

NEW JERSEY

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FARM

LABOR

REPORT



State of New Jersey
Department of Labor and Industry
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
NEW JERSEY STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with United States Employment Service



**NEW JERSEY
FARM LABOR REPORT
1968**

Richard J. Hughes
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Raymond F. Male
Commissioner
Department of Labor and Industry

Edward J. Hall
Director
Division of Employment Security



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FOREWORD

This Annual Farm Labor Report reviews the farm labor picture in the Garden State during 1968, looks ahead to 1969 and examines farm labor influencing expectancies for five years after that. The report is used by the Federal Bureau of Employment Security to evaluate the progress of the farm placement program in New Jersey and to plan for the coming year. In conjunction with reports from other states, this report is used, on the federal level, to assess the farm labor situation on a regional and nationwide basis.

Each state's Annual Farm Labor Report is a basic and important document in both the state and federal farm labor programs which reflect the public interest in the basic and vital role farm labor plays in the countrywide manpower picture.

As machines continue to evolutionally displace manpower in agricultural work, especially in crop harvesting where manpower demands are high and highly seasonal, information from this report and previous Annual Reports provides standards for measuring manpower displacement. Predicting the rearrangement of employment from agricultural to non-agricultural is an important responsibility of both state and federal employment security agencies.

Successful operation of a farming business, as in any other type of business venture, is dependent upon accurate information regarding all of the factors of production. And in farming, where labor is an extremely important production factor, the possession of farm labor information is essential. With this in mind, the Bureau of Farm Placement of the New Jersey State Employment Service, which is responsible under the employment security system for disseminating farm labor information, issues this report to the public each year.

In order to provide the agricultural community and the interested public in the Garden State with up-to-date farm labor developments throughout the crop harvesting season, the Bureau of Farm Placement issues two other publications – weekly Farm Labor Bulletin and semi-monthly Seasonal Employment Report.

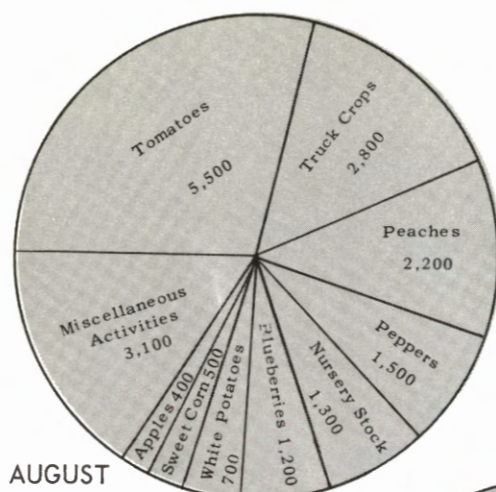
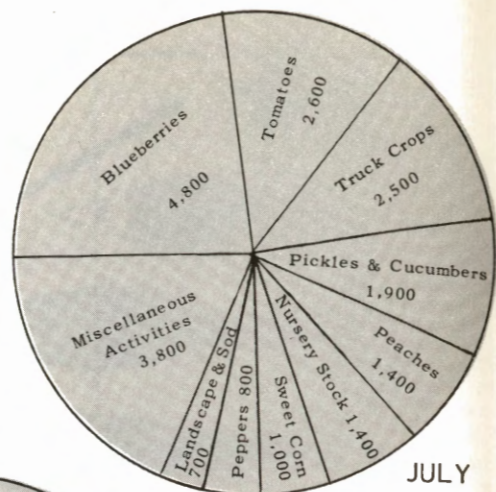
The weekly Farm Labor Bulletin, published from mid-April to early November, reports on the most significant events during the previous week which either had an affect upon or related to the agricultural employment picture.

The Seasonal Employment Report lists current employment data tabularized according to type of worker, geographic area and crop activity. It's issued twice each month from mid-March to mid-November.

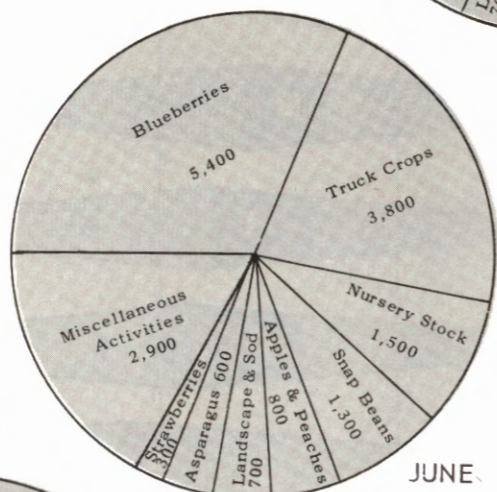
All three publications are available to the public without cost and can be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Farm Placement, Labor and Industry Building, John Fitch Plaza, Trenton, N. J.

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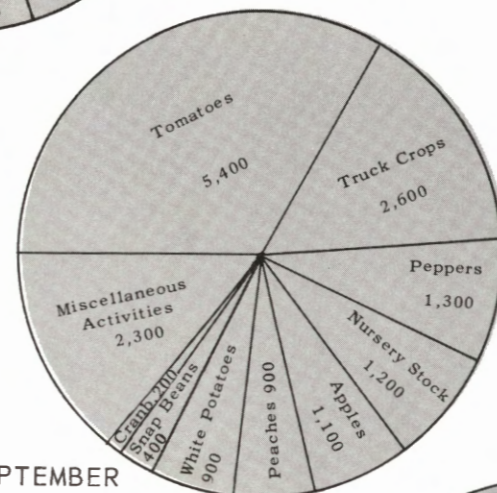
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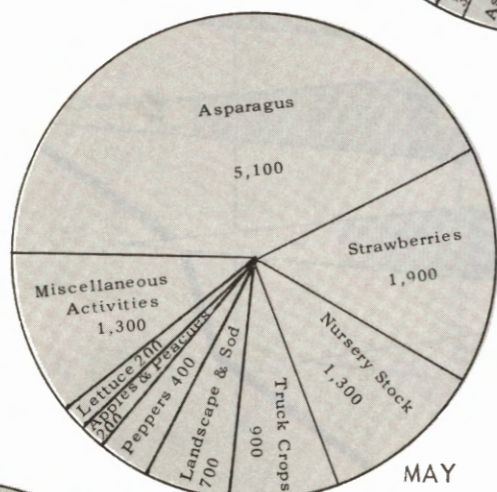
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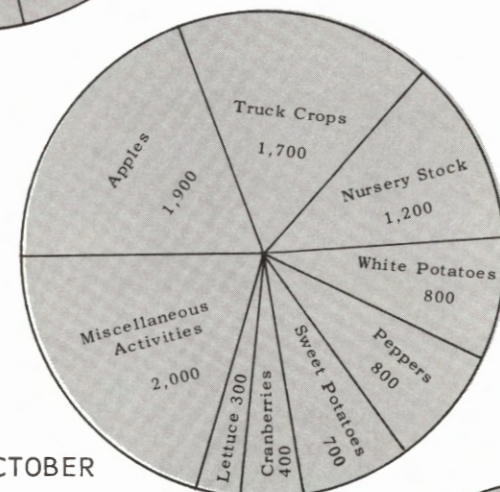
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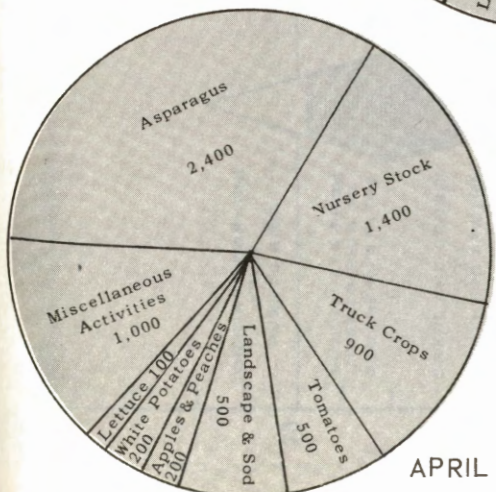
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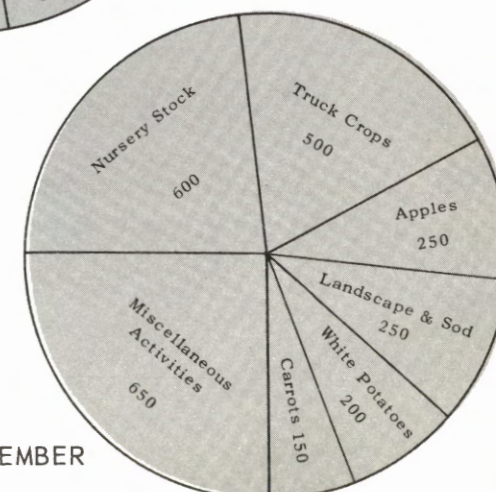
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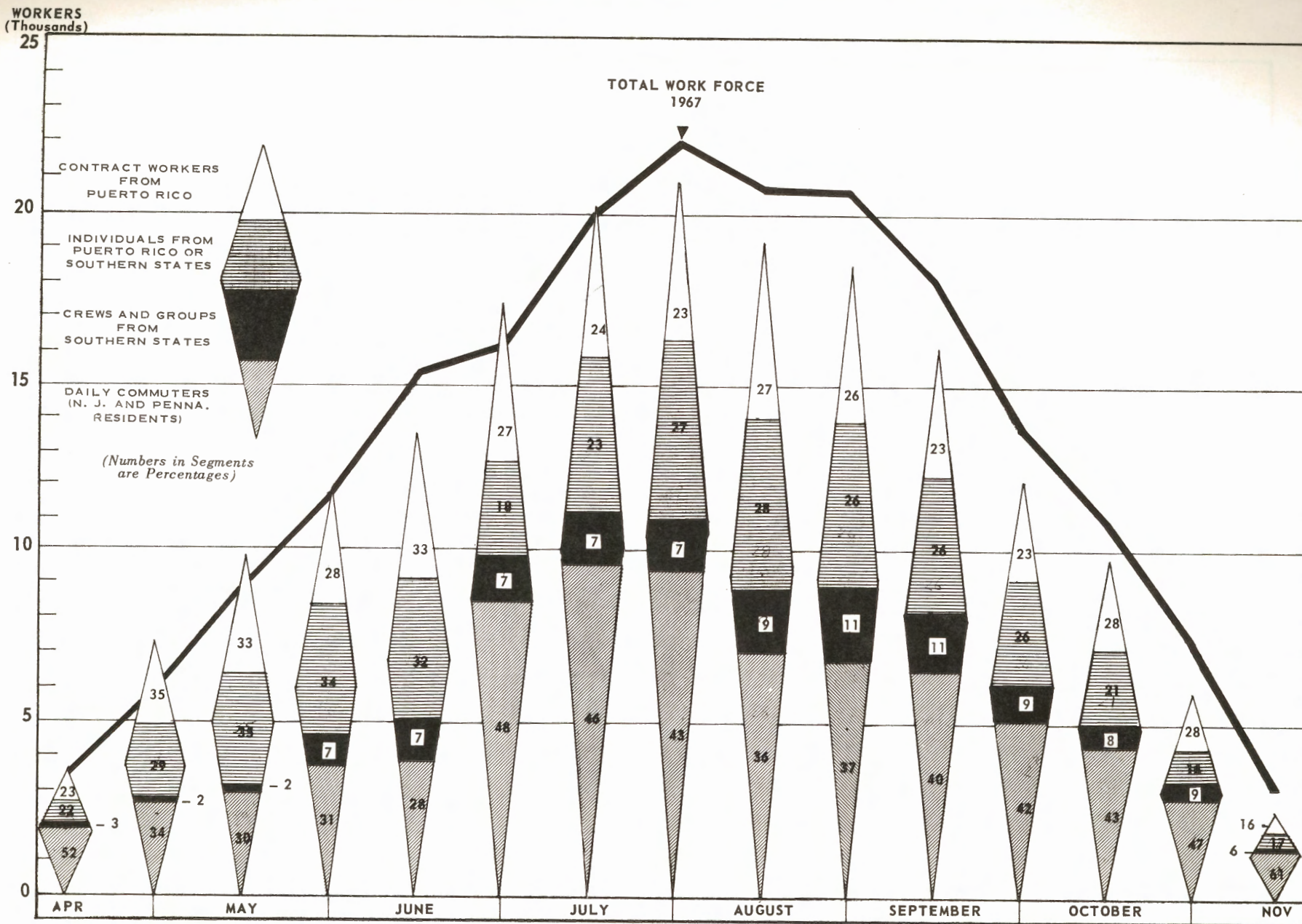
DISTRIBUTION OF SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORK FORCE BY CROP - 1968

ON A SELECTED WORKDAY EACH MONTH DURING THE HARVESTING SEASON *

*Source: In-Season Farm Labor Reports (ES-223)

Employment and worker distribution according to crop on the chart were derived from In-Season Farm Labor Reports (ES-223) which are submitted twice each month from each of the eight agricultural reporting areas in the state. One report covers one normal workday during the first half of the month and the other covers one normal workday during the last half of the month. The day with the highest statewide employment in each month is shown on the chart.

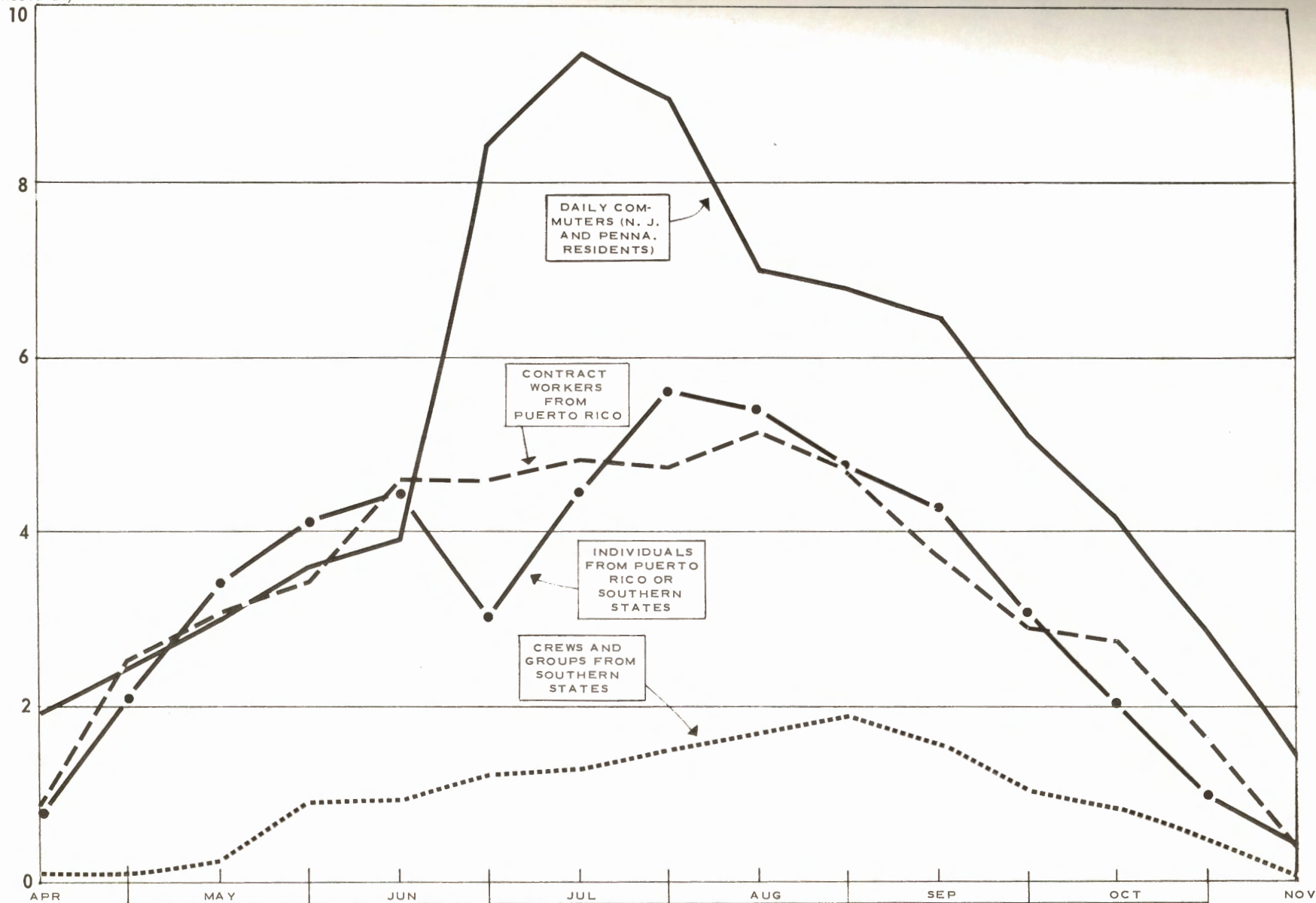
PROPORTION OF WORKER GROUPS TO THE TOTAL SEASONAL FARM WORK FORCE - 1968



Source: In-Season Farm Labor Report

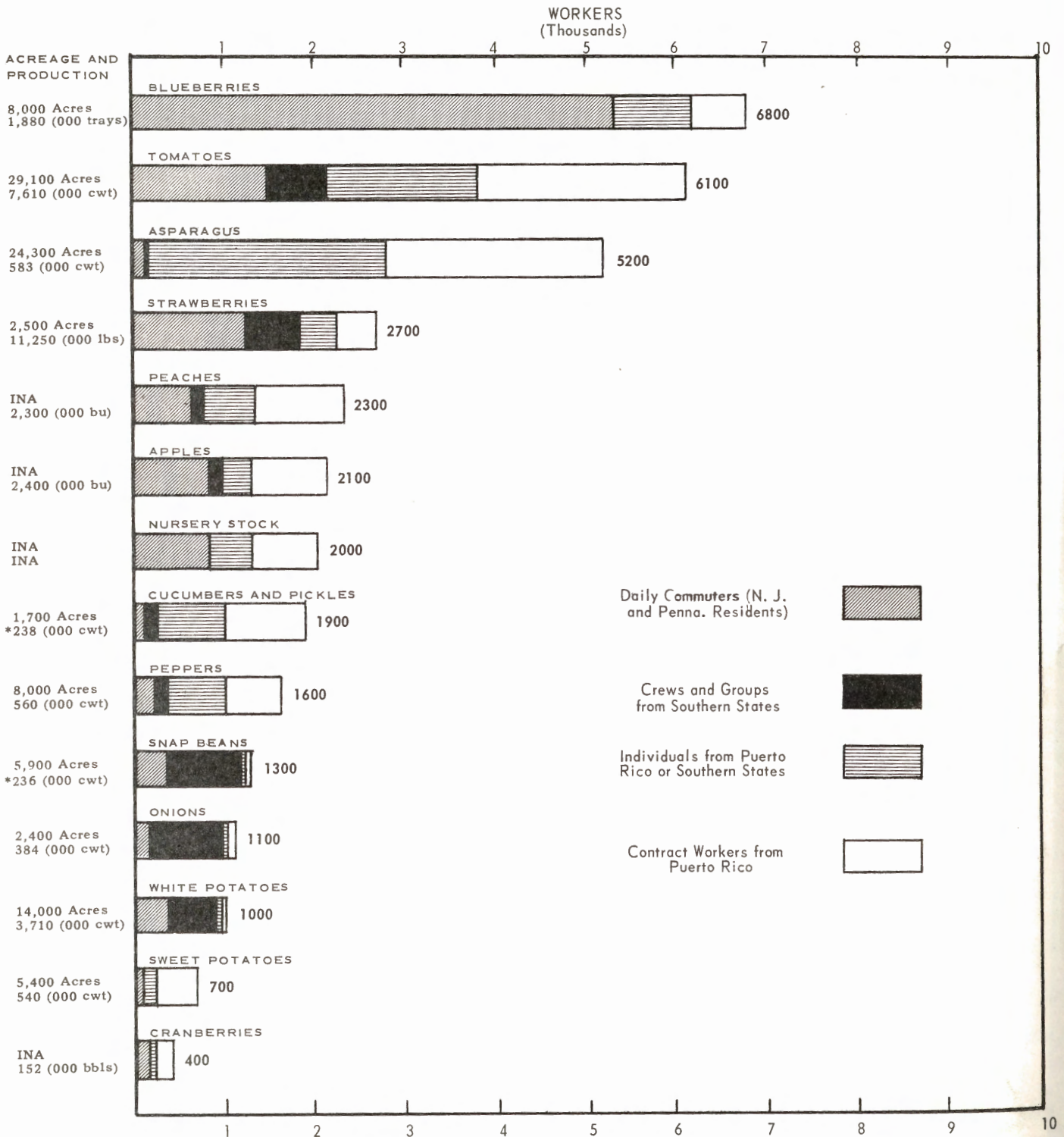
EMPLOYMENT OF WORKER GROUPS - 1968

WORKERS
(Thousands)



Source: In-Season Farm Labor Report

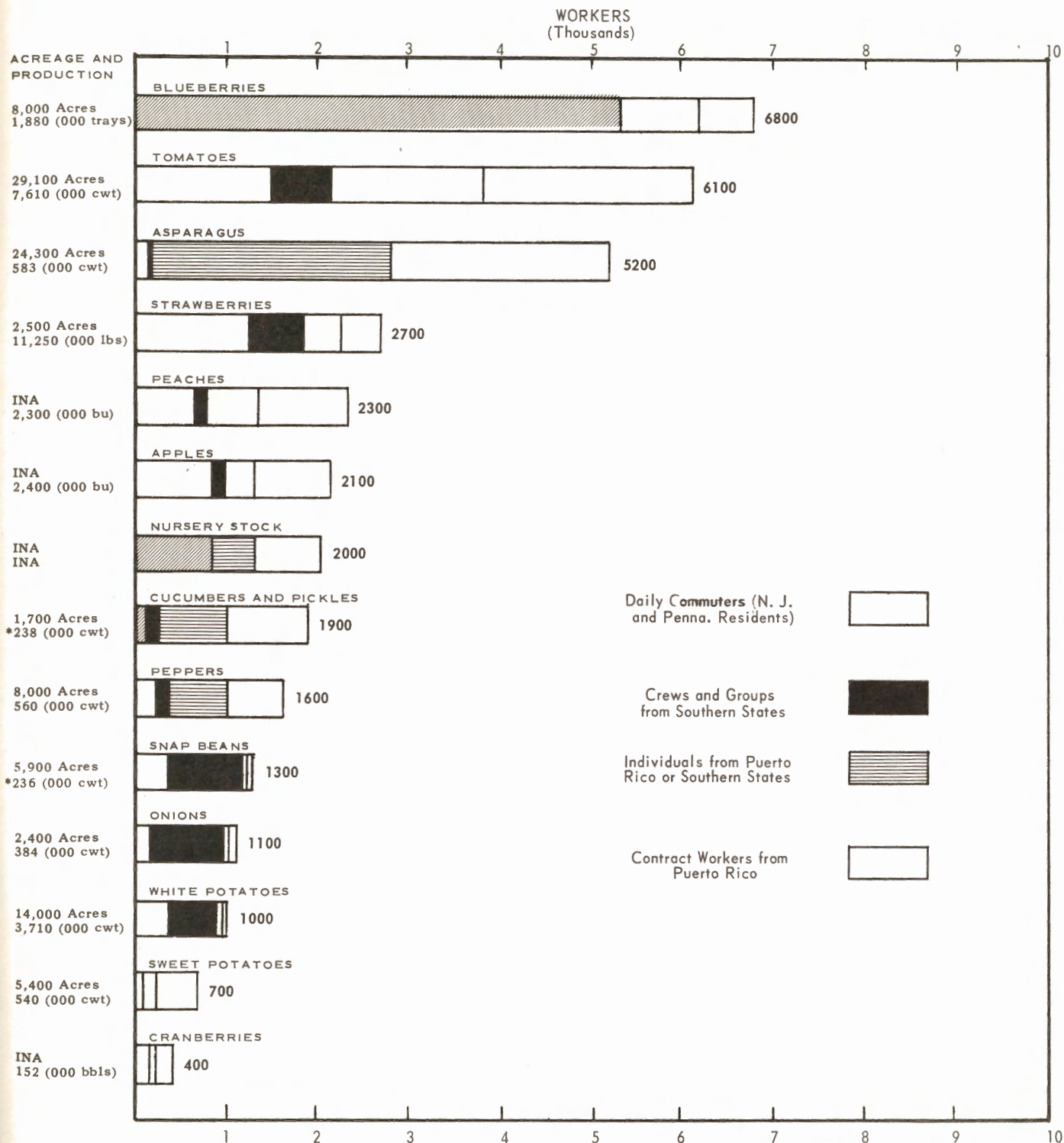
COMPOSITION OF THE PEAK SEASONAL WORK FORCE – PRINCIPAL LABOR-USING CROPS 1968



* Fresh market only. Work force data includes the entire crop.
 INA – Information not applicable/available.

Source: Farm Placement Representatives

COMPOSITION OF THE PEAK SEASONAL WORK FORCE - PRINCIPAL LABOR-USING CROPS 1968



* Fresh market only. Work force data includes the entire crop.
INA - Information not applicable/available.

Source: Farm Placement Representatives

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1968

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Pictured is Mordecai S. Haines, Sr., (center) who has been growing tomatoes in Burlington County for Campbell Soup since 1912. To his right is his grandson Richard and on his left is his son Mordecai S. Jr. Over a half century ago, when tomatoes were delivered to Campbell's Camden plant by horse and wagon, M. S. Sr., made all the farm management decisions. Today the Haines farm is a father-son-grandson partnership. This year the Haines farm grew 30 acres of tomatoes for Campbell Soup. Haines' tomato acreage has been yielding an average of 25 tons per acre in recent years. With 160 acres under cultivation, this year the farm produced peas, sweet corn and grain, in addition to tomatoes.

Seasonal Farm Placement Representative Raul Barrera (extreme left) interviewing farm workers at the new day-haul pick-up point established by the New Jersey State Employment Service in Paterson.



William Cowperthwait, Farm Placement Representative of the Pemberton Farm Labor Office and Crew Leader Martin Walters on a tomato farm in Burlington County.

ANNUAL FARM LABOR REPORT

Part I - ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING

In New Jersey, the Bureau of Farm Placement of the Division of Employment Security plans, directs and functionally supervises the farm labor program which is implemented by local office farm placement personnel who are stationed in agricultural area local offices.

Each year the Bureau prepares a Plan of Action which sets forth objectives of the farm labor program. The Plan is distributed to local offices in order to guide farm labor personnel throughout the year.

Pre-season planning meetings, attended by all farm placement personnel, are conducted during the winter months by the Bureau of Farm Placement.

In order to bring about a clearer and more accurate relationship between crops and harvesting labor needs on an individual grower, local office area and statewide basis, a new documentary report entitled "Pre-Season Estimates of Crop Production and Manpower Needs" will be used for the first time in 1969. Cooperation of growers, well in advance of the production and harvesting season, is necessary in this type of endeavor and it is hoped that the cooperation extended in the past, by growers and grower organizations, will continue.

As far as long range planning is concerned, last year's Five Year Farm Labor Projection Report has been updated to cover the period 1970 to 1974. The Projection Report appears in the Outlook section of this report.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

The Division of Employment Security is part of the NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Within the Division, there are four Services, two of which are the Field Operations Service and the New Jersey State Employment Service.

The Bureau of Farm Placement which plans, directs and functionally supervises the farm labor program, comes under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey State Employment Service. Bureau personnel number fifteen. Seven are stationed at the administrative office in Trenton; eight are stationed at various locations throughout the State.

In order to carry out its employment service, unemployment insurance and other functions, direct contact with the public is maintained by the Division through local offices in all principal cities of the State. Local offices in farming areas have on their staff one or more farm placement representatives who place qualified farm workers in farm jobs and generally, take care of all agricultural labor matters in the local office area. Local offices and their personnel, throughout New Jersey, are part of the Field Operations Service. Local office farm placement personnel total 25.

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 1968, are listed below:

National Farm Labor Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana

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

New Jersey Farm Bureau Seasonal Farm Labor Conference, Clayton, New Jersey

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

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

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

Eleventh Annual New Jersey Marketing Institute, Princeton, New Jersey

Farmers Week - General Session, Trenton, New Jersey

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECRUITMENT

The mobile sound system (sound apparatus mounted on an automobile) of the Bureau of Farm Placement was used by farm placement personnel to announce farm job opportunities to urban residents. The system was used in Paterson, Newark, Trenton, Camden and Bridgeton when area growers were experiencing temporary periods of short labor supply. In addition to farm labor recruitment, the sound system was put in service to recruit cannery workers in southern New Jersey and to notify disadvantaged urbanites in Paterson and Newark of the many job and job-related programs offered through local offices of the New Jersey State Employment Service.

For the third consecutive year, the Green Thumb program was in operation in New Jersey. Green Thumb, a project of the Farmers Union, provides older citizens from rural areas with the opportunity of supplementing their retirement income by working on highway and park beautification projects. As in the past, farm placement representatives recruited and referred retirees to the program. During 1968, 142 men were employed in the Green Thumb program which was operative in 10 counties.

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:

"Following excellent spring and early summer growing conditions, mid-summer rainfall was deficient in most areas. Above normal temperatures

during March and April speeded spring work and early crop development. Cool temperatures prevailed during most of May and June then turned extremely high during much of July and August. Yields and quality of many summer crops suffered. During September, very limited rainfall was accompanied by below normal temperatures during early month but by late September had returned to daytime highs in the 80's and 90's. Planting of fall grains and cover crops made good progress. Irrigation was used extensively throughout the summer and fall.

Despite the extremes of the 1968 pattern of precipitation and temperature, production of crops and livestock products in the Garden State was good. Harvest weather for most crops was nearly ideal and unlike a year earlier, a more normal flow of marketings was possible. Furthermore, the general price level for farm commodities, while still depressed, was somewhat higher. Prices for milk and eggs, New Jersey's leading farm products, improved during the last half of 1968. Prices for most fruit and vegetable crops also averaged slightly higher than a year earlier.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1968 are expected to total about \$265 million, five percent above the low level of 1967 which totalled \$252 million. In 1966, receipts were \$274 million; in 1965, \$257 million. Receipts from sales of both livestock products and crops are expected to be greater in 1968 than a year earlier. However, most of the overall increase will result from crops as reduced production of livestock and poultry items will partially offset improved prices. Farm production expenses continue to increase and will offset part of the gain in cash returns. Total net income in 1968 should exceed the \$72 million realized in 1967, but is expected to be somewhat less than the five percent gain in 1968 cash receipts and significantly less than that realized in 1965 or 1966. Net income per farm in 1968 is expected to increase five to ten percent over 1967 because of the greater total net and a further decline in number of farms. Although above a year earlier, the anticipated 1968 net per farm will be in the neighborhood of five percent less than in 1966.

Farm labor supplies were generally adequate but tight through most of the season. Extra effort in planning and organization of available labor supplies paid big dividends. Farm mechanization will increase further in 1969, accenting the need for more skilled workers."

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Seasonal Hired Farm Workers

The Garden State's 1968 farm labor picture was marred by a train-bus collision — nine day haul workers were killed — and altered from the usual by a 36 day strike of cannery workers at Campbell Soup Company which upset the processing tomato harvest from its beginning until August 29th. Five weeks of tomato-picking earnings of approximately 2,000 workers were lost and so was the unsalvable portion of the tomato crop of some of the 170 growers contracted to Campbell Soup. A temporary period of short labor supply unfolded when the strike ended and Campbell growers attempted to harvest the entire crop in one picking — it usually takes three or four. And at the same time, schools opened and a substantial number of daily-commuting women, who had been available for farm work, stayed at home to be with their school-age

children. Extensive use of the New Jersey State Employment Service mobile sound system spurred recruitment and helped ease the labor situation. Except for this brief period, farm labor demand and supply met each other as well as the highly seasonal, daily fluctuating farm employment situation allows and produced a statewide farm work force which, generally, followed its usual pattern throughout the season, but was smaller than in 1967.

At season's peak, about July 31st, the 1968 statewide seasonal farm work force numbered 20,900. In 1967, also about July 31st, 22,600 employees represented the statewide work force peak. Peak numbers, this year, of the four classifications of seasonal workers were: (1) daily-commuting residents of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 9,500 on July 15th; (2) non-contract Puerto Ricans, 5,700, July 31st; (3) contract Puerto Ricans, 5,150, August 15th and (4) crews and groups from southern states, 1,930, August 31st. For the first time, the peak number of crews and groups from southern states did not reach 2,000.

Peak employment figures are an important and necessary measure of seasonal farm employment but mean averages, although theoretical, are more indicative of trends and sounder statistically. Comparing 1968 to 1967, in 1968 the total seasonal farm work force averaged 730 workers less; daily-commuting residents of New Jersey and Pennsylvania averaged 340 workers less; the average number of crews and groups from southern states was minus 240 and the contract Puerto Rican work force average was down by 220. The only exception to the down trend was in the non-contract Puerto Rican worker classification which showed an average increase of 70 workers over 1967.

There were changes, compared to 1967, in worker peaks for several significant labor-using crops. The peak harvest period of processing-tomatoes occurred while Campbell Soup plants were still strikebound and required about 3,400 fewer workers. Increased use of harvesting machines and mechanical harvesting aids, a decline in producing acreage and harvesting lulls on some acreage when prices were low combined to reduce the peak blueberry harvesting work force by 900 workers. During peak strawberry harvesting activity, employment of 2,700 workers represented a 1,200 worker decline compared to 1967; a decrease in producing acreage and an increase in the trend to "public picking" were largely responsible. This year's peach crop was much higher yielding than in 1967 when the crop was hit by a spring freeze and statewide peach production was down considerably; at peak, the 1968 harvesting work force of 2,300 was more than double the 1967 figure. An increase in machine-harvesting of both fresh market and processing snap beans plus a more even harvest period resulted in a 600 worker decrease in the peak work force. A decline in producing acreage of white potatoes and the use of several additional harvesters dropped the peak harvesting work force to 500 below the 1967 figure.

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 1967 and 1968:

<u>Month</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
April	7,200	6,000
May	12,000	11,300
June	17,300	16,300
July	20,900	22,600
August	19,200	21,100
September	16,300	18,400
October	9,800	10,900
November	2,600	2,900

The charts and graphs in the front section of this report show the seasonal agricultural work force by crop and type of worker during the 1968 season.

Regular Hired Farm Workers

Declining by five percent compared to 1967, in 1968 approximately 4,300 year-round farm workers were employed in New Jersey.

The largest number of year-round 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. And 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.

The Bureau of Farm Placement is responsible for processing alien admission requests when an alien desires to work in New Jersey at a year-round agricultural job. In 1968, the Bureau processed requests for 26 aliens who were certified for agricultural employment in the State.

IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION AND OTHER CHANGES IN PRODUCTION PRACTICES

Mechanization of crop harvesting made some manpower displacement progress on some crops in 1968 and gained ground on other crops which will be felt in terms of labor displacement within a few years, if lower quality farm products become acceptable or superior machines are perfected. Other considerations, which continue to oppose the trend of machines replacing men are: labor versus machine harvesting cost (presently, hand labor is cheaper on most crops), labor availability (in sufficient quantity to get the harvesting job done) and high quality standards demanded of crops grown in New Jersey by fresh market consumers and processing plants.

Quality standards were not reduced in 1968. Adequate labor was available and its contribution to the cost of production was less than the cost of operating current semi-perfected machines. And, except for snap beans, the quality of hand-harvested fruits and vegetables continued to be superior to machine-harvested products.

Snap bean, blueberry, onion and asparagus harvesters were used for the second year. It was the third year for tomato harvesters. An additional number of machines were used in the almost 100 percent mechanized

white potato harvest and, similar to a year ago, almost all of the cranberry crop was removed from the vine by machine.

Snap bean harvesters have been perfected and were used this year with excellent results on both processing and fresh market beans. The quality of machine-picked beans was superior to hand-picked and the cost of machine-harvesting was lower. Twenty-two more harvesters were used in 1968 compared to 1967. A more even harvest period, because of staggered replanting — hot weather early in the growing season ruined some fields — coupled with a partially mechanized harvest resulted in a 600 worker decrease in the peak snap bean work force, compared to 1967.

Constant utilization of three over-the-row harvesters, two blower-type machines and a number of hand-vibrator harvesting aids picked approximately one-third of the blueberry crop in Burlington, Monmouth and Ocean counties. The peak work force was 900 less than in 1967 because of mechanization and a decline in harvested acreage.

Although several onion growers own topping machines, only one was used and that only experimentally. Hand-topping continued to be cheaper and produced a product which was superior to machine-topped. Onions in New Jersey are all sold on the fresh market and buyers were most reluctant to purchase onions which had been topped by machine.

Asparagus harvesters, both selective and non-selective, were used experimentally for the second year by commercial growers and Rutgers University continued to experiment with three types of harvesters at its research farm in Centerton. According to Rutgers University's Asparagus Harvester Evaluation, 1968 Report, "Developments and improvements are expected to be made which should further increase efficiency of all machines in 1969. However, none of the machines studied in 1968 appear competitive with hand labor, if such labor is available." Labor was available and harvested practically all of the 1968 asparagus crop. This year's machine-cut asparagus by commercial growers was far inferior to hand-cut and reportedly, cost more to harvest. There were no signs of processing plants lowering their demand for high quality asparagus spears.

The limited use of tomato picking machines (only one was used) made no difference in the demand for hand-harvesting labor this year. A tomato variety expressly for machine-picking, such as grown in California, is necessary if mechanization is to gain any headway in New Jersey. Acceptance of such a variety, which presently is inferior in quality, appears to be unlikely in the Garden State where high quality tomatoes are demanded by processors and for fresh market sale.

Seventeen additional harvesting machines plus a decrease in producing acreage of white potatoes dropped the peak harvesting work force by 500 workers, compared to 1967.

RECRUITMENT OF FARM WORKERS

There are four types of seasonal workers (daily-commuting residents of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, contract Puerto Rican workers, non-contract Puerto Rican workers, and southern migrants) employed on farms in New Jersey

during the harvesting season 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 labor personnel place a significant number of non-contract workers in jobs with alternate employers. During this year's blueberry harvest and during a slack harvesting period with their primary employers, approximately 250 non-contract Puerto Rican workers, who resided on farms in Salem County, assembled each morning at the Cowtown Seasonal Farm Labor Office for transportation to blueberry farms in Atlantic County. A temporary worker shortage in the blueberry harvest was averted and employment was provided for a significant number of workers who otherwise would have experienced a term of unemployment.

Operated jointly by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey employment security agencies, the day-haul program in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania continued to be the largest supplier of day-haul crews for growers in southern and central New Jersey. Approximately 75 crews originate in Philadelphia and travel to New Jersey each day during the harvesting season. Total production of these workers is extremely important to growers in New Jersey and their earnings contribute substantially to the Philadelphia economy during the summer months.

To prepare for this year's harvesting season, a week-long series of meetings with leaders of day-haul crews were conducted in April by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey agencies. Representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor and the New Jersey Bureau of Migrant Labor were in attendance and assisted crew leaders with applications for state and federal Farm Labor Contractor Registration. A representative of the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles explained recent amendments to the Road Tax Act. 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 providing farm employment for New Jerseyans. During the peak period of harvesting activity, approximately 1,000 workers per day secured employment through the day-haul points in Bridgeton, Camden, Trenton and Cowtown.

Participation in the Annual Worker Plan by the New Jersey State Employment Service provided 950 southern migrant workers (34 crews) with farm work in New Jersey in 1968. Under the Plan, orders for crews by growers in New Jersey were transmitted to Florida where the Florida State Employment Service contacted crew leaders residing in the State, soliciting their acceptance of employment offers for 38 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 crews from Florida work in Virginia immediately preceding

employment in New Jersey.

Approximately 9,500 contract workers from the Commonwealth of 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 housing provided by employers, their employment period spanned from April to November and included work on all significant labor-using crops. On August 15th, contract Puerto Rican employment reached its peak when the work force numbered approximately 5,150.

Throughout the year, the New Jersey State Employment Service sound system mounted on an automobile was used by farm placement personnel to recruit farm workers from urban areas. The system was used extensively in the cities of Paterson, Newark, Trenton, Camden and Bridgeton.

In order to provide better service to both workers and growers in Salem County, the New Jersey State Employment Service opened a Seasonal Farm Labor Office on U.S. Highway #40 at Cowtown. Situated eight miles from the Delaware Memorial Bridge, the Cowtown Office is on the route traveled by most farm labor crews and family groups who migrate annually from southern states to farm jobs in New Jersey. Its highway location, with ample parking facilities, made the office suitable for use as a worker pick-up location and farm labor information station.

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 worked out 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. In 1968, farm placement personnel obtained a signed statement of compliance on housing from each employer who ordered out-of-state workers through the New Jersey State Employment Service.

All orders for southern migrant crews were referred to the Migrant Labor Bureau for a housing check before being put into interstate clearance.

During the 1968 season, the Migrant Labor Bureau completed approximately 11,850 housing inspections of 1,550 housing facilities which are occupied by all classifications of seasonal farm workers.

Enforcement of the New Jersey Crew Leader Registration Act is also a responsibility of the Bureau of Migrant Labor. In 1968, approximately 215 farm labor contractors were registered.

WAGES

During the 1968 harvest season, the Bureau of Farm Placement prepared six Domestic Agricultural In-Season Wage Reports. Wage information for all reports was secured by personal interview. All types of labor were included.

All Crop-Wage Areas were Agricultural Reporting Areas.

Survey results appear below:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>CROP</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FINDINGS</u>
Camden	Asparagus	May 24	\$1.45 per hour
Bridgeton	Nursery	May 24	1.50 per hour
Bridgeton	Asparagus	June 7	1.45 per hour
Bridgeton	Strawberry	June 14	.09 per quart
Bridgeton	Onion	July 26	.20 per 5/8 bu. basket
Atlantic City	Blueberry	August 2	.085 per pint

FOREIGN WORKERS

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

AREA REDEVELOPMENT AND OTHER COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

In addition to locating and referring retired growers and retired farm workers for employment in the Farmers Union's Green Thumb Program, farm placement representatives aided recruitment efforts for a new on-the-job training program of the Farmers Union which trains farm workers and other interested individuals to enable them to fill the demand, by agricultural and agriculturally related employers, for higher skilled employees.

As a member of the State Technical Action Panel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Areas Development Committee, the Chief of the Bureau of Farm Placement participated in the Panel's numerous activities. Several local office farm placement representatives served on county Technical Action Panels.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Division of Employment Security realizes that one of its responsibilities to grower-employers and farm workers is to keep them informed of the numerous and specialized farm employment services which are offered by the Division through its farm manpower program.

Through their day-to-day contact with workers and growers, local office farm placement representatives, in 1968, met their public relations responsibility admirably, considering unexpected difficulties which arose and hindered their basic job of supplying agricultural employers with a demand-satisfying number of agricultural workers.

In order to inform the general public, as well as the agricultural community, of the Division's interest in farm labor, farm placement personnel addressed farm and other organizations and appeared on television and radio programs. Farm labor service exhibits were displayed at two county fairs.

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. To provide the public with authoritative farm labor information, the Bureau of Farm Placement issues three publications — weekly Farm Labor Bulletin, semi-monthly Seasonal Employment report and this Annual Farm Labor Report. Circulation of each publication continues to grow.

EVALUATION OF THE 1968 SEASON

The 1968 harvesting season fell into its customary pattern of producing unexpected farm labor developments.

Employment security personnel concerned with seasonal farm employment had to shift gears several times during the season in order to help keep the labor segment of the harvesting operation running as smoothly as possible.

Leaders of day-haul and southern migrant crews experienced difficulties in purchasing liability insurance coverage for their worker-transporting vehicles when, with the season already underway, a regulation of the N.J. Division of Motor Vehicles increased minimum bodily injury coverage to \$25,000 each person and from \$150,000 to \$300,000 each accident, depending upon the number of passengers per vehicle. Such coverage became mandatory in order to comply with crew leader registration requirements of the State of New Jersey. (The federal Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act requires bodily injury coverage at lesser limits — \$5,000 each person and \$20,000 each accident.) By mid-May, largely through the efforts of farm labor personnel, several insurance agents agreed to write policies satisfying the regulation of the Motor Vehicle Division.

Some crew leaders did not obtain liability insurance after it became available and therefore were unable to receive services of the Division of Employment Security because they failed to comply with the Division of Motor Vehicles' regulation as well as federal and state farm labor contractor laws. As a result, crew-type placement for 1968 dropped considerably below 1967's total. As the season progressed practically all crew leaders operating in the State had registered and the risk (losing the service of a crew leader when enforcement of crew leader registration laws occurred) assumed by growers who used unregistered crew leaders was virtually eliminated.

The strike at Campbell Soup was a disappointment to several thousand tomato harvesting workers as well as to local office farm placement representatives who had helped Campbell-contracted tomato growers secure their harvesting work force. And when the five-week strike ended, farm placement personnel were faced with a hurry-up recruitment job in order to secure a work force to harvest the salvable portion of the over-ripe crop.

Farm labor-wise, 1968 was a very challenging year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An analysis of both past and future farm labor needs of fruit and vegetable growers, by necessity, requires an insight and understanding of all other factors of production in the fruit and vegetable farm establishment

in the Garden State.

The trend of declining manpower demand is compatible with progress in the highly competitive production of fruits and vegetables. And so is a more able management ability and an increase in capital's function which also has become more prominent in most other business enterprises.

But the decreasing availability of land, the most basic and vital factor of fruit and vegetable production, appears to be a serious problem in New Jersey which demands the attention of all levels of government.

Farmland has been and most probably will continue to be sold and covered with industrial, commercial and residential buildings and public thoroughfares. All of the above types of land use are subject to some zoning system or control by most municipalities in New Jersey. Farmland is not.

It seems that the public interest would best be served if a plan were developed now that would preserve farmland for food production which most assuredly will be needed by an increasing population in the years to come.

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>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total Number of Workers Employed	9,481	10,823
Brought in under Puerto Rican Agreement	8,327*	9,533*
Puerto Rican "walk-ins"	1,050	1,165
Domestic Workers Recruited	104	125
Day-haul Workers Available from Camp	100	100
Total Wages Paid to Workers	\$6,500,000.00	\$7,100,000.00 (est.)
Average Weekly Worker Earnings	\$70.12	\$80.92
Average Weeks of Employment	10.75	8.75
Transportation Loss (monies advanced to workers)	\$25,839.88	\$50,000.00 (est.)
Number of Growers who Secured Workers through the Association	950	965
Number of Workers who Received Free Transportation (one-way or return)	1,885	1,400 (est.)
Amount Paid for Worker Transportation	\$168,241.95	\$150,000.00 (est.)

* Includes workers employed in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware

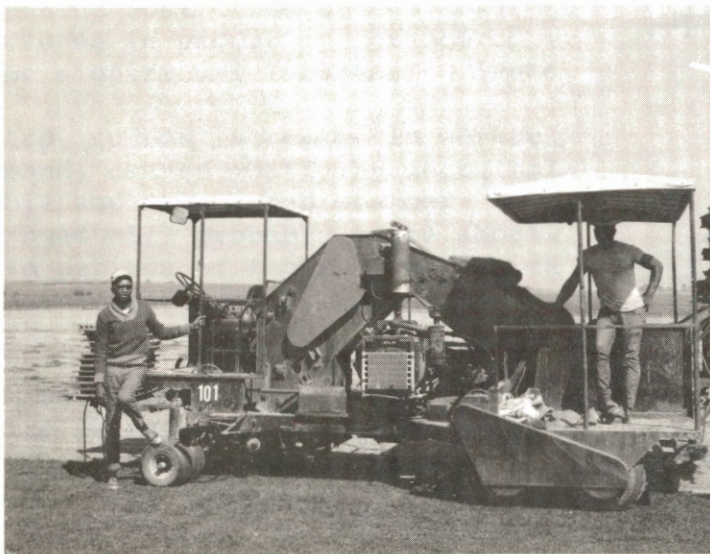
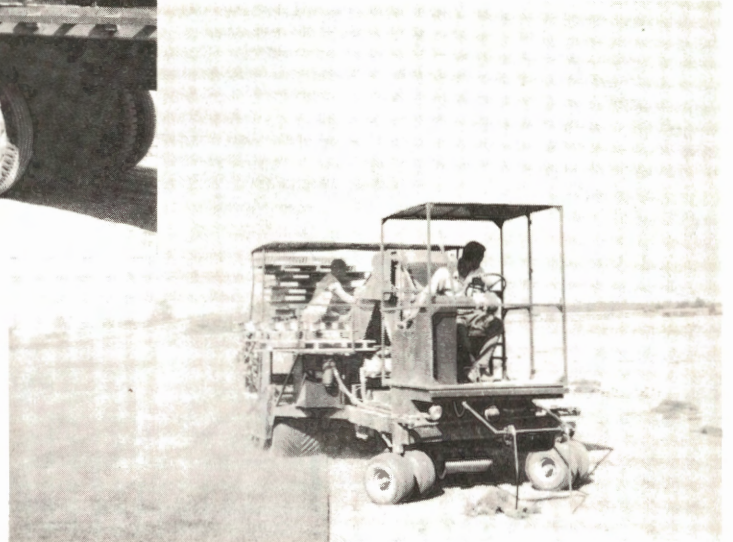
FARMERS AND GARDENERS SERVICE ASSOCIATION

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total Number of Workers Employed	1,118	1,262
Brought in under Puerto Rican Agreement	900	1,027
Puerto Rican "walk-ins"	218	224
Day-haul Workers Available from Camp	40	45
Total Wages Paid to Workers	\$904,000.00	\$925,000.00 (est.)
Average Weekly Worker Earnings	\$71.00	\$71.50 (est.)
Average Weeks of Employment	11.25	12.00
Transportation Loss (monies advanced to workers)	\$3,500.00	\$4,768.00
Number of Growers who Secured Workers through the Association	130	135

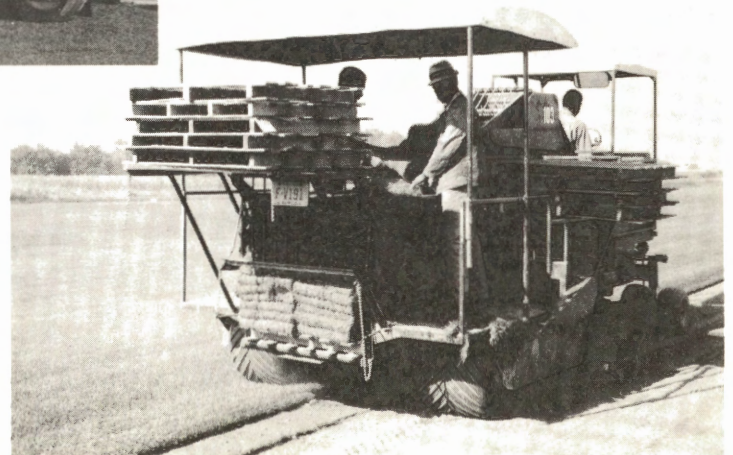


THE GROWING DEMAND FOR SOD FOR RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USE, HAS RESULTED IN THE CONTINUING EXPANSION OF THE CULTIVATED SOD INDUSTRY IN NEW JERSEY.

THE **SOD HARVESTER**, PICTURED HERE WAS DESIGNED, ENGINEERED, AND BUILT BY THE PRINCETON TURF FARM IN CRANBURY, ONE OF THE LARGEST SOD GROWERS IN THE NATION.



THE HARVESTER, OPERATED BY THREE MEN, CUTS SOD TO DESIRED LENGTH, WIDTH, AND THICKNESS, PLACES IT ON A PALLET WHICH IS LOWERED AUTOMATICALLY TO GROUND LEVEL FOR LOADING BY FORK LIFT ONTO A DELIVERY TRUCK.



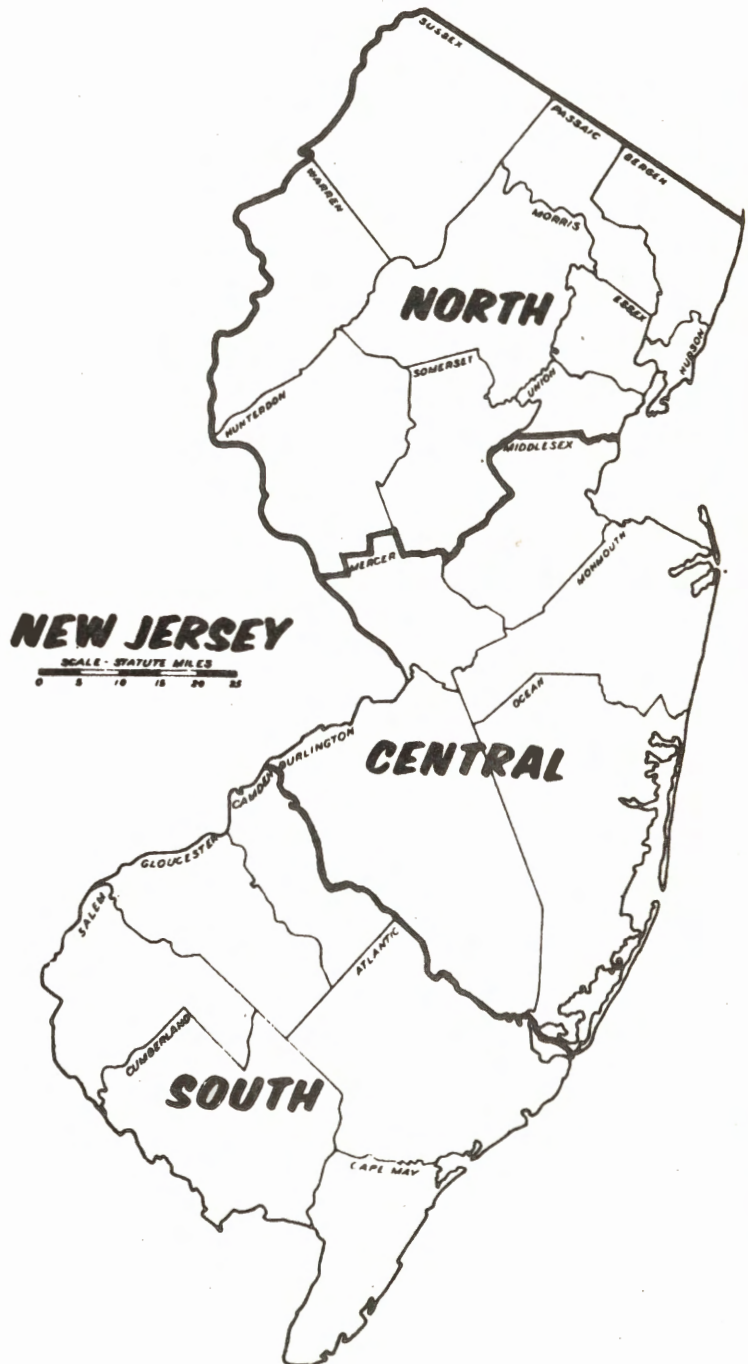
STATE FORECAST

A guaranteed minimum hourly wage of \$1.50 (\$.10 per hour higher than in 1968) plus the continuance of good piece rate earnings are expected to attract a demand-satisfying number of workers to crop-harvesting employment in New Jersey during 1969.

Overall manpower demand is expected to be less than in 1968 because of labor-displacing advances by crop harvesting machinery, more efficient use of manpower prompted by the increasing cost of labor and a slight decrease in producing acreage of some significant labor-using crops.

Sharp, sudden increases in worker demand, caused mostly by uncontrollable and unexpected weather changes will probably cause short-term periods of labor stress which are inherent in crop harvesting work.

In 1969, the peak seasonal farm work force is expected to number slightly less than 20,000 workers.



OUTLOOK BY AREA

SOUTH

The seasonal work force is expected to range from similar to slightly higher than in 1968 in this area where all of the leading labor-using crops are grown and more than one-half of the statewide farm work force is employed.

Of the four seasonal worker classifications, the southern migrant category is expected to decrease as a decline in the demand for strawberry pickers plus mechanization in the snap bean harvest will lessen worker demand in Cumberland County where southern migrants harvest most of the strawberries and snap beans.

Because of an expected moderate increase in areawide strawberry producing acreage, the demand for harvesting workers is expected to be slightly higher than in 1968. And producing acreage increases of tomatoes, peppers, peaches and blueberries should require an additional number of harvesting workers.

An increase in white potato and snap bean acreage will not increase manpower demand — it will probably be less — because of an expected increase in harvesting machinery. Comparing 1968 to 1967, in 1968 22 more snap bean harvesters were used and the number of white potato harvesters increased by 12.

Mechanization is expected to undergo another trial year on asparagus and blueberries and is not far enough advanced to influence manpower requirements.

Manpower demand, similar to 1968, is foreseen on asparagus, cucumbers and pickles, onions, lettuce, apples and cranberries.

Sod farms, landscape maintenance concerns and growers of nursery stock will probably require a greater number of workers in 1969.

CENTRAL

The blueberry crop is the leading labor-user in this area and an expected decrease in producing acreage in 1969 coupled with an anticipated increase in the use of harvesting machines and harvesting aids will outweigh some expected acreage increases of other crops and cause an area-wide reduction in harvesting manpower demand.

Peach acreage coming into production for the first time will demand more harvesting help. And an expected increase of processing tomato acreage will increase the need for harvesting labor which is expected to be drawn from southern migrant crews who reside on potato farms. (In the past, southern migrant potato crews have been used for tomato harvesting during slack periods in the potato harvest.)

Sod farm operations will probably continue to expand in 1969 and consequently manpower demand will continue to rise.

Harvesting worker demand will be similar to 1968 on the following crops: apples, strawberries, sweet corn, nursery stock and truck farm crops.

The cranberry harvest will require about the same number of workers as it did in the 95 percent mechanized harvest of 1968. Two new cranberry harvesters, similar in principle but manufactured by different concerns, were purchased in 1968 and are expected to be used on a trial basis in 1969. The new power-driven machines, on which the operator rides, (operators walk behind present machines) loosen from the vine a ten to twelve foot wide area of berries (twice the span of the older machines) and move at a faster pace. Similar to the older machines, the new harvesters operate in about two feet of water. Manpower displacement of these new harvesters will be measured during the 1969 harvest.

The traditional sources of worker supply are expected to adequately fill area growers' demands in 1969.

NORTH

The area seasonal farm work force is expected to decline in 1969 as growers of truck farm crops are expected to grow crops that require a minimal amount of harvesting labor. Harvesting labor demand for peaches and apples will also be less, compared to 1968, as marginal growers leave the fruit producing industry and those who remain are expected to be harvesting less acreage.

An increasing number of seasonal jobs with nursery, landscape, greenhouse and sod concerns is anticipated, However, these increases will be outweighed by the worker demand decrease on crop-growing farms which employ a greater portion of the total area work force.

In 1969, the large majority of farm workers will be contract and non-contract Puerto Ricans. Efforts will be made to recruit local people, especially youth, for agricultural jobs.

A special recruitment endeavor is planned, in 1969, in order to increase the number of workers at the New Jersey State Employment Service's day-haul pick-up location in Paterson. The Paterson location was established in 1968 and helped fill area growers' short-term labor needs.

OUTLOOK 1970-1974

Introduction

Compared to 1968, fruit and vegetables will be grown on less land during the 1970 to 1974 period, farms will be larger and the number of farm owners will be fewer. 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 improve.

Farmland, which now covers slightly less than 25 percent of New Jersey is expected to feel the squeeze of 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 1970 and 1974.

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 vegetable and fruit farms are located in this section of the State where seasonal farm employment amounts to more than one-half of the State total.

Land is the most basic factor of production in a farm enterprise and its value accounts for the largest item of a farm operation's total assets. Compared to other states, farmland value in New Jersey is among the highest in the nation. And expected rising land values in the next five years will increase net worth of the total farm establishment in the Garden State to even higher levels. Increasing values of farmland will spur the rural-to-urban trend as retiring farm owners will continue to realize an excellent profit from the sale of their land for non-farm use.

The demand for more food by an increasing population and nearness to fresh fruit and vegetable markets in New York and Philadelphia are marketing advantages of growers in New Jersey which are expected to be fundamental considerations of progressive farm owners and 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 of present blueberry harvesting machines and the appearance of new blueberry harvesters is foreseen in the next five years which will have a significant labor-displacing influence 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 could approach, and possibly reach, 15,000 during the latter part of the 1970-1974 period.

The peak seasonal farm work force for the past five years was:

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 6,000 daily commuting residents of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 4,300 contract Puerto Ricans, 3,700 non-contract Puerto Ricans and 1,000 southern migrants.

During the past ten years, the southern migrant work force has been declining at an average rate of 260 workers per year. The trend accelerated considerably between 1967 and 1968 — 1968's southern migrant work force was 400 less than in 1967. By 1974, less than 1,000 southern migrants may be coming to New Jersey for farm employment.

Peak contract Puerto Rican employment also has been declining in recent years. From 6,000 workers in 1966, the peak number dropped to 5,600 in 1967 and to 5,150 in 1968 and is expected to continue declining at a slower rate, which may level off, before or during the 1970-1974 period.

Non-contract Puerto Rican peak employment has been ranging between 5,400 and 5,700 in recent years. No trend is evident at present but demand reducing factors are expected to affect the non-contract Puerto Rican work force during the 1970-1974 period.

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. This trend is expected to continue at about the same rate. Mechanization of tomato harvesting, which appears unlikely at this time, would lower the demand for local workers considerably.

Crops

An analysis of harvesting labor needs of principal labor-using crops in the 1970-1974 period appear below:

Tomatoes

Tomatoes probably will be the last principal labor-using crop to be harvested by machines. Mechanization is not expected to have an appreciable affect upon tomato harvesting in New Jersey during the period 1970-1974. Of the four tomato harvesters that were used in the State in 1967, only one harvested tomatoes in 1968. High quality tomatoes are grown in New Jersey and a machine has not been perfected that is capable of matching the product obtained from manual picking. For the past 10 years tomato acreage (fresh market and

processing) ranged between 20 and 30 thousand acres. This range is expected to prevail during the 1970-1974 period and at peak the harvesting work force should fall between 7,500 and 8,500 workers. All major processors are now equipped to receive tomatoes in pallet boxes instead of 5/8 bushel baskets.

Blueberries

The blueberry crop during the period 1970-1974 will be grown on between 8,000 and 9,000 acres, will be higher yielding than the 1968 crop and will require a peak work force of between 6,000 and 7,000 workers. Some of the present acreage of older varieties (smaller berries and lower yielding) is becoming more unprofitable to harvest each year and will be gradually removed from production. More acreage of higher yielding varieties coming into production will increase piece rate worker earnings and incentive and a smaller work force will be capable of harvesting more acreage compared to 1968. Refinement of present harvesting machines is anticipated. If machines are used by the few large acreage growers, the peak work force will be considerably below the predicted 6,000 figure. Small acreage growers possibly will have their crop machine-picked on a custom basis, or by some kind of cooperative arrangement, if the high cost machines now in use become acceptable.

Asparagus

If the present trend of declining asparagus acreage continues — it has decreased at an average rate of 480 acres per year from 1957 to 1966 and dropped 1,400 acres since then — producing acreage will fall below 22,000 acres during the next five years. If this occurs, the harvesting work force at peak should fall between 4,500 and 5,000. Experimentation continues on both selective and non-selective harvesters which are now about half-way from producing machine-cut asparagus spears that compare to hand-cut. A system of crop division according to use, a method of orienting machine-cut spears on the farm and mechanical harvester testing are being given considerable attention by Rutgers University. If a mechanization and spear orientation breakthrough occurs and the cost of machine-cutting becomes lower than hand-cutting, most of the large acreage growers probably will use machines and the demand for harvesting workers will lessen considerably. A turnabout of acreage decline will probably then occur on this high harvesting labor cost crop.

Strawberries

Strawberry acreage will probably range between 2,000 and 2,500 acres during the next five years and the harvesting work force at peak is expected to number between 2,500 and 3,000 workers. Weather fluctuations can materially change peak harvesting labor demand on this short term harvest period crop. All strawberries will be hand-picked within the foreseeable future.

Peaches and Apples

A slight decrease in apple acreage and a moderate increase in peach acreage are expected within the next few years. The apple harvesting work force at peak is expected to range downward from 2,000 workers and between 2,000 and 2,500 will be needed during the peak of the peach harvest. Mechanical

harvesting of peaches and/or apples is not predicted for the 1970-1974 period. Some harvesting aids may be used.

White Potatoes

In 1968 the white potato crop of 14,000 acres was harvested almost 100 percent by machinery and used a peak work force of 1,000. The continuing decline of potato acreage in the central area is expected to be offset by additional acreage in southern New Jersey. State-wide potato producing acreage is expected to fall between 15,000 and 17,000 acres and the peak work force will probably average about 1,000 workers during the 1970-1974 period.

Sweet Potatoes

Producing acreage of sweet potatoes has been declining substantially in recent years but will probably level off at about 5,000 acres during the next few years; between 500 and 700 workers will be needed at harvest peak.

Cranberries

During the next five years new harvesting machines (see OUTLOOK BY AREA - CENTRAL) are expected to replace the smaller harvesters which were used in 1968. Moving at a faster pace and harvesting a wider span of berries, the new machines are expected to reduce labor demand significantly. Between 200 and 300 cranberry harvest workers are forecast at peak during the 1970-1974 period.

PUBLIC RELATIONS PLUS



Every Tuesday morning at 10:00 A.M. Farm Placement Technician Steve Cesare of the Bureau of Farm Placement hosts his FARM TALK program on cable television Channel 5B, which is beamed at viewers in Salem, Gloucester and Burlington counties.

Steve appears above, on the right, with his guest of November 5th, Louis Abrahms, Coordinator of Technical Services for Seabrook Farms Co., Inc.

FARM TALK began on May 22nd when Fred Watts, Chief of the Bureau of Farm Placement, New Jersey State Employment Service was Steve's guest and the topic was, "Farm Labor in the Garden State." Other guests have been Joseph Garafola, Manager of the Glassboro Service Association who discussed contract Puerto Rican workers and Arthur J. Lynch, Superintendent, Field Operations Service, Division of Employment Security who talked about the Labor Turnover Study which the Division conducted this year for the food processing industry.

The FARM TALK program covers all aspects of agribusiness within the Garden State but during the harvesting season, emphasized farm labor. Barney Montiero, one of the best farm labor contractors working in New Jersey, discussed the job and problems of a crew leader and Joseph P. McGlory, District Farm Placement Representative, Pennsylvania State Employment Service addressed himself to the Philadelphia Day-Haul Program.

The Bureau of Farm Placement's weekly Farm Labor Bulletin provides information for the first five minutes of each program.

NEW JERSEY

The Garden State

FARM LABOR BULLETIN

NEW JERSEY STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with United States Employment Service

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Vol. XII - No. 18

August 9, 1968

CAMPBELL SOUP OFFICIALS AND UNION REPRESENTATIVES MEET WITH NEW JERSEY COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Raymond F. Male, Commissioner of New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry met in Trenton on Wednesday (7) with officials of the Campbell Soup Company and Union representatives - from New Jersey and four other states in which Campbell plants are located - in an attempt to help resolve differences causing a strike of cannery workers at all six Campbell plants.

The processing tomato harvest is already underway in New Jersey and 170 growers contracted to Campbell are marking time hoping for a settlement before their big and estimated high yielding crop becomes overripe. Commissioner Male was quoted as saying it was "terribly important," for the company and union to get together before it will do "serious damage to everyone." As reported in last week's BULLETIN, from 2,500 to 3,000 seasonal workers will be without jobs if the strike is not settled quickly. Male was also quoted as saying he is "terribly concerned about those (seasonal farm workers) who would and should be picking." At this writing, Thursday (8), another meeting was scheduled for later in the day.

STATE SUMMARY - Processing and fresh market tomato harvesting activity spurted ahead during the past week in the hot and humid Garden State. As of yesterday, an estimated 3,800 seasonal workers were picking processing tomatoes and approximately 1,200 workers were harvesting tomatoes for fresh market sale. The blueberry harvest is almost finished in Atlantic County and is expected to be completed in a few days in Burlington and Camden counties. A rapid decrease in harvesting activity on blueberry farms is the major reason for the 1,700 worker decline, compared to a week ago, in the statewide seasonal work force. Approximately 19,600 seasonal farm workers were employed in New Jersey this week.

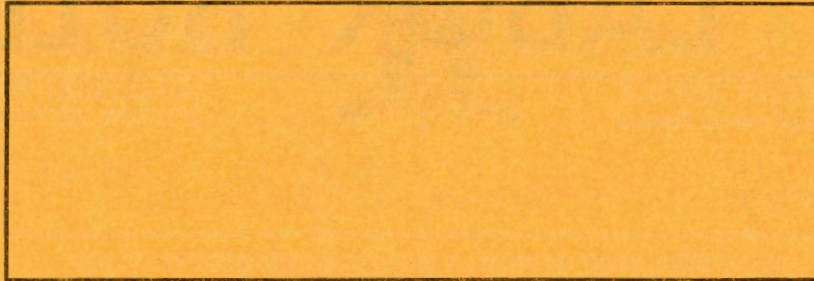
Violations of the New Jersey State Wage and Hour Law and the Child Labor Law have resulted in fines of \$250 and court costs to a grower-employer and \$50 and costs to a farm labor contractor. At a hearing in Deerfield Township Municipal Court on Tuesday (6), the Wage and Hour Bureau of the N.J. Department of Labor & Industry charged that some workers picking snap beans were earning less than \$1.40 an hour (the legal minimum wage) and children were working without necessary permits.

SOUTH - Processing tomatoes with a work force of 3,200, peppers with 1,150 workers and peaches with another 1,150 are presently the three leading labor-using crops in Cumberland, Salem and Gloucester counties. A pickle harvesting apparatus designed and built by the Porter-way Company was demonstrated at the Rutgers Research Farm in Centerton on Wednesday (7). The \$12,000 machine mows plants and picks in one operation and is reported to be capable of harvesting from five to eight acres per day.

CENTRAL - The Farm Labor Pool in Trenton is referring about 200 workers a day to area growers.

NORTH - Similar to a week ago, the area seasonal farm work force numbers 1,200.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



SERVICE FOR EVERYONE
 LOCAL • STATE • NATIONAL

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 Pemberton, Cowtown, and Swedesboro.

OFFICE LOCATION	STREET ADDRESS	AREA CODE	TELEPHONE
Asbury Park	500 Summerfield Avenue	201	775-1660
*Atlantic City	1433 Bacharach Boulevard	609	344-6500
*Bridgeton	22 Washington Street	609	451-6350
*Burlington	220 West Broad Street	609	386-0680
*Seasonal Office (Apr. to Nov.)	Magnolia Avenue, Pemberton	609	894-2664
*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	561-3460
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	1 Clinton Street	201	648-3326
*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. to Nov.)	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 Rd., Robbinsville	609	448-1053
Vineland	631 Wood Street	609	691-2200
*Seasonal Office	Morton Avenue, Rosenhayn	609	451-3161
Wildwood	2602 Pacific Avenue	609	522-2450
*Woodbury	814 North Broad Street	609	845-6000
*Seasonal Office (Apr. to Nov.)	Swedesboro Auction, Swedesboro	609	467-0316

New Jersey SEASONAL



Farm Labor EMPLOYMENT

Issued Semimonthly During the Harvesting Season

New Jersey State Employment Service

Division of Employment Security

Affiliated with United States Employment Service

ESTIMATES OF THE SEASONAL FARM WORK FORCE ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE TWO WEEK PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1968

	DAILY COM- MUTERS (N. J. AND PENNA. RESIDENTS)	CREWS AND GROUPS FROM SOUTHERN STATES*	INDIVIDUALS FROM PUERTO RICO OR SOUTHERN STATES*	CONTRACT WORKERS FROM PUERTO RICO*	TOTAL
STATE TOTAL	<u>8,950</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>5,700</u>	<u>4,750</u>	<u>20,900</u>
AGRICULTURAL REPORTING AREAS**					
SOUTHERN AREAS					
Bridgeton	1,130	1,170	2,910	1,450	6,660
Camden	680	0	1,010	1,150	2,840
Atlantic City	<u>2,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>930</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>3,830</u>
TOTAL	<u>3,810</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>4,850</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>13,330</u>
TOTAL (Year Ago)	<u>5,040</u>	<u>1,410</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>14,050</u>
CENTRAL AREAS					
Burlington	3,100	40	150	360	3,650
Trenton	620	230	70	210	1,130
Freehold	<u>880</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>1,560</u>
TOTAL	<u>4,600</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>6,340</u>
TOTAL (Year Ago)	<u>5,520</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>1,010</u>	<u>7,470</u>
NORTHERN AREAS					
North Jersey	190	10	70	60	330
Upper Delaware	<u>350</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>900</u>
TOTAL	<u>540</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>1,230</u>
TOTAL (Year Ago)	<u>440</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>1,080</u>
STATE TOTAL - Year ago	11,000	1,800	4,910	4,890	22,600
STATE TOTAL - NOW	8,950	1,500	5,700	4,750	20,900
DIFFERENCE	-2,050	- 300	+ 790	- 140	-1,700
PERCENT CHANGE	- 19%	- 17%	+ 16%	- 3%	- 8%

* These workers live on the farm of their employer while working in New Jersey. Their domicile is outside of New Jersey.

** See map on reverse side.

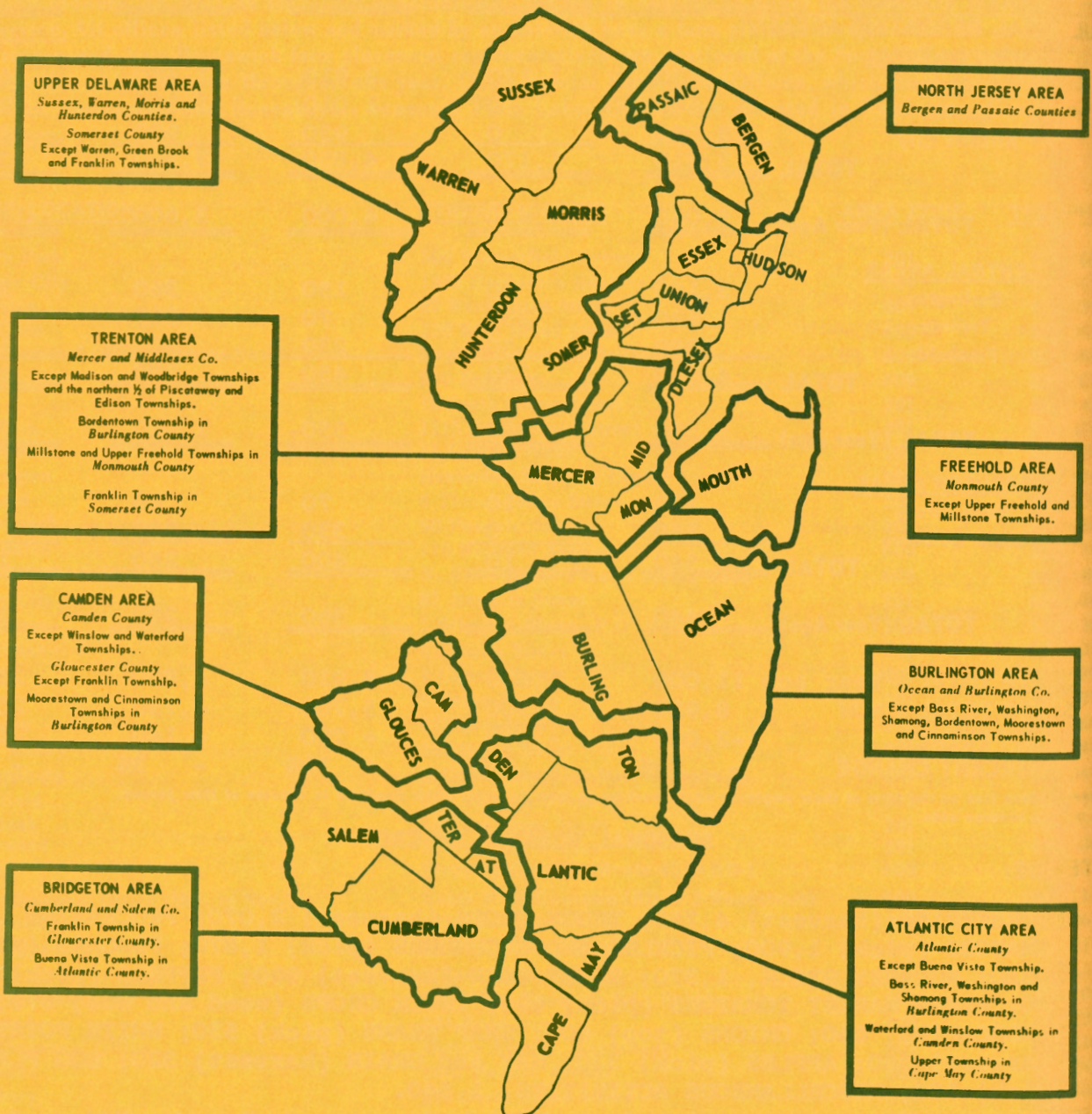
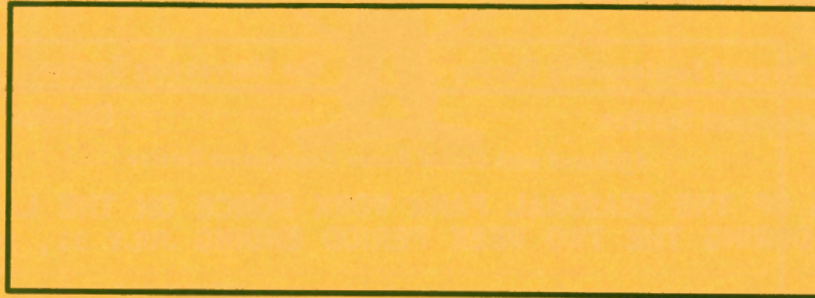
SEASONAL WORKERS BY CROP

STATEWIDE:

BLUEBERRIES (harvest) 4,750; TRUCK CROPS (harvest) 2,070; PROCESSING TOMATOES (pick) 1,900; PICKLES AND CUCUMBERS (pick) 1,870; PEACHES (pick) 1,380; NURSERY STOCK, 1,370; SWEET CORN (harvest) 960; PEPPERS (pick) 780; FRESH MARKET TOMATOES (pick) 690; TRUCK CROPS (weed and hoe) 670; LANDSCAPING, 660; ONIONS (top) 600; SNAP BEANS (pick) 530; WHITE POTATO (harvest) 380; APPLES (pick) 330; HAY and GRAIN (harvest) 320; EGG PLANT (pick) 100; MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES, 1,540.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

<u>Town</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Day-Haul Points</u>	
		<u>Days Operated During Year</u>	<u>Workers Transported During Year</u>
Landisville	1	22	220
Bridgeton	1	188	20,868
Cowtown	1	130	13,000
Camden	1	117	5,382
Trenton	1	156	14,040

* * * * *

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

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

1. Towns with day-haul points.....	5
2. Number of day-haul points.....	5
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year.....	613
4. Total number of workers transported during year.....	53,510

(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 - 1968

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	53	0	2. Total individuals	0
a. Crew leaders	52	0	a. Male, 16 & over	0
b. Family heads	1	0	b. Female, 16 & over	0
c. Other	0	0	3. Total workers	0
Section C. Worker Characteristics				
Type		Number		
I		II		
4. Families		181		
5. Unattached males		535		
6. Unattached females		199		

Comments:

TABLE 3. INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1968

ITEM	ORDERS		OPENINGS	
	EXTENDED (SEC. A) RECEIVED (SEC. B)	FILLED	EXTENDED (SEC. A) RECEIVED (SEC. B)	FILLED
I	II	III	IV	V
SECTION A. REPORTING STATE AS ORDER-HOLDING STATE				
1. Reporting State, Total	67	61	11,135	10,497
2. Applicant - holding States involved:				
Puerto Rico	26	25	9,955	9,524
Florida	38	34	1,100	943
North Carolina	1	1	35	25
Mississippi	1	1	5	5
Alabama	1	0	40	0
SECTION B. REPORTING STATE AS APPLICANT-HOLDING STATE				
3. Reporting State, Total	2	1	125	25
4. Order-holding States involved:				
Florida	1	0	100	0
New York	1	1	25	25

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 Pemberton, 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. to Nov.)	Magnolia Ave., Pemberton	609	894-2664
*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	1 Clinton Street	201	648-3326
*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. to Nov.)	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
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. to Nov.)	Swedesboro Auction	609	467-0316
	Swedesboro		

Farm Placement Bureau
Administrative Office

Labor and Industry Building
John Fitch Plaza
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Phone: 609 292-2244

