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13th ANNUAL

Bureau of
**MIGRANT
LABOR**
Report



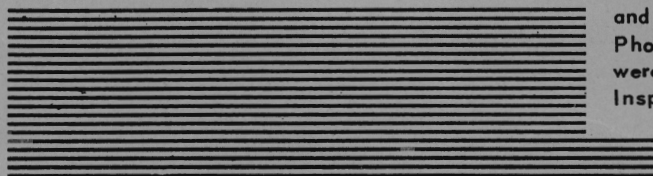
CARL HOLDERMAN, Commissioner

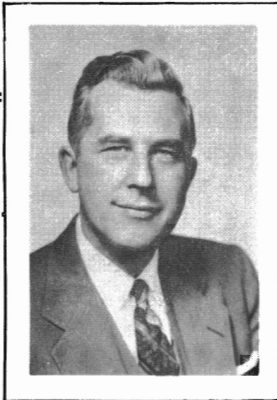
GEORGE S. PFAUS, Deputy Commissioner

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This report was made possible by the generous and cooperative effort of the many bureaus and divisions within the Department of Labor and Industry, other State Agencies, and the interested organized groups throughout the state who have for years given their time, effort, and in many instances, financial assistance in the desire to advance the health, welfare, and living conditions of the migrant worker in New Jersey. To all those we express our thanks and appreciation.

Photographs, art work, and layouts were made by Fred B. Metler, Senior Inspector, Bureau of Migrant Labor.





"WE HAVE PATTED NEW JERSEY ON THE BACK FOR WHAT IT HAS DONE IN THE PAST, BUT IT WOULD BE A VERY GREAT MISTAKE IF WE, LIKE THE ANCIENT PHARISEES, SHOULD BE SATISFIED WITH OURSELVES. WE HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO BEFORE THE TIME COMES WHEN WE CAN BE CONTENT WITH OUR TREATMENT OF THE PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE OUR TABLES WITH THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE, WHO SWEAT THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER IN THE FIELDS OR WHO SIT IDLE AND WITHOUT PAY IN TIMES OF EXCESSIVE RAIN AND DROUGHT, WHO HAVE NO PLACE REALLY TO CALL HOME AND WHO MUST DEPEND ON THE DECENCY AND FAIRNESS OF GROWERS, STATE GOVERNMENT AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR A SQUARE DEAL."

Robert B. Meyner
Governor

ROBERT B. MEYNER, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

CARL HOLDERMAN, Commissioner

GEORGE S. PFAUS, Deputy Commissioner

BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR



Mrs. MADALINE A. WILLIAMS,
E. Orange, State NAACP
Youth Advisor.



CHARLES G. YERSAK
Secretary to the Board and
Supervisor of the Bureau of Migrant Labor

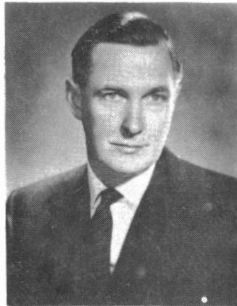


LEON B. SCHACHTER, Cam-
den, President, Amal. Food
and Allied Workers Union,

MIGRANT LABOR BOARD
PUBLIC MEMBERS



OTIS M. SPARKS, Salem,
Farmer.



CHAIRMAN:
JOHN M. SEABROOK, Bridge-
ton, President, Seabrook Farms



Rev. EDWARD C. DUNBAR,
Flemington, N. J. Council of
Churches.

DEPARTMENTS HEADS

STATE DEPARTMENTS

ALTERNATES

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DR. FREDERICK R. RAUBINGER, Commissioner _____ EDUCATION _____ ERIC GROEZINGER, Director of Elementary
Education

DR. DANIEL BERGSMA, Commissioner _____ HEALTH _____ DR. ADELE C. SHEPARD, V. D. Control Bureau

COL. JOSEPH D. RUTTER, Superintendent _____ LAW & PUBLIC SAFETY _____ STAFF SGT. ZAROSLOW FARYNYK, N. J. State
Police

JOHN W. TRAMBURG, Commissioner _____ INSTITUTIONS & AGENCIES _____ RONALD B. CRAIG, Bureau of Assistance

PHILLIP ALAMPI, Secretary _____ AGRICULTURE _____ WILLIAM C. LYNN, Assistant Secretary

JOSEPH E. MCLEAN, Commissioner _____ CONSERVATION AND _____ CARL S. GEIGES, District Veterans Housing
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Representative

13th ANNUAL REPORT

Bureau of MIGRANT LABOR

Charles G. Yersak,
Supervisor,

As the events of the past year are studied we are impressed with the fact while the major problem remains the same, new facets of the many sided questions of farm labor come into prominence. Mechanization in the potato industry, new marketing methods, a change in farm operations from cash and orchard crops to other areas of agriculture affect the number and the type of farm workers required. The continuing diversion of farm acres into industrial and housing use is showing marked effects in certain areas of the 1,086,000 acres now devoted to agricultural use in New Jersey. The diversion of a quantity of labor away from employment in other industries by a change in the economy might produce, if not permanently, temporarily at least, a work force that would reduce the need for out-of-State labor. These are all factors that may determine the size of the labor force needed to satisfy the seasonal needs of farm operations in New Jersey. There are of course, other factors which determine from year to year the number of farm workers necessary, over which neither the farmer, grower, nor the State have any control.

Of the major problems that confront and challenge the effectiveness of any Migrant Labor Program—none has a greater impact than housing. Reports received by this Bureau indicate that here is the greatest source of dissatisfaction among migrant workers. Greater emphasis must be placed in the area of camp inspection since living conditions are particularly important to the migrant labor force, which is dependent for its livelihood upon a series of seasonal jobs, and meager earnings. In some instances the indifference on the part of the employer to provide proper shelter, bathing and other sanitary facilities intensifies this dissatisfaction. That progress is being made in providing proper housing facilities for our migrant workers is evidenced by the number of new quarters, remodeling, and renovation of existing quarters in the year 1957. Our overall total shows 70 new camps constructed throughout the State, and again as in 1956, our survey shows that over 50% were of cinder block construction.

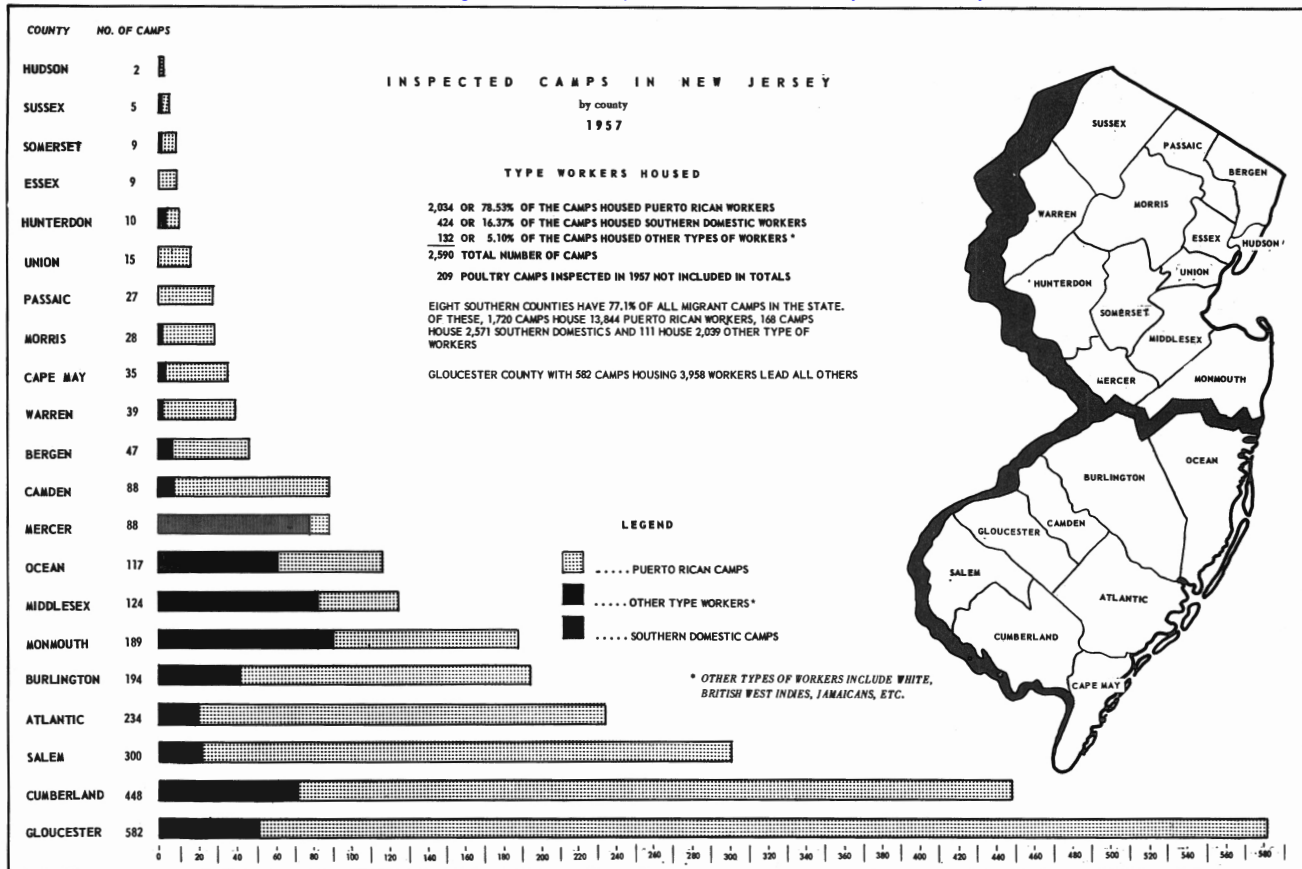
Gloucester County, in southern New Jersey led all counties in providing new camps for its migrant workers—15 in all, 13 of cinder block construction, and 2 of frame. In addition to the new camp units, there were 101 camps remodeled, Cumberland County, with 46 was the leader, followed by Gloucester County with 17 camps remodeled. These two counties alone have a total of 1,030 camps, or 39.7% of all migrant housing in the State. The past year shows an increase in the number of camps that have

been closed permanently, the two chief reasons being urbanization and industrial encroachment on farm acres. In 1957 seventy-eight camps were closed permanently as compared to forty-eight in 1956. Some camps have been temporarily discontinued for use and remain inactive for one or more reasons depending on market prices, climatic conditions, or crop rotations.

The Bureau has on record 2,590 migrant camps, ranging from a low of one unit to a high of thirty-eight units. Each unit houses from two workers, to the largest camp in the State, Glassboro Service Association Inc., having a legal capacity of 415 workers. The housing consists of 5 dormitory type buildings. Each unit 20 x 112 ft., partitioned into 3 rooms, and one unit 20 x 65 ft. In addition there are buildings with kitchen and dining facilities, recreation, infirmary, and lavatory accommodations — each a separate unit. The Farmers and Gardeners' Association, Inc., at Holmdel, second only to Glassboro Service Association, Inc., in size and capacity, has three dormitory type buildings, 26 x 44 ft., with a capacity of 100 workers, and a 26 x 44 ft. wash and shower room. The Farmers and Gardeners' Association also has a 31 x 66 ft. kitchen, dining, and recreation building. These two farm service organizations, closely associated with the N. J. Farm Bureau, and the Garden State Service Assn., continually bring to the attention of their members the need for better understanding, living and working conditions for the thousands of Puerto Rican agricultural workers. These workers each season help to plant, cultivate, and harvest crops, which have an estimated retail value of \$150,000,000.00 annually.



GOV. LUIS MONOZ MARIN, of Puerto Rico and PETER GENOVESE, Pres., Farmers & Gardeners Ass'n., Holmdel, N. J., making a tour of the fine housing facilities provided for Puerto Rican farm workers.



Early in December of 1957 the Glassboro Service Association, Inc., inaugurated a series of all day meetings for approximately 17,000 of their members ending February 7, 1958, with a daily attendance of up to 100 farmers. This, an experiment in labor management relations was as Mr. Joseph Garofalo, Glassboro Manager phrased it: "Glassboro's step forward." With this, we can heartily agree. The concept of real employer-employee relations and the realization that here we should apply standards accepted universally in other areas of labor management relations, are long past due. Glassboro Service Association, Inc., has put its right foot forward.

WHAT THEY HEARD?

From the State's Bureau of Migrant Labor they heard straight talk on providing good housing. "There is still plenty of room for improvement," said Mr. Leon Rennebaum, Supervising Inspector for South Jersey, "although I can honestly say that I have seen tremendous progress made in the past few years by farmers in their efforts to provide good housing for their migrant labor."

From the Puerto Rican Department of Labor representative in Camden there was more straight talk: "Our men respond to good treatment. . . I am not here to make excuses for shirkers, but I say that if they are treated right, these men are as good as any other workers." These words from Carlos Martinez, Director of the Camden office in charge of the Migration Division of the Puerto Rican government, did not go unnoticed.

"Community problems occur," said Mr. Martinez, "when these men are brought here to strange surroundings, and they must be solved in the community. . . these men do not know the customs of this country and their ways often seem strange in this new land." Mr. Martinez urged a more tolerant understanding of the Puerto Rican farm hand's problems. "You farmers must realize that many times these men are flown up here to a strange land in the dark of night and by morning are in the farmer's fields ready for work. There is no time for any sort of adjustment.



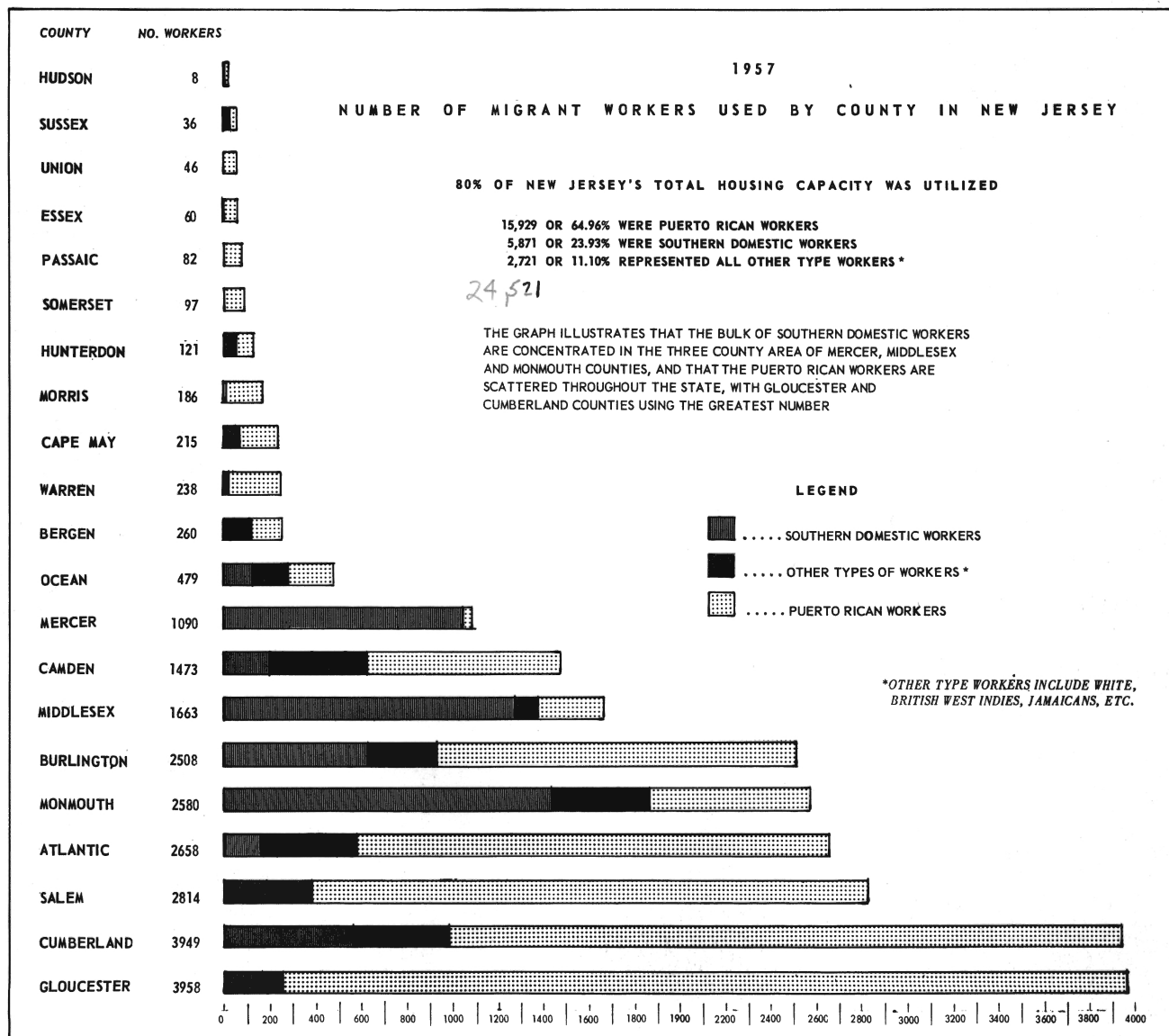
JOSEPH GAROFALO, Mgr., Glassboro Service Ass'n., in contract and housing discussions with the Ass'n. membership.

The Puerto Rican is plunged into a strange environment with not even the advantage of a common language among these strangers." Mr. Martinez made a plea for fair play. Live up to your contract. Expect the Puerto Rican to live up to his obligations. Mr. Martinez said there was a great need for better communications among all parties and pointed out the need to overcome the language barrier.

THE STATE'S REQUIREMENTS

The farmers heard Mr. Rennebaum remind them: "Farmers have come to realize that good housing is important in getting and keeping good workers. Once the Puerto Rican worker gets used to better housing on one farm, he is not going to be satisfied next year with poor quarters." Mr. Rennebaum was factual. The State requires screening, water supply, cooking stoves, cooking utensils, covered garbage cans, good bedding, mattresses and blankets, etc. Refrigeration and showers are desirable. The Department would

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR RENNEBAUM reviews N. J.'s Migrant Labor Housing Code with camp operators at the Farmers & Gardeners Ass'n.

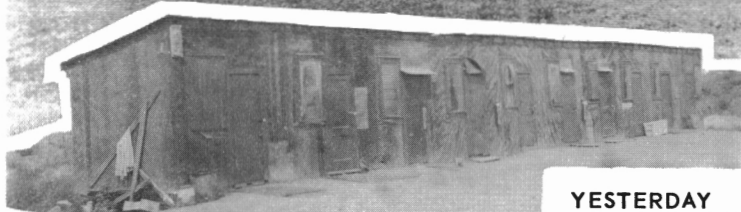




YESTERDAY



TODAY



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YESTERDAY



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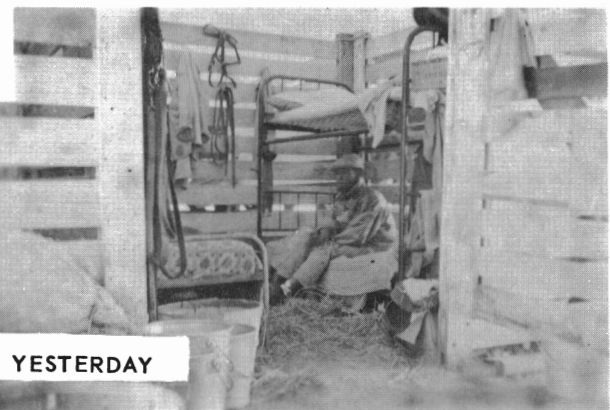
TODAY

YESTERDAY

like to see the end of oil stoves, as they are a serious fire hazard and each year fatalities occur that can be traced to this source. He said cement block construction was the thing, that it needed less maintenance and also suggested that older tenant houses be remodeled. Violators of the State's migrant labor code could be heavily fined, he warned, if farmers "failed to keep their house in order." "New Jersey has good housing," he said, "but still there is room for improvement." It is up to workers, too, to take better care of their quarters. Farmers should encourage them to do so by inspecting these tenant houses more often.

A contract rundown in the afternoon by Joseph Garofalo completed the program. Step by step, articles of the agreement between the farmer and the Puerto Rican agricultural worker were spelled out — the guarantees, compensation and records, terms and conditions of work, housing and food, and transportation. Along the way, questions were asked by farmers. The answers paved the way to a clearer understanding of the contract.

The New Jersey Farm Placement Bureau reported that while it was estimated that 8,400 Puerto Rican workers would be needed in 1957, actually there were 6,859 recruited and transported from Puerto Rico. These figures do not include an estimated 2,000 to 2,500 who worked in the State without benefit of the contract agreement in force for workers recruited by the two Associations. Southern migrant workers, recruited mainly for the \$8,500,000 potato crop, who also help in the general planting and harvesting, numbered 4,774 workers in 174 crews. In addition there was an estimated 3,500 workers in small family groups and singles, who arrived in the State without the benefit of solid commitments until after contacting individual farmers or the area office of the Farm Placement Bureau. The number of day haul workers used to augment this work force at peak needs amounted to about 1,500 making an approximate total of 19,000 workers, that were needed for farm operations in New Jersey. Reduced work opportunity because of the severe drought, resulting in low earnings, and cold weather late in the season were some of the reasons why workers left to seek work in other states. This made it necessary for the Farm Placement Service to ask for the certification of 1,800 British West Indian workers to complete the harvest. Harvest



operations in 1957 required slightly less than 20,000 seasonal workers, approximately 4,000 less than a peak of 24,000 in 1956. While drought conditions accounted for part of the decrease, mechanization also played a role in the overall decline of seasonal labor requirements. This work force was housed in 2,590 camps, which comprised 4,160 building units. These units included 3,170 of frame construction, 848 cinder block, 84 metal, and 48 of various other types.

One of the great problems that faces the Bureau and its field staff is seeing to it that the camp areas are kept clean and free of rubbish and garbage — that privy pits be continually checked, cleaned, limed as often as necessary and shelters for the pits kept in repair. While we can agree that there are instances where the occupants have failed to accept their housing and the surrounding area clean and sanitary, we believe that closer attention by the grower and firmness in dealing with the occupants should do much to eliminate some, if not, most of these problems. Instituting good housekeeping practices as the workers arrive and seeing to it that these practices continue through the season is one answer. Bureau records show an increasing awareness and greater degree of cooperation by growers and camp operators in supervising their own camps. Many provide housing that more meets the minimum requirements of the Migrant Labor Code. They have cooperated throughout the years with the efforts of the Bureau in providing conditions in the area of housing, health, and sanitation that are conducive in bringing into the State a more efficient and satisfied farm laborer.

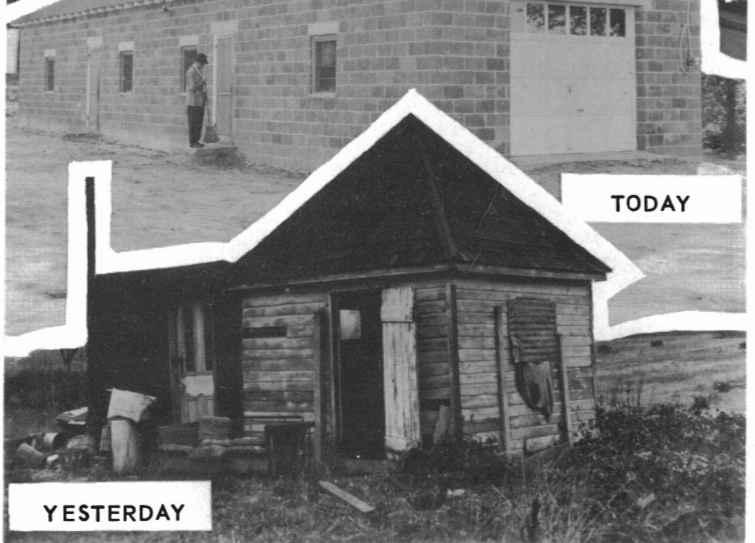
Surveys show the progress that has been made in providing better facilities at the camps. Our records show that in 1957 there were 965 shower installations, as compared to 724 in 1955. The danger of fire hazard in the use of oil stoves for cooking has been emphasized by the field staff and the change over to the use of gas has shown a very marked increase — camps now providing gas for cooking total 1,778 as compared to 1,271 in 1955. In addition 193 camps have installed electric cook stoves and 1,698 have provided electric refrigeration. A further indication that the cooperation mentioned has been forthcoming is that out of a total of 2,590 camps in the State penalties were assessed against fourteen, one dismissed, and eleven warned. This we believe is an



YESTERDAY



TODAY



TODAY



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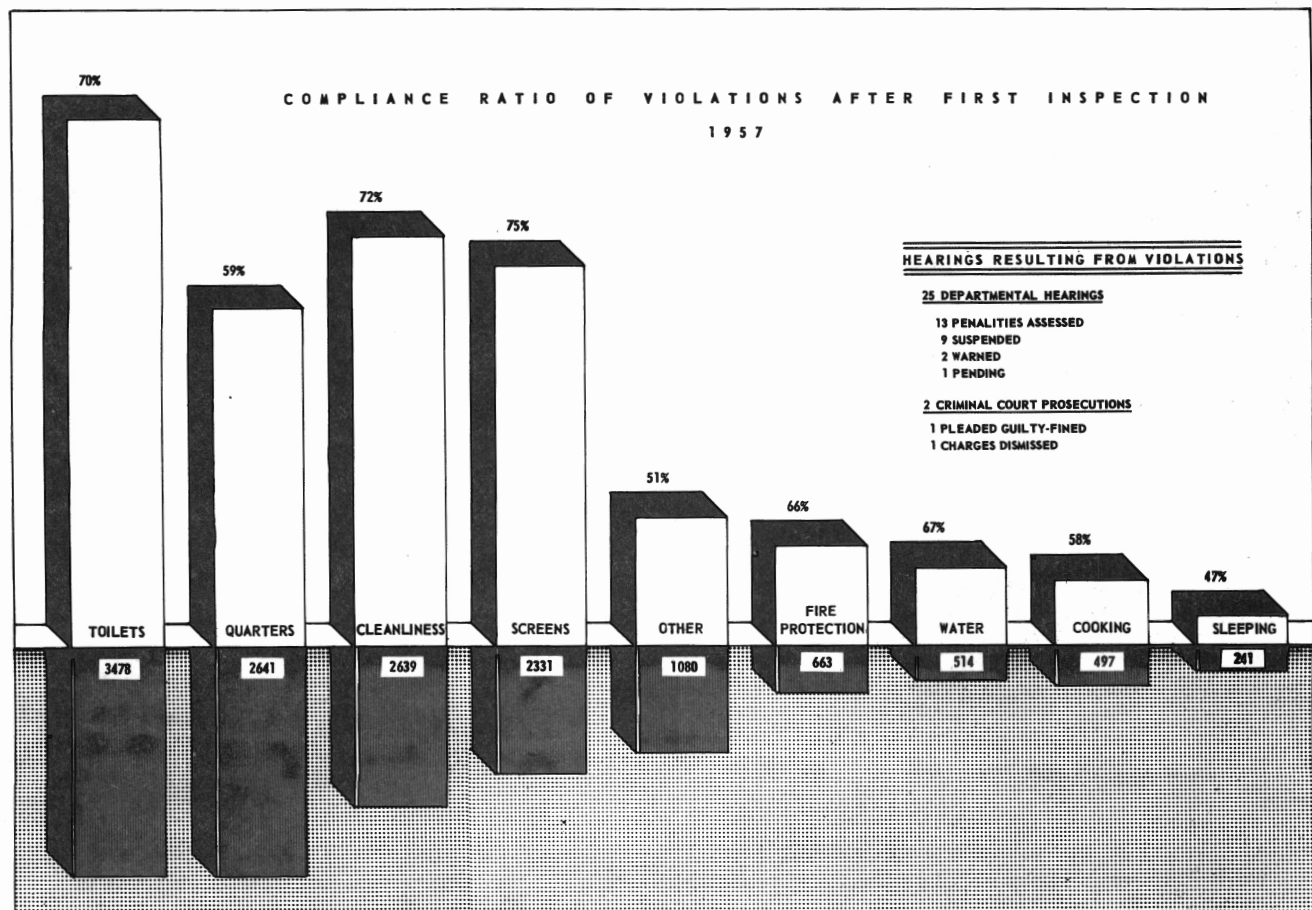


FIRE BY INDIFFERENCE

Too many migrants have paid with their lives because of unprotected cooking and heating stoves, faulty, worn out, overloaded electric wiring and lack of fire fighting equipment.

excellent record and the many thousands of users of Migrant Labor who keep their camps in good condition should be commended.

The field staff consists of 5 permanent all year around inspectors and 6 seasonal inspectors. The seasonal members of the staff begin their inspections on April 1st, and continue through until September 30th, a period of 6 months each year. The duties of the field staff are many and varied. In addition to the inspection of the housing and seeking cooperation and compliance from the many hundreds of farmers and camp operators in the State, they consult with and advise, in the preparation of building new camps, and the rebuilding of existing camps. The inspectors attend meetings of interested organizations and help in familiarizing the general public with the Migrant Labor Program. The field staff for the year 1957 traveled 107,782 miles, in making a total of 6,982 inspections and reinspections. Of the initial 2,906 inspections 1,270 camps were approved, 1,509 were conditionally approved, and 127 were disapproved. On the second inspection or reinspection of all camps 2,318 were approved. Continued inspection of all camps in the State tends to bring about corrections, and the inspectors have an opportunity to consult with both the occupants and the farm operators in respect to sanitation, and the maintenance of the housing provided for the migrant work force.



The Migrant Labor Board at its meeting on December 3, 1957, after a full and complete discussion on the past season's activities felt that some action should be taken in attempting to coordinate the activities of community Departments of Health and Welfare, with the activities of the corresponding State departments. A Committee was appointed by the Chairman, John M. Seabrook, consisting of representatives from the State Departments of Health, Institutions and Agencies, and one member from the New Jersey Consumers League. This Committee's purpose is to make a study of all phases of the Health and Welfare activities for migratory workers in the State and bring back recommendations to facilitate the handling of cases in respect to migratory labor. The question of adult education and recreation, after a report from the New Jersey Consumers League, was referred to the Educational Committee of the Board for study and recommendation.

Another important point of discussion was the enforcement of the provisions in the Migrant Labor Code on the registration of Migrant Labor camps throughout the State. Too often many growers, without notifying the Migrant Labor Bureau, use facilities for the housing of their workers that have not been inspected because of being inactive for a number of years. In the years past the Inspector in the field had to hunt on his own or through the help of the State Police,



VIOATORS FACE PENALTIES

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GOERGE S. PFAUS, (above), admonishing a grower whose housing was found to be in violation of the Migrant Labor Act.

Farmers and workers are made familiar with the State's requirements. (Below)

DIGEST
MIGRANT
LABOR
CODE

5 minutes to find out what to do about your camp

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR
NEW JERSEY
29 East Front Street
Trenton 25, New Jersey
CARL HOLDENMAN, COMMISSIONER

AVISO

A LOS OBREROS AGRICOLAS PUERTORRUEÑOS EN EL ESTADO DE NEW JERSEY HAY UNA LEY QUE PROHIBE LA SUELO DE LOS CAMPESINOS EN EL ESTADO DE NEW JERSEY. ESTO LE HAN DE DAR LA LEY PARA QUE PUEDAN TRABAJAR EN EL BUENO PARA QUE EL SUELO PUEDA VIVIR.

1. Cuartos, alrededores y demás dependencias y haga limpieza.
2. Después de cada comida.
3. Pongan los desechos en la basura.
4. No rompan ni quiten insectos dentro y fuera.
5. Los dueños de finques y terrenos. Los que poseen propiedad o cultivos, etc.
6. Deben tener los sanitarios y echarlos.
7. Tener precaución especial de carbon cerca de las estufas.

NEW JERSEY QUEL QUEBADO POR SI O POR SI. POR SI. POR SI.

STATE
BUREAU OF
DEPARTMENT

Attention!

ALL CAMP OCCUPANTS:
NEW JERSEY NOW HAS A LAW TO PROVIDE BETTER HEALTH AND LIVING STANDARDS FOR SEASONAL WORKERS. A CODE SET OF UNDER THIS LAW REQUIRES THAT ALL CAMPS FOR SUCH WORKERS BE REGISTERED AND INSPECTED. STATE INSPECTORS WILL VISIT THIS CAMP FROM TIME TO TIME TO CHECK ITS CONDITION. THIS IS YOUR HOME WHILE HERE. HELP THE OWNER TO HAVE IT APPROVED AND INSURE THEM. HELP THE OWNER TO HAVE IT APPROVED AND INSURE THEM.

1. All persons using the camp must REGISTER with camp operator or manager upon their arrival.
2. Living quarters, grounds around buildings, privies and other facilities must be kept CLEAN.
3. Do not damage or displace SCREENS. They keep out flies and insects which may cause sickness.
4. FOODS must be kept covered and those that spoil or are easily must be placed in a cool place. Food scraps and waste must be placed in a receptacle with lid and disposed of in a sanitary manner. RECEPTACLES with lids and disposed of in a sanitary manner.
5. No common DRINKING CUP shall be used - it spreads disease.
6. Stay clean to keep well. Report all SICKNESS to your camp operator. He will tell you where to find a doctor.
7. The law requires camp owners to furnish clean and adequate quarters. Camp occupants who damage or destroy PROPERTY may be held liable for the cost of repairs.
8. When SCHOOL is in session it is your duty to make arrangements to enroll your children for regular attendance.
9. Under State Law, every out-of-state migrant must show satisfactory evidence of examination for venereal disease having been performed within 30 days before entering New Jersey or have an examination made not later than 30 days after arrival. Your BLOOD TEST card is the necessary evidence. Show it to camp operator.
10. Guard against fire. NEVER POUR OIL IN A WOOD OR COAL STOVE. Do not keep cans of kerosene or other flammable liquids of living quarters.

NEW JERSEY WANTS YOU TO FEEL THAT YOU ARE WELCOME A STATE THROOPER. VISITING SOCIAL WORKER OR INSPECTOR WILL BE GLAD TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR PROBLEMS.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Farm Placement Bureau Representatives, County Agricultural Agents, or other sources, to root out camps that the operator had never filed with the Office of the Migrant Labor Bureau.

It was recommended that beginning in the year 1959 all camp operators must register their camps with the Migrant Labor Bureau as provided by the Rules and Regulations of the Migrant Labor Code. The registration of crew leaders and/or labor contractors is also being considered. However, a report from the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, that a Committee is studying the advisability of crew leader registration on a national level, may tend to hold the matter in abeyance.

To the various organizations whose cooperation and counsel throughout the years has made the New Jersey Migrant Labor Program one of the foremost in the nation, we wish to express our very deep appreciation and we would be remiss if we did not mention the names of organizations such as the New Jersey Consumers League, New Jersey Council of Churches, Division of Home Missions, Farm Placement Bureau, Department of Employment Security, The New Jersey State Farm Bureau, under the direction of its president, Mr. Herb Voorhees, United Church Women, Parent Teachers Associations, Junior Red Cross Chapters, and many other organizations who we know will continue in their various projects to maintain a vigorous and successful Migrant Labor Program.

IT IS OUR CONSIDERED OPINION THAT NO MIGRANT LABOR PROGRAM ANYWHERE CAN FULFIL ITS RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE MIGRANT WORKER, THE COMMUNITY, STATE, OR NATION WITHOUT THE DEEP INTEREST, COOPERATION, AND ASSISTANCE OF THE MANY VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS WHO CONTRIBUTE SO MUCH EACH YEAR TO THIS VERY COMPLEX AND CHALLENGING PROGRAM.



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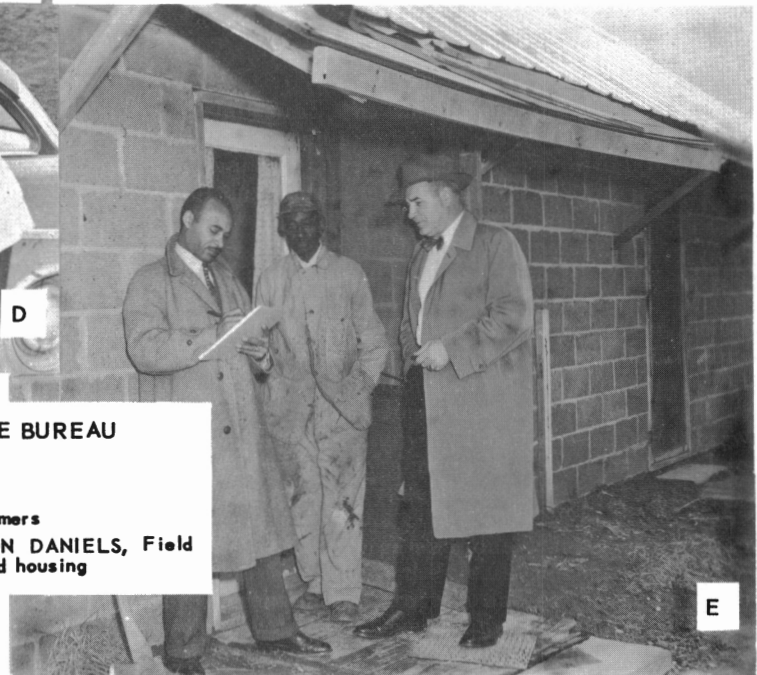
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WORKING TO IMPROVE THE SERVICES OF THE BUREAU

- A. Staff conference with the Bureau Supervisor
- B. Field men learning the rudiments of Spanish
- C. & D. Field contacts with liason representatives of farmers
- E. SUPERVISOR CHARLES G. YERSAK and MARION DANIELS, Field Inspector question migrant worker about sanitation and housing



BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR ORGANIZATION CHART

G O V E R N O R

**DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR & INDUSTRY**

MIGRANT LABOR BOARD

B U R E A U O F M I G R A N T L A B O R

CHARLES G. YERSAK, Supervisor and Secretary to the Board

A D M I N I S T R A T I V E O R G A N I Z A T I O N

O F F I C E S T A F F

SECRETARY TO SUPERVISOR

Miss Lorraine Nagy

CLERK-STENOGRAPHER

Miss Nancy Carr

SEASONAL ASSISTANT

Miss Barbara Urban

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Fred B. Metler

District 2
Southern N. J.
SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
Leon A. Rennebaum

SENIOR INSPECTOR
Joseph V. Martin

SENIOR INSPECTOR
Edmund J. Farrell

SEASONAL INSPECTORS
(6 months)
Marion P. Daniels
Russell Dougher
Harold Kingsland

INSPECTOR
William J. Bove

**PHOTOGRAPHY AND
RELATED WORK**

**MIGRANT LABOR
SCHOOL**

SEASONAL INSPECTORS
(6 months)
B. Harrison Brace
Paul S. Camp
Merrill Harris, Jr.

REPORT OF NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE

Col. Joseph D. Rutter,
Division of State Police Superintendent

Each year between April and October, over 19,000 citizens migrate to New Jersey from Puerto Rico and the southern states to harvest the vegetable and fruit crops. The State Police are directly concerned, as a large majority are housed and employed in areas of our direct responsibility.

The Superintendent of State Police represents the Department of Law and Public Safety on the New Jersey State Migrant Labor Board, along with representatives from the Department of Labor and Industry, the Department of Institutions and Agencies, the Department of Health, the Department of Education and the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Constant surveillance is maintained at the various labor camps by area patrols, and members of the Bureau of Safety Education serve as lecturers during the annual six-week Migrant Labor Summer School, stressing safety (bicycle, pedestrian and water). Safe Driving pamphlets printed in Spanish are distributed annually to Puerto Rican groups.

The following are cases involving migratory laborers and their families, as covered by Criminal Arrest Reports:



Col. Joseph D. Rutter



Aiding Criminals	1
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons	2
Conspiracy	1
Contempt of Court	1
Disorderly Persons	464
Drunk and Disorderly	7
Fornication	2
Fugitive from Justice	3
Gambling	14
Insanity	1
Manslaughter, Auto	1
Material Witness	10
Motor Vehicle Arrests	286
Petty Larceny	2
Violation Alcoholic Beverage Control Laws	2
Violation of Probation	1
TOTAL	798

There were 39 Motor Vehicle Accidents involving Migrant Laborers which are not included in the above totals.

NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ANNUAL MIGRANT REPORT

by

Dr. Adele C. Shepard
Coordinator of the V. D. Control Program
Communicable Disease Control Program
and Migrant Health Program

"The problem of providing basic health services to approximately 20,000 migratory workers each year is complicated by their constant mobility, poverty, lack of education, and lack of community acceptance. The situation is further complicated by lack of adequate local health services and personnel, as well as residence requirements in most communities for financial assistance towards health care. Since the enactment of the migrant labor law in 1945, the Migrant Health Program has been primarily one of venereal disease control although some attention has been given to other health problems."

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

A total of 4,077 agricultural migrants, representing four population groups, were examined for venereal disease during the 1957 season (Table 1). This compares with 5,375 individuals examined in 1956 and 3,235 in 1955 (Table 2).

The over 4,000 migrants examined yielded a reactivity rate of 14.9 percent. From a high of 25.2 percent reactivity during 1953 there was a decline to 12.1 percent during 1956. The rate of 14.9 percent during 1957 appears to represent a leveling off process. The reactivity rates for the years since 1953 have been 25.2%, 22.8%, 21.5%, 12.1%, and 14.9%, respectively.

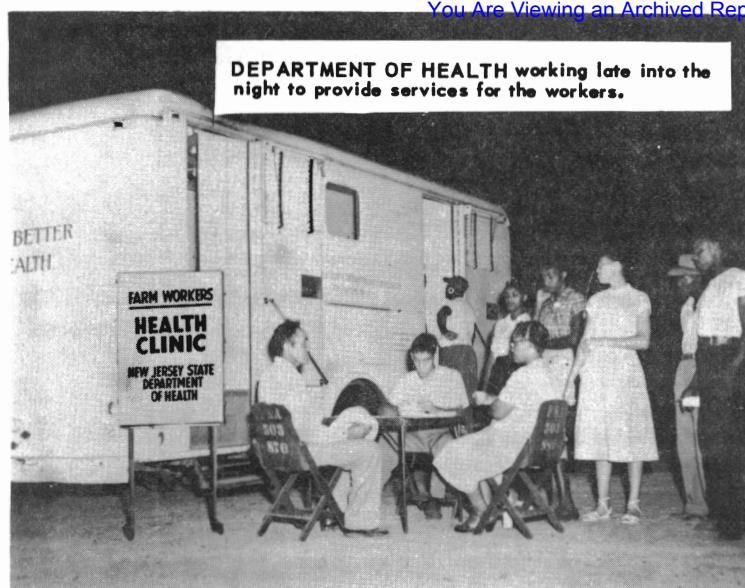
TABLE 1			
Results of Serologic Tests for Syphilis In Migrant Agricultural Workers, By Population Group, New Jersey, 1957			
Population Groups	Total Tests	Reactive to STS	
		Number	Percent
All groups	4,077	606	14.9
Negroes	3,343	572	17.1
Puerto Ricans	303	7	2.3
Jamaicans	377	27	7.2
Whites	54	0	0.0

TABLE 2				
Agricultural Migrants Receiving Serologic Tests For Syphilis At Migrant Health Clinics, New Jersey, 1954-1957				
Clinics	Year			
	1954	1955	1956	1957
All clinics	3,288	3,235	5,375	4,077
Stationary clinics	1,210	1,066	1,945	574
Freehold	276	309	357	353
Orchard Center	445	235	430	34
Prospect Plains	489	522	554	-
Glassboro	-	-	604	187
Mobile clinic	2,078	2,169	3,430	3,503

In view of the low venereal disease case-finding yield among Puerto Ricans experienced during 1955 and 1956 - 1,418 serologic tests for syphilis during these years yielded a positivity rate of 2.3 percent—personnel time and supplies during the 1957 season were directed mainly to reaching other groups that might reasonably be expected to have a higher incidence of venereal disease.

The southern Negroes, as a group, continued to yield the highest proportion of reactive blood tests, 17.1 percent of those examined (Table 1). Maximum attention, consequently, was focused on this group.

The proportion of reactors among the Jamaicans remained approximately the same as the previous



year. In 1956, 7.6 percent were reactive to the serologic test for syphilis and in 1957, 7.2% were reactive. A complicating factor in diagnosing syphilis among this group is the not infrequent occurrence of yaws. Individuals infected with yaws manifest a reactive blood test as do individuals infected with syphilis. It is practically impossible to make a differential diagnosis between yaws and syphilis under the field conditions of the migrant health program. Undoubtedly, in these circumstances, some cases of yaws were treated for syphilis. Fortunately, penicillin is the treatment of choice for both diseases.

The small number of whites tested, 54, yielded no reactive tests. This is consistent with previous experience.

REACHING INTO THE FARMS

Since the clinic at Prospect Plains was discontinued this year it was necessary to rely more heavily upon mobile facilities to reach the majority of migrants. In addition to the mobile clinic that traveled to the larger camps, a passenger automobile and station wagon, appropriately staffed, reached the smaller camps for blood testing and subsequent follow-up.

Venereal disease control activities among agricultural migrants have become increasingly mobile. There has been a steady rise in the percentage of examinations (from 58.9 in 1953 to 85.9 in 1957) attributed to mobile facilities during the last five years except for 1956. In 1956 the emphasis on the examination of Puerto Ricans at the Glassboro Service Association tended to distort the percentage for that year. The percentages of migrants examined by mobile facilities during the years 1953 and following were 58.9, 63.2, 67.0, 63.8, and 85.9, respectively. Experience seems to indicate that bringing health services to the migrant camps provides more complete coverage.

As in previous years each labor camp was located on a county map. A field representative visited each camp, usually within 24 hours of "clinic time", and either arranged with the crew leader to have his crew at a centralized clinic at a specified time or apprised the crew leader of the estimated time of arrival of the blood testing team at his camp.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC FOLLOW-UP

Of the 4,077 persons tested serologically during

TABLE 3
Results Of Investigation Of Migrant Agricultural Workers
With Reactive Results To Serologic Tests For Syphilis
New Jersey, 1954-1957

Clinic	Total Suspects Investigated	Suspects Examined		Suspects Not Examined By Reasons			
		Number	Percent	Located Uncooperative	Moved Out Of Jurisdiction	Cannot Locate	No Dispositions after 30 days
All Clinics-1954	758	645	85.1	14	34	58	7
All Clinics-1955	706	670	94.9	0	5	31	0
All Clinics-1956	651	583	89.6	0	21	47	0
All Clinics-1957	614	597	97.2	0	7	9	1
Freehold	59	58	98.3	0	1	0	0
Glassboro	16	16	100.0	0	0	0	0
Orchard Center	13	12	92.3	0	0	0	1
Seabrook	10	10	100.0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Unit	516	501	97.1	0	6	9	0

TABLE 4
Cases of Venereal Disease Diagnosed Among Migrant Agricultural Workers
By Migrant Health Clinics, New Jersey, 1955-1957

Clinic	Total Cases of Venereal Disease Diagnosed	Brought to Treatment						Returned to Treatment for Syphilis	Previously Adequately Treated for Syphilis
		Syphilis				Gonorrhea	Other Venereal Diseases		
		Total	Primary & Secondary	Early Latent	Other				
All Clinics – 1955	766	135	0	80	55	190	6	104	331
All Clinics – 1956*	720	175	8	42	125	156	1	225	163
All Clinics – 1957	689	274	9	42	223	81	2	158	174
Freehold	70	17	2	6	9	12	0	13	28
Glassboro	18	16	0	1	15	2	0	0	0
Orchard Center	12	6	1	1	4	0	0	5	1
Mobile Unit	589	235	6	34	195	67	2	140	145

*Mobile Unit - One double disposition for syphilis

1957, 606 were reactive for syphilis (Table 1). Of 614 suspects who required epidemiologic follow-up, 597 or 97.2%, were brought to examination (Table 3). This represents an increase of almost 8% over last year and is a tribute to the hard-working Venereal Disease Investigator who spends long hours tracing suspects in the field. Seven suspects moved out of the State before follow-up could be completed. Epidemiologic reports were initiated on these individuals and were forwarded to the state health departments concerned.

TREATMENT

Treatment was facilitated by the use of disposable syringes of bicillin (benzathine penicillin G). This type of sterile syringe containing 1.2 million units of bicillin for the treatment of gonorrhea and 2.4 million units for the treatment of syphilis, eliminated the need for cumbersome sterilization equipment in the field and aided mobility.

In almost all instances treatment was completed, when indicated, within 24 hours of the taking of the blood specimen. Through the cooperation of the Division of Laboratories of the State Department of Health, blood test results were made available to the Migrant Health Program within 24 hours.

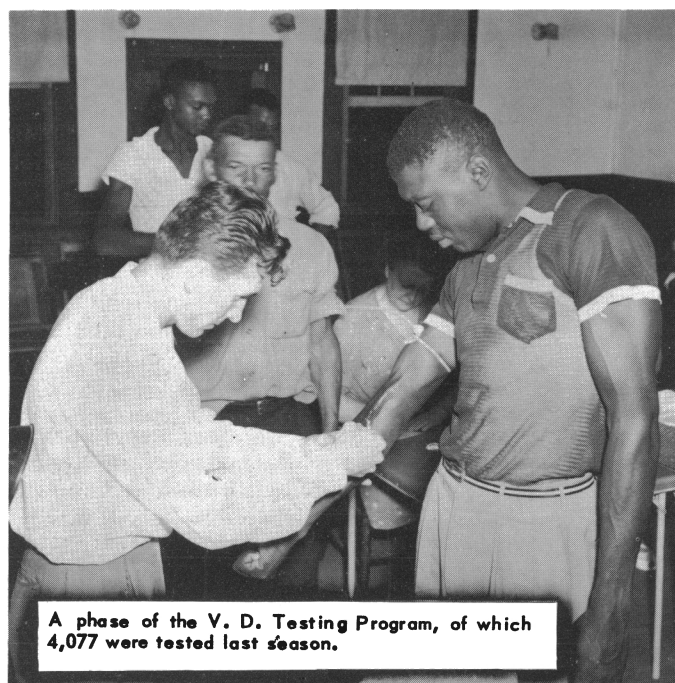
Records of previous blood tests and therapy were available from former years and often assisted the physicians in ruling out the need for treatment. Histories of treatment given by patients also helped to determine the adequacy or inadequacy of previous therapy. In 1956 there were 163 suspects closed out as "previous treatment adequate". In 1957 there were 174 such suspects (Table 4).

Of the 432 persons treated for syphilis, 274 were regarded as previously unknown infections and

158 were regarded as having had previous inadequate treatment. Ninety-nine more people were treated for syphilis for the first time during 1957 than during 1956. This increase in number of cases is consistent with the high syphilis incidence currently being reported by the states from which these migrants come.

Fewer cases of gonorrhea were discovered during 1957. While 156 cases of gonorrhea were treated during 1956, only 81 cases were found and treated during 1957.

A total of 689 cases of venereal disease were diagnosed during the 1957 agricultural migrant season and 515 were either treated for the first time or were returned to treatment (Table 4).



A phase of the V. D. Testing Program, of which 4,077 were tested last season.

TABLE 5
Results Of Venereal Disease Contact Interviewing and Investigation
Of Migrant Agricultural Workers, New Jersey
1956 - 1957

Diagnostic Categories	Number Patients Interviewed		Contacts Obtained		Contact Index		Investigations Assigned		Number Examined		Infected with Disease of Patient		Given prophylactic or epidemiological treatment	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Primary and Secondary Syphilis	6	6	8	17	1.83	2.13	7	5	7	4	3	2	3	2
Early Latent Syphilis	9	10	22	26	2.44	2.60	4	4	3	4	0	2	1	0
Late Latent Syphilis, Chancroid, and Lymphogranuloma Venereum	6	0	11	0	1.83	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	4	0
Gonorrhea	71	59	74	71	1.03	1.20	41	43	36	41	28	5	7	36

TABLE 6
Results Of Serologic Tests For Syphilis In Migrant Agricultural Workers
By Sex and Age Groups, New Jersey, 1957

Age Groups	Number Tests			Number Reactive			Number Weakly Reactive			Percent Reactive			Number Negative		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	4077	2956	1121	384	252	132	222	153	69	14.9	13.7	17.9	3471	2551	920
Under 15	101	45	56	3	1	2	0	0	0	3.0	2.2	3.6	98	44	54
15 - 24	1258	901	357	52	34	18	13	7	6	5.2	4.6	6.7	1193	860	333
25 - 34	1152	844	308	92	43	49	60	34	26	13.2	9.1	24.4	1000	767	233
35 - 44	875	642	233	109	74	35	78	54	24	21.4	20.0	25.3	688	514	174
45 - 54	477	340	137	81	57	24	44	35	9	26.2	27.1	24.1	352	248	104
55 - 64	189	160	29	42	38	4	25	21	4	35.4	36.9	27.3	122	101	21
65 and over	25	24	1	5	5	0	2	2	0	28.0	29.2	0.0	17	17	1

RACE TRACK AND SEAFOOD WORKERS

In addition to the 4,077 agricultural laborers examined for venereal disease during the 1957 migrant season, 1,446 workers at the race tracks and in the seafood industry were examined.

Serologic surveys were conducted at the Garden State, Atlantic City and Monmouth Park Race Tracks, which operated intermittently from May through August. Eight hundred eighty-one employees were tested. Among those examined were grooms, stable boys, exercise boys, jockeys and concession employees.

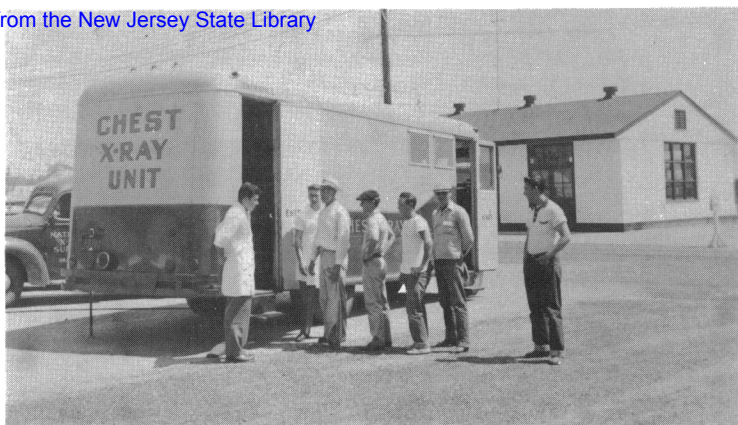
Of those tested, 52 had reactive blood results giving a reactivity rate of 5.9%. This rate was lower than the 9.4% for the 901 persons tested during 1956 and the 9.3% for the 1,063 persons tested during 1955. Field personnel were successful in bringing 50, or 96.1%, of those with reactive blood test results to examination. Of the reactors, 27, or 51.9% were brought or returned to treatment and were previously unknown to the Department.

During October and November 1957, seasonal workers in the oyster and clam shucking areas of Cumberland County were examined. The survey was

conducted with the cooperation of the Port Norris Board of Health and the Port Norris Oysterman's Sanitary Association. Of the 565 individuals tested, 94 had reactive blood tests, giving an overall reactivity rate of 16.6%. This rate was higher than the 13.0% for the 437 persons tested during 1956, but substantially lower than the 27.6% for the 692 persons tested during 1955. Field personnel brought 93 or 98.9% of all suspects to examination.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Workers procured by agreement with Puerto Rican and Jamaican authorities through State and Federal agencies are usually screened by pre-entry X-ray and are thus believed to contribute little to the tuberculosis problem.



MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

A pediatric clinic was organized in conjunction with the Court Street School for Migrant Children in Freehold. Clinics were held on the following dates: August 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 20 and 21.

CHEST X-RAY SURVEYS, NEW JERSEY RACE TRACKS - 1956 - 1957										
Year	Total Participants	Referrals			Confirmed Diagnoses					
		Total	Not Followed	Followed	TB Active	TB Inactive	Lung Cancer	Cardio Vascular	Other	No Disease
1957	1030	79	65	14	1	7	0	0	2	4
1956	843	34	25	9	0	3	1	1	1	3

Several thousand other workers annually migrating into New Jersey from Puerto Rico and southern United States present an unknown and unmeasured problem presumed to be potentially high in element of risk. Mass X-ray of this group has not been practical for several reasons, such as: scatter, rapid movement, variations due to drought and rainfall, daylight employment and transportation difficulties. Moreover, if these X-ray screening difficulties could be overcome, tremendous obstacles to follow-up would still remain. Despite rapid reading of survey film, prompt notification of agencies concerned, and scheduling of special clinics, experience has shown that many referrals are uncooperative and for this or for other reasons leave the State without further examination.

Concentration of horse racing at 3 fixed locations for 25 to 50 day race meetings has made possible X-ray screening of jockeys, exercise boys, stable hands, grooms and pari mutuel employees over a period of several years. Nevertheless, follow-up of suspects among race track employees has been relatively unsuccessful for reasons similar to those previously referred to for agricultural migrants. Survey effort among race track employees in 1956 and 1957 are summarized in the following table.

In view of the relatively meager yield of active tuberculosis cases among race track employees and in the face of a probable drastic reduction in budgetary allocations for all tuberculosis case finding, the future of race track chest X-ray surveys is uncertain.

As agreed at a planning conference, no attempt was made to provide diphtheria-pertussis tetanus (DPT) injections in order to avoid "too many shots" and thereby perhaps deter a number of children from coming to the school. This was thought best, since, in recruitment for attendance by teachers, children, and their families were promised that "no shots will be given". However, it was agreed that protection against poliomyelitis would be offered. Twenty-four children received the initial dose of polio vaccine and 17 the second dose four weeks later; others indicated that protection was received earlier and therefore parents did not give their permission.

A total of 76 children was examined by the physician, 6 of them in the 1-4 age group, 61 of them 5 years or over. In 5 children re-examination was indicated and performed by the physician. The general condition of the children was astoundingly good. A few minor conditions, particularly skin infections, were found and treated. One girl, age 6, was diagnosed as having cerebral palsy and epilepsy. This child was referred to the Crippled Children's Program of the State Department of Health and the diagnosis was confirmed after re-evaluation by a specialist. Because of the transiency of the child's stay in the area no complete treatment plan could be worked out.

Tuberculin Patch tests were applied to all children present on August 7th, 4 were re-tested subsequently. No positive report was received.

FOREWORD

The chief victims in families of Migratory farm workers, whose livelihood depends on a succession of seasonal jobs, are the children.

They are not only deprived of a normal home and community life, but are handicapped by too early employment and of greater importance, a lack of educational opportunities. No one knows how many of these children are denied the right to education because of their nomadic existence.

Ten years ago New Jersey recognized this problem and accepting its responsibilities, initiated a summer school program for the children of migrant workers.

Since 1947, when the Court Street School at Freehold, N. J., was made available, except for the year 1950, the program has continued till the present day. Sponsored by the Migrant Labor Board and Bureau, in cooperation with the Department of Education, and with the assistance of the Department of Health, the New Jersey Summer School Program has received national recognition.

Under the able direction of Mrs. Melissa Ingling and her staff, positive testing programs were initiated. Testing programs pointed out that these children are educable if given an opportunity. It is our duty to provide that opportunity, that they may prepare at an early age to take their rightful place in our society and fulfill their responsibilities as citizens.

Charles G. Yersak

MIGRANT LABOR SCHOOL PROGRAM

by

Mrs. Melissa E. Ingling, Director

IN AGAIN, OUT AGAIN

"For most of our nation's children, school begins in September and runs through May or early June. During these months, their education comes first. Their schooling is unbroken, except for traditional holidays. Family plans and even community events are geared to fit the school schedule.

But for thousands of migrant children it's a different story. Their school year begins – if at all – just any time or many times a year. Many attend school no more than three or four months and in several different schools. Moving as they do from state to state, sometimes as often as seven times a year, they barely have time to feel comfortable with new classmates and teachers before they are taken away again to go through once more the painful experience of adjustment. School is little more than a series of frustrating beginnings and abrupt endings, a succession of unfinished lessons, half-made friendships, and broken hopes"

Reprinted from the National Child Labor Committee booklet "Will You Make a School?" by Lazelle D. Alway

On this tenth anniversary it is interesting to note that the Court Street School, Freehold, N. J., which was the original site of the project in 1947, was again selected. Primarily because of the cooperation, community attitude, and support of migrant educational and welfare programs.

The summer school was operated for a five week period, from July 15 to August 23, five days a week, from 9:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M. The 73 students ranging in age from 5 to 12, were children of southern domestic migrants who had entered our state primarily to harvest the white potato crop.

Funds for the project are obtained from a line item set up in the Bureau's yearly appropriation and are based on a budget prepared by the Migrant Labor Board.

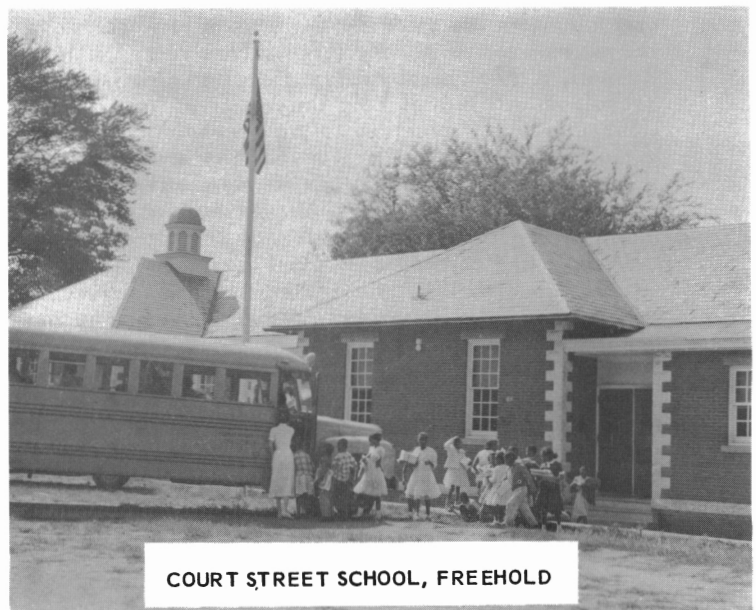
With an estimated 500 migrant children in the tri-county area of Monmouth, Mercer, and Middlesex it was the desire of the Board to expand the program. However, sufficient funds were not provided by the Legislature for this purpose.

ORGANIZATION

Thru the cooperative efforts of the municipal, county and state educational bodies the entire plant at the Court Street School was made available. This plant included four classrooms, two lavatories and one teachers room which was used as an office for the director and the school nurse.

Because the school contained no kitchen or dining area it was necessary to acquire these elsewhere. Thru the efforts of a local church committee interested in migrants these facilities were made available at the 1st Presbyterian Church in Freehold. This proved an ideal place for serving meals. It was a high spot in the day for the teachers and children to leave the school surroundings and dine properly in a quiet relaxed atmosphere.

A tentative bus route was established which included transportation of the children to and from the church for lunch and their camps to school. The Mon-



NEW JERSEY'S MIGRANT LABOR SCHOOLS				
Year	No. of Schools	Location	No. Classrooms	Children Enrolled
1947	1	Freehold	4	68
1948	1	Freehold	3	49
1949	1	Freehold	4	69
1950	No school – Funds not appropriated by Legislature			
1951	1	Freehold	4	50
1952	1	Freehold	4	62
1953	1	Perrineville	6	106
1954	1	Perrineville	5	99
1955	2	Freehold Imlaystown	6	97
1956	2	Freehold Roosevelt	6	110
1957	1	Freehold	4	73
	12		46	783

mouth County Superintendent of Schools arranged the necessary bus contracts after advertising for bids. The route was confined to a ten mile radius of the school.

Transportation of supplies was made available by the Division of Traffic Safety who provided a large truck for the movement of school materials and food items. Local merchants were contacted for the purchase of supplies and services not available thru the State Purchasing Division. These included fresh bread, milk, drugs, freezer lockers and janitorial supplies.

In addition this year we were fortunate in having another member of the community work very closely with us in the program although not a staff member. Through the efforts of the Council of Churches several ministers are hired for the season to work among the migrant camps in New Jersey. This year, Mr. John Russell, a theological student from Berkeley Divinity School, an affiliate of Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut was assigned to the Freehold area. From the orientation week, Mr. Russell was always on the scene in some capacity. When we were striving to get a suitable place for eating, Mr. Russell worked very hard in securing the facilities of the Presbyterian Church. After our physical plant was fairly well set up he helped register the children as they arrived at the camps. Many times he visited the camps in our behalf. It was fine experience for the children to see their "preacher" working so close with the school. Mr. Russell came in to lunch with us each day when he and the director would confer concerning some of the children's problems. Through this dual approach the children were really reached and a greater growth was observed, especially in their social and spiritual behavior.

THE STAFF

All of the professional staff had been with the project in 1956. They consisted of a director, 4 fully certified teachers and 1 registered school nurse. All of these were properly certified by the Department of Education. Thru the Department of Health the services of a doctor were made available for the five week period.

The non-professional staff consisted of one lunch-room manager, one assistant, one janitress and one school bus driver.

ORIENTATION

A week of orientation was spent by the school staff, preceding the arrival of the children.

Included in discussions were:

Introduction of new personnel, report as to replies on report cards presented to the children last year, organization of classes, review of school policies, clerical requirements of teachers, outline of program for the year, planning testing program, unpacked and distributed materials, visited camps for registration, interviewed parents, planned lunchroom and health programs.

Each Monday after classes during the 5 week program the faculty met as a whole to discuss the current problems, to plan the experiences for the children and to correlate the program.

ENROLLMENT

In comparison with the numbers of children cared for in a two school system with 6 teachers system last year, we did very well this year. Last year's average daily attendance was 73 children compared with this year's 52 children.

The Intermediate group which included 3rd, 4th, and 5th grades reached out from the neighborhood into the community as a place that supplies our food, shelter and clothing. Their problem was stated as "How does a small community help us live happily here in New Jersey?"

The enrollment picture for the one school at Freehold, N. J.					
TEACHER	AGES	ENROLLMENT	DAYS PRESENT	DAYS ABSENT	PER CENT OF ATTENDANCE
Bradley	4-5	25	429	30	93.2
Netter	6-7	24	384	38	90.9
Shack	8-9-10	13	209	37	84.9
Waxwood	11-12-13	11	206	47	81.0
		73	1228	152	87.5
Average per cent of Attendance 87.5%.					
Average daily attendance 52 children for 24 days of school.					

You will notice the per cent of attendance decreases as the ages of the children increase. The older the child gets the more likely he is sent to the fields to work or act as baby sitter for the camp. The upper grade attendance was cut considerably because our older boys started to school but soon found that they were needed in the fields. Only two children left the program during the season. About the third week they went to live with their aunt for the rest of the summer.

THE SCHOOL PROGRAM

The staff could hardly realize that so much could be accomplished in a 5 week period.

At the orientation meeting the general problem "How can we live happily in New Jersey?" was selected. Then the general theme was broken up into sub-problems suitable to the various ages of children that were to work with them.

The Kindergarten's problem was "How can we live happily at home and at school?" Here the children were introduced into the accepted way of living in a group, stressing habits, manners, attitudes and understandings.

The Primary group consisting of the 6 and 7 year old children chose as their problem, "How do helpers or other people help us live happily?" Here the children were taken from the home and school into the nearby neighborhood to become acquainted with the various people that help us live a happy life. We adults take these people, such as the mailman, for granted. This group found out how these people helped them and in turn how could they help to make their job easier.

The oldest group consisting of 11, 12, and 13 year old children had the problem, "How can we become better citizens in New Jersey?" With this problem we wanted the children to become aware of the diversity of the services offered to them while living in New Jersey.

HOT LUNCH PROGRAM

The luncheon programs were used as an educational medium in addition to providing hot, tasteful, and healthful noon day meals.

Proper table manners, courtesy, and conversation was encouraged. It was necessary in some instances to prepare the children through discussion and complete explanations on foods that they had never seen, tasted, or eaten, which are part of a normal diet, to other than migrant children.

Menus to provide sufficient calories and essential protein foods were carefully balanced, under the direction of the lunch room manager and the Director of the Summer School Program.

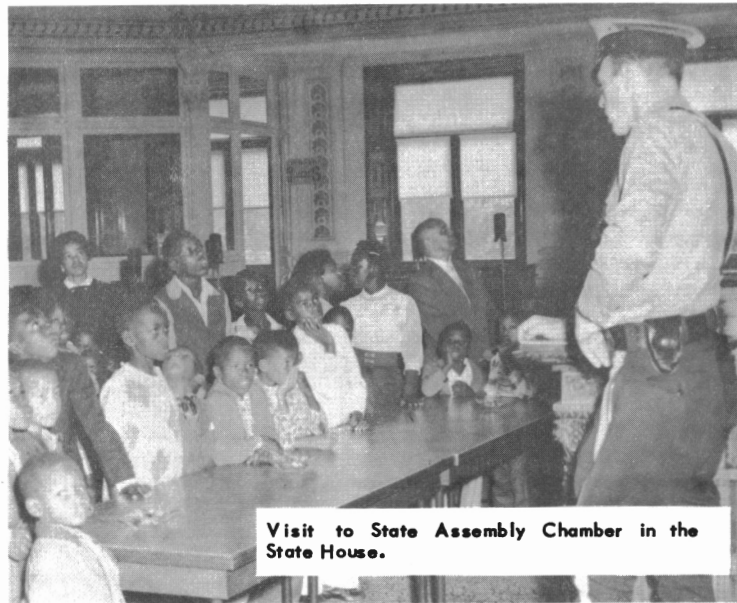
Each child had been weighed on the day he was enrolled and during the last week of the school term, was again weighed. Significant gains were noted in most of the children. However, the younger children showed a lesser degree of gain over their initial weight.

TRIPS

It was hoped that through these problems most of their academic learning would take form. To make this possible each group planned trips out into Freehold area to enrich the experiences. To most of our observ-



School curriculum included a visit to Bell Telephone's operation room.



Visit to State Assembly Chamber in the State House.



Greetings from GOVERNOR ROBERT B. MEYNER with MRS. MELISSA INGLING, Migrant School Director.

ers the trips were most commendable because of their richness in learning of attitudes, skills and understandings. The kindergarten group had connected books with their experience of schools. To give them further pleasures with books a trip to the Town Library was arranged. These little tots came from this trip with a greater regard for books and in turn, education.

Since they were served milk in the morning an interest in milk and cows was aroused. To satisfy their interest and questions, a visit was made to a dairy farm where they were shown the barns, milk house, calves and finally the cows. They were fascinated watching the cows eat. To many it was the closest they had ever been to a real cow.

Since the primary group wanted to know about the helpers, a good place to go was the post office where they saw the vault, with thousands of stamps, mail bags, cancellation machines, letter boxes, and mail trucks.

Later in the session this same group went to the Firehouse where they were told how Freehold and the vicinity is protected from fires. As a climax to this trip each child rode on the fire truck and had a chance to blow the siren.

The intermediate group attacked their problem through the food that is grown in New Jersey. Their first trip was to a super market. Here they examined the fresh produce, discussed from whence it came. The group was especially interested in celery which seemed to be a new food for them. They were shown how the food is unloaded by the use of conveyors and stored systemically.

Their second interest was how the community gets its clothing. To enrich their discussions about clothing they went to a coat factory in Freehold where they saw the whole process of a coat being made from the time the material is brought to the factory in large bolts to the finished coat on the hanger ready for sale. May learnings were crystalized from this trip.

To acquaint the older children with the many services offered to them as citizens of New Jersey, they were taken to the bank where they were shown how a bank operates for its customers. Many of their arithmetic lessons were put into actual practice here as they talked about deposits, checking accounts, notes, discount, etc. At the end of the tour each child was given a new 1957 quarter in a savings card. They surely prized those shining coins. It could have shown a spark of thrift. It gave the staff the idea of a banking program for next year's school.

Another service plant visited was the Bell Telephone offices, where they saw how the calls come into Freehold and how they are dispatched. Before leaving, this group took the film, "This is New Jersey" to be shown to the rest of the school children later in the day. This film acted as a summary to the 5 week study for all groups because it showed how New Jersey takes its place in the production of food, shelter, clothing and services for its citizens.

Because this older group was talking about the early history of New Jersey they were taken out to see Molly Pitcher's Well.

To round out our study of New Jersey the whole school was taken on a tour of Trenton the last day of school. Here they saw all of the state buildings, the state museum and met the Governor, Robert Meyner.

To show their appreciation for having the school one boy thanked him for the opportunity and a girl presented him with a bouquet of flowers.

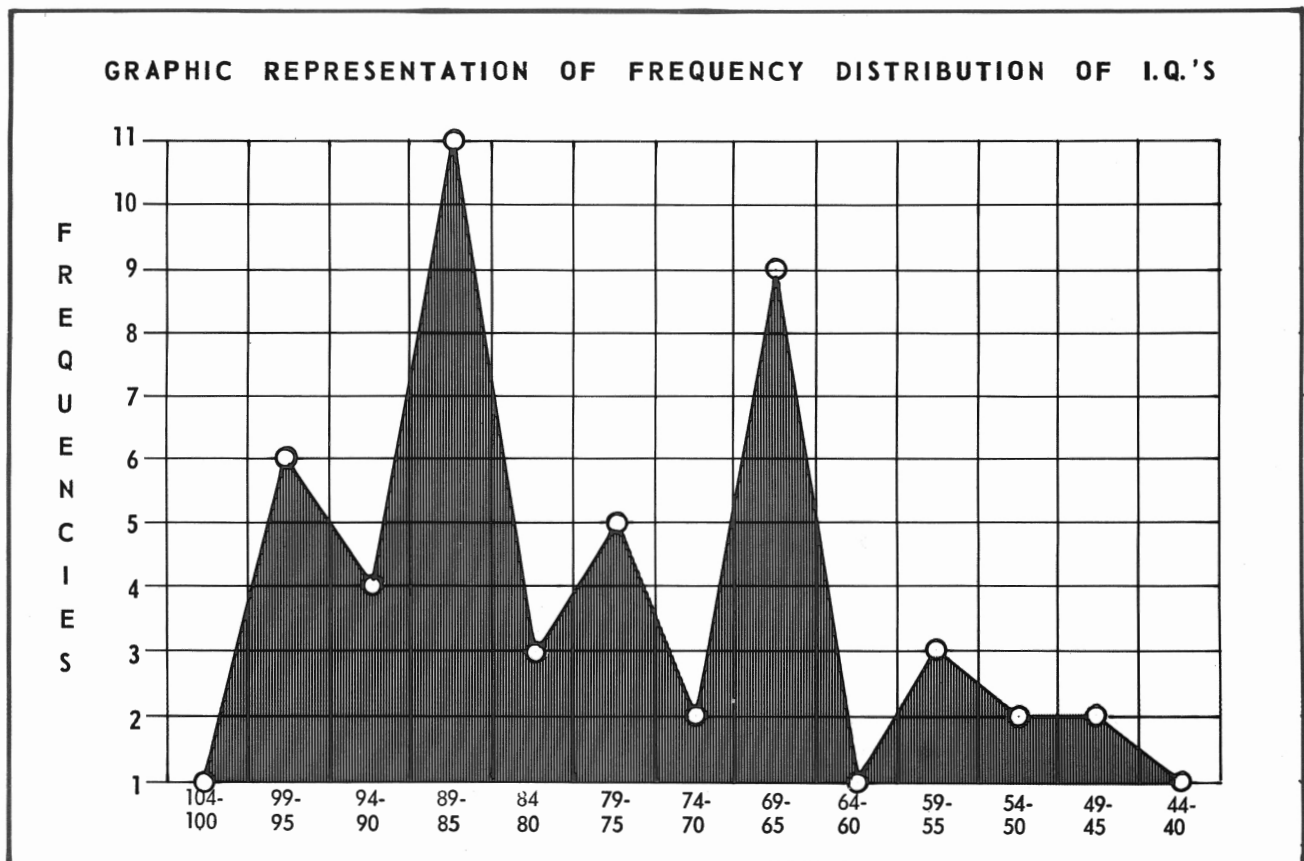
To provide some relaxation and refreshment after the tour the group went out to Cadwallader Park where they enjoyed a picnic lunch.

INTELLIGENCE TESTING

There was a concerted effort on the part of the staff to have an adequate testing program this year. The primary, intermediate and the uppergrade children were given the California tests of Mental Maturity to determine their mental capacity.

From the 38 children tested the average I.Q. was 79.7%. In the elementary school we refer to the child's mental age more frequently than I.Q., because it gives us a better picture of his mental growth. Please notice how our grouping follows mental ages.

FREQUENCY TABLE FOR 39 INTELLIGENCE TESTS														
TEST SCORES	NO. TESTED	100-104	95-99	90-94	85-89	80-84	75-79	70-74	65-69	60-64	55-59	50-54	45-49	40-44
ELEMENTARY	8		2	2	4	0	0	1						
PRIMARY	9	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	
PREPRIMARY	21		3	1	6	2	2	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	38	0	5	3	11	2	4	2	8	0	2	1	1	0



FREQUENCY TABLE OF THE MENTAL AGES FOR 9 CHILDREN

MENTAL AGES	3.5 - 3.11	4.0 - 4.4	4.5 - 4.11	5.0 - 5.4	5.5 - 5.11	6.0 - 6.4	6.5 - 6.11	7.0 - 7.4	7.5 - 7.11	8.0 - 8.4	8.5 - 8.11	9.0 - 9.4	9.5 - 9.11	10.0 - 10.4	10.5 - 10.11	11.0 - 11.4	11.5 - 11.11	12.0 - 12.4	12.5 - 12.11	13.0 - 13.4	13.5 - 13.11
ELEMENTARY FORM												1	1	0	4	2	0	1			
PRIMARY FORM						2	4	0	2	0	1										
PREPRIMARY FORM	1	1	0	2	2	4	4	6	1												

ACHIEVEMENT TESTING

After finding what the children's capacity for learning was, we set out to determine if the children were working up to their ability. For the primary grade the Lee Clark Reading Readiness Test was administered to 20 children.

The average grade placement for this group of 1st and 2nd graders was 1.2. The median is 1.6.

Scores from 1.4 down to 1.0 show good expectation of success in reading with no delay indicated.

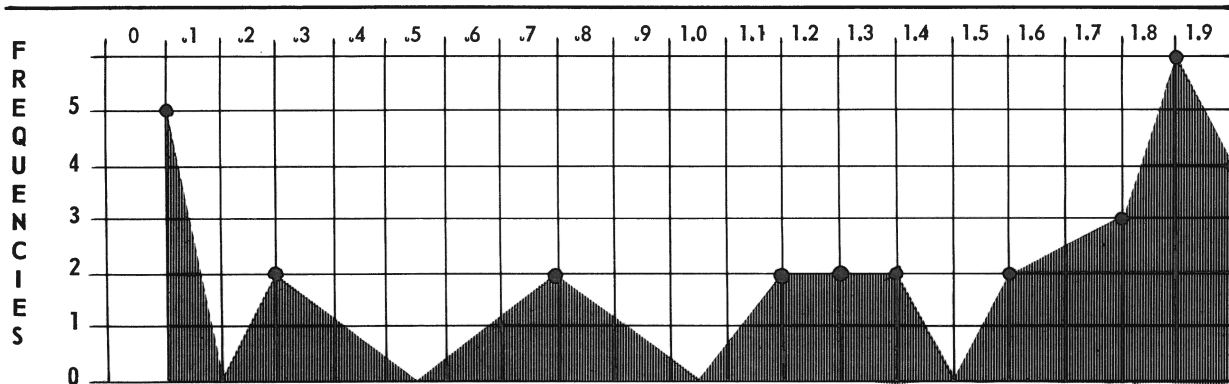
GRADE PLACEMENT

3.6 2.8 2.5 2.1 1.8 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.1 .8

MEDIAN 1.6

A complete battery of california achievement tests, elementary Form DD was given the upper grade group with 2 more advanced pupils from the intermediate group. Eight children were present for the complete battery. This battery included separate tests in reading vocabulary, reading comprehension, arithmetic reasoning, arithmetic fundamentals, mechanics of english, and grammar, spelling and penmanship.

FREQUENCY TABLE SHOWING GRADE PLACEMENT



Score .7 shows fair expectation of success in reading with 1 to 5 months delay indicated.

Score .2 shows poor expectation of success in reading and indicates a delay of 6-10 months.

Score .0 shows very poor expectation of success and indicates a delay of 1 year or more.

The intermediate group was given the Lee Clark Reading Test First Reader Form A. Ten children were present for this test. From the following range of scores we readily see the median score 1.6.

This testing program points out the fact that these children are educable if given opportunities under which they can learn. Many of them are classed as slow learners by our testing results. Their experiences have been limited, thus limiting their vocabulary and in turn hampering their comprehension.

The question we as educators are always asking—Are the children working up to their mental abilities? The following charts show that the learnings of these children are not keeping in pace with their mental capacities in spite of their chronological age.

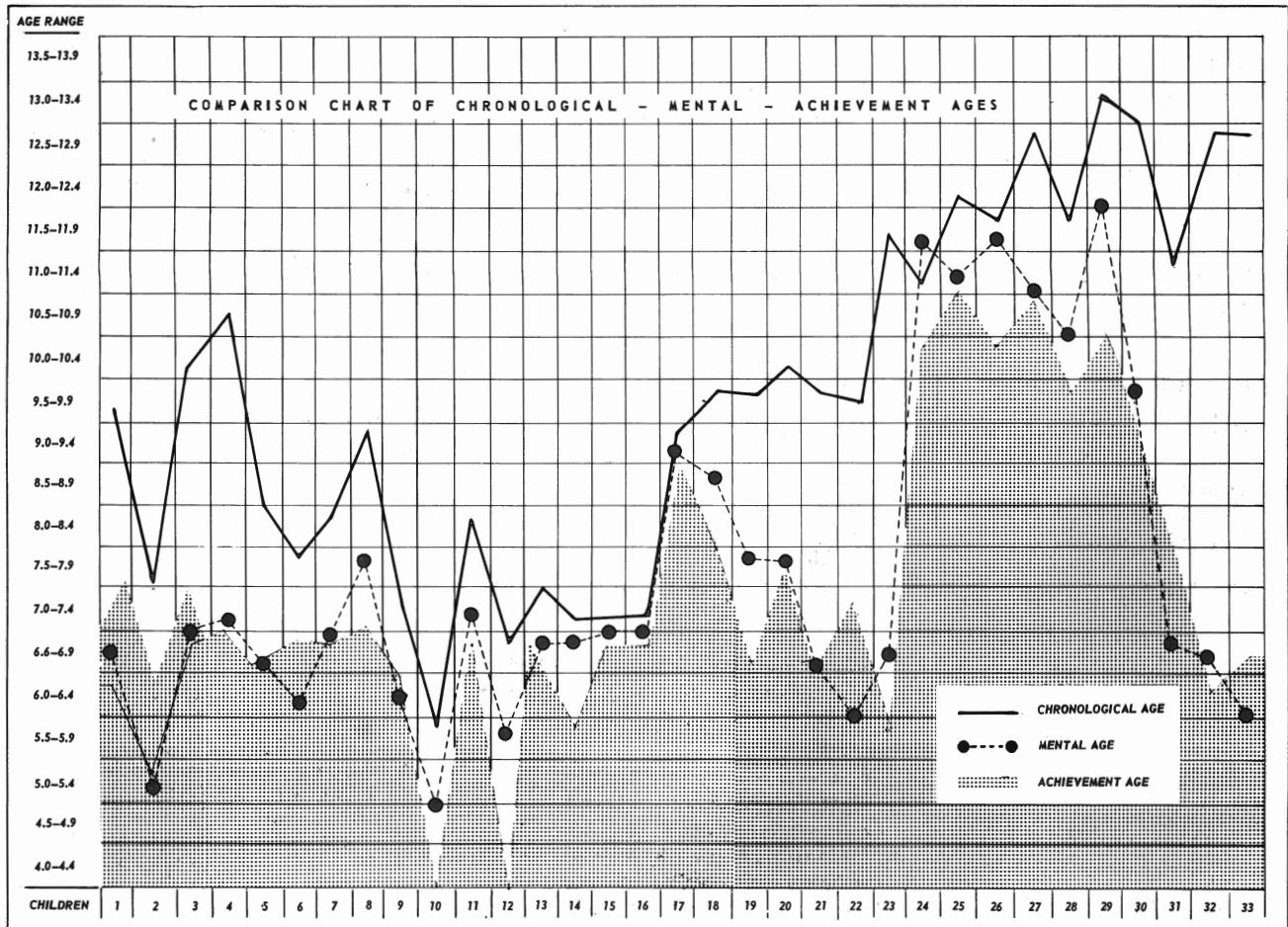
SCORES FOR TEST

	Reading	Arithmetic	English	Spelling	Average For Battery
MEDIAN	5.5	6.1	6.0	7.3	5.7
	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.7
	5.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.7
	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.1
	4.8	5.45	5.55	5.0	4.9
	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.5	4.7
	4.4	4.9	5.1	3.9	4.7
	4.2	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.6
	2.1	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.9

Using the graphs, the Median from each group gives a picture of the average child in that group.

	C.A.	M.A.	I.Q.	A.A.	G.P.
Primary Group	7-5	6-7	85	6-7	1.5
Intermediate	10-1	6-7	65	7-0	1.5
Upper Grade	11-11	10-7	89	9-11	4.7

The chronological ages are shown by the solid black lines. The mental ages are shown by the broken lines. The achievement ages are shown by the shaded areas. The reason for only 33 children in this graph is because some of the children were either absent for an achievement test or a mental test, therefore no comparison is possible for that particular child.



RECORDS

The staff as a whole continued to study the needs of these migrant children in order to set up a curriculum to meet the needs.

Each teacher recorded these needs in the following manner.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE NEEDS OF MIGRANT CHILDREN DURING THE SUMMER 1957

GROUP I AGE 5

Needs of Children	Experiences Given To Meet These Needs	Growth as Observed – Result of Experiences
I. Physical		
Habits of Cleanliness	Use of tooth brush, bath cloth, soap.	Improvement was noted in all areas.
Proper rest	Talks by nurse on proper washing of face, hands and brushing of teeth, also care of hair. Balanced meal plus a pint of milk daily.	Children were cleaner this session. Children ate and rested well. No fear of the trooper after first visit.
Balanced meals	Skin irritations treated. Examination by Dr. Weights checked.	Became to know the nurse and doctor as friends and helpers.
Skin irritations		
Proper shoe size.	Shoes given.	
Keep fingers and objects from mouth.	Talks with children.	
Polio shots	Polio injections.	
Muscular development	Use of clay, catch the ball.	
Fear of doctor, state trooper and others.	Rhythms, cutting and pasting.	
Outdoor play	Visit of nurse and doctor as friend and helper.	
	Daily outdoor play.	
II. Social	Talks with children	Children profited by this school experience. Two or three need much guidance in their relationships with other girls and boys.
Getting along with others.		
Recognize those in authority	Visit of state trooper. Follow up chart work. Safety patrol.	Children had a need to make plans and enjoyed dictating our chart work.
Proper toilet	Emphasis on courtesy	
Language	Grace before eating	Habits of speaking, eating and courtesy were improved.
Eating	Thank you letters	
Table manners	Playing with dolls, etc.	
Speech	Building blocks	
Courtesy	Looking through books for pictures of certain subject.	
Express oneself		
Classifying		
Items in sequential order	Plans for trips, seeing likenesses and differences of form in puzzles. Thought songs. Maps.	
Number readiness	Finding day on calendar Counting (children, straws, milk bottles, etc.) Balancing (block building) Numbers on clock Learned counting songs and rhymes.	Children are more number ready and made definite improvement in number areas.

GROUP II AGES 6 - 7

Needs of Children	Experiences Given To Meet These Needs	Growth as Observed - Result of Experiences
They need knowledge of and understanding of various community helpers and how they affect our every day living.	Visits to Post Office, Fire House and watching Jersey Central Power and Light Co.; fix street light. Talking with workers. Reading books and looking at pictures. Nurse and doctor discussions.	Increased their background of experience and broadened their interest in community operations.
Need to understand that not only do the community helpers help us, but that we too can help them. That the school, also is a community and that we need their help.	It makes policeman, nurse and doctor happy when we obey their rules. Experiences as patrols in the school—helping to clean up the small children.	The three patrolmen in my room seem anxious to help in all activities of the school. Seem kinder the small children. Less noise in hall and bathroom. The patrolmen themselves feel proud to be a part of the school.
Need skill in reading, writing and arithmetic.	Practice in writing "Thank You" notes; reading experience charts; solving problems pertinent to activity; calendar; counting number of children for milk. Counting real money; making change. Measuring paper for murals.	Children observed murals in the school hall, came in and asked teacher what it said on them.
Need to understanding that a great many answers to their questions may be found in books.	Reading answers to questions concerning community helpers, and answers to other questions.	Randolph and Guy asked if they could read the book on Firemen.
Need to learn to take responsibility.	Responsible for names on toothbrush, wash cloth, and rug for rest; for keeping his desk clean. Keeping the floor around his desk clean.	Children began to take pride in how clean it was around their desk and their room. They would say "Look how clean my desk is."
Opportunity for self-expression.	Encouraging children to talk of their experience in their home town, and on their trip up.	
Social needs, manners and conduct.	We discussed conduct on our trips in the community. Discussed good table manners. Read books on "Good Manners"	Children were well behaved on the trips. Table manners began to improve.
The children need wise guidance, encouragement and some praise.	Quiet talks with individual children and a "pat on the back" when needed.	Seemed happier; seemed very anxious to please, to do the right thing.
Need for a feeling of security.	Praise the child frequently; give him more confidence in himself.	
Need for love and understanding.	Smile at them; listen when they speak; answer their questions; and help with problems.	Children would tell teacher their problems; would ask for help when needed.

GROUP III AGES 8, 9, & 10

Needs of Children	Experiences Given To Meet Their Needs	Growth as Observed — Result of These Experiences
Academic		
Introduction to phonetics and applying to reading technique.	Phonetic practice and drills were regularly given.	Some ability in word pronunciation and individual deciphering was advanced.
Strong foundation in number facts. Most needed skill in basic number facts.	Flash card and seatwork drills were done at every available moment.	A greater familiarity which brought ready responses resulted from these frequent drills.
A scaled down introduction to language usage work with word usage has to be presented on a level of their previous experiences.	Language practice was a part of our daily program. Writing of reports, thank you notes and friendly letters rounded out language study.	Students learned the importance of thank you, sentence formation, verb usage.
Extension of reading to stress comprehension rather than simple oral pronunciation.	Reading extension drill followed each story presented and read.	Greater comprehension was noted from these extension practices.
For most, penmanship practice in letter formation and joining were necessary. Others require instruction in cursive writing as opposed to script.	Proper writing habits were stressed in all seatwork.	Penmanship improved for those doing writing and non-writers began writing.
An introduction to the community and people around us, the economic resources and the togetherness of all the residents.	Field trips did the work in this area together with subject lectures on the topics concerned.	A greater appreciation of the community, state, its residents and their importance to the whole was derived.
Physical		
Consciousness of the necessity of good health habits.	Health lectures by the Exams by the doctor. Polio injections. Health posters stressing good habits keep ideas before them.	Concern about their appearances resulted. A concerted effort to keep themselves looking well also prevailed.
Consciousness of good safety habits.	Lectures by state trooper safety posters. Safety flyers.	Some safety facts and helps were gathered.
Balanced meals.	Lectures on a well-balanced diet and a balanced diet displayed.	Health and medical records and the results.
Importance of properly fitting shoes and wearing apparel.	Several outfitted with shoes, clothes and instruction given by the teacher and nurse about care of the body.	Care of their personal belongings and their appearance was evidenced in later weeks.
Muscular coordination and exercise.	Supervised games. Activity games.	Full participation resulted with an anxiousness to enter play periods.
Social		
Strengthen confidence in ability and possibilities.	Encouragement by teacher and director in their endeavours.	Children began to produce better work, showed courage and initiative.
Feeling of real interest and concern for well being and accomplishment.	Personal teacher helped in self expression work.	New and strange endeavours.

Needs (cont'd)	Experiences (cont'd)	Growth (cont'd)
An opportunity to express themselves freely.	Open discussions. Weekly review of weekend events to evoke free speech.	Conversations were no longer guarded ones, but open free conversing.
An understanding and appreciation of	Courtesy was extended and evoked in the rooms.	Children respected others and were respected in return.
Ridding of jealousies, greed and all undesirable traits.	Love of fellow man was never left unstressed.	Obvious antagonisms and jealousies were abated.
Respect for the personal rights and belongings of others.	Care of classroom equipment.	Good care was given to the belongings of others.
Recognition and respect of authority.	Awareness of the teacher and director.	Students were respectful toward administrators.
Speak clearly and distinctly.	Diction and elocution stressed.	Diction improved.
Need for religion in every facet of life.	Grace before morning milk, lunch. Prayer and daily scripture.	
Proper deportment at all times.	Good conduct demanded. Set examples for young children.	Well deported in class, on buses, in town, and at church.

GROUP IV AGES 11, 12, & 13

Needs of Children	Experiences Given To Meet Their Needs	Growth as Observed — Result of These Experiences
Clothing, cleanliness.	Classes with nurse on methods of cleaning. Discussion in class about proper diets.	Children had "shots" or were willing to have them.
Precautions against serious illnesses.	Needs for doctor and preventive medicine.	All healthy during the summer. One sick.
Fear of law and authority.	Trip to Telephone Company, Bank, and around Freehold.	Played together very nicely at end of season.
Fear of "white" people.		Showed Freehold that migrants are fine people.
Art of being courteous and quiet.		In various trips to the community, they were good. Onlookers remarked as to their fine manners.
Short period of school because of travel.	Regular classes in three R's every day.	Children got along better with each other.
Inequality of schooling and equipment.	Every day one-half hour was devoted to supervised play.	
Academic standards not always high.		Clean on most occasions.
Be able to follow directions of a leader.	Safety patrol was organized by vote of the class.	Students learned to follow the directions of one of their own.

READING

Two reading groups organized and conducted at grade level 2 and 4, two pupils serviced individually for lack of reading skill at these levels. Phonics work used extensively to improve reading ability and comprehension from success experiences in reading.

ARITHMETIC

Number facts covered in addition, subtraction, multiplication through 5 tables. Division begun but incomplete. Two and three digit number additions done, 3-5 addends covered, subtraction with borrowing, some subject type problem work covered through market purchasing of food and clothing supplies.

PENMANSHIP

Individual work done with four who began cursive writing. Writing improvement done with others through use of standard graded penmanship sentence.

LANGUAGE

Short story writing, news letter writing, thank you notes, short friendly letters and verb usage, particularly often misused was-were, saw-seen combinations.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Art booklet on product development.

Foods-New Jersey production, cultivation, processing, shipping and retailing of same.

Clothing-New Jersey production, processing, marketing, both wholesale and retail areas of same.

Housing-Made a frieze, pictorial study of New Jersey, the areas producing home construction materials, home units and furnishings. Followed this by

Each of the teachers and the nurse kept a uniform plan book in which daily plans for his class records were recorded. At the end of the session these planbooks were filed with the director as reference for other sessions.

After the topic for the session was chosen and the sub-topics for each division stated, a defined plan for recording the learnings was formulated by the staff. From each experience, the understandings, attitudes, skills or abilities were evaluated and recorded. From these evaluations a brief report of the content of the subject matter was listed by each teacher.

SUMMARY

Brief outline of content covered during 5 week period.



having children do drawings of their homes designating as best possible materials, structure, etc.

Trip to State Capitol, State Museum, Cadwallader Park.

Needless to say, this trip fostered and sealed happy spirits among the children. Their deportment was excellent, this was gratifying to all the staff. The appearances and impressions made on observers was a good public relations feature. The state museum provided further instruction about New Jersey and sparked interest in scientific and historic features of the state.

FOOD AND DIET

The lunchroom was also used as an educational medium where proposed table manners were taught, conversations encouraged and the introductions of new foods. Classroom discussions promoted interest in the value and need for a proper diet.

Careful planning of menus supplied one-half or more calories needed with essential protein foods. One-half pint of milk was served when the children arrived at school and with their lunch. During the last week each child was re-weighed and significant gains were noted in most of the older children. The younger children showed small gains, over the initial weight.

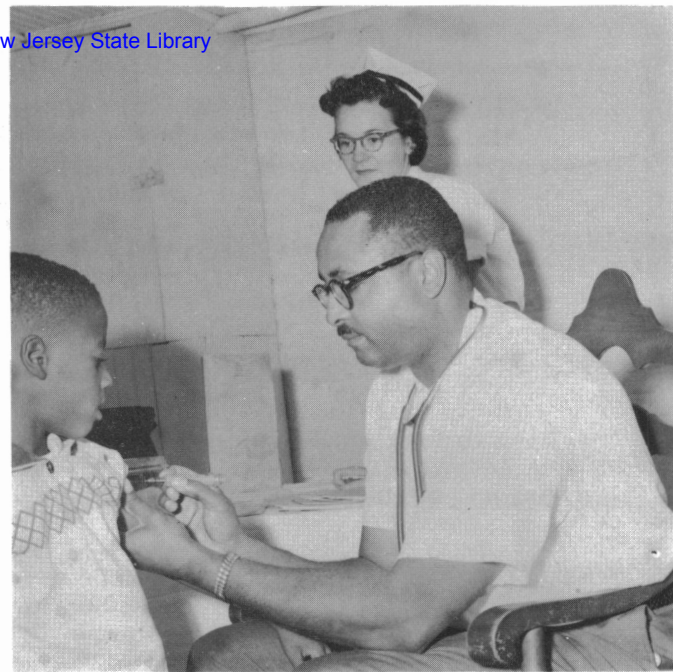
HEALTH PROGRAM

Equal in importance to the academic studies is the need for a properly supervised health program. Assigned to this responsibility was a full-time registered nurse. Her duties included—assisting Dr. Samuel G. Watts during the physical examinations of each child—keeping individual health records—daily physical check-ups of all pupils—follow-up treatment as indicated by the doctor—prepare talks for the classroom discussions on cleanliness, care of the teeth,

good grooming, diet and proper health habits. Other duties were visits to the camps from which the children came, to advise the parents on proper treatment of any disorders found in their children, and to instruct them on their own personal hygiene.

Through the cooperation of the Department of Health, who had provided the Doctor's services, the physical examinations consisted of checking each child for vaccinations, skin infections, dental caries, contagious diseases, and general state of health. It was noted that the greatest medical needs were dental care, and health education.

For the first time, through the assistance of the Department of Health, Salk vaccine and Patch test were made available to each child. Investigations by the nurse revealed that generally most parents were



Receiving Certificate of Progress at the conclusion of the school session.

aware of the immunization program and in many cases the children had already received the necessary vaccine shots. Twenty-four children received their first injections of the vaccine—all but four children received second injections. In addition, sixty children were given the Patch test, of which four required retakes. In all cases, the results were negative.

In the course of the physical examinations, one six year old girl apparently had cerebral palsy. Arrangements were then made to obtain assistance through the New Jersey Crippled Children's Commission to continue with necessary medical care.

PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM

Through out the six week period much attention was focused on good public relations. The staff felt that the growth of the program has suffered over the ten year period because of the lack of publicity.

We continued interviewing the parents and farmers connected with our children to find more about their academic and social needs. The information was recorded on the questionnaire set up in 1956.

Many people were introduced to our program through the children's conducted visits into the community. While the children were observing and listening to their guide the director was usually busy conversing about the program with spectators standing on the side lines. We were proud for the man on the street to notice the behavior of our children while they visited points of interest.

Several groups were invited to visit the school in session. Special invitations were sent out to P.T.A. chairmen because of the P.T.A.'s recent interest in the Migrant problem. A formal announcement was sent out announcing "Open House" for August 21, 1957 when several visitors appeared. The night of the Open House a buffet supper was served to thirty-three people who had helped make our program a success. At this time the director thanked the various people and then explained some of the accomplishments of the session. Following the supper everyone was conducted over to the school where the work of the children was on display.

On October 23, 1957 the Director was interviewed over the radio by the Asbury Park Radio Station concerning the school and its objectives.

One hundred and nineteen people signed our Guest Book compared to 83 of last year.

For the first time the local townsmen were a great help to us. A word of thanks was extended to the following persons:

Mr. Vernon Statesir, *Postmaster*
Mr. Renkin, *Manager of A. & P. Store*
Mrs. Viola Packwood, *Librarian at Town Library*
Mr. Issy Hantman, *Manager at Coat Factory*
Mr. Russell Crime, *Fire Chief*
Mr. George Evans, *Photographs for Freehold Transcript*
Mr. Seeley, *Manager of Bell Telephone Co.*
Mr. Joseph Taylor, *Owner and Operator of a Local Farm*

COOPERATING AGENCIES

Each year several agencies help to make the program a success. The Junior Red Cross supplies us with many kits which help with the health program. From the gift boxes there is always enough soap, wash cloths, tooth brushes, tooth paste, combs and band-aids for every child. The children always look forward to the day when they take a whole box home with them. These boxes are often given to the children when the staff makes their initial visit to enroll the children for the summer school.

The Freehold Committee on Migrants cooperated with the program in many ways, such as helping to obtain suitable dining facilities. With the assistance of Mr. Russell, the Migrant minister, the work was more effective.

Through the cooperation of the State Police a safety program was carried on. For the first time a Safety Patrol was organized by the children. Each patrol member was presented with a badge. The children wore them proudly.

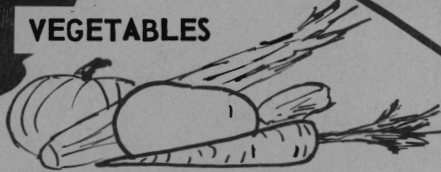
A decided mark of cooperation was noticed on the part of the parents of our migrant children this year. The parents are happy to have their children attend our school. Several times the parents were contacted for their permission. First they were asked for their consent to have the polio injections administered to their children. Then before the school trip to Trenton was taken, written permission was received from each parent. It was noted that all but two parents could write their own signatures. The parents were most willing to send in the children's birth date when we requested them.

On two occasions parents came to the school for conferences concerning their children. It is felt that some time should be planned next year when the parents will be invited in to see their children's work. One mother sent a long thank you letter through the mail after school closed.

Melissa B. Ingling
Director

...MIGRANT'S

VEGETABLES



5,100 FARMS - \$65,000,000 VALUE

WHITE POTATOES



1,523 FARMS - \$8,500,000 VALUE

SWEET POTATOES



1,200 FARMS - \$5,045,000 VALUE

FRUIT



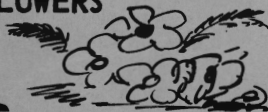
4,300 FARMS - \$17,700,000 VALUE

NURSERY



580 FARMS - \$6,580,000 VALUE

FLOWERS



1,070 FARMS - \$14,800,000 VALUE

ARE ONE OF THE
PRINCIPAL
SOURCES
OF
HELP
FOR
NEW JERSEY'S
AGRICULTURAL
CROPS
VALUED AT



OR

37¢

OF THE TOTAL
N. J. FARM DOLLAR

