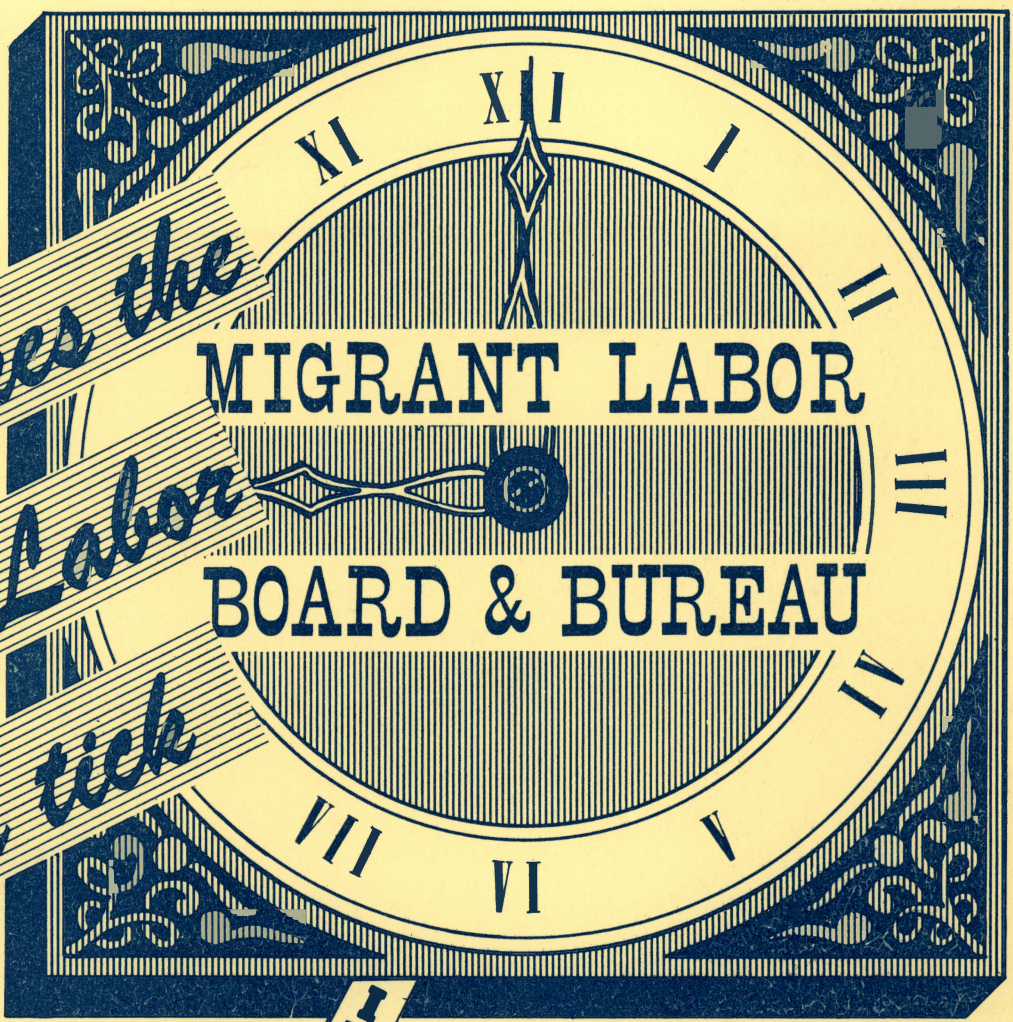


What makes the
Migrant Labor
Program tick



MIGRANT LABOR
BOARD & BUREAU

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9th ANNUAL
Report

BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR

LABORERS' UNION

COOPERATION

974.901
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1952-53

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY

PERCY A. MILLER, JR., Commissioner • J. LYMAN BROWN, Deputy Commissioner



Photographs and layout were made by
Fred B. Metler, one of the Bureau's
Inspectors.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

PERCY A. MILLER, JR., Commissioner

J. LYMAN BROWN, Deputy Commissioner



NEW JERSEY'S MIGRANT LABOR BOARD IN ACTION

Shown in the picture, from left to right, are: Front row, J. Lyman Brown, Acting Commissioner; Mrs. Madaline A. Williams; Jay C. Garrison, Chairman; Miss Grace J. Ford, Counsel; Dr. Hugh D. Palmer, director, migrant health program. Second row, John M. Seabrook; Thomas J. Durell, in charge of the Board's school for migrant children; Rev. Edward C. Dunbar; Lt. T. F. Forkin, Assistant Operations Officer, State Police; John G. Sholl, Pitman, Secretary-Supervisor; William C. Lynn and Marc P. Dowdell, Assistance Director, Department of Institutions and Agencies.

BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR

JOHN G. SHOLL, Secretary-Supervisor

MIGRANT LABOR BOARD

JAY C. GARRISON, Chairman, Elmer, Salem County Freeholder and farm leader

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WILLARD H. ALLEN, Secretary; alternate, WILLIAM C. LYNN, Assistant Secretary.

CHARLES R. ERDMAN, Commissioner; alternate, WM. T. VANDERLIPP*, director, Division of Planning and Development. *deceased

DR. FREDERICK R. RAUBINGER, Commissioner; alternate, THOMAS J. DURELL, Assistant Commissioner.

DR. DANIEL BERGSMA, Commissioner; alternate, DR. HUGH D. PALMER, District Health Officer.

SANFORD BATES, Commissioner; alternate, ELMER V. ANDREWS, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare.

PERCY A. MILLER, JR., Commissioner; J. LYMAN BROWN, Deputy Commissioner and Director, Division of Labor.

COLONEL RUSSELL A. SNOOK, Superintendent, Division of State Police.

BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

FISCAL YEAR - JULY 1, 1952 TO JUNE 30, 1953

by JOHN G. SHOLL,
Supervisor

WINDING
the
CLOCK

What makes the migrant program tick in New Jersey is the all-around cooperation of State departments and their various correlating agencies, along with church, civic, welfare and other groups. This carries out the spirit of the Migrant Labor Act, which provides that, in addition to the creating of the Migrant Labor Board and the establishing of the Bureau of Migrant Labor in the Department of Labor and Industry, there shall also be representation of six of the other State departments, to which are assigned definite responsibilities, and five public members. This Board decides upon the policies and the general migrant program.

From the very beginning it has been the policy of the Board and Bureau to conform with the directives of the act and to seek the counsel and assistance of these other agencies in any problems with migrants that pertain to their particular services. General policies and programs are fully discussed and passed upon by the Migrant Labor Board. Here the composition of the Board proves most effective. Virtually all vital migrant problems receive prompt and intelligent attention by reason of the wide scope of authority represented in the membership. The Board meets before and after the close of each harvest season. Its committees function between the main sessions and direct such important projects as the demonstration school for migrant children and the migrant health clinics. Fuller details on these follow later in this report.

Jay C. Garrison, Salem County Freeholder and farm leader, is serving his eighth consecutive term as chairman. He and Commissioner Percy A. Miller, Jr., along with Deputy Commissioner J. Lyman Brown, in the Department of Labor and Industry, are always available to the Bureau for consultation and advice. The last two personally visited some of the larger farm and cannery camps last summer.

The position of the Bureau has been that of coordinating these services for migrants and the response by the other agencies has been most gratifying. In addition to its responsibility for standards of housing and sanitation in the camps, the Bureau maintains its important role as a clearing house for all migrant problems. Those that are not directly its own responsibility, the Bureau clears with such other departments or bureaus as have state or national jurisdiction in such matters. This arrangement provides a means for quick action in any emergencies involving seasonal workers, with a follow up by the Bureau in cooperation with the representatives of these other agencies. New Jersey is one of the few states that has such a central clearing agency.

It is very informative to put down in this report the actual services that are being performed by all branches of the State Government and it shows the extent of the program that has been developed for this army of upwards of 18,000 seasonal workers who come here to help with the farm harvests every summer.

BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR

Definite provision is made for this under Article I, Section 8 (d) of the Migrant Labor Act, i. e., "The Board shall facilitate and approve interdepartmental agreements and arrangements to effectuate the purposes of this act."

Further, under Article I, Section 9, these various responsibilities are clearly defined. This section reads: "The Division (now Bureau) shall:" ... and then follows under various sub-sections the directives for approaching the problems as presented by the migrants.

The first four of these sub-sections set up the duties of the Migrant Labor Bureau and interdepartmental agencies, namely:

- (a) *Enforce the provisions of Article II of this act either directly or through interdepartmental agencies.*

CAMP PENDULUM

In carrying out this part of the law, the Migrant Labor Bureau now has a new high of 2,762 labor camps listed. They are comprised of 4,251 units. The extent to which they have been improved since the Act was passed and the Bureau established is shown by the fact that 1,604 new camp units have been built and 2,417 have been remodeled. These include 904 cinder block units, 3,083 frame and 46 metal. Most of the camps, or 2,071 to be exact, now have electricity and 1,334 of them have piped water.

- (b) *Enforce all other applicable labor laws, including, but not limited to those relating to private employment agencies, child labor, wage payments and wage claims, with respect to migrant labor camps.*

Private employment agencies must be licensed by the Wage and Hour Bureau, Department of Labor and Industry. Some of these agencies that handle migrant farm labor, particularly Puerto Ricans, have presented perplexing problems, including attempts at pirating labor. Prompt action has been taken with the aid of State Police, county authorities, and grand juries to clean up these situations. A new bill, passed by the 1953 State Legislature, with the backing of farmers and the cooperation of the Wage and Hour and Migrant Labor Bureaus, in the Department of Labor and Industry, now makes pirating of labor a misdemeanor.

There are no state laws setting minimum wages and hours for adult farm workers. However, the Bureau has investigated numerous claims of farm workers for wages. Some difficulty has arisen from farmers turning migrant workers' wages over to crew bosses or contractors. It has been ruled that if the latter handle the payrolls then they become employment agencies and must be licensed. To avoid the possibility of having to pay double, the farmer is advised to see that all of his workers get the full share of wages due them. Any deductions from wages must be through signed agreements or contracts.

Farm placement services are established as a program activity of the Employment Service Division, which operates 36 local employment offices in the state. Each office is prepared to assist in recruitment or placement of farm workers in addition to providing other placement service to employers. A seasonal labor station has been established at Windsor, Mercer County, on Route 25.

**TIME
and
PLACE**

By reason of the very nature of the work, there is close cooperation between the Migrant Labor Bureau and the Farm Placement Section, which is set up as an administrative unit of the Employment Service Administrative Office (Operations Bureau) to be responsible, among other things, for developing and supervising farm placement activities in New Jersey, and insuring that local offices provide effective placement service to agricultural workers and employers.

Its objectives are: to augment the normal supply of workers by recruitment of labor within the local area during periods of seasonal need; to facilitate the movement of migratory workers needed to meet the seasonal requirements beyond the ability of the local labor market area; and to cooperate with all governmental and agricultural organizations concerned with agriculture or having mutual interest in the problem of obtaining agricultural workers.

Child labor laws are enforced by both state and federal agencies and they apply to children of migrant farm workers as well as to all other minors. Under the state law, enforced by the Women's and Children's Section, Bureau of Engineering and Safety, the minimum age for work in agricultural pursuits is 12 years. No child under 16 is permitted to work during regular school hours under both state and federal laws. Agricultural permits or working papers, which may be obtained from the school principal in the district, are required of all minors under 16. Such papers are good for the season on any farm.

The courts have held that the farm owner or employer is liable for any violation of the child labor law and the responsibility cannot be passed on to a contractor or crew boss. Each day's violation of the child labor law is held to be a separate and distinct offense and violators are subject to legal prosecution. In the case of an accident to a minor who is working in violation of this law or without the required employment certificate, the employer is liable to duplicate damages under Workmen's Compensation Law (R. S. 34:15-10).

While farm employers are specifically exempted from compulsory insurance coverage of their labor, (R. S. 34:15:92) they, nevertheless, may be held liable for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act should accidents occur to any of their workers. Sound agricultural planning would suggest that the farmer, wherever possible, voluntarily insure his workers against accidents. Available information indicates that fully 60% of the agricultural workers are so covered. This law is administered by the Division of Workmen's Compensation.

Child care and guidance programs are conducted in some of the privately operated farm labor camps and also through the demonstration school for children of migrant farm workers, which is explained in fuller detail later in this report.

(c) Provide inspectional services to encourage better standards of housing and sanitation in migrant labor camps.

**TICK
for
TACT**

To accomplish this the Bureau used a staff of five full-time and six seasonal inspectors and also a public relations assistant. For the new fiscal year, one more full-time inspector and two more seasonal field men will be added.

Tact, patience and persistence are attributes essential to the success of the camp inspection program. During the year, the field men drove 91,392 miles in their rounds of the camps. They made a total of 8,233 stops, of which 3,784 were for inspections and re-inspections, 2,599 visits for camp surveys, and 1,850 for information about migrants.

Camp ratings do not carry over from year to year but inspections start afresh with the turn of each season. On first inspections during the past year, 1,199 camps were approved. Conditional approvals were given to 1,329 other camps, where minor improvements were needed and major changes were ordered in the remaining 245. Most of the camp operators were cooperative in complying with the Bureau's code. Those who failed to comply were called to Trenton for hearings.

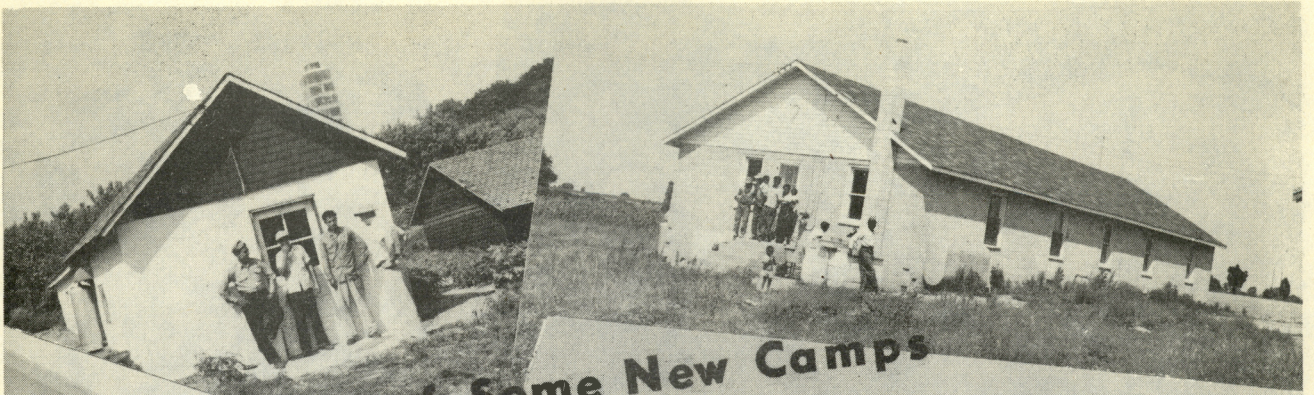
(d) Advise and consult with employers of migrant labor as to ways and means of improving living conditions of migrant workers.

Numerous conferences have been held with farm groups and leaders relative to the advancement of the migrant labor program and these have proved effective in getting cooperation for the improvement of housing for their workers. One of the most effective means to this end has been the wide circulation of the digest of the Migrant Labor Code. A revision of this, well illustrated, with the suggestion to growers to take "Five minutes to find out what to do about your camp", was sent out this spring to about 2,300 camp operators along with a letter urging them to give early attention to getting their camps in shape for the season. Press releases and other publicity have also been used and to good effect to promote the better housing program. Many farm, church, civic and welfare groups have also been shown the moving picture film, "Jersey Journey", which includes actual shots taken in the field or in the camps by the Bureau's inspectors. This film is available without charge to organizations that desire to see it if they will give advance notice to the Bureau.

(e) In cooperation with the Department of Health, prescribe minimum sanitation, and preventive and curative health services.

The State Department of Health, in conjunction with most of the local health boards, provides public health services to migrant workers and their families on a plane similar to services rendered permanent residents. Under its migrant health program, clinics are operated in five rural centers.

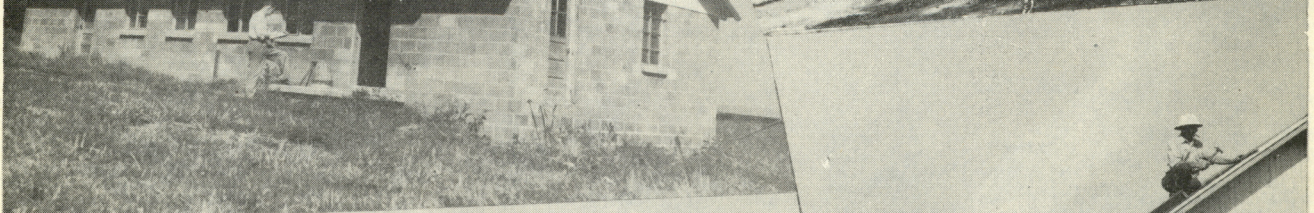
An increase of 43% in attendance at the migrant health clinics over the total for 1951 was reached in 1952. The new mark was 1910 persons, ranging in age from infancy to 82 years, with a good percentage of these comprising family units.

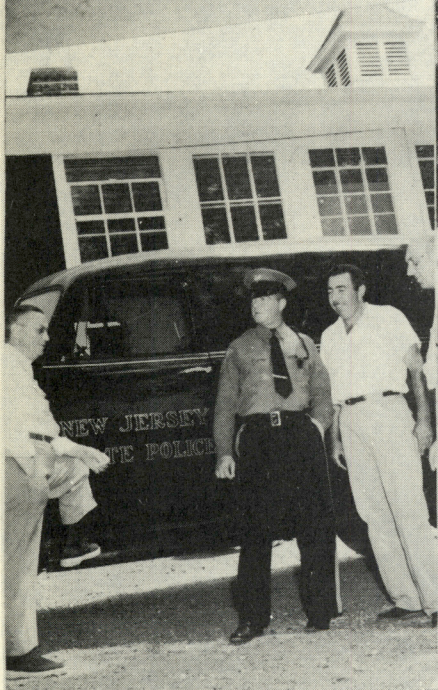


Types of Some New Camps



built in 1953





BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR

The clinic visits numbered 2,560. This did not include Puerto Ricans, among whom there were 5,466 patient visits at the Glassboro Camp infirmary, where a fulltime nurse was on duty and a doctor on call daily. Cases treated at the Glassboro clinic largely included colds and other mild diseases and also accidents and occupational mishaps, ranging from heat exhaustion to skull fractures. Some of the patients received complete treatment at the infirmary while other more serious cases were hospitalized.

PULSE BEATS

Five clinics were again operated by the State Department of Health in cooperation with the Migrant Labor Board from July 17 to September 26. Dr. Hugh D. Palmer now heads the Department's migrant health program. Dr. J. Earle Stuart continues as director of the clinics. He was assisted last summer by a staff of 23 persons, including 8 physicians, 5 nurses, 7 clerks, 1 technician and 2 janitors. The clinics were located at Prospect Plains, Middlesex County; Freehold, Monmouth County; Orchard Center and Gelston Village, Cumberland County, with supervision also of the clinic for Puerto Ricans at the Glassboro Farm Labor Camp.

Objectives of the Migrant Health Program are:

- (1) *To find disease conditions among the migrant workers and to indicate treatment.*
- (2) *To protect the State's residents from exposure to a group which has a high incidence of communicable diseases.*

Effectiveness of the program was increased by the field work of investigators of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, who were assigned to fulltime duty at the clinics. A general physical examination was made of all migrants attending the clinics. If an illness or other physical condition needed attention, appropriate hospital or clinic referrals were made. Clinic records showed 201 positive blood tests representing 15% of the total. Penicillin treatment was given to 172 of these patients. There was a total of 20 pregnancies listed at clinics and these were referred to the public health nursing service. Forty-two children were given a medical examination at the Freehold migrant school and this revealed only a few minor ailments commonly found in such age groups. Follow-up suggestions were given to the school nurses. Two resident nurses gave daily service and assisted with formulas for special diets for about 30 children, ages infancy to 7 years, at the child care project in the Orchard Center camp.

In addition to the services rendered by the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, the Division of Laboratories gave efficient support to the program and promptly reported on nearly 200 blood specimens. Public health nursing service was made available by the MCOSS. Hospitals at Trenton, New Brunswick and in Monmouth County extended clinic and ward facilities in 32 migrant cases referred to them. Transportation to hospitals was provided by the Princeton Chapter of the American Red Cross.

- (f) *In cooperation with the Department of Education, provide, so far as possible, educational facilities for children of migrant workers.*

TIME
and
TALENT

Through the efforts of the Migrant Labor Board, and with the cooperation of the Department of Education, the school law was amended in 1945 to open the public schools of the state to migrant children. Pursuant to the act, (R. S. 10:14-14), as amended, persons having custody and control of a child between the ages of 7 and 16 years shall cause the child to attend the public schools of the district, during the days and hours that the public schools are in session in the district, unless the mental condition of the child is such that he cannot benefit from the instruction. This applies to migrant children, within the above age limit, who are in the state while the schools are in session. Further information may be obtained from the nearest school superintendent, principal, or the State Department of Education.

An outstanding example of this interdepartmental cooperation is the summer school for children of migrant farm workers, conducted for the fifth season in 1952 at the Court Street School, Freehold; under the supervision of the State Department of Education and the sponsorship of the Migrant Labor Board and Bureau in the Department of Labor and Industry. The funds were provided by the Board from its annual legislative appropriation. Mrs. Dorothy S. Jackson, a state helping teacher, was again director of the school and was assisted by a staff of four teachers. Thomas J. Durell, Assistant State Commissioner of Education, had over-all supervision of the project.

Community cooperation and support of local officials at Freehold headed by Mayor Willard Prigge, again made the operation of the demonstration school possible. The local Board of Education granted the use of the school building and grounds through the cooperation of Lloyd S. Cassel, superintendent of the Freehold schools, while the servicing of the building and loan of necessary furniture and equipment were directed by Ira. C. Tilton, district clerk. It is regrettable that the Court Street School, which presented such an admirable location for the migrant project, will not be available for the 1953 season as it has been turned into administration offices.

After much effort and approaches to numerous boards of education, Assistant Commissioner Durell reports that through the cooperation of Joseph Clayton, recent Superintendent of Schools in Monmouth County, permission has been granted by the Millstone Township Board of Education, also in Monmouth County, for use of the six room school house at Perrineville. Although it will not be possible to operate two migrant schools as had been planned, expansion of the program is proposed at Perrineville. This will be possible through an increase in the Legislative appropriation as recommended by Governor Driscoll.

Out of a total of 62 pupils enrolled at the Freehold School, the average attendance was 41.3. Mrs. Jackson, the director, reported that the curriculum was built around the children's needs in learning how to live together, applied in varying degrees to the different age groups. Social concepts developed at the school stressed the sharing of group activities, the creation of respect for the rights and possessions of others, personal cleanliness, proper serving and eating of food, and, in the older group, the acceptance of personal responsibility by helping in the home, the school and the community.

**LUNCH
and
RECESS**

Instruction was also given to all groups in such practical things as telling time, using the calendar, counting and making change. Excursions for the older pupils to Deer Park and to the beach at Long Branch were part of the planned program at the school. The upper group presented two plays before the school assembly.

The children ranged in ages from 4 to 12 years. The upper group had 14 children enrolled; the middle group 17; primary group 11; and the kindergarten group 20. The highest mental age obtained in tests was 7-4 and the lowest 4-0, with a median of 4-8 for 41 children tested.

The feeding program at the school included a light breakfast of milk and cereal, a balanced hot lunch at noon and a late afternoon snack of fruit juice and crackers. Many foods new to the children were introduced, 41 different varieties being used in the various menus. Use of milk and green vegetables and the development of regular eating habits were encouraged. For the first time this part of the project was included in the Federal School Lunch program.

Medical examinations were conducted through the State Department of Health and the MCOSS made nursing service available when needed. Junior Red Cross groups again made an outstanding contribution by supplying friendship kits, stuffed toys, clothing and other gifts for the migrant children. Quantities of clothing were also donated by churches and other interested organizations, and the school staff gave particular attention to outfitting the children and even some of their families to stimulate self respect in group living.

In addition to the director, the other teachers were: upper group, Howard B. Waxwood, Jr., Principal Princeton Junior High School, Mercer County; intermediate group, Ruth C. McDonald, remedial teacher, Howell Township School, Monmouth County; primary group, Florence E. Sutphin, principal, Harlingen Elementary School, Somerset County; kindergarten group, Dorothy B. Comer, kindergarten teacher, Grant School, Trenton, Mercer County.

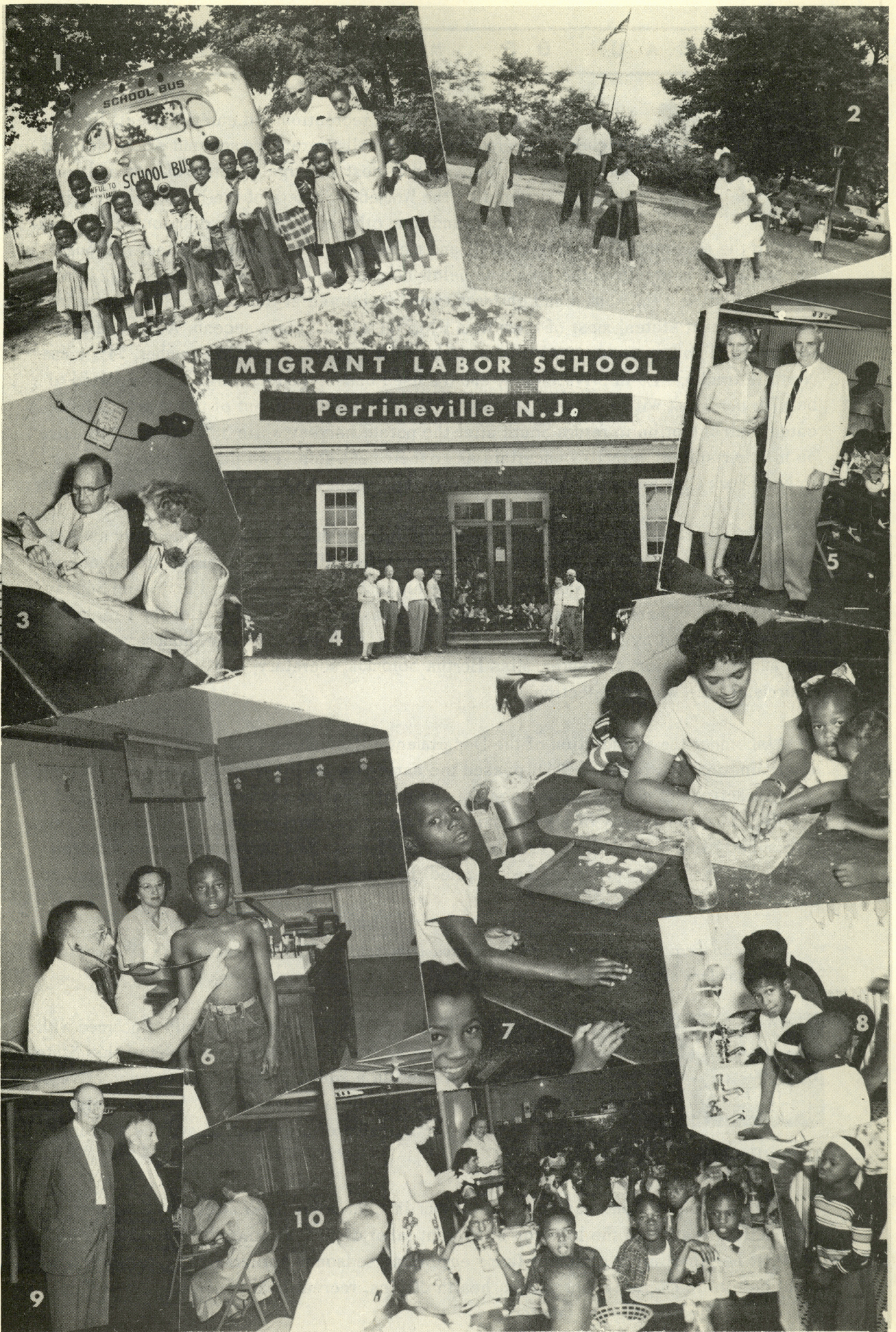
More closely allied last season with the school program was the Family Migrant Center at Freehold. This was conducted, for the first time since it was started, by the Education Committee of the Migrant Labor Board with the continued cooperation of the Citizen's Committee. Howard B. Waxwood, who also taught in the migrant school, was the new director of the Center and he was assisted by Benjamin A. Collier, Newark, in charge of recreation, and Mrs. Rebecca Jenkins, Elizabeth, a former teacher in the school.

The community was also very cooperative in this project. A television set was loaned through the local YMCA and the Rev. Paul L. Munion, treasurer of the local committee, and the Women's Social Circle, of Freehold, assisted in providing silver loving cups for winners of the softball finals and a horseshoe pitching contest. Moving pictures were shown on three different occasions through the courtesy of the N. J. Council of Churches.

Education and Inspiration

Key to pictures on opposite page

- 1-GROUP OF MIGRANT PUPILS WITH TEACHER, HOWARD B. WAXWOOD.
- 2-JAMES SMITH, ANOTHER TEACHER, DIRECTS A PLAY PERIOD.
- 3-THOMAS J. DURELL, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION AND CHAIRMAN OF MIGRANT LABOR BOARD'S EDUCATION COMMITTEE CONFERS WITH MRS. DOROTHY S. JACKSON, DIRECTOR OF THE MIGRANT SCHOOL.
- 4-MODERN SCHOOL BUILDING AT PERRINEVILLE LOANED FOR MIGRANT SCHOOL PROGRAM.
- 5-MRS. JACKSON AND COMMISSIONER PERCY A. MILLER, JR., STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
- 6-DR. J. EARLE STUART, COORDINATOR OF STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S MIGRANT HEALTH PROGRAM, EXAMINES A PUPIL.
- 7-MISS DOROTHY B. COMER AND CLASS TAKE A RESPITE FROM RECITATIONS, TO BAKE A BATCH OF COOKIES.
- 8-PUPILS WASH UP BEFORE LUNCH.
- 9-DEPUTY LABOR COMMISSIONER J. LYMAN BROWN AND JOHN G. SHOLL, SECRETARY-SUPERVISOR OF MIGRANT LABOR BOARD AND BUREAU.
- 10-A POPULAR PART OF THE SCHOOL PROGRAM-LUNCH TIME IN THE WELL-EQUIPPED CAFETERIA.



**TIME OUT
for
FAMILY FUN**

In addition to the programs of recreation and entertainment, light lunches were provided free to all migrant women and small children, and soft drinks were sold at cost. A large quantity of new and used clothing, donated by the Women's Society of the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, and from other sources, was distributed on weekends to the migrants by the Center staff and members of the local committee. Although the number of migrants in the area was below normal due to a short potato crop, 230 of them, including men, women and children, were registered at the Center. They came from seven different states, most of them from Florida, with Georgia second. A total of 215 of them were listed as potato workers and 15 as fruit pickers. From this number, 71% came North in trucks; 21% in private cars; and 8% used buses. Top earnings were reported to be \$70. per week with a general average of \$45. Forty-six percent of the migrants indicated their intention to return South after the potato harvest while 38% expected to move on to other states, with 10% uncertain as to their next stop. Two percent expected to go to New York City and only 4% indicated that they might remain in the area over the winter.

The Center was operated for six weekends instead of the expected eight because of the need to use the school building for administration office. The average attendance was 18 on Saturdays and 56 on Sundays, with the highest attendance listed at 150 on Sunday, August 24. The Center project was again made possible by the support of the Freehold committee, headed by the Rev. Warren J. Henseler, with Mayor Prigge, honorary co-chairman and Rev. Munion, treasurer, Miss Bertha Solomon, secretary, and Mrs. Benjamin Worth, chairman of the women's section.

Also under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education is the state law against discrimination, (R. S. 18:25-3-4), passed the same year as the Migrant Labor Act. It prohibits practices of discrimination against any of its inhabitants because of race, creed or color. The opportunity of all persons to obtain employment without discrimination is determined to be a civil right. This law includes farmers and farm workers and requires that no discriminatory practices be tolerated. It is administered by the Division Against Discrimination.

(g) In cooperation with the Department (now Division) of State Police, provide for a minimum standard of protection.

**MINUTE MEN
for
MIGRANTS**

The Division of State Police, as a rural agency, is vitally concerned with the migrant labor problem as it exists in the farm areas of this State. It is also deeply interested in a sound program with the objective of proper control and use of migrant labor resources. A close liaison is established between the Division of State Police and the Migrant Labor Bureau.

State Police stations having migrant labor in their areas keep a record of all pertinent information relative to the location of migrant labor camps, housing locations, recreational centers, health clinics, names of farms employing seasonal workers. They maintain constant patrols in migrant labor camps, health clinics, recreational centers and other locations frequented by migrant laborers.

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

A special leaflet in English and Spanish for the Puerto Ricans has been gotten out this year, explaining motor vehicle and traffic regulations.

- (h) In coordination with the Department of Economic Development, plan, locate and construct (as soon as conditions permit) experimental state camps for migrant workers.*

Much study was given to the proposal for a state camp or camps by the late William T. Vanderlipp, Director of the Division of Planning and Development, Department of Conservation and Economic Development, in conjunction with the Migrant Labor Board and Bureau. Provision was made in the original act for an appropriation of \$25,000 to build and operate such a camp. It was found that this sum was inadequate even after a modified plan for a clearing center and clinic had received serious consideration. Another factor that influenced thinking on the camp project was the dismantling of three large federal farm labor camps that had been established at Burlington, Swedesboro and Bridgeton during World War II. After the war, the Government found it unprofitable to operate these camps although it tried in various ways to keep them filled, and they were in disuse for more than a year before the buildings were finally sold at public auction in 1947. In 1949, the special appropriation for a state camp reverted to the state treasury because of an extremely tight budget.

Since then, the fruit and vegetable growers in Gloucester County have successfully established and operated a camp of their own at Glassboro, while another group has tried a similar experiment on a smaller scale in Monmouth County. Both of these projects have been used entirely for Puerto Rican labor and through them have been cleared most of the 6,000 to 8,000 of these workers who have come to New Jersey in recent summers. The movement for a Federal migrant commission has brought forward the suggestion that clearing camps be operated by the Government in states along the Eastern Seaboard to handle the well-established flow of Southern migrants. These would operate through U. S. and State Employment stations. Such a project would be dependent upon Federal action.

In the early stages of the program, and for some years thereafter, state relief was handled through this department and helpful counsel and assistance were obtained through this source for migrants and their families who were in actual need. Migrant relief cases have been surprisingly few in recent years.

- (i) In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, conduct an educational program for employers of migrant labor pertaining to the standards, methods and objectives of the Division (Bureau) of Migrant Labor.*

New Jersey has 24,830 farms according to the 1950 Census, and they led the nation in 1952 with average gross cash receipts of \$208 an acre. The New Jersey Extension Service provides educational assistance to farmers employing seasonal farm labor. The aim is to provide a basic understanding of a harmonious employer-employee relationship. A satisfied employee is a productive asset.

**HIGH NOON
in
FARM VALUES**

Essential elements of Extension's educational program in labor management for seasonal workers have been widely circulated and discussed among farm employers. Here is how the topics are outlined: Organization of Work and Preparation for Workers; Supervision and Training of Workers; Farmer-Workers Relations; Living Conditions for Workers.

Educational assistance to seasonal workers themselves is also fostered by the Extension Service insofar as it is possible to work with a fluid group of migrant workers. Studies have been made of the more efficient and labor-saving ways of doing farm work so they benefit from greater output and larger earnings. They save physical energy as they learn easier ways to accomplish many farm tasks. Extension bulletins on how to pick strawberries, raspberries, and blueberries—easier, faster and better—have been used in past years to help workers increase their productivity.

Better crops and crop rotations have long been the educational program in Extension. The latest recommendations are available simply by contacting the Agricultural Agent in each county.

Farmers can obtain advice and plans from the agricultural agent or agricultural engineer for building, remodeling, converting, and equipping suitable quarters and facilities for farm labor. There are no charges for such services. As a result of these free educational materials and services, plus a state-supervised inspection service, farm labor camps in New Jersey are rated far better than in most other states.

(j) In cooperation with the Department of Institutions and Agencies, help devise ways and means for resolving the welfare problems that require attention.

In the Department of Institutions and Agencies, chapter 156, P. L. 1947 (R.S. 44:8-107) directs that public assistance shall be rendered promptly to any needy person by the director of welfare of the municipality where the person is found at the time of application therefore, subject to determination and adjustment of responsibility as provided by law. Any municipality providing public assistance to persons who lack state settlement will be reimbursed by the State to the extent of 80% of total cost of such assistance. Information about where and how to apply for public assistance can be obtained at any municipal office in the state.

The State Board of Child Welfare, also under this department, affords case work study foster home placement and substitute home arrangement insofar as the same affects children and the problems relating thereto. No residence requirement is imposed. The board through its district offices will render such advice and consultation as is necessitated by the individual problem. This Board also did effective work with European orphans when the Migrant Labor Bureau assisted in operating the program for the Governor's Commission on Displaced Persons. Further information may be obtained from any of its local offices.

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

As to Social Security, old age and survivors insurance was extended to farm workers January 1, 1951. Most seasonal workers are not covered because of the short duration of their employment at one place. Information may be obtained from the district office of Internal Revenue or from any county agricultural agent.

TIME and ETERNITY

The annual report on the Church's Ministry to Agricultural Migrants states: "For over thirty years the home missions boards of America's churches have cooperated in an inclusive ministry to migrant camps, providing religious services, Sunday Schools, pastoral services, day care and educational centers for small children, community and recreational programs for those in the labor camps, and referral services to public agencies in cases of need. In our state this Christian service is conducted through the State Council of Churches, with the cooperation of the Division of Home Missions of the National Council of Churches."

The State Council's latest report reads: "The Churches' ministry to migrants in New Jersey is extended each year into new areas to reach more persons. In 1952, the Council's ministers and teachers conducted more worship services, were available for more personal counseling, created more opportunities in religious and moral education, supervised more recreation for young and old, enrolled more children in child care centers, and provided for more needs generally among the migrants than any year heretofore."

The extent of the growth of this ministry is indicated by the fact that ten years ago the budget of the Church Committee on Migrant Work was \$4,000, with an operating deficit that year of \$1,700, while the budget for 1952 was \$13,003.26, with a surplus of income. For 1953, it is \$14,000.

In carrying out the program for the past year the Council, through its Department of Work among Migrants, operated with a supervisor and promotional director and 12 field workers. One of the important developments was the expansion of work among the thousands of Puerto Ricans who came into the state for farm harvests. Three Spanish-speaking ministers, and also the wife of one of them, engaged in this work.

The State Council also effected a reorganization of its migrant work by changing over from a committee to a department, and adopted a statement of principles and procedures. Rev. Andrew S. Layman is the chairman of the new department, and Rev. Abram W. Sangrey, state supervisor, with the participation by the National Council directed by Miss Edith Lowry and Mrs. Margaret Ekstrom.

Around the State and around the season's clock, here are a few examples of what has been done by camp operators in the way of new buildings or other improvements in the accommodations for the migrant workers:

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

AROUND the CLOCK

In *Burlington County*, a new cinder block camp includes a reading and recreation room with fireplace, also modern shower baths and a kitchen. This is located near Chatsworth, cost about \$15,000, and will house 40 workers during the blueberry and cranberry seasons.

At Pemberton in the same county, a large grower has just opened this season a new cinder block camp, built at a cost of \$8,000. Among the smaller new camps there's one in Burlington Township, frame construction, with electric lights and other conveniences.

In *Camden County*, an old migrant camp is now being used for storage purposes and it has been replaced by a new cinder block building, 25 x 65 feet. This includes six 12 x 16 feet sleeping rooms and there is also a recreation room and a wash room with two showers and a double laundry tub with hot and cold running water. Each bedroom has plastered walls with a wash stand and electric hot plate. The building is heated with forced hot air from an oil burner.

At Garden State Park, hot water heat has replaced portable electric heaters in all the tack rooms, wash and shower rooms. More new tack rooms have been added. The interiors of all the rooms have been painted and linoleum laid on the floors, with shelves and clothes rods added to the equipment.

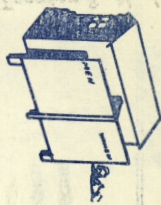
One of the larger camps in *Cumberland County* has been remodeled and re-equipped during the past year at a cost of \$23,000. It is of cinder block construction, 36 x 138 feet, and includes six large sleeping rooms. It has accommodations for 50 workers. There is a large kitchen and dining room, at the end of which is also a recreation area with a 21-inch television set and ping pong table. The wash room and lavatory is equipped with flush toilets, showers, wash stands and laundry tubs, with hot and cold running water. In the kitchen there is gas for cooking and a walk-in refrigerator.

An overhanging roof provides a porch in a newly constructed cinder block camp, 14 x 42, on a farm near Bridgeton. The building is divided into three sections for sleeping and is equipped with electricity, gas for cooking, a new well and pump and a new toilet.

Three 16 x 16 feet rooms are included in a new 16 x 48 feet cinder block camp which was opened for Puerto Rican workers at a farm on the Bowentown Road, also near Bridgeton, this spring. The camp is equipped with gas for cooking. The interiors of the other camps on this farm have also been painted to improve their appearance.

In *Gloucester County*, the Glassboro Service Association, which operates the camp at South Glassboro, through which nearly 10,000 Puerto Ricans were cleared during 1952-53, made extensive improvements and spent upwards of \$23,000 on such work. This included the installation of a sewerage disposal system and flush toilets, the renovation and painting of the interiors of all the barracks and the dining room, the remodeling of the interior of the infirmary, which has been entirely repainted, the floors covered with plastic tile and hospital beds installed.

SECTION 6 TOILETS

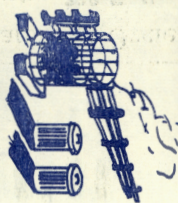


**NUMBER OF SEATS
LOCATION**

**PRIVY PITS
PRIVY SEATS
SANITATION
SEXES**

1 for every 15 persons or less
Privies must be away from well, kitchen; convenient to quarters
At least 2 feet deep and fly tight
Tight-fitting, hinged lids
Shelters shall be kept clean; excreta at least one foot below surface of ground
Separate places for men and women except in same family

SECTION 7 GARBAGE, TRASH



**RECEPTACLES
COLLECTION
WASTE WATER**

Water-tight; fly-tight lids
Frequent and sanitary disposal
No open pools in camp area

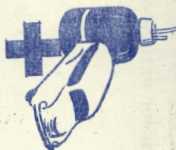
SECTION 8 FIRE



**HAZARDS
EXITS
PROTECTION**

Conform to State and local fire codes
Two required for upper floors
Prevent fires by checking stoves, pipes, wiring, kerosene cans, etc. Minimum requirements: sand or water buckets

SECTION 9 HEALTH



**COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
VENEREAL DISEASE
MEDICAL SERVICES
INSECTS, RODENTS**

Report to local health officer; isolate
Every migrant must have blood test card
Ascertain availability of physician for camp or nearest hospital
Prevent breeding; exterminate

SECTION 10 SUPERVISION



**CLEAN CAMP
CLOSING CAMP
RESPONSIBILITY**

Appoint responsible person to assist
See that workers clean up quarters before they leave; cover privy contents with lime or soil
Camp operator or manager must see that camp conforms to code provisions

Copy of complete Code may be obtained by writing JOHN G. SHOLL, Supervisor, Bureau of Migrant Labor, Department of Labor and Industry, 238 East Hanover Street, Trenton 8, New Jersey



NEW JERSEY

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR**

238 East Hanover Street
Trenton 8, New Jersey
PERCY A. MILLER, JR. COMMISSIONER

5 minutes to find out what to do about your camp

CODE

LABOR

MIGRANT

DIGEST

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
MIGRANT LABOR CAMP REGISTRATION FORM

Name of Owner, Agent or Operator: _____
 Address: _____
 Easiest means of access to camp: _____

 Approximate date camp to be open: _____
 Number weeks of occupancy: _____
 Estimated number of occupants: _____ Where from? _____

Detach and Mail to:

(Signature of Owner)

JOHN G. SHOLL, Supervisor, Bureau of Migrant Labor, Department of Labor and Industry, 238 E. Hanover St., Trenton 8, N. J.

DIGEST OF NEW JERSEY MIGRANT LABOR CODE
AS AUTHORIZED BY STATE LAW, R. S. 34:9A-1-36

SECTION 1
GENERAL

REGISTRATION
(a) Camps
(b) Occupants
SEXES

Required for all migrant camps, if not already listed
 At least 30 days before opening
 Upon arrival at camp
 Separate facilities required for men and women except
 when members of same family

SECTION 2
HOUSING

QUARTERS

CONSTRUCTION
FLOORS

SLEEPING AREA
(per person)
SCREENS
PRIVACY
WINDOWS
CLEANLINESS

Adequate and exclusively for living purposes, or
 partitioned rooms in other buildings, except
 those housing livestock
 Substantial, on well drained sites
 Wood, concrete or other suitable material easy to
 clean; avoid ground dampness
 30 square feet of floor area;
 225 cubic feet of room volume
 16 mesh, all exterior openings
 Partitions to separate sexes and families
 5% of floor area; 1/2 of space openable
 Buildings and grounds must be kept clean at all
 times

SECTION 3
SLEEPING

BEDS
SPACING
LIGHTING

Wood, steel, canvas or other sanitary material;
 clean mattresses or ticks
 Beds or bunks 20 inches apart
 Electric or lanterns; check for defective wiring

SECTION 4
COOKING

STOVES
FOOD STORAGE
IN QUARTERS
COMMUNITY

Sufficient for occupants' needs
 Adequate facilities; refrigeration desirable
 Permitted in family units; separate kitchen desirable
 Separate room or building

SECTION 5
WATER

SUPPLY
WELLS, SPRINGS
BATHING
HANDWASHING
LAUNDRY

Sufficient, safe at camp for drinking, cooking
 Free from pollution; tight covers, safe drainage
 1 shower for every 25 persons; or 1 tub for 10
 1 lavatory for every 15 or 1 basin for 6 persons
 1 wash tub for every 25 persons

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

In the Swedesboro area, a tenant house has been remodeled and the rooms lined with plaster board, three new rooms added and the quarters completely rewired for electricity. The exterior has been made attractive by covering it with white shingles.

Hot air heat from an oil burner and an electric stove for cooking are provided in a new 20 x 40 feet cinder block camp near Sewell. The exterior walls have been finished with a cement coating and the equipment includes hot and cold running water, showers, flush toilet, wash stand and sink.

In *Salem County*, a new 20 x 42 feet frame tenant house has been erected on a farm near Woodstown. It has seven rooms, four of which are bedrooms, and there is also a large kitchen with gas for cooking, with electric lights throughout the house.

In *Atlantic County*, at the track of the Atlantic City Racing Association, where a shortage of accommodations for the track personnel required the temporary use of tents last season, 68 new rooms have been added in the stable area. This now provides a total of 160 rooms and these have been lined with green plastic tile and they are equipped with shelves and rods for hanging up clothes. The kitchen and dining room for the workers have new floors and all the equipment and furniture are new.

In *Monmouth County*, a new camp of cinder block and frame, 28 x 21 feet, has been erected near Neptune for blueberry pickers. The interior is insulated with rock wool and finished off with plywood, including the ceiling, with ventilating louvres in the roof. There is a large room for sleeping quarters and a separate kitchen equipped with bottled gas for cooking. The camp is heated with an oil space heater.

In *Middlesex County*, a new cinder block building at Cranbury provides quarters for six workers and it has running water, a shower, flush toilet and kitchen sink.

In one of the large camps near Princeton, the quarters have been improved by the laying of linoleum on the floors and the painting of the interiors of the rooms.

In *Hunterdon County*, accommodations are provided for 15 workers in a new cinder block camp building which has aluminum window sash, electric hot water heater, showers, flush toilets and laundry tubs and gas for cooking, and built in closets.

In *Warren County*, near Belvidere, an electric hot water heater has been installed in a camp along with a flush toilet. A gas stove replaces oil for cooking.

In *Somerset County*, buildings at a large camp near Kingstown has been painted on the inside and toilets have been completely overhauled and painted inside and out.

In *Morris County*, near Lincoln Park, a new cinder block toilet replaces one of frame and the camp building has been painted on the inside.

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

In *Ocean County* two new camps, just finished and opened for the 1953 season, are outstanding. Both are operated by a large cranberry company. One, which has accommodations for 80 workers, is constructed of cinder block and has an over all area of 260 feet x 40 feet. It is divided into eight dormitory units, 20 feet x 12 feet, each with its own wash room, with showers, flush toilets and stationary wash stands. There is also a dining room-kitchen, 36 feet x 12 feet, with refrigerators and a deep freeze unit. The second camp, slightly smaller, with a capacity of 50 men, is of similar construction. Both camps are lighted with electricity and have radios and television.

In the same county, a fishery company has converted six well-constructed housing units into a group of two-room apartments. These are for workers and their wives. Each apartment has its own lavatory, with shower, also a combination living room and kitchen. There is also a central recreation room, comfortably furnished with easy chairs, tables and a television set.

ITEMS IN WHICH CHANGES WERE RECOMMENDED AFTER INSPECTIONS OF CAMPS IN 1952-53

<i>1st Inspection</i>		<i>Reinspection</i>
453	Cleanliness	174
1157	Toilets	274
193	Water	29
398	Quarters	64
86	Sleeping	11
53	Cooking	20
457	Fire Protection	49
84	Register	1
535	Screens	112
535	Others	75
3951		809

BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR *JOHN G. SHOLL, Supervisor*

Mrs. June B. Smith Secretary to the Supervisor
Miss Jane Poinsett Clerk-stenographer
Miss Phyllis Knopf Seasonal Assistant (1953)

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Edmund J. Farrell	Joseph V. Martin
Hobart R. Cunningham	Merrill Richardson x

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Paul S. Camp	Harvey Johnson
Thomas D. Childrey, III	Harold Kingsland
Ernest De Vincentis	Clarence M. Perrine
Ralph P. Romano	

OFFICE: 29 East Front Street, Trenton 8, New Jersey

x Public relations

BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR



INSPECTED CAMPS BY COUNTIES

County	Number of Camps 1951-52	1952-53
Atlantic	159	196
Bergen	33	38
Burlington	195	238
Camden	49	59
Cape May	29	32
Cumberland	333	410
Essex	5	8
Gloucester	524	560
Hudson	1	4
Hunterdon	12	14
Mercer	121	115
Middlesex	142	164
Monmouth	254	325
Morris	26	29
Ocean	106	158
Passaic	19	21
Salem	285	320
Somerset	11	6
Sussex	5	4
Union	8	10
Warren	24	34
	<hr/> 2341	<hr/> 2745
Railroad Camps	16	17
	<hr/> 2357	<hr/> 2762

*New
Jersey*



1949 . . 1895



1948 . . 2184



1950 . . 2111



1947 . . 2515



1951 . . 2232



1946 . . 2271



1952 . . 2357



1953 . . 2762

th Annual REPORT

BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR

INSPECTED CAMPS BY THE CALENDAR

1945	2271
1946	2515*
1947	2184
1948	1895
1949	2111
1950	2232
1951	2357
1952	2762
1953	

*Including about 300 resort
hotels

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY