road Tax Act. New Jersey local office farm placement personnel were present at each session to inform crew leaders of employment opportunities in their respective areas. Crew leader meetings were held in Hammonton and Robbinsville and similar services were offered to New Jersey based crew leaders. Utilization of day-haul points, both supervised and unsupervised, continued to be the most effective means of farm worker recruitment in New Jersey.

A pre-season Farm Labor Conference relating to day-haul labor was conducted by the New Jersey State Employment Service in March. The panel-type conference and question and answer session provided the assemblage of 240 — growers, crew leaders and government officials — with a clearer understanding of rules and regulations affecting the employment of seasonal farm workers.

Approximately 8,940 contract workers from Puerto Rico were brought into New Jersey this year through the Interstate Clearance system of the federal-state employment security network. The all male contract Puerto Rican workers lived in rent-free housing provided by their employers; their employment period spanned April to November and included work on all significant labor-using crops. On August 15, contract Puerto Rican employment reached its seasonal peak of 4,840, six percent under the previous year.

Participation in the Annual Worker Plan by the New Jersey State Employment Service provided 600 southern migrant workers (22 crews) with farm work in New Jersey in 1969. Under the AWP, orders for crews of workers, by growers in New Jersey, were transmitted to Florida where the Florida State Employment Service contacted resident crew leaders and solicited acceptance of orders for 30 crews. In July, a New Jersey farm placement representative was sent to the eastern shore of Virginia to confirm work commitments made in Florida in April. A number of southern migrant crews work in Virginia immediately preceding employment in New Jersey.

## HOUSING AND CREW LEADER REGISTRATION

The Bureau of Migrant Labor of the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry is responsible for the inspection and regulation of migrant worker housing.

Cooperative arrangements have been agreed upon between the Migrant Labor Bureau and the Bureau of Farm Placement to insure that both federal and state migrant worker housing rules and regulations are implemented.

All orders for farm worker crews and groups from southern states were referred to the Migrant Labor Bureau for a housing check before being put into interstate clearance.

During 1969, twenty-three Migrant Labor Bureau inspectors completed 18,048 inspections of 1,583 housing facilities. In addition to pre-occupancy registration inspections and general inspections after housing units were occupied, inspections included advisory visits during the winter months and heating, fire prevention and sanitary inspections throughout the year. An average of 12.5 inspections per camp in 1969 was higher than in 1968 and up considerably from 1966 when inspections per camp averaged 5.

### WAGES

The New Jersey State Minimum Wage and Hour Law guaranteeing agricultural workers \$1.50 per hour and the negotiated minimum hourly rate of \$1.55 per hour for contract Puerto Rican workers (\$1.60 for work on nursery stock), for all practical purposes, established the prevailing hourly pay rates for 1969. For these reasons, prevailing wage surveys were not conducted.

### FOREIGN WORKERS

For the fifth consecutive year, no seasonal-hired foreign workers were employed on farms in New Jersey.

### AREA REDEVELOPMENT AND OTHER COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The Chief of the Bureau of Farm Placement continued his active participation as a member of the State Technical Action Panel of the United States Department of Agriculture's Rural Areas Development Committee. Several local office farm placement representatives served on county Technical Action Panels.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS

In order to strengthen public understanding of government's responsibility and interest in agricultural employment, Bureau of Farm Placement and local office farm placement personnel addressed farm groups and interested organizations and appeared on television and radio programs.

Farm labor service exhibits were displayed at two county fairs. Farm manpower pictures and information were prominently displayed at the

new exhibit of the Department of Labor and Industry at the New Jersey State Fair.

The dissemination of accurate up-to-date farm labor information, which plays an important role in the farm manpower program, also serves to maintain good relations with the public. Such information is contained in the weekly Farm Labor Bulletin, semi-monthly Seasonal Employment Report and this Annual Report. All three publications are prepared by the Bureau of Farm Placement. A copy of the Bulletin and Seasonal Employment Report are contained in this report.

#### EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An appraisive report of significant events influencing the 1969 farm labor season appear in the EMPLOYMENT TRENDS section of this report. The evaluation contained herein is limited to the shortage of asparagus harvest workers and compulsory liability insurance covering vehicles of farm labor contractors.

Considering that the asparagus crop is the season's first significant labor-user and its worker demand builds quickly -- from 0 to 4,000 workers -- during early season when there are few employment opportunities on other crops, the asparagus work force is, and has been, highly susceptible to worker shortages. An undiversified work force -- Puerto Rican workers cut almost all of the asparagus crop -- adds to the problem of emergency recruitment if traditional recruitment bogs down.

In recent years, cold and unsettled April weather in New Jersey has been unattractive to workers residing in sunny, warm Puerto Rico or Florida who are contemplating hard and taxing asparagus harvesting work in New Jersey. Also, incentive appears to be lacking in the piece rate schedule and piece rate and/or hourly earnings seem incapable of outweighing adversities and producing a demand-satisfying number of asparagus workers.

Labor problems alone make asparagus harvesting work a prime target for machines. But technological progress in asparagus harvesting mechanization has been lagging behind mainly because: 1. Growers must change their cultural practices in order to facilitate the shift to mechanical harvesters. 2. Difficulties have been encountered by machine manufacturers in producing machine-cut spears similar in quality to hand-cut. 3. The problem of disoriented spears, by machines used in the state thus far, appears to be unsolved. (Reportedly, a new asparagus harvester (See OUTLOOK 1971-1975) has eliminated the orientation problem.)

Until mechanization takes over and eliminates the need for large numbers of harvest workers, farm labor personnel of the Office of Manpower will do everything possible to meet the hiring schedule of asparagus growers with a demand-filling number of asparagus workers.

Beginning in December of 1969 and continuing through the beginning

of the harvest, all asparagus growers will be contacted personally by farm labor personnel of the Office of Manpower. Close contact with employment service personnel in Puerto Rico will be maintained prior to and during the asparagus harvest in order to insure an orderly and timely contract worker recruitment program. The 1970 sugar cane harvest in Puerto Rico, in all probability, will not be interrupted and lengthened by a strike as it was in 1969. The Bureau of Farm Placement will keep abreast of the "walk-in" Puerto Rican work force by communicating regularly with Florida's farm placement personnel. Attempts will be made to interest other types of seasonal farm workers in asparagus harvesting employment.

In an effort to comply with a regulation of the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles, farm labor contractors experienced difficulty in securing liability insurance coverage for their worker-transporting vehicles. The high cost of insurance and the problem of securing it, i.e. finding agents and companies that would write the required coverage, forced some from the crew leader ranks. Varying premiums, among companies, for identical coverage and the necessity, in many instances, of using the Assigned Risk Plan resulted in many unsettled problems throughout the year. Crew leaders who could not obtain insurance were prevented from registering under the New Jersey Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act and therefore, services of the New Jersey State Employment Service were unavailable to them.

An excerpt of the Division of Motor Vehicles' regulation appears below:

"No person may use any motor vehicle, bus, truck, or semitrailer for the purpose of transporting migrant workers to or from the place of employment, either from a migrant labor camp or on a "day-haul" basis, unless the vehicle so used has been insured as follows:

A. Each person or contractor shall furnish liability insurance for bodily injury or death in the following minimum amounts:

1. Vehicles transporting one to twelve persons--\$25,000 for one person, \$150,000 for one accident;
2. Buses transporting thirteen to twenty persons--\$25,000 for one person, \$200,000 for one accident;
3. Buses transporting twenty-one to thirty persons--\$25,000 for one person, \$250,000 for one accident;
4. Buses transporting thirty-one or more persons--\$25,000 for one person, \$300,000 for one accident.

B. Such insurance shall be through a company authorized to insure in New Jersey."

It is recommended that the matter of compulsory insurance for crew leaders' vehicles be studied. It appears that injuries incurred by

farm workers while in a farm labor contractor's vehicle could be indemnified more quickly and more equitably through an accident and health type of insurance contract rather than under liability insurance.

### STATE FORECAST

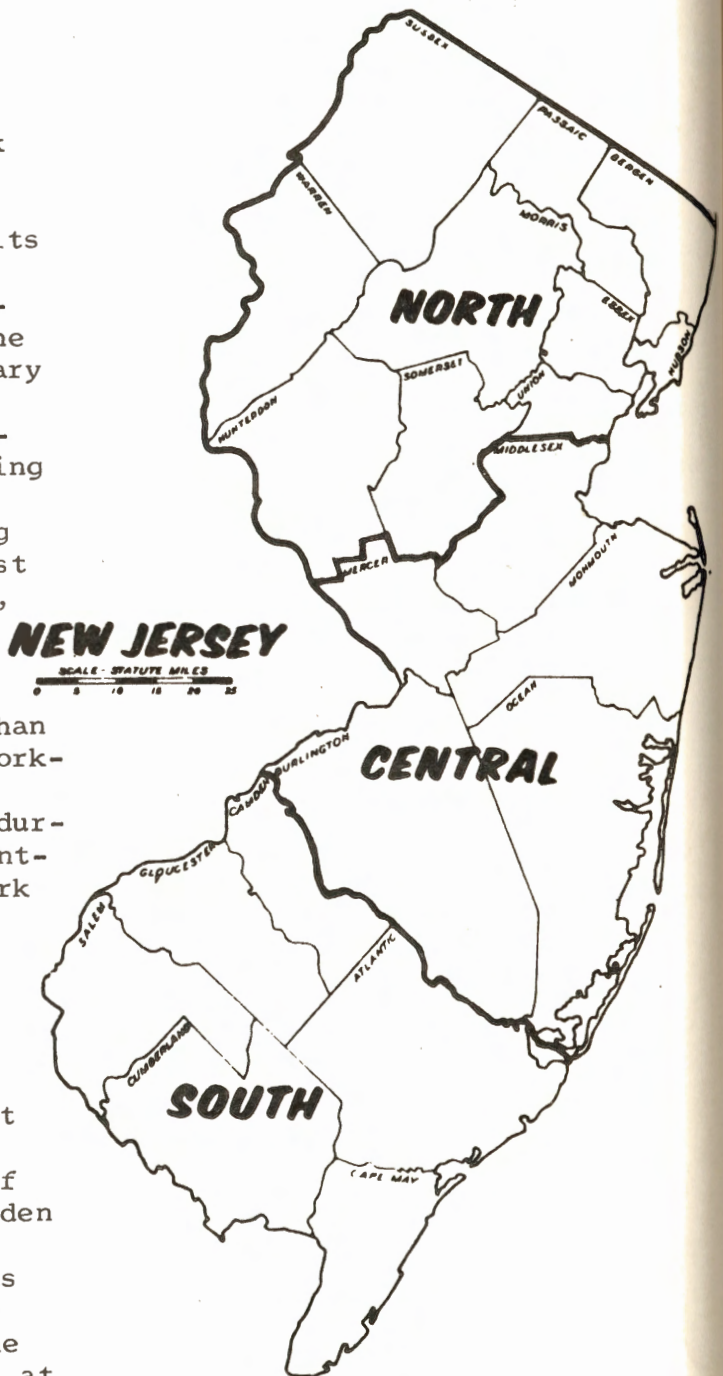
If the peak seasonal farm work force continues its declining trend of the last five years, at the same yearly rate of decrease (1,500 workers per year) that it has been, the 1970 work force will peak at 17,700.

The 1969 labor force, which reached its greatest number during a two week period beginning in mid-July, was influenced by heavy labor demands of the blueberry harvest. This is a customary happening which will occur again in 1970. Further mechanization on blueberries, implementation of labor-saving techniques by a more sophisticated management and a decline in producing acreage appear to support the forecast of between 17,500 and 18,000 workers, at peak, in 1970.

The southern migrant category will probably decline at a greater rate than either of the other three seasonal worker classifications. All four worker groups will consist of fewer people during the entire 1970 season and percentage-wise will relate to the total work force as follows: Local Workers, 45 percent; Contract Puerto Ricans, 26 percent; Non-Contract Puerto Ricans, 23 percent and Southern Migrants, 6 percent.

Hopefully, the 1970 asparagus harvest will be free from labor shortages as sudden, early season labor demands of asparagus growers add an extreme burden to the job of quickly assembling a seasonal farm work force. (Asparagus is the first of the season's significant labor-using crops. In 1969 the asparagus harvest used 4,000 workers at peak.)

Sharp, sudden increases in crop harvesting worker demand, caused mostly by uncontrollable and unexpected weather changes, will probably cause short-term periods of labor stress in 1970. As in the past, when such periods of short labor supply occur, farm labor



personnel of the Office of Manpower will use all conceivable means of filling growers' labor needs as quickly as possible.

### AREA OUTLOOK

#### SOUTHERN AREA

##### Cumberland, Gloucester, Salem and Camden Counties

Compared to 1969, less fruit and vegetable farmland, in this area of relatively high agricultural activity, will require a slightly smaller seasonal farm work force in 1970. Mechanization of crop harvesting will move forward and reduce worker demand, especially on snap beans. Growers' efforts to reduce labor costs will lessen labor demand, to some degree, on most significant labor-using crops.

All classifications of seasonal workers are expected to average less during the 1970 harvesting season than in 1969 and peak numbers of all four worker types are also expected to be under their 1969 levels.

Producing acreage declines are foreseen in asparagus, strawberries, white potatoes and sweet potatoes. The 1970 asparagus harvesting work force could be larger than in 1969 even though fewer acres are harvested. In 1969, approximately 10 percent of the asparagus crop was unharvested because of lack of labor and other economic reasons. (See EMPLOYMENT TRENDS). A drop in strawberry acreage and an increase in the number of acres picked by the public for their own consumption, rather than by grower's employees, will reduce the area's 1970 strawberry harvest work force by about 10 percent. (Between 900 and 950 workers were used in the 1969 harvest.) Acreage of both white and sweet potatoes will continue to decline as will the demand for harvesting workers.

Producing acreage of nursery stock, processing tomatoes, peaches, apples, peppers and onions are expected to approximate 1969's and the number of harvesting workers, unaffected by mechanization, will range from similar to slightly less than in 1969.

A minimal increase in producing acreage of cucumbers and pickles will increase worker demand somewhat and mechanical harvesting will meet any expected increase in snap bean acreage.

##### Atlantic County and Southeasterly Camden County

The trend of moderate year-to-year lessening of seasonal farm workers will be evident in 1970 in this area where the blueberry crop overshadows all others as far as harvesting labor is concerned.

Blueberry acreage to be harvested for the first time in 1970 and over-the-year growth in size of newer variety bushes (planted within the last five years) should increase crop volume in 1970. Additional volume could conceivably be balanced entirely by mechanization even if the work force was similar in number to 1969's. Machines appear to have gained ground in the manual versus machine harvesting issue in 1969 as six "over-the-row" harvesters were responsible for picking from 15 to 20 percent of the area's blueberry

crop. If more machines are used in the 1970 harvest, the demand for hand pickers will decrease in direct proportion to the number of machines introduced.

Acreage decreases in strawberries and sweet potatoes will lessen the need for harvest workers during early and late season. Some increase in worker demand is anticipated during mid-season months because of additional acreage of peaches and cucumbers and pickles.

## CENTRAL AREA

### Burlington and Ocean Counties

Fewer farms are foreseen in these two large mid-New Jersey counties which are losing their rural complexion as a rapidly increasing population, especially in Ocean County, is demanding and getting more land for non-agricultural purposes.

The blueberry crop, the area's biggest labor-user, will be smaller in 1970 because fewer acres will be harvested. Utilization of harvesting machines and harvesting aids (hand operated vibrating machines) will increase in 1970 and pick between one-third and forty percent of the area's blueberries.

The area's work force which peaks during the blueberry harvest will rise to a lower level in 1970, compared to the previous year, because of the anticipated decline in demand for blueberry pickers.

Because of expected moderate increases in producing acreage of sweet corn, peaches, and market tomatoes in Burlington County, worker demand could be somewhat higher in 1970 on these crops. The number of harvesting workers will remain stable in the almost 100 percent mechanized cranberry harvest.

### Mercer, Monmouth and Middlesex Counties

A demand-satisfying number of seasonal farm workers is expected to peak at a lower level, during the 1970 harvesting season, in this tri-county area where the white potato crop is the leading user of harvesting labor. Area seasonal farm manpower will be drawn from a mix of local workers, non-contract Puerto Ricans (each, somewhat less in number, compared to 1969), contract Puerto Ricans (somewhat more than in 1969) and southern migrants (less than in 1969).

No change is foreseen in the pattern of declining farms and farmland. New dwelling units and service facilities will continue to be constructed to help ease a housing shortage in this area, which is gaining population, mainly because of its location within easy commuting distance to an increasing number of jobs in the expanding metropolitan areas fanning out from New York City and Philadelphia.

Fewer acres of potatoes will demand a slightly smaller work force in 1970. Peaches, apples, truck crops and blueberries are each expected to require a work force similar in size to 1969 and additional acreage of nursery stock and sod will need more seasonal workers in 1970.

Mechanization advances are not expected to have any appreciable influence on harvesting labor demands in 1970. As in recent years, approximately 98 percent of the potato crop will be taken from the ground by machines.

#### NORTHERN AREA

##### Warren, Sussex, Morris, Hunterdon and Somerset Counties

Truck farms and fruit farms are dotted and clustered throughout this hilly, northwestern area of the State in which most farmland is used to raise and maintain dairy cattle. Poultry farms also cover a significant portion of area farmland. The number of horse farms is increasing.

Both large and small acreage truck farms will continue to use either contract or "walk-in" Puerto Rican labor in 1970. Total area acreage will resemble 1969's, as will the size of the aggregate truck farm work force.

The area's peach and apple crops will be harvested by a work force of local and Puerto Rican workers; producing acreage and manpower needs will approximate 1969's.

##### Bergen and Passaic Counties

Producing acreage of truck crops, apples, peaches, strawberries and snap beans will range from similar to less than 1969 in this area where housing, highways and buildings, necessitated by an increasing population, continue to be constructed on land which was formerly used to grow fruits and vegetables. Seasonal farm manpower demand, on all crops, is expected to lessen in 1970 and area landscape concerns and/or nursery and greenhouse retailers will require a somewhat larger seasonal work force than in 1969.

Both growers and workers will be encouraged to use the day worker pick-up location which was established in Paterson by the New Jersey State Employment Service in 1969. An area farm placement personnel, together with other employment security people of the Office of Manpower, will work with the rural poor in isolated areas of Upper Passaic County. Continuing in their undertaking, initiated in 1969, disadvantaged citizens in that area will be provided with the opportunity of using all of the training and job placement services offered by the Office of Manpower.

#### OUTLOOK 1971-1975

##### Introduction

Compared to 1969, fruits and vegetables will be grown on less land, farms will be larger and the number of farm owners will be fewer during the five year period, 1971 to 1975. The seasonal farm work force will be smaller. Workers will be better paid, a greater proportion will be higher skilled, workdays will be shorter and working conditions will be improved.

Farmland, which now covers slightly less than 25 percent of New Jersey, will continue to give way to land development for other than agricultural use, especially in suburban areas and along the north-south corridor paralleling the New Jersey Turnpike. Not all farmland is used for fruit and vegetable production and urbanization will cut into a considerable amount of non-agricultural land, but fruit and vegetable acreage will diminish, especially in northern and central New Jersey, between 1971 and 1975.

The rate of loss of rich, fertile farmland in southern New Jersey is the key to future fruit and vegetable production in the Garden State. Most fruit and vegetable farms are located in this area where seasonal farm employment amounts to more than one-half of the state total.

Land value accounts for the largest item in a farming operation's total assets and in New Jersey, farmland is worth more than in any other state. Expected rising land values in the next five years will increase net worth of the total farm establishment in New Jersey to even higher levels. Increased value of farmland will spur the rural-to-urban trend as crop-growing land will continue to be sold at an excellent profit.

The demand for more food by an increasing population and nearness to fresh fruit and vegetable markets in New York City and Philadelphia are marketing advantages of farm owners in New Jersey which may counteract, in some degree, the rural-to-urban trend.

#### Seasonal Farm Work Force

The statewide seasonal farm work force reaches its top level in late July or early August during the peak period of blueberry harvesting. Refinement and increased use of over-the-row blueberry harvesting machines in the next five years will have a significant labor-displacing affect on the blueberry harvesting work force.

A decreasing demand for harvesting labor on blueberries plus a decline in worker demand on other crops caused by mechanization and a more efficient use of manpower are expected to contribute to a decline in the peak statewide work force which should approach 15,000 during the latter part of the 1971-1975 period.

Peak numbers of seasonal farm workers, for the past six years, were:

1969	19,200
1968	20,900
1967	22,600
1966	24,000
1965	26,300
1964	27,000

Based on established trends and past proportions of the four seasonal worker classifications, when the seasonal work force peaks at 15,000, it is expected to be composed of: 6,750 daily-commuting residents of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 4,000 contract Puerto Ricans; 3,750 non-contract Puerto Ricans and 500 southern migrants.

During the past eleven years, the southern migrant work force has been declining at an average rate of 290 workers per year. The trend accelerated considerably between 1968 and 1969 — 1969's southern migrant work force was 600 less than in 1968. By 1975, approximately 500 southern migrants will be coming to New Jersey.

Peak contract Puerto Rican employment also has been declining in recent years. From 6,000 in 1966, the peak number dropped to 5,600 in 1967, to 5,150 in 1968 and to 4,840 in 1969. This trend is expected to continue, at a slower rate, which may level off during the 1971-1975 period.

Non-contract Puerto Rican peak employment had been ranging between 5,400 and 5,700 in recent years. However, a definite drop occurred between 1968 and 1969 when the peak work force fell from 5,700 to 4,970. By 1975, non-contract Puerto Rican workers will probably peak at between three and four thousand.

The peak number of daily-commuting seasonal farm workers from New Jersey and Pennsylvania has been declining as follows: 1964, 14,000; 1965, 13,500; 1966, 11,500; 1967, 11,000; 1968, 9,500 and 1969, 10,000. A deviation from the downtrend appears to have occurred between 1968 and 1969. However, the 1968 work force peaked at an unusually low level because of the drop in tomato picking worker demand caused by the Campbell Soup strike. It is estimated that the local work force, at peak, will range between 6,000 and 7,000 in 1975.

### Crops

An analysis of factors affecting harvesting labor needs of principal labor-using crops during the 1971-1975 period appear below:

#### Tomatoes

Greater crop volume and fewer producing acres is the five year outlook for fresh market and processing tomatoes and unless a mechanical harvester is developed which will duplicate the hand-picked product, at least 5,000 workers will be needed to harvest the tomato crop in 1975. A reduction in the high quality of New Jersey grown tomatoes is not anticipated nor will there be a swing to the varieties grown in California which have been adapted to and are now being picked mechanically.

A possible mechanization breakthrough could occur if either a variety or a chemical additive was perfected that would ripen all of a tomato plant's fruit at the same time. Then the handling care problem could conceivably be licked by sophisticated machinery or reduced by a new variety, of similar quality, but with a somewhat more durable skin.

All major processors now receive tomatoes in pallet boxes or bulk trucks instead of 5/8 bushel baskets.

#### Blueberries

During the next few years blueberry harvesting will undergo marked

changes as machines replace men at an increasing rate. From a peak work force of 6,600 in 1969; manpower requirements could fall between one and two thousand workers in 1975. This forecast is based on the premise that good experience with more harvesting machines will increase the percentage of machine-harvested blueberries from 15 percent of the crop in 1969 to approximately 80 percent in 1975. Producing acreage will range between 8,000 and 9,000 and will be higher yielding, compared to 1969.

Because of relatively high harvesting costs (manual or machine), small acreage growers may find it economical to sell their crop on the bush to growers with mechanical harvesters or to concerns specializing in custom harvesting.

### Asparagus

The asparagus crop, during the latter part of the 1971-1975 period, will be grown on approximately 21,000 acres and will require a harvesting work force of between 2,000 and 3,000. (For the past 10 years asparagus acreage has been declining at an average yearly rate of almost 500 acres.) A portion of the 1975 processing asparagus crop will be harvested mechanically; all of the fresh market asparagus will be hand-cut. The size of the portion depends on mechanization advances in the next few years.

Machine-cut asparagus, from both selective and non-selective harvesters used thus far, has been unsatisfactory, mainly because of bruised and/or cut spears, 6 to 7 inch spears left uncut, spears left on the ground and asparagus deposited in the field container in a jumbled state. It appears that a simple, inexpensive, non-selective harvester capable of satisfying processors quality standards would ideally fit the needs of asparagus growers in New Jersey.

An intricate, expensive, selective harvester named, "Gras-Hopper" was presented to New Jersey growers in October. Manufactured in California, where reportedly 12 machines will be used next year, the Gras-Hopper uses air-pressured knives to cut 6 to 7 inch spears one inch below soil level or at other adjusted heights above or below the surface. Cut spears are held by foam rubber grips and placed on a belt which carries them to the rear of the machine where they are oriented and boxed manually. In addition to needing a person to orient and box the cut spears, the machine requires a driver-operator. Connected to the harvester is a separate machine which aids the cutting and selection functions by leveling the soil ridge. The Gras-Hopper cuts three rows at a time and reportedly moves effectively at an average speed of three miles an hour and is capable of harvesting 5.5 acres per hour. The two pieces of equipment, harvester and leveler, bear a price tag of \$39,500. Operation of this machine and all others used in the 1970 asparagus harvest will be under continuous study.

### Other Crops

Strawberry picking will be done manually during the next five years as approximately 1,000 producing acres are expected to demand a peak harvesting work force of between 1,000 and 1,500.

A slight decrease in apple acreage and a moderate increase in peach acreage are expected within the next few years. The peak apple harvesting work force is expected to range downward from 1,500 and between 2,000 and 2,500 workers will be needed during the peach harvest peak. Mechanical harvesting of peaches and/or apples in the 1971-1975 period is not foreseen. Some harvesting aids may be used.

The continuing decline of white potato acreage in central New Jersey is expected to be offset by additional acreage in the southern area. Statewide potato acreage is expected to fall between 15,000 and 17,000 acres and the peak work force will probably range between 500 and 1,000 during the 1971-1975 period.

Producing acreage of sweet potatoes has been declining substantially in recent years but a leveling off at about 5,000 acres is anticipated in the next few years; between 400 and 800 workers will be needed at harvest peak.

FARM LABOR SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS

Two grower-owned farm labor associations are located in New Jersey. Both organizations cooperate with the New Jersey State Employment Service in supplying farm employers with seasonal workers. Information below was supplied by the Associations.

GLASSBORO SERVICE ASSOCIATION

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Total Number of Workers Employed	10,823	9,603
Brought in under Puerto Rican Agreement	9,533*	8,371*
Puerto Rican "walk-ins"	1,165	1,120
Domestic Workers Recruited	125	112
Day-haul Workers Available from Camp	100	100
Total Wages Paid to Workers	\$7,100,000.00	\$6,600,000.00
Average Weekly Worker Earnings	\$80.92	\$86.23
Average Weeks of Employment	8.75	8.75
Transportation Loss (monies advanced to workers)	\$50,000.00	\$59,490.23
Number of Growers who Secured Workers through the Association	965	900
Number of Workers who Received Free Transportation (one-way or return)	1,400	1,340
Amount Paid for Worker Transportation	\$150,000.00	\$171,937.15

\* Includes workers employed in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware

FARMERS AND GARDENERS SERVICE ASSOCIATION

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Total Number of Workers Employed	1,262	1,369
Brought in under Puerto Rican Agreement	1,027	1,109
Puerto Rican "walk-ins"	224	205
Day-haul Workers Available from Camp	45	35
Total Wages Paid to Workers	\$925,000.00	\$964,100.00(est)
Average Weekly Worker Earnings	\$71.50	\$72.00(est)
Average Weeks of Employment	12.00	11.00
Transportation Loss (monies advanced to workers)	\$4,768.00	\$8,462.00
Number of Growers who Secured Workers through the Association	135	137

# NEW JERSEY

*The Garden State*

# FARM LABOR BULLETIN

NEW JERSEY STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
Affiliated with United States Employment Service

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
OFFICE OF MANPOWER

Vol. XIII - No. 13

July 11, 1969

STATE SUMMARY - Intensive farming of fruit and vegetable growers in the Garden State, this week, was producing employment for 17,000 seasonal workers who were busily harvesting a wide variety of crops, a good portion of which were being sold on the fresh market. Most of the consuming public in New Jersey was getting its first taste, this year, of New Jersey-grown tomatoes, sweet corn and peaches. Business was brisk at growers' roadside stands in the southern and central areas and at farm-fresh retail food outlets in all parts of New Jersey. In addition to tomatoes, sweet corn and peaches, other leading demanders of harvesting labor included blueberries, snap beans, cucumbers, pickles and onions.

Last Thursday (3) a hail storm cut through a two mile wide path of Burlington County — from Bridgeboro to Vincentown — and damaged tomatoes, peaches and apples. The worst crop loss occurred in the Lumberton area. Approximately 400 acres of processing tomatoes were damaged (four growers suffered a complete loss). Orchards of ten peach and apple growers were hard hit by the hail.

A mechanical sweet corn harvester manufactured by the International Harvester Company was being used experimentally in Burlington County this week.

A farm labor representative of the N.J. State Employment Service was in Virginia this week interviewing crew leaders who soon will be traveling to New Jersey for work on potato farms.

SOUTH - Approximately 6,000 seasonal employees were working on farms in Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden County this week. Weather conditions were ideal for crop harvesting. The cucumber and pickle harvest was providing work for 1,950 and sweet corn, leeks, beets, spinach, parsley, peppers and eggplant were being harvested by 600 workers. Almost 900 seasonal employees were topping onions and 300 workers and 31 harvesting machines were picking snap beans. Fresh market tomatoes were being picked by 450; 80 people were picking peaches and 50 were picking the first of this year's apple crop. Day-worker pick-up stations operated by the N.J. State Employment Service in Bridgeton, Cowntown and Camden were providing growers with 500 workers per day; 100 were youths.

In Atlantic County the blueberry harvest was passing through its peak harvesting period as 3,450 hand pickers, 400 packers and cleaners and 50 machine-related workers were engaged in the second picking of the Blue Crop variety; eight large over-the-row harvesting machines were being used each day.

CENTRAL - In Burlington and Ocean counties almost two-thirds of the seasonal work force of 3,200 were employed in the blueberry harvest. Approximately 1,400 hand pickers, 250 packers and cleaners and 250 machine operators and machine-related workers were harvesting blueberries. Five large over-the-row harvesters were in use. The Weymouth variety was being picked for the second time and the first picking was underway on Blue Crop.

In Mercer, Monmouth and Middlesex counties, seasonal farm employment increased slightly, from a week ago, and this week reached 2,000. Almost 500 workers were employed on truck farms and nurserymen were using slightly more than 400.

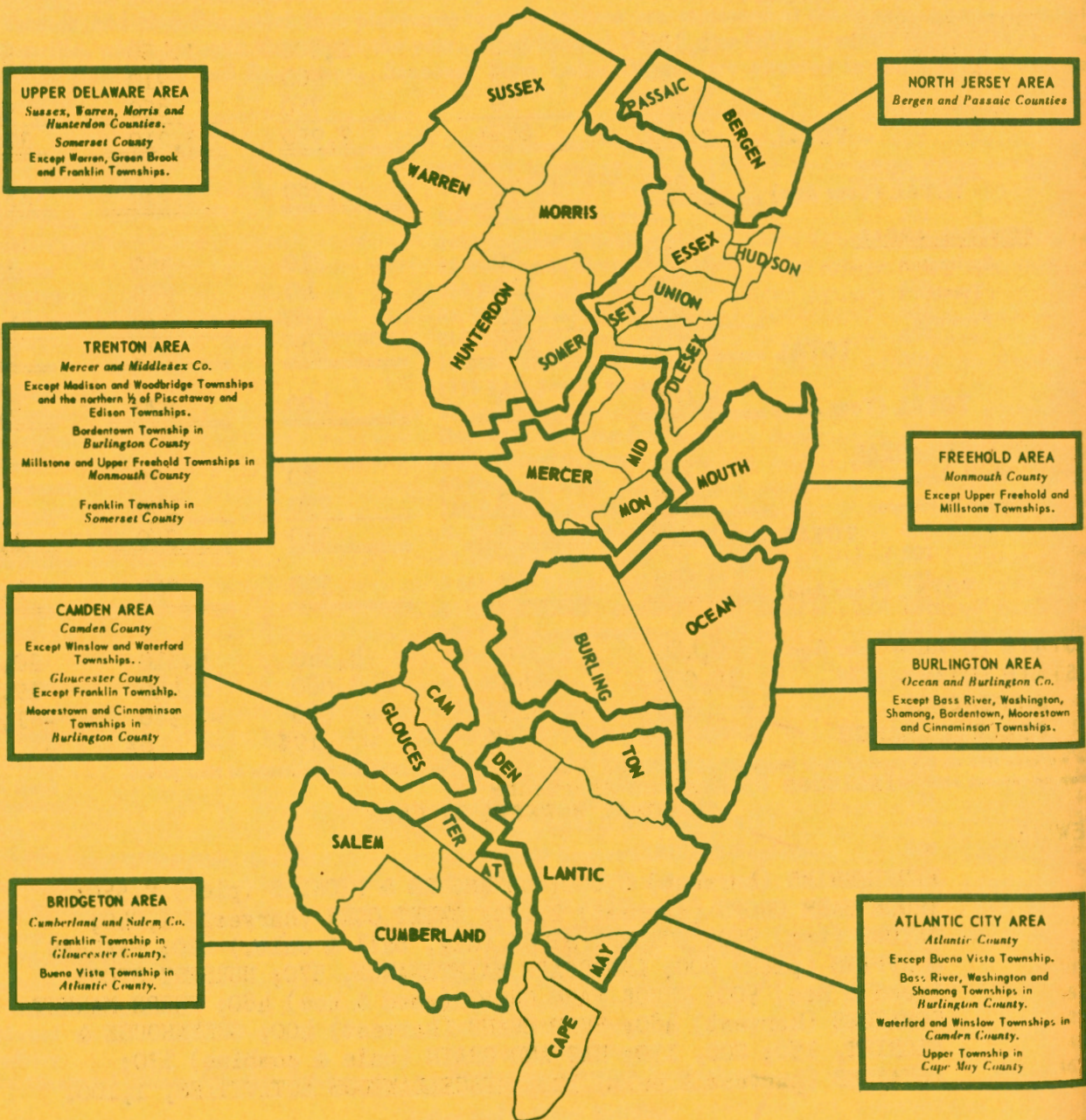
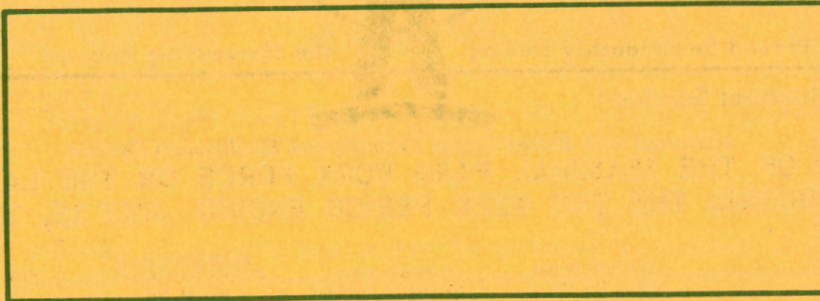
NORTH - The sweet corn harvest began on Wednesday in the Montvale area. Seasonal farm employment in the area remained at about 1,200.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



SERVICE FOR EVERYONE  
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DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

<u>Town</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Day-Haul Points</u>	
		<u>Days Operated</u> <u>During Year</u>	<u>Workers Transported</u> <u>During Year</u>
Bridgeton	1	184	17,300
Cowtown	1	47	13,200
Camden	1	89	5,800
Trenton	1	120	12,000

\* \* \* \* \*

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

Section A. Day-Haul Activities at Points Operated by State Agency

1. Towns with day-haul points.....	4
2. Number of day-haul points.....	4
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year.....	440
4. Total number of workers transported during year.....	48,300

(The New Jersey Agency had no activity relevant to Sections B, C and D.)

State                                           New Jersey

**Table 2 Composition of Interstate Farm Migrant Groups - 1969**

Section A. Migrant Contacts			Section B. Individuals and Workers Represented	
Type	By Reporting State	With Reporting State's Residents	Type	In Sec. A, Col. III
I	II	III	I	II
1. Total .....	39	0	2. Total individuals .....	0
a. Crew leaders .....	39	0	a. Male, 16 & over .....	0
b. Family heads .....	0	0	b. Female, 16 & over .....	0
c. Other .....	0	0	3. Total workers .....	0
<b>Section C. Worker Characteristics</b>				
Type		Number		
I		II		
4. Families .....		196		
5. Unattached males .....		340		
6. Unattached females .....		103		

Comments:

TABLE 3. INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1969

ITEM	ORDERS		OPENINGS	
	EXTENDED (SEC. A) RECEIVED (SEC. B)	FILLED	EXTENDED (SEC. A) RECEIVED (SEC. B)	FILLED
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>SECTION A. REPORTING STATE AS ORDER-HOLDING STATE</b>				
1. Reporting State, Total .....	96	86	12,021	9,661
2. Applicant - holding States involved:				
Puerto Rico	61	60	9,947	8,938
Florida	30	22	904	616
Mississippi	1	1	10	9
Louisiana	1	1	100	66
Texas	3	2	1,060	32
<b>SECTION B. REPORTING STATE AS APPLICANT-HOLDING STATE</b>				
3. Reporting State, Total .....	0	0	0	0
4. Order-holding States involved:				

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_



The New Jersey State Employment Service provides a complete program of farm labor recruitment for farm workers, individual growers, as well as for farmer associations. No fee is charged to either the worker or the employer for this service. All offices listed below and marked by an asterisk have a farm placement representative on their staff. The Trenton and New Brunswick farm placement representatives are stationed at the Special Farm Labor Office in Robbinsville, which is open throughout the year. Other Special Farm Labor Offices, which function year-round, are located in Hammonton and Rosenhayn. Seasonal Farm Labor Offices are situated in Hainesport, Cowtown, and Swedesboro.

<u>Office Location</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Area Code</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Asbury Park	500 Summerfield Avenue	201	775-1660
*Atlantic City	1433 Bacharach Boulevard	609	344-6504
*Bridgeton	22 Washington Street	609	451-6350
*Burlington	220 West Broad Street	609	386-0686
*Seasonal Office (Apr. thru Oct.)	Rt. 38 (Hainesport), Mt. Holly	609	261-0010
*Camden	910 Broadway	609	365-8820
Dover	10 South Morris Street	201	366-1422
Elizabeth	1115 East Jersey Street	201	352-8360
Englewood	11 Grand Avenue	201	568-9289
*Flemington	Hunterdon Shopping Center	201	782-3711
*Freehold	6 Throckmorton Street	201	462-0200
Hackensack	50 Passaic Street	201	487-6800
Hammonton	110 Railroad Avenue	609	561-1290
*Special Office	N. White Horse Pike at Spring Road	609	561-3468
Jersey City	87 Newkirk Street	201	656-6800
Morristown	5 Schuyler Place, P. O. Box 29	201	538-4260
New Brunswick	65 Morris Street	201	247-6300
Newark	309 Washington Street	201	648-2035
Newton	6 Union Place	201	383-2775
*Paterson	372 Broadway	201	684-8690
Perth Amboy	347 Maple Street	201	826-3400
Phillipsburg	Hillcrest Shopping Mall - Route 22	201	859-0400
Plainfield	525 Madison Avenue	201	756-1407
*Red Bank	48 East Front Street	201	741-5050
Ridgewood	32 Franklin Avenue	201	444-5804
*Salem	Shopping Center - Route 45 - RD-1	609	935-3711
*Seasonal Office (Mar. thru Oct.)	Route #40 Cowtown (RD #2-Woodstown)	609	769-1134
Somerville	275 East Main Street	201	725-2600
*Toms River	36 West Water Street	201	349-2192
Trenton	8 East Hanover Street	609	292-6400
*Special Office	Rt. 130 at Woodside Road	{ 609	448-1053
	Robbinsville	{ 609	586-4034
Vineland	631 Wood Street	609	691-2200
*Special Office	Morton Ave., Rosenhayn.	609	451-3161
Wildwood	2602 Pacific Avenue	609	522-2450
*Woodbury	814 North Broad Street	609	845-6000
*Seasonal Office (Apr. thru Oct.)	Swedesboro Auction	609	467-0316
	Swedesboro		



ANNUAL FARM LABOR REPORT  
(ES-225, 1969, STATE OF NEW JERSEY)

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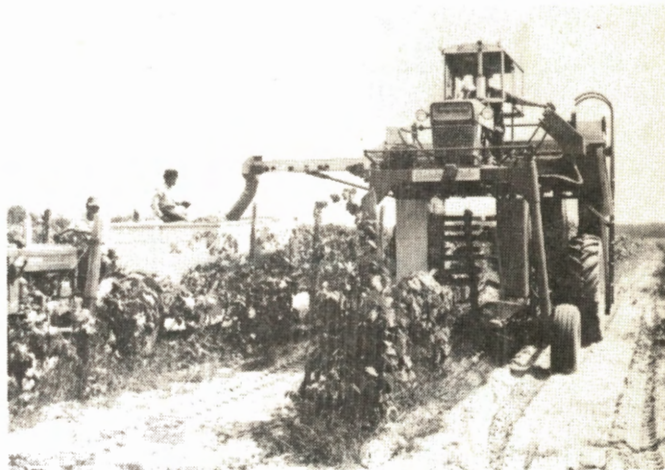
**HARVESTING MACHINES**



**LIMA BEAN HARVESTER**



**SNAP BEAN HARVESTER**



**GRAPE HARVESTER**



**POTATO HARVESTER**