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COLORADO

1954

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

FARM PLACEMENT SERVICE

Colorado State Employment Service
Department Of Employment

High Lights Of The 1954 Farm Placement Program Conducted By The

Colorado State Employment Service
Department of Employment Security

(Cover Photo Courtesy Colorado A. & M. College)

University of Colorado at Boulder
U18304 8411805

STATE SUMMARY

Planning

During the past year, it was not found necessary to make any major changes in the administrative organization of the farm placement program. The farm placement staff is headed by a Farm Placement Supervisor who reports directly to the State Director of the Employment Service. The Farm Placement Supervisor has responsibility for developing, coordinating, and executing plans. He furnishes guidance to the local office in questions of operating and controlling the farm placement program at the local level. Reporting directly to the Farm Placement Supervisor is the Assistant Farm Placement Supervisor and the Mobile Unit Manager. The Farm Placement Supervisor delegates such duties as may be necessary to the Assistant Farm Placement Supervisor who also has the responsibility for carrying out special assignments concerned with developing and maintaining public relations with agricultural agencies, organizations, and individuals. The Mobile Unit Manager is responsible for the operation of the house-office trailer unit, receiving his assignments and instructions directly from the Farm Placement Supervisor. He also works in close liaison with the local office manager in the area to which the unit has been assigned.

It is believed that the record of accomplishment of the Colorado State Employment Service in calendar 1954 again reflects the guidance it received from an interested and enthusiastic Farm Advisory Council. This Council, during the past year, provided guidance on programs and policies. Its keen interest and active participation reflects the wide importance of the agricultural industry in Colorado. The Members serving during 1954 were:

Lyman Wright, Monte Vista, Chairman
Fred Powell, Delta
C. F. Spaulding, Colorado Springs
Richard Vogel, Denver
Oscar Jaynes, Palisade
Vern Lofgren, Rocky Ford
C. F. Maddux, Denver
A. J. Bartholomew, Sterling
Harvey Johnson, Fort Collins
John A. Williams, Pueblo
Fred J. Holmes, Denver

Local Level

Responsibility for operating all phases of the farm placement program operation rests with the local office manager who assigns staff members to carry out the functions of the farm placement unit.

As in past seasons, numerous pre-season and in-season meetings were organized and conducted by the state Farm Placement Supervisor

and his staff. Insofar as possible, problems are resolved and courses of action decided upon with the view of eliminating the foreseeable difficulties. After further discussion, tentative plans are proposed and adopted covering the procedures to be used in emergency situations. Local office managers are given a broad briefing on expected developments in the farm labor supply and demand situation. In all the discussions the foreign labor problem is interwoven so that it becomes a part of the whole program.

Early in the season a planning meeting was held for the purpose of organizing, planning, and implementing the recruitment of workers from New Mexico for sugar beets and vegetables. This meeting was attended by local office managers from Durango, Monte Vista, Alamosa, and Cortez, the area field supervisors and the state Farm Placement Supervisor. As a result of this meeting, complete workable plans were developed for the recruitment of labor in New Mexico.

In mid-June a meeting was held between representatives of the State of Wyoming and representatives of the State of Colorado for the purpose of planning a recruitment campaign to be conducted in Wyoming at the end of the beet thinning activity. The purpose of this recruitment was to secure workers for the Northern Colorado vegetable harvest. Those participating in this meeting included the director of the Wyoming Employment Service, together with his technical staff; the director of the Colorado Employment Service and interested field supervisors and the state Farm Placement Supervisor. The results of this meeting are given in detail later in this report.

Early in the season a meeting between representatives of the Colorado State Employment Service and the Holly Sugar Corporation was held for the purpose of planning recruitment and utilization of labor to be used by this firm in the Western Slope farm activities. The Colorado delegation was headed by the Farm Placement Supervisor while the Holly Sugar Corporation was represented by the agriculturalist and a delegation of fieldmen.

PART I

Employment Trends

General Statement. The agricultural season in Colorado usually begins in late February or early March when general ground preparation and planting is done, providing, of course, that the weather is suitable. The actual employment of seasonal farm labor does not, however, begin until sometime in May. The first large-scale use of seasonal labor occurs in the sugar beet fields with the demand being timed to occur almost exactly 30 days after the first good moisture falls following the planting of sugar beets. In the past year this demand occurred about the first week in May. Employment then underwent a sharp increase until a peak was reached during the week ending September 2, after which a lull occurred with employment dropping to about 21,000 in the week ending September 9 and then increasing for one week to about 23,800. It then began a decline, which was slight for a period of two weeks. The decline then increased in tempo until the end of the reporting season.

During the last week in October, about 11,500 seasonal farm workers were employed in Colorado as compared with about 7,000 at the end of October 1953. Since it is almost impossible to determine the number of individuals employed, we will use the term "man-weeks" throughout this report. Because of reporting instructions, the figures used in this report to indicate the number of seasonal workers employed during a week refers specifically to the estimated number of workers employed on the last day of the reporting week, which in Colorado was Thursday. Actual peak employment during the week may have been more or less than the number reported on the last day of the week. However, for purposes of analyzing the activities of the agricultural season, we will assume the figure reported on the ES-223 represents the total number of man-weeks of employment during the week referred to within the framework of the above definition.

It is estimated that approximately 455,000 man-weeks of labor were used in the state for all crop activities and including seasonal employment in the food processing industry, as defined in the Manual. Of this number, approximately 14,300 man-weeks of foreign labor were utilized.

While seasonal farm employment fluctuates from week to week during the season, and while the volume of seasonal employment ranges from a low of about 5,300 to a high of approximately 34,300, the percentage distribution of the total man-weeks used does not vary greatly from week to week. During the past season, the first weeks' reports indicated a total of 5,290 seasonal workers employed, or 1.2% of the total man-weeks used during the year. The percentage then climbs until during the week of September 2, 7.5% of total man-weeks were used. The volume of employment during this week was about 34,300. The peak use of Mexican nationals occurred during the week of June 17 when some 1,910 Mexican nationals were employed (probably more than this number were in

Colorado during this week, but were not in an employed status). During the past season, the local offices reported activity in some 48 separate crop activities.

Table I

First Ten Crop Activities for Colorado Ranked by the Total Man-Weeks of Labor Used

Crop Activity	Total Man-Weeks	% of Total Man-Weeks
1. Sugar Beet - thin. & block.	55,333	12.2
2. Vegetable harvest	54,809	12.0
3. Potato harvest	35,137	7.7
4. Beans (all kinds for canning)	33,283	7.3
5. All other activities	32,049	7.0
6. Hay harvest	23,976	5.3
7. Vegetables - preharvest	21,529	4.7
8. Pickles - harvest	18,630	4.0
9. Sugar Beets - hoe. & weed.	17,416	3.8
10. Sugar Beets - harvest	16,030	3.5
TOTAL MAN-WEEKS REPORTED	455,174	46.8

The above table indicates the ten crop activities requiring the largest number of man-weeks of labor. It will be noted, also, that these crop activities account for 46.8% of all the man-weeks of labor used in the reporting season.

Since all in-season reports cover agricultural areas, we will analyze employment trends by area later in this report.

Percentage Distribution of Total Man-Weeks of Seasonal Labor by Agricultural Area

Agricultural Area	Total Man-Weeks of Seasonal Labor	Percentage Distribution
Northern Colorado	226,403	49.7
Arkansas Valley	79,563	17.4
San Luis Valley	76,595	16.8
Western Slope	43,913	9.6
San Juan Basin	28,700	6.3

There are probably four major factors affecting employment trends in the agricultural industry: weather, acreage, labor productivity, and market conditions. A brief description of each follows.

Weather. The word weather as used in Colorado in conjunction with agriculture is synonomous with moisture. Moisture is obtained in two

ways in this state: (1) By normal rainfall during the season, and (2) by the use of stored water for irrigation. During the last growing season, both natural rainfall and water available from storage were somewhat below normal. In fact, certain areas of the state suffered severe drought conditions, mainly the southeastern counties which experienced the third summer of below average rainfall. Even Northern Colorado, where rainfall is usually plentiful and evenly distributed throughout the growing season and irrigation water is normally abundant, suffered shortages in both types of moisture. While the southeastern area of the state was certainly the most severely affected by the drought, Northern Colorado experienced considerable damage. Since Northern Colorado seldom feels the effect of a prolonged drought, the dry season of last year was even more noticeable to the growers of this area because of its rarity. Almost all crops in both areas were affected with the degree of damage running from almost total loss of wheat in the southeastern counties to higher than normal acreage abandonment in beets, wheat, and some garden crops in Northern Colorado. All other areas in the state suffered from the lack of irrigation water and from the below normal in-season rainfall, but the degree of damage was less severe in the other three areas.

Acreage. The major crop acreages planted were about normal with the exception of a 20% increase in the planting of sugar beets. However, due to the drought conditions mentioned in the above paragraph, there was heavy abandonment of wheat and broomcorn in the southeastern crop areas and some abandonment of beets and wheat in the north and northeastern section of the state. In other areas, the planted acreage was harvested at about the normal load except for spotty and, in some cases, large abandonment. The abandonment of acreage planted was, except in southeastern Colorado and northern Colorado, on an individual farm basis rather than on an area-wide basis.

Labor Productivity. Labor productivity, which of course means the amount of production for one man for a given period, remained about the same as in previous years, with perhaps a slight increase in productivity in the labor working the sugar beet industry. The major reason for increased productivity per worker in the sugar beet industry is, of course, the fast developing mechanization of that industry. Where mechanization is not a factor, improved methods and procedures have increased the individual productivity.

Market Conditions. Recognizing that it is impractical to make a broad statement as to market conditions, the general impression was for a fair demand in most crops with market prices holding about steady but somewhat lower than in previous years. There is no present evidence that the yield in the various crops had any particular effect on market conditions, except perhaps in the potato market where a good crop met poor price conditions.

With the slowdown in national defense spending and its concurrent lessening demand for nonagricultural workers, the agricultural industry

in Colorado had less competition for labor than in the last two or three years. How much this tended to ease the procurement of labor is difficult to gauge, but the fact remains that the labor supply was more nearly adequate than in previous years.

Employment Trends by Area and Major Crop Activity

Northern Colorado

The area designated as Northern Colorado includes the following local offices: Denver, Fort Collins, Fort Lupton, Fort Morgan, Greeley, Longmont, Loveland, and Sterling.

Table II

First Ten Crop Activities in Northern Colorado Ranked by Total Man-Weeks Used

Crop Activity	Total Man-Weeks	% of Total Man-Weeks
1. Sugar Beet - thin. & block.	42,718	18.8
2. Vegetable harvest	34,360	15.2
3. Beans (wax, cut, string, etc.)	23,004	10.2
4. Pickles - harvest	17,077	7.5
5. Potatoes - harvest	15,453	6.8
6. Vegetables - pre-harvest	14,440	6.4
7. Sugar Beets - harvest	12,464	5.5
8. Food Processing (fruits, veg., etc. - 2033)	11,459	5.1
9. Sugar Beets - weed. & hoe.	10,809	4.8
10. All Other Activities 1/	6,092	2.7
TOTAL MAN-WEEKS REPORTED	226,403	

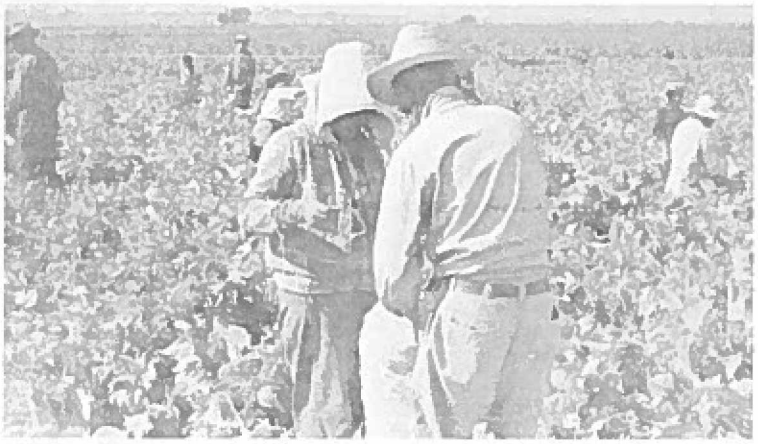
1/ Includes only the man-weeks reported to this activity on weekly reports and does not reflect the balance of activities reported.

Sugar Beets. Northern Colorado is the largest agricultural area in the state in terms of area covered as well as in the total volume of labor needed. The major crop activity in Northern Colorado in terms of acreage planted and total labor needs is sugar beets. During the past season, some 42,700 man-weeks of labor were required for the thinning and blocking processes of the sugar beet industry. The weeding and hoeing process of the sugar beets required another 10,800 man-weeks of labor, while the sugar beet harvest used about 12,500 man-weeks. It should be pointed out that the figure given for sugar beet harvest probably under-states the total seasonal labor requirements for this activity since reporting of activities in Colorado ceases at the end of October, while the harvesting of sugar beets continues for some time

after that date but at a very much reduced rate of employment and with little or no recruitment difficulty. Sugar beet thinning and blocking required 18.8% of the total man-weeks of labor for all crop activities, while beet harvest required 5.5% and beet hoeing and weeding 4.8%. The activity in beets begins, of course, with the planting of the seed, usually in late March or early April. The use of seasonal labor for the thinning and blocking will begin almost exactly 30 days after the first good fall of moisture subsequent to the planting of the seed. This year, in Northern Colorado, the first report of seasonal employment was during the week ending May 6 when 945 workers were used. This activity continued for 10 weeks with the last reported use of seasonal labor for thinning occurring at the end of the week of July 8 when 900 workers were employed. During the interim, the use of seasonal workers in this activity reached a peak during the week ending July 10 when 6950 workers were employed. During this 10-week period, the heavy use of Mexican nationals occurs, but it was not until the week ending June 24 that the peak employment of Mexican nationals occurred. However, the difference between the peak figure of 1907 Mexican nationals employed during the peak week and the number employed during the peak of seasonal employment in this activity (1875 during the week of June 10) is rather small. The reason for the peak use of Mexican nationals falling in a week other than the week in which the peak of total employment occurred is due to the fact that after mid-June other crops of a more attractive nature began to become active and tended to draw stoop labor from the sugar beet thinning and blocking activity. The hoeing and weeding of sugar beets somewhat overlaps the thinning and blocking process. During the last year, the first reported use of labor for this activity occurred during the week of July 1. The peak use of labor in the hoeing and weeding process occurred during the next week when some 2650 workers were employed. The use of labor for this activity then gradually declined until by the week of September 9, only 25 people were reported as being engaged in this activity. It was only a period of three weeks between the last reported use of labor for weeding and hoeing and the first reported use of labor in the sugar beet harvest activity. The harvest activity was first reported as being active during the week ending October 7, when approximately 1900 workers were engaged in this activity. The peak employment in sugar beet harvest, at least for the period of time covered by this report, occurred one week later when 3750 workers were utilized. Employment in the harvesting hovered around the 3500 mark from then until the end of the reporting season. The use of imported labor (Mexican nationals) was necessary in the hoeing, weeding, and harvesting of beets as well as in blocking and thinning. Peak employment of Mexican nationals in the weeding and hoeing process occurred during the week ending July 8 which was also the week of peak employment in hoeing and weeding. A total of 1634 man-weeks of Mexican labor were utilized in the process of hoeing and weeding. Because of the high degree of mechanization in the harvesting of sugar beets, the use of Mexican nationals in this activity has been in a downward trend for the past several years and during the past season a total of only 177 man-weeks of Mexican national labor was utilized, with the employment being the same in all three weeks of the harvest season covered by this report.

BEAN CREW & TRANSPORTATION
NORTHERN COLORADO

BEAN PICKING
NORTHERN COLORADO



FILLING AND TYING BEAN SACK
NORTHERN COLORADO

BEAN PICKER CARRYING BEAN SACK
TO SCALES
NORTHERN COLORADO

WEIGHING SACK OF BEANS
NORTHERN COLORADO

GETTING PAID FOR SACK OF BEANS
NORTHERN COLORADO

TOTE BOX TRUCK, SCALE, AND
CASHIER
NORTHERN COLORADO

Vegetables. The raising of vegetables for the fresh market ranks as the number two activity in Northern Colorado. The vegetable crop is centered around the Fort Lupton-Brighton-Denver area, although vegetable crops are raised in other parts of Northern Colorado. This activity begins with the preharvest activity including ground preparation, planting, and cultivating. It started during the last season with approximately 200 workers used during the week of May 6. The peak of labor requirements in the preharvest activity occurred in the week ending July 17, and then steadily declined until mid-September, after which no labor was reported in the cultivation activity. Harvesting of vegetables began during the week of May 20 and the use of labor increased steadily until the week ending September 2 when approximately 5500 workers were engaged. The use of labor then declined until the end of the reporting period when during the week of October 28 about 1000 workers were reported as being engaged in this activity. It is probable that the employment of seasonal labor ceased before the first of November since this activity will die with the first severe freeze. The first severe freeze generally comes in late October. Very little difficulty is experienced in recruiting labor for the vegetable harvest with most of the labor being supplied out of the Denver area, usually on a day-haul basis and during the last season there were no serious shortages encountered in this crop.

Beans (wax, string, green, etc.). The harvesting of green beans, by its very nature, requires rapid recruitment and fast shifting of labor from field to field, since the timing of the work in the fields has a direct bearing on the market value of the crop picked. During the past season, the first use of seasonal labor in this crop was reported during the week of July 15 when 275 workers were used. Employment of bean pickers increased rapidly so that within two weeks after the beginning of the harvest, approximately 2200 workers were used and the number increased until the week of September 2 when about 5150 workers were engaged. The peak use in this activity is usually timed to fall some time before the first frost since this frost will kill the vines. During the past season, in the week following the peak employment, the number of workers reported had fallen to about 500 with the last reported employment occurring the week of September 16, after which the bean activity had ceased.

Pickle Harvest. Although the total acreage planted to pickles in Northern Colorado is relatively small in relation to the acreage planted to other crops, the labor problem is perennially a ticklish one. Several factors make it so. The nature of the crop requires that the vines be trained and this is traditionally done by the same labor that will later harvest the crop. During the first activity in pickle harvest, workers are usually paid at the rate of 100% of what the crop brings. Later this rate drops to 50% of the graded crop. However, since the pickle harvest and the bean harvest coincide and since the bean harvest is the more popular, it is often necessary to go out of the state and even out of the country to secure sufficient workers. During the past season, the peak employment in pickle harvest occurred during the week of September 2 when about 4200 workers were reported, of which some 470 were Mexican

PICKLE FIELD
NORTHERN COLORADO

PICKLE FIELD
NORTHERN COLORADO

PICKING PICKLES
NORTHERN COLORADO

PICKLE PICKING
NORTHERN COLORADO

Above Pictures Courtesy of H. J. Heinz Company

nationals. As in beans, so in pickles, the crop is badly affected by the first frost so that every effort is made to clean the vines before the first frost occurs. However, following the peak week of the last season and for the next three weeks, employment still was above 1000. The last week during which employment was reported in the pickle harvest was in the week ending September 30 when only 50 workers were so employed.

Potato Harvest. While the growing of potatoes in northern Colorado does not in any sense equal either in acreage or in yield the harvest of potatoes in the San Luis Valley, the activity ranks fifth in northern Colorado insofar as total man-weeks used is concerned. The harvesting of early potatoes began in the week ending July 29 with the use of labor increasing rapidly until during the week of September 2, 1500 workers were employed. Employment leveled off at this point and hovered close to 1500 until a peak of 1775 was reached during the week of October 14 after which employment declined so that less than 1000 workers were still being utilized at the end of the reporting season. It is possible in the potato crop that some employment was furnished after the close of the reporting season since the frost has very little adverse effect on the harvesting of Colorado potatoes.

Food Processing. It is, of course, only natural that in an area such as northern Colorado the work of assembling, packing, canning, pickling, and freezing the crop is of major importance. The canning of fruits and vegetables (industry 2033) used approximately 11,500 man-weeks of labor during the past season as reported by the local offices in northern Colorado. This figure being approximately 5% of the total number of man-weeks for all activities in the area. Since we have covered only the first 10 agricultural activities in the table at the beginning of this statement, the table does not show employment in food processing other than in industry 2033. However, this employment is important and were all food processing to be grouped together and not segregated as to industry code, it is probable that the food processing industry would rank higher than eighth in important user of labor. However, the obtaining of labor for the food processing industry does not present too many problems since the industry draws heavily upon local labor. In many areas adjacent to food processing plants the local labor force has come to depend on the food processing employment as a source of supplemental income.

Arkansas Valley

The area designated as Arkansas Valley includes the following local offices: Canon City, Colorado Springs, La Junta, Lamar, Pueblo, Rocky Ford, Trinidad, and Walsenburg.

Table III

First Ten Crop Activities in the Arkansas Valley Ranked by Total Man-Weeks Used

Crop Activity	Total Man-Weeks	% of Total Man-Weeks
1. Onions - harvest	9,285	11.7
2. Beans (for canning) - har.	8,375	10.5
3. Sugar Beets - thinning	7,811	9.8
4. Vegetables (for fresh mkt.)- harvest	7,309	9.2
5. Sugar Beets - hoe. & weed.	5,392	6.8
6. Onions - preharvest	5,010	6.3
7. Hay - harvest	4,308	5.4
8. Vegetables (for fresh mkt.)- preharvest	3,364	4.2
9. All Other - Agri.	3,248	4.1
10. Grain - Small - harvest	2,835	3.6
TOTAL MAN-WEEKS REPORTED	79,563	

The Arkansas Valley, for all crop activities reported for the 1954 season, reported the utilization of 79,563 man-weeks of labor. As in Northern Colorado, the reporting season began with the week ending May 5 during which slightly more than 1100 workers were employed. The number then rapidly increased to roughly 3000 by the week ending June 3 and fluctuated up and down from this level until the peak week was reached. This peak occurred during the week ending September 2 when about 4400 man-weeks of labor were utilized. This peak in the Arkansas Valley coincided with the peak week in Northern Colorado. As will be seen from the above table, the ranking of the various crop activities differs somewhat from that shown in the Northern Colorado table, the main difference being that the thinning of sugar beets ranks third in the use of labor in the Arkansas Valley area and ranked first in the Northern Colorado area. It should also be pointed out that while the harvesting of small grain appears in tenth place on the above table, its importance in the Arkansas Valley in terms of dollar value of the crop is somewhat greater than this ranking would indicate. It should also be remembered that the Arkansas Valley includes those offices heavily hit by drought during the last season and, of course, this means that the area includes the counties where large-scale abandonment of wheat occurred. Even where the wheat acreage was not totally abandoned, the yield, and therefore the need for labor, was definitely under the ten-year average.

Onions. The above table lists the ten most important crop activities in the Arkansas Valley, ranked by the number of man-weeks used in each activity. It will be noted that the greatest use of labor occurred in the onion harvest. However, for the purpose of this statement, we will include the labor use in the preharvest activity with the onion crop. When these two activities are combined, it is discovered that somewhat more than 14,000 man-weeks of labor were needed which constituted about 18% of the total number of man-weeks used for all crop activities. Even though the pre-season activity in the onion crop ranks sixth in the use of labor, it is important to note that this pre-season activity will vary materially from year-to-year, depending on whether the onions are planted from seed or are planted with onion sets. During the past season, the use of sets and seed was about evenly divided. Usually sets will be used if planting is late or in order that the early onion harvest may hit a favorable market. The earliest reported use of seasonal labor in the onion harvest was for the week ending July 15 when approximately 30 workers were engaged. Labor requirements built from that point until a peak was reached, ending September 30 when about 1200 workers were used. Little difficulty was experienced in recruiting labor for the onion crop since potential earnings in this activity are good.

Beans (wax, string, green, etc.). Green bean harvest began during the week of July 1 with employment of 267 workers, dropped off the next week and then began a steady increase until the peak was reached July 29 with about 1300 workers employed. Employment hovered around 1000 for the next two weeks then dropped to 800 and from mid-August to the end of the season employment steadily declined. There is not much difference in the harvesting of beans in the Arkansas Valley when it is compared with Northern Colorado so that the statement on Northern Colorado applies in this area also.

Sugar Beets. For the purpose of analyzing the labor use and for estimating future requirements, it has been found most practical to divide all crops into their component parts. In all crops except sugar beets this has been done on the basis of two major divisions, the divisions being preharvest and harvest activities. However, because of the nature of the sugar beet crop, it was determined that three divisions would be more practical, the divisions being (1) sugar beet thinning and blocking, (2) sugar beet hoeing and weeding, and (3) sugar beet harvest. On the basis of this division, we find that sugar beet thinning ranks third in the Arkansas Valley in the total number of man-weeks of labor used. Since the total number of man-weeks of labor used in sugar beet harvest was not sufficient to cause this activity to be ranked among the first ten, it has been left off of the above table. The sugar beet thinning activity started in the first week of the reporting season with slightly more than 200 workers engaged. Number of workers steadily increased until a peak was reached in June 3, after which employment declined until the last reported use of labor occurred during the week ending July 1. Sugar beet weeding started during the week of June 3, reached a peak of 736 workers in the week of June 17 and then slowly declined until the last use of labor for this activity was

COLORADO TOMATOES AND MELONS
(Courtesy Colorado A.&M. College)

HANDICAPPED WORKER
GREEN BEAN PICKER
ARKANSAS VALLEY

GREEN BEAN
PICKING
ARKANSAS VALLEY

COLORADO CATTLE
(Courtesy Colorado A.&M. College)

reported during the week ending September 2. No activity occurred in the sugar beet crop after the end of the hoeing process until the week of October 7, when the first labor was reported engaged in the sugar beet harvest. Employment in the harvest increased until the last week in the reporting season when 1000 workers were engaged. No Mexican nationals were used in the sugar beet crop except for 21 Nationals reported engaged in this activity during the week of October 21. Some outside recruitment for all activities had to be conducted but except for one week, sufficient labor was available to avert the loss of crop without employing Mexican nationals.

Vegetables. The Arkansas Valley raises a considerable amount of produce for the fresh market with the vegetable harvest ranking fourth among the first ten in number of man-weeks of labor utilized. This activity is largely centered around the Pueblo area with some employment in the La Junta-Rocky Ford area. As in Northern Colorado, little difficulty is experienced in the recruitment of labor for this crop since the local farm labor will work in the vegetable fields. During the past year, the drought conditions which affected other crops probably released some labor for work in the vegetable fields. A large proportion of the labor need is used in the small vegetables such as lettuce, carrots, etc.

Another important crop activity in the Arkansas Valley is the hay harvest which ranks seventh among the first ten, using about 5.4% of the total number of man-weeks of labor for the whole area. The hay harvest during the past season was curtailed because of the dry conditions and therefore the number of man-weeks of labor required was below the last few years.

Western Slope

The area designated as Western Slope includes the following local offices: Craig, Delta, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Gunnison, Montrose, and Steamboat Springs.

Table IV

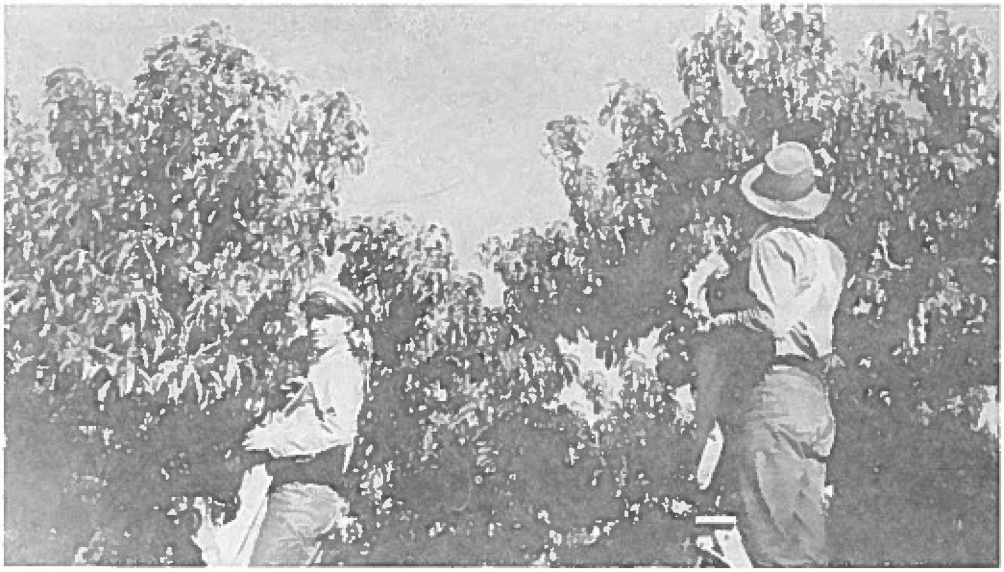
First Ten Crop Activities in the Western Slope Area
Ranked by Total Man-Weeks Used

Crop Activity	Total Man-Weeks	% of Total Man-Weeks
1. Peaches - harvest	8,575	19.5
2. All Other - Agri.	4,484	10.2
3. Food Processing (quick freeze fruits)	4,048	9.2
4. Sugar Beets - thinning	3,604	8.2
5. Hay - harvest	3,140	7.2
6. Tomatoes - harvest	2,440	5.6
7. Cherries - harvest	2,135	4.9
8. Beans (for canning)-harv.	1,904	4.3
9. Irrigation	1,818	4.1
10. Food Processing (canning fruits & veg.)	1,811	4.1
TOTAL MAN-WEEKS REPORTED	33,959	

The story of labor utilized on the Western Slope is largely the story from the peach harvest since about 20% of the total man-weeks of labor used in the area was in the peach harvest. The first use of labor reported in peach harvest occurred in the week of July 29. The peak was reached in the week ending August 19 when 5600 workers were reported engaged. During the next week, the employment had declined to about 2200 and thereafter decreased very rapidly so that by the week of September 16 only 25 workers were engaged.

PEACH PICKING
WESTERN SLOPE

PEACH ORCHARDS AFTER
PRUNING
WESTERN SLOPE
(Grand Mesa in Back)



PEACH PICKING
WESTERN SLOPE

Peach Harvest

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the splendid cooperation given the Colorado State Employment Service by Oscar Jaynes, Secretary, Mesa County Peach Board of Control; Board members; Town Officials of the City of Palisade; radio and press; Employment Service personnel in neighbor states and our own local office staffs in assisting us to assure an adequate labor supply to harvest the Mesa County peach crop.

The Mesa County peach growing area is centered around the towns of Palisade and Clifton and in the East Orchard Mesa and Redlands districts in the vicinity of Palisade and Grand Junction.

Plans for the peach harvest must be made well in advance and Employment Service clearance orders and advertising publicizing the need for workers must be developed and released not later than the first week of July in order to bear effective results.

During the first week of July, 1954, it was estimated that a full normal crop of peaches would reach harvest maturity. It was further estimated that the main harvest of standard Elbertas would commence on or about August 15 rather than August 25 as has been the case in past years. This was a significant factor.

It was estimated that approximately 6500 workers would be needed in the overall harvest operation. It was believed that slightly more than 4,000 workers would have to be recruited from areas outside of Mesa County.

On July 1, 1954, an Employment Service Clearance Order in the amount of 4,000 workers was cleared to the States of Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Utah and all Colorado State Employment Service local offices.

The clearance of the Employment Service job order was restricted to the States above mentioned because of the belief that a more ample supply of labor would be available in 1954 than in past years, and because of indications that the above States would be in a position to refer substantial numbers of workers to Colorado. It was believed that wider distribution of the clearance order would be unwise because of the indication of an easier and more fluid labor supply.

Publicity

Mesa County Peach Board of Control representatives, and particularly their Executive Secretary, Mr. Oscar Jaynes, discussed fully all available labor market information with representatives of the CSES. Following these discussions and in recognition of the indicated easier supply of labor, they decided to curtail their advertising program to publicize

the need for peach harvest workers. Curtailment of the labor recruitment advertising involved elimination of all radio advertising and a reduction of newspaper and magazine space by 33%. The advertising program was discussed fully with CSES representatives.

A minor problem resulting from this advertising was called to the attention of CSES representatives at Palisade when it was reported that 50 workers engaged in pickle picking in Northern Colorado had left their jobs and traveled to Palisade for work in the Peach Harvest. This problem was satisfactorily adjusted. As a contribution to this adjustment, pickle picking referrals were offered by the CSES office at Palisade to 85 adult workers. Twenty-four adult workers who had not been placed in peach harvest work accepted referral and moved to Northern Colorado for pickle picking.

CSES Peach Harvest Guides were used during the 1954 season on a reduced scale. General distribution of the harvest guides was reduced after August 1 because of the continuing indication of an adequate supply of labor. The harvest guides were used to a great extent and proved very effective as an aid in directing workers to individual orchards. The harvest guide included a detailed map of the peach growing area.

The local newspapers, particularly the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel, gave generous publicity to the peach harvest operation. Cooperation in publicizing harvest activities also was received from the local radio stations. Much of this publicity was arranged for by Mr. Kelly, Manager of the Grand Junction local office.

The Department mobile unit, including the sound truck and trailer office, was used both as publicity and operational devices. Use of the Mobile Unit in a recruitment program in Eastern and Western Colorado areas was cancelled when it was learned that sufficient labor would otherwise be available.

Harvest Activities

As early as August 10, 1954, it became apparent that workers coming into the Palisade area from drouth sections and other areas of low employment (on their own volition and in response to publicity) were going to create an early oversupply of labor. The number of early arrivals, while not excessive or alarming from the standpoint of total workers needed, did present a significant problem from the standpoint of housing and lack of immediate employment. Furthermore, there were strong indications that the main harvest of standard Elberta peaches would not get underway by August 15, but rather would be delayed by cool weather until August 17 or 18.

Because of the surplus of workers in relation to immediately available housing and employment, the CSES took action to curtail the in flow of workers, and on August 10 telegraphed all cooperating Employment offices to discontinue referral of workers other than adult males.

On August 11, 1954, the CSES telegraphed all cooperating Employment Service offices and stopped all referrals of workers to the peach harvest.

The harvest started very slowly on August 15. It continued to move slowly until August 20 and then picked up sharply and reached a peak on August 24. By August 27, 85% of the harvest was completed. From this date on, the major activity involved the harvesting of ripe fruit for the canning factories.

During the period August 10 through August 15, some of the early arrivals who had not been placed in peach harvest work left the area without finding employment. During the period August 15 thru August 19, limited employment (part of a day) was available for most of the workers in the area. From August 19 thru 27 full employment was available for all qualified workers.

The 1954 harvest was the largest in history. While complete figures are not now available, it is estimated that approximately 1,400,000 bushels of peaches were harvested.

Worker Placement

Although this was the largest harvest on record, total placements reported by the Grand Junction local office are less than in previous years. This reduction in placements, particularly from a statistical standpoint, is the result of two factors. 1. Many unemployed workers voluntarily moved into the Palisade area and contacted orchardists without being referred by the Employment Service. 2. Early arrivals traveling about the orchard areas seeking employment on their own made it very difficult for the CSES to verify significant portions of its referral and placement activities.

As of September 30, 1954, approximately 1500 referrals had not been reported as placements due to the inability to obtain positive verification.

A comparison of placement activity follows:

PEACH HARVEST PLACEMENTS VERIFIED TO 9/30/54

PLACEMENT - TYPE	YEAR		
	1952	1953	1954
Order Holding Interstate	1351	1260	** 554
Order Holding Intrastate	1139	1004	** 553
Order Holding Total	2490	2344	1087
Local	* 1107	* 1112	* 1434
Grand Total	3597	3456	# 2521

(For explanation of reference marks see next page)

* Includes secondary placements resulting from transfers of workers from one employer to another.

** Estimated breakout of figures included in ES-209 reports.

\# Verified and recorded on reports ES-209 and ES-212.

Worker Sources

In the course of planning for recruitment, neighboring State Employment Service offices and Colorado local offices were requested to estimate the number of workers they could send to the harvest. Contained on the following tables are breakdowns of the final estimates made by these States and offices. Also shown, are the number of workers listed on Progress Statements, Form 568; the number represented by referral cards, Form 508; and the number identified as arriving from a specific State and local office area.

OTHER STATES

1954

	Final Estimates	568	No. represented by 508	Arrivals from State
Arizona				58
Phoenix	50	--	-	
Arkansas				128
Hope		110		
Jonesboro	20			
Kansas				141
Topeka		12	10	
Missouri				92
Jefferson City		1		
Marshall	20	40	23	
Nevada	8			
St. Louis No. 3		32	6	
Nebraska				127
Arcadia		5	5	
Fremont		7	7	
Grand Island		9	2	
Hastings	6	46	10	
Holdredge	6	-	1	
Kearney	8	-	-	
Norfolk	3	-	-	
Scottsbluff		10	-	
Sidney		5	-	
North Platte		2	-	
New Mexico				150
Espanola	65			
Las Vegas	25			
Raton	18			
Santa Fe	50		1	
Oklahoma				337
McAlester	20			
Shawnee	30			
Texas				64
Weslaco		37		
Wisconsin				
Green Bay		6		
TOTALS	329	322	65	1097
Arrivals - Other States				155
				1252

PEACH HARVEST ARRIVALS FROM

COLORADO LOCAL OFFICES

1 9 5 4

Office	Final Estimate	568	No. represented by 508	No. Identified from area
Alamosa	100	104	24	66
Boulder	56	-	21	17
Canon City	60	18	6	27
Colorado Springs	150	-	6	39
Cortez	30	-	3	4
Craig	12	-	-	4
Delta	150	4	4	51
Denver	170	405	95	394
Durango	30	10	10	22
Fort Collins	115	104	52	53
Fort Lupton	57	74	-	-
Fort Morgan	-	-	5	19
Glenwood Springs	40	32	2	18
Greeley	-	34	4	21
Gunnison	10	21	4	-
La Junta	40	-	12	17
Lamar	65	25	6	12
Leadville	30	26	3	14
Las Animas	-	-	-	3
Longmont	35	40	6	6
Loveland	0	4	1	19
Monte Vista	75	129	37	70
Montrose	200	39	22	30
Pueblo	310	278	136	238
Rocky Ford	135	45	31	120
Salida	-	-	15	15
Steamboat Springs	25	-	-	2
Sterling		12	6	6
Trinidad	171	76	31	61
Walsenburg	50	-	35	55
Sub-total	1926	1480	577	1403
Grand Junction (CSES)			238	238
Self employed				2000
Other local resident				212
Grand total from Colorado			815	3853

Food Processing (quick freeze of fruits--industry 2037). Because the Western Slope is a large fruit raising area, the quick freezing of fruits has in recent years become a relatively important employer of seasonal farm labor. During the 1954 season, this activity ranked third among the first ten employing about 9% of the total number of man-weeks used in the area. Freezing activities began some time during the week of September 15 with the freezing of cherries. Employment for the next five to six weeks remained very low but again began to pick up during the peach harvest and reached a peak during the week of September 9 when about 1300 workers were engaged. This employment declined by only 200 the next week but after that dropped to 600 by the end of September and stood at about 150 in mid-October.

Sugar Beets. The sugar beet industry on the Western Slope, while economically important, ranks below the peach activity in terms of total man-weeks of labor utilized. The problems in this area are not materially different from the problems in other areas and even the timing of the activity is about the same as in the areas previously discussed. The peak of the thinning and blocking activity occurred during the week of June 3 with the peak in hoeing and weeding occurring only two weeks later during the week of June 17 when about 400 workers were employed. Sugar beet harvest started during the week of October 21 and continued past the end of the reporting season.

Other important activities on the Western Slope include the harvesting of hay, tomatoes, cherries, and beans. Together, the activities just named used about 20% of the total man-weeks of labor necessary to conduct the agricultural activities with 3100 man-weeks being used in the harvest of hay, 2440 in tomatoes, 2145 in cherries, and 1904 in beans. Ranking ninth among the first ten is irrigation which used about 1800 man-weeks of labor. While this is only slightly above 4% of the total man-weeks used, the irrigation activity is an extremely important one since most of the farms on the Western Slope are under irrigation. While the Western Slope did feel the pinch of water shortage in the past season, it was not as severe as in Northern Colorado or the Arkansas Valley. The canning of fruits and vegetables ranks tenth in the above ten in almost a tie with irrigation. However, the importance of the labor used in this activity cannot be minimized since much of the economic value of the crop is dependent upon the canning industry.

San Luis Valley

The San Luis Valley area is comprised of only two local office areas, Alamosa and Monte Vista. The crop activities and general climatic conditions are approximately the same in both areas with the major activity being the growing of potatoes. One peculiarity in the Alamosa area is noted by the fact that during the week ending May 6, it was the first week for which reports were received, total number of workers engaged amounted to about 2200. These workers were engaged in pre-season activities in the vegetable, potato, small grain, and food processing activity. The number of workers engaged each week remained very close to 2200 for about 12 weeks. A slight increase of about 300 took place for the next seven weeks, or through the week of September 9. Starting with the week ending September 16, number of workers engaged began to increase rapidly and reached a peak of 9050 during the week ending September 30 when the majority of the workers were engaged in the vegetable harvest and potato harvest. Employment then declined by about 700 thru the next week then dropped to 2000 and tapered rapidly until during the week ending October 28, only about 400 seasonal workers were employed.

Table V

First Ten Crop Activities In The San Luis Valley Ranked By Total Man-Weeks Used

	Crop	Total Man-Weeks	% of Total Man-Weeks
1.	Potato Harvest	18000	23.5
2.	Veg. (fresh mkt.) harvest	13140	17.2
3.	Irrigation	12525	16.3
4.	All other Agr. pre-harvest	12025	15.7
5.	Hay harvest	6005	7.8
6.	Veg. (fresh mkt.)pre-harvest	3725	4.9
7.	Small grain harvest	2470	3.2
8.	Potatoes - Pre-harvest	1975	2.6
9.	Small grain - pre-harvest	1450	1.9
10.	Food proces. Contract packing	1400	1.8

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Colorado State Employment Service hereby acknowledges the splendid cooperation, counsel and assistance given by all those whose efforts made it possible to assure the completion of a successful San Luis Valley Potato Harvest.

Specifically the Department acknowledges the efforts of: Lyman Wright, Chairman, Governor's Farm Labor Advisory Committee; First National Bank, Center, Colorado; Radio Station KGIW, Alamosa; Radio Station KSLV, Monte Vista; Board members and Craig Johnson, Secretary of the San Luis Valley Potato Administrative Committee; Members of the Farm Advisory Committee of the Monte Vista and Alamosa offices; County agents Leon Hopkins, Bill Wonders, Woodrow Wilson, Leslie Porter, and Ralph Kotisch; Clyde Helms, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Guy Wallin; and personnel from the New Mexico Employment Service.

To fully appreciate the magnitude of the San Luis Valley Potato Harvest, it must be rembered that of Colorado's 50,050 potato acreage, 32,720 acres, or 64.4% are located in the Valley. Colorado's annual potato production is approximately 19,238,720 bushels of which 13,037,490 or 67.8% are grown in this area.

The above figures cover the 1952 potato crop and were secured from Volume One, number four issue of "Colorado Agricultural Statistics", published in January 1954.

The rocky nature of the Valley's soil does not lend itself to the use of mechanical harvesting equipment, consequently, 95% of the crop must be harvested by hand.

The harvest begins ten days after the potato vines have been killed by frost and must be completed before the weather gets so cold that the potatoes freeze. Harvest started about September 16 and the peak was reached about September 29. The maxim in the Valley is that a grower is on borrowed time if his potatoes are not in the cellar by October 15. For practical purposes, we estimate that thirteen million bushels of potatoes must be harvested in twenty-five working days.

Approximately two-thirds of the Valley potato acreage is located in the area served by the Monte Vista office, particularly Rio Grande and Saguache Counties; one-third is located in the three-county area; Alamosa, Conejos, and Costilla, served by the Alamosa office. Large land development projects are increasing potato acreages in Costilla County. These projects will conduce a change in the above-mentioned figures on acreages in the Monte Vista and Alamosa areas.

Method used to forecast labor needs for the San Luis Valley potato harvest

To roughly determine the number of workers which the Employment Service must recruit for the harvest, the following figures were assembled:

1. Total Acreage

a.	Monte Vista	- 24,000
b.	Alamosa	- 9,000
	Total:	- 33,000

2. Labor Requirements

a.	Total Acres	- 33,000
b.	Estimated Production	- 6,750,000 100# sacks
c.	Formula for Workers	- 1 worker picking 50 sacks per day
d.	Duration	- 25 working days
e.	Labor Needs	- 5,400
	Normal Turnover	400
	Total Needs	5,800

f. Labor Distribution

(1)	Total Labor Needs	- 5,800
(2)	Available Local Labor	- 2,000
(3)	Number of Immigrant Workers Needed	- 3,800
(4)	Number of Immigrant Workers who will voluntarily migrate to the area	- 1,600
(5)	Number of Immigrant Workers to be Recruited	- 2,200

Pre-Season Planning

Early in the summer, it became quite apparent that potato crews would be much more readily available during the 1954 season than in past years. As early as July 1, 1954, New Mexico crew leaders began seeking potato contracts, contacting the Monte Vista and Alamosa offices. Grower surveys indicated a large number of returning crews.

In 1953, through the joint efforts of the Kuner-Empson Company and CSES, a number of large Texas crews were directed to the Valley for the first time. Early contacts with these crews indicated that more wished to go to the Valley in 1954.

Persons engaged in the New Mexico and Southern Colorado spring recruitment, reported a larger increase in potato harvest inquiries over those recorded in previous years. The recruitment also revealed a substantial number of former residents of Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado had returned because of lay-offs in Colorado and New Mexico industries.

Preliminary reports from the Navajo reservation indicated a greater number of Indian workers were inquiring about and awaiting the harvest.

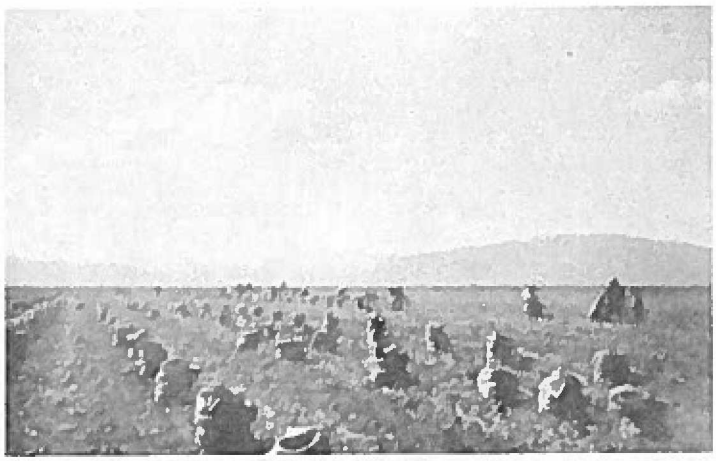
Early in August, the San Luis Valley managers met with Lyman Wright of Monte Vista, Colorado, Chairman of the Governor's Farm Labor Advisory Committee and other representative growers. The above indicators were discussed and it was generally believed that rather than gamble with the harvest's labor supply, the two offices should send Clearance Orders for workers to Colorado and New Mexico offices. It was agreed that 1,000 less workers would be ordered for 1954 than were ordered in 1953. It also was agreed that the offices would watch the labor situation very carefully so that orders could be cancelled immediately after adequate supply was assured. At the same time, the offices decided to publicly request those growers wishing Navajo workers to place their orders much earlier in 1954 than in the past so that a more orderly Navajo recruitment program would result.

On August 18, a representative of the Department met with large crew leaders in the Fort Lupton labor camp. Commitments were received from the crew leaders as to the number of workers and trucks they intended to bring to the San Luis Valley harvest. Since these crew leaders desire to look over a field and negotiate with farmers prior to bringing their crews into the area, arrangements were made to have specific crew leaders report to the Alamosa office on August 22, 29, September 5, 6 and 12. At that time the crew leaders were taken to designated farms, given an opportunity to look over the potato fields, and to secure potato contracts.

Two hundred and eighty-three workers from the Fort Lupton area reported to the Alamosa office and were used to harvest potatoes in that area.

A Colorado-New Mexico interstate meeting was scheduled in Espanola on September 8, 1954. The New Mexico State Director, the managers of the Santa Fe, Espanola and Las Vegas, New Mexico offices, and the managers of the San Luis Valley offices attended. By this time, it was apparent that there would be sufficient harvest labor in the San Luis Valley; consequently, it was agreed that the interests of both would be better served if the New Mexico offices ceased further recruitment for this harvest, but to keep themselves ready to recruit if shortages should develop. It was decided to suspend recruitment activity on the clearance orders but not to cancel the order pending further developments.

POTATOES - SAN LUIS VALLEY



POTATOES - SAN LUIS VALLEY

POTATOES - SAN LUIS VALLEY

POTATO TRUCKS AT DOCK
NORTHERN COLORADO

Another interstate meeting was scheduled in Farmington, New Mexico on September 9. By this time, 95% of the growers who customarily use Navajo workers had placed their orders with our offices. A commitment was received from the Farmington office that it would be able to secure the requested number of about 600 workers. At the same time, that office agreed to the tentative grower pick-up dates, shown on these orders.

On September 21, 1954, Colorado offices were asked to place the San Luis Valley Clearance Orders on a standby basis and refer no more workers to the area unless they received a direct request for workers.

High Lights of 1954 San Luis Valley Potato Harvest

From a labor standpoint, the 1954 Potato Harvest in the San Luis Valley was the most successful in recent years. All growers' demands for potato crews were met within a twenty-four hour period; coincidentally, no willing workers went without jobs. The labor supply and demand remained in balance throughout the harvest. During the early days of the harvest there was a slight surplus of trucks. During the peak of the harvest, there was a slight shortage of individual pickers and buckers. All acreages were harvested long before the freeze.

The San Luis Valley offices were able to keep the supply of labor in balance with the demand because of the fine cooperation received from other Colorado and New Mexico offices. These offices held their workers in the area until they were needed; consequently, no labor surplus developed.

Each year more and more Navajo Indians are being used in the harvest. This year, 692 were secured from New Mexico and Arizona as compared with 600 in 1953.

Although difficulty is always encountered in finding suitable central housing for the larger Texas crews and in finding hauling work for their many trucks, the offices did a splendid job in securing sufficient acreage, housing, and hauling work for these two hundred and eighty-three workers.

Contacts with these crew leaders indicate they were satisfied with arrangements made for them and they wish to return in 1955. The Texas crews provide a needed source of labor for the expanding acreages in Conejos and Costilla counties.

Some significant figures are listed below -

I. Total Placements -

1954 . . . 5778
1953 . . . 5353

II. Source of Workers (Monte Vista Office Only)

1. Navajo Workers:

Arizona	187
New Mexico. . .	505
Total	692

2. Domestic Workers:

Colorado	762	Missouri	9
New Mexico	864	Montana.	6
Texas	55	Kansas	2
Arizona	27	Illinois	2
Oklahoma	21	Arkansas	2
South Dakota . . .	2	California	1
Utah	1	Pennsylvania . . .	1

3. Source of Colorado Workers by Town:

Pueblo	146	Romeo	28	Grand Junction	14
Trinidad	82	La Sauses	24	Westcliff	2
Pagosa Spgs.	35	Brighton	28	Delta	5
San Luis	35	Denver	50	Salida	7
Redwing	34	Rocky Ford	19	Crowley	10
Capulin	44	La Junta	13	Gardner	13
Walsenburg	31	Garcia	16	Windsor	14
Antonito	11	La Veta	22	Gilchrest	15
Greeley	9	Sanford	14	Fountain	5
Gunnison	4	Canon City	2	Penrose	1
Cedaredge	1	Weston	3	Aguilar	3
Leadville	1	Fowler	1		

4. Source of New Mexico Workers by Town:

Chimayo	31	Tres Piedras	3	Arroyo Hondo	1
Santa Cruz	12	Las Vegas	69	Rodarte	3
Albuquerque	21	Sontada	2	Carlsbad	2
Canjillon	11	Santa Fe	48	Velarde	3
Roswell	3	Pojoaque	6	Dixon	84
Chamita	5	Taos	126	El Rito	17
Clovis	1	Penasco	44	Cerro	13
Rainsville	12	Dulce	24	San Jose	16
Chama	12	Ojo Sarco	6	Abiqui	2
Questa	10	Mora	96	Espanola	111
San Juan	33	Vadito	24	Cebolla	1
Amalia	1	Cortez	1		

Vegetables. As indicated in the table at the beginning of the San Luis Valley report, vegetable harvest is the second largest user of seasonal labor in the Valley, having in the past season about 20% of the total man-weeks of labor expended in the Valley. Pre-harvest activity accounted for about 5% of the total labor requirements and the vegetable harvest accounted for about 17%. This puts the vegetable crop almost even with the potato crop in the number of man-weeks of labor required. Vegetable harvest began in the last season during the week ending July 8 and reached a peak employment of about 2000 workers in both the week ending September 30 and the week ending October 7. The vegetables harvested run almost the entire list of vegetables normally raised but is heavily weighted on the side of fresh lettuce. Pre-season activities in the vegetable crop began with the first reporting week when 400 workers were engaged, reached a peak of 1150 during the week of June 17, leveled off to about 700 and remained fairly constant to mid-September, dropping to a negligible number by the end of September.

Irrigation. In terms of the number of man-weeks used, irrigation ranks third in crop activities having during the past season used about 16% of the total man-weeks used in the Valley. No attempt was made in the past season to allocate this labor to crop activities since the skill required of irrigators is about the same for all crops. However, it should be evident that these skills are vital to the economic wealth of the Valley.

The balance of the crop activities shown in the above table pretty well cover the last of the seasonal activities occurring in the Valley. It will be noted that in order to list the first ten it was necessary to list activities using as little as 1.9% of the total labor needs of the Valley. While it is not meant to minimize the importance of these activities, they present no particular recruitment problem and aside from assuring the labor is there as needed, little difficulty is usually encountered. Almost all of the crops in the San Luis Valley are extremely sensitive to market conditions since almost all crops are sold to fresh markets with only a relatively small amount being canned or preserved. Because of this fact, recruitment action is often necessary on very short notice and it has become extremely necessary that local office managers constantly be aware of the condition and progress of the crop so that no delay will be experienced in the procurement of necessary labor.

San Juan Basin

Table VI

First Ten Crop Activities in the San Juan Basin Ranked by Total Man-Weeks Used

Crop Activity	Total Man-Weeks	% of Total Man-Weeks
1. Beans - Dry - harvest	11,400	39.7
2. All Other - Agri.	6,200	21.6
3. Beans - Dry - preharvest	5,400	18.8
4. Hay - harvest	1,800	6.3
5. Apples - harvest	1,250	4.4
6. Grain - small - harvest	1,100	3.8
7. Peaches - harvest	400	1.4
8. Beans (for canning) - preharv.	350	1.2
9. Cherries - harvest	300	1.0
10. Potatoes - harvest	200	.7
TOTAL MAN-WEEKS REPORTED	28,700	

The San Juan Basin agricultural area consists of a relatively large geographic area served by one local office. The area lies in the extreme southwestern corner of the state and covers the only area in the U.S. where four states have common boundaries. The activities are rather limited insofar as crops are concerned. During the 1954 season, a total of only 13 crop activities were reported. The first report received from the Basin indicated that about 400 workers were engaged in the pre-season activities in the small grain fields and in other agricultural pursuits. Employment remained fairly steady for about five weeks when a climb began amounting to about 100 workers per week until about July 8. The next week, employment increased to about 1100 as the dry bean season began to utilize labor. With the lessening of pre-season activity in the dry bean crop, employment again leveled off, this time at about 1000 workers, where it stayed until a peak was reached in the weeks ending September 9th and 16th, when 3000 workers were reported each week. It was during these two weeks that the dry bean harvest was at its peak and when this activity tapered off employment declined. The drop was steady until the end of the reporting season when during the last week of October the area reported only 400 seasonal workers employed in all crop activities.

Since the above table makes it abundantly clear that the major use of labor occurs in the dry bean crop and that other crop activities are relatively less important in terms of total man-weeks used, it will not be necessary to make comments on all of the crop activities listed in the accompanying table. It should be pointed out, however, that the activities in the San Juan Basin contribute considerably to the balance of the state since it is a point of recruitment for Navajo Indians. An increasing number of Navajo Indians are being used in both agricultural and nonagricultural activities.

PART II

Recruitment and Labor Supply

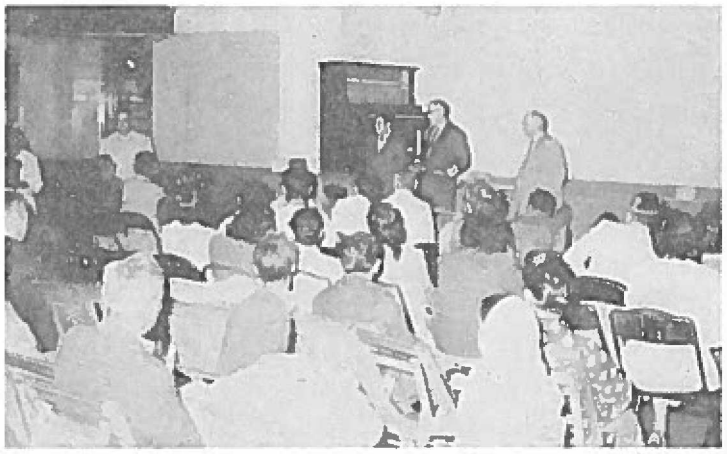
Local Labor Supply. In preparing for the opening of the farm season, it is necessary to consider all sources of labor supply. An ideal situation would exist if the supply of local labor were sufficient to meet the demands generated in each local office area. Since this is not the case, it becomes necessary to canvass the composition of the local labor sources and to determine those means of recruitment which will most effectively acquaint the potential local labor supply of the need for their services, as well as the advantages to be gained by them in offering their services. In Colorado the local labor supply consists of workers and their families who live in small towns and in communities adjacent to the demand area. This group of workers normally depend on farm work for their livelihood and will early seek information and referral. In most large cities will be found communities from which workers can be recruited in fairly substantial numbers if the need for their services can be brought forcibly to their attention. Also to be found in the medium to large size communities are employed urban workers who will consider farm work and who have some previous experience or knowledge of the requirements for farm labor. College students and high school youths also constitute a significant source that can be tapped, either on a part-time basis before school is out or on a full-time basis during vacation. A very significant number of housewives will accept and some indeed depend on part-time seasonal employment in food processing plants during the course of the various processing and canning companies.

Colorado traditionally uses all means of mass communication for the purpose of informing and recruiting farm labor. Recruitment of local labor is materially assisted by the use of the following media:

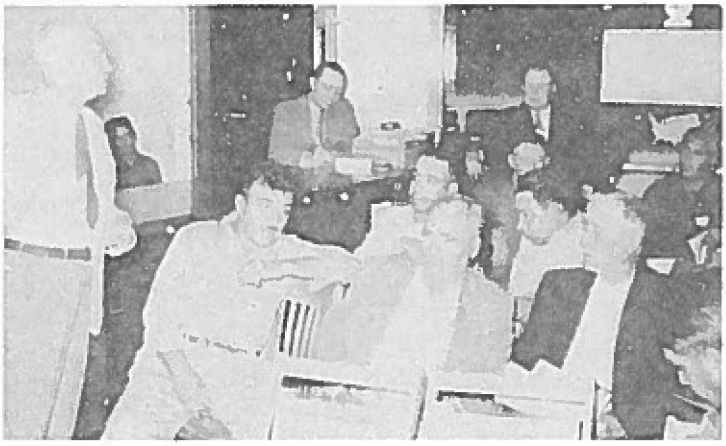
1. Radio--The use of radio as a means for recruiting local labor has been very successful. Regular weekly radio programs designed to explain the need for workers as well as the advantages of accepting the work are a regular feature in those areas served by broadcasting stations. This method is usually supplemented by the use of spot announcements. Such announcements are extremely effective in solving emergency situations which because of the nature of farm work will occur frequently. The cooperation received by the Colorado Department from management of local radio stations has been outstanding in the past and every indication points to a continuation of this happy situation.

2. Newspapers of all kinds, both weekly and daily have been very cooperative in the matter of carrying local stories concerning the local labor market situation. As is traditional in American journalism, the newspapers have rendered a conspicious local service both to the grower and to the worker.

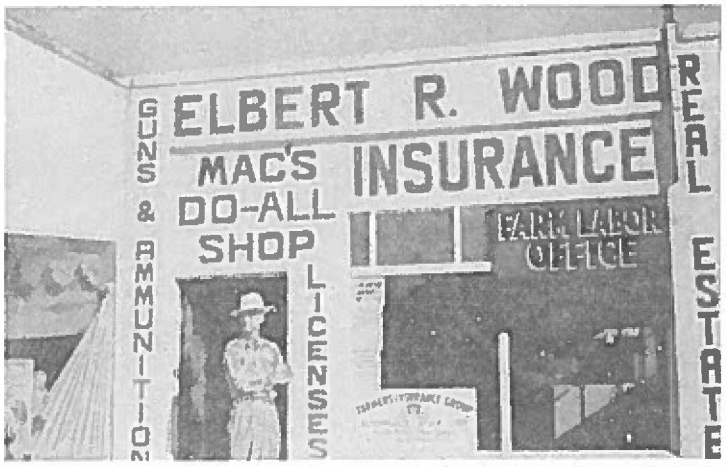
DAY-HAUL PICKUP POINT
DENVER, COLORADO



MEETING WITH GROUP LEADERS
GREELEY, COLORADO



MEETING WITH GROUP LEADERS
FORT LUPTON, COLORADO

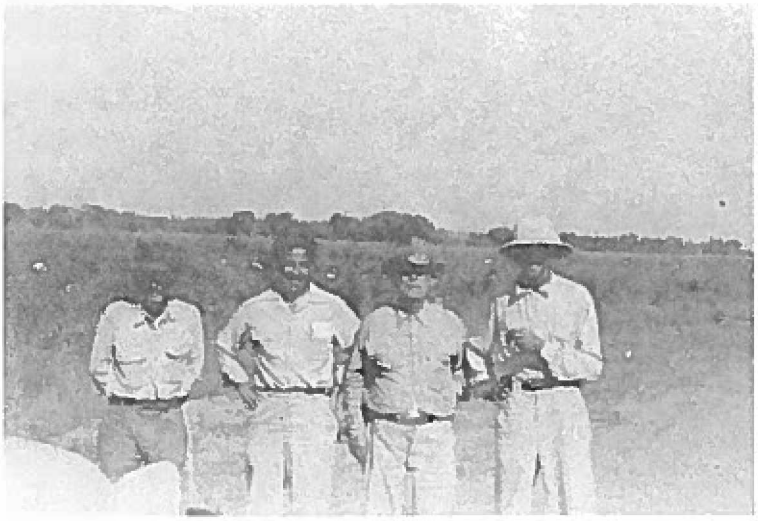


SEASONAL OFFICE
PAONIA, COLORADO

TEXAS RECRUITMENT

(Left to Right)
FARM INTERVIEWER - TEXAS
HIRING REPRESENTATIVE - COLORADO
CREW LEADER - TEXAS
LOCAL OFFICE MANAGER - TEXAS
(Raymondville, Texas)

TEXAS RECRUITMENT
CREW LEADER TRUCK
HARLINGEN, TEXAS



C.S.E.S. INTERVIEWER DISCUSSING
JOBS WITH CREW LEADERS

(Left to Right)
DENVER CREW LEADER
C.S.E.S. FARM INTERVIEWER
FORT LUPTON CREW LEADER AND
ASSISTANT

3. Many local offices prepare and distribute a brief report containing up-to-date information on local labor market conditions. This review is prepared on a monthly basis and is distributed to business, civic and farm groups. This media has been well accepted by all groups and provides another link in the recruitment chain.

4. All local offices are provided with display material in the form of bulletin boards and posters for use in both the local offices and outside the local office, for the purpose of keeping the farm placement service constantly before the public.

5. A house-to-house canvass which was inaugurated in 1952, was continued in 1954. Designed for the purpose of determining local labor supply, this media has been especially effective in developing local labor supply for food processing plants and in providing labor to be used on a daily basis in conjunction with the day-haul program. The program was carried out in Northern Colorado, Arkansas Valley and the Western Slope.

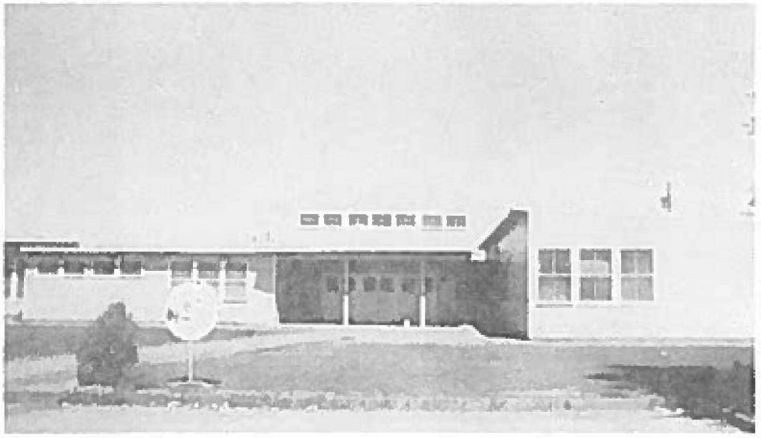
6. All local office managers are keenly aware of the assistance which can be rendered to the farm program by enlisting the cooperation of community leaders. It has been found that community leaders in all fields are willing participants in the effort to build and maintain sufficient labor pools to insure the successful conclusion of the farm program.

7. All local offices maintain and utilize an active application card file which serves two main purposes: (1) As an aid in extending the local labor supply and (2) As a source of easy reference in the process of filling local demand. As an adjunct to the card file, each local office, where group labor is used, maintains a group farm labor information card file. This method assists in establishing advance contacts with groups of workers and maintaining such contact throughout the season. It has been found that the continuous use of this file aids materially in the full utilization of group labor in the season.

8. In those areas where colleges are located, every effort is made to register college students for farm work either on a full-time or part-time basis. In all communities, an effort is made to register all high school youths who may be interested in farm work but high school youths are used only during vacation periods.

9. Every community contains church groups actively interested in the promotion of a sound farm economy. While these groups do not contain large numbers of full-time workers, they have always been in a fertile field for emergency recruitment.

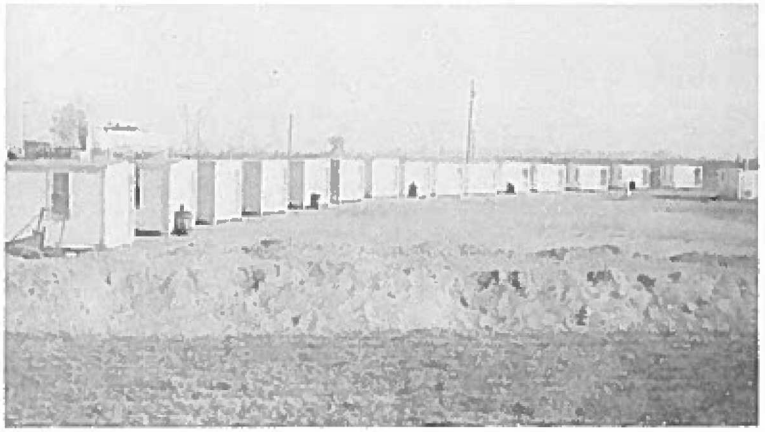
10. Another effective recruitment devices has been the use of sound trucks in those communities where it has been found necessary to direct applicants to a central point in the community for information, referral, and placement. Being mobile, the sound truck can carry its message to areas that would otherwise be hard to contact.



COMMUNITY BUILDING
FORT LUPTON LABOR CAMP

ON-FARM HOUSING
NORTHERN COLORADO

CAMP TYPE HOUSING
NEAR LA SALLE



MOVEABLE TYPE HOUSING
NEAR WINDSOR

11. In all local offices where group labor is used and this includes almost all offices, constant communication is maintained with individuals leading a crew of workers seeking farm work. By maintaining constant contact with crew leaders, it has become somewhat easier to assemble and control large groups of workers. This has been particularly true in the vegetable harvest.

12. It has been found that local businesses and civic groups are vitally interested in the farm economy, particularly in small communities. Close contact is maintained with these groups for the purpose of promoting job relations and to keep the community leaders informed of the conditions and progress in the farm labor field.

13. Local farm advisory committees have proved very successful where used. Where these committees have been available, they have shown great interest and contributed significant assistance in the analyzing and solving of local labor problems. As an example of this community activity, the local labor farm advisory committee in the San Luis Valley has contributed outstanding assistance to the local office in negotiating with schools and other organizations in that area to the end of solving problems in both recruitment and utilization of local labor. Similar communities in all other areas have done equally valuable work.

14. The State of Colorado maintains a mobile house-office trailer unit for use as a temporary local office to be directed to the area of need. This unit was used in the wheat harvest in eastern Colorado, the hay harvest in the higher elevations and in the potato harvest in the San Luis Valley. The fact that a mobile unit is available makes the recruitment problems in inaccessible areas easier of solution. Its availability as an emergency device has materially aided in the quick control of emergency situations and has proved extremely economical as well as convenient. Our experience has shown that all communities are very cooperative in the matter of providing parking space as well as light and phone connections.

15. Volunteer Farm Labor Representatives have been used in Colorado continually and with outstanding success. Credit for the success of the Volunteer Farm Labor Representative program rests squarely on the selection of the Volunteer Farm Labor Representatives. Colorado has been fortunate in having available Volunteers who are not only willing but enthusiastic in all phases of the recruitment program. While the Volunteer Farm Labor Representatives were used most extensively in the wheat harvest where they assisted in placing both men and machines, they have rendered invaluable service in other areas and in other crop activities. The Department would be remiss if we do not take this opportunity highly to recommend our Volunteer Farm Representatives and their very real and genuine interest and enthusiasm and to recognize the very great services performed by them to both the community and the worker. In many areas the Volunteer Representatives have made it possible for the Department to render the placement service and general farm information service which the Department would have been hard pressed to accomplish without their aid.

Mobilizing and Directing Intrastate and Interstate Labor

Mobilizing Intrastate Labor. The principal method used in mobilizing intrastate labor is an extension of the recruitment device and program described in the section covering local labor. The major point of difference being that the regular clearance procedures are used for the mobilization and movement of labor within the State. This clearance procedure is usually one of direct clearance between local offices with close liaison being maintained with the clearance officer in the Central Office. However, it has been found that the use of direct clearance between local offices is much more efficient and less time consuming and with the time element being the essence of farm labor recruiting, it is doubtful if any other procedure would be practical. The method outlined in this paragraph has been successful both from the standpoint of meeting the demand of various areas and assisting in the program of full utilization of local labor.

Mobilizing Interstate Labor. The Colorado State Employment Service has continued and extended the use of interstate clearance procedures in the mobilization and directing of interstate labor. Very little change has been instituted with the exception of the extension of this program where feasible and practical.

Interstate Recruitment. The Colorado Department of Employment Security gained its first experience in interstate recruitment of agricultural workers in 1953, when three of its employees were sent into northern New Mexico and Arizona to aid the local employment offices in filling orders placed by Colorado employers.

Early in 1954, the Department was approached by a large processor, the Holly Sugar Corporation, which requested assistance in securing workers in Texas for shipment to sugar beet growers in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

Although the Department was not fully prepared to meet such a request, the undertaking was decided upon because it was believed that it could be demonstrated that the State Employment Services were capable of conducting such large-scale interstate recruitment of farm labor as efficiently as any private organization. Accordingly, four Department employees were sent into selected supply areas of Texas as positive recruiters, with on-the-spot hiring authority and authorization to commit the Holly Sugar Corporation for necessary travel and subsistence funds.

Due largely to the whole-hearted and vigorous cooperation of the Texas Employment Commission, whose local office employees did all of the necessary recruiting and screening of workers, the program was successful far beyond our expectations and those of the Holly Sugar Corporation.

When the season was over, the tally showed that the four Employment Service men had recruited and shipped 4,648 persons, of which 2,894 were workers, to Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

The natural development of this great movement of labor disclosed many opportunities for assistance to workers and employers. When the actual shipment of workers began, for example, it became obvious the local employment offices along the thousand-mile travel routes to the beet fields might be able to lend emergency assistance to workers stranded by vehicle break-downs or other difficulties. Many workers traveled through Kansas and Nebraska, in addition to the demand-area States--Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. Requests for cooperation were answered immediately by assurances of help, and local office personnel in every town on the travel routes were alerted. When illness, truck break-downs, or other contingencies halted any of the crews, the leader reported in to the nearest local office. The local office manager verified the details of the emergency and placed a collect telephone call to the Employment Service recruiter in Texas who had shipped that particular crew. The recruiter wired the necessary funds to allow the crew to proceed to its destination in the beet fields. This interstate cooperation was effective, even though it was not within the ordinary scope of Employment Service activity.

The Employment Security Commission of New Mexico again in 1954 cooperated to the fullest extent in having their local offices recruit workers for the Colorado Employment Service representatives stationed in New Mexico. The interstate domestic recruitment program was pioneered in northern New Mexico in 1953. This provided invaluable experience for all participants in the 1954 program. Twice as many workers (275) were recruited in 1954. Almost without exception, the New Mexico workers were shipped to Colorado and worked in Colorado throughout the entire season before returning to New Mexico.

The objective of assuring continuity of employment was one of the prime reasons for embarking upon such an ambitious recruitment program. When the beet thinning was finished in Montana and Wyoming, Employment Service personnel referred many of the workers to the intensively-cultivated vegetable crop areas in northeastern Colorado. A total of 1,411 workers were recruited and processed for shipment to the vegetable harvest. Not all of these workers stayed in Colorado for the season; however, some returned to Texas for cotton picking.

When the vegetable harvest season was over, some of the workers were referred to beet harvest operations in both Colorado and Nebraska; some were sent to similar work in Wyoming and Montana; some went to the potato harvests in the San Luis Valley of Colorado and in Nebraska; and the remainder were returned to Texas, New Mexico and Arizona for cotton picking. This Department believes that this program has done more to insure season-long employment for these workers than any previous action we have taken.

As a result of our success in this recruitment program this year, we have received intimation that we may be asked to expand our interstate recruitment operations next spring. It is possible that the entire recruitment operations of one or more of the large processors will be

entrusted to us next year. If the program is expanded, it appears desirable to enter into early negotiations with the Employment Services of Wisconsin and Michigan, to promote orderly referral of surplus workers in Wyoming and Montana to eastern vegetable harvests after completion of beet work. The Colorado fields will not absorb all of the thousands of workers who may be involved in an augmented program.

Foreign Labor Program

During the course of the preceding year, the force of available domestic seasonal farm labor had not increased to a size sufficient adequately to serve the need of growers and processors. Even though this force of domestic help was somewhat larger than in the past years, it was again found necessary to supplement the domestic labor force by the importation of foreign workers. Foreign workers available to Colorado were this year, as in the past, Mexican Nationals. The activities in which the supply of domestic labor fell short and in which foreign labor was required were; sugar beet thinning and blocking; cucumber picking; tomato harvest; and sugar beet harvest. The crop activity in which the greatest shortage of domestic help was felt was sugar beet thinning. Therefore, it is in this crop activity that the majority of foreign labor was required. During the week of June 17 a total of 1910 Mexican Nationals were employed in the State, and these were employed in the sugar beet thinning and blocking activity. When this activity closed, the Mexican Nationals were either returned to Mexico or re-contracted in other states because of lack of demand in Colorado between the ending of the sugar beet thinning and blocking and the beginning of the cucumber picking.

The number of Mexican Nationals employed dropped to 71 during the week ending August 5. The low point in employment of Mexican Nationals occurred about two weeks later this year than it did last year. This was due to the lateness of the season and to generally poor growing conditions. The number then increased until during the week of September 2, about 630 Nationals were being used.

After the close of the sugar beet thinning and blocking activity, the foreign labor force was utilized largely in the cucumber picking activity with only a small number engaged in tomato harvest toward the beginning of September. During October, the total labor force of foreign workers was utilized in the beet harvest and this mainly in the hand harvest of sugar beets.

It is without doubt true that the use of Mexican Nationals is effective in the sense that these workers will accept employment in crop activities which are not attractive to domestic labor. The use of Mexican National labor last year served its intended purpose of providing a pool of readily available farm labor to be used in designated areas and crops where domestic labor was insufficient to accomplish the job.

After due consideration of all factors, the state continued the established farm reporting areas for the purpose of establishing area employment ceilings to be used in the certification process. No particular difficulties were encountered, either in the establishment or operation of these areas.

The decentralized certification program, while theoretically workable, presented some practical difficulties in Colorado. The first, and perhaps most important difficulty was discovered when the Bureau took exception to the data supplied when such data were compared with the ES-223 reports for the previous season. This exception was based upon the fact that the reports available to Washington did not indicate the same peak employment as that recorded in the ES-229. Since the ES-223 was submitted only every other week the data contained therein did not necessarily reflect the peak employment since the peak may have been reached, and in fact, actually was reached in some cases during the week when no data was forwarded to Washington. This problem was resolved by submitting additional justification to the Washington office. The delay in establishing area and State ceilings caused by the necessity to explain this situation caused some embarrassment to the Department.

The administration and operation of the wage finding program, when carried on as outlined in the instructions issued last year, presents serious problems in the finding of staff time. It must be admitted by all conversant with the proposed procedures that they are cumbersome, repetitive, and time-consuming. To follow the instructions to the letter would, in all probability, require one full-time position in each area surveyed. For the period covered by the survey, the use of Mexican Nationals by Colorado made it possible for this State to conduct what we consider to be adequate wage finding studies in those areas and for those crops in which Mexican Nationals were utilized.

Employment Service personnel participated in a recruitment program on a daily basis at the cooperative labor camp established for many years at Fort Lupton, Colorado. This participation consisted of the stationing at the labor camp of one or more interviewers during the time of day when recruitment and assignment to jobs was carried on. This is a long established practice and has resulted in excellent service being rendered to growers and processors and workers. A similar type program was carried on in several other localities.

It should be pointed out that the "day-haul" program was used extensively during the past year. Usually this involved the daily transportation of workers to jobs located within the local office area. In Colorado during the past season numerous "day-haul" programs were in effect between local office areas. Forinstance: Denver recruited day-haul crews for transportation to the Fort Lupton area: Fort Collins day-hauled workers to Fort Lupton, Loveland, etc. This extension of the day-haul principal to interoffice movement increased labor utilization and probably was partly responsible for the lessened need for foreign workers.

Forecast For Next Season

There is every indication that the coming agricultural season will be as good, if not better than that of the past season. There will, of course, be shifts in emphasis, and difference in timing. The crop acreage anticipated to be planted will remain about the same as last year; productivity and yield will vary only slightly. Therefore, labor needs will closely approximate the past season. All of the above statements are contingent, of course, upon weather conditions.

The economic outlook is for stabilization in both demand and price which should produce, for the growers, a year about equal to, or better than the one just passed. Sugar beet acreage will be only slightly less than last year. Wheat acreage to be harvested will be under last year due to unfavorable moisture conditions. Present estimates call for a slight to moderate increase in the green bean acreage. An almost total failure of the broomcorn crop last year due to drouth conditions in the growing area makes it possible to anticipate an increase in both the acreage harvested and the manpower necessary if only on the basis of return to normalcy.

Labor supply and demand will not vary substantially from the season just passed. Present plans for coping with anticipated problems of recruitment are geared specifically to the highly successful and satisfactory programs carried on last year and outlined in previous sections of this report. As mentioned in the paragraphs above, the performance of these plans will be geared largely to the amount of funds available and should this factor permit the extension and improvement of the plan already discussed, it is highly likely that the problems of recruitment will be minimized.

In closing this report, the State of Colorado would like to emphasize again that the progress made during the last year in the entire farm segment of our operation was gratifying to the Department and highly profitable to both the grower and worker with whom the various programs came in contact.

Evaluation and Recommendations

Due to the successful experience in 1953 in carrying on intensified programs for recruitment and direction of both intrastate and interstate labor, programs were expanded and improved techniques were employed, resulting in an even greater interest of both employers and workers for continued expansion and improvement in the future. Other employers have expressed a desire to enter into recruitment arrangements with the Colorado Department in 1955.

The extent to which these programs may be expanded depends, to a great degree on adequate funds being made available to the Colorado Department and to the Employment Services of those States with whom cooperative recruitment arrangements must be made, in order to meet the labor demand.

In Texas, where recruitment of a portion of the labor needed by growers of one major processor was undertaken, the Texas Employment Commission did a magnificient job of recruitment and referral to Colorado State Employment Service staff members assigned to designated points in Texas as hiring representatives. As a result of this splendid cooperation, the number of workers recruited exceeded the original order, which was accepted as a minimum to be recruited under the program, by nearly 200%. Needless to say, the processor was highly pleased and indicated that in 1955 the entire job of recruitment of approximately 6000 workers might be placed under the jurisdiction of the Colorado and Texas Employment Services.

In New Mexico, where the entire job of recruitment of labor for the growers of the above mentioned processor was undertaken, the New Mexico State Employment Service personnel deserves a great deal of credit for the fine cooperation given to Colorado State Employment Service Staff members, assigned to designated points in New Mexico as hiring representatives. As a result of the success of this recruitment program in New Mexico in 1954, two other major processors have indicated an interest in arranging for their recruitment to be handled through the same type of program in 1955.

The recruitment arrangements followed in Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming, at the completion of sugar beet spring work, in cooperation with the State Employment Services of those States were successful in every respect. Much credit is due to Employment Service personnel in those States for this success.

TABLE VII

E.S.-225 -- Post Season Report

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR BY MAN-WEEKS & CROP - STATE TOTAL

Crop Activity	State Total	% Distribution
Sugar beet, Thinning	55,333	12.2
Irrigation	16,143	3.5
Vegetables.- Pre-harvest	21,529	4.7
All Other	32,049	7.0
Onions, pre-harvest	6,390	1.4
Tomotoes, pre-harvest	1,395	.3
Cabbage, pre-harvest	110	*
Vegetable, harvest	54,809	12.0
Melon, pre-harvest	295	*
Corn - Field feed	505	.1
Grain, small - pre-harvest	2,378	.5
Hay harvest	23,976	5.3
Food processing, contract packing	8,922	2.0
Peas-Green, harvest	655	.1
Food Processing Canned fruit (2033)	14,669	3.2
Corn-sweet for Processing	132	*
Sugar beet, hoeing and weeding	17,416	3.8
Pickle, pre-harvest	315	*
Grain, small, harvest	9,099	2.0
Beans for Canning	2,354	.5
Cherries, harvest	3,775	.8
Beans for canning	33,283	7.3
Beans - Dry, pre-harvest	7,807	1.7
Food Process assembling (5141)	3,041	.7
Pickles, harvest	18,630	4.0
Potato harvest	35,137	7.7
Food Processing, Quick freeze (2037)	4,401	1.0
Food Processing, pickles, fruit & vegetables (2035)	1,062	.2
Onion harvest	13,726	3.0
Apple, harvest	3,085	.7
Beans, Dry - harvest	14,602	3.2
Corn-sweet, for proc. harvesting	377	.1
Tomato, harvest	7,008	1.5
Corn, Field for feeding, harvest	1,044	.2
Sugar beet, harvest	16,030	3.5
Food Processing, sugar refining (2063)	5,285	1.2
Cabbage, harvest	50	*
Berries, pre-harvest	20	*
Berries, harvest	110	*
Sorghums, pre-harvest	100	*
Melons, harvest	2,072	.5
Broomcorn - harvest	2,675	.6
Food processing, dried vegetables (2034)	205	*
Peaches, pre-harvest	1,620	.4
Cherries, pre-harvest	375	*
Peach harvest	8,975	2.0
Pear harvest	230	*
Potato, pre-harvest	1,975	.4
STATE TOTAL	455,174	

* Less than .1%

ES-225--Table 1 (9/54) State Colorado

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in 1954

Item	Number
Section A. Day-haul activities	
1. Operated by State agency:	
a. Day-haul points	77
b. Towns with day-haul points	15
c. Sum of workers transported on average day	3410
d. Sum of workers transported on peak day	6009
e. Towns in which day-haul operations were conducted separately for school-age youth	1
2. Day-haul points established by State agency	81
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	None
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	None
6. Other placements of reservation Indians	1331 (1)
7. Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	None
8. Migratory Labor Employment Records (Form ES-369):	
a. Completed by State of migrants' residence	7
(1) Workers covered by records	26
b. Transmittals to other State agencies	282
Section C. Special services to employers	
9. Employers receiving combine services:	
a. From out of area	Est. 150
b. From out of State	None
10. Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
a. From out of area	NA
b. From out of State	NA
11. Food processing employers receiving placement services	14
Section D. Other special services	
12. Local offices which held farm clinics	None
13. Days on which farm clinics were held	NA
14. Issues of farm labor bulletins published	26
a. Copies distributed	525
15. State agency's work guides distributed:	
a. Within reporting State	8060
b. To other States	4425
16. Offices using sound equipment for recruitment	1 (Mobile Unit)
17. Volunteer farm placement representatives	77

(1) Reported for Jan. thru Sept. 1954 only.

ES-225--Worksheet A (9/54) State Colorado

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
Delta	1	35	39
Denver	14	205	356
Fort Collins	25	780	1140
Fort Lupton	4	1415	2519
Greeley	8	85	100
Ault	1	25	50
Severance	1	30	150
Eaton	2	50	170
Galeton	1	10	50
Windsor	1	10	20
Kersey	1	10	15
Johnstown	6	135	150
Loveland	6	110	125
Berthoud	3	60	75
Pueblo	3	450	1050

ES-225--Worksheet B (9/54) State Colorado

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

Towns (from column I of worksheetA)	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
Delta	7/14	7/20	39	Cherry Harvest		X
Denver	8/2	9/9	356	Green Bean Harvest		X
Fort Collins	5/10	7/1	150	Sugar Beet Thinning		X
Fort Collins	7/19	7/30	500	Cherry Harvest		X
Fort Collins	7/28	9/3	490	Green Bean Harvest		X
Fort Lupton	5/25	7/15	62	Sugar Beet Thinning		X
Fort Lupton	7/10	9/9	2375	Green Bean Harvest		X
Fort Lupton	8/1	11/5	82	Carrot Harvest		X
Greeley	6/4	6/30	25	Sugar Beet Thinning	X	
Greeley	7/17	9/6	75	) Green Bean, Pickle		X
Ault	7/17	9/6	50	) and Tomato Harvests		X
Severance	7/17	9/6	150	) "		X
Eaton	7/17	9/6	170	) "		X
Galeton	7/17	9/6	50	) "		X
Windsor	7/17	9/6	20	) "		X
Kersey	7/17	9/6	15	) "		X
Johnstown	8/9	9/11	150	Green Bean Harvest		X
Loveland	8/9	9/11	125	Green Bean Harvest		X
Berthoud	8/9	9/11	75	Green Bean Harvest		X
Pueblo	5/4	10/30	1050	Green Bean and Mixed Vegetable Harvests		X

Table 2 State Summary - Employment of Seasonal Hired Workers in Agricultural & Food Processing, and Agricultural Placements, by Week 1954

Week Ending Date Mo.	Day	Agricultural Employment Total	Domestic Local	Domestic Non-Local Intrastate	Domestic Non-Local Interstate	Agricultural Placements 1/	Food Processing Total	Food Processing Local	Intrastate	Interstat
5	6	6808	4863	735	1210		305	305		
5	13	7806	5225	807	1774		160	160		
5	20	10039	6547	797	2695		165	165		
5	27	12556	7310	1027	4219	8347	165	165		
6	3	14077	8165	1068	4844		65	65		
6	10	14190	8068	1027	5095		70	70		
6	17	13977	7994	1005	4978		145	145		
6	24	15045	8683	1188	5174	11961	180	145		35
7	1	14820	8893	1137	4790		272	255	17	
7	8	14081	8595	1120	4366		460	330		130
7	15	14337	9093	1198	4046		598	573	25	
7	22	16428	9004	1968	5456		697	657	40	
7	29	14969	8912	1846	4211	26194	1045	940	105	
8	5	16181	9341	2202	4638		1244	1024	155	65
8	12	17461	9630	2279	5552		1435	1190	180	65
8	19	23752	11152	4597	3003		1812	1551	196	65
8	26	20503	11316	3114	6073	61389	2423	2157	206	60
9	2	17580	9533	2202	5845		2961	2649	227	85
9	9	17367	9736	2020	5611		3250	2915	225	110
9	16	18204	10672	1833	5699		3176	2876	205	95
9	23	20602	11538	2768	6296		2845	2550	190	105
9	30	20529	11739	3034	5756	21994	2617	2292	215	110
10	7	20017	11561	2662	5794		2988	2713	205	70
10	14	14023	8851	2037	3135		2826	2425	235	166
10	21	11065	7353	1365	2347		2960	2694	150	116
10	28	8960	6335	850	1775	8099	2947	2778	118	51

1/ Placements shown are Monthly Totals

INFORMATION STATIONS OPERATED IN 1954

Trinidad (Port of Entry)	- May	10	to May	25

SEASONAL OFFICES OPERATED IN 1954

Fort Lupton Labor Camp	- June	15	to September	30
Burlington	- June	16	to July	15
Paonia	- June	16	to October	15
Limon	- June	21	to July	10
Holyoke	- July	5	to July	15
Wray	- July	5	to July	15
Walden (Mobile Unit)	- July	22	to August	13
Palisade (Mobile Unit)	- August	22	to September	3
Fruita	- September	1	to October	15
Center (Mobile Unit)	- September	13	to October	15

SPECIAL

INFORMATION

FOR

SEASONAL

FARM

WORKERS

SPECIAL
INFORMATION
FOR
SEASONAL
FARM
WORKERS

COLORADO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE - NORTHERN COLORADO

Many of the agricultural crop activities in Northern Colorado use family groups and large crews. Most of the work is done on a piece rate basis.

Adult and youth workers in family groups or crews can be utilized fully in Northern Colorado for the entire season, particularly during the snap beans, tomato, and cucumber picking season. Also, the potato harvests in Northern Colorado require large number of workers. Following are the principal crops and activities and period of labor needs:

Early Potato Harvest
July 10 to August 5
Average earnings $7.00 per day
Family groups in proportion

Cucumber Picking
July 25 to October 1
One-half proceeds of crop
(Adults) average earnings $7.00 per day
Family groups in proportion

Onion Harvest
August 20 to October 20
Average earnings (adults) $10.00 to $12.00 per day.
Family groups in proportion

Snap Bean Picking
July 20 to September 15
Average earnings (adults) $6.00 per day
Family groups in proportion

Tomato Picking
August 15 to October 15
Average earnings (adult) $8.00 per day
Family groups in proportion

Late Potato Harvest
September 5 to October 30
Average earnings (adults) $10.00 per day
Family groups in proportion

Any good worker can earn much more than any of the above averages.

Apply for work at the following Colorado State Employment Service offices:

Fort Collins 120 North College Avenue	Bean and cucumber picking
Fort Lupton 233 Denver Avenue	Bean, cucumber and tomato picking. Early potato and onion harvest
Fort Morgan 405 Main Street	Bean, cucumber, tomato picking and potato harvest
Greeley - 615 Eighth Avenue or 116 North 14th Avenue	Bean, cucumber, potato picking, and onion harvest
Longmont 251 Main Street	Bean and tomato picking
Loveland 111 East 5th Street	Bean and cucumber picking
Sterling 115 South Third Street	Late potato harvest

Housing: Camps - reasonable rates; on the farm housing is provided by the farmers where employed; workers bring bedding and cooking utensils.