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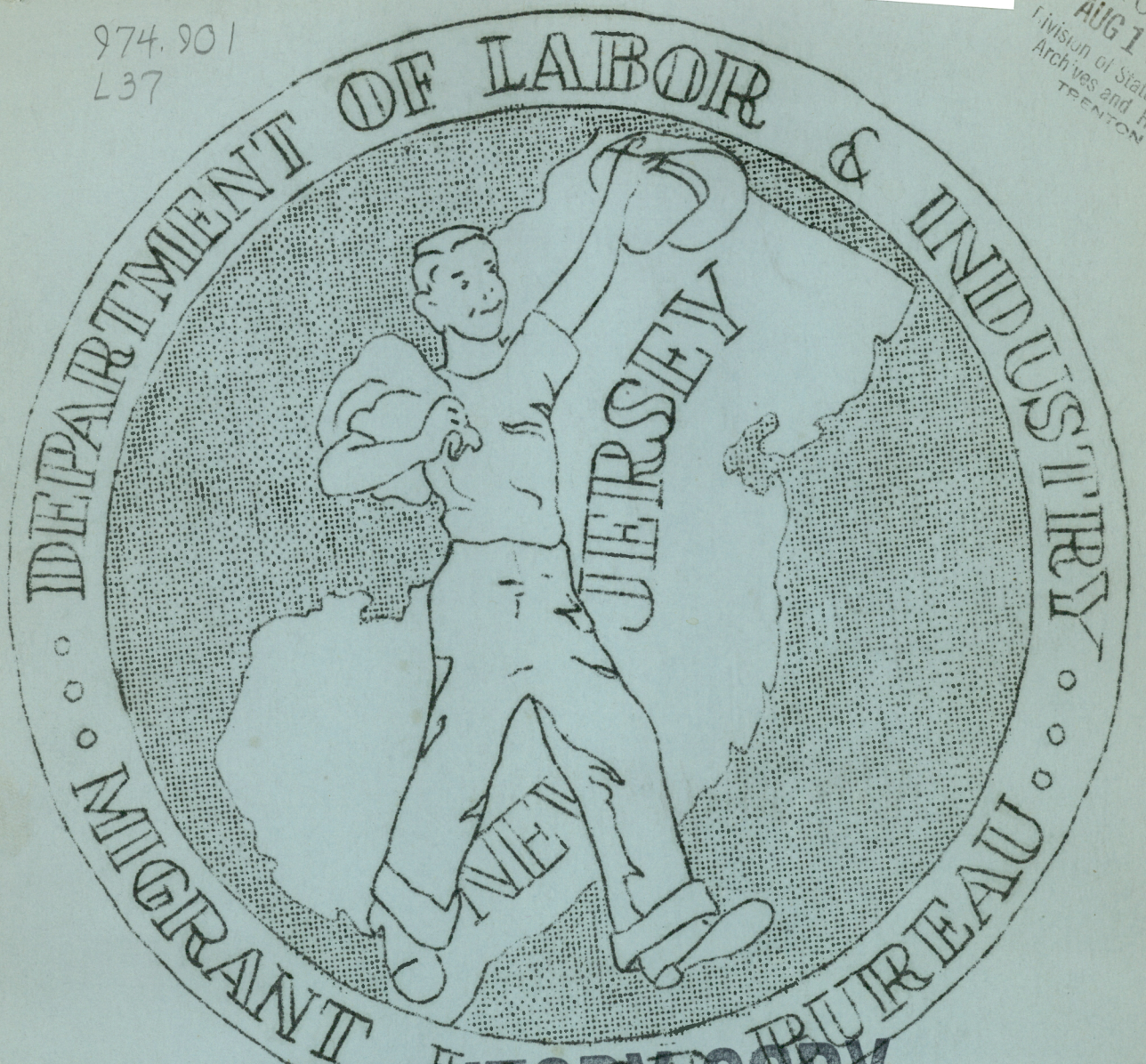

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1950-51

Annual REPORT

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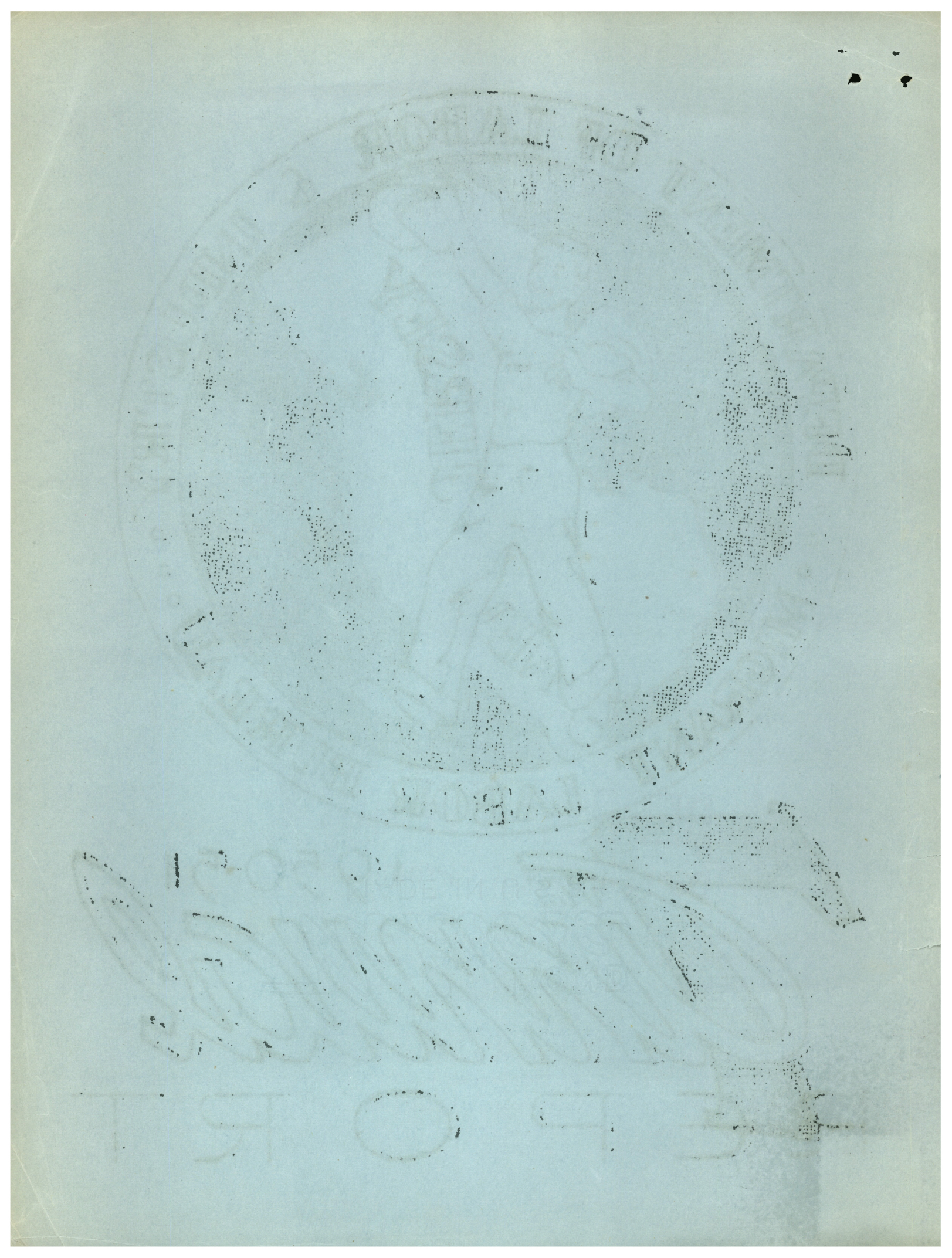

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Percy A. Miller, Jr.
Commissioner

M I G R A N T L A B O R B O A R D

Jay C. Garrison, Elmer,
Salem County Freeholder
and farm leader
Chairman

OTHER PUBLIC MEMBERS

John M. Seabrook, Bridgeton, farm manager
Leon B. Schachter, Camden, business manager of the Meat & Cannery Workers Union Local 56
Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, Belleville, President of the New Jersey Women's Government Study Council
Rev. Robert D. Smith, Somerville, Canon of the Social Services of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of N.J.

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	CONSERVATION & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Charles R. Erdman, Jr. Commissioner		William T. Vanderlipp, Director Division of Planning & Development
	EDUCATION	
Dr. John H. Bosshart, Commissioner		Thomas J. Durell, Assistant Commission
	HEALTH	
Dr. Daniel Bergsma, Commissioner		Carl Weigele, Director, Bureau of Preventable Diseases
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Col Charles H. Schoeffel, Supt., Division of State Police		Major R. A. Snook, Executive Officer

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
Fiscal Year - July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951
with Digest of Report of
Presidents Commission on Migratory Labor
By John G. Sholl, Supervisor

ANALYSIS and COMPARISON

In presenting the Seventh Annual Report of the Migrant Labor Bureau, it seems proper that there be an analysis of the work that has been done in New Jersey to compare with the recommendations made, after a year's extensive study and observation on a nation-wide scale, by the Presidents Commission on Migratory Labor. Measured by the yardstick of this Federal survey, such comparisons show that New Jersey has anticipated some of the major recommendations made by the Commission in its 80,000 word report. Generous references are made therein to activities that have been initiated by the Board and Bureau for the welfare of the approximately 17,000 seasonal farm workers who enter this state each summer.

Definite recommendations are made by the Commission and although New Jersey has been carrying on for the last six years most of the activities suggested, it can obviously further strengthen its program through application of some of the ideas presented in the report and also through promised Federal cooperation in the migrant work.

The President's Commission conducted public hearings on migrant problems for two days in the State House at Trenton, September 5 and 6, 1950. The Commission also spent another day in the field visiting migrant camps in the Glassboro and Bridgeton areas. Labor Commissioner Percy A. Miller, Jr. welcomed the Commission at the opening of its sessions and testifying at the hearings were three members of the Board, Mr. Seabrook, Mr. Schachter and Mrs. Willette, (Canon Smith had previously appeared at the hearing in Washington), the supervisor of the Migrant Labor Bureau, representatives of other state agencies, growers, church and welfare organizations and some of the migrant crew bosses.

After the hearing the Commission had quite a little correspondence with this Bureau and under date of November 9, 1950, Varden Fuller, executive secretary of the Commission, wrote:

> "The material which you filed with the Commission covering all of the annual reports of the Migrant Labor Bureau, the Migrant Labor Act, Code and Code Digest have been of basic assistance to the work of the Commission. In consequence, the Commission has more complete information on the administration of Migrant Labor legislation in New Jersey than for any other state."

Since the Commission's investigation had largely been instigated by relief problems with migrants and "wet-backs" in the Central and Far West, an effort was made at the very start of the hearings to clarify New Jersey's position in this respect.

Briefly stated, the supervisor of the Bureau told the Commission:

"New Jersey has no problem of mass relief for migrants such as has caused concern in some other sections of the country. This condition applies for the most part all along the Eastern Seaboard.

"This state is far from the "Grapes of Wrath" stage. We do not even think of migrants as "Joads". They do present some other basic problems and it is to these that New Jersey has directed its attention under the migrant program which has been conducted for the last five years under two Governors and two Commissioners of labor and industry.

"These basic problems are:

1-Adequate living and working conditions for the seasonal workers.

2-Disease prevention measures and health services for both the protection of the community and the benefit of the migrant.

3-Educational opportunities for the migrant child.

4-Consideration for the social and religious needs of the migrant and his family."

New Jersey has been paid the compliment of having the President's Commission follow very closely the pattern used in this State for the Migrant Labor Board in its recommendation that there be created a Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor. Whereas here the Board is composed of the heads of seven state departments and five public members named by the Governor, the proposed Federal Committee would be made up of representatives of five Federal agencies and three public members, appointed by the President. The New Jersey Board meets three or more times a year and sets the policy for the migrant program. Its chairman is Jay C. Garrison, now serving his seventh consecutive term.

The proposed Federal Committee would not be competitive with but complimentary to state committees or boards in coordinating and advancing programs in the interest of migrants. The Commission's recommendation sets forth that "the State agencies should be encouraged to carry forward those programs in behalf of migratory farm workers which, by their nature, fall within the responsibility of individual States. The Federal Committee will have major concern with interstate, national and international activities".

Let it be said at the outset that New Jersey established its Migrant Labor Board and Bureau under an act of the Legislature in April, 1945, six years ahead of the proposed Federal program. The State has conducted its work with migrants entirely upon its own initiative, without any direct assistance from the Federal Government, financial or otherwise.

The Board and Bureau have both had the continued interest and helpful counsel of Commissioner Miller and Deputy Commissioner J. Lyman Brown. One of the Commissioner's first acts upon assuming his duties last summer was to go into the field and personally visit camps of all classes to get firsthand information about the migrants.

The following titles in the Commission's recommendations come largely within Federal jurisdiction but are subjects for consideration and study by the Migrant Labor Board.

II Migratory Farm Labor in Emergency.

III Alien Contract Labor in American Agriculture.

IV The Wetback Invasion-Illegal Alien Labor in American Agriculture. (This is a problem that has no direct application to New Jersey as no Mexican farm workers are used in this State.)

V How Migratory Workers Find Employment.

VI Employment Management and Labor Relations.

VII Employment, Wages and Incomes.

* * * * *

ACTION and ANTICIPATION

More directly the concern of the Migrant Labor Board are these further recommendations, which are discussed in reference to their bearing upon the New Jersey migrant program. These references are made in as brief a form as possible without skimping on pertinent facts. The object is entirely for comparison, not criticism.

VIII Housing:

The Commission recommends that:

(1) The United States Employment Service not recruit and refer out-of-State agricultural workers and the Immigration and Naturalization Service not import foreign workers (pursuant to certifications of labor shortage) unless and until:

(a) The State in which the workers are to be employed has established minimum housing standards for such workers together with a centralized agency for administration and enforcement of such minimum standards on the basis of periodic inspections. These State housing standards, in their terms and in administration, should not be less than the Federal standards hereinafter provided.

When the migrant program was started in New Jersey in 1945, one of the very first steps was the reaching of an agreement with the Extension Service, which at that time had charge of the placement of farm labor, to the effect that no labor would be placed in camps that had not first been inspected and approved by the Migrant Labor Bureau. This agreement has been carried over by the State Employment Service, which resumed its duties in labor placement after the War. A similar arrangement was made more than three years ago with the Commissioner of Labor of Puerto Rico, Fernando Sierra Berdecia, in respect to Puerto Ricans brought into this country for crop harvesting. The spirit of this agreement has been followed very closely by farm organizations that have since brought thousands of Puerto Ricans into the State each summer.

(b) The employer or association of employers has been certified as having available housing, which at recent inspection has been found to comply with minimum standards for housing then in force in that State.

Minimum housing standards are provided for in a code authorized by the Migrant Labor Act. This code was prepared by a committee of the Board after considerable study and the testing of regulations in the field. The committee preparing this code consisted of John M. Seabrook, Chairman; William H. Mac Donald, of the Department of Health, and William T. Vanderlipp, of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. In practical application, the code has stood up very well and has produced real results in the improvement of migrant camps. It has been considered a workable code and one that the camp operators in general have regarded as fair and reasonable. Under the provisions of this code, 2232 camps in the state have now been listed and periodically inspected by a staff of ten inspectors. In the six years that the program has been in operation in New Jersey, inspectors have made a total of 23,769 visits to farms and other possible camp locations to determine if migrants were housed there and to obtain other information to impliment the work of this Bureau. In that same period a total of 14,753 camp inspections were made. The figures for the past year show that there were 2862 inspections with an additional 2826 visits and 475 other stops at migrant camps. No other state conducts such an intensive inspection of all migrant camps. The Bureau's inspectors have also made 991 investigations for the Governor's Commission on Displaced Persons.

(2) Federal minimum standards covering all types of on-job housing for migratory workers moving in interstate or foreign commerce be established and promulgated by the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor. These Standards, administered through a State license system, should govern site, shelter, space, lighting, sanitation, cooking equipment, and other facilities relating to maintenance of health and decency.

The President's Commission made a study of the code and inspection system used in New Jersey. So far, no Federal minimum standards have been set up, as suggested, to cover all types of on-job housing for migratory workers. Camps in New Jersey are registered but no license is issued. The licensing idea was given careful consideration but it was decided that periodic inspections, with approval of the camp dependent upon conditions found each time an inspection is made, would be more effective than the issuing of an annual camp license.

(3) Any State employment service requesting aid of the United States Employment Service in procuring out-of-State workers submit, with such request, a statement that the housing being offered meets the Federal standards.

As previously stated, this arrangement has already proved effective in New Jersey and has had the cooperation of the State Employment Service.

(4) The Agricultural Extension Service in those States using appreciable numbers of migratory workers undertake an educational program for growers concerning design, materials, and lay-out of housing for farm labor.

When the Extension Service was making farm labor placements, its director, Mr. J.C. Taylor, promoted educational programs for both growers and workers, and with the cooperation of the Migrant Labor Bureau, had prepared and printed 1500 sets of plans for housing of farm labor. These plans have been distributed through our Bureau.

(5) The Department of Agriculture be empowered to extend grants-in-aid to States for labor camps in areas of large and sustained seasonal labor demand provided the States agree to construct and operate such camps under standards promulgated by the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor. Since such projects are to be constructed and operated for the principal purpose of housing agricultural workers and their families, preference of occupancy should be given those engaged in seasonal agricultural work. Costs should be defrayed by charges to occupants.

CAMPS and CENTERS

When the Migrant Bureau was created, there were three large Federal farm labor camps in the State, namely, at Burlington, Swedesboro, and Bridgeton. These were used mostly for the housing of Jamaicans. It later developed that the majority of the farmers and workers both preferred on-the-farm housing to central camps. Even before the war labor shortage was over, it was found unprofitable to operate these camps. They were in disuse for more than a year before the buildings were finally sold at public auction in 1947. Extensive thought and study were given to the proposal to establish a state camp. It was found that the $25,000 originally appropriated by the Legislature for the construction of a camp was inadequate even after a modified plan for a center and clinic had been worked out by the Bureau with the aid of William T. Vanderlipp, Director of the Division of Planning and Development, Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Nor was it possible to use for this purpose any of the accumulated surplus, amounting to $57,251 which reverted to the State Treasury in 1949, so straitened were the State's finances at that time.

(6) When housing is deficient in areas where there is large seasonal employment of migratory farm workers, but where the seasonal labor need is of short duration, the Department of Agriculture establish transit camp sites without individual housing. These camp sites should be equipped with water, sanitary facilities including showers, laundry, and cooking arrangements. They should be adequately supervised.

While housing for migrants for the most part appears to be adequate in New Jersey, the establishing of clearing camps would meet a need in some areas, particularly in the white potato belt. This plan has been carried out effectively in recent years by fruit and vegetable growers themselves, in South Jersey, at their Glassboro Camp, and more recently on a smaller scale at Holmdel, in Monmouth County. A further suggestion would be that such clearing camps be operated by the Federal Government in states along the Eastern Seaboard to handle the well-established flow of migrants in connection with the U. S. Employment Service Stations.

(7) The Department of Agriculture be authorized, and supplied with the necessary funds, to extend carefully supervised credit in modest amounts to assist migratory farm workers to acquire or to construct homes in areas where agriculture is in need of a considerable number of seasonal workers during the crop season.

Most of the migrants who come to New Jersey are in one place for so short a time that it would hardly be feasible for them to acquire or construct homes of their own for short seasonal occupancy.

(8) States be encouraged to enact State housing codes establishing minimum health and sanitation standards for housing in unincorporated areas.

Such a code has been in force in New Jersey since 1945, as explained under 1(a).

(9) The Public Housing Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency develop a rural nonfarm housing program to include housing needs of migrants in their home-base situation.

This again would be a Federal responsibility and would hardly apply to New Jersey, which is not a home-base for migrants.

IX Health, Wealth and Safety.

(1) In amending the Social Security Act to provide matching grants to States for general assistance (as we recommend in Chapter 7), provision be made to include medical care on a matching grant basis for recipients of public assistance on the condition that no person be denied medical care because of the lack of legal residence status.

While this implies need for further Federal legislation, experience in New Jersey indicates that medical services are available for all persons under state relief regulations.

(2) The Public Health Service Act be amended to provide, under the supervision of the Surgeon General, matching grants to States, to conduct health programs among migratory farm laborers to deal particularly with such diseases as tuberculosis, venereal disease, diarrhea, enteritis, and dysentery, and to conduct health clinics for migratory farm workers.

MIGRANTS vs MICROBES

Too many uninformed persons have a tendency to associate migrants with microbes. As a matter of fact they are a pretty healthy lot, due to their working in the sun and fresh air. Health examinations have proved this. Like other human beings, they at times do need medical care, so steps have been taken by the State to protect both the workers and the communities where they toil from communicable diseases.

The migrant health program was established by the Board, with the cooperation of the Department of Health, in 1946 and has been continued ever since. The President's Commission makes this comment:

"Some States have shown initiative and vigor in meeting the health problem of migratory farm laborers. New Jersey carries on a program under the direction of the State Migratory Labor Board. The Migrant Labor Bureau, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, inspects the housing used by migratory workers and the Department of Health maintains five clinics staffed by nine doctors and five nurses, most of them serving part time. These clinics give physical examinations, treat minor ailments, and offer hospitalization to emergency cases.

(Health Commissioner Bergsma, chairman of the Board's health committee, reported that the five medical clinics operated last summer registered a total of 3478 patients and 5665 clinic visits. In addition, about 3000 Puerto Ricans received attention at a full-time clinic at the Glassboro Camp, paid for by the growers' association. Ten physicians, a technician, and seven nurses were on part-time employment at the five state clinics, also 10 clerks and three janitors. The health program was carried out on a budget of $7500.)

"Farm employers, particularly where large associations have been organized, are beginning to establish and maintain clinics of their own, The Glassboro Service Association in New Jersey maintains such a clinic, and here and there other employers' associations are beginning to make similar provisions."

In further reference to this recommendation of a Federal subsidy for the migrant health program, Dr. J. Earle Stuart, in charge of this work for the State Department of Health, says:

"The New Jersey State Department of Health already uses Federal funds from other sources on a matching basis in various programs. Additional funds from other sources would permit expansion of the Migrant Health Program.

"Federal funds are justifiable because of the inter-state nature of the migratory worker problem. While the major portion of the State Health Department program is directed toward venereal disease control, the health examination in the clinics seeks evidence of other communicable diseases including tuberculosis. The migrant worker benefits by the various services of the State Health Department that are made available for all residents of New Jersey, transient and permanent.

"The experience in New Jersey indicates a need for occasional hospitalization of migrant workers. The economic status of the seasonal agricultural workers does not always enable them to pay for hospital care and while efforts have been made to provide for all emergency cases, a broadening of this part of the health program would be most helpful."

> (3) The United States Employment Service made no inter-state referrals of migratory farm workers unless the representative of the State requesting the labor shall give evidence in writing that neither the State nor the counties concerned will deny medical care on the grounds of non-residence, and that migratory workers will be admitted to local hospitals on essentially the same basis as residents of the local community.

This is covered in comment on (1).

> (4) The Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor and the appropriate State agencies undertake studies looking toward the extension of safety and workmen's compensation legislation to farm workers.

All farm workers in New Jersey, both full-time and seasonal, are protected by workmen's compensation laws.

(5) The Federal Social Security Act be amended to include migratory farm workers as well as other agricultural workers not now covered under the Old-Age and survivors Insurance program.

Social security laws in respect to old age insurance now embrace farm workers. Since most migrants work for a comparatively short time for each employer, the extent to which they will benefit is not yet fully indicated.

* * * * *

THE CHILD and THE SCHOOL

X Child Labor.

The first two recommendations under this title deal entirely with Federal legislation, while the third, which urges that "State child-labor laws be brought to a level at least equal to the present Fair Labor Standards Act and made fully applicable to agriculture," would be subject to action by the State Legislature. Some solution of this problem may be found in providing more summer schools and child care centers for children of migrant farm workers.

XI Education.

(1) The Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor, through the cooperation of public and private agencies, including the United States Office of Education, State educational agencies, the National Education Association, universities, and the American Council on Education, develop a plan which will provide an adequate program of education for migratory workers and their children. This may include Federal grants-in-aid to the States.

(a) Public schools in New Jersey now accept migrant children under the same terms as residents during the regular school year. This is provided for in an amendment to the school law sponsored by the Board and Bureau, with the cooperation of the State Department of Education and approved by the Legislature in 1947.

(b) In 1947 the first summer school for migrant children was established at Freehold by the Board and Bureau, with the cooperation of the local school officials and under the supervision of the State Department of Education. This school operated for three seasons with a director and a staff of four to five teachers, school cook, bus driver and janitress. Bus transportation to and from school and hot lunches were provided. All expenses were paid from the Bureau's funds without any Federal aid. The school, which enrolled an average of 65 pupils and operated for six weeks, attracted state-wide and national attention. It was definitely a demonstration project as neither funds nor facilities have been available to provide summer schools for all migrant children. The board has approved plans for opening the school again for the summer of 1951. The Junior Red Cross Chapters in several schools of the State have made and contributed quantities of gift boxes, toys and other articles for the migrant children.

(c) For many years the Home Mission Council of North America and the New Jersey Council of Churches have conducted religious work among adult migrants and their children in New Jersey. Three tent schools were successfully operated directly on farms last summer. Eleven field workers opened Sunday Schools and carried on religious and recreational activities in the larger camps and on the farms.

A few of the larger growers have set up their own child care projects. A migrant family center has attracted attention in recent years at Freehold, where the program has been initiated by Mrs. Lenora B. Willette and a citizens' committee.

> (2) The Agricultural Extension Services, in fuller discharge of their statutory obligations to the entire farm population, provide educational assistance to agricultural laborers, especially migratory workers, to enable these people to increase their skills and efficiency in agriculture and to improve their personal welfare. The Extension Services should also give instructions to both farm employers and farm workers on their respective obligations and rights, as well as the opportunities for constructive joint planning in their respective roles as employers and employees.
>
> The Agricultural Extension Services should expand their home demonstration work to supply the families of farm workers, particularly migratory farm workers, instruction in nutrition, homemaking, infant care, sanitation, and similar subjects.
>
> In substance, the Commission recommends that the Agricultural Extension Services assume the same responsibility for improving the welfare of farm workers as for helping farm operators.

As already stated the Extension Service has developed some helpful projects for migrants. Further expansion of this part of the program is a Federal responsibility.

> (3) The Federal Government, in accordance with the long-standing policy that agricultural extension work is a joint responsibility of the Federal Government and the several States, share in the cost of the proposed educational program for farm workers and their families.

So far the Federal Government has not contributed to migrant education in New Jersey except indirectly through some Extension projects. This recommendation proposes that such education for migrant workers and their families be the joint responsibility of the Federal Government and the several states. It can be stated that the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service, through its assistant director, Lindley G. Cook, has taken definite steps to broaden its program for Migrant farm workers if additional Federal funds are made available.

* * * * *

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Closer cooperation among the states on migrant problems is not touched upon in the Commission's report but it is believed that this is the most effective means for developing a worth-while regional program. Different areas of the country have different types of migrants and different problems.

States along the Eastern Seaboard that use migrants have been brought together in this respect by the Continuing Committee on Migratory Labor of the Council of State Governments. Dr. T. N. Hurd, of New York, headed this committee most efficiently from its inception until this year when he resigned because of his selection as Governor Dewey's budget director. At the Committee's last meeting at Old Point Comfort, Va., in February, the supervisor of New Jersey's Migrant Labor Bureau was chosen as the new chairman.

The Committee has met at least once a year since 1947, usually in conjunction with the regional farm labor conferences of U. S. and State Employment Services of the Atlantic Coast States. Ted Driscoll, of Washington, D. C., assistant director of the Council, is secretary of the Committee, which has primarily directed its attention to studies of transportation of migrants and multiple truck licensing, recruiting and informing workers, housing, health and child care.

In the six years that the Bureau of Migrant Labor has now been operating in New Jersey, there has been close cooperation with the state and federal farm labor agencies. Most helpful to the migrant program has been the policy followed by the State Employment Service and its Rural Industries Section in placing seasonal farm labor only in camps inspected and approved by this Bureau. An exchange of data and other information in respect to movements of migrants, circularizing of migrant camps to determine farm labor needs, motor licenses and other migrant problems has proved mutually helpful. Russell J. Eldridge, superintendent of the S.E.S. and Walter H. Edling, supervisor of Rural Industries, sit in as consultants at meetings of the Migrant Labor Board.

* * * * *

OFFICE and FIELD

Effectiveness of the migrant labor program has been made possible through the loyalty andinitiative of the office staff and field men. Now that the year-round survey of camps has been well advanced there has been a reduction in the number of full time inspectors. The plan of using more seasonal inspectors, started four years ago, has been expanded.

BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR
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Supervisor

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Miss Jane Poinsett. . . . . Clerk-stenographer
Mrs. Dolores B. Scheible. . . . . Seasonal Clerk Typist (1950)
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MIGRANT CAMPS BY COUNTIES

A further increase of 121 migrant camps during the past year is to be noted in the following table, the number having jumped from 2111 for 1949-50 to 2232 for 1950-51. Most of this is new housing construction and does not include improvement and expansion of the Puerto Rican camps at Glassboro and Holmdel and changes for the better in many of the previously listed camps. The following list includes camps of all types for seasonal workers in New Jersey.

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CAMPS 1950-51	1949-50
Atlantic	127	104
Bergen	31	26
Burlington	186	172
Camden	41	31
Cape May	26	24
Cumberland	250	219
Essex	3	4
Gloucester	477	445
Hudson	1	4
Hunterdon	8	7
Mercer	144	152
Middlesex	155	170
Monmouth	247	264
Morris	21	21
Ocean	149	137
Passaic	13	14
Salem	316	286
Somerset	9	10
Sussex	2	1
Union	6	6
Warren	20	14
	2232	2111

CAMP CHECK and RE-CHECK

Inspections of migrant camps are started afresh each year. Efforts are made to visit every camp at least once and the larger camps several times during the season. A total of 6163 stops were made for inspections, surveys or for other information about migrants in 1950-51.

The objective of inspections is two-fold, to see that the housing is adequate and to strive to have the migrants make proper use of the facilities provided for them by their employers. The report of the President's Commission is confused in respect to the effectiveness of the New Jersey Code. It has definitely improved conditions for the seasonal workers. Where the report misses the point is in the assumption that a code should perform the miracle of transforming camps into perfect abodes. That is economically and physically impossible all at once. The migrant program is a long range one.

Persistent inspection is the answer to the problem of raising housing standards for migrants. Fully a third of the camps in the state were approved on first inspection in 1950-51 and reinspections brought the percentage up to more than half. Many a good camp fails to stay on the approved list because the occupants damage it or do not keep it clean. Inspectors are constantly alert to correct this condition. Conditional approvals were given where camps were found in fairly good condition but needed some changes. Corrections were made in most of the camps disapproved on first inspection or owners voluntarily closed them. Six camp operators were called in for hearings.

Curtailment of the Bureau's budget necessitated the dropping of three full-time inspectors last fall and this is reflected in the decrease in inspections and survey visits as compared with the previous year. Now more funds have been made available and five seasonal men will be put on to augment the smaller staff as the new season opens. These comparative records show further improvement in the camps:

	1950-51	1949-50
Total number of inspections and reinspections	2862	3249
Visits for camp surveys	2826	3186
Other stops for information about migrants	475	2186

	First Insp.	Reinspection
Approvals of camps	662	579
Conditional approvals	1085	412
Disapprovals	86	38
Totals	1833	1029

Changes recommended on 1950-51 inspections:

First Inspection		Reinspection
464	Cleanliness	198
1110	Toilets	283
88	Water	36
302	Quarters	74
79	Sleeping	25
59	Cooking	3
464	Fire Protection	92
53	Register	1
721	Screens	213
432	Others	125
3772	Totals	1050