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PART-TIME CITIZENS:

AGRICULTURAL MIGRANTS IN KANSAS

Preliminary Report  
August, 1962

Kansas Council for Children and Youth  
9 Bailey Hall, K.U.  
Lawrence, Kansas

PREFACE

Citizens of Kansas are becoming increasingly aware of the plight of agricultural migrants who work in the crops each summer. Last year, the Kansas Council of Churches took the lead in establishing a migrant ministry for these people. Churches in the Garden City-Holcolm area provided local support to supplement the activities begun by the church council. A staff advisor from the National Council of Churches gave leadership in the establishment of this ministry.

The migrant program continued this year and was enlarged to include migrants in other communities. A more varied program was offered the boys and girls who participated in the church school activities, and the Kansas State Board of Health arranged for the establishment of a day care center for children to young to be in the church school program. Staff members from Kansas State University were enlisted to supervise this day care center.

The story has just begun. Migrant families who have been neglected are now seen in a different light even though their vocation takes them from place to place. It is our hope that they may have full citizenship benefits while they are in Kansas as only part-time citizens.

The Kansas Council for Children and Youth does not maintain direct services to the migrants but promotes the work of the agencies and churches by conducting interdepartmental coordinating and planning meetings and by disseminating information about the programs.

H.M. Lattimore  
Executive Director

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## PRELIMINARY REPORT

### DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF A DAY CARE CENTER FOR CHILDREN OF MIGRANT PARENTS IN HOLCOMB, KANSAS

June 11 to July 11, 1962

The Day Care Center, held at the Holcomb Community School, sponsored by the Kansas State Board of Health, Protestant Churches of Garden City and Holcomb in cooperation with the National Council of Churches, and the School of Home Economics of the Kansas State University at Manhattan, can be considered a successful venture. A challenge full of unknowns, the Center proved to be of value to the children, parents and community, as well as a means of learning for everyone concerned.

#### ENROLLMENT

Forty children aged two through six from 21 families were enrolled. The average daily attendance was 24. Attendance was quite regular with the exception of three children who moved away at the end of the third week, five children who came for four days, and three who came for one day only.

#### DAILY PROGRAM

The daily schedule of activities for the children was planned by the teacher in charge, Marilyn Hansen, a graduate

student working for her M.S. degree in the Department of Family and Child Development at Kansas State University. Assisting her were a junior with a joint major in child development and elementary education, and a graduate who had just completed her B.S. degree.

Two school buses brought the children into Holcomb at 8:30. The morning began with free play in the kindergarten room. Available to the children were blocks, a family living center with dolls, paints, wooden puzzles, books, a record player (used under supervision), rhythm instruments, water play, trucks, a gliding swing which held six children, and other materials.

A mid-morning snack of juice and crackers was served at 9:30 in another room, after which there was a period of outdoor play on the well-equipped school playground. Adapted to the use of both small and large children, the equipment included slides, swings, merry-go-rounds, sand, wagons, tricycles, balls, inner-tubes, tires, climbing bars, wooden blocks and trains and easels. Before lunch, served at 11:30, the children came indoors for a group time. During this time there were stories, games, music, and conversation. The children sang,

listened, examined pictures, and at times acted out what they were hearing and seeing.

The morning program was planned according to the attention span and energy level of the children. Even though there was no specific rest time, the change from quiet activities to more strenuous ones and back again, gave variety to sustain interest and utilized energy in the best way.

Lunch was served in the snack room, so that tables and chairs of the proper size could be used. This also freed the school cafeteria to be used for serving the Bible School children and their teachers who came for lunch at 12:00. Immediately after lunch, the day care children settled down on cots in two rooms farther down the hall to sleep or rest quietly. About 12 of the older children in this group took showers and had their clothing washed and dried. About 2:00 another snack of milk and cookies was served. Those who were still sleeping were not disturbed but were allowed to get up when they wished.

After rest, children were ready to go outdoors where they stayed until about 3:30. Then, during a period of self-selected activities inside the kindergarten room, children found a

variety of art materials. They could use potter's clay, flour clay, finger paint, paste, paper and scissors, crayons, easel paints, chalk, or, if they preferred, they could repeat the activities of the morning using other equipment in the room. Just before the children went home there was another group time with more music, stories and conversation.

Even though there was a rather regular schedule it was flexible enough to meet the needs of each child and of the group and an atmosphere of freedom prevailed. From day to day, adjustments in the schedule were made so that children were disturbed as little as possible by the arrival of visitors and photographers, by examinations and health procedures carried on by the State Board of Health, and by changes necessitated by weather conditions. On rainy days the children, after leaving their shoes at the door, were free to play in the large gymnasium. Here they ran, bounced big balls, tumbled on mats, and danced freely to music. All the activities of the day were entered into with great enthusiasm except nap time. The prevailing attitudes during nap varied from genuine acceptance to reluctant toleration.

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The State and County Boards of Health contributed greatly to the welfare of the children through physical examinations, tuberculosis skin tests, dental examinations, hemoglobin tests and inoculations. As revealed by the examinations only the referral to a physician was necessary.

Two nutritionists, Dr. Beth Alsup and an assistant, from Kansas State University spent ten days in Holcomb studying the nutrition of the children. General observations on the acceptance of lunches and snacks by the 2- to 6-year-old children were made. Individual food intakes at the noon meal of each of the 7- to 12-year-old youngsters were determined by estimating the amounts of the various foods served and subtracting the plate waste. In addition, about 10 of the older children were asked each day to recall and write down the food they had eaten at home for breakfast and the evening meal. Another phase of the study included interviews with the mothers in their homes.

It was apparent from the interviews that the mothers understood very little about good nutrition. They were more concerned with the price of a food than with its nutritive value.

In general, the variety of foods which they served was very limited.

The food recalls obtained from the older children indicated that the diets of many of them consisted mainly of beans, eggs, potatoes and tortillas. The diets were low in milk, fruits, vegetables and meat. A number of the children came to school in the morning without breakfast.

Meals served to the children at the school were well-balanced and contributed a great deal toward the daily requirements for the various nutrients. Each day's meals included milk, a meat or meat substitute, a cooked vegetable, a raw fruit or vegetable, bread, butter and a dessert. In general, most of the foods served at lunch were eaten well by the children in both groups. The exception was cooked vegetables such as lima beans, broccoli and beets. On the first day, Francisco, four, after having enjoyed morning snack, lunch with second servings, and afternoon snack, sat at a small table just before the bus was due and said with anticipation, "I think we're going to eat now!" On the fourth day the lunch menu was tamale pie, wax benas, carrot strips, celery sticks, toast strips and lemon pudding--seven-year-old Tony, after



three servings of most of the food, remarked, "Who's the cook? Sure tastes good."

#### FAMILIES

Mrs. Leone Kell, professor in the Department of Family and Child Development, gathered research data on background information about these Mexican-American families, their attitudes, their years of schooling and their homes, as well as keeping diary records of each day and observations on each child in the day care unit. Mothers were interviewed in their homes, also the oldest child in each family represented in the Bible School group, aged from 11 to 13. Much of this material has yet to be summarized. Background information was obtained on 17 families. Of these, eight homes were visited with the mother interviewed; two parents, a mother and a father were interviewed at a night meeting; and seven families were interviewed through the oldest child. Records in the principal's office from the school census also were used, but were limited because the school census had been taken in January.

Families lived in houses built about 1905, usually with three rooms, scattered among the sugar-beet fields at intervals

of one to three miles. In all families the father was working; in seven the mother worked also in the fields. In eleven cases older children were working. Six families were spending their first summer in Holcomb, four their second summer, two their fourth summer and three had come from six to 13 summers. Six of the families came from near Lubbock, Texas; three from Menard near San Angelo; three from Stamford near Abilene; others from varying places in Texas. The parents in only one family had been born in Mexico; the others were born in Texas. During the winter in Texas the mothers did not work outside the home; the fathers picked cotton or did other farm labor. Several families were to stay in Holcomb until August to work in the potato fields; most of the other were returning to their homes in July. The average number of children in the 17 families was 6.2, the range 2 to 14.

#### SCHOOLING

Of the 105 children, 31 were not of school age and for 17 no records were available. As reported by mothers and by oldest children, the remaining 56 had some schooling, the average years per child being 3.8 (one attended one month). A

number of children had been retained in various grades; it was not possible to get accurate data on this point but the average of 3.8 years is high. No data were available for nine mothers and seven fathers, but the remaining eight mothers averaged 4.2 years of schooling. The ten fathers had attended an average of 4.1 years.

#### ATTITUDES; BEHAVIOR

All parents questioned stated that they were pleased with the "school" except one mother who said it was hard work to get six children ready each morning. One mother said, "I would like to see all eight of them dressed at the same time." In general the parents liked Kansas and enjoyed Garden City. One said, "I like to buy groceries at \_\_\_\_\_ (a chain store) because it is big and so pretty." Nearly all stated they wanted their children to "finish school;" this usually meant eighth grade but sometimes high school and even college.

Enjoyment of children by parents was evidenced at the Friday night recreation meetings; children in school were affectionate to their brothers and sisters, to other children, and to the teachers. Quarrelling was almost non-existent; the

abundance of play materials may have had its influence, but this group of children seemed more responsive to each other than the usual nursery school group. Family solidarity, loyalty, and affection were marked; these families were both sensitive and proud.

#### THE MANY HELPERS

The staff of the Day Care Center was appreciative of the building and facilities of the Holcomb Community School. The Garden City Telegram furnished excellent publicity, and the volunteer workers made a good contribution to the day care program. Without the services of the volunteers a program of this type could not have functioned. Twenty-two helpers assisted with the program. At lunch time (11-12:30) special workers were available. Twelve girls from the Holcomb and Garden City area helped with lunch.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Suggestions for the future include the following: Children who have completed first grade would profit more by being in the Bible School with its classes in reading and arithmetic, rather than in the day care center. Holcomb School records in

the principal's office showed that three of those in the day care program had completed the first grade and three had attended kindergarten.

It might be possible to use a television program to acquaint parents with the programs of the Bible School and Day Care Center. Of the eight homes visited by Mrs. Kell and Dr. Alsup, six had television and five families were watching at the time of the visit (2-3 p.m.). This fact is suggestive of the future use of television as a method of reaching parents. Short and attractive presentation of lessons in nutrition and health, consumer buying, and the needs of children could be made both in Spanish and English and repeated at various times of day.

Morning snack for the older children would be more valuable if it were served earlier and if fewer sweet cookies were used. A late sweet snack is likely to dull appetite for the noon meal. Milk would be preferable to the sweet drink served, especially since some of the children came without breakfast.

A broad approach on many fronts is needed for the solution of obvious problems such as overcrowding in homes, lack of some

modern facilities in homes, difficulty of keeping houses clean, and lack of knowledge of health needs.

It is evident that the Home Economics program and the families involved in such day care centers as this one can be mutually helpful. For our undergraduate and graduate students interested in the area of human development the centers could provide a means of in-service training. Students could help teach in such areas as child care, simple sewing, nutrition, preparation of foods, home sanitation, buying, and home improvement as well as work in the day care program.

Interest in the problems of migrant families is increasing at Federal, state, and local levels. It is hoped that information gained in this project may be helpful in planning similar programs to meet the needs of families and children in many places.

---Staff Members

KSU School of Home Economics

KANSAS MIGRANT MINISTRY  
1962 Program Highlights

This happened in Kansas - - "Gracias!"

In Spanish and then in simple English, a migratory farm worker from Texas, said "Thank you for helping my children" to a large group of volunteer workers at the concluding program of a children's school. Parents, children, and workers were gathered for a "family night" climaxing several weeks of activity.

During the program, the front benches were filled with bright-eyed youngsters. Now, the teachers and helpers had taken their places while several fathers grouped themselves around the microphone to express their appreciation.

This happened in Holcomb, Kansas! It was repeated in Leoti as grateful parents exclaimed, "Gracias - gracias!"

How do we measure success? Certainly not entirely through numbers reached. We can measure in terms of thankfulness expressed, children loved and adults befriended!

The churches working together - -

"In the Migrant Ministry the churches are united to serve men, women and children who are following the crops. This program is centered in the Christian faith and seeks to share that faith with the migrant, and to develop in him a sense of his personal worth, belonging and responsibility. It seeks to awaken the community to the opportunity and obligation of sharing equally all the protective benefits and warmth of community life. It challenges the local churches

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This report was prepared by Miss Betty Whitaker, staff member of the Migrant Ministry Program of the National Council of Churches. Miss Whitaker also serves as field representative in the migrant ministry program for the Kansas Council of Churches. Her work with migrants takes her into Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

to include these seasonal neighbors in their concern and full fellowship. It calls on the state and nation to apply Christian principles to the economy in which migrants live and work." (Official statement of purpose)

The national Migrant Ministry reported in 1961 that churches are working together in local communities in 36 states. Churches in Kansas are part of the "team" made up of local Migrant Ministry committees and state councils of churches and United Church Women across the land in cooperation with the Division of Home Missions, National Council of Churches. This ecumenical partnership helps migratory families learn to know Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior!

Following an area meeting on March 19, 1962, interest grew in expanding the ministry of the Kansas part of the "team". An offer came from the State Board of Health to augment the program in the Garden City-Holcomb area with a Child Care Center conducted by Kansas State University. Then churches in Leoti said, "We are ready to begin!"

Through the Kansas Council of Churches and their packets of information, scores of children and adults throughout the state contributed gifts to make possible future expansion. Plans for 1963 will no doubt include a direct ministry to families in other communities.

FINNEY COUNTY: Garden City-Holcomb  
 DATES: June 4 - July 13, 1962  
 SPONSORS: Garden City - Holcomb churches  
 Ministerial Alliance  
 United Church Women  
 CHAIRMAN: The Rev. Jack Fitzgerald  
 STAFF WORKER: Francisco Tamez

83 volunteer teachers from local churches worked with 280 people, 80 of whom were children under fourteen years of age. These children do not work in the beet fields therefore, they can participate in daytime activities.

31 cars of volunteers, symbolizing "the church on wheels" were used. The joint children's program consisted of a Day Care Center for children (2-7 years) set up by Kansas State University at the Holcomb Public School and a church school for children (7-14 years) at the



Community Presbyterian Church in Holcomb. Buses picked up the children on the farms each morning and took them back each evening.

The Day Care Center was directed by Marilyn Hansen. Judi Cowan assisted her. Twenty-two volunteer teachers worked at the Center and twelve helpers served lunch to all of the children. Dr. Marjorie Stith, Head of the Department of Family and Child Development supervised the Day Care program. (A complete report on this center will be available in the near future.)

Excerpts from the report of the Curriculum Committee of the Garden City - Holcomb Migrant Ministry School as reported by Mrs. Paul Hantla and Mrs. Arthur Fleming.

"Several weeks before the beginning of our school for the children of the migrant workers we decided upon the texts we would use for the grades one through six for the five weeks session that was planned. For first and second grades we used "GOD AND HIS WORLD" by Lois Horton Young. For third and fourth grades, "LOVE ONE ANOTHER", by McDowell. For fifth and sixth grades we used "DISCOVERING THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE."

These are all Cooperative Vacation Church School Texts that were supplied from the Church School Libraries of the various churches. Texts were given the teachers at a called meeting so that they might have time to plan for there week. A planning session was held a week before the school began with a chairman meeting with each of the age groups to suggest hand crafts to be used week by week so that there would be an on-going program and no duplications.

Much of the detail planning was left up to each lead teacher as to how she would present the lessons of her week. They did a wonderful piece of work with the children. Most of them felt that if we could have the same teacher for the five weeks much more could be accomplished.....on the other hand, meeting ten new people and fellowshipping with them meant lots to the children.....

After the noon lunch at the School Cafeteria our children walked back to the Presbyterian Church for the afternoon sessions. A Library Hour in which the children could choose a book and have help with their

reading if necessary followed. Arithmetic, spelling and health stories were taught following the Library Hour. The children responded very readily to this program...especially the arithmetic.

Each group cooked each week, on one day, making bread, cookies, jelly, cake, and candy, in the five week school. Some work was done in sewing tea towels and embroidering them. The boys made door stops and wooden crosses and painted them.

Following recess each day the children were served cookies and orange drink by volunteers from the various churches. This was arranged by Miss Amy Gillespie and was a very fine part of the program. These same churches served refreshments at the Friday Night Programs.

Frank Tamez had a Spanish Lesson the last half hour of the day. On Friday afternoon there was a soft ball game and on Wednesday afternoon the children were brought into Garden City to swim. After the swimming they had a nature treasure hunt, a visit to the Zoo, time on the playground equipment, and visit to a home of one of the field trip car drivers where they enjoyed a weiner roast.

On each Friday night we had a program for the parents and friends at which time the children presented songs they had learned in the music hour the first thing each morning. Readings were also given by the children. We felt the programs helped them to be able to meet folk better and to express themselves before a group.

The United Church Women were in charge of the clothing sales each Friday night and the opportunity to get the clothing at a very nominal cost was a great service to the families also."

WICHITA COUNTY:	Leoti
DATES:	June 11 - July 11, 1962
SPONSORS:	Leoti and county churches Ministerial Alliance
CHAIRMAN:	Bob Gramzow
VICE CHAIRMAN:	Mrs. Orville Schrader
STAFF WORKER:	Julio Cesar Garcia-Servin

20 volunteer teachers and helpers worked with a total of 78 children and 150 parents and other adults. This was the first year for the Migrant Ministry program in Leoti. The local churches are continuing a once-a-week Bible Class for 27 Spanish-speaking children

who are resident or settling in the area. They are hoping to minister to the health and welfare needs in the future.

Excerpts from the report of Julio Garcia-Servin, staff worker:

Leoti had for the first time this year a program for the migrant people. I would say that it was very successful. The fact that the community was working together for the first time made it more interesting still. The churches had never before worked as a unit and it was very nice to see them at this time uniting their efforts in trying to help our fellowmen. The interest, dedication and good will put into the program made it a success and a warm Christian experience.

The work was begun by visiting different families. This was done through the help of the local people who knew the migrant families and who knew where they were staying. The first days, all the attention was focused on that and by the end of the first week some fifteen different families had already been contacted. It was amazing to see that all of them responded very well to the invitation made to them. They all felt that their sons needed some kind of education and were willing to send them to the school. There was not even a single one who refused to send his children to the migrant school. From the visitation, a pretty good idea of the attendance to the school was formed. It was thought that there would be about 60 children enrolled the first day of school. This figure was not too far from reality since the first day of school we had over 50 children.....

We asked those who were going to be helping with the teaching at the school if they could lend their cars to transport the children. They said that they would...and we were able to bring everybody to the Fair Grounds where the school was held.

It was decided to divide all the children into four smaller groups...and that each of the groups were going to have two teachers with at least one of them to be there the whole time, if possible. All through the program we had more than 18 teachers working for us.....

Everybody was very happy when the day was over, not because it meant that we were going to have some rest, but because we all felt

.....

that all the persons involved in the program had learned something new that day. All the teachers felt that it was a very rewarding experience to be able to spend those few hours in the company of the children, and to be able to know them and by knowing them, be able to help them. Many expressed that, as teachers, they had been able to learn a lot and were amazed to see the interest of the children in learning. Everybody regretted to close the school at the end of four weeks because they wanted to help these children for a longer time.....

The school had a total enrollment of 78 children. Every day attendance averaged over fifty. Our highest attendance in one single day was 66 and our lowest, 45. There were many more who would have liked to go to the school, but because their parents were not able to provide a place for them to stay after school was over until the parents returned from work, it was not possible.....

The migrant people were very much pleased with what had been done for them and they expressed this in so many words the night when the program closed and a special program was presented. The children sang songs that they had learned in the school and recited some of the verses that they memorized.....

Before refreshments were served the families were presented with New Testaments, printed in Ingles y Espanol. Fifteen such books were distributed to those families present. The program was closed with the breaking of a Mexican Pinata. When everything was finished, many came to express their thanks for our having such a program for them. They all were very happy to see it done and were expecting us to come back next year.....

In the meantime the local people will be carrying out a weekly program for the children."

Kansas Council for Children & Youth  
9 Bailey Hall  
University of Kansas  
Lawrence, Kansas

Minutes of  
Interdepartmental Committee Meeting on Migrant Workers

June 29, 1962

State Office Building  
Topeka, Kansas

An interdepartmental committee meeting was called by the executive director of KCCY, to consider various problems of agricultural migrants in Kansas and to review some of the progress that has been made in the programs which are being maintained this year. The following persons attended the meeting: Miss Mildred Dougherty, Field Consultant for the U. S. Department of Labor; Dr. Patricia Schloesser, Director of the Division of Maternal and Child Health of the Kansas State Board of Health; Miss Dorothy Woodin, of the State Board of Health; Mr. Ivan Shull, of the State Board of Health; Mr. Wallace White, Administrative Assistant to Governor John Anderson; Rev. Harold Statler, Executive Director of the Kansas Council of Churches; Mrs. Dorothy Bradley, Director of the Division of Child Welfare of the State Department of Social Welfare; Mr. Marvin Larson, Director of the State Department of Social Welfare; Dr. Majorie Stith, Head of the Division of Child Development at Kansas State University; Miss Zelia French, Director of the Traveling Libraries Commission; Mr. Maurice Cook, of the State Department of Public Instruction; Mr. Harold Smith, Labor Commissioner for the State of Kansas; and H. M. Lattimore, Executive Director for the Kansas Council for Children and Youth.

Mr. Statler described the activities of the migrant ministry committee of the Kansas Council of Churches in cooperation with local committee in western Kansas. According to Mr. Statler, the pattern which the National Council of Churches follows in their migrant ministry is that of leading local committees to assume basic leadership in performing services to migrant children and their families. The coordinator for the program in western Kansas is Francisco Gomez, who also served as program coordinator last year. The migrant ministry program is based upon a children's school which, at present, is attended by some 35 to 55 children. There are four classes so that the children are divided by age groups. The curriculum for this day school is similar to a vacation church school curriculum and was developed by nation denominational bodies cooperating with the national Council of Churches.

One of the innovations which has met with considerable success and which was beneficial to the Spanish-Americans in the area is the family night activities. There were about 90 people attending the first family night last year and over 200 attending the last family night. Last year's pattern indicated a continual increase in attendance for the activities.

The children who are involved in the Migrant Ministry Program are meeting in the Holcolm Community Presbyterian Church for the morning sessions. In the afternoon they go on directed field trips and participate in some educational activities directed by volunteers in the community. These volunteers are teaching such subjects as math, English, cooking, geography, Spanish, and woodworking. In general, this program is for children from 7 to 14 years old. The children go to the local school for a noon lunch with children who are in the day care program sponsored by the Kansas State Board of Health. The local school provided but transportation for the children who come to this Day Care Center and for the children's School sponsored by the Migrant Ministry.

A slightly different pattern is being established in the Leoti area where the migrants live in or near town. The local leaders in the sugar beet industry in that area have spoken favorably of this program and have encouraged families to enroll their children in its activities. The community has provided a building at the county fair grounds for the center of operation. There were 37 children involved in the new program at Leoti. They are also planning family night activities.

Dr. Stith of the Kansas State University said that they had been requested by the Kansas State Board of Health to provide for a Day Care Program for younger children. The five-week day care program for younger children enrolled twenty-five children. The day-care program consisted of free play time, art work, stories, songs, and paintings. There was excellent community support for this program, and the school officials, in particular, lent their whole-hearted cooperation in all of its activities. This Day Center has met with marked success--due primarily, I believe, to the excellent leadership which has been provided by Dr. Stith's office and due to the overwhelming response of the local citizens. The families of the migrant children who are in this program have also become very cooperative.

Dr. Schloesser of the State Board of Health said that the Health Department had inspected a number of children and looked over the housing conditions to make an evaluation of the types of needs which these people have. She reported that the housing was extremely bad and that this seemed to present a very great health problem. She said that the children did not have as many head lice or skin problems as they had last year. This may be due to improvements in housing and washing facilities. Dr. Schloesser expressed concern of the nurses and sanitarians who reported that many of the children were going to the fields with their parents, playing in the hot sun with no shade along the road and with no actual supervision in the fields. Sometimes the children remain at home in the care of an older child. A 10-year old girl might take care of 7 or 8 younger children, including infants. Although some of these children do a rather remarkable job in caring for their younger brothers or sisters, Dr. Schloesser said that she thought this was too big a responsibility for a youngster of that age. Dr. Schloesser also observed that very few of the children had small pox vaccinations--a good index as to whether they had other shots and medical care.

The Day Care Center in the Holcom area has a number of health aspects: (1) the children are in a protected environment during the day in a school that is safe, attractive, light, and under adult supervision; (2) the children are furnished a well balanced meal at noon; (3) the children receive a medical examination, and a health history is made for each child. Dr. Gilbert, of the Board of Health staff, made these examinations. In general, he found that children of migrants are smaller than the average child in their respective age groups. After looking at the skin color, he was not impressed with any anemic children among those he examined. In July he plans to do a hemoglobin determination on each child. Another program that is in process at the moment is that of checking for tuberculosis. Dr. Schloesser said that there is a high incidence of tuberculosis in the Mexican population, so a screening skin testing program was started last week so that they can find out the extent of this problem. Another screening program is the examination of stools to determine the presence of parasitic diseases. She said that they would like to provide for hearing screening tests but had not done so this time. Dr. Schloesser commented on several isolated examples of health neglect.

Mr. Schull suggested that the development of labor camps which would be used by an entire area would be a step forward in providing adequate housing for these people and would permit proper supervision of the sanitary conditions during the entire time that the migrants remain in the area. He realized, however, that long range plans should be developed with consideration of economic factors which will determine the types of agricultural activities which will characterize these communities in future years. He suggested, also that a consideration of possible technical developments be made and that an assessment of the effect which these would have on the labor market be incorporated into the total planning. Mr. Schull expressed particular concern about the problems which could exist from the presence of human excretion on the ground around the letreens. He said that that these excretions might carry dysentary and diarrhea through intestinal paracites. He suggested that a camp manager is necessary to insure supervision of sanitation and housing. There seems to be a need for more adequate screening on the windows and doors of the houses.

Dr. Schloesser added that the improvement of the housing facilities would have to be accompanied by continued community interest. She said that the children will be receiving immunizations very shortly. Some sort of organized program is necessary to provide for this immunization since the public health nurse can't simply go in and begin giving shots. The children have to be brought into some kind of a structured situation either in a camp or a day care center. There has been some suggestion that family health clinics might be conducted by the local health departments.

Mr. Lattimore reported on educational needs of migrant children. The data which he presented was taken from the study materials "Part Time Citizens" which he presented to the committee members. He referred to the excellent work which Mr. Bray had begun in the Hugoton schools last year, and suggested that a more intensive program in other areas with migrants should be undertaken. Mr. Schull commented that the children of migrants should have opportunity for good vocational education.

Mrs. Bradley reported that the County Welfare Directors had reported to the state office about situations in these counties and commented that "interestingly enough, they are pretty much economically secure." These



people, she said have had very little need to require casework or financial assistance from the county departments. She said that they are eligible for 60 days of emergency care from the county department of social welfare. Mrs. Bradley suggested that children 3 years old and younger should be placed in day care homes rather than in group day care settings. She said that she hoped that this might be planned for the future. Mr. Larson added to Mrs. Bradley's comments by saying that the Department of Social Welfare had not given much leadership in this area because additional requirements which have been placed upon the welfare department have depleted staff time since additional staff have not been added to perform these added tasks. He commented on Mr. Schull's statement about providing for vocational training for these people by saying that the residence requirements hamper the development of worthy programs in the state. Larson said that New York is the only state which has no residence requirements and added that New York has accepted its responsibility for the migrants who have come to that area--particularly the Puerto Ricans. He suggested that it might be possible to utilize surplus commodities in the various programs for these people. The Board of Social Welfare has not made this possible yet, however. He said, "I don't think we're going to be able to get that done just by local encouragement unless we put a little financial incentive which would be the 50 per cent participation, hopefully maybe in another year we can get this done." Larson expressed interest in current federal legislation which would provide money for the increased participation, of the federal government in programs for migrants. He said that if the programs pass, the federal government would contribute \$3.00 for each \$1.00 which the state contributed. He said also that the county departments might render various services if the eligibility for services were not contingent upon the financial eligibility.

Miss Dougherty suggested that one of the problems about providing welfare services to these people is that they are shy and do not often make their needs known. She felt that a welfare department should be somewhat aggressive in making its services available to these people. She suggested that the maintenance of housing would depend to a great extent upon adequate supervision by someone in the community who would visit the houses at frequent, regular intervals and check the condition of them. Miss Dougherty also reported on status of federal legislation. She commented

on various aspects of the discussions that took place during this meeting.

Mr. Smith, labor commissioner, reported on progress being made in the recruitment of laborers and in sending them to the places where work actually exists. He also cited the progress made in the development of the housing code.

In commenting on the general session, Mr. White of the Governor's Office said that he thought that we should continue having meetings of the various agencies to find out what each is doing and to do cooperative planning.

A complete report of the Migrant program will be submitted to the Governor in September. Also copies will be distributed to interested persons.

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