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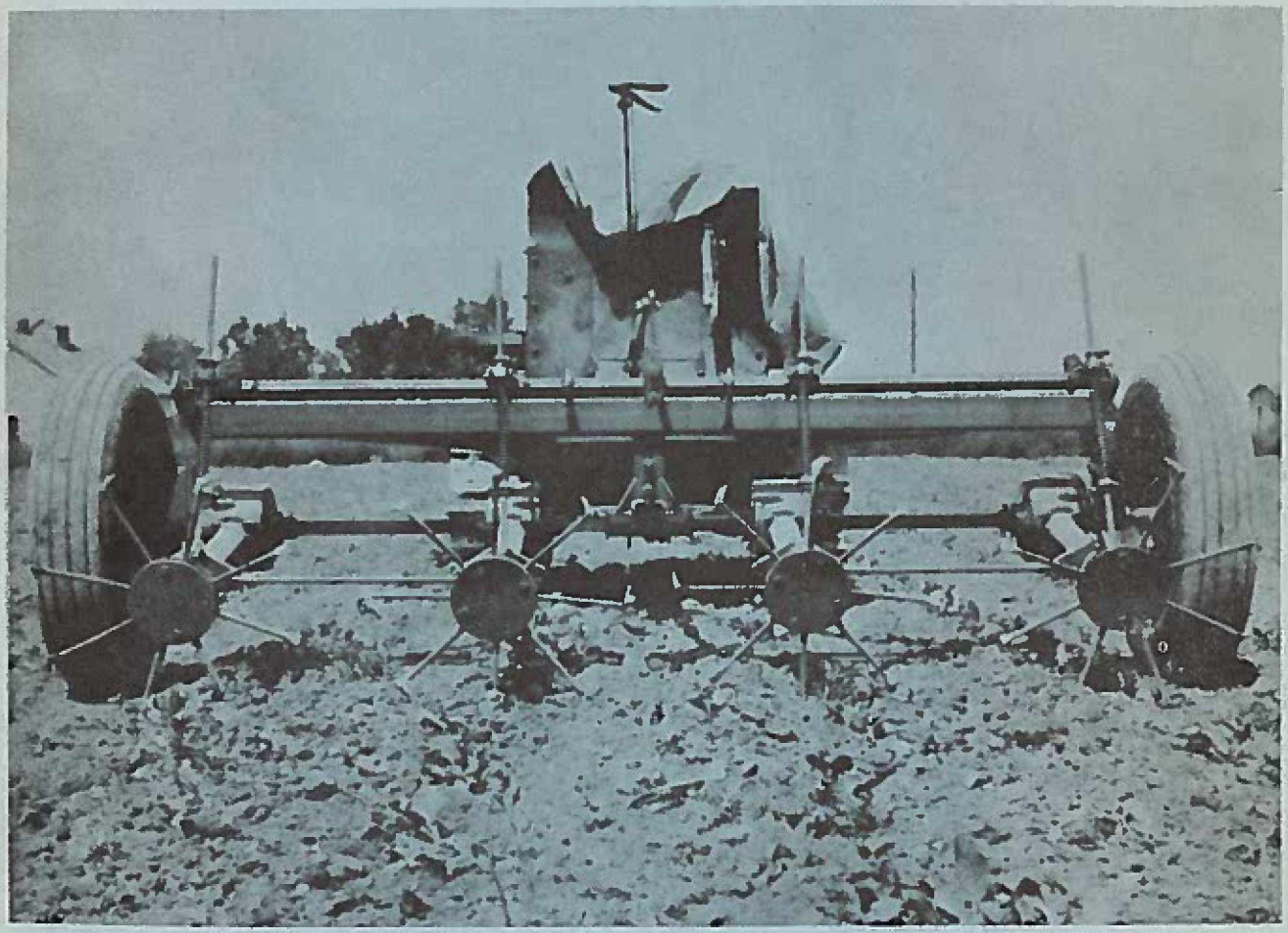
POST SEASON REPORT



FARM PLACEMENT SERVICE

Colorado State Employment Service
Department Of Employment Security

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 1953 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 active interest and keen participation reflects the wide importance of the agricultural industry in Colorado. The Members serving during 1953 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. V. Maddux, Denver
A. J. Bartholomew, Sterling
Harvey Johnson, Fort Collins
John A. Williams, Pueblo

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. The first and key meeting occurred at the annual statewide managers meeting held in Denver in March. This is a 3-day meeting

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at which all problems of the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance programs are discussed. One complete day was devoted to the Farm Program. At this meeting, the State Director outlined broad general policies. The Farm Placement Supervisor outlined the plans that had been formulated for the implementation of those broad policies. The meeting was then thrown open for a general discussion during which field supervisors and local office managers discussed problems that had arisen in the past year and were likely to arise again. Insofar as possible, problems were resolved and courses of action decided upon with the view of eliminating the foreseeable difficulties. After further discussion, tentative plans were proposed and adopted covering the procedures to be used in emergency situations. Local office managers were given a broad briefing on expected developments in the farm labor supply and demand situation. In all the discussions the foreign labor problem was interwoven so that it became a part of the whole program.

Early in the season a planning meeting was held at the Durango office 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 at Grand Junction 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 mid-May. Employment then underwent a sharp increase until a peak was reached during the week ending September 3, after which a sharp decline occurred covering about 2 weeks. During the week ending September 21, a sub-peak was obtained after which employment declined steadily and rather sharply so that by the end of October only about 7,000 seasonal farm workers were estimated to have been employed in Colorado. Since it is almost impossible to determine the number of individuals employed, we will throughout this report use the term "man-weeks". This might be defined as a full time 6-day period of employment for one man. Under this definition, Colorado utilized approximately 385,000 man-weeks of labor during the season covered by this report which is from May through October.

Even though seasonal farm employment fluctuates during the season from a very low figure to a very high point, during most of the seasons the use of labor is spread pretty evenly over the weeks. After the initial demand for sugar beet thinners is met in May, the percentage distribution of total man-weeks remains fairly constant throughout the season, dropping sharply during the last two weeks of October. During the period June 11 through October 15, the spread in the percentage of total man-weeks used each week extends from a low of 4.1% to a high of 6.5%. This percentage distribution, implying, as it does, that the total employment of farm workers does not fluctuate with the violence sometimes anticipated, indicates clearly that the problem in farm employment is one of utilization and of meeting the overlapping demands of various crop activities.

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 in Colorado as used in conjunction with agriculture is synonomous with moisture. During the last growing season, the weather conditions were about normal with the exception of the southwest part of the state where drouth conditions prevailed. In most areas in the state, irrigation water plays an important part in the agricultural picture. Irrigation, in turn, depends on snow falls and water storage. Irrigation water in northern Colorado was adequate to meet demands while in the San Luis Valley and the Arkansas Valley, supply of water was under normal and caused some concern, although probably no actual loss of crops.

Acreage--The major crop acreages planted were about normal; however, large scale abandonment of wheat and broomcorn in the south-east drouth area, with some abandonment of potato acreage due to poor market conditions reduced the total number of acres harvested for all crops to somewhat below normal.

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 Crop Activity

a. Sugar Beets--From the standpoint of the number of man-weeks of seasonal labor required, sugar beets are the Number I crop in Colorado. The activity in sugar beets begins early in May with the thinning and blocking process. This particular phase of the sugar beet activity has become partly mechanized, but there are conditions and areas where the mechanical thinning and blocking is not practical and much of the work must be done by hand. The thinning and blocking process will continue into early July when the activity shifts from blocking and thinning to hoeing and weeding. The hoeing and weeding process then continues on a diminishing scale until nearly October which sees the beginning of the harvest activity. Once the harvest activity commences, employment again rises and hovers around 5,000 per week until the crop is completely gleaned. During the past year, approximately 73,100 man-weeks of labor were required to thin, block, hoe, weed and harvest the sugar beet crop in this State. Employment of seasonal workers in the beet activity constituted 18.9% of all the man-weeks spent in seasonal activity. Domestic labor for this type of activity is not usually available in sufficient quantities, and it has been necessary to authorize the use of Mexican National workers, particularly in the stoop labor activities of thinning and weeding. Because all beets are not harvested mechanically, and because this also involves stoop labor not attractive

PEA VINER USED IN NORTHERN COLORADO PROCESSING
GREEN PEAS FOR CANNING

BEET HARVESTER SHOWN ABOVE IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE
SPECIALIZED MACHINES ENCOUNTERED IN
MODERN AGRICULTURE

to domestic labor, Mexican Nationals are needed again in the late fall for the harvesting process. Employment in the sugar beets did not differ materially this year from previous years except perhaps in the timing of activity, but the most important is weather. If weather conditions permit the day-by-day field activity, fewer laborers will be needed at the peak. However, if weather conditions should prevent the use of mechanical means, and both the beets and weeds grow untended, then the use of mechanical devices becomes impractical and more hand labor is needed. During the past year, emergency measures were not required except in small and isolated areas.

B. Vegetables--For the purposes of this report, the crop activity labeled vegetables includes those vegetables grown for fresh markets, as well as those grown on small acreages where the demand is not for a specific vegetable crop. For instance, certain areas of the state are devoted largely to the cultivation of cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, etc., where these vegetables are major crop activity of the area. Other areas growing mixed vegetables may also raise as a part of the mixed vegetable crop, cauliflower, cabbage and lettuce. We have attempted to isolate those crop activities where the demand is for specific vegetables and to include in the mixed vegetables category all activities that are not easily identifiable by the type of labor required. Under this broad concept, the growing of vegetables is the second largest crop activity so far as seasonal workers is concerned. Mixed vegetables are grown throughout the state but are chiefly confined to the northern Colorado area. All other agricultural reporting areas in the state have some vegetable activity, but the major portion of employment is in northern Colorado. During the past season, slightly more than 68,000 man-weeks of labor were required in planting, thinning, cultivating, and harvesting the mixed vegetable crop in Colorado. This constituted 17.7% of the total number of man-weeks of employment in the state. In general, the growers of mixed vegetables had a good year with employment levels about equal to previous years and following the same seasonal pattern. There appears to be no significant factors such as drouths, marketing conditions, etc., which affected the volume of employment in this activity during the year. There is no evidence that mechanization in this particular activity is tending to reduce the employment.

C. Potatoes--The third largest user of seasonal hired labor is the potato crop. The demand for workers in this activity began in early May when the planting of potatoes occurs. This planting activity covers about three weeks. Then there is little employment until late July when some early potatoes are gathered. Employment increased from 100 in the week ending July 30 to the week ending October 1, when 10,500 man-weeks of labor was employed. Employment then declined until early in November when the crop activity ceased. During the season, the potato crop required 53,700 man-weeks of labor and constituted 13.9% of the total man-weeks used in all activities. The utilization of 10,500 man-weeks of labor during the week ending October 1, constitutes the highest number employed during the peak week of any crop in Colorado. The crop using the next highest number of workers in the peak

week is sugar beets which utilizes only slightly less during the peak week than did the potato growers. Because most potato crops in Colorado are raised on irrigated land, they are not as likely to be affected by drouths as are crops raised in dryland areas. However, water storage available for the irrigation of potato crops varies from year to year and was not too plentiful in the San Luis Valley area during the last season. The restricted use of storage water may have retarded the growth of the potato crop and probably reduced the growth of the potatoes so that when an unusually early frost started the maturing process, the potatoes had not reached sufficient size. This, coupled with a weak to poor market caused by a heavy carryover, made the season a rather poor one for potato growers. Mechanization is occurring in the potato industry with the outstanding feature this year being the limited use of a combination potato digger and loader which, if widely used, would largely eliminate the field picking and sacking steps since the potatoes would be loaded directly into a following truck. The use of this device may become more general in the northern Colorado potato fields but probably will be restricted in the San Luis Valley area because of the rocky conditions of the soil in the valley.

D. Hay--For the purposes of this report, the classification haying includes all types of tame and native hay. Because Colorado and the surrounding states are supporting a large livestock industry, the raising of all types of hay and feed assumes major employment proportions. The employment of hay hands will begin sometime in the middle or last of June and will increase until reaching a peak in late July and early August when a gradual decline occurs until by the end of October, employment has its low point. During the past year, about 31,000 man-weeks of labor were utilized which amounted to 8% of the total man-weeks of employment for the entire state. The greatest number of man-weeks reported during the season occurred during the week ending August 6 when approximately 3,400 man-weeks were used. Such factors as weather and marketing apparently had no influence on the labor requirement. However, the continued mechanization of the haying process has tended to introduce some specialization which tends to reduce the supply of labor and there were periods of shortages during the season.

E. Cucumbers--One of the touchiest activities from the standpoint of labor procurement is encountered in cucumbers. During the season, about 27,500 man-weeks were required or about 7.1% of the total requirements for the state. Some employment will occur in the cucumber fields as early as mid-June but the real demand begins in mid-July and continues to build until August, remaining steady through mid-September or early October. The peak week in the past season occurred during the week ending August 13 when something over 3,800 man-weeks were reported. For the next three weeks the employment level stayed well above 3,000. Since cucumbers in Colorado are grown only on irrigated land, the weather has little significance except for the timing of the first frost which brings the activity to a close. The first frost can be expected from mid-September on. The longer this event is postponed, the longer the the need for workers will be felt. However, it should be understood that the first frost in Colorado usually will occur in the cucumber area not later than early October. It occurred about mid-September during

HARVESTING CORN FOR ENSILAGE

BEET LOADER

the past season and the employment immediately dropped so that by the first of October no employment in cucumber picking was reported. Market conditions are about to have a significant influence on employment levels, since the pay for pickers is geared to the market price. In northern Colorado wages are pegged at 50% of the graded crop while in southern Colorado the scale is 40%. Thus, in a poor market, earnings fall and other less arduous activities quickly siphon off the available labor. Recruitment of workers is difficult in the area paying 40% and in most instances the demand had to be met by the importation of Mexican Nationals.

F. Green Beans--Included in this category are string, snap and wax. We have established another bean activity which included dry and pinto beans which will be discussed in subsequent paragraphs. This activity used a total of 24,700 man-weeks of labor and constituted 6.7% of the state's total. Employment in the activity begins about the third week in July, building steadily until mid-August and then declining rapidly until no employment was reported for the week ending September 17. Peak employment during the week of August 20 equaled 4,700 man-weeks. All factors affecting the utilization of workers in this activity were normal this year and no special problems existed.

G. Onions--While employment in the onion activity amounted to only 17,250 man-weeks, or 4.5% of the state total, it is considered separately because it constitutes the major activity in several local office areas. Employment in this activity began in late May with the planting, thinning, and hoeing of the crop and continued at a reasonable steady level until harvest activities commenced in late August and early September. Employment peaked at 22% during the week of September 24, after which a steady decline occurred and all employment ceased by the first of November. Influences at work in this activity were normal and no special problems developed.

H. Small Grains--Included in the small grain activity is wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc. Employment in this segment reached only slightly above 16,000 man-weeks and constituted 4.2% of the state's total, and is discussed here only because the employment is widespread throughout the state and continues through all season. Beginning in May, employment continues to rise slowly until the first of July and then quickly jumps to about 2,500 during the peak of the wheat harvest. After this date, employment steadily declines until the first of September and from then until the end of the season remains fairly steady from between 3 and 5 man-weeks. Drouth conditions in southeastern Colorado had a depressing affect on employment in this activity since large-scale acreage was abandoned. Employment in other grains is about normal but the total was well below normal due to the before-mentioned drouth conditions. Market conditions were fair to good and did not significantly affect the employment levels. With a reduced demand for workers, no special problems were encountered.

I. Irrigation--Irrigation cannot be called an entirely separate crop activity since the process of irrigating covers all, or most all, crops in the state. We list it here simply because during the past

SELF-PROPELLED COMBINES IN WHEAT HARVEST -
EASTERN COLORADO

season a significant number of workers were reported engaged in irrigating without the crop being identified. During the next season, this employment will be relegated to the crop rather than to a separate category. It is interesting to note that about 2.5% of all man-weeks of employment were reported as having been spent in irrigating.

J. Peaches--The total number of man-weeks required to service the peach crop is not impressive and constitutes only about 2.4% of the man-weeks used in the state. However, it is important that it be considered separately for two reasons: (1) It constitutes the major activity of a large area, and (2) The employment is completed in a period of 10 days to 3 weeks. A total of slightly more than 9,300 man-weeks was experienced mainly in the harvesting of the crop. Two major processes are typical of the peach industry. First, the thinning process which begins in mid-June and continues until mid-July with a peak employment of approximately 600 occurring in the week ending July 2. From the end of the thinning process to the beginning of the harvest is about 5 weeks. First employment in the harvest was reported during the week ending August 27. The peak employment was reached during the next week when 5,060 man-weeks were reported subsequent to which employment fell rapidly until no employment was reported for the week ending September 24. While the peach industry is extremely sensitive to weather and marketing conditions, (freezing temperatures and late spring frosts curtailed the crop to some extent), some drouth damage was experienced and market conditions suffered somewhat before the end of harvest, although not sufficiently enough to cause disaster to the growers.

K. Dry Beans--Included in this activity are both dry and pinto beans. Most of the dry beans are found in northern Colorado while the pinto beans are raised in the San Juan Basin. Employment in this activity begins on a small scale at the beginning of August with the dry bean harvest reaching a peak in early September, and employment then declines until the pinto bean harvest begins, which occurred last year about mid-September. Employment will remain fairly level to mid-October. 7,745 man-weeks were reported for the entire season. Neither weather nor market conditions were significantly different from normal and no other problems were encountered which affected the employment in this activity.

L. Tomatoes--The servicing of the tomato crop is significant more because of its economic importance to the tomato areas than because of the total number of man-weeks required. During the past season, only about 7,100 man-weeks of labor were utilized with the peak employment occurring during the weeks ending September 10 and 17. Small scale employment occurs as early as May for weeding and some employment continues spasmodically for weeding and hoeing right up to the beginning of the harvest. This is another crop which is very sensitive to both weather and market conditions, but since both were about normal this year no special problems developed.

M. Broomcorn--The only need for mentioning the broomcorn activity in this report is that it was far below normal due to drouth

PEACH HARVESTING IN MESA COUNTY

conditions in the broomcorn area. Total acreage harvested was less than 50% of normal and employment correspondingly low.

N. All Other Crops--All other crop activities in the state reported a total of 30,700 man-weeks or 8% of the total man-weeks. The most significant crop activities included in all other are cauliflower, lettuce, cabbage and peas. The total man-weeks required for each of these, except peas, is just above 2,000. Total used in peas equalled 4,100. In all of these activities, the weekly employment never exceeded 800. The late corn harvest and apple harvest, which occurred in October, are significant only because they offer late season employment and help to hold some workers in Colorado until the end of the season. No significant factors can be discussed for this activity due to its variety.

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 which serve a two-fold purpose: (a) Spot

announcements are extremely effective in solving emergency situations which because the nature of the farm work will vary frequently. The cooperation received from Colorado by the management of all 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.

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 1953. 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 the enlistment of 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. One of the most 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.

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 solution of 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 representatives have been used in Colorado continually and with outstanding success. Credit for the success of the volunteer farm representative program rests squarely on the selection of the volunteer farm 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 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 State 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 Farm 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 utilized 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 as well as 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.

During the last season, however, the Department inaugurated an entirely new method of recruitment of interstate migratory labor. The Colorado State Employment Service entered into agreements with several cooperating states providing for the sending of Colorado State Employment Service representatives in designated local offices of the supply states to act as direct hiring agents for various Colorado employers. The duties of these representatives included the interviewing and selection of farm labor. The representatives of Colorado were provided with direct hiring authority and, therefore, were enable to either advance subsistence or make commitments for the reimbursement of subsistence costs to those hired. In addition to this, the representatives were authorized to expend funds for the purpose of advertising in the local office areas of recruitment. Both the subsistence and advertising accounts were provided by cooperating Colorado employers. The employers included the Holly Sugar Corporation (providing advances for subsistence and/or transportation and advertising); Libby, McNeill & Libby (reim-

bursement for subsistence and travel costs); Dreher Pickle Company (reimbursement for subsistence and travel costs); and Kuner-Empson Company (advances for subsistence and travel, advertising costs and in some cases, reimbursement for subsistence and travel costs already expended).

The States with which Colorado entered into agreements included New Mexico and Arizona, where the recruitment was for the purpose of obtaining workers for sugar beet thinning and, Wyoming, Nebraska, Montana and Texas where most recruitment was for the Colorado vegetable harvest. Workers were recruited in New Mexico and Arizona for sugar beet thinning for the Holly Sugar Corporation. With this new method of labor mobilization, 181 workers were obtained for the Arkansas Valley, 110 for the Western Slope, all from New Mexico, and 113 for the Western Slope from Arizona.

One of the problems of recruiting labor for beet thinning is that the thinning program in Colorado comes to a close approximately July 1. There is then a subsequent period of inactivity in this crop activity. As a part of the recruitment program in New Mexico, Arizona and other States, full information was made available to the workers concerning other work within reasonable distance that would be available after the thinning had been completed. Those who were interested in these other openings were given referral to jobs as they became available. The workers were advised to contact the local office in Colorado upon the completion of the beet thinning and were then referred to openings in other areas either in this State or outside the State. The results of this method were that the workers were given a continuity of employment which heretofore had been difficult to obtain. This method also resulted in a closer control of workers being maintained, thus reducing the prevalence of long hops without the assurance of a job at the other end. The recruitment in New Mexico and Arizona was done at the beginning of the beet thinning season.

Since the beet thinning operation in Wyoming, Montana, and northern Nebraska begins and ends later than similar operations in Colorado, labor in Colorado tends to migrate to Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska at the close of beet thinning in Colorado. The vegetable harvest in northern Colorado begins at about the time the beet thinning closed in the above-mentioned states. Therefore, teams of recruiters were sent into Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana near the completion of the thinning operations for the purpose of recruiting vegetable harvesters for northern Colorado. This program was extremely successful as evidenced by the fact that 562 workers were obtained from Wyoming, 155 from Nebraska and 32 from Montana. Thus, instead of these workers being released in the northern states and having to seek their own employment, they were recruited into Colorado. Again, this made possible a continuity of employment with better control of migration.

Recruiters were sent to Texas at the close of the cotton chopping activity in the Lubbock area for the purpose of recruiting tomato harvesters for the Western Slope area of Colorado. This resulted in the transfer of 74 workers from Texas to the Western Slope.

The Department feels that the above outlined recruiting method was very satisfactory from the standpoint of both employer and workers. The method certainly provided a tool for improving utilization. Undoubtedly, it enabled workers to increase their earnings and because of these factors, attracted a somewhat higher quality of labor than was possible with an undirected and uncontrolled migration. With this method there also is a tendency to time the migration of labor with a view of reducing the periods of unemployment for the farm labor.

The Colorado State Employment Service recognizes that the success of this interstate recruitment program was due to the genuine and enthusiastic cooperation by all levels in the Employment Service of the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Nebraska and Texas. In all cases, local staff members worked untiringly with high enthusiasm with the Colorado representatives in order to assure the successful completion of the program. The Employment Service of Colorado also wishes to recognize and commend the cooperation extended to it by the members of the staffs of the various employers cooperating in this program. The Employment Service further wishes to emphasize that the extension of this type of service will do much to establish good labor relations.

One of the main problems still to be solved in the utilization of available farm labor is the direction of the mobile labor force with the view to eliminating unnecessary travel and to distribute the force to the points of need, thus eliminating areas of heavy surplus or severe shortage. In the past several years, progress has been made along this line although much yet remains to be done.

Perhaps the most effective method yet devised is the extensive and continuous use of regular clearance procedures. Within the State of Colorado where direct clearance between local offices is practical, results obtained indicate that unnecessary movement of labor is largely avoided. Under this system, it is possible to hold migratory labor at the point where activity has ceased until job referrals can be obtained from another area in the state where a demand exists. This aids both the worker who is not required to wander and the grower who gets only the supply necessary. To a large extent the same can be said for interstate clearance, particularly where it can be done on a direct clearance between interstate offices. Some difficulty is introduced when it becomes necessary to clear the orders through the state clearance officers and then through normal channels to applicant-holding states. Even in the the latter instance, it was sometimes possible to direct more effectively the movement of interstate labor by the use of the clearance device. It might be pointed out that interstate direct clearance is most effective after the labor has been brought into Colorado.

Another effective tool in the attempt to direct farm labor more efficiently was tried in Colorado this year. Each local office using farm labor maintained close contact with workers in the area, both local and migrant. This contact was maintained by the recording on a special card of the group leaders name, home address, the total number in his group, and the number of workers in the group. The card also

contained information on the type of available transportation equipment, whether the group would need subsistence and mileage advances, etc. These records furnished information on some 900 groups representing about 9,000 workers who were employed in Colorado in 1953. It was found that by close scrutiny of these records most workers were placed on one or more jobs in one or more areas. This record provides the local office manager with a quick reference when faced with the problem of supplying crews for his own area or in filling clearance orders for other areas.

The State of Colorado began publishing its farm labor publications in May and continued publication through October. Although this period of publication does not cover the entire season, which in Colorado extends to mid-December, it was felt that problems of recruiting which occur subsequent to the October date are not sufficiently serious nor pressing to warrant the continuation of this publication. Preliminary studies indicate that the farm labor bulletin is widely used but that its usefulness diminishes rapidly and in direct proportion to the publication date. The farm bulletin provides a central information media, enabling all users to determine areas of current labor surplus and labor shortage. If this bulletin can be published and gotten into the hands of the users within two days after the close of the reporting week, its value is great. If publication is delayed longer, the value decreases.

Since it is sometimes impossible to hold migrant labor in one area where work does not exist until referral can be made to areas of need, it has been found practical to furnish work guides to the various crop activities in Colorado. These guides contain general information on the crop activity covered and generally indicate the area where labor may be needed for this activity, together with the approximate date of need. When these work guides are distributed to migrant labor which is unwilling to wait until prospective referral can be made, it provides them with a broad, if rough, blueprint of the expected demand areas. During the past year the state prepared and distributed five such guides. They were: Guide for Colorado Farm Labor; the Small Grain and Custom Combine Operators Guide; a leaflet entitled "Special Information for Seasonal Farm Work" which contained data on vegetable harvests in northern Colorado. This leaflet was given wide distribution at all points where workers were being contacted in regard to work in the vegetable harvest following beet thinning. The Colorado Special Guide Harvest is always widely distributed to Colorado and surrounding states, and the Colorado San Luis Valley Potato Harvest Guide which is generally widely distributed in southern Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. It is felt that guides such as used in Colorado providing as they do the body of detailed information on job opportunities and crop activities offered to the workers a worthwhile service. These guides also tend to reduce unnecessary movement and in some degree helps to direct the migrant labor into more practical channels.

The State operated two information stations for a short time during early May for the purpose of contacting sugar beet workers on

their way to Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana. These workers were advised of the need for vegetable workers in Colorado following the completion of beet thinning. One station was maintained at the Port of Entry at Lamar and the second station was maintained at the Port of Entry on Raton Pass.

If the methods of directing migrant labor described above can be continued and expanded over the coming years, it is probable that within the foreseeable future the traditional hit-and-miss movement of migratory labor will be channeled into a more practical and productive pattern to the benefit of both the worker and the grower. It is with this objective in mind that the Colorado Employment Service hopes to continue and improve the direction of migratory labor.

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 seriously 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 15, a total of 2450 Mexican Nationals were employed in the State, most of 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. By mid-July the number of foreign workers had diminished to 243 and remained fairly constant until the end of August--347 being reported during the week of August 15, 335 during the week of September 15, and 378 during the week of October 15.

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, practically 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 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; however, because the original instructions called for the reports to be made on a 3-month basis, it was necessary to either revise or re-write the reports covering at least two areas. With the revised instructions which made it permissable to submit the validation report for any length period, the problem of continual revision of employment estimates is largely eliminated. It is believed that with experience gained in the past year, the preparation of the validation reports for the coming year will present no particular problem, if future staff reductions are not made.

No particular or pressing administrative or procedural difficulties were encountered in the operation of the decentralized certification program.

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. We anticipate extension and refinement of this program in the next year.

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. All levels of administration will actively participate in the current effort to obtain more and better labor housing.

Aside from the unusual and unforeseeable difficulties found in housing, transportation, wages, health and medical facilities, no particular problem was encountered which materially interfered with recruitment and placement of labor. With the general consensus that more farm labor was available, there was a noticeable--though slight--increase in the selectivity on the part of farmers. It was not necessary to take any definite action in regard to this problem because when it became evident that labor was somewhat short, the selectivity factor was quickly adjusted and no loss of crop resulted.

It is almost impossible to evaluate the surplus and shortage problem on a state-wide basis since the needs of each area were considered separately, both as to crop activity and as to time. In northern Colorado the major shortage during the early season occurred in sugar beet thinning and blocking. However, this shortage never exceeded 275 and did not interfere with the efficient handling of the activity. The next most serious shortage occurred during the latter part of July through early September in the cucumber picking activity. This shortage was due more to the type of work available than to an actual shortage of people. Here again no serious dislocations were suffered because of the shortage.

In the Arkansas Valley only 4 crop activities reported shortages during the season. These were sugar beet thinning and blocking, vegetable hoeing, tomato setting, and pickle picking. The highest single shortage reported in any one week in this area was 173 during the beginning of the sugar beet thinning and blocking process and this shortage rapidly dwindled to 20 by mid-June. In all other instances, the shortages were minor with the top reported being 37 for tomato setting in the early season. This area suffered no serious dislocations from shortages, and surpluses were moderate to non-existent during the season.

The Western Slope started the season with a shortage of some 40 to 50 workers in the sugar beet thinning and blocking activity and suffered no serious shortage until mid-August when a minor shortage developed in the hay and alfalfa harvest. However, this latter shortage amounted to only 75 for one week and within 3 weeks had dwindled to 5. Other shortages were minor and the area suffered no serious dislocations due to the shortage of workers. During part of the season, a surplus developed in this area amounting to 205 during the week of July 9, 145 during the week of July 16, and 130 during the week of July 30. These workers were quickly absorbed in other areas or in local crop activities and constituted no serious problem.

The San Luis Valley suffered no shortage of workers except for the week ending September 24, when 200 more potato workers could have been used, but this shortage caused no serious problem in the potato harvest. Only moderate surpluses developed and these were quickly dissipated by demands from other areas and local crop activities.

Evaluation and Recommendations

A review of the past year's experience reveals several significant and highly successful forward steps. The new programs for recruitment and direction of both intrastate and interstate labor detailed in the section of this report covering recruitment and supply filled a long felt need and were enthusiastically received by both the worker and the employer involved. Many growers and employers not included in this previous year's activity have expressed a keen interest and desire for the extension of this type of service to their particular needs. Given sufficient funds, these programs

will be continued and extended in the coming year and it is felt that the agricultural economy of the State of Colorado will be materially aided as will be the individual welfare, health, and economic status of the farm workers.

Forecast For Next Season

There is every indication that the coming agricultural season will closely approximate 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 grower, a year about equal to the one just passed. Sugar beet acreage will remain about the same as last year. Wheat acreage will be about 20% under last year but this reduction is due to the wheat acreage allocation and not necessarily to economic factors. 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 bsis of return to normalcy.

Labor supply and demand will not vary substantially from the season just passed, with the exception that the supply may be increased to some degree by the anticipated slowdown in non-agricultural fields. Exactly how much this will augment the supply of farm labor is not known at this time. 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.

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

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.2

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

Calendar Year 1953
(Period Covered)

Section A. Day-haul programs

Item	Supervised by State agency--number	Others organized by State agency--number
1. Day-haul pick-up points	40	37
*a. DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION	2679	791
b. TOTAL WORKERS ON PEAK DAY	4216	1340
2. Towns with pick-up points	13	13
3. Towns in which day-haul operations were conducted separately for school-age youth	0	1

Section B. Services to special groups

Item	Number
4. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	None
5. Placements of youths to live in farm homes	INA
6. Services rendered to Indians on reservations (local offices or itinerant points)	1
a. Placements	None
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	None
7. Other placements of reservation Indians	3261
8. Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	NA

Section C. Agricultural machinery services to employers

Item	Number of employers
9. Combines:	
a. Out-of-area	50 Est.
b. Out-of-State	350
10. Cotton-harvesting machines	
a. Out-of-area	NA
b. Out-of-State	NA

Section D. Other special services

Item	Number
11. Local Offices which held farm clinics	None
12. Days on which farm clinics were held	NA
13. Issues of farm labor bulletins published	26
*a. COPIES DISTRIBUTED	575
14. State agency's work guides distributed:	
a. Within reporting State	7750 Est.
b. To other States	7200 Est.
15. Local offices using sound equipment for recruitment	3
16. Volunteer farm placement representatives	76

*Nonadditive

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

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.2

State Colorado

DAY-HAUL PROGRAMS OPERATING IN 1953

[X] Worksheet A. Programs supervised by State agency

[ ] Worksheet B. Other programs organized by State agency

Town	Beginning date of operation	Ending date of operation	Number of pick-up points	Number of workers transported		Crop activity	Type of worker	
				Average day	Peak day		School-age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Denver	7/28	8/28	10	209	316	H-T*		X
Fort Collins	7/20	8/30	12	350	450	C-H		X
Fort Lupton	7/15	9/10	3	1630	2785	N		X
Greeley	7/21	9/3	4	90	175	H-J		X
Galeton	7/21	9/3	1	30	40	H-J		X
Eaton	7/21	9/3	1	30	50	H-J		X
Ault	7/21	9/3	1	40	60	H-J		X
Severence	7/21	9/3	1	75	75	H-J		X
La Junta	3/1	10/6	3	95	120	A-I-H		X
Lafayette	8/4	8/5	1	60	60	H		X
Erie	8/4	8/5	1	30	30	H		X
Longmont	9/24	10/5	1	15	20	H		X
Johnston	8/3	8/31	1	25	35	H		X

Onion Setting *	A
Onion Weeding	B
Onion Harvest	C
Sugar Beet Thin	D
Sugar Beet Har.	E
Sugar Beet Hoe	F
Cherry Harvest	G
Green Bean Har.	H
Tomato Harvest	I
Cucumber Harvest	J
Vegetable Hoeing	K
Vegetable Har.	L
Potato Harvest	M
Canning Plant	N

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

Budget Bureau No. 44-R779.2

State Colorado

DAY-HAUL PROGRAMS OPERATING IN 1953

[ ] Worksheet A. Programs supervised by State agency

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

Town	Beginning date of operation	Ending date of operation	Number of pick-up points	Number of workers transported		Crop activity	Type of worker	
				Average day	Peak day		School-age youth	Other
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Fort Collins	5/5	9/20	8	80	100	D-J*		X
Fort Lupton	6/19	10/6	4	160	260	D-E-I-J		X
La Junta	5/9	11/7	5	180	335	B-C-D-E-F		X
Las Animas	11/16	11/30	1	10	20	F		X
Longmont	9/4	10/4	4	45	55	N		X
Monte Vista	9/28	10/10	1	25	30	M	X	
Pueblo	4/6	10/30	1	75	210	D-B-E-L		X
Rocky Ford	5/15	10/1	3	100	135	A-B-C-D-E F-I-K-L		X
Ordway	5/15	10/1	3	20	37	D-E-F-B C-I-K-L		X
Fowler	6/15	10/1	2	9	11	D-E-F I-K-L		X
Manzanola	5/15	10/15	2	22	45	"		X
Sugar City	5/15	10/5	2	50	67	"		X
Crowley	7/1	10/20	1	15	35	I-K-L		X

Onion Setting*	A
Onion Weeding	B
Onion Harvest	C
Sugar Beet Thin	D
Sugar Beet Hoe	E
Sugar Beet Har	F
Cherry Harvest	G
Green Bean Har	H
Tomato Harvest	I
Cucumber Har	J
Vegetable Hoe	K
Vegetable Har	L
Potato Harvest	M
Canning Plant	N

INFORMATION STATIONS OPERATED IN 1953

Lamar (Port of Entry)	- May	7	to May	30
Trinidad (Port of Entry and Raton Pass)	- May	11	to May	22

SEASONAL OFFICES OPERATED IN 1953

Ordway	- May	1	to September	30
Burlington (Mobile Unit)	- June	16	to July	15
Cheyenne Wells	- June	16	to July	15
Limon	- June	20	to July	15
Holyoke	- July	1	to July	15
Wray	- July	1	to July	15
Fort Lupton Labor Camp	- July	1	to September	30
Walden (Mobile Unit)	- July	29	to August	10
Paonia	- August	15	to October	15
Fruita	- August	27	to October	15
Center (Mobile Unit)	- September	15	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 (adults) $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.

INFORMACION

ESPECIAL

PARA

TRABAJADORES

AGRICOLOS

INFORMACION
ESPECIAL
PARA
TRABAJADORES
AGRICOLOS

COLORADO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVIGE - EN NORTE COLORADO

Muchas de las actividades en agricultura en Norte Colorado usan grupos familiares tambien grupos grandes. La Mayor parte del trabajo es por contrato. Trabajadores adultos y jovenes se pueden utilizar completamente en Norte Colorado por toda la temporada de pisca. Particularmente durante la pisca de ejote tomate y pepino. Tambien en la cosecha de papa se necesita un grande numero de trabajadores. En lo subsecuente estan las principales cosechas y actividades y el tiempo que se necesitan los trabajadores.

Pisca de papa temprana
Julio 10 - A Agosto 25
Ganancia Pormedio Adultos $7.00 por dia
Grupos familiares en proporcion

Pisca de Pepino
Julio 25 - A Octubre 1
Una mitad del producto neto de la cosecha
Trabajadores adultos
Ganancia por medio $7.00 por dia
Grupos familiares en proporcion

Cosecha de Gebolla
Augusto 20 - A Octubre 20
Ganancias por medio (adultos) $10.00
Grupos familiares en proporcion

Pisca de ejote
Julio 20 - A Septiembre 15
Ganancia por medio Adultos $6.00 por dia
Grupos familiares en proporcion

Pisca de tomate
August 15 - A Octubre 15
Ganancia por medio adultos $8.00 por dia
Grupos familiares en proporcion

Pisca de papa tardia
Septiembre 5 - A Octubre 30
Ganancias por medio adultos $10.00 por dia
Grupos familiares en proporcion

Un buen trabajador facilmente puede ganar mas que las ganancias por medio antes mencionadas.

Para mas inrormacion contacte las officinas de Colorado State Employment Service:

Fort Collins 120 North College Avenue	Pisca de ejote y pepino
Fort Lupton 233 Denver Avenue	Pisca de ejote pepino tom[illegible] papa temprana y cosecha de cebolla
Fort Morgan 405 Main Street	Pisca de ejote pepino tomate y cosecha de papas
Greeley - 615 Eighth Avenue or 116 North 14th Avenue	Pisca de ejote pepino y cosecha de papa y cebolla
Longmont 251 Main Street	Pisca de ejote y tomate
Loveland 111 East 5th Street	Pisca de ejote y pepino
Sterling 115 South Third Street	Cosecha de papa tardia

Habitaciones: Campamentos a precios razonables. Tambien tenemos casas en los mismos ranchos donde se emplea; trabajadores traigan sus cobijas y trastes para la cosina.

FARM LABOR BULLETIN

COLORADO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1280 Sherman Street
Denver 3, Colorado

INFORMACION
ESPECIAL
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AGRICOLOS

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE - EN TE COLORADO

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October 20

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SMALL GRAIN AND CUSTOM COMBINE OPERATORS

GUIDE

1953

The Colorado State Employment Service

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Colorado State Employment Service
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
1280 Sherman Street Denver 3, Colorado
Telephone - MAin 4166