

MIGRATORY LABOR IN OHIO



THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE
on
MIGRANT LABOR

MIGRATORY LABOR IN OHIO AGRICULTURE

A Report by The Governor's Committee

December 1965



James A. Rhodes, Governor of Ohio, *Honorary Chairman*

Paul Slade, *Chairman*

Reverend Clyde N. Rogers, *Vice Chairman*

Reverend Paul Sicilia, *Vice Chairman*

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THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRANT LABOR

Governor James A. Rhodes
Honorary Chairman

Paul Slade, Chairman

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Executive Secretary



220 PARSONS AVENUE-ROOM 314
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

Vice Chairman
Dr. Clyde N. Rogers
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The Honorable James A. Rhodes
Governor, State of Ohio
State House
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Governor Rhodes:

Never before have the activities of the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor been so widely felt and so important to migrants and the Agricultural industry as this past year - in my opinion.

Because of the expiration of Public Law 78, resulting in almost no Mexican agricultural labor and keen competition for domestic agricultural migrant workers between migrant-using States, it has been a trying year. Some of our growers have felt a need for more workers in Ohio's fields. However, through the continuous efforts of Committee members, we have tried to make the migrants' stay here more meaningful than ever before, creating a climate by which we could attract these people so necessary to our economy. More workers came to Ohio in 1965 than in any preceding year.

The realization of two projects the Committee has sought since its inception - a Migrant Reception Center and special truck licenses for the migrants - have been made possible due to the splendid cooperation of several State Departments and the enactment of legislation by the 106th General Assembly. Migrants themselves have told us that no other State has anything to compare with our Center, and we know that the special truck licenses have served as a strong recruitment tool.

You will glean, I am sure, from the reports of our Subcommittees that progress in all phases of migrant activities has been greatly expanded and advanced.

Respectfully,

Paul Slade, Chairman
The Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor

INTRODUCTION

As Chairman Paul Slade wrote in his letter to Governor James A. Rhodes, Ohio had more migrant workers in its fields and plants in 1965 than in any preceding year. It was a year of opportunity for the migrant, who certainly can no longer be called the forgotten man. The efforts of church groups, agencies working for these agricultural laborers, producers, and processors have paid off after years of hard work.

The achievements in upgrading the living conditions and the income of migrant families could not be more gratifying to members of the Governor's Committee. In March of 1966, the Committee will have been in existence for 10 years. It will have been a decade of dedication for the Committee, many of whose members were called on in the beginning. They are farmers, representatives of our large agricultural and canning industries, State and federal workers, church and labor people, former migrants, and interested capable individuals who care enough to give of their valuable time without any monetary compensation. Their only benefit is the satisfaction of helping those less fortunate than themselves.

In 1965 when many States were competing for agricultural help, Ohio could take pride in its number of workers. Of course, there were some shortages of labor; this was to be expected. But, on the whole, our State has much to be thankful for in having had a highly successful agricultural season.

MIGRANT PROBLEMS RECOGNIZED BY GOVERNOR RHODES

Much of the credit goes to Governor Rhodes, who directed a great deal of planning for the recruiting of workers and helping Ohio to become an even more attractive State than it had been in the past in which the migrants could find a decent way of life. It was at his suggestion that the Committee went to the Ohio Office of Opportunity to ask that a proposal for a Migrant Reception Center be prepared—almost before the office was set up. It was he who expedited the making of long-sought special truck licenses available so the migrants could have more money to take home with them at the end of the season.

On October 21, 1965, Governor Rhodes signed an Executive Order giving the Migrant Committee status in the State and in the nation. At last, negotiation with all State agencies and with the federal government was made easier. The Governor designated persons on the Committee as permanent members without regard to political affiliations. Executive Committee members were named only because of their standing on the Committee and faithfulness to their duties.

Finally, the worth of migratory labor to Ohio's economy is well known to the average man whether he lives in a migrant-using community or not. This is partially due to national publicity resulting from the expiration of Public Law 78 and the fear of producers and processors the country over that they would not have enough seasonal domestic workers. It is partly because of the attention given by all news media to the attempt

to have the retention of authority over admitting foreign workers taken away from Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz.

Other factors have entered into nearly all of Ohio's citizens becoming familiar with the term "migrant workers" and realizing that a large proportion of the food on their own tables is there because of these migrants. Many of our citizens are now taking pride in the fact that Ohio is one of the breadbaskets of the world. Aiding in this cognizance has been the fine reputation the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor has helped to build for the State through its many-faceted functions and its publicity. State and church agencies have provided news stories; photographs used for exhibits; and color slides, filmstrips, and movies shown to groups and organizations of various kinds. Committee members have served as speakers for conventions, church and club meetings, and other diversified gatherings.

A PROTECTIVE UMBRELLA FOR MIGRANT FAMILIES

When the migrant comes into Ohio, we try to put an umbrella of protection over him. We are interested in his health, education and living conditions, his recreation and general welfare. We are happy to see migrant families enjoying themselves at fiestas; ball games; dances; outings to zoos, museums, and parks; attending special church services for the Spanish Speaking, seeing movies and hearing radio programs that they can understand. The migrants are a proud people, and we want them to hold their heads up high while in our State.

The Governor's Committee is now able to be of more service than ever before. We have our full complement of members; Governor Rhodes, by an second Executive Order, extended the membership to 64 so that Dr. David Hill, of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, who has done such a notable job on the new Migrant Reception Center, could become a member in fact as well as in deed.

Our overall organization has two new committees—the Executive Committee (its formation might be called a reactivation) and the Policy-Advisory Committee for the Ohio Migrant Reception Center. Chosen to head the latter committee was a man who has undoubtedly done more than any one individual for thousands of migrant workers and their families—The Reverend Albert Ottenweller, of Bono. Father Ottenweller, pastor of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church and Director of the Apostolate to the Spanish Speaking, is Chairman of our Subcommittee on Employment and Transportation. He knows more migrants by their first names than any one person in the State of Ohio, I am sure. He and other such unselfish members have made the Governor's Committee what it is today. They are not "do-gooders" but persons of perception and positive action.

WILLIAM O. WALKER, Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PAUL SLADE, Chairman

Because members of the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor had increased in number to 64 from an original 30 and because the Committee's interests, functions, and actions had become greatly expanded, it was thought that a working Executive Committee should be formed.

To this end, 14 members of the Governor's Committee were invited to attend a formation meeting September 29, 1965, in the Staff Room of the Department of Industrial Relations, 220 Parsons Avenue, Columbus. In alphabetical order, they were: Mrs. Sally Bingham, Dr. Thomas A. Gardner, Miss Phila Humphreys, Leonard McCarthy, Robert Marsh, Chester Mauch, The Reverend Albert Ottenweller, E. E. Richard, Dr. Clyde N. Rogers, The Reverend Paul Sicilia, Paul Slade, Miss Janet Storey, Ralph Strong, and William O. Walker.

These persons at the present time make up the Executive Committee, which can make decisions, when necessary throughout the year, without calling special meetings of the overall Committee.

At the first meeting, Chairman Slade asked Mrs. Bingham to write up the functions and membership of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Bingham asked permission for Dr. Rogers and Mr. McCarthy to take part in this. It was decided to revise the Guiding Principles of the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor, to include the workings of the Executive Committee, and a meeting of Mrs. Bingham, Dr. Rogers, and Mr. McCarthy was arranged. When the latter meeting took place on November 17, Chairman Slade and Executive Secretary William O. Walker were also present to lend their thinking and advice. A short time later, copies of the Guiding Principles were produced in Industrial Relation's Print Shop.

The Executive Committee met again at a dinner meeting December 6, the evening before the all-day winter meeting of the Governor's Committee. A report of the two Executive meetings was made the next day. The Principles were read and discussed by the entire membership. See (5) under "Membership and Organization" in the complete Statement of Guiding Principles, which follows.

STATEMENT OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRANT LABOR

(Revised—November 17, 1965)

Governor's Purpose In Establishing The Committee

Ohio is a highly industrialized State, and there are not sufficient numbers of qualified local agricultural workers to meet the demands of the agricultural economy at various seasons of the year. Therefore, agricultural employers depend heavily upon the services of a large mobile force of migratory agricultural workers to help plant and harvest certain crops.

The presence of thousands of migratory workers in Ohio propounds certain problems, not only to the migrant and his employer but also to the

community in which migrants are temporarily domiciled and, in a broader sense, to all of the citizens of this State.

Due to the nature of their nomadic existence, migratory agricultural workers have been unable to secure for themselves and their families the decent living standards, adequate educational opportunities, and other social benefits which permanent residents of the community take for granted.

In order to assist the migrant and those with whom he is associated in solving his problems and to guide the existing agencies of Ohio in the use of their resources to place the migratory family as nearly as possible in the position of the domestic family, this Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor has been established.

Objectives of the Committee

To the end that the intent of His Excellency the Governor, in his establishment of this Committee, may be implemented, the objectives of the Committee shall be:

1. To assume leadership in improving the social and economic welfare of domestic migratory farm workers in Ohio.
2. To keep His Excellency the Governor currently informed on the activities and recommendations of the Committee.
3. To provide a forum in which public opinion may be expressed in full debate in the hope that, through a broader understanding of the socioeconomic problems of the migratory worker and his employers, we in Ohio may unite in a common endeavor to create a society in which employer and employee alike may live in dignity and mutual respect.
4. To develop cooperative relationships between State and local agencies as well as other interested groups and communities concerned with migrant labor, to alert them to the specialized problems which the presence of these workers may present to their departments, groups or communities, and to stimulate, through their various resources, more effective services to migrants.
5. To cooperate with church and civic agencies in the promotion of the general welfare of migrant workers.
6. To study the conditions under which the migrant worker exists, to ascertain the problems which are not being adequately met, to report on the findings of the Committee, and recommend corrective action.
7. To recommend corrective legislation, where such action is indicated.
8. To promote better understanding of the complications involved in the employment of migratory workers through the dissemination of information to the citizens of Ohio.
9. To work with the Ohio Office of Opportunity and other appropriate agencies to secure their assistance for proper groups seeking to aid migrants, in harmony with objectives outlined.

Membership and Organization

1. Thirty representatives of State Government and of church, civic, consumer, farm and labor groups having been convened by the Honorable Frank J. Lausche on March 9, 1956, to consider problems of migrant labor and such meeting having been denominated the "Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor," the Committee functioned successfully for nearly 10 years from such temporary establishment.

On October 21, 1965, The Honorable James A. Rhodes, Governor of Ohio, constituted the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor as a permanent 63-member Committee whose members are to be named by the Governor upon nomination by the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations and are to serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

- (a) A Membership Committee shall be composed of the Chairman of the Governor's Committee, the Immediate Past Chairman of the Committee, and the Public Information Director of the Department of Industrial Relations. These persons shall make recommendations for membership to the Director of Industrial Relations.
 - (b) All segments of society having an active interest in the migrant worker should be represented in the membership of the Governor's Committee.
 - (c) Persons may be recommended for membership to the Membership Committee by their respective organizations as may be individuals of special competence, clearance to the Director of Industrial Relations being made by the Membership Committee.
 - (d) No non-governmental group shall be represented by more than three persons.
 - (e) In order to maintain the Governor's Committee as a dynamic, functioning organization, each member shall be expected to take an active part in its work and to serve on one of its Subcommittees while a member. Any member who inveterately fails to attend plenary meetings of the Committee or a reasonable number of Subcommittee meetings, or who in general indicates a lack of interest in the work of the Committee should be dropped from membership.
 - (f) When a member of the Committee is replaced, the new member should, if possible, be chosen from the same general interest group as his predecessor.
2. His Excellency the Governor shall be, Ex Officio, the Honorary Chairman of the Committee, and the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations shall be its Executive Secretary.
 3. A Chairman and three Vice Chairmen of the Committee shall be elected annually at the last plenary meeting of the calendar year.
 - (a) Plenary meetings of the Committee should be held no less than twice a year.

4. Chairmen of Subcommittees shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee, with the advice and approval of the Vice Chairmen and the Executive Secretary.
5. The officers of the Committee, its chief advisor (Regional Director, Office of Farm Labor Service, Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor), Industrial Relations' Public Information Director, Chairmen of the Subcommittees and certain other Subcommittee representatives shall form the Executive Committee, as designated in the Executive Order. This order has given the Committee permanent status in Ohio and the Nation.
 - (a) The Executive Committee shall have authority to carry on the regular work of the Migrant Committee between plenary meetings. Reports of any actions taken shall be made to the Committee at the next plenary meeting.
 - (b) Successors to Executive Committee members should be persons with the same general responsibilities and background.
6. Standing Subcommittees of the Committee shall be as follows:

Community Services	Membership
Education	Policy-Advisory Committee
Employment and Transportation	of the Ohio Migrant
Health, Sanitation and Housing	Reception Center
Legislation	Public Welfare
7. Other Subcommittees may be added if deemed necessary by the Committee.
8. The Chairman of the Committee and Industrial Relations' Information Director should be notified in advance of all Subcommittee meetings.
9. Temporary Subcommittees may be appointed for specific purposes by the Chairman, with the approval of the Executive Secretary, when situations warrant such action.

**NUMBER OF OUT-OF-STATE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS USED IN OHIO
DURING A TWO-WEEK PERIOD AT PEAK OF SEASON**



1. There are about 16,240 migratory agricultural workers in Ohio during the peak season.
2. These figures do not include migrant agricultural workers who come to Ohio early and leave or those who come after counting at the peak period. It is estimated that over 20,000 workers are in Ohio during the entire season.
3. These figures are for workers only and do not include members of families.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY SERVICES

LEONARD McCARTHY, Chairman

While 1965 was one of the more difficult years experienced by Ohio users of migratory workers, it was also—on the whole—one of the most successful and profitable years for farmers and workers alike.

Although shortages of labor were felt in pickles and tomatoes, there were more migratory farm workers in Ohio in 1965 than in any previous year. It is estimated that at the peak of the season over 16,000 migrants were in the State.

There were several reasons for this paradoxical condition, but overshadowing all others was a very large increase in tomato acreage. Whereas in 1964 about 20,500 acres were harvested, approximately 27,000 acres of tomatoes were harvested in 1965. Since the Ohio State Employment Service had experienced great difficulty in securing enough labor to pick the 1964 crop, a severe shortage was anticipated for 1965. However, although the labor situation was tight, there were few actual crop losses which could be directly attributed to lack of labor.

The shortage of agricultural labor was foreshadowed late in 1964 when it became fully evident that Public Law 78 would end on December 31 and that no substitute would be forthcoming from Congress. Looking into the future, Ohio farmers foresaw keen competition developing for the domestic labor supply and began to make their plans to meet it. The results of these plans redounded to the general economic betterment of the worker.

MORE BENEFITS FOR WORKERS

First, wages paid to the worker rose from eight to 10 percent in most areas. While workers were paid a total of 12 cents per unit for picking in 1964, this year the price was 13 or 14 cents in most parts of the State. Farmers in low paying areas had difficulty in securing and keeping labor.

Second, more employers than ever before agreed to pay transportation to crew leaders and family heads. Reimbursement for transportation costs took many forms, the most common of which was one cent per head per mile from the last place of employment to the Ohio destination, one-half to be paid upon arrival and one-half at the completion of the season. Some large employers paid transportation from the point of origin to Ohio and return at the end of the season. But the significant point lies, not in the diversity of the methods of payment, but in the fact that employers are recognizing this new development in the employment of migratory labor and are now thinking of better and more uniform methods of dealing with it. It is true that many employers refused to pay transportation and some refused to pay after having agreed to do so, but the trend was evident.

A third item which reacted favorably to migrants (in this case to crew leaders) was the fact that employers gave trucking jobs to those who had suitable equipment for hauling pickles and tomatoes to processing plants. For several years, crew leaders have insisted that they could

not afford to let expensive equipment set idle, and this year they broke through employer resistance on a large scale. Moreover, the new Ohio law granting 100-day truck licenses at a cost of \$20.30 was an important factor in attracting crew leaders to Ohio. For this major achievement, the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor and those members of the Committee who strove so mightily to push this legislation through deserve much credit.

Fourth, not only did picking prices change for the better in the tomato crop, but in some areas picking methods were changed to improve the productive capacity of the individual worker by as much as 30 to 50 percent. Almost universally throughout Ohio this year, the removal of stems from tomatoes at the time they were being picked was no longer required.

Fifth, the worker benefited by the fact that, overall, Ohio produced a very high yield of tomatoes on a greatly increased acreage this year. It now appears that the State's average yield will exceed twenty and one-half tons per acre.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community action to give assistance to migrants who were in need continued about as in the past. Except in a few instances, such services to migrants were extended by State agencies or church groups. The movement toward interagency cooperation continued to grow as did interdenominational cooperation among church groups. Thrift sales were held for migrant workers in many localities. Summer school programs, day care centers, and health clinics continued to grow and expand their services. Many growers held end-of-season fiestas for their workers, but the practice appeared to be on a lesser scale this year due to the rush to beat the frost and the eagerness of workers to leave for other commitments. However, in such cases, departures were no less cordial.

MEETING ON POVERTY AMONG MIGRANTS

On September 21, an informal group of interested persons met with consultants from the Ohio Office of Opportunity in Columbus and the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D. C. to discuss the causes and prevention of poverty among migrants. During the discussion, it was concluded that poverty is not only a matter of income but a way of life. Poverty in fact may have many aspects, such as attitude toward work and lack of basic education and job skills. It may also be defined in terms of low wages, poor housing, lack of acceptance in the community, and lack of education, incentive, and hope.

A list of the causes of poverty was compiled as follows:

1. Lack of full-time employment and low wages.
2. Poor housing.
3. Lack of education.
4. Cultural and social deprivation.

Among the remedies suggested were educational opportunities for expanding the skills of the migrant, full-time employment in agriculture

or in industry, various plans for housing construction, day care centers, schools and adult education, health education, and an expanded clinical program. The churches themselves are undertaking a strong program to combat social rejection of migrants by inviting them to take part in the regular services and social event in the church programs.

Michigan, Indiana, New Mexico, and Arizona have Statewide anti-poverty programs started by church groups to form private non-profit corporations.

All present agreed on a need to push ahead in the development of an expanded coordinated effort against poverty among migratory workers in Ohio. However, the consensus was that such efforts should be directed through and coordinated by the Governors Committee.

In *Migratory Labor in Ohio* for 1964, the following was written: "The reports of the United Church Women of Ohio and the Catholic Church are always essential parts of this book. For many years, Protestant and Catholic Churches, their organizations, and their people have recognized the needs of the migrant families—and have acted. It would take many books to tell of the churches' invaluable efforts and accomplishments."

The program sponsored by the Catholic Church has grown with the years. Last summer, there were some 20 full-time workers with the program and more than 600 volunteers. There are five areas of activity in Northwestern Ohio, with centers in Toledo, Fremont, Bowling Green, Leipsic, and Defiance, and a sixth developing in Mercer County.

Each of these centers is in charge of a local priest who is released from other duties for full-time summer work with migrants. In each area, a team is organized; it is made up of nuns, seminarians, and lay workers many of whom are Spanish-speaking. These teams coordinate a program of camp visits, guidance, instruction, and worship. Besides the spiritual program, they promote many other services for the benefit of the migrant family—often in cooperation with public agencies and other Churches.

Last year, training sessions for volunteers were held at each center to bring workers up-to-date on the latest developments and techniques, to help them understand the culture of the Spanish-speaking migrant, and to deepen their insight into the migrant problem.

Family nights, fiestas, and educational and recreational projects were standard procedure throughout the summer. But there was one project that especially caught the public fancy and received nationwide publicity. It was called "Operation Love." Every Wednesday evening in cars and station wagons 73 Sisters of St. Francis left their convent and took to the highways and byways of the Tiffin area to visit migrant camps. They carried guitars and cameras with them as standard equipment because the purpose of the visits was simply to share an evening's hospitality Ohio-style. The Sisters and migrants sang, played games, ate popcorn, talked of Texas, and enjoyed each other's company.

Activities of great moment were performed by the church for the benefit of migrant workers in Ohio. "Operation Love" was perhaps a small gesture by comparison but it was so natural, so human that because of it the migrant walked a little straighter and hoped a little stronger.

The Ohio Migrant Ministry, founded by United Church Women of Ohio, has reached a turning point in its history. Whereas in the past it has attempted to help the agricultural migrant worker overcome immediate spiritual and physical problems of poverty, illiteracy, estrangement and hopelessness, it is now focusing attention on overcoming the causes of these problems.

Instead of merely supplying used clothing to migrant families, the Church is asking—"Ought not the migrant be able to purchase new clothes like anyone else?"

Instead of sponsoring a separate program of church services, Vacation Church Schools, social and recreational activities, the Protestant Church is encouraging involvement of migrant families in existing community events, including representation on local Migrant Ministry committees. This past year, the Migrant Ministry encouraged coordination and cooperation with other religious organizations to an unprecedented degree. An inter-faith Thrift Shop in Toledo and a joint day care center in Leipsic are examples.

Newly formed this past year was the Columbus Area Migrant Ministry Committee. This committee was challenged with the responsibility of defining and fulfilling the role of metropolitan churches in this ministry, even though there may be no migrant agricultural workers in the vicinity.

Under the guidance of the Columbus Area Council of Churches, the committee organized to recruit staff workers from city colleges and churches; to interpret the work through a mission speakers' bureau; to develop an inter-faith "hot-line" list for better migrant legislation; to provide supplies of school kits, layettes, and blankets; and to arrange field trips to migrant programs for personal understanding and work-camp experience. In addition, the committee developed and distributed a complete Vacation Church School curriculum about migrant workers, which was used in over 1000 Ohio churches this past summer. For this vigorous pilot project in a city with no agricultural migrants, the committee has won national recognition from the National Council of Churches as a model for other major cities to follow.

On the rural scene, groundwork has been laid in several new areas where there are migrant works but no committees as yet. One new committee was formed in Mercer County, and committees established in the past two to five years greatly expanded their programs in cooperation with the Ohio Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor.

For 10 weeks this past summer, 20 trained Migrant Ministry staff workers were hired to serve in projects in 13 counties. These projects included Vacation Church Schools, day camps, family nights, thrift sales, literacy classes and day care centers, and were in addition to assisting agencies in their operation of projects set up under existing migrant programs and the Economic Opportunity Act. The college and seminary students for the summer staff were recruited and trained with help from the National Council of Churches staff. Three ordained ministers continue to serve all year in the Ohio Migrant Ministry.

Early in 1965, a filmstrip was produced and made available to churches and interested groups. Interpreting the program of the migrant ministry as the mission of the whole church, this Ohio filmstrip was re-

viewed at the Migrant Advisory Committee meeting of the National Council of Churches in San Antonio, Texas, in September, with the recommendation that other States tell the story of the Migrant Ministry in a like manner. Several States have already requested use and purchase of the filmstrip for their areas.

Just as the cooperation between church groups of different faiths reached a new high in 1965, so did interagency cooperation. Many State Departments intermeshed efforts to smooth the way for and speed along the building of the new Ohio Migrant Reception Center in Henry County. Details of how this fine facility for migrant families came into being is described elsewhere in this book.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

MISS PHILA HUMPHREYS, Chairman

EDITOR'S NOTE: Ohio's methods of meeting the educational needs of migrant children have put our State among the nation's leaders in this facet of the overall challenge presented by the presence of migrant families in Ohio during the agricultural season. Several years ago, the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor researched educational wants and found that school attendance among the migrant children was poor. Although mentally alert, most of these children were behind in school two years or more.

The governor's Committee strongly supported legislation passed by the 103rd General Assembly encouraging and making it possible for local schools to finance classes through reimbursement by the State. The Committee, particularly through its Legislative Subcommittee, has continued to endorse school financing. Miss Phila Humphreys, Elementary Supervisor for the Ohio Department of Education and a charter member of the Education Subcommittee, spearheaded the movement for special migrant schools. On September 29, 1965, while still doing the field work—including visiting all migrant classes—Miss Humphreys became the Chairman of the Education Subcommittee, succeeding Mrs. Harold A. James, of Toledo, who had done an excellent job of heading up this Subcommittee.

A report by Miss Humphreys is given below. A detailed outline of the responsibilities of a supervisor for classes for children of migrant farm workers follows. Also included in the Education section of this booklet are the State Board of Education's "Standards for Classes," reprinted because of the great interest evidenced in them by individuals and groups not only from Ohio but many other migrant-using States.

Sixteen schools participated in the State-Federal financed program for the schooling of children of migrant farm workers in 1965. Two schools had two sessions and two had three, making a total of 22 sessions, and one school ran continuously for 50 days. Two additional schools participated in the program for the first time.

Names of schools and the counties in which they are located are: Evergreen Local (2 sessions), Pike Local (1 session) and York Local (1 session)—Fulton County; Patrick Henry Local (1 session) and Ridgeville Local (3 sessions)—Henry County; Eastwood Local (1 session)—Wood County; Parkway Local (1 session)—Mercer County; Genoa Local (1 session) and Harris-Elmore Local (1 session)—Ottawa County; Leipsic Local (1 session) and Pandora-Gilboa (1 session)—Putnam County; Washington Local (2 sessions)—Sandusky County; Old Fort Local (3 sessions)—Seneca County; Ohio City Liberty Local (1 session)—Van Wert County; and Stryker Local (1 session)—Williams County. One session was held in Canton, Stark County.

A total of 1810 children was reported enrolled in school in May-October of 1965, 345 more than were reported in 1964. Of this number, 1465 were enrolled in classes especially set up for them, and 345 were in regular classes. The enrollment of migrant children in regular classes is encouraged when class size permits and the children can do the work. This report

does not include migrant children enrolled in parochial schools and public schools that did not send in numbers.

Reading levels indicate that many of these children are still two or more years retarded. However, reports of progress are encouraging from several of the schools, particularly in cases where the children have been returning for several years.

A workshop for teachers was held at the Bowling Green State University in June. Twenty-five teachers attended.

In planning for 1966, more attention needs to be given to:

1. Establishing summer schools when children are in the area. Administrators in nine schools have indicated that they would set up classes during June and July if they could be sure of reimbursement. Several more will start classes in August.
2. Making certain that all school age children are in school in September.
3. Exploring interest in and the development of plans for adult education. This would include all age adults, with particular emphasis on the educational needs of the young adults. A committee of the Education Subcommittee will meet in January 1966 to set up a plan of action.

Money appropriated by the Ohio Legislature for 1965 was \$45,000. In addition, a grant of \$40,000 was provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D.C., through the assistance of the Ohio Office of Opportunity; the grant includes salary and travel for a supervisor.

Expenditure in 1965 was \$55,000. This leaves approximately \$20,000 for the spring and June program. The \$45,000 provided by the Ohio Legislature for 1966 will not be sufficient, so an application for additional funds will need to be made.

The appointment of a supervisor of migrant education to start March 1, 1966, made possible by the Office of Economic Opportunity, should insure more rapid progress in developing the kind of educational program for which we have been striving.

**RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUPERVISOR FOR CLASSES
FOR
CHILDREN OF MIGRANT FARM WORKERS
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
COLUMBUS, OHIO**

Considerable progress has been made in Ohio in meeting our responsibility for providing schooling for children of migrant farm workers. More systematic progress could be made if a supervisor can be employed. Responsibilities would include such activities as:

1. Identifying districts where classes could but have not been or-

ganized and attempting to get them started. This would involve locating camps, getting acquainted with growers, State employing agencies, local migrant committees, and church groups as well as boards of education and administrators.

2. Encouraging and aiding in the organization of summer schools for children when they are in the area. This involves finding out when families will arrive and possible length of stay. Schools that have not had migrant classes will need help in setting up a program as: ways to contact parents, plan bus schedules, purchase supplies, plan daily schedules, provide for individual differences in learning ability, records to keep, etc. Many September classes could be started earlier, too. Some administrators need help in understanding that these classes are remedial and should be kept small.
3. Planning a workshop for teacher orientation and preparation. Bowling Green University seems to be the logical place to hold this workshop. If there is sufficient teacher interest in credit, it may be possible to arrange for this through the Director of the Summer School. Teachers and administrators need orientation to all phases of the program. Elementary education could be one area in a comprehensive two-week workshop. A crucial problem is finding ways to help boys and girls make the transition from thinking and speaking in Spanish to English. If the workshop is of sufficient length, progress can be made in developing materials for use with the boys and girls.
4. Making sure that the standards, transfer cards, and reporting forms get to the schools and are understood. Class size must be reasonable and the necessary materials available. Children that fit into the regular classrooms should go there if space is available when regular school is in session.
5. Visiting classes often and long enough to keep in touch with the way in which the program is being implemented and making suggestions as needed.
6. Checking requests for reimbursement to see that standards have been met.
7. Making a statistical analysis of reports and a continuous summary that points up strengths and weaknesses in the program.
8. Working with committees to study and revise the financial formula and the standards as needed. For example, it is possible that more specific recommendations need to be made for administration and transportation.
9. Working with the health and welfare departments on related problems. For example, attendance is usually better when a nursery school for the younger children is housed in the same building.
10. Devising procedures for communicating with schools in Texas that promote continuity in education for these children.
11. Exploring the needs and potential for adult education. This would involve budget as well as programs.

**STANDARDS FOR CLASSES FOR CHILDREN OF OHIO'S
MIGRANT FARM WORKERS—Revised 1962**

A. Definition

Migrant Children are those living in a temporary camp or home provided for migrant agricultural workers whose principal income is earned from seasonal farm employment.

B. Eligibility to Attend Summer School

1. Residence

A summer school operated by a local exempted village or city school district shall be open to migrant children regardless of the school district in which they temporarily reside.

2. All migrant children of compulsory school age are eligible to attend.

C. Class Size

Fifteen pupils shall constitute a minimum enrollment for an approved summer class.

D. Length of School Day and Term

An approved summer school shall be open for instruction for at least five hours per day, five days per week, for a minimum of six weeks. Sessions should be held during months of greatest need.

E. Staff

1. One teacher should be employed for each class of fifteen-twenty pupils. All teachers so employed shall hold the appropriate elementary certificate.

2. If there is only one class, the teacher may serve as director with the guidance of the local administrator. Reasonable compensation may be made for it. If there are two or more classes, a certified person may be employed as director on a half-time basis.

F. Salaries

1. Salaries paid summer school employees shall not exceed actual salaries paid in the school district during the previous school year for a comparable period.

G. Equipment and Materials

Basic texts and instructional materials appropriate to the needs of the pupils shall be provided.

H. Lunches

1. Menus should meet requirements of School Lunch Program and maximum use made of surplus foods.

I. Financing Formula

1. For a basic unit of 15 pupils enrolled for a six-weeks summer term or 30 days, the state reimbursement shall be the total cost of operating such unit or \$2,000, whichever is the lesser amount. For each additional unit operating for the same period of time, the state reimbursement shall not exceed \$1,000.

J. Notice of Intent

Where a district is planning to operate a class for children of migrant workers, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction should be notified by letter containing the following information:

1. Probable starting date
2. Probable number of classes
3. Estimated costs

K. Classes During School Year

Special classes may be set up during the regular school year for children who are not enrolled in regular classes and not included in the average daily membership figures reported for Foundation Program Purposes. For such classes expenditures may be reported for:

1. Teachers salaries
2. Instructional materials
3. Lunches
4. Room rental if space is not available in school

L. Reports

At the conclusion of the term of operation of a class or classes for migrant children a report shall be filed with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which report shall include the following:

1. A brief description of the educational program.
2. The names of all employed personnel, their qualifications and responsibilities.
3. The names of all children with the age, record of attendance, and quality of work.
4. An itemized list of all expenditures incidental to the operation of the summer class for which reimbursement is requested.

M. Discretionary authority shall be granted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in order that unusual and unexpected situations may be expeditiously managed.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

THE REVEREND ALBERT H. OTTENWELLER, Chairman

The numbers of agricultural migrants who worked in Ohio during 1965 have been given in earlier pages of this book, 20,000 being a conservative estimate for the season and 16,240 for the peak period.

It is no estimate that Ohio had more migrant workers than ever before nor that shortages of labor did exist at certain times and in certain places. Recruiting of seasonal laborers for the State's fields and plants was not easy even with the fine reputation Ohio has built with the migrant laborers. It took extra effort by those who recruited for growers, processors, the Farm Placement Service of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and the U. S. Employment Service. It required cooperation. And many employers had reason to be thankful that the Annual Worker Plan, administered by the Farm Placement Service, has functioned smoothly and efficiently for so many years.

The Annual Worker Plan is one in which the Farm Placement Service, in cooperation with Ohio growers and processors, schedules workers from job to job so that they know where they will be employed throughout a whole season.

Recruiting for 1965 began early and was continued. As the season progressed, in fact right up until it ended, Farm Placement representatives were kept jumping. They were informed of this and that farmer who needed help and drove about the countryside of Ohio's migrant-using counties rounding up workers for many an emergency. It was truly an exhausting year for Farm Placement representatives, who made personal contact with farm workers in Texas, Florida, Alabama, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Minnesota, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, and Kentucky. Interstate clearance orders were sent by the Farm Placement Service to 21 States.

That the migrants and their families fared better than in the past has been spelled out in the Community Services report of Leonard McCarthy. Wage raises and prices for picking in 1965 have been given by Mr. McCarthy, who has also explained what reimbursement for transportation was forthcoming.

It might be well to list here crops which occupy migrant workers while in the State. They include sugar beets, truck crops, strawberries, cherries, hybrid corn, pickles, peaches, tomatoes, apples, sweet corn, potatoes, and grapes. The peak of the season comes during the picking of tomatoes. Governor James A. Rhodes secured much publicity for Ohio's tomato harvest when he made tomato juice the State's official beverage.

As in the past, this Subcommittee as well as the entire Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor feels that much remains to be done for the migrant families, whose living and working conditions while they are in Ohio may be better than in many States but could still stand considerable improvement. Our lacks are known to us, and we must never forget that,

OHIO'S MIGRANTS ARE



Long known as "the forgotten people," agricultural migrants who come to Ohio to help plant, cultivate, and harvest Ohio's crops and to work in the State's food processing plants find a long-established welcome. Governor James A. Rhodes, Honorary Chairman of the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor, is shown above with young migrant women workers during 1965's fine tomato harvest. Persons of all religious faiths stock thrift shops, where migrant families may purchase clothing and other needs at low prices and still retain their dignity. The lower pictures taken in East Toledo tell the story.



REMEMBERED PEOPLE



The Ohio Migrant Reception Center could serve as a model for other States. Attending one of many Policy-Advisory Committee meetings held at the Center soon after construction was started are (seated) Paul Slade and Mrs. Sally Bingham and (standing) Leonard McCarthy, Reverend Albert Ottenweller, James J. Byrne, and John Stark. At the lower left, Industrial Relations Director William O. Walker and Dr. David Hill, the Center's Staff Administrator, show gratification that the water supply is clean and healthy. At the lower right, forest is cleared away as work on the Center begins.



although the Committee has accomplishments to its credit, we still have a great amount of work to do if constructive innovations are to come to pass.

CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS TO HELP MIGRANTS AND EMPLOYERS

For instance, consider the migrant children who attend school in Ohio from September until at least the first of November. In the past, the children have gone back to Texas (or other States) without receiving credit for the months of education they had here. This has disturbed the parents because they are interested in their children's education and Texas demands high quality in the education field. The children have suffered. This Subcommittee thinks it would help the employment picture, tremendous success that it has been, to have an agreement between Ohio and Texas (this applies to other States, too) so that the children will get credit for the education they receive while in Ohio.

The special truck licenses, which have also been covered elsewhere in this book, are a wonderful boon to migrants. But improvement could be made here, too, we think. The migrants say there is some red tape involved in getting the licenses, that they have been referred to Columbus. If they could obtain the licenses in the counties where they are working, processing could be much faster and there would be less expense and worry to the migrants.

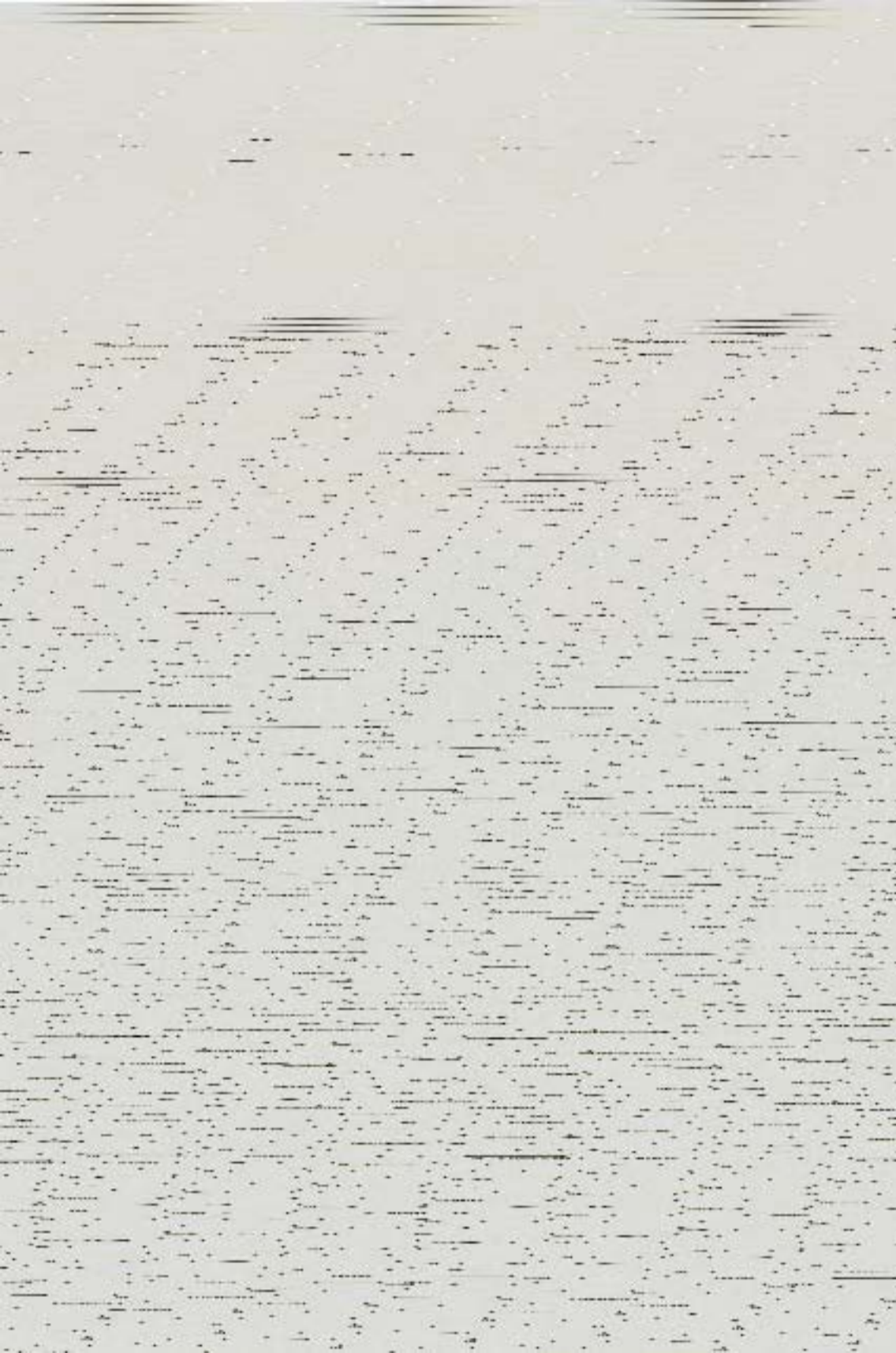
It has been suggested several times that there be a written contract between the employer and the worker showing in writing all of the terms of the contract. Certain growers recommend such contracts very highly; it has become a tradition with them. Generally, verbal contracts have been traditional, and contracts are getting more complicated now. Rates are not definitely set as they once were. Whether the employer is going to assume the liability of social security and transportation cost arrangements should go into the contract. Other matters worthy of consideration should be set down in black and white. If the contracts are clear and are signed by both employer and employee, several problems that come up at the end of the season will be erased. Such things as whether the migrants get bonus pay at the season's end. If everything were written out, there could be no arguments when it comes time for the migrants to leave the State.

Another suggestion has concerned a method of resolving field disputes—between a worker and his employer; between a worker and his crew leader; over purchases made by migrants; etc. The setting up of a small claims court would make possible the adjudication of such field disputes almost on the spot, surely before the migrant is gone from Ohio, when it is too late to do anything.

The concensus of this Subcommittee is that in-plant workers should be taken more into consideration. Last summer, quite a few problems revolved around processing plants not being able to find sufficient workers.

The Ohio Reception Center should be used to the hilt, and it seems that one of the best ways imaginable to advertise Ohio is through the Center. It should be publicized to the migrant workers in their home States and to Ohio's growers and processors as fully as possible.

Still another suggestion is that some form of non-occupational insurance for migrant workers be provided on a national scale. Our migrant



SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH, SANITATION AND HOUSING

DR. THOMAS A. GARDNER, Chairman

This Subcommittee meets regularly, usually on the same dates as meetings of the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor. Members are greatly interested in progress having to do with the health of migrant families and the housing and sanitation provided for them. The membership receives reports, reviews them, and makes recommendations to the general Committee. Most members take part in various local programs.

The Governor's Committee did the spadework on finding out the health needs of migrants. Since Congress passed the Migrant Health Act of 1962, Ohio has attained a leading position in the nation by obtaining \$141,594 in grants for setting up and implementing special health projects. Established programs have been expanded; doctors, nurses, sanitarians, Spanish-speaking health aides, dentists, dental assistants, and clerks have been hired; more family clinics have been formed; and health education has been increased.

Stark County's health department was the first in the country to request a project grant. A program to assist local health departments in improving camp housing and sanitation was initiated by the Ohio Department of Health, which provides leadership in all phases of developing and extending health services to migrants.

General health requirements in the State include proper location and drainage of camp sites; an approved water supply; approved toilet facilities; suitable receptacles for garbage and other refuse; rat-proofing and effective screening; and adequate space, heat, light, ventilation, and sanitation.

The Ohio Department of Health bought a dental bus in which local dentists and assistants treat migrants. Evidence points to an almost complete lack of previous dental care among the seasonal workers and their families.

In the summer of 1964, three training films for migrants were made in Fulton and Lucas counties with the State and local health departments as well as community groups aiding the United States Public Health Service in the film making. These documentaries focused on clean housing, personal hygiene and cleanliness in the preparation of food. The films are now being used to help the migrant help himself.

FIVE OHIO COUNTIES OFFER FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES

In 1965, Ohio had five counties that offered family health services to an estimated 11,939 migrants who were living among our population. Of this total, 21 percent or 2,362 migratory agricultural workers and members of their families received some type of health service.

Nearly 70 health service personnel such as dentists, physicians, nurses, clerks, health aides, dental assistants and sanitary inspectors served mi-

grant families through federal project grants. There were 148 medical clinics and a variety of other activities. The activities included maternal and child nursing services and case finding for dental diseases and tuberculosis.

To increase the protein deficiency in the diets, nutrition demonstrations in the use of dry skim milk were given in camps, day care centers, and in other organized group child care arrangements. Sanitation inspections of camp housing, water supplies, waste disposal, and rodent control were also included in the total services.

The greater number of migrant families served came to Ohio from Texas and Florida. There were over 300 families known to have migrated from Texas and more than 100 from Florida. Twelve other States were named by migrant families as home; these included the southern States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and the southwestern States of Arizona and Arkansas, and even the western States of California and Washington. A few families gave Ohio and neighboring Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois as their permanent addresses.

Clinic services were available in the five counties for periods of from two to five months in duration. The average attendance at each clinic session was 29 persons. The migrants came in family groups, and the number of persons seen in clinic sessions ranged from two to 88. Clinics were held two or three times weekly and were located in church basements, township halls, schools, or in rented buildings. They were always held during the evening hours.

All projects are funded through the Migrant Health Act. Hospitalization costs have been requested in all projects for 1966.

Following are some of the highlights of services provided by counties:

STARK COUNTY

During the past year, the Stark County Health Department provided some type of health services to approximately 68 percent of its migrants. This county has a higher percentage of migrants receiving services than any other area in the State.

The largest percentage of clinic visits were for tuberculosis control, dental health, and immunization.

Nine persons have been found with tuberculosis during the past three years. This is 23 times the tuberculosis rate detected by the Ohio Department of Health Mobile X-Ray Unit. The tuberculosis caseload for the 1965 migrant population during the past season was 33 times the rate determined for the general population of the county. Twice as many migrants returned for dental services in 1965 as during the previous year. The Stark County migrants are predominantly Floridians. They require 12 times as many dental extractions per individual as the Northwestern Ohio migrants, who are predominantly Texans of Mexican extraction.

LUCAS COUNTY

In spite of a decreasing migrant population in the county, the activities of the migrant health services have not decreased appreciably.

It was found that families which return to the same farm year after year took better care of their living facilities, even to the point of making minor repairs.

The sanitation of the camps shows improvement, and some are in excellent sanitary condition. In others, toilet facilities remain in poor repair, water supplies are unsafe, and at times rubbish piles accumulate.

The Spanish-speaking health aide continues to be an indispensable member of the migrant project team. The following example highlights this observation.

A visit was made to a new mother and her baby. The baby had been treated for diarrhea and put on a new formula. The importance of hand-washing before handling the baby and also of sterilizing formula bottles was stressed. Although the mother readily agreed to these practices, the grandmother believed diarrhea to be due to an "evil eye." After several discussions, the aides convinced the grandmother to wash her hands before handling the baby. Although the grandmother was resistant to the idea of the migrant clinics, she finally came to observe. She then influenced her husband to visit the clinic, and he received treatment which relieved his arthritis. At last, she came to the clinic herself for a "checkup." On her final clinic visit, she remarked that clinic services were most helpful to her and her family and that she would come in early next year. This occurrence was during the family's first year in Ohio.

PUTNAM COUNTY

The Health Department in Putnam County has completed its second year's participation in a federal grant project. Personnel employed by migrant projects were: Six physicians, two dentists, two nurses, two clerks, one health aide, and one sanitarian.

There were 4,171 migrants in the county this past season. This represented a 38 percent increase, or 1,567 more migrants than in 1964. During the season, 723 individual migrants from 268 families were given some type of health service. There were 945 persons who were given screening and diagnostic tests for dental health problems, gastrointestinal infections, tuberculosis, venereal disease, anemia, and diabetes. A total of 245 immunizations were given; 259 general examinations were given; and 113 individuals received remedial dental care. Receiving medical care for illnesses and injuries were 809 migrants.

There were 529 persons given nursing service in the camps. Some 54 migrants were hospitalized, 28 of the hospitalized patients being given maternity hospitalization, and 29 babies were born.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

The Migrant Health Project of the Sandusky County Health Department completed the third year under federal grant funds. It continued to provide health and sanitation services to migrant agricultural workers and their families.

There was a marked increase of 48 percent in the number of migrants working in this area. In 1963, there were 2,140 migrants; in 1965, there were known to be 4,500 migratory agricultural workers. A corresponding

increase in clinic visits was noted. In 1963, there were 352 visits to the clinic; and in 1965, there were 1,554 visits.

The heavy workload during the past season required employing an additional nurse to assist in follow-up nursing services in the camps.

Continued interest and support of the project by local community groups was evidenced by their participation in the program. The Sandusky County Migrant Committee, created in 1964, continued to meet and to evaluate the migrant situation and housing and health problems. A directory for migrant and community use was published by the committee. A day care center, sponsored by the United Church Women of Ohio, was conducted for two weeks for children of cherry pickers. Migrant Ministry churchworkers ran day camps for children, referred migrants to the clinic for medical care, assisted at the clinic showing films, provided toys for the children at the clinic, and assisted migrants in meeting many general needs.

Spanish-speaking Catholic migrants were assisted by a Spanish-speaking priest and were offered specially scheduled religious services. Classes designed for children of migrants were conducted by the County Department of Education in one county school district. Plans are in the making for more such classes. Cooperation and assistance was gained from area hospitals in securing current data regarding hospitalization and medical care of migrants as well as reduced costs for diagnostic tests.

Voluntary agencies—specifically the Red Cross, the Tuberculosis and Health Society, and Sandusky County Chapter of National Foundation—actively participated in project activities, providing volunteer clinic assistance, materials, literature, and particular services in individual cases. A Spanish Center, located in Fremont, opened its doors to the migrants for social usage. For the first time, local businesses sponsored a special Fiesta Day for migrants in the county, offering bargains in food and clothing, and ending with a dance. Students at Clyde High School did the mimeographing of the Annual Progress Report. Many individuals offered services too numerous to mention.

DARKE COUNTY

The Darke County Project has been a cooperative effort of the Migrant Ministry and health and welfare agencies. This is the second year that the Darke County Health Department has provided health services for migrants through a Public Health Service grant.

Among the 91 migrant families served by Darke County, almost twice as many migrants came from Texas as from Florida.

Some services given were for upper respiratory infection, diarrhea, and skin conditions. Physical examinations and immunizations were done. Twelve mothers and numerous infants were given care. Five hundred and forty-nine migrant adults and children were tested for tuberculosis in 34 camps. Of the 62 persons found to have positive reactions to the tuberculin test, one was advised to be x-rayed again and one was suspicioned of having active tuberculosis. These were referred to their home State for follow-up care.

Such services as first aid, immunizations, physical examinations, and general health education were given to the children in the Day Care Center

and Harvester School, conducted by the Ohio Department of Public Welfare and the Darke County Migrant Ministry. These children ranged in age from two to 14 years.

One hundred and ten visits were made to migrants by nurses and health aides to assist them in correcting their health conditions. When necessary, referral was made to the health department in the migrants' home State for further assistance.

The migrant families were appreciative of all services received. There is a feeling in the community that such a program has social advantages, as well as helping in the area of health. All personnel involved in this program found the migrant families easy to work with and cooperative.

SANITATION AND HOUSING

Part-time sanitary inspectors were employed to assist local health departments in improving migrant camp housing and sanitation in the following counties: Stark, Sandusky, Lucas, Darke, Fulton, Henry, Mercer, Ottawa, Putnam, Seneca, and Hancock.

The objectives of the program were:

- To assist local boards of health in improvement of camp sanitation.
- To provide an educational program for farm operators to upgrade camp sanitation.
- Use educational methods in sanitation for improvements of the flagrant violators.
- Education of migrants in proper use and care of facilities.
- To provide technical assistance to growers in camp housing and construction.
- To stimulate the use of educational programs to their full capacity and provide money to employ additional help to carry on a camp program.
- To determine what administrative approach is most productive in providing basic sanitation for migratory workers.

The sanitary inspectors, at the time of their visit to the camps, determine compliance with the following general requirements relating to the site, equipment, facilities, and maintenance.

1. The camp sites are to be of adequate area, suitably located, properly drained, and removed from swampy or wet land.
2. The camps are to be provided with an adequate water supply of satisfactory quantity for drinking and from an approved source.
3. The camps are to be provided with adequate and approved toilet facilities.
4. The camps are to be provided with suitable, watertight, covered receptacles for garbage and other refuse. These wastes are to be disposed of in a manner which will not create a nuisance.
5. The camps are to be provided with suitable drains or watertight receptacles for the liquid wastes other than body excreta. These

wastes are to be disposed of in a manner which will not create a nuisance.

6. All places used for human habitation in camps are to be provided with adequate heat, light, ventilation, sanitation, and sufficient cubical content for the occupancy of those persons therein.
7. All places used for human habitation are to be kept free of insects and rodents. The structures are to be rat-proofed and effectively screened.
8. The owner or lessee of the property is to be responsible for the construction and maintenance of the camp.
9. When the camp is abandoned or vacated, the grounds and buildings shall be placed in a clean and sanitary condition.

At the time of his visit, the sanitary inspector discusses his findings with the camp operator, who in most cases is the grower. This consultation is usually followed up with a written report. The camp operator is given a reasonable length of time to correct deficiencies. The educational approach is used to a large extent; however, if this approach does not work, it may become necessary to suspend or revoke the camp permit.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

DR. CLYDE N. ROGERS, Chairman

This has been an especially busy year for those members of the Governor's Committee related to Legislation since a number of significant things have happened in which the Legislative Subcommittee has been interested for many years.

Since its inception, the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor has tried vigorously to get special truck licenses for migrants so they might supplement their incomes by hauling produce. State Senator Tennyson Guyer (R), of Findlay, introduced Am. S.B. No. 147, which carried an emergency. He and Senator Frank W. King (D), of Toledo, worked hard on this important bill. Governor James A. Rhodes signed the Act into law early in the summer of 1965, in time to help meet a shortage of farm labor in Ohio. It proved to be a strong recruitment tool, and, as the Committee had believed it would, the new law not only helped in recruiting by allowing the migrants to add to their incomes but benefitted farmers and processors.

The law provides a license at a cost of \$20.30 for each truck owned, controlled, or operated by a nonresident and used exclusively for the transportation of non-processed agricultural products intrastate from the place of production to the place of processing. Licenses can be issued for a 100-day period during a calendar year.

Paul G. Korn, a member of the Subcommittee on Legislation, should receive special recognition for heading a group to help in getting the bill drawn up, being accepted and passed by the Legislature. Several members of the Governor's Committee lent forceful support to Mr. Korn, and Governor Rhodes' understanding and quick signing were of invaluable aid.

DR. ROGERS IN WASHINGTON

Dr. Rogers was asked to confer with the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington in regard to the possible lack of migrant labor for Ohio in 1965 since Congress did not reenact Public Law 78, thus placing a federal ban upon the importation of Mexican migratory agricultural workers into the United States. A wave of concern had spread eastward from California—throughout the migrant-using States. Dr. Rogers was assured that Ohio would have an adequate supply of seasonal labor and that, if it looked like labor would not be sufficient, Public Law 144 could be used to secure additional help.

As always, the Subcommittee was greatly interested in funds being made available to the Ohio Department of Education for migrant schools. There was no lessening of this concern nor interest in the growth of Ohio's day care centers.

The Committee on Legislation had planned to seek funds again for a rest stop or reception center in Ohio. When such money was sought by the Ohio Office of Opportunity—at the request of the Governor's Committee—and secured from the Office of Economic Opportunity, members of the Legislative Subcommittee threw themselves into helping to plan for

the new Ohio Migrant Reception Center. Dr. Rogers and certain other members of this Subcommittee serve on the Center's Policy-Advisory Committee. Certainly, the need for the Center would never have been brought to the attention of the Ohio Office of Opportunity had it not been for the determination of this and other perservering Subcommittees.

The Crew Leaders Registration Law and other recent federal legislation have received much attention from Subcommittee members, who are trying to see that the new laws affecting migrants are carried out to their fullest and will be of real help to the State's agricultural migrant workers and their families.

The Subcommittee has provided information on the availability of special funds for migrant aid under the Economic Act of 1964 to various agencies and organizations.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WELFARE

THE REVEREND PAUL SICILIA, Chairman

As a nation, we are now actively engaged in a struggle with social problems which effect the poor and disadvantaged. Great effort is being made not only to improve our standards of living for all people but to prevent problems that are clearly looming in the future. Of vital importance in achieving progress will be our investment in the welfare of our children. Migrant workers and their children are recognized as disadvantaged people whose welfare must be our concern. Recent years have seen increasing effort and improved and expanded programs, but much still needs to be done in getting close to migrant families and understanding their problems.

Gains were made in community understanding and acceptance of migrant workers this year because their value to the economy of many communities was highlighted when the labor supply was short and the demand was high due to increased acreage, a good growing season, and competition from other States.

Although the economic resources of migrant workers were probably improved in 1965 compared to some seasons, we must still have concern for the limitations of their living conditions and their lack of acceptance and security as part of a community. While their skills and labor are now necessary to our agricultural economy, steady progress is being made in mechanizing phases of the work they do.

As is true in many other types of skilled and unskilled labor, the long range look indicates opportunities will be diminishing. Unless we plan for the children of migrant workers to have better advantages in the fields of health and education and guide them into feelings of personal worth, we will probably have a coming generation that will become dependent and apathetic or hostile and delinquent.

We do not have a report this year from the county welfare departments, but it is believed that little financial assistance was sought by migrant families. The special health program for migrants resulted in better cooperation between welfare and health authorities in obtaining medical care.

DAY CARE PROGRAMS

Since the first program was initiated in 1958, day care has been seen as a positive program for immediate protection and education of children of migrant workers. It also has the long range goal of giving the young child the security of being a person of worth in whom other adults as well as his parents are interested. A child finds that a day care center is a place in which there are people who care about him, who understand him. It is in this climate that he can learn, that he can develop the feeling that he is a person and can, therefore, try new things and be creative. It is against this background that the first steps of breaking the pattern of feeling that he is an outsider and part of an undesirable minority group may be taken by a migrant child.

Seven days care centers for migrant children were financed by Federal Day Care Services funds administered by the State Department of Public Welfare in five counties:

County	Number of Centers	Dates Open	Total Number Children Enrolled	Number Days Care
Darke	1	Late August and September	151*	1609
Fulton	1	Late August and September	30	532
Lucas	2	Late June, July and August	191	3538
Stark	2	June to October 15	65	2547
Wood	1	Last one-half June, July and August	69*	1855
	<u>7</u>		<u>506</u>	<u>10081</u>

* Includes school age children given lunches and after school care.

COOPERATIVE PLANNING

In Wood and Darke Counties, the State Department of Public Welfare had direct administrative responsibility. The programs were administered by the Departments of Welfare in Stark and Fulton Counties and by the Child Welfare Board in Lucas County. In each case, plans were made in cooperation with the local migrant committee with varying amounts of financial supplementation, volunteer assistance, and backing from the Migrant Ministry of both the Protestant and Catholic Churches. Cooperative planning with schools, churches, and health and welfare departments is essential to providing a good program.

Gains are being made each year in the health program in the day care centers through the cooperation of State and local health departments. There is now special health follow-up on care of babies, and special pre-sterilized formula and disposable diapers are being used to give added protection.

CLOSE CONTACTS NEEDED

In 1965, representatives of church groups were responsible for finding migrant families, providing programs for older children and parents, and program interpretation. Without the close contacts with families, the programs would be ineffective.

There is need to extend more service to parents and to provide more and better opportunities for older children. There should be better preparation of children and their parents for the day care experience. The persons in each county who had responsibility for directing the day care program were devoted to providing a truly significant experience for children. Planned special trips widened the experience and knowledge of the children.

The shortage of migrant labor this year was, apparently, the reason for many more children between 12 and 16 working in the fields.

Although many children received good care and were given a head-start in their future adjustment to school, we were keenly aware of the needs in several counties which could not be met because funds and experienced personnel were not available.

MISS JANET STOREY

EDITOR'S NOTE: For several months in 1965, The Reverend Paul Sicilia was in Mexico, where he worked on and received his Master's Degree in

Spanish Literature from the University of Mexico. During his absence from Ohio, Miss Janet Storey, Supervisor of Day Care Services, Ohio Department of Public Welfare, took over the duties of the Welfare Subcommittee's Chairman. Extremely well qualified, Miss Storey has been in charge of the growing State day care program from its beginning and has long been a stalwart of the Welfare Subcommittee.

At the December 1965 meeting of the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor, Father Sicilia spoke of the fine accomplishments of Ohio's day care centers but added that the Subcommittee's scope should be widened. He talked of the Subcommittee members' hopes that someone well acquainted with the State's welfare program would be on hand at the new Migrant Reception Center to advise migratory workers and their families; of looking further into how Social Security fits into a migrant welfare program; the retraining of young migrants; of urging county welfare departments to be generous as possible, while keeping within their budgets, in taking care of emergency needs of migrants; and the encouragement by the Governor's Committee of county migrant committees already in existence as well as the continuance of helping in the formation of new county committees.

Father Sicilia said he felt that good county committees whose membership included persons from county welfare departments and religious groups; growers; processors; and other really interested individuals would be the best possible insurance for taking care of migrants' welfare needs. He particularly stressed the importance of having migrants themselves on local committees whenever possible and the Committee's willingness to help with legal matters involving the transient agricultural workers. Many problems of the migrants, he said, need thoughtful team work.

POLICY-ADVISORY COMMITTEE OHIO MIGRANT RECEPTION CENTER

THE REVEREND ALBERT H. OTTENWELLER, Chairman

In the spring of 1965 when the proposal for the Ohio Reception Center was made by the Ohio Department of Agriculture to the OEO, through the Ohio Office of Opportunity, the names of 16 persons were listed as prospective members of a Policy-Advisory Committee, with Reverend Albert H. Ottenweller to serve as Chairman.

Members, in alphabetical order, were to be: Dr. Donald Beatty, Mrs. Sally Bingham, James J. Byrne, Ventura Costilla, Gerard Daniel, Captain W. A. Fender, Dr. Thomas A. Gardner, Miss Phila Humphreys, Paul G. Korn, The Reverend Albert H. Ottenweller, Arturo Presas, E. E. Richard, Dr. Clyde N. Rogers, James Schmidt, Miss Janet Storey, and Herman Turnow.

After federal officials approved a grant of \$652,868 (the State's contribution was set at \$28,623) for the Center, located on 30 acres of State-owned land at the edge of the Maumee State Forest, the Committee became a very active body. Paul Slade and William O. Walker, Chairman and Executive Secretary of the Governor's Committee respectively, and Dr. David A. Hill were made Ex Officio members. Dr. Hill was appointed as Staff Administrator of the Center by Agriculture Director John M. Stackhouse. He has supervised the Center's construction and is continuing as Staff Administrator along with his duties as Chief, Division of Foods, Dairies, and Drugs, Ohio Department of Agriculture. He is to be highly commended for his outstanding performance in coordinating matters pertaining to the building of the center.

Frequent meetings were held during the spring and summer of 1965, most of them at the Center. They were extremely well attended, and members carefully scrutinized architects' plans, made suggestions, and in all ways discharged duties of a policy-making group. Proposed rules for use of the Center were drawn up, and a written statement of the Center's purposes was prepared by Leonard McCarthy. They are reproduced as approved by the Committee:

PROPOSED RULES FOR USE OF RECEPTION CENTER

NAME

Ohio Migrant Reception Center.

PURPOSE OF RECEPTION CENTER

This was worked out by Leonard McCarthy.

ADMINISTRATION

The Ohio State Department of Agriculture is the agency responsible for administration and maintenance.

The Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor will advise on policy through the Policy-Advisory Committee.

The BUC Farm Placement Service is to be in charge of admissions, labor information and referrals and is to staff the check-in building.

Assignment of Farm Placement personnel is to be the responsibility of the State office rather than the county offices.

STAFF CAMP ADMINISTRATOR

Recreation Leader, Building Maintenance Foreman, and two Laborers.

WHO CAN USE IT

Limited to Migrants engaged in agricultural pursuits who are traveling from one job to another.

HOW LONG THEY MAY STAY

Not more than 48 hours excepting in emergency—at the discretion of the Camp Administrator.

FACILITIES BUILDING

Supplies will not be sold across a counter but through the following coin operated devices: Laundry machines; vending machines with sandwiches, bread, milk and pop; ice machines, etc. Pay phones will be provided.

Migrants will supply their own bedding. The Center will supply mattress covers and rubber mats and have blankets for emergency use.

Migrants will make deposits for the latter.

No alcoholic beverages will be allowed; the penalty will be eviction.

SEASON

April 15 through November 1.

VISITORS

Must register at check-in station. No peddlers allowed, no unauthorized visitors, no hiring.

Any religious services should be in harmony with the State policy. Signs will be posted relative to location of churches.

RECREATION

The Center should provide opportunities for recreation for Migrants living and working in the general area. All recreation will be under the supervision of the Recreation Director, and baseball, basketball, horse-shoe pitching, volleyball, dancing, Spanish movies, etc., should be promoted.

ANNUAL FIESTA

Under supervision of BUC; to be held late in September. Rules for the use of the Center—written both in English and in Spanish—should be given out as Migrants arrive at the check-in building.

PURPOSES OF THE OHIO MIGRANT RECEPTION CENTER

by

LEONARD McCARTHY

Ohio has a huge investment in food production, the foundation of which rests largely upon the shoulders of migrant workers who are recruited each year for the planting, cultivating, harvesting, and processing of seasonal crops. Therefore, this State has a certain obligation to see that the migrant group is afforded reasonable comfort and advantages while passing through or temporarily residing here. It is important that Ohio present a fair and friendly countenance to these wayfarers upon whom we depend so much, and the Ohio Migrant Rest Center is one way in which we can welcome these visitors.

The purpose of the Reception Center is to furnish a place where migratory agricultural workers who come to Ohio may pause a while in their journey to rest and refresh themselves before proceeding to their work assignments in this or other areas. They may also secure up-to-date information from a Farm Placement Representative of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation who is stationed at the Center. He can tell them where to buy groceries; the location of churches, hospitals, and physicians; and such other information regarding the local community as may be necessary. At the same time, members of the crew may take advantage of the various facilities available to park, rest and relax, launder clothing, prepare food, and maintain personal hygiene. Recreational facilities will be available to children and adults.

A health clinic is also planned for the Center. If it is approved, medical advice and assistance will be available.

Under I. C. C. Regulations, drivers must receive eight consecutive hours of rest after 10 aggregate hours of driving time. This Center aids drivers in complying with such regulations.

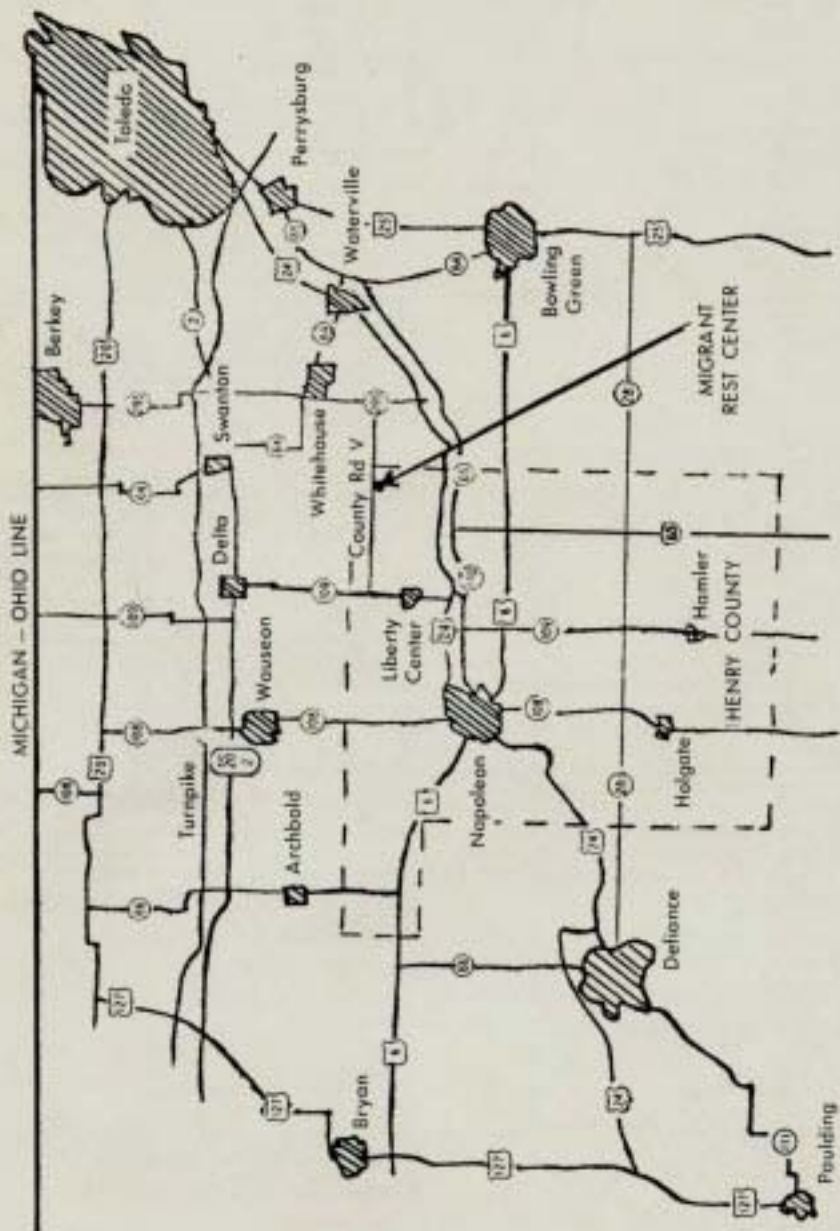
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On September 27, 1965, an Open House was held at the Center, to which migrants and growers were invited. A luncheon was made possible through contributions of money from several Committee members, and Spanish-speaking women were asked to prepare the food. A four-page leaflet was produced by the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations and the Farm Placement Service, Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, for distribution during the day. Ample evidence of the event's success is the fact that when the last visitors had departed, no copies of the leaflet, 500 of which had been printed, were left over. The architects' drawing shown on the back cover of this book was used for the leaflet's first page, and the directional map to the Center, printed herein, was included. A message of welcome to the migrants was duplicated in English and Spanish.

Migrant workers told Director Walker and other Committee members that they were sure the Center would be the finest facility of its kind in the nation.

It is the hope of the Policy-Advisory Committee, made up entirely of members of the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor, that "this dream come true" (the Center) will prove to be as attractive and helpful to Ohio's migrants as the Governor's Committee has always felt it would. Upon its completion this coming spring, it might well serve as a model for other States. Needless to say, the Center's Policy-Advisory group will find their accomplishments to date only a beginning.

Directional Map to the OHIO MIGRANT RECEPTION CENTER



The new Ohio Migrant Reception Center is located in the northeast corner of Henry County, four miles north of U.S. Route 24 and five miles east of State Route 109 on County Road V. There are 76 State Highway Department directional signs in the area to point the way.

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