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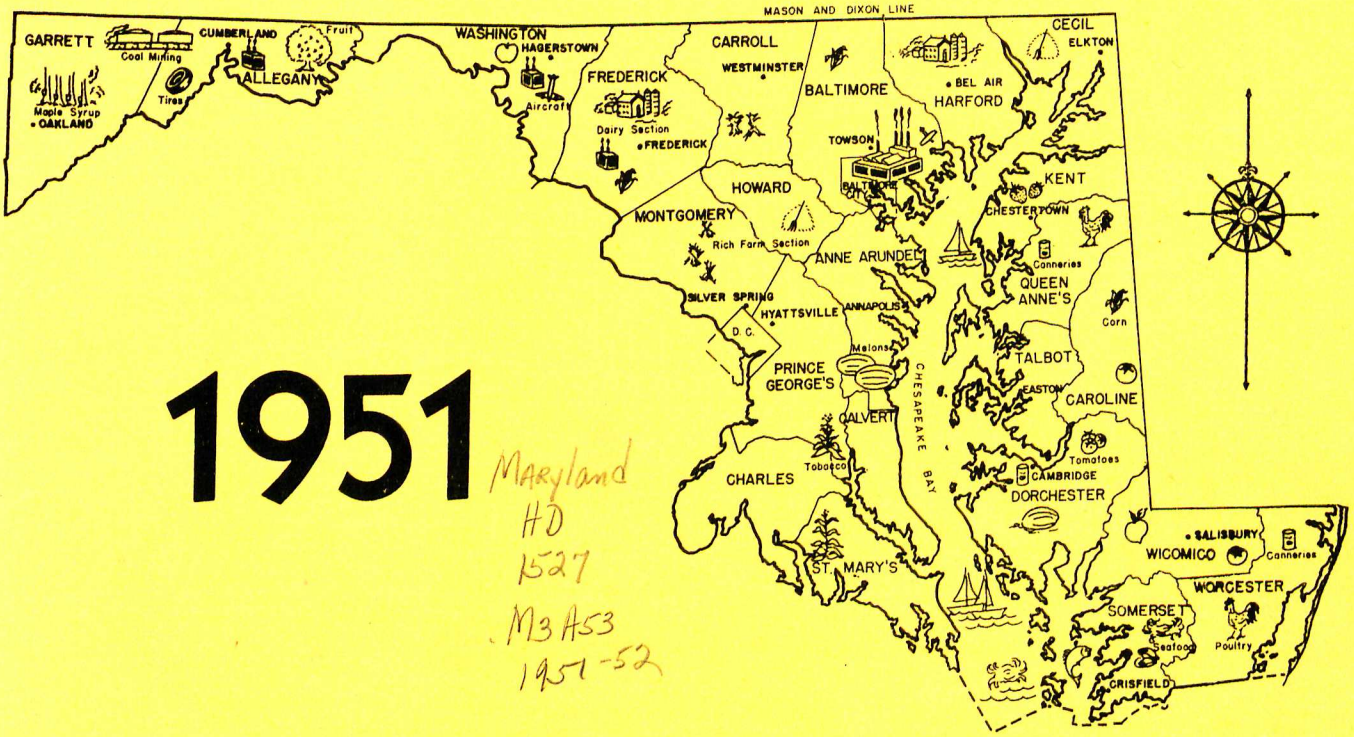

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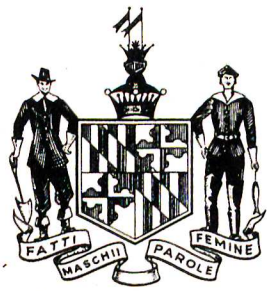
FARM LABOR REPORT

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION



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FOREWORD

The purpose of the Maryland Farm Labor Report is to present in brief form to farmers, food processors and others interested in agriculture, the methods used and results obtained in securing an adequate supply of field and cannery workers.

Much of the credit for the success of the program belongs to the County Farm Labor Associations and personnel of the Maryland Extension Service for their excellent cooperation and assistance.

We extend our deepest appreciation to these groups and individuals for their whole-hearted and untiring efforts.

William H. Mahaney
Chairman

D. L. B. Fringer, Director
Employment Service Division

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FARM LABOR PROGRAM IN MARYLAND

The Farm Labor Program for the State of Maryland is directed by a Farm Labor Supervisor on the staff of the Director of the Employment Service Division. Under his supervision, a complete program for both seasonal and year-round labor is carried out. Reporting to the Farm Labor Supervisor, are two Migratory Labor Procurement Agents, who work very closely with all local office managers and Camp Placement Men. These Procurement Agents are responsible for the recruiting of year-round and migrant labor. One agent is assigned to the Eastern Shore, while the other is responsible for the program on the Western Shore including Southern Maryland. Two Area Supervisors, and eight temporary placement men for the six labor camps operated in the State, are all under the supervision of a local office manager in the area worked. This is the staff responsible for the Farm Labor Program for the State.

In the Farm Labor Program, the first function of the local Employment Service office is to assist the grower in recruiting all available local labor; second, through an inter-state clearance procedure, to recruit workers from within the State and nearby states; and third through the Migratory Procurement Agents, to recruit migrant workers in sufficient numbers to meet the labor needs.

Offices having orders which could not be filled by local workers called the Procurement Agent and placed the orders with him. The Procurement Agent, after locating this available help, forwarded a copy of the order to the Maryland State Clearance Supervisor, who, in turn, cleared the movement of these workers from the nearby states

with the Clearance Supervisor of the state involved. After these orders had been confirmed, workers reported to the place of work to which they had been assigned.

The local office manager is responsible for all Farm Placement activities--both seasonal and year-round--within his area. At times during the heavy seasonal employment period, one or more members of the local office staff are assigned to Farm Placement work. This period is usually during the months of June until August and then these office workers continue their regular activities.

As in previous years, six central labor camps are operated by various grower associations on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. These camps were supervised by a representative of each of the grower associations. This representative was to see that the camps were operated properly and that workers were being assigned to suitable jobs. The number of workers in each camp was regulated by the orders for crews placed by the growers and associations. These camps were filled to capacity during the harvest season and at times it was necessary to house some of the workers on private farms. Although this happened infrequently, due to a larger number of orders for workers this year, it was impossible to accomodate everyone in the camp during the peak periods. As a result of this, some of the growers decided to build labor camps on their farms so as to have their crews available when they needed them. The crews that lived in private camps were more contented. They worked better and the grower was assured of having his workers when he needed them most. In the labor camps it was not possible at all times to fill the orders for workers

"DAY HAUL"

Day Workers Preparing To Leave For Fields

because the demand was sometimes greater than the supply. Therefore, the grower who had his own labor camp, did not have this problem.

Meetings were held with Growers and Canners Association in in February and March (several months prior to the time workers were needed for harvest operations.) At these meetings, the plans for camp operations were discussed, and the size and type of crews were determined. It also was decided by the grower whether or not he planned to increase or decrease his acreage of crops. From this information, the grower determined the size of crew he would need for harvesting and placed a tentative order with the farm labor group. Also, each grower who used either a crew or part of a crew was requested to give an appraisal of the crew. From these crew appraisals, given by the growers who used them, the farm labor staff selected the crews whose work was satisfactory to return to Maryland for harvest work the following season.

Crew leaders whose past work record in Maryland indicated that it would be desirable to have them return were advised by letter from the Procurement Agent that employment would be available. A list of these approved crew leaders whom the Procurement Agent wished to interview was sent to the office of the Florida State Employment Service. In the Florida State office, this list was broken down into local areas, and the crews were notified by letter from these offices as to the exact date and the time the Procurement Agent would be there to interview them. Frequently during these discussions, definite work assignments were made and the crew leader was requested to get in touch with the employer in Maryland. Very often, the crew

PRIVATE CAMP FREDERICK COUNTY

Camp Dining Hall

Main Dwelling

Barracks

Family Units

leader had made a previous commitment and would not work for anyone other than his former employer.

After the Farm Procurement Agent returned to Maryland from this recruiting trip, each grower or individual who had requested migrant help was notified when and how many individuals would report to him. The Procurement Agent, from his contact with the crew in Florida, was able to contact any one of these crews at any time the need arose. Frequently, a crew had been requested to report on a certain date, but due to weather conditions, the crop was not ready and the Procurement Agent would advise the crew of this condition. Also, the crew leader would contact the Procurement Agent to inquire about the crops and to report whether or not the crew would arrive on time or be late.

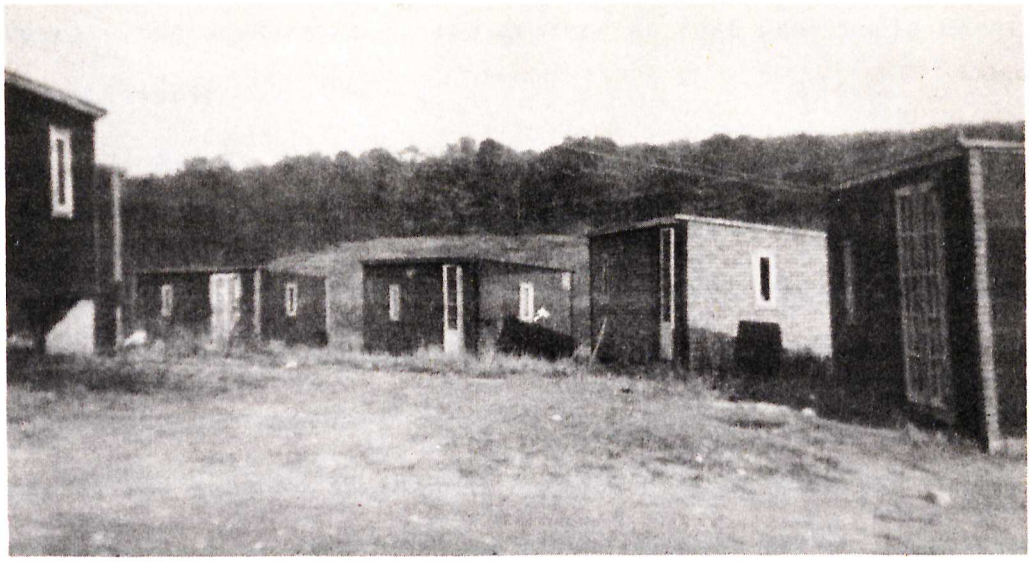
When these crews arrived in Maryland, they reported to a designated area as requested by the Procurement Agent, and all work assignments were confirmed. From here, the crews reported to one of the six labor camps and the growers in that area were notified. Crews that had been assigned to private farms went directly to them and then the crew leader notified the Procurement Agent of their arrival and the number in their crew.

Migrants were quartered either in private housing on farms or in any one of the six labor camps. These camps provided labor pools from which the grower secured the workers for his harvest period. This camp was ideal for the small grower whose operations were not large enough to justify construction of private housing and also for the other growers who did not have sufficient housing on their farms for all the workers needed.

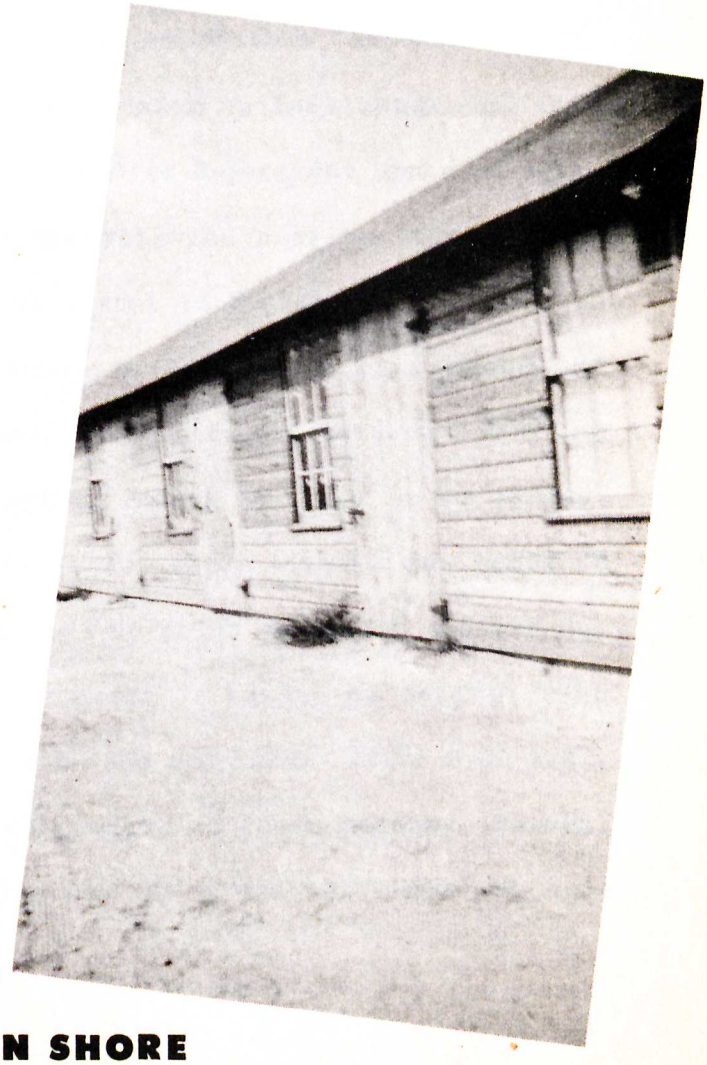
Many growers have built labor camps on their farms because they wanted the workers close to the work areas and also to be assured of having workers when they needed them. The crews showed a preference for this type of camp, and the crew leader was better able to control his group and keep them contented. Moreover, the grower was assured of having the same people report to work each day. This was not so with the labor camps because a grower was not guaranteed that the same crew that worked for him one day would return the following day. During the past season, there were several labor camps built on private farms and from all indications, more will be built this year. On the Western Shore, where there are no labor camps in operation by Grower Associations, several large private camps have been built. One camp has living quarters for 250 people, while several others were built to house crews of from 50 to 100 workers. Several growers have requested plans for labor camps, and they expect to build them this year. These growers realize that happy and contented workers do a much better job for them, and therefore they are trying to do everything possible to give the crews what they desire.

The Maryland State Employment Service provided a camp placement man for each of the six camps operated. These men were responsible for the people in their respective camps--seeing that jobs were to be had and that the workers were contented. The growers who depended upon these labor camps for help were told to contact the camp placement men and place orders for all workers by noon of the day before they would be needed. Occasionally, when the number of workers was limited, it was the duty of the placement man to

HOUSING



HANCOCK AREA



EASTERN SHORE

pro-rate the workers among the growers so that each would receive an equitable share.

Nearly all local labor is gotten in touch with by the employers so that little recruiting by the local office is necessary. This year, the Farm Labor Supervisor, attended several meetings with the Baltimore Vegetable Growers Association and growers and canners to discuss the "day-haul" problem in Baltimore City. At this meeting, it was decided to request a final meeting with the Police Commissioner of Baltimore City and to solicit his help in approving locations in Baltimore City as assembly and pick-up points for "day-haul" workers. Finally, after a few meetings, the Police Commissioner recommended that the Baltimore Vegetable Growers Association hold a special meeting to which all users of this "day-haul" labor were invited, to decide upon several pick-up locations. At this meeting, the representatives of the Police Department approved seven locations in Baltimore City as assembly and pick-up points. The "day-haul" labor from Baltimore City went to Western Maryland, North Baltimore County, and as far as York, Hanover, Stewartstown and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It was estimated that between 3,000 and 3,500 workers were used by this method. Following a day in the fields, the workers were returned to Baltimore, where after a few hours of sleep they reported back to the pick-up point ready for another day of work. The growers had their trucks or busses at this pick-up point between the hours of 3:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. After 6:00 A.M., workers were not permitted to congregate at these points. Several growers made the comment that this was one of the few times they were

able to get sufficient help and were grateful to the State Employment Service for the assistance rendered.

The Eastern Shore is the major agricultural area in Maryland where such crops as strawberries, snap beans, tomatoes, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, spinach, asparagus, lima beans, cucumbers, cantaloup, watermelon, sweet corn, peaches and apples are grown. The harvesting of these crops employed by far, the greater percentage of seasonal workers. While the Western Shore crops which required seasonal labor were sweet corn, peaches, apples, cherries and snap beans, the number of migrants used in harvesting these crops was small as compared with those used on the Eastern Shore.

Strawberries were the first crop to be harvested in Maryland which required migrant labor. The picking began about May 25 and continued to the end of June. This year, because of extremely bad weather and harvesting conditions in Florida, crews were not permitted to report to Maryland until June 6. On May 25, 1951, there were 1,155 migrant workers in this State as compared with 971 workers on May 26, 1950. With this increase in help, the crews were still short handed for harvest hands because a large number of local workers who harvested this crop in past years was employed in war production or similar industries. When other crews arrived to take over the jobs which they had agreed upon, there was a drop in the market price which halted the picking of berries. With unfavorable weather and the drip in the market price, it was a problem to find jobs for these workers to keep them here for harvesting of snap beans.

The spring crop of snap beans followed the strawberry har-

APPLE HARVEST

WASHINGTON COUNTY

vest and required the services of a considerably larger number of workers. Crews which had completed their work contracts in Virginia and North Carolina supplied most of the workers for this crop. The early snap bean harvest began the second week in June and continued through July. Then the late bean harvest ran from early September until October. The tomato harvest required the largest number of migrant workers as the first pickings were green tomatoes which were used for fresh market and the red ripe tomatoes which were used for the fresh market and canneries. Sweet corn and sweet potatoes followed the tomato harvest, and the other crops included lima beans, peaches, cantaloupes, watermelons, cucumbers and peppers. On the Eastern Shore, the demand for labor began with the strawberry season in May and increased as the season progressed, reaching a peak during August. This year, approximately 28,000 workers were employed during the season and about 8,434 of these were migrant workers.

In the past years, farmers and canners on the Western Shore relied entirely on local family help for all additional labor. This year, the majority of local labor had found jobs within wartime plants or army installations, making it necessary for migrant labor to be used. In several areas on the Western Shore, migrant laborers were used exclusively and if it had not been for these laborers, several of the larger canning factories on the Western Shore would have closed.

Following is a weekly migrant farm labor report for 1951, showing the number of migrant workers for each week as compared to the same period in 1950. These figures show the increased use of migrant labor here in Maryland and it is believed that these figures will be exceeded in the 1952 season.

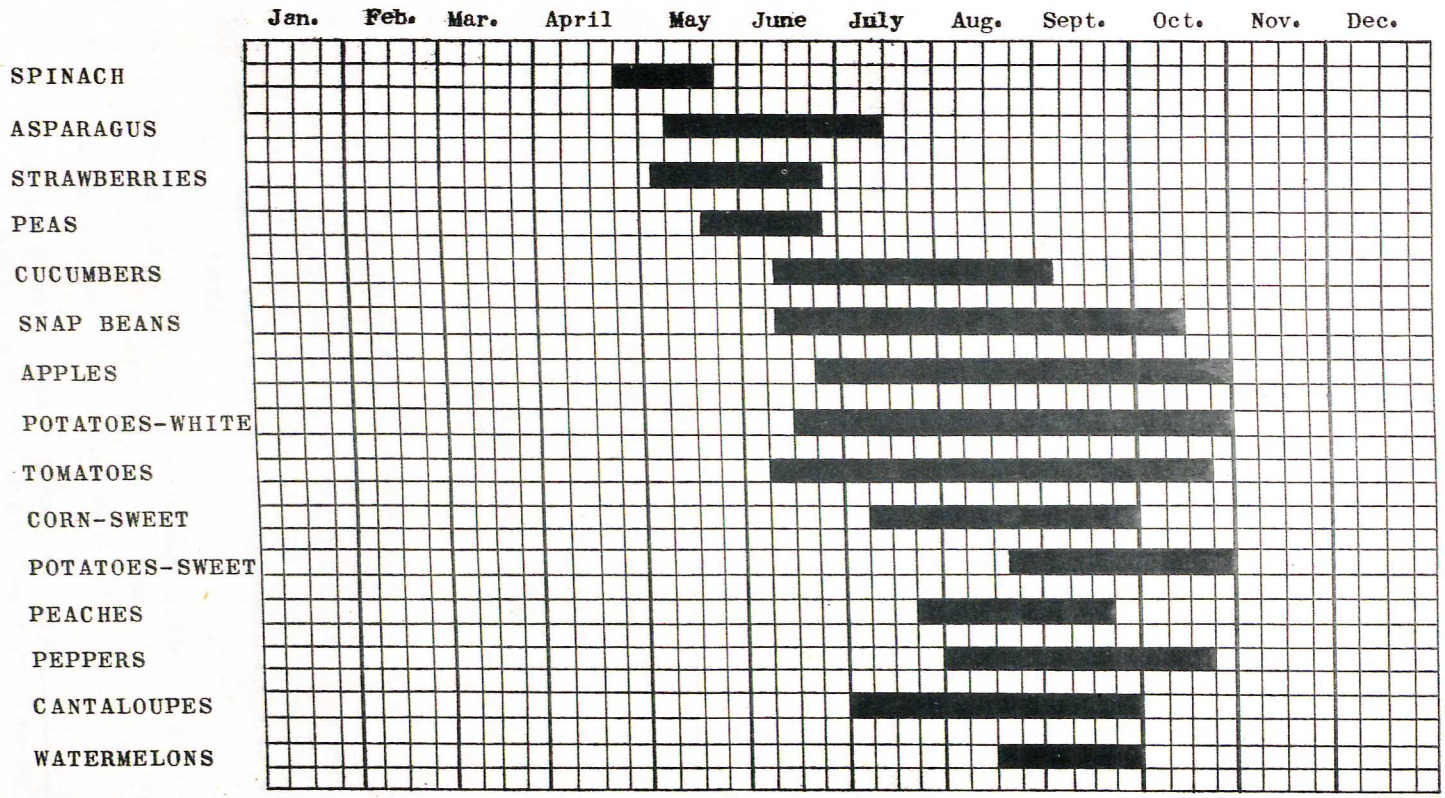
- - - THE END RESULT

MIGRANTS IN MARYLAND IN 1951 AS COMPARED WITH 1950

Week Ending	1951	1950
May 25	1,155	971
June 1	1,403	1,173
June 8	1,919	1,459
June 15	2,556	1,649
June 22	3,206	2,355
June 29	4,011	3,003
July 6	4,819	4,020
July 13	5,787	4,642
July 20	6,096	4,923
July 27	6,260	5,389
August 3	6,132	4,958
August 10	5,776	4,539
August 17	5,017	3,804
August 24	4,846	3,584
August 31	4,396	3,199
September 7	3,080	2,845
September 14	2,868	2,849
September 21	2,836	2,692
September 28	2,336	2,383
October 5	1,748	1,923
October 12	848	584

For the season ending 1951, there were 264 crews and 184 family groups, representing a total of 8,434 migrants in Maryland. In 1950, there were 203 crews and 181 family groups, totaling 7,313 migrants. These figures show that there has been a steady increase in the use of migrant workers in Maryland. In 1949, there were 7,008; in 1950, there were 7,313; and in 1951, there were 8,434.

HARVESTING SEASONS IN MARYLAND



EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM USERS OF MIGRANT LABOR

1. The_____ _____ _____ is the life-line of labor for farmers in_____County and without it these farmers could not operate and plant the truck crops they do now. The smooth operation and the quality of labor secured from the camp is due to the cooperation of the Employment Service and the efficiency of the employees that they send to us from their_____ office.

   The Camp served a total of 77 different employers this past season, and a large number of these farmers could not have gotten their crops harvested without the presence of an organized labor movement in the area.

2. The camp was a big help to me. This is the first year I have actually used labor from the camp to any great extent and I found it of great assistance, especially on sweet potatoes; also we saved many of our tomatoes that we would not have been able to save had we been unable to secure labor from the camp. It looks as though this type of labor will be more used in the future than it has been in the past, due to the decrease in local labor. We have 1,435 acres of tillage and use a crew of our own of 50 local workers. The workers that we housed on our farms this past year were secured for us by the Employment Service through their recruiting program. Without this assistance from the Employment Service we would have been very much up in the air, as we did not know where or how to get labor to harvest our crops. It is the Employment Service that we look to secure the labor for us.

   The personnel at the camp has been very satisfactory this year.

   The Association plans to continue the operation of the_____ Camp and is very well pleased with the comments received from farmers using the services of this camp. It is the hope of the Association officials that facilities at the camp can be enlarged in the near future.

3. Every means should be used to continue the camp at_____, and I believe it would be a good idea to try to enlarge upon the camp facilities and house additional workers as soon as possible. I have always found the camp personnel very cooperative and courteous, and this year it seemed as though things ran even more smoothly than in the past.

   I used labor from August 1st to September 20th to pick tomatoes and without this labor I would not have been able to harvest my crops without suffering a certain amount of loss.

4. I am very well pleased with the set-up at the_____Camp. If I had been on the market and could not have gotten my tomatoes picked, it would have bothered me. I had 35 acres of tomatoes which I would not have been able to harvest. Due to the fact I was able to rely on labor from the camp I was able to harvest my crop without a loss. I would like to see the camp continue next year as it has done this year.

The Employment Service personnel in charge of camp, in my opinion, was excellent. Without the camp I would be in a bad spot, because no farmer would be able to get help locally and that would make a shortage for everyone. In other words, the camp is a necessity in this area in order to harvest the truck crops now grown by farmers in this section.

5. The farmers who contract with the_____ _____Company would not be able to get their beans harvested without help from the_____Camp. We only have about one-half enough of our own labor and would not be able to recruit enough local labor to harvest this crop without a great loss. Each year the farmers are much better pleased with migratory labor. In fact many of them prefer migratory labor to local labor. Each and every farmer that has used help from the camp for the past three or four years has been very well pleased with it and say that the help is actually cheaper than you can hire out of_____area and pay their transportation to_____. Many farmers would not be able to pick nearly all of their bean crop without the camp labor. The camp workers are available for Saturday, Sunday or holiday work, whereas the local labor will not work on many such days.

During the sanp bean season there was no one from the Employment Service at the camp after 2:30 p.m. and we were told to call our orders for the coming day by 1:00 p.m. of the day before. There has never been a place the camp workers have been that the farmers have not asked for them back. These workers do a much better job than the class of local workers we can get.

6. If the camp were not to continue to operate I would be forced to discontinue the planting of vegetables and turn to grain crops. I could not get my work done without migratory labor. I have been very well satisfied with the workers from the camp. I never had to count the baskets one time; I was sure I could trust the crew leader and depended upon him. I am hoping to have him return to the camp and to work for me next year. There is never enough local labor at the time workers are needed to harvest truck crops and those that you can get cannot be depended upon like the workers secured from the camp.

7. The labor from the_____Camp was very satisfactory and without it in the future I will not be able to plant 15 acres of cucumbers and 20 acres of snap beans as I did this year and get them harvested without a loss due to labor shortage. I would like to see the camp continue its operations just as it has been in the past or perhaps be enlarged to include more workers.

8. The labor camp is the best thing that ever happened around here. It is an easy way to handle labor for the farmer. The acreage of truck crops has increased in this area because of the labor available at the camp. In 1942 I planted 30 acres of snap beans, but since the camp has been in operation I have doubled my acreage of this crop because I have been sure I could get the labor to harvest it. The workers of the camp have been very satisfac-

factory. In fact they were better workers than what I had housed in my own camp. I think the reason for this is because of the firm way the people are treated while living in the camp. I have observed that the camp workers are given special consideration on matters concerning them and their work, and they also have certain rules and regulations laid down for them that they must abide by or leave camp and shift for themselves. They appreciate the housing, care and employment conditions offered them at_____ Camp and because of this the men in charge of the camp have built up such confidence in the workers they are able to get them to work under some conditions that the average farmer could not. As a whole, I think the camp should be enlarged and more migratory workers made available to farmers in this area. Many farmers are planting large snap bean crops and labor at the harvest time for this crop has been very short. If we were not to have a camp in the future I believe it would mean we would have to turn entirely to grain.

I have approximately 500 tillable acres of land with over 1,000 acres all together. Camp personnel have always been very cooperative and worked with me to my entire satisfaction toward getting labor to harvest the crops planted on this large acreage.

9. The camp has been a great help to us. We would not always get as many workers as we needed, but always got as many as were available. I do not know what we would do if we did not have the use of these workers. The fact that we know there is a labor camp nearby with help available to relieve the local situation puts us in a position to plan ahead with confidence. Local labor is just not here in this area any more and without migratory help from the camp we would have not been able to manage. I also am in favor of the idea of an annual get-together meeting at the beginning of each season. This enables us to talk things over face to face.

10. The Camp is a very good thing and the only reason I did not use much help from the camp was because I was able to get 2 families (11) people including the children) to house on my farm. I would dislike to see the camp closed because you never know what another year may bring forth. I think the farmers in this area have been much benefited by the camp and appreciate the fact the presence of the camp and its workers have made it possible for them to harvest their perishable crops without too great a loss. The Employment Service and camp personnel have been excellent.

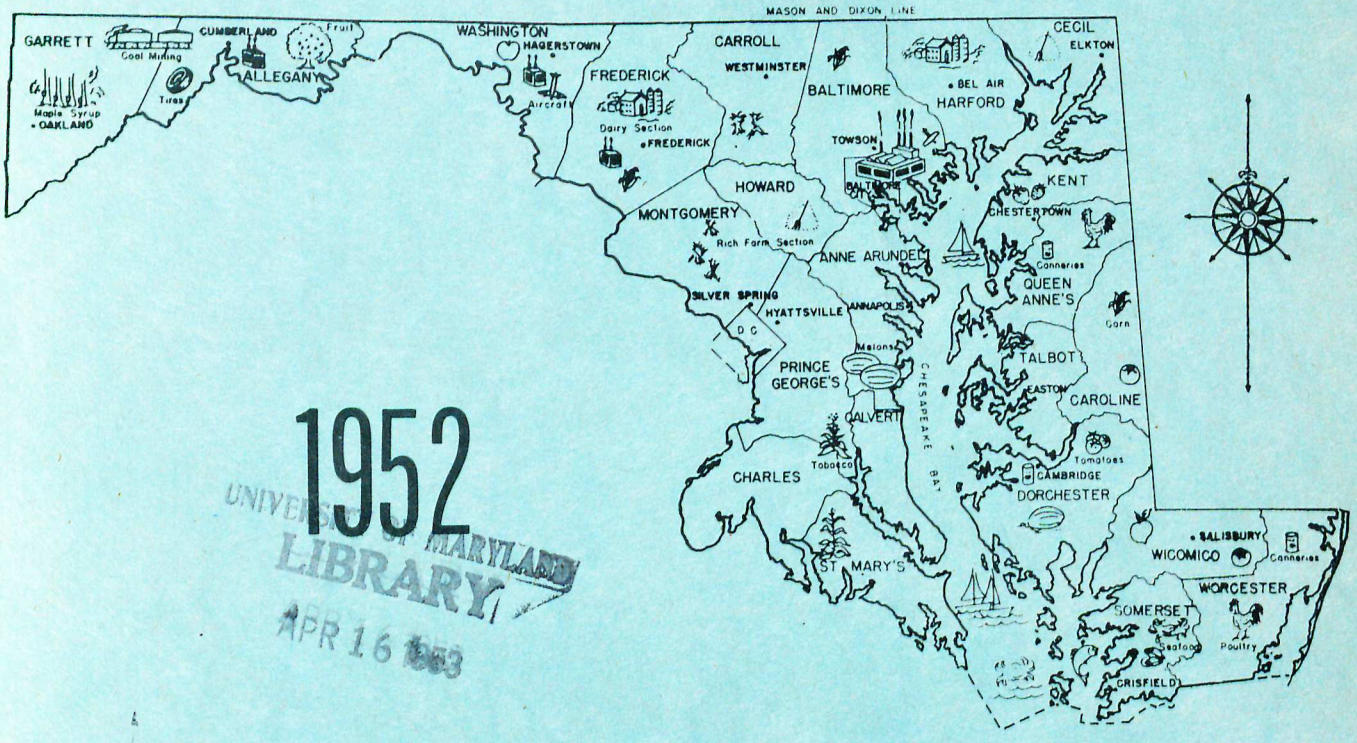
11. The_____Camp has definitely been a help to farmers in this area and I would like to see it continued. Maybe I have not used it as much as some of the farmers, but it has been a great help, especially in peak season when labor is very short. Without it we would have to change our crops because we depend upon that type of labor for harvesting of the crops such as we now plant.

As far as I can see the camp personnel has done all possible to take care of me as well as the rest of the farmers. I have al-

ways found the men at the camp very cooperative. As long as I can depend upon help from the camp I plan to plant the crops such as I have in the past.

12. I have 450 acres of crop land and employ 12-15 local workers the year round. I needed 15 additional steady workers this past season but it was impossible to find them so I found the available labor from the_____Camp very helpful in relieving the situation. I used labor 61 different times for a period from June 13th to October 19th for a total of 720 man days, averaging about 12 workers per day from the camp. I realize I had my share of labor from the camp, in proportion to other farmers, but also feel I could have saved the other 10% of my crop had more labor been available at the camp. I was only able to get about 2/3 of the workers I actually needed in peak season. Therefore, I lost some of the tomato crop due to labor shortage, say about 10%. I want to stress the point that we need the camp and want it to stay and would like to have it increased to include a larger number of workers next year. I could not have harvested half of my crops without it. I would like to have more help from camp next year. Without help from them it will be necessary to change my crops.

MARYLAND'S



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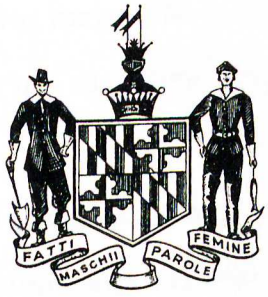
FARM LABOR REPORT

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION
MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Md. Dept. of Employment Security

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION



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William H. Mahaney
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D. L. B. Fringer, Director
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The Farm Labor Program for the State of Maryland is directed by a Farm Labor Supervisor on the administrative staff of the Director of the Employment Service Division. Reporting to the Farm Labor Supervisor are two labor Procurement Agents, who work very closely with all local office managers, camp placement men, farms and grower associations. These men are responsible for the recruiting of year-round and migrant labor. One Procurement Agent is responsible for the Farm Labor Program on the Eastern Shore, while the other Procurement Agent carries out the program on the Western Shore and in Southern Maryland. This past season, in addition to two area supervisors, there were also twelve temporary placement men operating the various camps in the state at the peak season.

Requests for seasonal and year-round workers originate in the local offices in the area in which the help is needed. The first function of the local office is to assist the farmers or grower associations in the recruiting of all available local labor; second, through an intra-state clearance procedure to recruit workers from within the State; and third, through the Procurement Agents to recruit migrant workers in sufficient numbers to meet the seasonal labor demands. Orders for seasonal help requiring migrant labor were placed with the local office of the area in which the workers were needed. This office contacts the area Procurement Agent who, after locating this needed help, forwards a copy of the order to the Maryland State Clearance Supervisor. The Clearance Supervisor in turn clears the movement of these workers from the nearby states to the Clearance Supervisor of the state

involved. After these orders have been confirmed and arrangements made for transportation and wages, the workers report to the place of work at which they have been requested.

The local office manager is of extreme importance for the successful operation of the Farm Placement Program. He is responsible for the Farm Placement Program, both seasonal and year-round, in his area. The office manager has representatives of his office in constant touch with various farmers and grower associations throughout his area. It is necessary for each office to know of the crop conditions and the expected harvest dates as well as the number of people which are needed. Quite frequently, due to this necessary information, the local office is able to meet all demands made upon it. Without the close cooperation between the area office, grower associations and farmers, it would be impossible to do the job well. Representatives of the various Employment Service offices attend all meetings of the grower and group association throughout the year, so as to be informed in advance of the problems that might confront them. As a result of attending these meetings the local office has information concerning the number of acres that the growers expect to plant and the number of workers which are needed. Occasionally, the Farm Labor Representative, after having obtained this information, approves the order for the migrants or makes suggestions as to how many people are actually needed. During the past harvesting season in Maryland, it was necessary to assign one or two members of the local office to the Farm Placement Program staff.

In the early part of the year during February and March, a representative from the local office, with the Farm Labor Supervisor

and a Procurement Agent, attended meetings of the various grower associations at which time final discussions in regard to migrant workers were held. From this information, the Procurement Agent was in a position to determine the number of migrants needed in Maryland.

After all growers and grower associations had been contacted, representatives called upon concerns in the canning house field. At this time, orders were received for migrants who specialized in canning operations. After all orders for both field workers and canning house workers had been completed, the Procurement Agents, with the Farm Labor Supervisor, made an estimation as to the number of people that would be needed. At this time, all crews who had worked in Maryland during the 1951 season were rated as to their ability. This information was received from the actual users of migrant labor. Crews, who had not satisfactorily completed their work assignments, or crews, who were not dependable, were so marked and were not invited back to Maryland for the 1952 season. All crews on whom favorable comments were made were sent letters requesting their return to Maryland for the 1952 season. These crew leaders were instructed to advise the Procurement Agent whether or not they would be interested in returning to Maryland. This same list of approved crews was in turn sent to the Florida State Employment Service Office. In the Florida State Office, this group of crew leaders was broken down so that they could be serviced by the local offices in the areas in which they lived or worked. The crew leaders were informed by letter from the local Florida State Employment Office as to the exact date and time the Maryland State Procurement Agent would be in that area to interview them. On the scheduled day, the Procurement Agent would

report to the Florida Local Office at which time he interviewed the crew leaders. Very often the crew leader had made arrangement with his previous employer and merely verified this agreement with the Procurement Agent. Crew leaders, who had no agreements, were assigned to either individual farmers or to the grower association camps. The Procurement Agent, after this recruiting trip was completed, returned to Maryland and each grower or individual who had placed an order was notified as to the number in the crew and the date that the crew was expected.

When the harvesting season is completed in Florida and the crews move northward, the crew leader keeps in touch with our Procurement Agent to advise him of any change in plans which might materially affect the labor situation in Maryland. Our Procurement Agent also keeps in touch with Employment Service representatives in nearby states to determine whether or not this supply of migrant workers will be available in case of an emergency. The two most important phases of successful recruitment are as follows:

1. Wages - In some farm areas, wages are paid by the hour while in others by piece rate. There is often a considerable difference in wage rates even in the same adjoining community or county. For the most part, the migrant workers insist on being paid by piece rates. They feel that their earnings are mainly dependent upon their willingness to work.
2. Housing - Some employers have recognized the need for adequate housing and have provided it. Then, too, the worker has come to scrutinize housing more

carefully in order to be sure that it will provide at least the minimum of convenience and comfort. More and more, growers are providing better housing on their farms. They realize that a satisfied worker is a better worker.

The Maryland State Employment Service provided a camp placement man for each of the five camps operated. These camps are owned by various grower associations on the Eastern Shore. It was the responsibility of the camp placement man to see that jobs were available for the people in the camps and also to prorate the workers, if necessary to have the full cooperation of all users of migrant labor. With this excellent cooperation and the willingness of the growers, this was never a problem. Working with each camp placement man was a field man whose job was to see that all farm workers were being used and that the workers were performing a good job. On occasions, it was necessary to bring additional workers to the field so that the crop could be saved. On the other hand, the field man would move a portion of the crew to another area if there was not sufficient work. This was done with the full support and understanding of the farmers and growers. It was necessary to do this more this past season than any other season we have experienced. This all resulted from the cool weather conditions in the early part of the year, which in many instances, either retarded the growth or ruined the crops completely. In certain sections of Maryland, were it not for the field man being on the job, many acres of crops would have been lost. In areas, where there were different planting dates, the crops all matured at approximately the same time. It was the

duty of the field man to find the necessary workers and to see that the crops were harvested. In fact, because the crops did not mature as expected, the task of shifting crews to other areas and transferring crews to other states created somewhat of a problem for the Farm Placement Staff. As a result of this most unusual harvesting condition, it was necessary for the entire farm labor staff to be in the fields at all times, continually checking on crops and crews. The Farm Labor Supervisor in many instances was called upon to settle wage disputes or crew problems and to see that crews were sent to critical areas. This past season for 1952 was one which will be remembered by all. In fact, it was actually one of the toughest seasons that confronted the Farm Labor Staff, but from the excellent cooperation received from the farmers and growers in Maryland, the situation was never really critical.

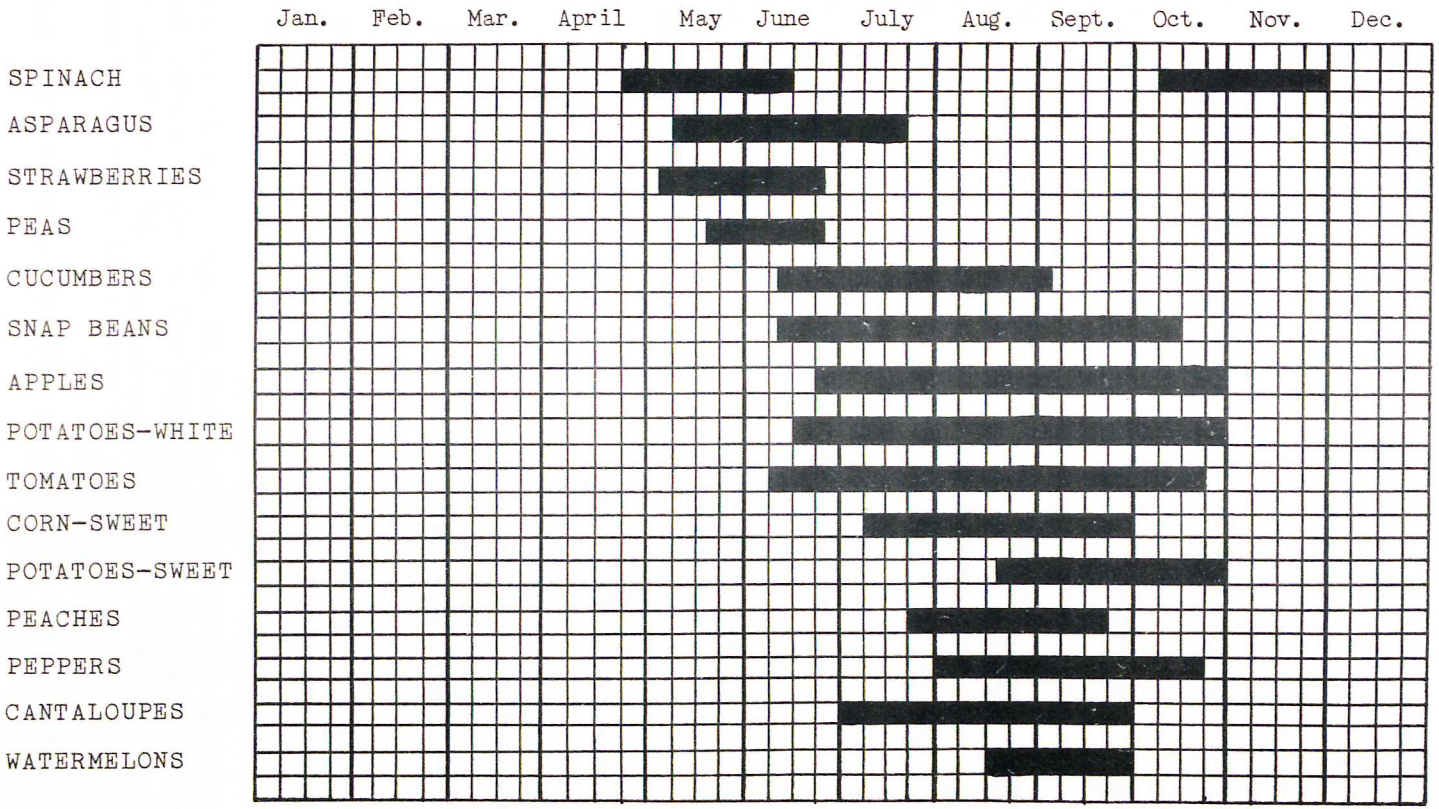
For this past season, it was estimated that there would be needed approximately 12,000 workers in Maryland, for both field work and canning house operation. Due to the extremely bad weather conditions, the expected harvest yield was never reached. Instead of using a large number of workers here in Maryland, many crews were sent into other areas in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York where they were needed, with the understanding that if they were needed in Maryland, they would return. It was necessary to recall some of these workers.

MIGRANTS IN MARYLAND IN 1952 AS COMPARED WITH 1951 AND 1950

Week Ending	1952	1951	1950
May 25	1,222	1,155	971
June 1	1,363	1,403	1,173
June 8	2,033	1,919	1,459
June 15	2,803	2,556	1,649
June 22	3,556	3,206	2,355
June 29	4,223	4,011	3,003
July 6	4,584	4,819	4,020
July 13	4,818	5,787	4,642
July 20	4,793	6,096	4,923
July 27	5,009	6,260	5,389
August 3	5,098	6,132	4,958
August 10	5,215	5,776	4,539
August 17	4,615	5,017	3,804
August 24	4,318	4,846	3,584
August 31	3,591	4,396	3,199
September 7	3,336	3,080	2,845
September 14	2,634	2,868	2,849
September 21	2,230	2,836	2,692
September 28	1,833	2,336	2,383
October 5	1,158	1,748	1,923
October 12	993	848	584
October 17	346	-	-

For the season ending 1952, there were 258 crews and 131 family groups, with 216 people on direct clearance orders, representing a total of 7,743 migrants in Maryland. In 1951, there were 264 crews and 184 family groups, representing a total of 8,434 migrants. In 1950, there were 203 crews and 181 family groups, totaling 7,313 migrants. These figures show an increase for 1952 in the early stages, but due to crop failures, crews were transferred to other states. If it had not been for this condition, the Farm Labor Program would have had close to 12,000 migrants in Maryland for harvesting crops.

HARVESTING SEASONS IN MARYLAND



EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM USERS OF MIGRANT LABOR

1. As a farmer living in the upper end of_____County, I cannot imagine how we could get through the harvest season without this extra migrant labor which is made available because of_____ _____Camp being in operation.

   I hope the_____ _____ Camp will continue to be operated and that the Employment Office will take care of the Farm Placement Service as it has for the past several years.

2. Our_____Cooperative Association Directors met Wednesday morning, November 26, 1952, to review the results of our labor camp and the entire county program for 1952.

   They were highly pleased with this year's results and requested me to so advise you.

   They stated that they felt that not only was the_____ _____ Camp operated more efficiently during 1952, but that a large number of farmers were served from it. The directors take this opportunity to express their deep appreciation to you for a splendid job done.

   They are looking forward to 1953 and sincerely hope that this combination will again be able to work with them.

3. We want to take this opportunity to thank you for the help you gave us this past summer in securing the labor from the_____ _____Camp. It was a great help to us and we were very satisfied with the handling of the help.

4. This is to let you know that we are very much dependent on migratory labor to harvest our produce.

   In a ten-mile radius of_____are ten independent canneries. Large acreage of cucumbers and tomatoes are grown here. Almost all local labor is employed in steady work at poultry dressing plants, etc.

   If we are not assured a supply of migratory labor, we would have to divert our vegetable acreage to grain because there is very little seasonal labor to hire.

5. As I see it in this county, it would be impossible for us farmers to save our crops without the migrant help because there are so few of the local help in_____County. We would not have been able to save our crops this year if it had not been for the camp.

   We sincerely hope we will be able to get this help to come in again next year.

6. With reference to _____ _____ _____Camp, this labor camp is a direct benefit to our company. During our string bean season, it is one of our main sources of bean pickers, without which, it is firmly believed, we would be forced to drastically reduce our contracted acreage because we would not be able to secure the pickers that are necessary for this crop.

   During tomato season, many of our growers depend on this source of labor for picking their tomatoes, thereby helping to maintain the high acreage of this crop that has been an established pattern in this community for perhaps a half-century or more.

   Besides the benefit directly to our company, the farmers in our community use this source of labor for crops that we do not process, such as for picking cucumbers, harvesting white potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, and others, which is another advantage of this labor camp.

7. We wish to thank you and all connected with the labor camp for the wonderful job you gave us this year.

   Without this help, we would not have been able to harvest our crops.

8. I am satisfied with the way the labor camp at_____ _____was run this year. It has been a big help to me.

   I expect to plant a large acreage of peppers next year, and will need 15 to 20 people during September and October.

9. The management did a very fine job of operating the_____ _____ Camp this year. If the farmers in this community could not get this labor, their truck crops would remain in the fields unharvested. The canners in this community also need this extra labor to operate their canneries.

   I hope that you will be able to help us as you have done in the past.

STATE FARM LABOR COMMITTEE

Mr. Roy C. F. Weagley, Chairman
State Farm Labor Committee
Hagerstown, Maryland

Dr. Paul E. Nystrom, Head
Department of Agricultural
Economics and Marketing
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

Mr. H. W. Beggs, County Agent
Maryland State Extension Service
Cambridge, Maryland

Mr. Stanley Fulton
Hancock, Maryland

Mr. Frank Gardner
Davidsonville, Maryland

Mr. Willis Hall
Pocomoke, Maryland

Mr. George Harrison
Tilghmans Island, Maryland

Mr. E. F. Holter, Master
State Grange
Middletown, Maryland

Mr. H. S. Leaverton
Rock Hall, Maryland

Mr. J. Charles Rutledge
Fallston, Maryland

Mr. Calvin L. Skinner, Secretary
Tri-State Canners Association
Easton, Maryland

Dr. James M. Gwin, Director
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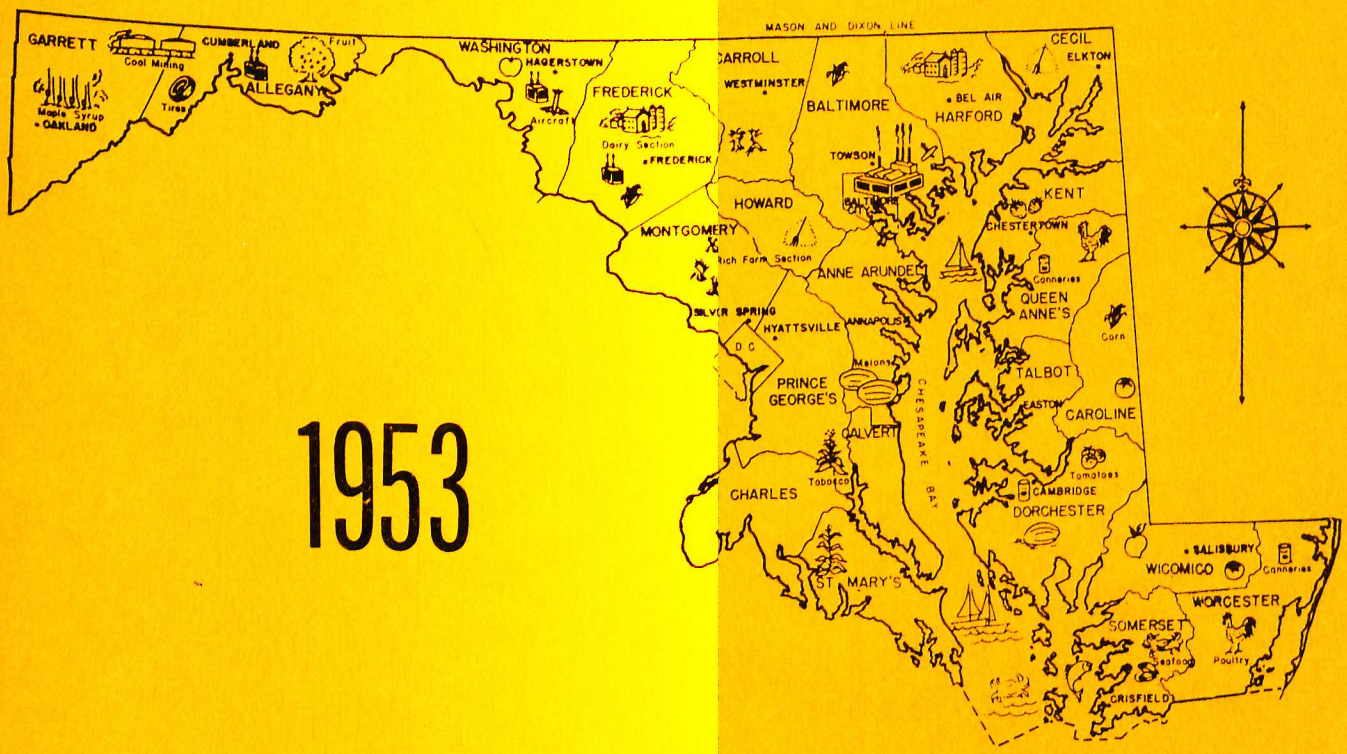

1953

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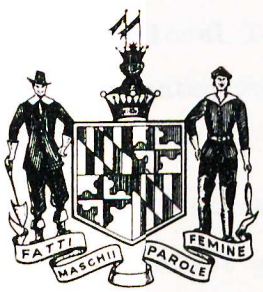
MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION



6 NORTH LIBERTY STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

Introduction

For the purpose of reporting agricultural and food processing activities, the State of Maryland is divided into four areas governed fundamentally by topography.

The Eastern Shore Area, located in the Tidewater Region, is the major agricultural and food processing area in the State and has the longest growing season. In this region is found the greatest demand for migrant labor because its crops are mostly of the readily perishable variety and several often reach the harvest stage simultaneously. In order to meet the early and often rapidly rising need for workers to supplement the inadequate local labor force, the activities of the Farm Labor Program are concentrated mostly in this part of Maryland.

On the other hand, the Western Area, situated largely in the Appalachian Region, has the shortest growing season. Here the regular local office staffs of the Employment Service are able to recruit most of the supplemental workers, consisting of Puerto Ricans and southern migrants, who harvest most of the apple crop. Otherwise, the local farm population is able to handle practically all agricultural and food processing activities.

The Piedmont Plateau Region of Maryland, which lies between the Eastern Shore and the Western Area, has a shorter growing season than the former, but longer than the latter. This region has been divided into two reporting areas because of the dissimilarity of the crops and labor needs of the southern and northern groups of counties.

The major crops of the southern group, designated the "Southern Area", are tobacco and corn which are handled entirely by local labor skilled in this work.

The northern group of counties, known as the "Central Area", raises a large variety of general crops on which the City of Baltimore draws heavily for its food processing industry. Because Baltimore City falls naturally into this region geographically and is closely associated with it industrially, it is included in the Central Area. Here is found the most rapid rise in the need for migrant workers due to the constantly increasing numbers of former agricultural workers going into industrial occupations which are readily available not only in Baltimore, but in the ever expanding number of plants locating in the counties surrounding this City.

ES-225

1953
Maryland

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PROCESSING REPORT
Part I. State Summary

Planning

The Farm Labor Staff, which directs the Farm Labor Program for the State of Maryland, consists of the State Supervisor who is a member of the administrative staff of the Director of the Employment Service Division of the Department of Employment Security, two Area Supervisors and two Migratory Procurement Agents. One Migratory Procurement Agent is responsible for carrying out the Farm Labor Program for obtaining both seasonal and year-round workers on the Eastern Shore and the other agent carries the same responsibilities with regard to the rest of the State. During the past season, in addition to the two area supervisors, there were twelve temporary placement men operating the various labor camps throughout the State. The number was raised from six in 1951 to twelve in 1952 because of the erratic nature of the growing and harvesting seasons in the later year. When 1953 also produced an excessively wet and cool spring followed by drought throughout the summer, it was again necessary to retain twelve placement men at the camps for the season in order to have men in the fields at all times checking on crops and crews.

The farm advisory council is known as the State Farm Labor Committee and has the following as its members:

Mr. Roy C. F. Weagley, Chairman
State Farm Labor Committee
Hagerstown, Maryland

Mr. Richard N. Wills
McDonogh School
McDonogh, Maryland

Dr. Paul E. Nystrom, Head
Department of Agricultural
Economics and Marketing
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College Park, Maryland

Dr. James M. Gwin, Director
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College Park, Maryland

Mr. H. W. Beggs, County Agent
Maryland State Extension Service
Cambridge, Maryland

Mr. E. F. Holter, Master
State Grange
Middletown, Maryland

Mr. Stanley Fulton
Hancock Fruit Growers Association
Hancock, Maryland

Mr. H. S. Leaverton
Maryland Farm Bureau
Rock Hall, Maryland

Mr. Frank Gardner, Farmer
Davidsonville, Maryland

Mr. J. Charles Rutledge, Farmer
Fallston, Maryland

Mr. Willis Hall
Pocomoke, Maryland

Mr. George Harrison, Canner
Tilghman's Island, Maryland

Mr. Charles F. Yaeger, Jr., Supervisor
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6 N. Liberty Street
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26 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
Towson 4, Maryland

Mr. William L. Hillman
Farm Labor Procurement Agent
Employment Service Division
Department of Employment Security
Pocomoke City, Maryland

Responsibility for farm placement operations in the local office, both year-round and seasonal, is allocated to the manager and his staff. Representatives from the local offices keep in constant contact with the various individual farmers and farmer and grower associations in their areas. In this manner they keep abreast of local crop conditions, expected harvest dates and the number of workers who will be needed. During the past year it was necessary to assign one or two additional members of the regular staff exclusively to farm placement operations during the peak of the agricultural season in areas where this type of demand was heavy.

As in past years, during February and March, representatives of the local Employment Service offices, the Procurement Agent for

the area involved and the Farm Labor Supervisor met with the various farmers and growers associations. A general estimate was made of the number of migratory workers who would be needed to supplement the local labor force during the approaching season, the crops for which they would be required, the time the growers expected to need them and the types of workers desired. Estimates were made for the food processing industry as well as for agriculture. At this time, the past performances of the migratory crews who had worked in Maryland the previous year were evaluated and those with desirable work records were addressed by letter, invited to return for the next season and requested to notify the Procurement Agent of their decisions. Lists of approved crews were also sent to the Florida Employment Service which sorted them according to the areas in which they lived or worked and scheduled times and places for the Maryland Procurement Agent to interview the crew leaders on his recruiting trip to Florida in April. Crews often make arrangements with individual employers to return to them the following season, but in cases where no such agreements existed, the crew was assigned either to a specific farmer or to a growers' association camp. Upon the completion of his recruiting trip, the Procurement Agent notified each grower or individual, who had placed an order, of the number in the crew and the date when the crew was expected.

Intra-State recruitment in Maryland remains negligible as the majority of local workers return each season to the same employer.

Migrant workers, employed in agriculture during the 1953 season, numbered 8,124. This was a slight increase over the 7,743 employed in 1952. The number of family groups continued to decline with 115 working in 1953 as against 131 in 1952. However, the number of crews remained approximately the same with a small increase from 258 in

1952 to 264 in 1953. In addition to the foregoing migrants employed in agriculture, 1,850 worked in the food processing industry during the 1953 season, making a total of 9,974 migrants employed in Maryland during the past season.

Employment Trends

Most crops grown in Maryland are of a highly perishable nature and require processing as well as harvesting. Those needing the greatest volume of seasonal labor are snap beans, sugar corn and tomatoes. In view of the acreages planted in snap beans, 1953 should have been a peak year. However, due to the vagaries of the weather, drought which cut production in some areas was somewhat offset by rain and irrigation which produced a bumper crop in other areas. The net result was an average crop for the State as a whole. Employment in bean picking was approximately the same in 1953 as in 1952. On the other hand, while the corn crop was very good in scattered sections of the State, drought adversely affected it over a sufficient area to cause the growing season to be substantially shorter and the total crop smaller than last year. Although employment in this activity was about the same as in the 1952 until the end of July, it fell rapidly thereafter as the results of the drought shortened the season. By the middle of August, corn pulling employment showed a decrease of 24.3 percent from August, 1952 and September, 1953 was down about 48.1 percent from the corresponding month of the previous year.

At the beginning of the 1953 farming season relatively large stocks of 1952 tomatoes remained on hand at the canneries. As a result, farmers cut tomato acreage both in the Central Area and on the Eastern Shore. Because of very favorable market prices during the past season there was a marked increase in the picking of green and pink

wrapped tomatoes. This resulted not only in starting the tomato picking activities on a large scale earlier in the year, but cut heavily into the size of the ripe tomato crop. In 1952 there were 2 sheds on the Eastern Shore purchasing green and pink wrap tomatoes. By 1953, the number of sheds had increased to 4 and there is a possibility that more will be put up before the coming season which will probably cause farmers to raise more acres of both green and ripe tomatoes. Early picking, smaller acreage and the prolonged summer drought which shortened the season by about 3 weeks all contributed to producing a smaller crop of ripe tomatoes. Employment in tomato picking in August, 1953 was 24.3 percent lower than in August, 1952 and September, 1953 showed a decrease of 45.3 percent from the corresponding month of 1952. Starting in July, the tomato canners began to experience shortages of raw stock and, during that month, those on the Eastern Shore brought in supplementary supplies from the Eastern Shore of Virginia. During August, the source of supplementary stock switched to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but even with these, all of the canneries could not obtain enough to operate on a full-time basis. By September, both the Eastern Shore and Central Areas were drawing on Pennsylvania as well as Maryland for supplies.

While tobacco is grown only in the Southern Area and total employment in this crop is relatively small, it is the main agricultural activity of that entire section of the State and all seasonal labor is concentrated in it. Any other crop is incidental. Early in the season, when estimates of available labor were known, some farmers cut acreages to the extent that they could be sure of harvesting their crops. The heat and drought at the end of August came too late to damage tobacco materially and in 1953, approximately 37,600,000 pounds were cut. Although this was a 5 percent decrease from 1952, it was

still 8 percent above the average for the last 10 years. Mechanization has progressed in this area to such an extent that it is possible to complete harvesting with the use of only experienced local labor and no migrants are employed. The size of the local labor force remains fairly static from season to season.

One other crop is important in that it constitutes the major seasonal activity of an entire area even though its total employment is fairly small in comparison to that of the State as a whole. This is the apple crop which is concentrated mainly in the Western Area. Even though the quality of the crop was good, the volume of #1 grade amounted to only about 900,000 bushels because the prolonged drought of the summer caused a marked reduction in the size of the fruit. This represents a decrease of 24.8 percent from 1952 and was the smallest harvest since 1948. However, there was an increase of 21.6 percent in employment in this activity, at peak season. While the volume of #1 grade apples was smaller than in 1952, the total crop was about the same and, therefore, entailed more picking because of the size of the fruit. Also, since more fruit was not graded as #1, this furnished additional stock for apple canning and the making of cider and apple butter. These activities increased in 1953

In 1951, Garrett County began to experiment with the growing of cool weather vegetables, starting with the setting out of 36 acres in cauliflower. This region is 2,500 feet above sea level, has days which are not too hot, cool nights, abundant rainfall and heavy morning dews. Because of these conditions it was believed that the County was in a favorable position to bring into market certain vegetables at a time when they were out of season elsewhere. Cash crops were also being sought by this area to replace the potato crops, the

acreage of which had dwindled from 3,000 to 500 acres in the post-war years. Despite 3 successive drought years the experiment has prospered and grown. While it is probable that the heavy dews have been a major factor in producing good crops in dry weather, careful cultivation and the generous use of fertilizers and insecticides have played a part. From the initial 36 acres in cauliflower in 1951, total acreage in vegetables rose to 150 in 1952 with 50 in cauliflower. In 1952, the project attracted a Baltimore processor who leased an additional 70 acres, 50 of which he put into spinach, 10 into cauliflower and 10 into kale. He also built a processing and shipping shed to care for the needs of the infant industry, for all growers in the area, since distribution had been the defeating element in the past. The year 1953 found individual farmers with 55 acres in cauliflower and the processor with 120 acres in vegetables including 60 in spinach, 30 in kale, 13 in string beans, 12 in cauliflower, 10 each in collard greens and broccoli, 9 in mustard greens and 6 in turnip greens as well as experimental plots in red cabbage, lettuce, endive and celery cabbage. A further increase of 150 acres is expected in 1954 including 100 acres leased by a second processor.

It is estimated that the area, in time will be able to move 5,000 acres of cauliflower and 2,500-3,000 acres of spinach in August and September when these vegetables are not available elsewhere, as well as 1,000 acres of other leafy green vegetables. The total acreage in truck crops could, perhaps, go as high as 10,000.

For the harvesting of hay, corn and other grain, chiefly in the Western and Central Areas, farmers continue to use corn pickers, pick-up hay balers, combines and other labor saving devices. Therefore, the number of agricultural workers needed for these crops continue to decline. However, wet ground in a small part of the Eastern

Shore slowed up the use of mechanical corn pickers at the height of the season and necessitated the more extensive use of hand labor, but the total increase in workers was negligible. In Southern Maryland, where tobacco is the main crop, mechanized equipment is utilized to the extent that only the skilled local labor is necessary to harvest the crop and migrants are not employed in the area. As a result of the increased use of machinery, labor requirements for out-of-season periods are limited, but mechanization has not appreciably affected the labor demands for harvesting fruits and vegetables which are Maryland's main crops. The only significant exception is the mechanical pea harvester which has revolutionized pea picking in Carroll County to the extent that only a small fraction of the labor force previously needed for hand picking is now used.

Recruitment and Labor Supply

A. Local workers furnish the bulk of the labor needed for harvesting and processing the crops throughout the entire State.

In the Southern Area local labor is used exclusively. These are year-round workers who operate on a tenant-farmer agreement with house, equipment, seed and fertilizer supplied by the farm owner. The tenant furnishes labor and receives a specified portion of the proceeds from the sale of the crop. Day labor is usually on an exchange basis. A tenant and workable family is loaned to a neighboring farmer and in return this farmer lends his tenant family when needed. There is also a small local labor force which is experienced in the harvesting of tobacco and works in this activity in season, usually returning to the same employers year after year. Except in the tobacco season these workers are employed in general farm and canning house activities for the remainder of the year.

The three counties composing the Western Area are highly dissimilar in their agricultural needs. Allegany County has sufficient local labor which turns to agricultural pursuits from season to season, to care for all its needs. Since these workers contact the farmers directly for jobs no recruitment is necessary. Garrett County also has sufficient local help, but it must be recruited for farmwork. Washington County, on the other hand, must seek help from outside the area, but only at the time of the apple harvest. Newspaper publicity of farm needs is used by both Garrett and Washington Counties. In addition, Garrett County recruits housewives and school children by placing notices and posters in garages, stores, rural schools, other public places and on the bulletin board of the local Employment Service office. The Washington County Employment Service office, along with newspaper advertising, also contacts other nearby Employment Service offices for excess labor, if any.

Until 1951, the Central Area had enough local workers to supply its agricultural needs. However, a movement of industrial plants to the counties surrounding Baltimore City began at that time and has continued on an increasing scale. These industries pay higher wages than agricultural activities and offer steady, year-round employment with the result that many former farm and cannery workers are going into industry. Intensive recruitment activities are carried out in this area to obtain workers for farms and canneries. Housewives are contacted from lists retained from previous years. Schools are visited, needs are emphasized and pick up points for day-hauls designated. Through radio and press, appeals are made to housewives, school children on vacation and factory workers seeking supplementary income.

Much of the local labor is supplied to the surrounding counties by day-haul operations from Baltimore City. Prior to the growing season, together with individual growers and canners, the Baltimore Growers' Association and representatives of local Employment Service offices made arrangements with the Baltimore Police Department to designate seven pick-up points where agricultural workers could gather for transportation to and from the fields and canneries. While this operation, which supplied from 2,200 to 3,000 additional workers to the counties, was successful for most of the Central Area this year, it did not produce the required number for some sections and additional workers will be required from elsewhere in the future. Baltimore City, itself, which depends entirely on local labor, has been experiencing increasing difficulties in manning its canneries because of the present full industrial employment at higher wages.

The largest agricultural area of the State, the Eastern Shore, has also been losing agricultural workers to industry to the extent that in 1953 only about 64 percent of the workers needed at peak season were available locally. This work force is composed almost entirely of colored families about equally divided between male and female. They generally return each season to the same employers so that little recruitment is necessary. Additional workers are referred on orders with the Employment Service and, in emergencies, Employment Service staff members go to rural centers to recruit workers. Students on vacation are utilized and one county has a day-haul operation for school children. Many housewives work away from home only at this time of year although in many instances she will work only when a specific canner has employment for her and cannot be induced to work for anyone else.

It is believed that the foregoing methods make the fullest possible use of the local labor force.

Maryland does not use volunteer farm representatives.

B. Except for tomato cannery workers who work back and forth between Caroline and Dorchester Counties on the Eastern Shore, and workers in Western Maryland going to other counties in the area on a very limited scale, there are no intrastate workers in Maryland. Almost all the local workers in this State insist on working in their immediate vicinities. Therefore, when a shortage develops in one area, workers in another area, even though they are surplus at the time, can almost never be prevailed upon to fill the need.

Because of this, Maryland must fill the demand for additional workers with interstate migrants and plans accordingly. These are recruited in Florida in April for the approaching season. Starting with the close of the harvest season there, these people work their way northward as the season advances, arriving in Maryland in small numbers for the strawberry harvest in May. They come in increasing numbers until the peak season is reached. While many remain in the State for the entire season, others continue to follow the harvests northward, stopping in Maryland, on their way back to their homes, to help with the late string bean and sweet potato crops.

Since about 98 percent of the migrants come to Maryland under contract, the crew leaders keep in constant contact with our procurement agent on their northward trek. He, in turn, maintains touch with the various Employment Service offices in the states concerned, to keep them informed of the current farm situation in Maryland. In this way there is assurance not only that the workers will be in the State when needed, but also that work will be available for them upon arrival.

C. During 1953, 396 Puerto Ricans were brought into Maryland under contract, representing an increase of 32.9 percent over 1952. While this indicates a greater use of Puerto Rican workers, only about the same number were used in apple picking and the remainder were used in all activities, wherever needed. There is no record of the number of noncontract Puerto Ricans who worked in Maryland this year, but it has been noted in the past few years that the regular East Coast Migrant Stream has included rapidly increasing numbers of these workers, often whole crews. Since they are American citizens, no more record is kept as to whether any of them, including those coming directly from the Island under contract, return to Puerto Rico than the final destination of any other migrant working in this State.

D. A total of 60 Jamaicans were employed in 1953 on a year-round basis. On the Eastern Shore 35 were utilized in nursery and dairy work since there were insufficient experienced local workers available. However, during the growing season, these were borrowed at such times as they could be spared for such activities as picking strawberries, string beans and picking and packing peaches and apples. Additional Jamaicans were brought in for the foregoing seasonal activities so that at peak season there were 69 in the area. After the harvests were completed, the 35 year-round workers remained on the Eastern Shore, having returned to their nursery, dairy and fruit farm occupations. In addition, one Italian was employed in this area during the year, making cheese.

In Central Maryland, 25 Jamaicans worked on a year-round basis raising mushrooms in Baltimore County. By June, however, the mushroom crop failed, 12 returned to Jamaica and the remaining 13 were loaned to a cannery to freeze peas. During the growing season, an ad-

ditional 20 were brought into Harford County to spray, thin and pick apples. After the seasonal activities were completed in the area, 28 remained on a year-round basis, 3 doing fruit orchard work in Harford County and 25 returning to mushroom raising in Baltimore County. As a whole, these workers have proven very satisfactory.

E. While there have been no special community activities in Maryland to facilitate recruitment, the fine work of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America among the migrants should be noted with appreciation. With the cooperation of the canners in 3 communities, the staff of this organization operated summer schools for children 6 to 12 years of age. In addition to interdenominational religious services, the staff operated 3 child care centers to care for children while the mothers worked; provided health services so that migrant children were welcome at local health centers; showed health films and provided equipment and programs of games, films, music, books and magazines for recreation after working hours.

F. Housing and transportation facilities offered by Maryland farmers and canners are generally of a quality to insure attracting and holding a sufficient supply of migrants. There are problems in only 2 areas.

In the past, Baltimore County has depended, almost exclusively, on day-haul operations out of Baltimore City to furnish the additional workers needed to harvest its crops. Because these workers are on a commuting basis and return to their homes each day, housing facilities for migrants have not been developed in this county to any extent. While this is the situation in most of the Central area, Baltimore County's needs from this source are heavier and it has been the first to feel the decrease in the number of workers available.

Southern Maryland faces 2 problems. In this region the farmers insist on hiring only experienced local workers to harvest tobacco and have, therefore, no housing facilities for migrants who otherwise could be recruited to relieve shortages.

G. Only one small surplus developed during the 1953 season. This consisted of about 200 workers who were without employment in an Eastern Shore county when the tomato season ended abruptly some three weeks ahead of its normal time. A few were southern migrants who returned home and the remainder were absorbed, after about three weeks, into their usual occupations in the seafood houses when the season opened.

Two areas experienced shortages of workers during 1953. In one of these, Southern Maryland, a chronic situation exists which continues year after year. This area, whose main crop is tobacco, reports heavy shortages, often exceeding the number of workers employed at the time, from the beginning of the planting season through the end of the harvest. However, no loss of crop results. Therefore, these shortages must be regarded as the number of workers who are needed to enable the area to plant and grow the amount which could be produced by the acreage available. As matters stand, tobacco acreages are being tailored to produce only the amount which can be harvested by available labor. The farmers of this section of the State, fearing that unskilled workers could ruin part of the crop, refuse to hire any except experienced local labor and even if they could be induced to try migrants, no housing is available for them.

Baltimore County, in the Central Area, also developed a shortage which lasted from July when 300 additional workers were needed, reached a peak of 450 in August and dwindled with the crops to

100 in September. Two factors were mainly responsible for this situation. The expected number of workers coming by day-haul from Baltimore City, which is the county's main source of seasonal hired help, was 600 short of the estimates based on previous years' experience. Fewer workers were available in 1953 for agricultural activities because of the full employment in industry in the City at higher wages. Also, during 1953, farmers in Baltimore County greatly increased their use of irrigation, which resulted in a bumper crop of very excellent quality string beans. About 250 southern migrants were obtained through clearance, but the full number needed could not be gotten from this source, as there were no more housing facilities available. However, by hard work, no crops were lost. A new housing camp is being built in this area which will be in readiness by the opening of the 1954 season.

Evaluation and Recommendation

The ever increasing number of industrial plants moving into or setting up business in the counties continues to draw more and more agricultural workers away from their previous occupations. These industries with their offers of higher wages, shorter hours, and steady, year-round work have further depleted the sources of local labor on which the farmer and canner depends. Careful pre-season planning and recruiting were carried out in 1953 on the supposition that this would be a normal agricultural year. However, a long, cold and wet spring, followed by a prolonged drought throughout the summer, reduced the volume of the harvest in some cases and shortened the growing season in others. Therefore, the whole effect of industrialization in rural areas has not yet been felt fully. The same intensified planning and recruiting will be necessary in 1954 on the predication that it will be a normal growing year.

It has become apparent that working and housing conditions in Maryland are of a quality to attract and hold a sufficient number of migrant workers. A total of 14,000 southern migrants was recruited for the 1953 season as compared to 12,000 in 1952. Although this was 5,000 more than the State was able to use as the seasonal pattern developed, it still proves that adequate supplemental labor is available. As the supply of local workers is drained off into industry, more housing will have to be supplied to take care of the additional numbers of migrants who will be needed to make up the deficiency.

While the use of foreign workers remains negligible, they are used in capacities on a year-round basis for which there is no experienced local labor available and have proven very satisfactory. Their use is expected to be continued and may be increased as the supply of experienced local dairy and nursery workers continues to dwindle.

Forecast for Next Season

Estimates of labor needs are based on the supposition that 1954 will be a normal growing year. Therefore, employment estimates for seasonal hired workers are about 2,000 workers per month higher than 1953 employment except for May. The spring of 1953 was excessively wet and cool and delayed the planting season, so the estimates of employment for May of this year are twice as high as last year.

Acreages are expected to remain about the same except for a slight increase in the number of vegetable growers in the Central Area, a slight decrease in tobacco acreage in Southern Maryland and an increase of 80 acres in the experimental raising of cabbage, kale, cauliflower and salad greens in Western Maryland.

Part II. Area Outlook

Narrative Forecast

The Eastern Shore Area expects to plant about the sa crops and acreage as in 1953 and no shortages or surpluses of season hired workers are anticipated. Although one section estimates that will need approximately 5 percent more workers than were employed 1953 because of the poor growing season of that year and because mo local labor has gone into industry, migrants will be recruited in su ficient numbers to fill the need. Another section of the Eastern Sho will meet its demand for additional seasonal workers by the use of prisoners who are assigned yearly to harvest activities. A third r gion of this Area, where ine tomato canner will probably not operate 1954, does not expect a surplus if workers to develop because two oth canners in this county are planning to process string beans for t first time. Additional housing, to care for additional migrants, planned to be in readiness for the coming season. The Westover Camp Somerset County is being enlarged from a capacity of 500 to take ca of a total of 700. In Worcester County, a new camp is planned with capacity of 400 and Talbot and Dorchester Counties are each acquiring new camp to house from 200-250 workers.

Southern Maryland will further cut its tobacco acrea during the coming season in order to be sure of harvesting such cro as it does raise. The existing number of local workers, about th same number as last year, will be all the labor available to this are No housing is planned, so that migrants cannot be brought in to hel this area raise more crops since the farmers still insist on hirin only experienced local workers.

The farm labor situation outlook varies from count to county in the Central Area. Carroll and Frederick Counties expec

the acreage and crops to be about the same as in 1953. One canner in the Frederick Area will use about 20 percent more migrants than in 1953, but both counties report that at present, the general industrial economic situation makes it appear that more local workers may be available for seasonal agricultural work in 1954 than in 1953. Both Baltimore and Harford Counties expect more farmers to enter into the growing of vegetables in 1954 and, therefore, more acreage has caused these counties to increase their estimates of needed seasonal workers. At the same time, they anticipate that even fewer day-haul workers will be available from Baltimore City which is their main source of supply for additional hired workers. While one new camp to house from 200 to 250 migrants will be in readiness by next summer, sufficient housing is not available in these counties to enable them to fill their needs by the use of migrants and a total shortage of 1,000 workers during July, August and September is anticipated. Baltimore City currently expects to secure enough local workers to man its food processing houses.

Western Maryland reports that neither shortages or surpluses of labor are expected during the coming growing season. Allegany County has sufficient local workers available to fill its needs. Garrett County, although it plans an increase of 80 acres in its experimental growing of cabbage, kale, cauliflower and salad greens, estimates that local workers will be available to fill its needs. Washington County has the housing for the number of southern migrants and Puerto Ricans needed to harvest its crops. Therefore, no problems are expected to arise in this area.

Based on the supposition that 1954 will be a normal growing year, estimates for all areas are higher than 1953 employment except for Southern Maryland.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
Form ES-225 (11-53)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.2

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in Maryland (State)

1953 (Period covered)

Section A. Day-haul programs

Item	Supervised by State agency—number	Others organized by State agency—number
1. Day-haul pick-up points	26	70
*a. DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION	1,250	3,979
*b. TOTAL WORKERS ON PEAK DAY	1,981	5,872
2. Towns with pick-up points	17	34
3. Towns in which day-haul operations were conducted separately for school-age youth	1	1

Section B. Services to special groups

Item	Number
4. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
5. Placements of youths to live in farm homes	0
6. Services rendered to Indians on reservations (local offices or itinerant points)	N.A
a. Placements	N.A
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	N.A
7. Other placements of reservation Indians	N.A
8. Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	396

Section C. Agricultural machinery services to employers

Item	Number of employers
9. Combines:	0
a. Out-of-area	0
b. Out-of-State	
10. Cotton-harvesting machines:	N.A
a. Out-of-area	N.A
b. Out-of-State	

Section D. Other special services

Item	Number
11. Local offices which held farm clinics	0
12. Days on which farm clinics were held	0
13. Issues of farm labor bulletins published	0
*a. COPIES DISTRIBUTED	0
14. State agency's work guides distributed:	0
a. Within reporting State	0
b. To other States	0
15. Local offices using sound equipment for farm labor recruitment	0
16. Volunteer farm placement representatives	

*Nonadditive.

State Maryland

DAY-HAUL PROGRAMS OPERATING IN 1953

[X] Worksheet A. Programs supervised by State agency

Town	Beginning Date of Operation	Ending Date of Operation	Number of Pick-up points	Number of workers transported		Crop Activity 1/	Type of worker	
				Average day	Peak day		School-age Youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Eastern Shore Area								
Waddell Corner	5-23	10-16	1	90	156	3-4-6 7-8		x
Preston	6-16	9-5	1	75	140	3-4-6		x
Allen	6-15	10-10	2	145	227	1-3-4-6 7-8-9-10		x
Snow Hill	9-16	10-10	1	28	31	3		x
Manokin	5-15	10-15	1	15	25	1-3		x
Revells Neck	5-15	10-15	1	15	25	1-3		x
Westover	5-15	10-15	3	435	750	1-3-4-6 7-8-9		x
Marion	5-15	10-15	2	30	45	1-3		x
Quindocqua	5-15	10-15	1	15	25	1-3		x
Easton 2/	5-25	10-15	6	101	132	3-6-11 12-13	x	x
Tilghman's Island	7-7	9-2	1	35	50	6-12		x
Trappe	7-7	9-8	1	36	40	3-6-12		x
Pocomoke	5-15	10-15	1	45	100	1-3-6 7-8		x
Newark	6-15	9-30	1	75	125	1-3-6-7		x
Central Area								
Cockeysville	7-15	7-22	1	25	25	3		x
Churchville	7-15	8-30	1	25	25	3		x
Rising Sun	8-1	8-5	1	60	60	3		x

1/ Crop Activity

1. Picking strawberries
2. Picking asparagus
3. Picking snap beans
4. Picking cucumbers
5. Picking peas
6. Picking tomatoes
7. Picking white potatoes
8. Picking sweet potatoes
9. Picking lima beans
10. Picking cantaloupes
11. Picking apples
12. Pulling corn
13. Planting tomatoes

2/ Includes 1 supervised operation for school children with 1 pick-up point. They worked after school hours, planting tomato plants from May 25 to June 5. There were 12 students involved both on an average day and at peak.

State Maryland

DAY-HAUL PROGRAMS OPERATING IN 1953

[X] Worksheet B. Other programs organized by State agency

Town	Beginning Date of Operation	Ending Date of Operation	Number of pick-up points	Number of workers transported		Crop Activity 1/	Type of worker	
				Average day	Peak day		School-age Youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Eastern Shore Area								
Cambridge	4-27	10-10	1	75	175	2-3		x
Taylors Island	6-16	6-26	1	35	45	3		x
Denton	6-16	6-26	1	65	80	3		x
Federalsburg	6-16	6-26	1	35	40	3		x
Vienna	6-16	6-26	1	35	40	3		x
Salisbury	5-10	9-30	4	140	350	1-3-4-6-7-8-9-10		x
Fairmount	5-15	12-15	2	40	55	18-19-20 21-22-24-25		x
Westover	5-15	12-15	1	10	15	18-19-20 21-22-24-25		x
Sharptown	5-20	9-30	4	145	205	1-3-4-18-19-20 21-22-24-25		x
Pocomoke	7-1	9-30	1	15	20	18-19-20 21-22-24-25		x
San Domingo	7-1	9-30	1	35	60	18-19-20 21-22-24-25		x
Princess Anne	5-10	10-15	3	60	105	1-3-6-9		x
Deal Island	5-10	8-31	1	30	40	1-3-9		x
Dames Quarter	5-10	10-15	1	30	45	1-3-6-9		x
Tyaskin	5-10	9-30	1	40	60	1-3-4-6-7-8-9-10		x
White Haven	5-10	9-30	2	50	60	1-3-6-9-10		x
Quantico	5-15	9-30	1	150	200	1-3-6-9-10		x
Jesterville	5-10	9-30	1	100	150	1-3-6-9-10		x
Mardella	5-15	9-30	1	40	60	1-3-6-9-10		x
Berlin	5-20	9-30	1	30	40	1-3-6-7		x
Central Area								
Baltimore	7-1	10-1	7	2,200	3,000	2-3-6-9-11		x

State Maryland

DAY-HAUL PROGRAMS OPERATING IN 1953

[X] Worksheet B. Other programs organized by State agency

Town	Beginning Date of Operation	Ending Date of Operation	Number of Pick-up points	Number of workers Transported		Crop Activity 1/	Type of worker	
				Average Day	Peak Day		School-age Youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Lutherville	7-15	10-1	1	30	30	3		x
Westminster	6-15	9-30	3	70	150	3-5-6-11-16 18-19-20-23 26		x
Thurmont	6-19	6-29	1	22	22	5		x
Western Area								
Oakland	9-14	10-31	10	12	20	12-13-14-15	x	
In addition to the foregoing, the following towns also operated day-haul programs on a year round basis.								
Eastern Shore Area								
Salisbury	year	round	2	125	200	17-18-19-20 21-22-24-25		x
Princess Anne	"	"	2	35	50	"		x
Fruitland	"	"	1	15	30	"		x
Allen	"	"	1	25	35	"		x
Quantico	"	"	1	20	35	"		x
Tyaskin	"	"	1	40	55	"		x
Wetipquin	"	"	1	40	55	"		x
White Haven	"	"	1	15	20	"		x
Hebron	"	"	1	30	45	"		x
Mardella	"	"	1	20	35	"		x
Nanticoke	"	"	1	10	15	"		x
Snow Hill	"	"	1	20	55	"		x
Chance	"	"	1	35	85	"		x
Oriole	"	"	1	10	15	"		x
Mt. Vernon	"	"	2	45	75	"		x

1/ Crop Activity

1. Picking strawberries
2. Picking asparagus
3. Picking snap beans
4. Picking cucumbers
5. Picking peas
6. Picking tomatoes
7. Picking white potatoes
8. Picking sweet potatoes
9. Picking lima beans
10. Picking cantaloupes
11. Picking sugar corn
12. Picking spinach
13. Picking kale
14. Picking cauliflower
15. Picking cabbage
16. Picking apples
17. Dressing poultry
18. Canning snap beans
19. Canning tomatoes
20. Canning peas
21. Canning white potatoes
22. Canning sweet potatoes
23. Canning sugar corn
24. Canning peppers
25. Canning asparagus
26. Canning apples

State Maryland

Table 2. State Summary – Employment of seasonal hired workers in agricultural and food processing and agricultural placements, by month, 1953

Period [1]	Agricultural Employment				Agricultural Placements [2]	Food Processing Employment		
		Domestic		Foreign [3]				
	Total	Local	Non-Local			Total	Local	Non-Local
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
January	61			61	25			
February	61			61	32			
March	61			61	68			
April	107			107	276			
May	2,890	2,291	504	95*	1,312	2,850	2,800	50
June	9,916	6,670	3,177	69	11,669	5,620	5,153	467
July	13,786	9,298	4,374	114	18,356	9,500	8,361	1,139
August	14,115	10,318	3,671	126*	6,892	18,022	16,063	1,959
September	9,913	7,969	1,777	167	2,560	11,472	10,608	864
October	4,238	2,922	1,232	84	2,631	5,207	5,060	147
November	61			61				
December	61			61				

1/ Week including the 15th of the month.

2/ Placements are both seasonal and non-seasonal.

3/ Foreign workers, except from May through October, are employed on year round operations on dairy, fruit and general farms.

* Revised

State Maryland

Table 3. State Summary – Expected use of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing, by month, 1954

Period 1/	Expected Employment							Expected surplus for out-of-state migration
	Agriculture				Food Processing			
	Total	Domestic		Foreign 2/	Total	Local	Non-Local	
		Local	Non-Local					
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
January	61			61				0
February	61			61				0
March	136	75		61				0
April	281	120	100	61				0
May	8,037	5,167	2,790	80	2,952	2,912	40	0
June	10,897	7,307	3,460	130	6,172	5,697	475	0
July	15,147	10,347	4,670	130	11,646	10,556	1,090	0
August	15,018	10,825	4,063	130	18,243	16,390	1,853	0
September	11,650	9,075	2,445	130	13,810	12,650	1,160	0
October	5,412	3,847	1,435	130	6,342	6,222	120	0
November	215	105		110	5	5	0	0
December	60			60				0

1/ Week including 15th of the month.

2/ Foreign workers, except from May through October, are employed on year round operations on dairy, fruit and general farms.

State Maryland

Table 4. Eastern Shore Area #1-21-01 Expected use of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing, by month, 1954

Period 1/	Expected Employment							Expected surplus for out-of-state migration
	Agriculture				Food Processing			
	Total	Domestic		Foreign 2/	Total	Local	Non-Local	
		Local	Non-Local					
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
January	31			31				0
February	31			31				0
March	31			31				0
April	151	20	100	31				0
May	7,297	4,472	2,790	35	1,377	1,337	40	0
June	9,067	5,572	3,410	85	2,962	2,572	390	0
July	10,352	6,067	4,200	85	8,217	7,287	930	0
August	9,483	6,260	3,138	85	12,393	10,710	1,683	0
September	6,400	4,595	1,720	85	8,330	7,340	990	0
October	2,842	1,647	1,110	85	3,217	3,107	110	0
November	90	5		85	5	5		0
December	35			35				0

1/ Week including 15th of the month.

2/ Foreign workers, except from May through October, are employed on year round operations on dairy, fruit and general farms.

State Maryland

Table 4. Southern Area #1-21-02 Expected use of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing, by month, 1954

Period 1/	Expected Employment							Expected surplus for out-of-state migration
	Agriculture				Food Processing			
	Total	Domestic		Foreign 1/	Total	Local	Non-Local	
		Local	Non-Local					
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
January								
February								
March	75	75						0
April	100	100						0
May	325	325						0
June	300	300						0
July	300	300						0
August	300	300						0
September	250	250						0
October	100	100						0
November	100	100						0
December								0

1/ Week including 15th of the month.

2/ Foreign workers, except from May through October, are employed on year round operations on dairy, fruit and general farms.

State Maryland

Table 4. Central Area #1-21-03 Expected use of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing, by month, 1954

Period 1/	Expected Employment							Expected surplus for out-of-state migration
	Agriculture				Food Processing			
	Total	Domestic		Foreign 2/	Total	Local	Non-Local	
		Local	Non-Local					
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
January	30			30				0
February	30			30				0
March	30			30				0
April	30			30				0
May	400	355		45	1,575	1,575		0
June	1,500	1,405	50	45	3,140	3,055	85	0
July	4,295	3,810	440	45	3,329	3,169	160	0
August	4,525	3,805	675	45	5,750	5,580	170	0
September	4,120	3,625	450	45	5,375	5,205	170	0
October	1,945	1,700	200	45	3,075	3,065	10	0
November	25			25				0
December	25			25				0

1/ Week including 15th of the month

2/ Foreign workers, except from May through October, are employed on year round operations on dairy, fruit and general farms.

State Maryland

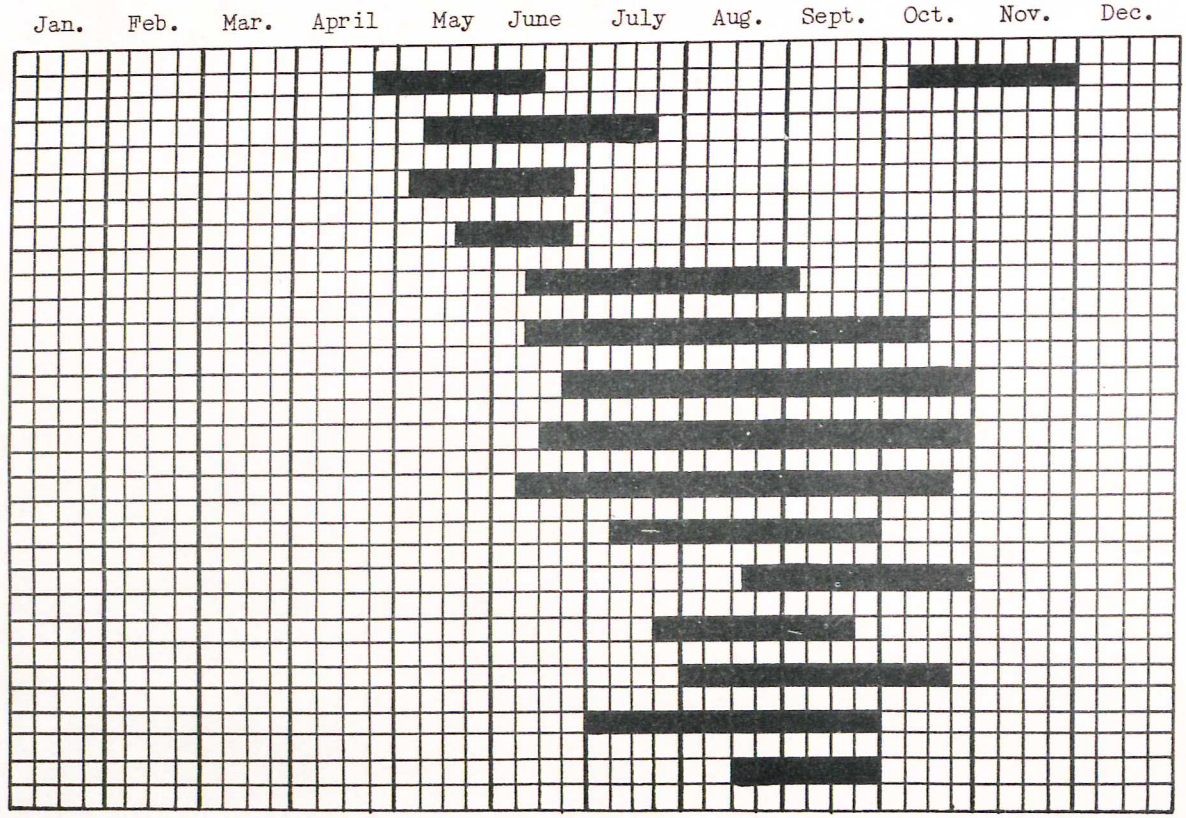
Table 4. Western Area #4-21-04 Expected use of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing, by month, 1954

Period 1/	Expected Employment							Expected surplus for out-of-state migration
	Agriculture				Food Processing			
	Total	Domestic		Foreign 2/	Total	Local	Non-Local	
		Local	Non-Local					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
January								
February								
March								
April								
May	15	15						0
June	30	30				70	70	0
July	200	170	30			100	100	0
August	710	460	250			100	100	0
September	880	605	275			105	105	0
October	525	400	125			50	50	0
November								
December								

1/ Week including 15th of the month.

2/ Foreign workers, except from May through October, are employed on year round operations on dairy, fruit and general farms.

HARVESTING SEASONS IN MARYLAND



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ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PROCESSING REPORT

Part I. State Summary

Planning

The Farm Labor Program for the State of Maryland is directed by the Farm Labor Staff which consists of the State Supervisor who is a member of the administrative staff of the Director of the Employment Service Division of the Department of Employment Security, two Area Supervisors and two Migratory Procurement Agents. One Migratory Procurement Agent is responsible for carrying out the Farm Labor Program for obtaining both seasonal and year-round workers on the Eastern Shore and the other agent carries the same responsibilities with regard to the rest of the State. Prior to 1952 there were six temporary placement men operating the various labor camps throughout the State. However, 1952 was marked by an excessively wet, cool spring, followed by drought throughout the summer and it was necessary to raise the number of temporary placement men from six to twelve in order to keep up with the harvests. Since 1953 and 1954 have followed the weather pattern of 1952 and produced the same problems, twelve men have continued to be employed in season in order to have men in the fields at all times checking on crews and crops.

The farm advisory council is known as the State Farm Labor Committee and has the following as its members.

MR. ROY C. F. WEAGLEY, CHAIRMAN
STATE FARM LABOR COMMITTEE
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

MR. RICHARD N. WILLS
McDONOGH SCHOOL
McDONOGH, MARYLAND

DR. PAUL E. NYSTROM, HEAD
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND (MARKETING
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
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DR. JAMES M. GWINN, DIRECTOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
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MR. H. W. BEGGS, COUNTY AGENT
MARYLAND STATE EXTENSION SERVICE
CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND

MR. E. F. HOLTER, MASTER
STATE GRANGE
MIDDLETOWN, MARYLAND

MR. STANLEY FULTON
HANCOCK FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION
HANCOCK, MARYLAND

MR. H. S. LEAVERTON
MARYLAND FARM BUREAU
ROCK HALL, MARYLAND

MR. FRANK GARDNER, FARMER
DAVIDSONVILLE, MARYLAND

MR. J. CHARLES RUTLEDGE, FARMER
FALLSTON, MARYLAND

MR. WILLIS HALL
POCOMOKE, MARYLAND

MR. GEORGE HARRISON, CANNER
TILGHMAN'S ISLAND, MARYLAND

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MR. WILLIAM L. HILLMAN
FARM LABOR PROCUREMENT AGENT
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
POCOMOKE CITY, MARYLAND

The manager of each local office and his staff are directly responsible for all farm placement activities in each area. Usually one or two staff members are assigned directly to farm activities during the season and maintain constant contact with farmers, canners, crews and workers. By this means, information concerning crop conditions, expected harvest dates and needs for workers is kept current at all times and over-all planning is possible.

Maryland has one source of labor on which it draws heavily to supplement its supply. The methods of recruitment have long since been worked out very satisfactorily so that the same pattern is followed from year to year. During 1954 there was no change. As in past years, during February and March, representatives of the local Employment Service offices, the Procurement Agent for the area involved and the Farm Labor Supervisor met with the various farmers and growers associations. A general estimate was made of the number of migratory workers who would be needed to supplement the local labor force during the approaching season, the crops for which they would be required, the time the growers expected to need them and the types of workers desired. Estimates were made for the food processing industry as well as for agriculture. At this time, the past performances of the migratory crews who had worked in Maryland, the previous year, were evaluated and those with desirable work records were addressed by letter, invited to return for the next season and requested to notify the Procurement Agent of their decisions. Lists of approved crews were also sent to the Florida Employment Service which sorted them according to the areas in which they lived or worked and scheduled times and places for the Maryland Procurement Agent to interview the crew leaders on his recruiting trip to Florida in April. Crews often make arrangements with individual employers to return to them the following sea-

son, but in cases where no such agreement existed, the crew was assigned either to a specific farmer or to a growers' association camp. Upon the completion of his recruiting trip, the Procurement Agent notified each grower or individual, who had placed an order, of the number in the crew and the date when the crew was expected.

Intra-State recruitment in Maryland remains negligible as the majority of local workers return each season to the same employer.

Migrant workers employed in agriculture during the 1954 season numbered 7,674. This was a decrease of 450 from 1953 and about the same as 1952. The number of family groups continued to decline with only 70 working in 1954 as against 115 in 1953 and 131 in 1952. The number of crews also decreased from 264 in 1953 to 222 in 1954. In addition to the foregoing migrants employed in agriculture, approximately 1,400 worked in the food processing industry during the 1954 season, making a total of about 9,100 migrants employed in Maryland during the past season.

Employment Trends

For the past three seasons, Maryland has experienced very unfavorable growing weather. The springs have been longer, wetter and colder than is normal for this region followed by almost unbroken droughts which have lasted throughout the summers. Therefore, no significant employment trend has emerged. It has been necessary in the early spring to plan and recruit for a normal season. Then, as the season progresses, use what labor is needed and arrange work elsewhere for workers coming into the State under contract, but for whom no need has developed.

Most crops grown in Maryland are of a highly perishable nature and require processing as well as harvesting. Those needing the greatest volume of seasonal labor are string beans, tomatoes and sugar corn.

house, equipment, seed and fertilizer supplied by the farm owner. The tenant furnishes labor and receives a specified portion of the proceeds from the sale of the crop. Day labor is usually on an exchange basis. A tenant and workable family is loaned to a neighboring farmer and, in return, this farmer lends his tenant family when needed. There is also a small local labor force which is experienced in the harvesting of tobacco and works in this activity in season, usually returning to the same employers year after year. Except in the tobacco season, these workers are employed in general farm and canning house activities.

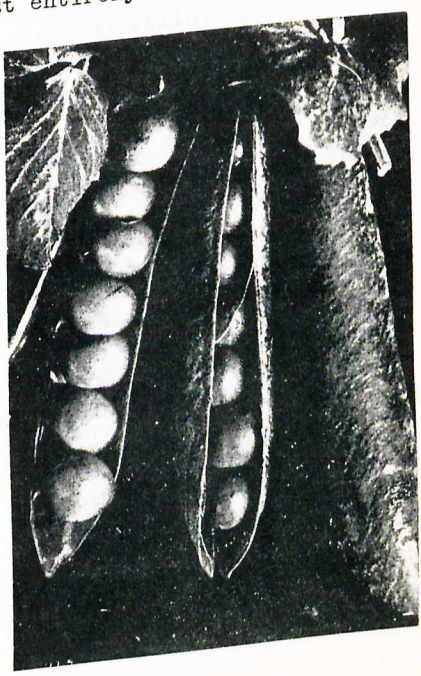
The three counties comprising the Western Area are highly dissimilar in their agricultural needs. Allegany County has sufficient local labor which turns to agricultural pursuits from season to season, to care for all its needs. Since these workers contact the farmers directly for jobs no recruitment is necessary. Garrett County also has more than sufficient local help, but it must be recruited for farm work. This year the Oakland office set up a different method of recruitment. Application blanks for farm work were given to applicants at the local Employment Service office with instructions to fill them out and report for an interview. These cards were kept on file at the office and farm jobs filled from among them. This worked so well that Garrett County had a surplus of available help throughout the season. Washington County, on the other hand, must seek help from outside the area, but only at the time of the apple harvest. The Washington County Employment Service office, along with newspaper advertising, also contacts other nearby Employment Service offices for excess labor, if any.

Until 1951, the Central Area had enough local workers to supply its agricultural needs. However, the movement of industrial plants to the counties, which began at that time, continues. The steady, year-round employment and higher wages of the industrial plants are attracting ever increasing numbers of workers away from farm and cannery work. Therefore, intensive recruitment is necessary in this area to obtain workers for agriculture and food processing. Housewives are contacted from lists retained from previous years. Schools are visited, needs are emphasized and pick-up points for day-

hauls designated. Through radio and press, appeals are made to housewives, school children on vacation and factory workers seeking supplementary income.

The counties surrounding Baltimore City get much of their supplementary local labor by day-haul operations from the City. Prior to the growing season, together with individual growers and canners, the Baltimore Growers' Association and representatives of the local Employment Service offices make arrangements with the Baltimore Police Department to designate seven pick-up points where agricultural workers can gather for transportation to and from the fields and canneries. During the past season the same number of workers as last year (2,200 to 3,000) were available from this source indicating at least a temporary stabilizing of the size of the operation and halting the downward trend of numbers available in the past several years. This was due to a large extent to the slackening of work opportunities in industry in the City. Contrary to forecasts, the growing season proved so poor that these day-haul workers were sufficient to complete the required agricultural labor forces of the counties and the expected shortages failed to materialize. However, the fundamental conditions remain unchanged and, given a normal growing season, additional workers will be required from out of the State.

The largest agricultural area of the State, the Eastern Shore, continued to lose agricultural workers to industry during the past season. While 64 percent of the workers needed at peak season were available locally in 1953, only about 60 percent could be obtained in 1954. This work force is composed almost entirely of colored families, about equally divided between male and female. They usually return each season to the same employers so that little local recruitment is necessary. Additional workers are referred on orders with the Employment Service and, in emergencies, Employment Service staff members go to rural centers to recruit workers. Students on vacation are utilized and one county again set up a day-haul operation for school children during the past season. Many housewives work away from home only at this time of year.



It is believed that the foregoing methods, which have evolved over a period of years and rarely vary from season to season, obtain the greatest possible use of the local labor force.

Maryland makes no use of volunteer farm representatives.

B. There is very little intrastate migration in Maryland since almost all farm workers in the State insist on employment in their immediate vicinities and when a shortage develops in one area, workers in another area, even though they are surplus at the time, can almost never be induced to fill the need. However, during 1954 four groups worked in intrastate migratory capacities which is a slight increase over the past years. As in the past, in the Western Area, Allegany County furnished apple pickers for Washington County. The Eastern Shore groups increased from one to three. Workers from Dorchester County canned tomatoes in Talbot County, workers from Baltimore City cut asparagus in Cecil County and workers from Cecil County picked string beans in Kent County.

Because of the small number of intrastate workers, Maryland must fill the demand for additional labor with interstate migrants and plans accordingly. These are recruited in Florida in April for the approaching season. Starting with the close of the harvest season there, these people work their way northward as the season advances, arriving in Maryland in small numbers for the strawberry harvest in May. They come in increasing numbers until the peak season is reached. While many remain in the State for the entire season, others continue to follow the harvests northward, stopping in Maryland on their way back to their homes to help with the late string bean and sweet potato crops.

Since about 98 percent of the migrants come to Maryland under contract, the crew leaders keep in constant touch with our procurement agents on their northward trek. They in turn, maintain contact with the various Employment Service offices in the states concerned, to keep them informed of the current farm situation in Maryland. In this way there is assurance not only that the workers will be in the State when needed, but also that work will be available for them upon arrival.

C. During 1954, 277 Puerto Ricans were brought into Mary- from the island under contract, representing a decrease of 30.1 percent from the previous year. About the same number as last year were used in Western Maryland to pick apples and the remainder were scattered in various activities throughout the State. While the number coming under contract was smaller, this does not necessarily mean that fewer Puerto Rican workers were employed in Maryland in 1954 since increasing numbers have been noted in the regular East Coast Migrant Stream in recent years. Since these are American citizens, no more record is kept of them or their final destinations than for any southern migrant working in the State. Of the 277 coming from the island, a group of those assigned to Western Maryland expressed a desire to stay on the mainland over the winter months. Through the efforts of the Farm Placement Office in this State, arrangements were made with the Florida State Employment Service to clear a group of 36 workers and the crew leader for agricultural work in that state. Subsequently these workers reported for work at West Palm Beach, Florida around November 11, 1954.

D. The total number of Jamaicans employed in Maryland on a year-round basis remained about the same as the previous year with 62 in 1954 as against 60 in 1953. On the Eastern Shore, 35 were utilized in nursery and dairy farm work since there were insufficient experienced local workers available. At the time of seasonal farm activities, from May through October, 47 additional Jamaicans were brought in, raising the total on the Eastern Shore to 82. As in the past, during the growing season, all were borrowed at such times as they could be spared for such activities as picking strawberries, apples and peaches, cultivating corn and digging sweet potatoes. After the harvests were over, 35 were retained and returned to their nursery and dairy farm occupations.

In the Central area 25 Jamaicans are employed on a year-round basis raising mushrooms in Baltimore County. However, the crop failed and 13 returned to Jamaica necessitating the recruiting of another 13 for the next crop. This took most of the summer, but was finally accomplished. During the growing season 20

Jamaicans again worked in the apple orchards in Harford County, but only 2 were retained on a year-round basis for orchard work, the remaining 18 returning to Jamaica after the harvest. On the whole, these workers continue to give satisfaction.

E. While there have been no special community activities in Maryland to facilitate recruitment, several groups rendered services to the migrant workers already employed in the State. The Maryland-Delaware division of the National Council of Churches repeated their fine work of last year in Talbot County. They operated a child care center from July 2 to August 22 for the children of migrants and factory workers furnishing supervised play, rest periods, milk and hot food for children from infancy to 13 years of age. Classroom instruction was provided for children of school age and transportation was furnished where needed. A local migrant committee was organized to assist the National Council of Churches and help out in any emergencies. The Council reports that the program received more cooperation this year than in previous years and they expect to expand their services during the next season.

For the benefit of adults, local ministers travelled to all migrant camps in the County to perform counselling, recreational and religious services. County health nurses made regular visits to camps and factories where migrants were located.

Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico and Worcester Counties were visited by a Southern Baptist Missionary and his wife. In addition to conducting religious services and vacation bible schools, garments, toys, health kits, candy and cookies were given to the migrants.

Services in Western Maryland are furnished by the employer of the Puerto Rican workers in this area who has provided them with recreational facilities including a motion picture projector for which he provides imported (Spanish) films. Native foods are also imported and served at the camp. Since these workers are predominantly Catholic they are served by a priest from Hancock which is 6 miles away and transportation to church is furnished by the employer. The southern migrants in this area, numbering only about 170, are scattered in

groups of 15 to 20. Facilities for these workers are rather limited because of the short periods of work and the locations of the camp sites. However, transportation is furnished for church services when requested. The local health department offers the services of its clinic free of charge to migrants when treatments are needed.

F. Housing and transportation facilities offered by Maryland farmers and canners are generally of a quality to insure attracting and holding a sufficient supply of migrants. There are problems in only 2 areas.

In the past, Baltimore County has depended, almost exclusively, on day-haul operations out of Baltimore City to furnish the additional workers needed to harvest its crops. Because these workers commute and therefore live at home, housing facilities for migrants have not been developed in this County to any extent. Some additional housing was made available during the past season with the opening of a camp to house 200 - 250 workers, but more will be needed. While this is the situation in most of the Central Area, Baltimore County's needs from this source are heavier and it has been the first to feel the decrease in the number of workers available. While the drought during the 1954 season decreased the size of the crops to the extent that no shortages developed, the fundamental conditions remain unchanged.

In Southern Maryland the farmers continue to insist on hiring only experienced local workers to harvest tobacco. Therefore, no housing facilities have been provided for the migrants who could otherwise be recruited to relieve shortages. However, at this time it would appear that the farmers of this area are content to go on indefinitely cutting acreage to the point where they can be sure of harvesting the crop grown with the labor available.

G. There were no shortages of workers during the 1954 season, but surpluses developed in all Areas except Central Maryland.

In Western Maryland, the Garrett County Employment Service office registered and interviewed all applicants interested in farm work and made farm placements from applications on file. This County, since the decline of its mining industry, has had a surplus of workers, many of whom are eligible for farm work. However, seasonal agricultural activity has not yet grown to the extent that it will absorb all of these applicants, although at the height of the season in July the surplus dropped to 50 as against 250 in September. Most of these workers are unwilling to leave the County for work elsewhere.

Southern Maryland also reported a surplus which was around 250 workers from the end of June until the end of September. These workers were available for farm work, but were primarily construction workers who would take farm work only as a last resort. However, they would quit the moment other work with its higher pay and shorter hours was available. This surplus was never absorbed and also was unwilling to leave the area.

On the Eastern Shore harvest activities were delayed beyond the normal starting time on most crops and surpluses developed between the end of one crop and the beginning of the next. In the Cambridge area 500 workers were surplus in May after strawberry picking ended and prior to the start of pea picking. At the end of May 300 local workers and in the middle of June 200 local and migrant workers were unemployed pending full string bean picking activities. At the end of June 200 workers and in the middle of July 100 workers became surplus after the completion of the early string bean crop. These were absorbed when the cucumber and tomato harvest increased. Most of the workers waited for the crops to mature, but in some instances they became dissatisfied and sought work farther north.

Chestertown had a surplus of 80 Puerto Ricans for a few days. These workers were cutting asparagus and when the crop ended late in June, stayed on the farms on which they had been working until after the Fourth of July holiday when they left the State for assignments elsewhere.

There was a surplus of 30 workers in the Easton area at the end of May when cool weather retarded the growth of the string bean crop, but these were absorbed in a few days.

While no surpluses developed in the Crisfield area, local workers had only 2 or 3 days employment per week in the strawberry season and 1 or 2 days per week in the early string bean season because of the curtailment of the crops by drought. The tomato harvest in July was large enough to absorb all.

GETTING READY

Evaluation and Recommendation

Although there has been a slackening of the number of additional agricultural workers going into industrial jobs, the trend continues. Careful pre-season planning and recruitment were carried out again in 1954 on the supposition that it would be a normal growing year. As in the past 2 years there was a long, cold and moderately wet spring followed by almost unbroken drought which lasted throughout the summer. The adverse spring conditions delayed planting and maturing and the drought cut down the quality and quantity of the crops and shortened the duration of the harvests. Therefore, Maryland has yet to experience fully, the effects of rural industrialization as it affects farm manpower. The same intensified planning and recruiting will be necessary in 1955 on the prediction that it will be a normal growing year.

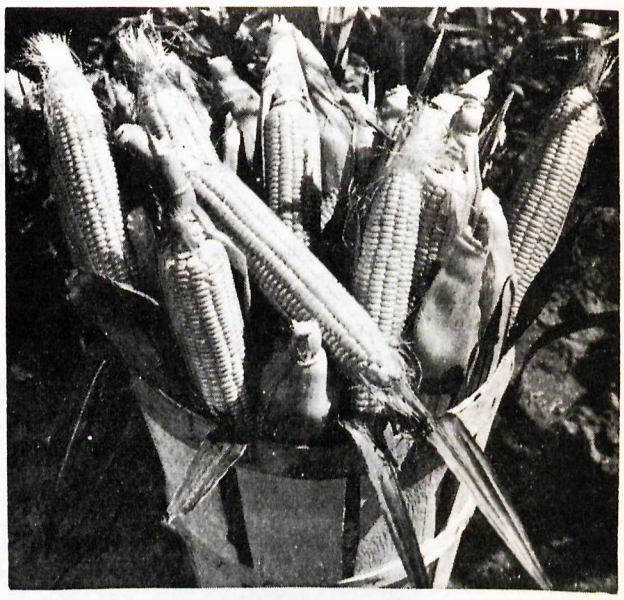
Working and housing conditions in Maryland are of a quality to attract and hold a sufficient number of migrant workers. A total of 12,000 southern migrants was recruited in 1954 as compared to 14,000 in 1953. Although this was 3,000 more than the State was able to use as the season developed, it still proves that an adequate supply of supplemental labor is available. As the supply of local workers goes more heavily into industry, more housing will have to be furnished to care for additional migrants who will be needed to make up the deficiency.

While the use of foreign workers remains negligible, they are used on a year-round basis in capacities for which there is no experienced local labor available and have proven very satisfactory. Their use is expected to be continued and the numbers increase slightly each year as the supply of experienced local dairy, nursery and orchard workers continues to dwindle.

Part II. Area Outlook

Narrative Forecast

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been testing the soil in Somerset, Wicomico and Worcester Counties on the lower Eastern Shore because of salt deposits from the ocean left by Hurricane Hazel. In some scattered areas, unless there is a large amount of rainfall or snow, it is doubtful whether vegetable crops will be planted during the coming season. Because of this condition, it is practically impossible to estimate needs for workers for 1955 in this area. The Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service of the University of Maryland are meeting with farmers' and growers' associations and these in turn will contact the Employment Service when more definite results and plans are known. With the exception of those three counties the Eastern Shore Area plans to plant about the same crops and acreage as in 1954 and no shortage or surplus of seasonal hired workers is expected. Starting with the 1952 season, the past years have had long, wet and cold springs followed by droughts which lasted throughout the summers with 1954 being the worst. These conditions are beginning to influence the estimates of needs for the coming season so that we find most offices in this area planning for a peak in early August rather than late July and carrying heavier employment later into the fall months. Queen Anne County will fill its demand for additional farm workers again next year by the use of 50 prisoners who are yearly assigned to harvest activities. The rest of the Eastern Shore will recruit sufficient migrants to bring the labor force up to the number needed.



Southern Maryland expects to plant about the same acreage in tobacco during the coming season as in 1953. This will be the size of crop which can be harvested by available labor. The existing number of local workers, approximately the same as last year, will be all the labor available to this area. No housing is

yet planned so that migrants cannot be brought in to help this area raise a larger crop. The farmers in this area still insist on hiring only experienced local workers.

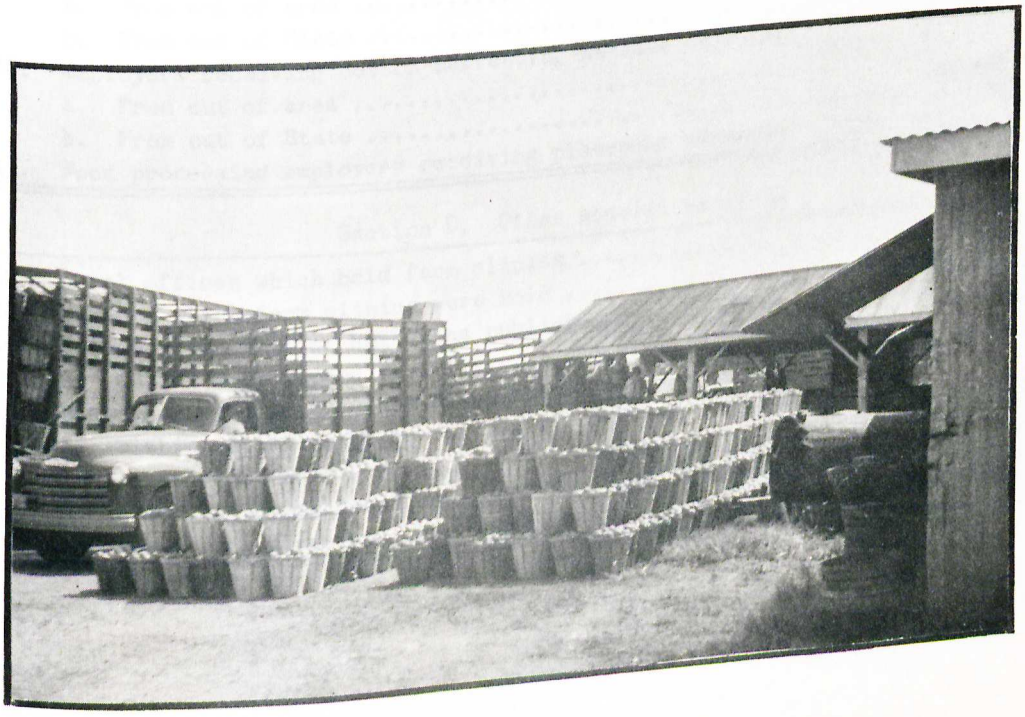
The farm labor outlook varies from county to county in the Central Area. All expect the acreage planted to be the same as for 1953 and all except Frederick County have based their estimates on the supposition that 1955 will be a normal growing year. Because the Frederick estimates are based entirely on 1954 seasonal employment which was low due to poor growing conditions, should 1955 prove to be a normal year, actual seasonal employment may be as high as twice the estimates. Again this year, Baltimore County is anticipating a shortage of day-haul workers from Baltimore City and, while one additional housing unit has been built, still expects a shortage of about 1,000 workers during July, August and September. At present, there is a considerable effort being carried on to obtain at least one more housing unit in Baltimore County.

Baltimore City was dropped from this reporting program early in the 1953 season because its total farm effort is concentrated in food processing, a great deal of which is not seasonal in the City. Also, its workers in this activity are urban and cannot be considered part of the Maryland farm labor force. Baltimore's day-haul workers are reported as part of the labor force of the counties in which they work.

Western Maryland had a surplus of labor in one section last season and anticipates about 100 too many workers in the same place again in 1955. Allegany County has sufficient local workers available to fill its needs and Washington County has adequate housing for the number of southern migrants and Puerto Ricans needed to harvest its crops. Garrett County experienced a surplus of from 50 workers at the peak of the season to 150 toward the end. Since this county expects very little increase in acreage during the coming year, there will probably be about 100 workers too many again in 1955.

SHOW RESULTS

RESULTS COUNT



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 -- Table 1 (9/54)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.3

State Maryland

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in 1954

Item	Number
Section A. Day-haul activities	
1. Operated by State agency:	7
a. Day-haul points	7
b. Towns with day-haul points	390
c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	529
d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	
e. Towns in which day-haul operations were conducted separately for school-age youth	0
2. Day-haul points established by State agency	29
Section B. Services to special groups	
3. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	None
4. Placements of youths to live in farm homes	None
5. Services rendered to Indians by local offices or itinerant points on reservations:	
a. Placements	N.A.
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	N.A.
6. Other placements of reservation Indians	N.A.
7. Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	277
8. Migratory Labor Employment Records (Form ES-369):	
a. Completed by State of migrants' residence	None
(1) Workers covered by records	None
b. Transmittals to other State agencies	None
Section C. Special services to employers	
9. Employers receiving combine services:	
a. From out of area	None
b. From out of State	None
10. Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
a. From out of area	N.A.
b. From out of State	N.A.
11. Food processing employers receiving placement services	75
Section D. Other special services	
12. Local offices which held farm clinics	None
13. Days on which farm clinics were held	None
14. Issues of farm labor bulletins published	None
a. Copies distributed	None
15. State agency's work guides distributed:	
a. Within reporting State	None
b. To other States	None
16. Local offices using sound equipment for farm labor recruitment	None
17. Volunteer farm placement representatives	None

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225—Worksheet A (9/54)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.3
State Maryland

Worksheet A. Towns with day-haul points operated by State agency in 1954

Towns	Number of day-haul points	Number of workers transported	
		Average day	Peak day
I	II	III	IV
Waddell Camp	1	85	149
Preston	1	75	135
Snow Hill	1	35	45
Allen	1	40	45
Hampstead	1	30	30
Rising Sun	1	60	60
Churchville	1	65	65

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225—Worksheet B (9/54)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.3
State Maryland

Worksheet B. Periods of day-haul activities operated by State agency in 1954

Towns (from column I of worksheet A)	Period of operation		Number of workers on peak day	Crop activity	Type of program	
	Beginning date	Ending date			School-age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Waddell Camp	6/4	10/16	149	Picking string beans, cucumbers, tomatoes		x
Preston	6/14	9/7	135	Picking string beans, cucumbers, tomatoes		x
Snow Hill	9/25	10/5	45	Picking string beans		x
Allen	9/26	10/4	45	Picking string beans		x
Hampstead	6/15	10/15	30	Picking string beans, peas, tomatoes		x
Rising Sun	8/1	8/5	60	Picking string beans		x
Churchville	7/15	8/30	65	Picking string beans		x

State Maryland

TABLE 2. State Summary – Expected use of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing, by month, 1955

Period 1/	Expected Employment							Expected Surplus	Expected Shortage	Expected Surplus for out-of-State migration
	Agricultural				Food Processing					
	Total	Domestic		Foreign	Total	Local	Non-Local			
		Local	Non-Local							
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
January	98	50		48	120	120				
February	112	50		62	120	120				
March	237	175		62	120	120				
April	437	325	50	62	500	500				
May	3,462	2,537	795	130	697	672	25			
June	6,887	4,142	2,615	130	2,703	2,417	286			
July	15,064	10,222	4,712	130	6,715	6,297	418		1,000	
August	14,728	11,200	3,398	130	14,012	12,850	1,162		1,000	
September	12,761	10,235	2,396	130	11,630	10,725	905		1,000	100
October	6,467	4,987	1,350	130	2,917	2,917				
November	1,217	1,125	30	62	705	705				
December	117	55		62	230	230				

1/ SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS EXPECTED TO BE EMPLOYED ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH.

State Maryland

TABLE 2A Eastern Shore Area #4-21-01 Expected use of seasonal hired workers in agricultural and food processing, by month, 1955

Period 1/	Expected Employment							Expected Surplus	Expected Shortage	Expected Surplus for out-of-State migration
	Agricultural				Food Processing					
	Total	Domestic		Foreign	Total	Local	Non-local			
		Local	Non-local							
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
January	85	50		35	120	120				
February	85	50		35	120	120				
March	135	100		35	120	120				
April	305	222	50	35	500	500				
May	2,692	1,812	795	85	697	672	25			
June	4,997	2,377	2,535	85	1,678	1,522	156			
July	10,569	6,372	4,112	85	5,385	5,142	243			
August	9,803	7,095	2,623	85	11,457	10,565	892			
September	7,996	8,320	1,591	85	9,515	8,890	625			100
October	4,302	3,342	875	85	2,242	2,242				400
November	1,090	1,025	30	35	655	655				
December	90	55		35	180	180				

1/ SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS EXPECTED TO BE EMPLOYED ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH.

State Maryland

TABLE 2B Southern Area #4-21-02 Expected use of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing, by month, 1955

Period 1/	Expected Employment							Expected Surplus	Expected Shortage	Expected Surplus for out-of-State migration
	Agricultural				Food Processing					
	Total	Domestic		Foreign	Total	Local	Non-Local			
		Local	Non-Local							
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
January								500		
February								500		
March	75	75						425		
April	100	100						400		
May	350	350							100	
June	350	350							200	
July	300	300							250	
August	300	300							400	
September	250	250							500	
October	100	100						150		
November	100	100						200		
December								300		

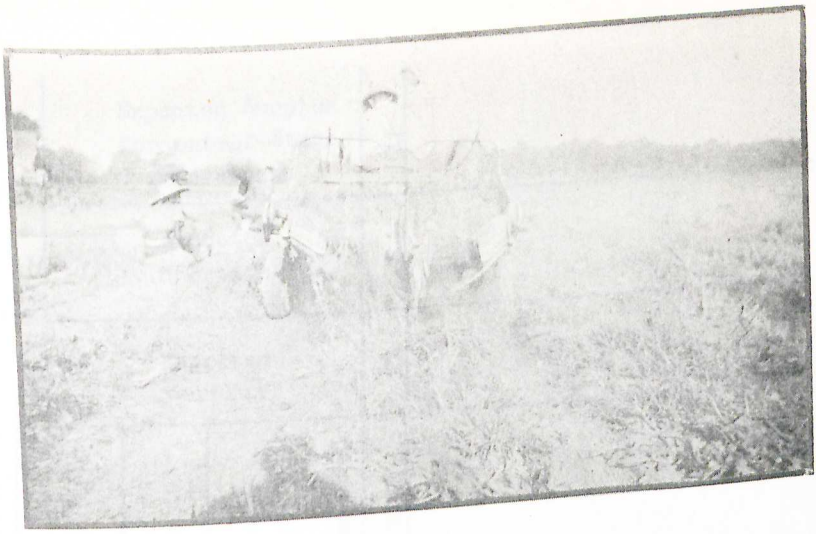
1/ SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS EXPECTED TO BE EMPLOYED ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH.

State Maryland

TABLE 2C Central Area #4-21-03 Expected use of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing, by month, 1955

Period 1/	Expected Employment							Expected Surplus	Expected Shortage	Expected Surplus for out-of-State migration
	Agricultural				Food Processing					
	Total	Domestic		Foreign	Total	Local	Non-local			
		Local	Non-local							
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
January	13			13						
February	27			27						
March	27			27						
April	27			27						
May	400	355		45						
June	1,350	1,225	80	45	945	815	130			
July	3,895	3,250	600	45	1,235	1,060	175			
August	3,995	3,325	625	45	2,475	2,205	270			
September	3,545	2,965	535	45	1,950	1,715	235			
October	1,315	1,120	150	45	675	675				
November	27			27	50	50				
December	27			27	50	50				

1/ SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS EXPECTED TO BE EMPLOYED ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH.



AT WORK

State Maryland

TABLE 2D Western Area #4-21-04 Expected use of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing, by month, 1955

Period [1]	Expected Employment							Expected Surplus	Expected Shortage	Expected Surplus for out-of-State migration
	Agriculture				Food Processing					
		Domestic								
	Total	Local	Non-local	Foreign	Total	Local	Non-local			
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
January										
February										
March										
April	5	5								
May	20	20								
June	190	190			80	80				
July	300	300			95	95				
August	630	480	150		80	80				
September	970	700	270		165	120	45			
October	750	425	325							
November										
December										

1/ SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS EXPECTED TO BE EMPLOYED ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH.

TABLE 3 Eastern Shore Area #4-21-01 Employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing and agricultural placements, by month, 1954

Period [1]	Agricultural Employment				Agricultural Placements [2]	Food Processing Employment		
		Domestic		Foreign [3]				
	Total	Local	Non-Local			Total	Local	Non-Local
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
January				63	16			
February				63	70			
March				63	216			
April				63	315			
May	2,302	1,401	819	82	2,291	685	660	25
June	6,623	3,786	2,723	114	15,826	2,262	2,030	232
July	14,351	9,368	4,869	114	20,340	5,547	5,295	252
August	13,222	9,630	3,478	114	12,550	12,208	11,263	945
September	10,492	8,118	2,260	114	8,611	9,700	8,912	788
October	5,346	3,902	1,317	127	5,186	2,643	2,571	72
November				62	553			
December				62				

1/ SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH.

2/ PLACEMENTS ARE BOTH SEASONAL AND NON-SEASONAL.

3/ FOREIGN WORKERS, EXCEPT FROM MAY THROUGH OCTOBER, ARE EMPLOYED ON YEAR-ROUND OPERATIONS ON DAIRY, FRUIT AND GENERAL FARMS.

TABLE 3A Eastern Shore Area #4-21-01 Employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing and agricultural placements, by month, 1954

Period [1]	Agricultural Employment				Food Processing Employment		
	Total	Domestic		Foreign [2]	Total	Local	Non-Local
		Local	Non-Local				
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
January				35			
February				35			
March				35			
April				35			
May	2,302	1,401	819	82	685	660	25
June	5,162	2,471	2,609	82	1,551	1,416	135
July	10,643	6,272	4,289	82	4,948	4,760	188
August	9,042	6,270	2,690	82	11,144	10,258	886
September	7,449	5,931	1,436	82	8,778	8,102	676
October	3,816	2,822	912	82	2,211	2,196	15
November				35			
December				35			

1/ SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH.

2/ FOREIGN WORKERS, EXCEPT FROM MAY THROUGH OCTOBER, ARE EMPLOYED ON YEAR-ROUND OPERATIONS ON DAIRY AND GENERAL FARMS.

TABLE 3B Southern Area #4-21-02 Employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing and agricultural placements, by month, 1954

Period 1/	Agricultural Employment				Food Processing Employment		
		Domestic					
	Total	Local	Non-Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Non-Local
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June	350	350					
July	350	350					
August	300	300					
September	425	425					
October	75	75					
November							
December							

1/ SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH.

TABLE 3C Central Area #4-21-03 Employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing and agricultural placements, by month, 1954

Period [1]	Agricultural Employment				Food Processing Employment		
		Domestic					
	Total	Local	Non-Local	Foreign [2]	Total	Local	Non-Local
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
January				28			
February				28			
March				28			
April				28			
May				28			
June	951	805	114	32	630	533	97
July	3,208	2,596	580	32	514	450	64
August	3,200	2,530	638	32	994	935	59
September	1,872	1,277	563	32	754	685	69
October	733	620	68	45	432	375	57
November				27			
December				27			

1/ SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH.

2/ FOREIGN WORKERS ARE EMPLOYED ON YEAR-ROUND OPERATIONS ON FRUIT FARM AND RAISING MUSHROOMS.

HOUSING

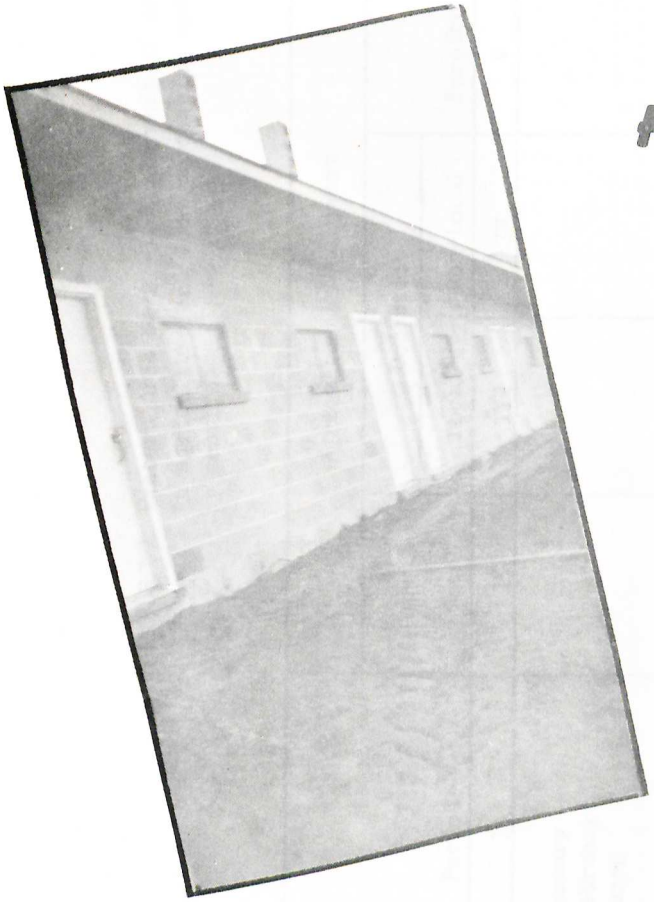
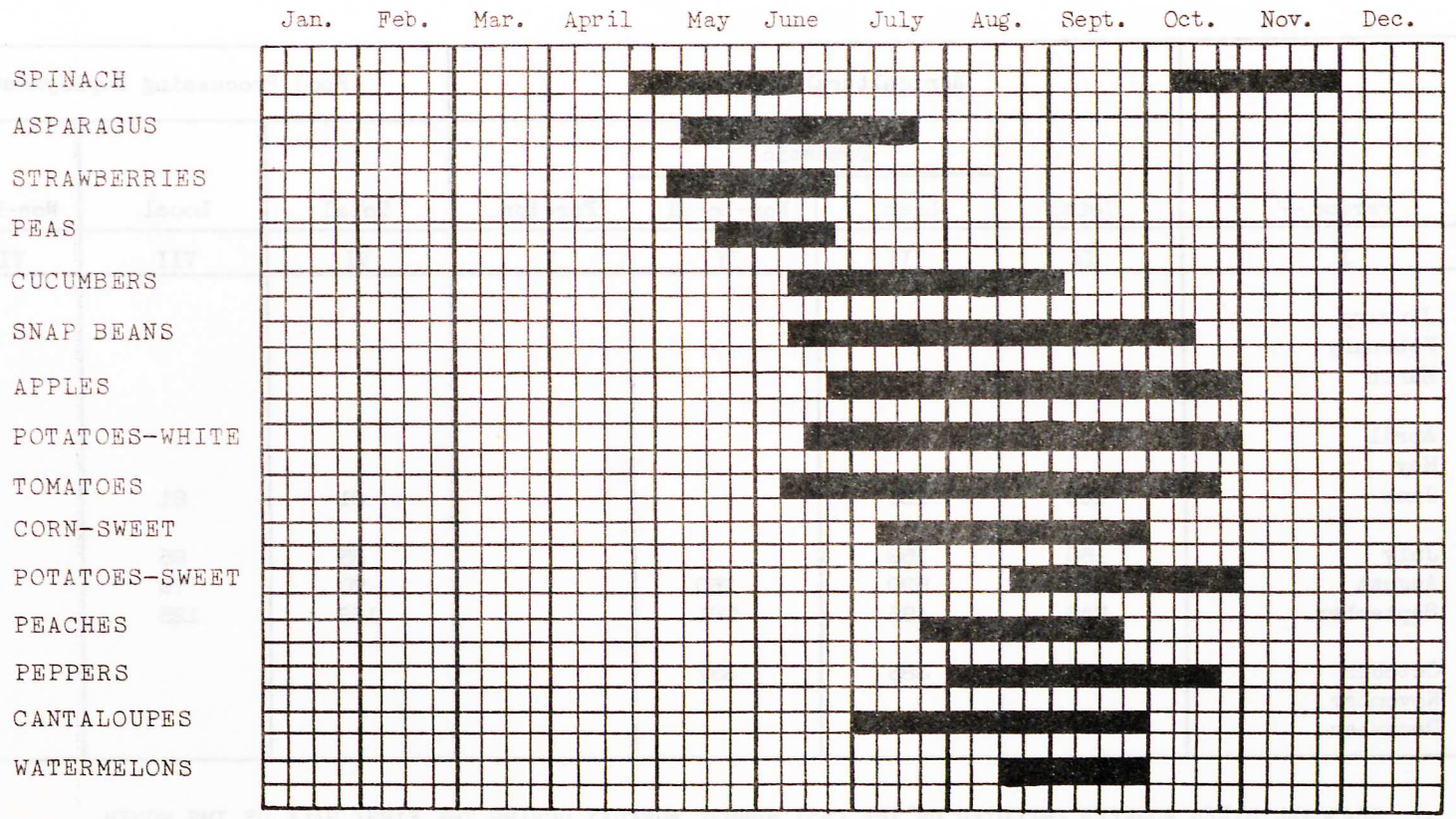


TABLE 3D Western Area #4-21-04 Employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and food processing and agricultural placements, by month, 1954

Period [1]	Agricultural Employment				Food Processing Employment		
		Domestic					
	Total	Local	Non-Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Non-Local
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June	160	160			81	81	
July	150	150			85	85	
August	680	530	150		70	70	
September	746	485	261		168	125	43
October	722	385	337				
November							
December							

1/ SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST NORMAL WORKDAY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH.

HARVESTING SEASONS IN MARYLAND