Dr. Harding

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The President's Committee on Migratory Labor

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Washington 25, D. C.

MEETING

October ~~17,~~ 20 1955

Honorable James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, Chairman
Honorable Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture
Honorable Douglas McKay, Secretary of Interior
Honorable Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
Honorable Albert M. Cole, Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency

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"To aid the various Federal agencies in mobilizing and stimulating more effective programs and services for migrants and in providing service State and local areas through their constituent members."
-PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

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AGENDA FOR MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

DATE: October 17, 1955 PLACE: Department of Labor Room 3136 TIME: 2:00 P.M.

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Secretary Mitchell, Chairman

II. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Mr. Henry K. Arneson

III. REPORTS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING GROUP

Objectives
Migrant Children
Field Communications
Housing Supply
Transportation
Housing Standards
Tax Deduction
State Committees
Steering Committee

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR RELATING TO MIGRATORY WORKERS

Department of Labor
Department of Agriculture
Department of the Interior
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Housing and Home Finance Agency

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the President's Committee direct its efforts, not only to the amelioration of conditions of migratory workers but also to reduce the need for such workers to migrate.

2. That the Committee seek to integrate its programs and activities with other programs so as to allow a coordinated and continuous approach to migrant workers' problems while they are at their home base as well as when they follow the crops.

3. That the participating agencies undertake a detailed locality study in selected areas of present and anticipated housing needs of domestic migratory agricultural workers and their families and the prospects and conditions for meeting these needs within a reasonable period of time.

Steering Committee minutes 11-3-55 Joint agency resp.

Labor + Agr.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)

4. That the Committee support and encourage the formation of Migratory Labor Committees by the States as one important means of developing State and local programs for migrants.

5. That the desirability of pilot programs for migrant farm workers similar to and where appropriate closely integrated with those suggested for low-income farm families in the report "Development of Agriculture's Human Resources" be explored.

6. That the President's Committee favor a study of migrant workers' income and employment opportunities (farm and non-farm) as they relate to the economic and social problems of migration.

7. That the Committee endorse increasing the efforts now being made to more fully utilize local labor resources as a means of reducing the need for migratory workers.

8. That the Committee favor increasing emphasis on the development of planned seasonal work schedules for migrant workers needed in various areas, in order to assure more continuity of employment and increase the annual income of these workers.

9. That the President's Committee provide where necessary support and assistance to the appropriate official agencies for encouraging the States either to modify residence restrictions or to devise other means of providing needed services to non-residents so that agricultural migrant workers would have the same rights and privileges as those of other residents in the communitiee in which they work.

10. That additional efforts be made to aid farm employers in improving Labor-Management Practices and Employer-Employee Relations.

11. That the President's Committee on migratory labor place special emphasis upon the need for providing opportunities for the education of migrant children, and vocational and fundamental education of youths and adults.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)

12. That the working group and its member agencies give greater emphasis to exploring means by which the recommendations and objectives of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor can be promoted through cooperation with national and other voluntary organizations.

BUDGET RECOMMENDATION

The President's Committee in approving projects for emphasis in the development of a Migratory Labor Program, must recognize that some of these cannot be carried out without additional funds either for the President's Committee itself or for the Agency or Department which might appropriately take responsibility for a particular project.

It is recommended that the Committee review the extent to which present resources are likely to be sufficient to carry out the responsibilities with which the Committee is charged, and also examine methods that can be used to develop coordinated planning and financing of the several departmental efforts on behalf of domestic agricultural migrants.

ADDENDUM

It is recommended that the President's Committee approve the draft Transportation Code entitled Transportation of Agricultural Workers by Motor Vehicle.

Large numbers of migrant agricultural workers move thousands of miles by trucks owned by workers themselves, crew leaders and farmers. In the absence of both State and Federal regulation of this transportation, there is little regard for either the safety or the comfort of these workers. Accident statistics do not provide a breakout of those involving workers hauled by truck, but there are too numerous individual examples of the hazards involved.

The draft code has been approved by Labor, Interior and HHFA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Achievement of the objectives of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor will depend upon the diligence and thoroughness of the work of its constituent agencies and guidance of their various activities relating to migrants. Each agency represented on the Committee has assumed responsibility for promoting understanding and application of the Committee's activities and recommendations. These agencies have programs and resources which in cooperation with the States and local communities can contribute greatly to the success of the Committee's efforts.

The Working Group requests Committee approval of the following policy positions and program emphases to give guidance to efforts of the respective agencies and the Working Group in their efforts to strengthen present programs and develop appropriate recommendations for new or expanded programs:

THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE DIRECT ITS EFFORTS, NOT ONLY TO THE AMELIORATION OF CONDITIONS OF MIGRATORY WORKERS BUT ALSO TO REDUCE THE NEED FOR SUCH WORKERS TO MIGRATE.

Many of the problems of migratory agricultural workers stem from the necessity of shifting from place to place during the crop season. Because of this mobility many of these workers are deprived of the usual community contacts, services and protections available to more permanent community residents. In addition to improving conditions of migrants in areas of employment, it, therefore, seems desirable to attempt to reduce migration to only those workers that must be obtained from outside areas to meet employer needs. The policy question involved is merely one of emphasis. The major efforts of those working in the field are now largely directed to bettering of existing conditions of migrants. It may be desirable to redirect some of the Committee's resources to a frontal attack on the problem.

Such efforts would include (1) full and efficient use of local labor resources in order to reduce the need for migrant labor to a minimum, (2) expanded farm and non-farm employment opportunities for migrants in their home base areas so as to reduce or eliminate the necessity to migrate in search of employment and (3) the development of planned seasonal work schedules for migrant workers whose services are needed in the various production areas in order to assure more continuity of employment and increase the annual income of this segment of the farm work force. A reduction in average distance travelled by migrants would lower the production costs of growers and increase the workers' net earnings. Local communities would benefit because of lowered welfare service

costs and through better housing and working conditions for a smaller migrant work force. The orderly movement of only those workers needed to supplement inadequate supplies of local labor will contribute greatly to the elimination of undesirable conditions under which some migrant farm workers are employed each year.

2. THAT THE COMMITTEE SEEK TO INTEGRATE ITS PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES WITH LOCAL PROGRAMS FOR BOTH FARM AND NON-FARM PEOPLE SO AS TO ALLOW A COORDINATED AND CONTINUOUS APPROACH TO MIGRANT WORKERS ' PROBLEMS WHILE THEY ARE AT THEIR HOME BASE AS WELL AS WHEN THEY FOLLOW THE CROPS.

Migrant farm workers do not travel continuously. They may spend from a few weeks to several months each year in their home areas, some being employed in agriculture, many others in non-agricultural jobs. Conditions which arise out of the migratory status of these workers have their counterparts at the migrant's home base. Thus, the problems growing out of their migratory status are linked to the conditions of their non-migratory existence. Many farm migrants seek work in other areas because of the lack of jobs at home. Many Federal programs and activities now serving migratory workers and their families have little or no contact with the migrants except when they are travelling. Other Federal programs are designed to service stable rural populations including migratory workers at their home base. The recent proposals to aid low-income farm families will benefit those migratory workers who live and work as farm laborers in low-income designated areas during the off season. Similar proposals should be developed for those migrants employed in non-farm jobs in their home base areas.

An over-all, coordinated approach, utilizing all available resources, would be in keeping with the aims of the President in setting up the Migratory Labor Committee as well as the recommendations of the Report on Human Resources in Agriculture.

The feasibility of a coordinated pilot program as recommended in the Report on Human Resources in Agriculture, involving the Committee and all interested agencies, should be explored. Other approaches, which would require cooperation between the Committee and agencies already on the scene, should be investigated. The Federal Extension Service and the Farm Placement Service have resources and activities particularly adaptable to this approach.

3. THAT THE COMMITTEE THROUGH ITS PARTICIPATING AGENCIES UNDERTAKE A DETAILED LOCALITY STUDY IN SELECTED AREAS OF PRESENT AND ANTICIPATED HOUSING NEEDS OF DOMESTIC MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES AND THE PROSPECTS AND CONDITIONS FOR MEETING THESE NEEDS WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME.

There is an abundance of general qualitative statements about migratory housing conditions -- some horror stories, some showing great progress and some indicating a mixed situation. We find, however, that we need much more specific information to give a firm basis for preparing recommendations to the Committee on whether Federal activity should be limited to presently authorized encouragement to growers and communities or whether one or more direct assistance programs should be instituted and, if so, what form or forms would be most appropriate.

The proposed study is designed to give a factual basis for answering these questions. We request approval for carrying it out in two steps: (a) a pilot study within present agency resources to get as much useful information as practical on a small number of localities and to perfect survey techniques and obtain realistic estimates of survey costs; and (b) survey of a sufficient number of representative localities to give a broad picture over the country. This would require special funds not available in regular departmental or agency budgets.

All of the Federal agencies with programs related to migratory housing supply are intensifying their efforts to encourage growers and state and local agencies to improve the quality of accommodations where they are deficient and to supply needed additional accommodations. No Federal financing or subsidy assistance for additional housing is now authorized. We rely principally on the appeal that good housing for domestic migratory workers and their families is good business and good community management. Complementing this appeal, we are encouraging states and counties to adopt and enforce codes for migratory housing which gradually will force abandonment of accommodations not meeting minimum standards. To assist in these efforts, we are developing a suggested Labor Camp Code for guidance of States and Localities.

We need a firm basis for judging whether this combination of activities under present law can be expected to result in a sufficiently rapid improvement of domestic migratory housing. We also need to know the probable effectiveness, costs and other implications of possible direct assistance programs. It is hoped that a substantial part of the factual basis needed for sound judgments on these matters can be supplied through the proposed locality survey and analysis.

4. THAT THE COMMITTEE SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGE THE FORMATION OF MIGRATORY LABOR COMMITTEES BY THE STATES AS ONE IMPORTANT MEANS OF DEVELOPING STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS FOR MIGRANTS.

There is need for planning and coordinating the efforts of the agencies of State Governments in the respective States. This is equally important as that which was recognized at the Federal level by the appointment of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor. Experiences in a number of States that have used such committees for several years indicate their value in providing effective assistance in the development and conduct of migrant farm labor programs. Methods of organization, membership, authority and responsibility, of course, should be determined by the respective States. Such committees also serve as groups with which the President's Committee can develop close working relationships not only to increase effectiveness of Federal programs but also to facilitate inter-agency communication and exchange of information about national, State and local problems and program development.

5. THAT THE DESIRABILITY OF PILOT PROGRAMS FOR MIGRANT FARM WORKERS SIMILAR TO AND WHERE APPROPRIATE CLOSELY INTEGRATED WITH THOSE SUGGESTED FOR LOW-INCOME FARM FAMILIES IN THE REPORT "DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S HUMAN RESOURCES" BE EXPLORED.

It is generally agreed that to date little has been done to develop a basic solution to many of the problems of migrant farm workers. Their patterns of movement, numbers, composition, etc., have grown through the years without the development of over-all policies and programs which give consideration to needs for migrant labor, guidance during migration and employment during slack agricultural periods. They have, to a large degree, been accepted with little effort being made to fit the migratory pattern to the needs of employers or workers. Much must be learned with regard to attitudes, abilities, desires, etc., as well as techniques which will be effective in working with this segment of our population. The establishment of pilot programs in properly selected areas are probably needed to develop information and techniques and to provide experience which will serve as guides for expanding programs to other areas.

6. THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE FAVOR A STUDY OF MIGRANT WORKERS' INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES (FARM AND NONFARM) AS THEY RELATE TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF MIGRATION.

The agricultural employment pattern is probably the most complex of any labor market. The lack of continuity of employment caused by the seasonality of farm operations has a direct bearing on the employment and income of migrant workers. These conditions contribute in a large measure to the problems which confront the migratory workers. The lack of substantial information on the income and employment patterns (farm and nonfarm) of migratory workers is a handicap to proper evaluation and effective solution of the problems.

7. THAT THE COMMITTEE ENDORSE INCREASING THE EFFORTS NOW BEING MADE TO MORE FULLY UTILIZE LOCAL LABOR RESOURCES AS A MEANS OF REDUCING THE NEED FOR MIGRATORY WORKERS.

Substantial emphasis is now being placed and increased efforts should be made in the recruitment of local labor during peak demand periods, improve working conditions and increased job stability in order to attract local labor, and systematic effort to recruit additional workers needed from nearby surplus labor areas.

8. THAT THE COMMITTEE FAVOR INCREASING EMPHASIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNED SEASONAL WORK SCHEDULES FOR MIGRANT WORKERS NEEDED IN VARIOUS AREAS, IN ORDER TO ASSURE MORE CONTINUITY OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCREASE THE ANNUAL INCOME OF THESE WORKERS.

The orderly movement of only those workers needed to supplement inadequate supplies of local labor will contribute greatly to the elimination of undesirable conditions under which some migrant workers are employed each year. The extension and expansion of work opportunities is essential to increasing the annual income and to raising the social and economic level of migrant workers.

9. THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE PROVIDE WHERE NECESSARY SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE TO THE APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL AGENCIES FOR ENCOURAGING THE STATES EITHER TO MODIFY RESIDENCE RESTRICTIONS OR TO DEVISE OTHER MEANS OF PROVIDING NEEDED SERVICES TO NONRESIDENTS SO THAT AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT WORKERS WOULD HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AS THOSE OF OTHER RESIDENTS IN THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THEY WORK.

In most States, many services available to legal residents of a community are not available to nonresidents. These restrictions are especially

applicable to agricultural migrant laborers, many of whom have no legal residence anywhere. Limitations of services apply chiefly to those under official auspices, such as public assistance, medical care, and to a lesser degree child welfare and vocational rehabilitation.

Some public services, for example education and employment, are generally provided without regard to legal residence. In a few communities, restrictions for all or most services have been abolished by legal action or by policy. In others, residence has been waived for special problems such as control of communicable disease or maternal and infant care. The migrant worker is encouraged to come into the State and make a contribution to the local economy. In view of the general and increasing mobility of the population, more consideration needs to be given to the question raised by State or local residence as a qualification for receiving service and to the need for making available public assistance, vocational rehabilitation and other services to all who otherwise qualify, including agricultural migrants.

10. THAT ADDITIONAL EFFORTS BE MADE TO AID FARM EMPLOYERS IN IMPROVING LABOR-MANAGEMENT PRACT ICES AND EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS.

It is generally recognized that many employment problems, including those involving migrant workers, stem from lack of knowledge or appreciation of the importance of maintaining good employer-employee relations and the use of effective labor-management practices. Many employers especially those employing large numbers of short-time seasonal workers should be encouraged to develop closer working relationships with their work force. They should be encouraged to take a greater interest in the welfare of the workers and members of their families.

This would result in prompt action on employment problems, improvement of working conditions, reduction in labor turnover and resultant lost work time and recruitment efforts would be kept to a minimum. Effective labor-management pract ices and close employer-employee relations contribute to the efficiency and well being of employers as well as employees.

11. THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR PLACE SPECIAL EMPHASIS UPON THE NEED FOR PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE EDUCATION OF MIGRANT CHILDREN, AND VOCATIONAL AND FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION OF YOUTHS AND ADULTS.

The educational problem of agricultural migrants has been outlined frequently by local, regional, State and Federal committee or conference reports. From these data, it is clear that both the children and adults who comprise the migrant group are among those with the lowest educational

11. (continued)

attainments in the Nation. As a consequence, they constitute together a large group of actual or potential illiterates who without help and encou rage-ment will be, or will remain, unprepared to carry on requisite basic and full citizenship responsibilities.

Recognition by the Committee of the need for increased formal educational opportunities for migrant children and vocational and fundamental education opportunities for youths and adults will lend support to experiments now going on in the States and localities. It will also be helpful to activities and services designed, or which might be developed, to improve the educational and economic status of the group.

12. THAT THE WORKING GROUP AND ITS MEMBER AGENCIES GIVE GREATER EMPHASIS TO EXPLORING MEANS BY WHICH THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR CAN BE PROMOTED THROUGH COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL AND OTHER VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS.

There is great interest on the part of many National and other voluntary (non-governmental) organizations in improving conditions for migratory workers and their families and in providing for a more stable work force. Much more could be done by these organizations both in stimulating act ion by their State and local constituents through their own programs and by endorsing and giving support to the standards and programs recommended by the President's Committee on Migratory Labor.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

MEMBERS

Secretary of Labor, Mr. James P. Mitchell, Chairman
Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Ezra Taft Benson
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mr. Marion B. Folsom
Secretary of Interior, Mr. Douglas McKay
Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency, Mr. Albert M. Cole

DEPUTIES

Mr. Arthur Larson, Under Secretary, Labor
Mr. Earl Butz, Assistant Secretary, Agriculture
Mr. Roswell Perkins, Assistant Secretary, Health, Education and Welfare
Mr. Glenn L. Emmons, Commissioner, Indian Affairs, Interior
Mr. M. Carter McFarland, Acting Ass't Administrator, Housing & Home Finance

WORKING GROUP

Agriculture

Mr. Russel W. Oberlin, Commodity Stabilization Service
Dr. Louis J. Ducoff, Agricultural Marketing Service
Mr. Sheridan Maitland, Agricultural Marketing Service
Dr. William H. Metzler, Agricultural Research Service
Dr. Lawrence M. Vaughan, Federal Extension Service

HEW

Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, Office of the Secretary
Dr. Katherine Bain, Children's Bureau
Dr. Paul E. Blackwood, Office of Education
Dr. Donald Harting, Public Health Service
Dr. John R. Murdock, Office of Field Services

HHFA

Mr. Merlin Smelker, Division of Plans and Programs
Mr. Channing M. Bolton, Public Housing Administration

Interior

Miss Selene Gifford, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Labor

Mrs. Clara M. Beyer, Bureau of Labor Standards
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Coleman, Wage & Hour & Public Contracts Divisions
Mr. Paul E. Gurske, Bureau of Labor Standards
Miss Elizabeth S. Johnson, Bureau of Labor Standards
Mr. Don Larin, Bureau of Employment Security
Mr. Louis Levine, Bureau of Employment Security
Mr. Arthur Motley, Bureau of Employment Security
Miss Beatrice McConnell, Bureau of Labor Standards
Mr. Willis F. Sloan, Bureau of Employment Security

SUBCOMMITTEES AND CHAIRMEN

Field Communications, Dr. Louis J. Ducoff
Formation of State Committees, Dr. Katherine Bain
Migrant Housing (including financing) Mr. Merlin Smelker
Housing Standards, Mrs. Clara M. Beyer
Transportation, Mr. Don Larin
Restrictive Residential Requirements, Dr. Joseph H. Douglass
Tax Deduction, Mr. Alfred Albert
Migrant Children, Miss Elizabeth Johnson

SECRETARIAT

Mr. Henry K. Arneson, Executive Secretary, Office of Chairman
Mr. Henry E. Holland, Administrative Assistant
Mrs. Catherine M. Jones, Secretary

SUB-COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES (INACTIVE)

MEMBERSHIP:

Mr. Ralph Dungan, Chairman - Formerly PCML
Dr. Joseph H. Douglass- Health, Education and Welfare
Miss Beatrice McConnell - Labor
Mr. Russel W. Oberlin - Agriculture
Mr. Charles Rovin - Interior
Mr. Merlin Smelker - Housing and Home Finance

PROBLEM:

To provide a common concept of the Committee's objectives.

DISCUSSION:

The Committee on Objectives has completed its work with the promulgation of "Objectives and Framework," June 2, 1955. It was approved by member Departments and is being incorporated into their basic policies. It has also been distributed as a basic information document to State and local organizations.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORMATION OF STATE COMMITTEES

MEMBERSHIP:

Dr. Katherine Bain - Chairman	SSA, Children's Bur., HEW
Mr. Jack S. Donnachie	Bur. Employ. Sec., Labor
Mrs. Clara M. Beyer	Bur. Labor Standards, Labor
Miss Beatrice McConnell	Bur. Labor Standards, Labor
Miss Flora Y. Hatcher	Div. Plans and Programs, HHFA
Dr. William H. Metzler	Agri. Res. Service, USDA
Dr. Donald Harting	Public Health Service, HEW
Dr. Paul E. Blackwood	Off. of Education, HEW
Mr. Jules H. Berman	SSA, Public Assistance, HEW
Mr. James R. Burress	Off. Voc. Rehab., HEW

PROBLEM:

This subcommittee came into existence by action of the Working Group in November 1954. The East Coast Migrant Conference had stimulated interest in State committees and the question arose as to how this interest could best be fostered and how the President's Committee on Migratory Labor on the one hand and the field staff of individual agencies on the other could work together to this end. A subcommittee was therefore appointed December 6, 1954, charged with the task of coming up with a general procedure to be followed to encourage the formation of State committees or councils.

DISCUSSION:

The subcommittee immediately developed a statement of recommended procedure, embodying agreed upon philosophy. On January 18, 1955, the completed report was submitted to the Working Group. The subcommittee, in making this submittal assumed its duties had been completed. They were asked, however, to continue in an active state, to review and comment on (a) proposed letters to Governors from the Chairman of the Committee; (b) draft report on "State Migratory Labor Committees--Their Purpose and Organization" prepared by the Bureau of Labor Standards.

Since the completion of this business the subcommittee has remained quiescent but is ready to review material that may come from States in response to the Secretary's letter and advise the Committee on how to help States with State committees.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FIELD COMMUNICATIONS

MEMBERSHIP:

Dr. Louis J. Ducoff, Chairman	Agr. Marketing Service, USDA
Mrs. Christine Denham	Bur. Employment Security, Labor
Miss Elizabeth Johnson	Bur. Labor Standards, Labor
Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman	Wage, Hr. and Pub. Contracts, Labor
Dr. John R. Murdock	Field Services, HEW
Dr. Gertrude M. Lewis	Office of Education, HEW
Dr. Lucille J. Marsh	SSA, Children's Bur., HEW
Mr. Charles Rovin	Bur. Indian Affairs, Interior
Mr. Ralph M. Fulghum	Fed. Extension Service, USDA

PROBLEM:

One of the important needs in the field of migrant farm labor which led to the formation of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor was the need for better communication between State and local groups and the Federal agencies working to improve the conditions of migratory labor. The President had emphasized the importance of fostering State and local relationships at the time the Committee was established. From the beginning, the Committee recognized the importance of keeping informed on activities in the migratory labor field at the State and local level. It was felt that some means must be devised to establish contact with the local communities in which migratory labor is used in order to enlist the cooperation of local people and groups and to insure a two-way flow of information.

The directive to the Field Communications Subcommittee was, therefore, to consider the problem of establishing and maintaining contact and communication with States and local communities where migrants are employed in substantial numbers, and to recommend to the Working Group methods for establishing and maintaining these lines of communication. The Subcommittee's report was transmitted to the Working Group and adopted by it in February 1955.

DISCUSSION:

The Subcommittee assumed that the most useful and promising direction in which to channel the efforts of the President's Committee in the immediate future was to stimulate cooperative voluntary efforts of public and civic agencies at the local and State level in behalf of migrant workers. Thus, the resources of Federal and State agencies could be directed toward mutual assistance in developing programs according to the differing needs of the local areas in which migratory labor problems

are important. It was recognized that some communities have made important advances in the solution of migratory labor problems which would be valuable to other communities. The prime reason, therefore, for developing and encouraging a two-way flow of information was to maintain a continuous contact with local and State migratory labor activities in order that the resources of Federal agencies could be used more effectively.

The Subcommittee recognized that an adequate system of field communication cannot be rigidly blueprinted in advance. The articulation between State and local agencies on the one hand, and Federal agencies on the other, needs to be developed and modified as the program of Federal-State cooperation begins to provide operating experience. As a beginning the Subcommittee recommended various actions be taken by the Working Group of the President's Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Compilation of a directory of Federal, State and local government agencies and private groups interested in some aspect of migratory labor.

2. Preparation and distribution of a statement of the nature and functions of the President's Committee.

3. Establishment of close working relationships with existing State committees or agencies.

4. Establishment of a periodic newsletter to circulate to all interested groups.

5. Encouragement of agencies on the Committee which have field offices to provide for the systematic flow of information on migratory labor to and from these offices, and to pinpoint responsibility as to individuals in units that should carry out these responsibilities.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The Working Group has made progress along the lines suggested by the Subcommittee, for example, a paper, "Statement of Objectives and Framework" has been prepared and distributed, and a newsletter, "Migratory Labor Notes" has been issued by the Secretariat. Action on other recommendations is progressing satisfactorily. However, the Subcommittee will be ready to consider any proposals designed to facilitate communication among interested agencies - Federal, State or local - and to seek additional or alternative means of increasing the flow of information as the need arises.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

MEMBERSHIP:

Mr. Frederick S. Kent, Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Miss Louise Noble, Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Mr. George A. Meyer, Interstate Commerce Commission
Miss Beatrice McConnell, Department of Labor
Mr. Don Larin, Department of Labor, Chairman

PROBLEM:

Large numbers of migrant agricultural workers move thousands of miles by trucks owned by workers themselves, crew leaders and farmers. In the absence of both State and Federal regulation of this transportation, there is little regard for either the safety or the comfort of these workers. Accident statistics do not provide a breakout of those involving workers hauled by truck, but there are too numerous individual examples of the hazards involved.

DISCUSSION:

The Chairman of the Working Group appointed a subcommittee with instructions to prepare a proposed draft of a transportation code that could be recommended to State Governments for enactment as part of their State legislation.

The Transportation Committee included that in drafting a proposed code the Committee should call upon the resources of all of the private agencies interested in traffic problems accordingly. Invitations were issued to the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws, American Association of State Highway Officials, Automotive Safety Foundation, and the National Highway Users Conference. A series of meetings were held with representation of these groups. The problem was discussed and the proposed standard was involved.

The following organizations were invited to participate in a discussion with the Working Group of a preliminary draft of the proposed Vehicle Code: Council of State Governments, Automotive Safety Foundation, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administration, and the National Safety Council.

The draft was designed insofar as possible to fit within the framework of the Uniform Vehicle Code with the hope that the President's Committee

would request the Uniform Vehicle Code Committee to consider the proposal for inclusion in the Uniform Code itself.

The Working Group has considered and accepted the proposed draft with the recommendation that the President's Committee on Migratory Labor adopt it and recommend its enactment in State laws.

The Working Group also approved a pamphlet embodying the major safety features of the draft which has been published and is being distributed to the various States so that they may urge these safety standards on crew leaders and farm employers.

The Subcommittee and the Work Committee look upon the activities thus far as merely an initial step in improving transportation standards.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING STANDARDS

MEMBERSHIP:

Mr. Willis F. Sloan, Department of Labor
Mr. Gilbert R. Barnhart, Housing and Home Finance Agency
Mr. Eugene L. Lehr, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Mr. Russel W. Oberlin, Department of Agriculture
Mrs. Clara M. Beyer, Department of Labor, Chairman

PROBLEM:

The President's Committee on Migratory Labor, at its first meeting in October 1954, recognized that better housing and living facilities for seasonal agricultural workers and their families was one of the primary needs in the farm labor field. The fact that migrants are needed for only seasonal or temporary periods and housing for them is used for only part of the year adds to the difficulty of solving the problem.

Good housing attracts and holds workers and contributes to their health, efficiency, and stability. It is a matter of concern, therefore, to all the Federal agencies on the President's Committee.

DISCUSSION:

The Subcommittee on Housing Standards was organized, upon recommendation of the Working Group, to develop suggested regulations relating to the construction, operation, and maintenance of agricultural labor camps. The Subcommittee was to concern itself with the substance of such regulations and codes, rather than matters affecting the supply of housing such as financing and design.

The regulations would serve as a resource or guide for the use of State labor and health department officials who may be developing or improving labor camp codes or regulations and for employers who are considering construction of camps.

The Subcommittee in developing suggested regulations had before it all the existing State codes and regulations dealing with labor camps. In addition, it brought together a group of State labor and health officials to consider the proposed regulations and to give the Subcommittee the benefit of State experience. These State officials came from California, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania--all with concrete experience in dealing with the problem of housing for seasonal workers.

A draft of suggested regulations has been prepared and submitted for comments to the Working Group of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor and to the State officials with whom the Committee had previously consulted. Their comments are now in hand and are being incorporated in the draft. It will be submitted shortly to the Working Group for its approval and then to the President's Committee for official clearance. The Subcommittee is also developing suggested draft language for legislation authorizing the issuance of regulations for labor camps for use of States that do not now have such authority.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TAX DEDUCTIONS

MEMBERSHIP:

Mr. Alfred Albert, Chairman, Office of the Solicitor, Labor
Dr. Katherine Bain, Children's Bur., Health, Education and Welfare
Miss Helen Johnston, Public Health Service, Health, Education and Welfare
Mrs. Clara M. Beyer, Bur. of Labor Standards, Labor
Mr. Russel W. Oberlin, Commodity Stabilization Service, Agriculture
Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Bur. of Labor Standards, Labor

PROBLEM:

The subcommittee held its first meeting on June 27, 1955 at which it was decided that some benefit to migrant workers and their families could be obtained by apprising farmers of the tax advantages of furnishing various facilities and benefits to such workers.

DISCUSSION:

A letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was prepared and dispatched on July 8, 1955 which propounded a series of example questions. The reply of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as authoritative rulings on these questions, will be recommended for dissemination and publication through the State Employment Service and other agencies. Our most recent communication from the Internal Revenue Department (September 14, 1955) states that some of the questions propounded will require more consideration than was originally contemplated and the reply has therefore been delayed.

In consulting with the Technical Projects Branch of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the subcommittee discovered that the Bureau was preparing an income tax guide for "Farmers." It was agreed that the questions with which our subcommittee is concerned, as well as other related problems, would be dealt with in this publication. We have been informed that the tentative publication date for this "Farmers Tax Guide" is November 1, 1955.

The subcommittee has also considered the possibility of accelerated depreciation for housing and facilities constructed for migrant labor. After consultation with representatives of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Office of Defense Mobilization, it was determined that such accelerated depreciation apparently would not be possible under existing legislation. Under Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code accelerated depreciation is limited to "emergency facilities" as certified by the Office of

Defense Mobilization pursuant to Executive Order 10480. These emergency facilities are certified on the basis of their necessity in the interest of national defense.

Accelerated depreciation for housing and facilities constructed for migrant labor would therefore require legislative action. The subcommittee has not completed its consideration of whether a recommendation for such legislative action should be made.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MIGRANT CHILDREN

MEMBERSHIP:
(Identical with same subcommittee of Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth.)

Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Chairman, Bur. Labor Standards, Labor
Mr. Edward W. Aiton, Extension Service, Agriculture
Dr. Katherine Bain, Children's Bureau, Health, Education and Welfare
Dr. Paul E. Blackwood, Office of Education, Health, Education & Welfare
Miss Aleta Brownlee, Bur. of Indian Affairs, Interior
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Coleman, Wage, Hr. & Public Contracts, Labor
Miss Thelma Dreis, Bur. Human Nutrition & Home Ec., USDA
Miss Flora Y. Hatcher, Div. of Plans & Programs, HHFA
Miss Helen Johnston, Public Health Service, HEW
Miss Elizabeth Long, Bur. of Public Assistance, HEW
Miss Beatrice McConnell, Bur. of Labor Standards, Labor
Mr. Willis Sloan, Bur. of Employment Security, Labor

PROBLEM:

Children of migrant workers are acutely affected by the conditions of their migratory life and isolation from the communities into which they move for short periods.

DISCUSSION:

The President's Committee on Migratory Labor and the participating Federal agencies had for use in promoting interest in migrant programs in the Committee's first year a new bulletin, "When the Migrant Families Come Again, A Guide for Better Community Living" issued in February 1955 by the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth. It reports a variety of successful community programs with suggestions as to how other communities can harness local forces to provide a better life for the temporary residents who contribute to the community's economy. This grew from the expressed need from many local people for a guide to help in attacking the problems of migrant children, and the cooperative work which a number of Federal agencies had been doing on these problems through the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth. The 10 Bureaus and offices which contributed to the preparation of the bulletin and others now participating in the work of the President's Committee have distributed over 25,000 copies for the use of their staffs, State and local groups in their various fields of interest, and to others working for improvement in conditions of migrant children and their families. Religious organizations, school, housing, labor and citizen

groups of various kinds are using the report in planning local service programs, in citizen education activities, and in training staff and volunteer workers. It is being used in developing State migrant committees, and by various national organizations and by universities.

To carry forward a focus of attention on the needs of migrant children and at the same time relate this work closely to the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, the Subcommittee on Children of Agricultural Migrants of the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth is continuing its work in close liaison relationship with the Working Group of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor. This subcommittee will be concentrating on the means by which the Federal agencies can more effectively promote and aid the development of child-care programs, child-health services, better child-labor protection, and educational opportunities for migrant children. It is consulting with the Interagency Committee on Nutrition Education and School Lunch to see how migrant children are now benefiting through school lunch and surplus commodity programs and how more of the benefits of these programs might reach them. Through the work of the participating agencies it is also assisting local groups interested in migrants to obtain help on nutrition problems and the use of surplus food commodities which can be made available for use in child-care programs serving migrant children.

The work of the President's Committee in working for improvement in broad aspects of migrant labor, such as improvement of transportation and labor camp conditions, will greatly aid in improvement of conditions and community services for children and the particular needs of children will be kept in mind.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MIGRANT HOUSING (INCLUDING FINANCING)

MEMBERSHIP:

Mr. Merlin Smelker, Chairman, Office of Administrator, HHFA
Mr. Channing Bolton, Public Housing Administration, HHFA
Mr. Russel W. Oberlin, Agriculture
Mr. J. Robert Dodge, Agriculture
Mr. Homer Cogdell, Agriculture
Mr. Alton K. Haines, Health, Education and Welfare
Mr. Eugene L. Lehr, Health, Education and Welfare
Mr. Willis Sloan, Labor

Augmented Membership for Consideration of Proposed Survey
Dr. William H. Metzler, Agriculture
Mr. Israel M. Baill, Agriculture
Mr. Louis Levine, Labor
Mr. Jack Donnachie, Labor
Mr. William Mirengoff, Labor
Mr. Lester Rindler, Labor
Dr. Donald Harting, Health, Education and Welfare
Miss Helen Johnston, Health, Education and Welfare

PROBLEM:

Continuing a major emphasis expressed at the first meeting of the Committee, the whole Working Group and the participating agencies as well as the subcommittee on housing supply have extensively considered practical ways to help assure an adequate supply of decent housing accommodations for domestic migratory agricultural workers and their families.

Very early it was determined that present Federal housing programs are not authorized to assist materially with the construction or improvement of migratory housing. Housing programs authorized for the Department of Agriculture are designed to assist in the improvement or creation of sound family-sized farm operations; and Housing and Home Finance Agency programs are concerned almost exclusively with urban and suburban housing and with community development and renewal. Federal assistance for domestic migratory labor housing, therefore, now is limited to technical services and encouragement to growers and communities to provide sufficient decent accommodations with their own resources.

DISCUSSION:

Participating agencies have developed the following means within their current program authorities and resources to stimulate the construction of needed migratory labor housing:

1. The extension service of the Department of Agriculture has obtained from State Extension Services and Agricultural Colleges their building plans for migratory and other farm labor housing. A list of state agencies having such plans and related publications has been compiled for the guidance of growers and others in these states who may be interested in such building.

2. The Farm Placement Service of the Bureau of Employment Security has intensified its emphasis on the provision of decent housing accommodations in its assistance to states in the recruitment and placement of domestic migratory workers. To help implement this administrative emphasis a detailed study of selected camps in different parts of the country has been completed. Publicizing the ways in which successful camps have been built, financed and operated should stimulate other growers in localities to build needed accommodations.

3. Arrangements have been made to help assure that growers and others will be informed of their opportunity to bid on surplus government property which may be useful for migratory housing. Field offices of the Public Housing Administration and the General Services Administration supply information on Federally owned housing and other property up for disposal to State Extension Services and Employment Services as well as to grower associations on request. It is hoped that, at least in some areas, the availability of surplus property will encourage provision of migratory labor housing by reducing development costs.

4. The great importance for improving the supply of migratory housing of states enacting and enforcing appropriate regulations is fully recognized. It is expected that the model farm labor camp code being developed by another subcommittee will be very useful in encouraging states and localities to exercise their police power to improve migratory housing conditions.

5. Detailed plans are about completed for an intensive study of migratory housing conditions and prospects in selected areas. It is proposed to collate the relevant information on these localities now available to Federal, state and local agencies and then to make on-the-spot surveys of present and prospective housing needs, the extent and ways these needs are being met and the prospects and conditions for supplying indicated efficiencies within a reasonable period of time. Committee approval is requested for the participating agencies to carry out, within present resources, such a study in a few pilot areas and to determine the utility and cost of extending the study to representative localities over the country.

We are impressed with the tremendous diversity in the extent and character of the problem of assuring adequate housing accommodations for domestic migratory workers and their families. The means being used to remedy deficiencies and the actual inhibitions to their removal appear equally various. We have considered several proposals for financing or subsidy assistance in the construction of migratory housing. We are not yet in position, however, to evaluate probable effectiveness and implications of a particular program or whether it would be appropriate at this time to recommend any Federal assistance other than expansion of the types of encouragements now authorized. We hope that our projected survey and analysis will go a long way in supplying the kinds of factual information needed for making such judgments and recommendations.

STEERING COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP:

Mr. Sheridan Maitland, Department of Agriculture
Mr. Russel W. Oberlin, Department of Agriculture
Mr. Merlin Smelker, Housing and Home Finance Agency
Miss Selene Gifford, Department of the Interior
Mr. Don Larin, Department of Labor
Miss Beatrice McConnell, Department of Labor
Mr. Henry K. Arneson, President's Committee on Migratory Labor
Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Chairman

PROBLEM:

To give continuous consideration to, and to provide guidance in problems of policy, program planning and budget coordination among the constituents of the Working Group of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor.

DISCUSSION:

The Steering Committee was organized upon recommendation of the Working Group in recognition of the need for a small committee comprised of staff coordinators, or principal staff personnel to work in close cooperation in the development of program planning, policy, and matters of budget coordination for consideration by the Working Group. This mechanism presents greater opportunity for consideration of issues, for discussion of general problems, for close cooperation among the several agencies in program planning, and for review of work of the subcommittees than that afforded by the larger work group. Procedurally, recommendations of the Steering Committee are submitted to the staff Working Group for approval.

The Steering Committee was established only in recent months so that it has held few meetings up to the present. Nevertheless, the Committee has developed a series of recommendations in respect to items of priority as well as long-range planning for consideration by the Working Group of the President's Committee. In addition, it has assumed primary responsibility for the development of background materials and

suggested agenda items for meetings of the President's Committee, as well as to review inventory materials of the several Departments and Agencies, and all subcommittee reports.

The Executive Secretary of the President's Committee participates with the Steering Committee in its deliberations so that maximum and continuous coordination is maintained among that office, the work of the staff subcommittees, the several Departments and the Cabinet-level group.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS IN MIGRATORY LABOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SEPTEMBER 1955

Programs, services and activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the field of migratory labor are carried out basically through the regular programs of the constituent units--the Office of Education, the Public Health Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. As a regulatory agency, the Food and Drug Administration has few activities or services which directly relate to this field.

The Department has worked in close cooperation with the President's Committee on Migratory Labor since its establishment in 1954. Coordination with this Committee has been achieved through the membership of the Secretary, and liaison of the Department, s Committee on Migrants.

Members of the Department's Committee, who represent the several constituent units or the Office of the Secretary, serve on each of the staff subcommittees of the President, s Committee. Technical and professional services of staff in addition to those of the representatives on the Department's Committee have been made available to the staff group of the President's Committee in the development and preparation of subcommittee reports.

Projects completed on a Departmental basis are the Five-Year Inventory of Activities of the Department in Migratory Labor (1949-1954), and the development of a policy statement (Secretary's Instruction) for guidance of Departmental efforts and program planning in this field. Underway is consideration of methods by which extended and closer coordinated programs and activities of the Department in this field might be developed and maintained.

The Department's Committee on Migrants affords a device within the organization for internal exchange of information, coordination of program planning, policy recommendations, staff work and liaison with the President's Committee.

The Regional staff cooperates fully in the efforts of the Department in making information available concerning the status of agricultural migrants over the Nation and of steps being taken within the several regions to alleviate conditions. In many instances, the regional staff has been instrumental in organizing committees to work on problems of migrants and in cooperating with other groups interested in the problems in this field. Efforts are underway to relate more closely the headquarter's committee with those being established in the regions.

The Department maintains liaison with outside organizations interested in migratory labor and participates in the exchange of information with these groups and in conferences organized to give attention to the problems of agricultural migrants.

There follow below statements of current activities of the Department, its constituent units and regional staff in the field of migratory labor:

The Department

1. Maintenance of an inter-constituent committee on migratory labor.

2. Participation on the President's Committee on Migratory Labor.

3. Preparation of a 5-year inventory of Departmental activities.

4. Assumption of responsibilities under Defense Mobilization orders Nos. 6 and 10.

5. Participation on the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth.

6. Participation in national conferences and with organizations interested in migratory labor.

The Constituent Units

The Public Health Service

Through various operating programs, the Public Health Service has maintained a continuing interest in the health of agricultural migrants, both domestic and foreign. Except for its responsibilities in the physical examination of foreign Nationals coming into the United States for temporary seasonal farm work under contract, Public Health Service concern and activity for migrants are an integral part of its programs for the general population. The following summary briefly outlines important aspects of these programs:

1. Physical examination of foreign Nationals (principally Mexicans) before entry into the United States for a specified period under contract as agricultural workers. (This group includes only single males.)

2. Collection, analysis, and dissemination of statistical and other facts pertaining to specific health and related conditions and problems prevalent among or arising at least in part from migratory agricultural workers.

3. Consultation and technical assistance to the States upon request on special health problems and on special projects related at least in part to influxes of migratory agricultural workers.

4. Financial aid under categorical grants, consultation, and in some cases detail of personnel to States for study or control of certain diseases of public health importance; for example, venereal disease, tuberculosis, and diarrheal disease.

5. Direct service for case-finding, diagnosis, and epidemiological follow-up for specific conditions--such as tuberculosis and venereal disease--through local health jurisdictions; in addition, treatment is provided for venereal disease.

6. Other services through local health jurisdictions; for example, health education, nursing, laboratory services, environmental sanitation, and communicable disease control.

The Social Security Administration

The Social Security Administration has consistently recommended legislation that would bring migrant workers, as well as other workers not in covered employment, under the provisions of the programs of SSA for which they qualify.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance—It is estimated that with the extension of coverage under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program by the 1954 Amendments that not less than half of all migrant agricultural labor is now covered by OASI. This Bureau is now providing service to migrants and to the employers of migrants to implement their participation. Studies are being made of characteristics, wages and employment patterns of farm workers including migrants and of the extent of coverage now achieved.

Children's Bureau --States use the grant money which they receive through the Children's Bureau to extend and improve basic services in rural areas to which migrant workers and their families come. Regional staff of the Children's Bureau, as part of their regular consultation service, are encouraging States to find ways of increasing local acceptance of migrants and to expand services to include their families, especially the children.

Several States have special health grants of Fund B from the Children's Bureau for developing migrant projects of regional and National significance. Florida, using such a grant, is studying a group of migrant families, following them up the Coast and back again to find out their health problems, the services available to them, and how they use these services. A Colorado project using special Maternal and Child Health funds is providing clinical service to migrant mothers and children in two areas. Idaho has a project combining funds from the Children's Bureau and a trailer and staff from the Public Health Service, which involves working with Oregon on providing mobile health services for migrants in an isolated area on the State's boundary.

States have been giving child welfare services to migrant children and their families in such crises as unmarried motherhood or for those who are disturbed, neglected or stranded. Day care centers for children whose mothers work in the fields have been set up in a few strategic States.

The Children's Bureau was instrumental in setting in motion the East Coast Migrant Project, which became a joint project of the Children's Bureau, Public Health Service, Office of Education, and Bureau of Public Assistance. The stimulus of the East Coast Migrant Conference, called by the Department in May 1954, continues to be felt not only on the Eastern Seaboard but in the Mountain and Western States as well where a similar conference will be held next Spring.

The Bureau of Public Assistance is working with States to minimize residence requirements for public assistance and is recommending the deletion of residence requirements now in State laws that limit or prohibit payment of assistance to migrants who qualify. The Federal Act limits the extent of such requirements but does not prohibit them.

The Social Security Administration has participated in assembling data and preparation of reports for the several Commissions studying and reporting on migratory labor.

The Office of Education

A major purpose of the Office of Education in this program has been to help the States find solutions to the major problems involved in providing adequate education for migrant children. Examples of activities carried on during the past few years are as follows:

1. The Office has cooperated with the Chief State School Officers and with representatives of State Departments of Education selected by them in dealing with a number of problems such as:

   (a) Adapting school programs to meet the needs of migrant children.

   (b) Developing and using school transfer records.

   (c) Securing good school attendance.

   (d) So that States might communicate easily with one another on these problems, the Office has prepared and distributed a Directory of Migrant Education Coordinators in State Departments of Education.

2. The Office has held, or cooperated closely in conducting, several conferences:

   (a) Exploratory Conference held in Washington, January 1952. Twenty-eight representatives from the U. S. Departments of Labor and Agriculture, Labor and Labor Management Relations Sub-Committee of the U. S. Senate, State Departments of Education, national organizations, and local public school systems, met at the Office of Education with staff members representing elementary and secondary education.

   (b) Four regional conferences held in May-June 1952 along the major migrant agricultural labor streams, primarily to give representatives of State Departments of Education opportunity to discuss educational problems. Regional and Federal representatives from Children's Bureau, Public Assistance, Public Health Service, Agriculture, Labor and the Federal Housing Administration also participated.

   (c) East Coast Migrant Conference, May 1954. The Office of Education participated in the planning, conducting and follow-up of the East Coast Migrant Conference. It helped in the preparation and distribution of: "The Report of the East Coast Migrant Conference."

3. The Office has distributed packets of materials about the education of migrant children and adults. These packets have been sent periodically to a selected group of 250 persons.

4. Representatives from the Office of Education have served as consultants to both Federal and Non-Federal organizations on problems of the education of migrant children.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation made a grant in June 1955, in support of a project sponsored by the Idaho State Department of Health. The project objective is to determine the types and extent of disabilities found among migrants and whether disability problems of the migrant indicate a need for rehabilitation services. The project was aimed also at developing methods of providing rehabilitation services despite the fact that the disabled migrant frequently does not qualify as a State resident. Results of the project have not been fully reported. Preliminary figures indicate that 15 migrants were placed in Idaho hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis. It is probable all or nearly all will require rehabilitation services. More factual data will be available later.

Regions

The Regional Offices have been involved in a number of programs to extend health, education, and welfare services to agricultural migrants during the current year. In addition, Regional Office personnel have taken part in regional interagency committees and have had contacts with State committees.

Up to the present, Regional Office Committees on Migratory Labor are reported to have been formed in Region II, Region III, Region IV, and Region VIII. In other Regions, as well, representatives of the constituent agencies have met for discussion of problems and ways in which they might work together to provide assistance. In Dallas, for example, they have discussed the question of working with the State Legislative Council "to study the transportation of Texas migrant workers."

Contacts have been made and meetings held with regional representatives of the Bureau of Employment Security in Regions I, III, IV, and VII. In Region III, the Regional Directors of the two agencies have agreed to call upon the Governors of the States, if necessary, to encourage State committee organization.

Liaison has been established between Regional Office committees and existing State committees. Where no State migrant committee has been formed and there is a serious problem in the State, Regional Office committee members are encouraging their counterparts in State Agencies to organize such a committee.

PROJECTED PROGRAM PLANS 1/

Stated below are indications of some of the projected programs and activities of the constituents of the Department in respect to migrant labor based on current activity.

1/ The DHEW Committee has as a current project the development of recommendations for expanded activities within the programs and services of the constituent units.

The Public Health Service

1. Health records and screening

* STHO recommendation: That the Public Health Service and Children's Bureau, in cooperation with the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, develop a basically uniform set of health record forms to be carried by individuals or families and explore ways in which screening examinations and necessary treatment for certain communicable disease might be concentrated at points of origin or "staging" areas.

2. Housing and Sanitation

STHO recommendation: That, in each region with a migratory agricultural and food processing labor problem, the Public Health Service initiate action to have a task force appointed by the State health officers to collect information from the States in the regions on the existing and proposed standards for housing and sanitation for transient labor and to formulate a set of basically uniform standards with effective guides for administration and enforcement.

3. Regional conferences

STHO recommends: That the Federal agencies cooperate with the States in arranging for regional conferences on migratory agricultural and food processing labor to delineate the problem and to recommend State, regional, and Federal action required for their solution.

The Public Health Service will also continue activities initiated by the East Coast Migrant Conference including the development of guides to health services available in major migrant labor areas in the 10 East Coast States. Responsibility for this project is being shared with the Children's Bureau and the State and local health departments involved.

The Social Security Administration

Children's Bureau

It is anticipated that there will be increasing requests from States for consultation from central and regional staff. Within staff limitations help will be given. All regular field staff assume this as an area of general Children's Bureau concern. For example, nutritionists from both the central and regional offices will continue to work their counterparts in State health agencies on improving food and nutrition services for migrant families, with emphasis on the day care programs.

Jointly with the Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau Research and Health Services staff will help develop material relating to the health of mothers and children for inclusion in a personal health record for migrants, to be carried by the migrant for better integration of health services.

* State and Territorial Health Officers.

To the extent funds in Maternal and Child Health are available additional special projects for which States have requested funds will be undertaken.

In child welfare, emphasis will continue in planning on community services and attitudes, as well as in actual services to families, to children in trouble and to unmarried mothers. Also, activities will continue in stressing the quality of day care facilities and in providing this care for children whose mothers work in the fields.

Staff assistance will be given to those planning the Western migrant Conference, as requested, and to the Committee on Migrants of the State and Territorial Health Officers Association.

Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Emphasis during the current year is on informational and registration activities among the farm group including migrants. Special attention is being given to the problem of records and reporting to the end that this may be kept as simple as possible. Informational work is being done directly with the migrants and with their employers. Special studies are being made by inter-divisional Bureau Committees of the problems encountered and of the extent to which the present program is meeting its goal.

Bureau of Public Assistance

The Bureau of Public Assistance continues to recommend to the States that residence requirements be deleted from the State Welfare laws. The Bureau will continue to participate in studies and projects dealing with the migrant and to work with the State Departments of Public Welfare in interpreting the problem.

The Office of Education

1. Studies of interrelated educational problems

Continued studies are to be made on such problems as the following:

(1) What are ways of adapting school programs and curriculum materials for migrant children?

(2) How can teaching be improved in classrooms containing large numbers of migrant children?

(3) What are ways of increasing the interest of migrant parents in the education of their children?

(4) In what ways can be attendance of migrant children in school be improved?

2. Study of the experimental use of student transfer records in the East Coast Coast States

During 1955, approximately 8,000 school transfer records were distributed through State Departments of Education in the East Coast States.

The question was to see to what extent migrant children would carry the records and how useful they would be to teachers.

Additional transfer record forms are being distributed this fall (1955) and follow-up studies of their use will be made. On the basis of the findings, recommendations can be made to State Departments of Education regarding future use of such cards.

3. Exchange and clearinghouse of educational materials

Descriptions of successful practices or experimental programs dealing with the education of migrant children will be collected and distributed periodically throughout the year.

Program Plans for 1957-58

1. Continuation of 1956-57 plans

The 1956-57 studies and services will be continued.

2. Regional conferences on education of migrant children.

In 1952 a series of four regional conferences were held in cooperation with State Departments of Education. These resulted in many recommendations and proposals. In 1957 a re-examination will be made of the State and inter-State problems and proposed solutions for providing optimum education for children of migrant agricultural workers. This will be done through another series of regional conferences for educators at strategic points along the four major agricultural migrant streams.

3. Research on educational problems resulting from increased mobility of the population

A proposed research project for Fiscal 1957, is to be undertaken in cooperation with one or more State departments of education in order to identify the effects of mobility on school children, both in terms of their over-all progress and their problems of adjustment, and to examine the effects on the school with regard to its organization and administration, instructional procedures, auxiliary services, and problems created for the more static part of the school population.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

In Fiscal 1956, it is planned that the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation will extend the project in Idaho and/or in other locations for the primary purpose of developing effective methods of providing rehabilitation services to migrants and for finding solutions to problems arising from the residence requirement contained in some State plans. In vocational rehabilitation, residence is not a requirement imposed by Federal law or regulation. Most States have a residence requirement which is limited to being domiciled and to intent, but is not durational. Some States may be willing to modify the State residence requirement in order to meet the needs of disabled migrants. Migrants may have established residence in some south and southwest States. For those migrants for whom

such solutions cannot be found, voluntary agencies, when available, will be called upon for services. In other States a special project activity of the State agency involving State and Federal funds for the specific purpose of providing services to migrants may be a possible solution.

In Fiscal 1956, the Office will encourage the development of one or more projects similar to the Idaho project. Groundwork has been laid regarding the development of such project by the Maryland Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. The project is planned on a broader base than the Idaho project. It will locate the disabled migrant in this portion of the East Coast migrant stream and it is hoped will make more specific provision for services to those migrants not qualifying as residents.

State rehabilitation agencies in the south and southwest where migrants spend a considerable portion of each year have also indicated some interest in developing similar projects.

Statement of Activities of the Department of the Interior
Relating to Migratory Agricultural Labor

The Department of the Interior has no direct operating program involving migratory labor. One of its constituents, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has a concern with many aspects of migratory work because each year many Indians as individuals and many Indian families are a part of the migratory labor pool.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has as one of its objectives assisting persons and families to move away from reservations where opportunities for employment are negligible to areas of employment opportunity where permanent employment can be secured. The Bureau emphasizes permanent employment rather than seasonal or migratory work since the latter offers no permanent solution to the individual family's need for a stable income, nor to the Bureau's program to assist families to be independent.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, although it has no direct operational program, does upon request assist State Employment Agencies in the recruitment of Indian labor on certain reservations. This assistance is provided because many Indians are interested in this type of work for a variety of reasons, or are not qualified because of lack of skills or language or interest, for other employment of a permanent nature. Indian migratory workers and their children are confronted with the same problems as other migratory workers and their children in connection with poor housing, poor sanitation, and lack of recreational facilities and medical and welfare services.

Therefore, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department cooperate with other Departments and their Bureaus in this field of activity, in implementing policy determinations and by coordination of activities with those of other agencies. For example, there exists day to day operating relationships with such agencies as the

United States Employment Service
Children's Bureau
Bureau of Public Assistance

and others.

The Department will continue to offer its assistance in any appropriate way in considering the problems of migratory labor and in attempting to assist the agencies with direct responsibility in solving these problems.

ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY REALTING TO MIGRATORY FARM LABOR

Assistance in the provision of additional housing for migratory agricultural workers is not authorized in any of the programs of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The following activities of the Public Housing Administration, however, assist some of these workers and their families.

1. Farm Labor Camp Program

The PHA now owns or has contractual relations governing 38 farm labor camps consisting of 9,038 accommodations which were transferred to it from the Department of Agriculture on June 19, 1950. Thirty-seven of these camps are operated by Local Housing Authorities and one is operated directly by the PHA. The 1,431 permanent family units in these camps are, in the main, rented to families of agricultural workers who live in them year 'round. The 6,943 shelter units and 664 tent platforms and trailer spaces are occupied primarily by migratory agricultural workers. A large number of the shelters are vacant during the off seasons.

Senate Bill S-1536 and House Bill HR4211, introduced in Congress on March 28 and February 18, 1955, respectively, and still pending, provide for relinquishment of all farm labor camps to Local Authorities without reimbursement. The camps would be required to continue to give priority to agricultural workers for 10 years. The Housing Agency is on record in favor of such relinquishment since, after securing title, Local Authorities would be free to expand and improve the camps.

2. Federally Aided Low-Rent Public Housing Program

Families of migrant labor are eligible for admission to low-rent projects provided their incomes are within the established limits for admission, and they meet the other eligibility requirements. Some families of migratory agricultural workers are now served by this program. However, there can be no assurance that dwellings in low-rent projects will be available for the returning families who accompany the workers on their migration.

3. Surplus Temporary War and Defense Housing

The PHA Field Offices are, upon request, supplying the field representatives of the Farm Placement Service of the Department of Labor and of the Field Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture with information as to the availability of surplus temporary war and defense housing upon which individual growers and farm associations may wish to bid.

PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RELATING TO MIGRANT FARM WORKERS

I. Inventory of Current Activities

There is a significant need for a relatively large number of seasonal workers in certain areas of the country and in connection with certain types of production which in our existing pattern of agriculture cannot be met from locally available labor sources. So long as such a pattern of production prevails, a supply of workers from outside labor sources is essential. The Department of Agriculture is directly concerned in that to maintain the agricultural production plant on an efficient operational basis there exists the need in various areas to supplement the local labor supply with use of non-local or migrant workers during seasonal operations.

The Department is also concerned with the welfare of such itinerant or migratory workers and their families as they constitute a definite part of the rural economic and social order. Although not directly responsible for programs for recruitment and placement of migrant workers, the Department wishes to do everything it can to contribute to the well-being of these workers and their families and to cooperate with other agencies of Government in so doing.

Federal Extension Service

One of the most direct services rendered to or on behalf of migratory workers in agriculture is that conducted by the Federal Extension Service. The very fact that migratory workers are extremely mobile makes it difficult for this Service to render a complete and intensive assistance to this group as is rendered to the bulk of the farm population. However, for several years efforts have been made to attract children of 4-H Club age of migratory workers into 4-H Club activities, wherever possible, thus providing constructive use of their time and contributing to development of additional skills and knowledge. Similarly home demonstration agents undertake to so direct their activities as to provide guidance and assistance to the wives of migrant workers in connection with such fundamental problems as health, nutrition, child care and, where applicable, improving home conditions even where homes are of a temporary nature. Likewise, county agents assist wherever feasible in helping to set up and conduct elementary training work for migrant workers to improve their skills and hence their income. They also work with organized groups of producers and assist them in providing on a cooperative basis, or individual basis where possible, better housing and working conditions for migratory workers. These efforts can be further strengthened especially in those counties in which large numbers of migrant workers are employed by staff personnel assuming more responsibility in this field. Community and organization specialists, county agents and assistance and home demonstration agents can make a valuable contribution to local migrant labor programs.

Cooperation with the Office of Education in developing farm and non farm training and guidance materials could well be expanded. Additional research is needed to develop techniques which are effective in working with migrant people.

Commodity Stabilization Service

The Commodity Stabilization Service is concerned with the annual problem of obtaining adequate supplies of manpower to meet agricultural production needs. Close working relationships are maintained with the Farm Placement Service of the Department of Labor and other agencies concerned with farm manpower problems. Current information relating to production planning and progress, planted acreages and yields, man-hour labor requirement estimates and other information useful in the planning and conduct of recruitment and guidance programs are made available. Assistance is also given the Department of Labor in the preparation of recruitment and guidance materials which are furnished to the States for adaptation by State employment service to local situations.

State and County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees have been requested to keep familiar with policies and programs for assisting employers to obtain needed labor and workers to find jobs and to encourage participation in such programs. In areas employing migrant workers these committees are encouraging communities and employers to provide desirable working conditions. There is need for increased efforts to encourage employers and workers to use the services of the various agencies, especially the Farm Placement Service in the solution of labor problems. CSS personnel can render valuable service in cooperating closely with ARS and AMS in the planning of their programs relating to farm manpower supply problems.

Agricultural Marketing Service

The Agricultural Marketing Service develops statistics and carries on studies of the basic trends in the supply, employment, and earnings of migratory workers. It also develops information on migrant farm families as a sector of the rural population and on the impact of various social and economic conditions on migrant labor problems.

One major activity in this subject matter field is an annual national survey made for us by the Census Bureau of the Hired Farm Working Force, in which migratory farm workers are identified. Those surveys have been the only source of information for the country as a whole on the size and composition of the migrant farm working force and on the amount of their annual employment and earnings at farm or non-farm work. The latest survey, covering the work experience of hired farm workers during 1954 and including information on migratory farm workers, has been completed and a report will be published soon.

Data from this survey indicate that a considerable number of migratory farm workers could qualify for Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Problems of record keeping by growers and further ramifications of the coverage of migratory workers under OASI are being examined. Field studies in a number of areas are planned on the experience of farmers and farm employers with coverage under the new Social Security Act. The agency also participates, in cooperation with Land Grant Colleges, in field studies which develop information about migratory workers.

Another major activity is to collect information monthly on farm employment and quarterly on farm wage rates. The farm wage information is analyzed by States and type of rate.

The Agricultural Marketing Service could further the objectives and programs of the President's Committee by developing improved estimates of employment patterns and income of migratory workers. Comparative wage studies at the regional and national level and the impact of the OASI program on migratory workers are needed. Field studies in a number of areas are planned to investigate the experience of farmers and farm employers with coverage under the new Social Security Act. Other studies bearing on the problems of migratory labor would include appraisal of the long run supply of migratory workers, and parallel estimates of the supply under various levels of business activity.

Many of these projects could be carried out by the AMS alone; others could better be conducted in cooperation with other Federal agencies or State Land Grant Colleges.

Agricultural Research Service

Activities of the Agricultural Research Service in connection with migratory workers and their families are concerned largely with the conduct of research studies in local areas that attempt to identify and describe the size and composition of the work force included in migratory labor streams, determine the annual earnings of migratory workers and their families, the seasonality of employment, how workers are recruited and how they locate jobs, analysis of the arrangements that have been tried for better scheduling of transportation and employment of workers, and appraisals of how to obtain better utilization of migratory workers in farm employment.

Expansion of present research by the Agricultural Research Service on the problem of utilization of migrant workers would contribute to the objectives of the President's Commistee on Migratory Labor. Such research would include studies of wage rates and income, time lost between jobs and other aspects of workers utilization, and the relationship between prior work experience, length of time as a migrant and other facets of the migratory labor problem. Greater attention should be given to exploration of alternative sources of seasonal farm labor within local or nearby communities. Another area of investigation needing increased emphasis is development of improved estimates

of labor requirements in agriculture with special reference to the impact of mechanization on migrant labor.

In addition to extending present activities, the Agricultural Research Service is giving consideration to the need for new lines of inquiry, the results of which should be useful in perfecting operating programs in this field. Among these are proposed analyses of the function of farm labor associations and labor contractors, mechanization as related to utilization of migratory workers, pre-season scheduling of workers in the areas now employing large numbers of migrants, and the factors accounting for large-scale shifts of workers from farm to non-farm employment. Plans for studying the economic impact of the amendments of the Social Security Act of 1954 affecting farm workers are in progress.

INVENTORY OF THE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IN THE

FIELD OF DOMESTIC MIGRATORY LABOR

September 1955

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BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The Bureau of Employment Security is concerned with two major activities, the public employment service and unemployment insurance. Agriculture generally is excluded from unemployment insurance benefits, hence, the Bureau's activity in respect to migrant workers is in its employment service. The public employment service embraces a Federal service, which is an administrative agency, and affiliated State services under the general direction of the Federal agency.

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 establishes within the employment service, a Farm Placement Service devoted to the problem of agricultural employment. However, all workers have available to them the total facilities of the employment service.

In this inventory of Employment Security activities, the regular Employment Security Programs are described in general terms, since these services are extended to all applicants and employers. These are described in Section I. The direct services provided to migrants are described in Section II. Other specialized services provided by the Bureau through its Farm Placement Service are described in Section III. Migratory labor and research activities are covered in Section IV. New projects and program emphasis for the current fiscal year are indicated in Section V.

I. Services Available to Migratory Workers Through Local Employment Offices of State Employment Security Agencies

All of the basic services provided to applicants through the 1,700 local employment offices are available to workers in the migratory labor field. Broad publicity efforts, plus special recruitment programs as needed, continually encourage individuals to register with the public employment service for obtaining maximum exposure to job opportunities for which they are qualified.

Briefly, migratory workers have access to the following local office services to assist them with their employment problems:

A. Placement--This involves the selection of qualified applicants and referral to jobs, agricultural or nonagricultural. Written registrations are taken when such records will facilitate job placement and when local addresses are available at which applicant can be reached.

B. Clearance--These activities include arrangements for recruitment and employment of all workers in out-of-area and out-of-State farm and nonfarm jobs. Special arrangements for migrants are worked out between areas, States, and regions to develop employer orders for workers in supply States. Special recruitment programs are initiated in supply States to fill employer orders which cannot be met from the local labor supply. Clearance arrangements are made through the 1,700 local employment offices, State offices, regional offices, and the Bureau's national office, both on an individual order basis and through special pre-season arrangements worked out between areas and States with the assistance of regional offices and the Bureau.

Housing and other facilities are described in the employer orders cleared to other areas. Where such facilities are inadequate, the employer is advised that active recruitment cannot be undertaken, and that applicants will be referred to such jobs only at the workers' specific request for referral to that job opportunity.

C. Counseling and testing--These services are made available in cases where vocational choice is not clear-cut and aptitudes or potentialities for particular jobs or fields of work are not known.

D. Specialized services for particular applicant groups--When the worker is a member of a group of workers such as veterans or physically handicapped, extra consideration is given or specialized techniques are applied.

E. Community planning--Local employment offices frequently take the lead in stimulating community planning to meet employment-related problems. Such matters as housing, transportation, educational and recreational facilities may have a direct bearing on employment opportunities (especially for the migrant worker), and are therefore proper subjects for local employment service attention.

F. Labor market information--The facts about the job outlook in various occupational and industrial fields and in other labor market areas are available to applicants, frequently saving time and expense in needless job hunting in surrounding States.

II. Services Provided to Agricultural Migrant Workers by the Farm Placement Service

A. Seasonal employment offices--Seasonal farm labor offices are operated at strategic points each year to provide services to migrant

workers and farm employers. In many areas temporary buildings and trailers are used to house these offices.

B. Volunteer representatives--Employment service facilities are extended to communities having a need for farm placement information, recruitment and placement services through more than 3,000 unpaid volunteer representatives. The volunteer representatives are business people in small communities who give their services to workers and employers as a public service to the community. In sparsely settled areas with small seasonal labor markets, a network of volunteer representatives with a local employment office as the center of the network, provides migrant workers with job information locally and in other areas of the State. Orders are taken by the volunteer representatives from farmers and workers referred to jobs by labor that comes into the community of its own volition, or by workers who may be dispatched to that community by the local employment office. The volunteer representatives have also been used extensively for recruiting agricultural labor for nonagricultural jobs, particularly in times of national emergency. Volunteer representatives may find monetary compensation for the time and effort they so freely expend through increased trade from workers and employers, but the great majority continue year after year simply out of the gratification they receive from helping people.

C. Special recruitment programs--The Bureau has in cooperation with State agencies, initiated and operated special recruitment programs designed to meet the needs of specific groups of workers and employers. These are as follows:

1. "Annual Worker Plan"--The "annual worker plan" involves special services to migrants which primarily consist of pre-scheduling jobs for workers, guidance and informational services. This plan has 3 major objectives--greater continuity of employment, better use of the farm work force, and improvement of employer-worker responsibility in making and keeping job commitments. Services are provided where necessary and appropriate by regular local offices, seasonal offices, and informational and rest stop stations. In connection with this plan, representatives of many State employment services take employer orders to agricultural workers in supply States to discuss jobs, complete arrangements between workers and employers, and secure firm job commitments.

2. Special recruitment agreements--Many States are labor demand States at one season and supply States at other times. The national and regional offices, therefore, work out plans with the States when seasonal farm workers become available to meet seasonal labor requirements in demand States. Arrangements are completed

between the supply States and the demand States for the recruitment of workers for seasonal work with an agreement that workers will be employed for a specific period and will return to the supply State at a specified time for the beginning of their regular farm employment. An example of an outstanding program in operation is the Florida Citrus and Vegetable Program, which involves Florida as a demand State, and Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee as supply States. More than 15,000 workers were recruited during the 1954-55 winter season by the supply States for seasonal employment in Florida.

Another example of this type of program is the North Carolina tobacco program, which involves the recruitment of workers in Alabama and Mississippi for seasonal work in the North Carolina tobacco harvest. More than 3,000 seasonal workers are recruited and placed in this program.

3. Recruitment for college youth--Special recruitment programs are conducted each spring and summer for college youth to engage in seasonal employment and harvest activities. These youth are recruited under closely supervised arrangements worked out in cooperation with employers and college authorities. Working conditions, recreational, and other activities are usually under the supervision of a teacher or other responsible adult from the college or their own community. An outstanding example of this type of program is the Connecticut shade-grown tobacco program. A major source of supply is colleges located in the Southeast.

4. Youth camp programs--Other youth programs are developed in a number of States where harvesting coincides with summer vacations of school youth and suitable working and living conditions are provided by employers. Local employment offices, in cooperation with school authorities, work out recruitment arrangements with employers which provide for closely supervised working conditions, transportation, housing, and recreational activities. Sources of supply are largely urban school youth, and supervision is usually by carefully selected adults from the students' own town. Provision of adequate recreational and camp facilities is the responsibility of the employer. An outstanding example of this type of program is the corn detasseling youth camps operated in midwest States.

5. "Live-In youth programs--In a number of States, metropolitan school youth are recruited and placed in individual farm homes under closely supervised conditions. State employment services in many instances hire teachers and other school authorities as special recruiters to initiate and supervise this program. Both school youth

and employers are carefully selected for participation in the programs. The youth are placed individually in selected farm homes where employment, recreation and other conditions are compatible with the background of the youth in the metropolitan area. In New York, for instance, more than 1,000 high school youth are placed annually in "live-in" farm employment in upstate New York.

6. Recruitment and placement of reservation Indians--The Bureau and appropriate State agencies have worked out specific recruitment programs in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, for Indians living on reservations located in more than ten States. These programs provide for the recruitment currently of approximately 40,000 Indians living on reservations for seasonal employment in various crop activities in areas located off the reservation.

7. Recruitment of Puerto Rican workers--Special arrangements are worked out annually with the Secretary of Labor of Puerto Rico for about 15,000 agricultural workers from the Island. These workers are employed on the mainland in seasonal crop activities under a contract between the worker and employer. The contract is developed and supervised by the Puerto Rico Department of Labor.

8. Wheat Combine program--Each year throughout the midwest, small grain combines and crews are moved from county to county and State to State through placement and informational services provided by local employment offices, seasonal offices, and volunteer representatives. Daily labor market bulletins are issued from a central point in each of the wheat States, which provide detailed information on labor needs and labor supply to workers and employers. Orders are developed and combines and operators are placed in jobs or directed to areas of need, based on labor market information exchanged between State and local offices. In 1954, 2,534 out-of-area small grain combines, and 3,268 out-of-State combines were directed to employment.

9. Cotton harvesting-machine program--A placement service is provided throughout the cotton belt for custon cotton-picking machines and operators. This service is known as the C-GEE's program (cotton growers' equipment exchange service). Information is exchanged periodically on a preseason and in-season basis between cotton States on acreage, harvest dates, labor needs, and custom cotton picking or stripping machines needed or available for referral. One of the primary advantages of this program is that needless migration of cotton harvest machines can be eliminated through the exchange of accurate labor market information.

III. Specialized Services

In addition to placement services, the Bureau and State agencies initiate and carry on specialized activities which assist in the recruitment and placement of migrant workers, and tend to promote improvement of working conditions, living conditions, and to meet other needs of migrant workers.

A. Farm labor market information--Farm labor market information is collected from appropriate areas of supply and demand, and disseminated to workers, employers, and the public from local employment offices, temporary seasonal offices, informational and rest stop facilities, and volunteer representatives at appropriate times. During seasonal peaks of employment, information on labor supply and demand, conditions of crops, working conditions, housing and other employment factors, is collected and disseminated often on a daily or weekly basis through mailing and posting of farm labor informational bulletins, and through press and radio releases.

B. Employer-employee relations--Employer-employee relations have been materially improved through requiring the development of more detailed and complete employer orders and adoption by employers of written memoranda of understanding, setting forth working conditions, rates of pay, and other details of employment. Informational materials have been prepared by the national office and distributed through State and local offices to employers, workers, and the public to promote better understanding of the respective responsibilities of employers and workers.

Arrangements are worked out for selected farm placement representatives from supply and demand States to visit areas of recruitment and employment to talk with employers and workers. Recruitment and working conditions are discussed and better employer-employee relationships are promoted.

C. Development of adequate migrant facilities--There has been a decided change in the attitude of many employers toward better housing, improved employer-employee relations, and welfare programs for farm workers and their families. This change can be attributed at least in part to the efforts of the employment service through personal contacts with farmers, farmer organizations, advisory committees at all levels of operation, and official and voluntary agencies concerned with the welfare of migrant agricultural workers. The educational and informational materials distributed as a part of the annual supplement to the farm labor recruitment kit have materially assisted the State agencies in promoting the development of adequate facilities and

community services for migrants. These services include housing, transportation, health, education, welfare, religious, and related services in varying degrees, and, through cooperation with various groups, the acceptance in the community of migrant farm families.

Furthermore, in conjunction with seasonal offices and information stations, overnight rest stop facilities are provided by State agencies at a number of highway points in important agricultural areas.

Recent informational materials in the farm labor recruitment kit supplement distributed to employers, workers, and the public through State and local offices, include information on farm placement objectives and the job to be done. They also provide examples, suggestions, and useful materials to help the local office do the job with ideas that work. They include suggested letters, news releases, radio materials, speeches, outlines, posters, displays, and pamphlets. Pamphlets cover such subjects as:

"This Is Your Home Town"--Explains the objectives of the community service program and promotes community understanding and consideration of migrant workers and their needs for community services.

"A Safe Load Is A Pay Load"--Is intended primarily for employers and promotes safety in transportation and observance of suggested transportation standards.

An additional pamphlet on transportation is being released, entitled, ". . . In Transporting Workers, Safety Is Your Responsibility." This pamphlet suggests do's and don'ts for truck owners to make the transportation of farm workers safe.

"The Right Kind of Housing Will Help You Get and Keep Farm Workers"--Is distributed to employers to stress the importance of good housing and suggest some points to remember about housing for farm workers.

"Qualified U. S. Workers Have the Right to Farm Jobs"--Is directed to the public, employers, and workers to inform domestic workers of their right to farm jobs before supplementary foreign workers are brought in for employment, and of their prior right to jobs after foreign workers are employed.

"Work Guides"--These are maps for distribution to traveling farm workers which show highway information, addresses and loca-

tions of employment offices and information stations, areas, season, and kinds of crops needing out-of-area workers, and other employment information. Two of the five guides, for the West Coast and the Gulf to Great Lakes areas, are also printed in Spanish.

D. Community service programs--The Bureau has outlined a community service program indicating the role and responsibility of State agencies and local employment offices in stimulating State and community action to provide needed services and facilities for migrant farm workers and their families. In carrying out this program, the Bureau furnishes:

1. Information to interested agencies and community groups on the number of migrant workers employed in the area, periods of employment, types of workers, and facilities needed and available;

2. Community groups and interested local agencies with information on successful actions taken by other communities in meeting identical or similar community problems;

3. Local office cooperation with community leadership and interested agencies in the development, initiation, and operation of community service programs to the extent appropriate.

IV. Migratory Labor Reports and Research

The job of the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated States agencies in helping to provide the right number of farm workers at the right time and place, depends upon accurate farm labor information obtained from reports and research studies. Since migratory workers are an important part of the seasonal farm work force, information about them is included in many of the Bureau's reports.

A. Reports--Among the reports which contain information about migratory labor are the following:

1. In-Season Farm Labor Report--This report is prepared twice a month by local public employment offices in all areas where 500 or more hired seasonal farm hands are employed. It provides a running account of changes in the farm labor market. Specifically, it indicates the total number of hired seasonal hands employed in the area and the number who are migratory, local, and foreign. The crops in which these workers are employed and the wage rates they receive are also reported. When labor shortages or surpluses occur the information is recorded and described. In addition to the quantitative items included in this report, there is a narrative section in which local offices may discuss problems affecting migratory workers.

These reports, from about 300 areas, are submitted to the BES where they are reviewed, and serve a variety of purposes. The information in these reports present a current picture of farm labor market developments for all parts of the country; labor supply and demand problems can be spotted as they arise; surpluses of migratory labor in one area can be directed to other shortage areas. In addition the information in the reports are summarized once a month and published in "Farm Labor Market Developments." Five hundred copies are distributed to officials in the Department of Labor and other interested agencies, State employment security offices, farm grower's associations, labor unions, agricultural colleges, and many other interested groups. Since the migratory labor data in these reports are the only detailed and current information on farm migrants available, they are extensively used by other government agencies which have an interest in some aspect of migratory labor.

At the State and local level, the data in these reports are the factual base from which program planning is done and accomplishments measured.

2. Annual Agricultural and Food Processing Report--Once a year, each State employment security agency prepares a report in which it summarizes the year's farm placement program and takes an inventory of the operations. This report, among other items, contains information describing the State and local office activities in recruiting migratory labor. Problems affecting the recruitment of migratory workers, such as housing transportation, and wages are also discussed. Every three years the information in these reports is summarized and published by the BES. It is distributed to interested governmental and private agencies and individuals. Ten thousand of the current summary are being printed.

3. Migratory information station--Migratory information stations have been set up at 6 highway and intersection points which are major routes for migratory workers. These stations provide job information to the migrants and offer overnight rest facilities. As migratory workers pass through these centers the following infromation is obtained: (a) total number of persons, (b) number who are workers and nonworkers, (c) sex, (d) number who have specific work arrangements at their next destination, (e) States from which migrants originated and their next place of employment.

This information is not published. It is used administratively by the BES and provides information on the characteristics of migratory workers as well as the traffic passing through these stations.

4. Supply and Demand for Seasonal Farm Workers--This report is designed to estimate, in advance of the season, the number of farm workers needed and the number expected to be available. These labor supply and demand estimates are balanced to identify areas of labor shortage which may require the importation of foreign labor. Although the end purpose of this report is to estimate the need for supplementary foreign labor, information is also obtained on the number of domestic migratory workers employed during the previous season and the number expected to be available for the forthcoming season.

This report is used for internal administrative purposes.

5. Migratory Labor Employment Records--This source of information is a by-product of the Bureau's Annual Farm Worker Plan. The Plan is an attempt to schedule migratory crews so that there is a minimum of unemployment and lost time. State agencies, through their local offices attempt to locate all crew leaders and keep continuing track of their movement. Information from each crew is obtained on (a) name and address of crew leader, (b) type of crew, (c) number and sex of workers in the crew, (d) means by which they move from job to job, (e) employment history for each month including the area of employment and name of the employer.

Although this information is not required to be submitted to Washington, it is available in the State offices. As yet this information has not been tabulated for the country. However, it represents a potential source of considerable information about migratory workers.

B. Research--In addition to the information on migratory workers made available through periodic reports, the Bureau occasionally conducts special field surveys on some aspect of the migratory labor problem.

1. The Bureau has completed a detailed study of the use of Puerto Rican migratory laborers along the Eastern Seaboard States. Two thousand copies were published and distributed to State employment security agencies and their local offices, the Puerto Rican Migration Office in New York City, the Puerto Rican Government, and other public and private interested parties.

2. At the present time the Office of Program Review and Analysis is working with The President's Committee on Migratory Labor in developing a detailed survey on the adequacy of housing

for migratory workers. If this project is completed it will provide for the first time, considerable information on all aspects of migratory housing.

V. New Projects and Emphasis for the Current Fiscal Year

Some of the program activities which have been described in the inventory submitted by the Bureau of Employment Security have not reached the stage of development and operation that is necessary and desirable. In the interest of the Migratory Labor Program, emphasis will be given to the following activities:

A. The expansion and improvement of the annual worker plan for migrants in the Central, Great Lakes, and Far West States;

B. The development and expansion of community service programs where the volume of the annual worker plan operations has been expanded;

C. Technical materials will be revised or developed to provide additional informational pamphlets for distribution to workers, employers, and the public, explaining the operation of the annual worker plan and the community services program, as it applies to migrant workers and their families;

D. Pilot projects in selected areas to develop more effective techniques for exposing migrant workers to farm and nonfarm job opportunities, will be explored. The projects may include such actions as (a) stimulating increased and improved registration of migrant workers; (b) examining of occupational classifications which will enlarge migrant worker opportunities for nonagricultural employment; (c) analysis of transferability of migrant workers' skills and abilities to nonagricultural jobs; (d) provision of specialized testing and counseling services; (e) employer promotional activities aimed at encouraging greater use of the local labor supply in seasonal employment; (f) employer promotional activities aimed at increased placement of migrant workers in year-round employment.

E. The Employment Security staff will examine methods of developing additional labor market information. Examples of types of information that may be needed include: integration of labor market information concerning farm and nonfarm labor demand and supply statistics by area; development of a labor surplus classification system for selected rural areas; physical resource and labor supply characteristics information concerning depressed areas that could

be used to attract new industries to rural labor surplus areas; occupational trends in nonfarm industries in those skills which are readily transferable from farm occupations; special labor demand-supply analyses in selected areas of chronic under-employment to determine training or retraining needs of workers so they could more easily secure farm employment away from home or nonfarm employment both in the home community and elsewhere.

F. Development of new approaches and expansion of coverage in the use of high school and college youth to meet seasonal agricultural needs.

G. Integration of migrant activities in the development of a new program for low income rural families in selected areas. This program will be carried on in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other Federal and State agencies.

H. Promotion of the establishment by State employment service agencies of additional seasonal information and rest stop facilities within available funds.

I. Active cooperation with The President's Committee on Migratory Labor through (a) providing all available information with respect to employment service activities and information gathered with respect to agricultural migrant employment; (b) within the available staff resources, obtain such additional information as may be required by The Committee and member agencies.

Part Two

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

In administering the statutory responsibility of obtaining compliance with the 16 year minimum age standard in agricultural employment during school hours, the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions deal directly with the children of domestic agricultural migrants. Much valuable information regarding the age, educational attainment and the locations where these children of agricultural migrants can be found has been collected as a by-product of investigations made under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

I. Informational Program

In connection with the special child-labor investigations made in agriculture, an extensive informational program is carried on by our Regional staff. This program consists of news releases in rural papers and agricultural magazines, spot announcements and informational talks over the radio, talks at farmers' meetings and special explanatory publications. These publications are a special bulletin prepared for farmers, "What Every Farmer Who Hires Workers Should Know About the Child-Labor Requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act" and a one-sheet throw-away for the parents of children who work in agriculture, "Message to Farm Workers! Why Your Children Should Go to School". This publication for parents has been printed in English, Spanish, French and Navajo and has been widely distributed among the appropriate language groups. Both the Bulletin for farmers and the message to parents have been distributed through the Divisions' regional and field offices, through the Farm Placement Service of the Bureau of Employment Security, the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and various non-governmental agencies such as the National Child Labor Committee, the National Consumers' League and church and community groups interested in the problems of migrants.

II. Investigation Program

A. Investigations are made by the field staff of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions who work under the supervision of ten Regional Directors, the state commissioner of Labor of North Carolina and Department Representatives located in Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii.

B. Before making an agricultural investigation, conferences are held with the local representative of the Farm Placement Service and the Agricultural County Agent and the local school officials. The investigation program is directed to the farms producing the kinds of crops on which children traditionally have been employed such as cotton, potatoes, tomatoes, string beans, onions, prunes and strawberries.

C. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955 4,151 children under 16 years of age were found working during school hours in violation of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act on 1,899 farms in 38 States and in Puerto Rico. Of these 4,151 children 1,780, or 42 percent, were children of migrants and 2,391 or 58 percent, were local resident children.

D. The statistical report on compliance found at the time of reinvestigations as against the findings of first investigations is more encouraging. During the last fiscal year 66 percent of the farms which were reinvestigated were in complete compliance with the child-labor provisions of the law while of those which were investigated for the first time, only 37 percent were in compliance.

E. When a farmer who is visited for the first time is found employing children under 16 during school hours, he is put on notice regarding his responsibilities under the Fair Labor Standards Act. If a farmer is found in violation on a subsequent investigation he may be prosecuted by civil or criminal action if future compliance is not assured. Up through fiscal year 1955 there have been 5 criminal actions and 67 civil actions based on child-labor violations in agriculture.

F. Reports from various parts of the country show that many migratory children are getting into school as a result of the investigations made. One good example is the special migrant school opened in the fall of 1954 in North Carolina for children from Florida who, up to this time, had picked beans every year instead of attending school. Now, as a result of our investigations in that area, provision has been made for these children to attend school while their migrant parents and other adults pick the beans.

G. Census figures released in March 1955 show that between 1951 and 1954 school enrollment of youth 10 through 15 years of age rose sharply in rural areas. During this period, when the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act were vigorously enforced, the enrollment of children 10 through 15 years in rural farm areas rose from 94 to 97 percent while in urban areas the school enrollment figure of 99 percent remained the same.

III. Educational Attainment of Children Found Working in Agriculture During School Hours Fiscal Year 1955

A. According to information given by the children or their parents of the grade last attended in school, 58 percent of the 4,070 children reporting were in grades below normal for their age.

B. A comparison of records of migrant and local children found working shows that 1,161 or 67 percent of the migrant children were retarded as against 1,192 or 51 percent of the local children. As the migrant children grew older the percent of retardation became greater. For example at 8 years of age 43 percent were below the grade in which they should normally have been; at 15 years proportionately twice as many or 87 percent were retarded.

IV. Two-way Flow of Information on Migratory Labor

A. In addition to the statutory responsibility of obtaining compliance with the child-labor provisions of the Act in agriculture, the Divisions have set up a two-way flow of information on migratory labor between the National office and the regional and field offices. One person in each region has been designated through whom the information flows.

B. The regional and field offices are kept informed of activities of the Working Group of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, and the National Office receives clippings and reports on any significant facts relating to migratory labor within the various localities.

V. Child-Labor Agricultural Investigations Under the Fair Labor Standards Act Scheduled to be Made in Fiscal 1956

During the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, 3,425 agricultural investigations have been scheduled. Some investigations will be made in each part of the country, but the largest number are scheduled in the south and southwest where experience has shown the largest number of children to have been employed during school hours.

Depending upon the situation found when the investigations are made, the number in any locality will be increased or decreased.

VI. New Projects and Emphases for the Current Fiscal Year

A. As a result of increased investigation staff effective January 1956 it is expected that more investigations will be made in agriculture during the spring period than have usually been made in other years.

B. Special emphasis will be placed this year on an informational program aimed at informing labor contractors and crew leaders of the legal minimum age for young workers employed in agriculture during school hours. A pamphlet has already been prepared and when distributed to crew leaders and labor contractors should help cut down on the number of migrant minors illegally employed.

C. A more comprehensive procedure will be worked out for investigators to report to the National Office all instances of lack of school facilities for migrant children under 16 whom they find working instead of attending school. This information will be made available to the Bureau of Labor Standards and other agencies for consultation with State and educational officials and others seeking to provide schooling for migrant children.

Part Three

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

The Bureau's migrant labor program is essentially one of service designed to stimulate and encourage State and community action to improve the living and working conditions of migratory agricultural workers and their families. It is one phase of its broad program to improve working conditions in general. Specific services given vary with conditions and the stage of development in the various States. Major activities include the following:

I. Promotion of State Migratory Labor Committees

The most effective programs for improving the condition of migratory agricultural workers and their families are in those few States where there is a coordinated approach to these problems on the part of State agencies and other interested groups. In States where coordinating services have not already been established the Bureau promotes the development of State migratory labor committees to perform this function and to stimulate action in behalf of migrants on the part of State and local agencies and groups. Citizen interest in such committees is developed through personal contact with appropriate State officials, members of citizen groups, and outstanding leaders in the State and community; by encouraging visits to migrant labor camps to observe working and living conditions and to talk with migrant families; and by promoting and assisting in the organization of group conferences to discuss problems of migrants and the advantages of joint action in attempting to solve them. Assistance is given these groups in studying and evaluating migrant needs in the State and in preparing and presenting this information for discussion. The Bureau also assists with the organization of State committees, advising on the interests to be represented in its membership and on methods of functioning that have proved successful in other States.

Such consultant service was given during the past year in 18 States. Two new State committees have been appointed during the year and progress is being made in the other States. Committees are in all stages of development and consequently the type of service given by the Bureau varies. But in every one of these States there is active interest.

II. Service to Established State Migrant Committees

The Bureau assists established State committees in developing and carrying out their programs through consultation with committee members

and participation in committee meetings. It advises on needs of migrants and suggests ways of meeting them, bringing to bear on a given situation the experience of other States in meeting similar problems. It advises on recognized standards that should be met or on sources of information for such standards, and on accepted policies that should be followed in providing services for migrants. It assists in the planning of studies, the preparation of reports, and the formulation of committee recommendations. For example, various subcommittees of the Michigan Governor's Study Commission on Migratory Labor requested the assistance of the Bureau in formulating recommendations for discussion by the full Commission. Also, the Commission requested a review and suggestions on the final report to be submitted to the Governor.

Advice is provided on ways to enlist public interest and support for migrant programs and ways to overcome local prejudices. Informational material for use in news releases, speeches, and pamphlets is supplied. Such reports as are available of the activities being carried on in the various States are made available by the Bureau to all State committees.

The Bureau also advises and assists in the preparation of proposed legislation being sponsored by State migrant committees.

III. Service to State Labor Departments

A. Assisting in development of proposed legislation covering agricultural workers

As States develop their programs on behalf of migratory workers, the need to extend the benefits of their labor laws to include this group becomes apparent. Laws to regulate the transportation of workers, labor camps, labor contractors, child labor and school attendance, minimum wage, wage payment and wage collection, as well as workmen's compensation laws, traditionally have exempted all agricultural workers from their coverage. When these laws were first enacted, the modern industrial farm operation was unknown. While the coverage of labor laws have gradually been widened to include almost all workers, the exemption of agricultural workers has persisted. Labor commissioners and others planning for improved labor legislation now are thinking more and more of ways to extend these benefits to agricultural workers.

The Bureau assists the States in the development of proposed legislation to include agricultural workers either by amendments to existing laws or by new legislation or to create a statutory migratory labor commission to study and to act on migratory labor problems.

B. Advising on improved methods of administration of existing laws laws for the protection of migrants

The Bureau encourages and assists labor commissioners in considering and developing ways to more effectively administer the provisions of laws that apply to agricultural workers. This includes such techniques as posting the provisions of laws prominently in migrant labor camps where both employers and employees may read them.

For example, one of the problems of migratory workers is collecting wages due them. They may not be paid the full wage promised, they may not be paid promptly, or they may not be paid at all. Twelve States which give the commissioners of labor authority to take assignments of wages for the collection of back wages specifically include agricultural workers. However, the degree to which special effort is exerted to provide this service to migratory workers varies considerably in these States.

The Bureau also encourages labor commissioners to study other labor laws which do not specifically apply to migratory workers and to explore whether it might be possible by interpretation to extend application to such workers. In a few States, for example, workmen's compensation, child labor and school attendance laws fall in this category.

C. Encouraging and strengthening interest of State labor departments in programs for migrants

The Bureau encourages and assists State labor departments to take an active part in State efforts to improve the working and living conditions of migrant agricultural workers, pointing out specific ways in which they can function through cooperation with other agencies, advisory groups, and civic organizations on State, county, and local levels.

The Bureau assists in planning meetings of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials and other conferences, in which labor commissioners are participants, devoted to the discussion of the role of these officials in State migratory labor activities. Through such exchange of experience the State labor officials see ways in which they can more effectively participate in their own State activities on migratory labor.

IV. Assisting National Agencies in Promoting Interest and Developing Programs for Migrants

The Bureau encourages and helps national organizations to develop program suggestions for the use of their State and local affiliated groups in working to improve conditions for migrants. The national organization publicizes the program ideas in its house organs, meetings, and conferences, and reports progress of State and local groups in reaching goals. The Bureau has recently given assistance in the following ways, for example--

Aided the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in the development of the 5-point program which was sent to State and local PTA groups as a basis for their program activities for migrant children. This program encouraged local PTA's to make migrants welcome in schools, churches and recreation centers, provide clothing for the children when needed, and to see that health services reach them.

Advised with the Girl Scouts of America on ways of approaching migrant parents so that they might successfully organize Girl Scout troops in migrant camps, on ways of adapting the Girl Scout program to the background of the migrant children, and on ways of providing continuity of contact as migrant families moved.

Arranged a discussion program, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, for the Churchmen's Washington Seminar of representative church leaders from various parts of the country. This provided the church leaders with first-hand information on new national developments in programs for migrants and gave them an opportunity to discuss their local problems.

The Bureau also gives assistance to many other national organizations, such as the Home Missions Division of the National Council of Churches, the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor, the National Federation of Settlements, the National Consumers League, and the Rural Education Division of the National Education Association. National organizations frequently call on Bureau staff to speak at annual meetings and participate in panel discussions on migrants, to give help in program planning, to supply publications, and to prepare special information pertaining to migrants. Through the give and take of these activities, national organizations are encouraged to improve and extend their activities for migrants and the Bureau is kept up-to-date on needs, and accomplishments, and new interests.

V. Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies on Programs Affecting Migrants

To improve conditions for migrants, action on many fronts is necessary. The Bureau of Labor Standards for many years has enlisted the cooperation of other agencies in activities concerning migrant workers and served on interagency committees and commissions on migrant labor. Bureau officials and staff are now actively participating in the work of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor and its subcommittees. For example, it has given staff assistance in the development of standards for safe transportation of workers and on labor camp standards.

In the Bureau's service to State agencies and citizen groups, it cooperates with the regional representatives of other Federal agencies in developing a group approach to State programs.

The Bureau, on the occasion of enactment of the 16-year minimum age for employment during school hours in agriculture under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, undertook a promotion program to help spread understanding of the law and to help get the children into school. When national citizen leaders approached the Bureau asking how they could help make the new 1950 amendment effective for children in agriculture, the Bureau enlisted the cooperation of four other agencies of government and 32 national voluntary organizations in a program to develop support for the law's objective and for providing the schooling, health and welfare services through which its purpose could be achieved. This promotion program complements the enforcement and compliance activities of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions to make successful the Department's administration of the first Federal regulatory labor law to apply to migrants and other agricultural workers.

Bureau cooperation with other Federal agencies on the special problems of migrant children in agriculture is being carried forward through active participation in the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth's subcommittee on children of agricultural migrants. Current emphasis is on extension, to children of migrants, of health, welfare and school lunch services and provision of supervised activities outside of school, all of which supplement and support child-labor protection and educational opportunities for them. A staff member of the Bureau of Labor Standards serves as liaison between this interdepartmental subcommittee on children of agricultural migrants and the Working Group of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor.

VI. Spreading Information through Publications

The Bureau of Labor Standards provides publications, releases, and articles to help national, State, and local organizations and agencies to plan successful programs for migrants. Reports from State migrant committees and of successful local projects serving migrants are distributed to other groups as a means of exchanging ideas.

The Bureau has prepared and made available for wide use by interested groups the following recent publications:

Status of Agricultural Workers under State and Federal Law.

Help Get Children Into School and Out of Farm Jobs During School Hours (issued jointly with Wage and Hour Division).

Selected References on Migratory Workers and Their Families.

State Migratory Labor Committees (drafted by the Bureau and issued by the President's Committee on Migratory Labor).

Secretary of Labor's Release of March 6, 1955, showing progress in rural school enrollment and how the Department's child-labor program has contributed.

The Bureau was active in distributing as well as assisting in developing the publication "When the Migrant Families Come Again, A Guide for Better Community Living," issued by the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth in February 1955. Over 13,000 copies of this publication, which tells how several successful community programs were developed and suggests "wise ways" of working to build a community program, have been distributed by the Bureau to national, State and community groups and individuals, labor organizations, and labor press.

Special information and stories for use in newspaper and magazine articles are frequently supplied in response to requests.

VII. New Projects and Emphasis for Current Fiscal Year

Looking ahead to what the Bureau can hope to accomplish during the current fiscal year within its present resources, the most important single contribution appears to be more service in helping States to organize functioning State committees on migratory labor, and giving assistance to these committees in developing their programs. This will be done to the extent possible within Bureau resources. In addition, activities that will be given new emphasis and will have priority for work during the coming year are:

A. More contacts and cooperative work with national organizations, including labor, farm, and various citizen and church groups, to encourage more action on improvement of conditions for migrant workers and their families and to advise and collaborate with them in specific undertakings concerning migrants.

B. Work with youth-serving organizations, such as National Boy and Girl Scout organizations and the Four-H program, to encourage them to sponsor more club and other youth-serving activities with migrant children. Exchange of information on successful programs for migrant children and adaptations to the realities of serving migrants in one locality for a short time will be aided.

C. Study State experience where an effort has been made to afford the protection of workmen's compensation to agricultural workers and analyze and spread understanding of successful State experience to other States and persons interested.

D. Make plans for a study of the labor contractor and crew-leader system that will provide a basis on which to explore the need for regulations or other measures that would eliminate undesirable practices.

E. Promote the standards on transportation and labor camps recommended by the President's Committee on Migratory Labor through State labor departments and other State and national organizations. This will include development of one or more promotional leaflets to help enlist the interest of such organizations and departments.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

A much interested and well informed Working Group has met each month during the past year. The Working Group has a membership of 22 persons representing the five member departments of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor.

A number of subcommittees of the Working Group have been appointed to deal with specific subjects - some of their work is completed, but most is still in various stages of progress. Reports of these activities are a part of the material prepared for the Committee meeting set for October 17.

Each member department has prepared a statement of its activities in behalf of migrants, a kind of inventory, and has also indicated instances where emphasis in existing programs might be expected to help reach the objectives of the President's Committee. These reports are also included as a part of the material prepared for the Committee's October 17 meeting. Several of the reports are in summary form; several in considerable detail.

We find that already established and operating programs in the several departments, such as Bureau of Labor Standards, Public Health Service, Farm Placement Service, Agriculture Marketing Service, Federal Extension Service and many others, with new emphasis now in behalf of the migrant and his problems, provide an almost complete basis for the total Federal effort.

Great progress has been made this year in identifying the important subjects with which the Committee should concern itself and in determining in broad terms the manner or direction to be followed in an attempt at a solution to the problem. Many subects are indicated in the agenda of the Committee meeting of October 17 which, when approved, will provide important direction and guidance for the work of the Committee and the member departments.

The Committee must concern itself with budget matters - as to its own needs and as to the needs of the member departments in new or expanded efforts in behalf of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

PROPOSED PRESS RELEASE

Help for the long-neglected domestic agricultural migrant worker seemed on the way today as President Eisenhower's cabinet-level Committee on Migratory Labor concluded its second meeting.

The Committee, formed in 1954 to institute a program of action for the long studied and much debated migrant problem, is chaired by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and includes Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, Marion Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior, and Albert Cole, Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency. Roswell Perkins represented Mr. Folsom at today's meeting.

In a review of the year's activities, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the machinery with which to implement the Committee's proposals has been erected by the creation of committees within many of the States.

The creation of suggested standards has been a main concern of the Committee. Transportation regulations for migrants will be released shortly with a recommendation of their adoption by the States. Standards for the construction, maintenance, and operation of labor camps are in process.

Among the problems discussed by the Committee for future action were fundamental education for migrants, both adult and youth; extending the employment period in local or "home" areas; reducing local restrictions such as residence requirements which often deny the migrant many health, educational, and social benefits; and the encouragement of community acceptance of the migrant through voluntary organizations.

The Committee, through Secretary Mitchell, stated that "After 50 years of study and investigations, we are finally moving forward. The migrant will get needed attention."