

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 025 344

RC 002 754

County Profile of Agricultural Migrant Workers in Illinois. A Report of the Committee on Agricultural Migrant Workers.

Illinois Committee on Agricultural Migrant Workers, Springfield. Commission on Children.

Spons Agency- Chicago Community Trust, Ill.

Pub Date Jan 67

Note- 106p.

EDRS Price MF-\$0.50 HC-\$5.40

Descriptors- Agricultural Laborers, Community Migrant Projects, Migrant Child Care Centers, \*Migrant Education, Migrant Employment, Migrant Health Services, Migrant Housing, \*Migrant Welfare Services, Migrant Worker Projects, \*Program Descriptions, \*Spanish Speaking, State Programs, \*State Surveys

Identifiers- \*Illinois

A survey was conducted in Illinois to determine services available for the health, education, day care, housing, and welfare of agricultural migrant families. Further purposes of the survey were to determine changes in migration patterns within the State, and to examine the effect of family services on the recruiting and holding of migrant workers. County profiles were established indicating services provided in each of the 46 counties. (DK)

**COUNTY**  
**PROFILE**  
**OF**



**AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT WORKERS IN ILLINOIS**

ED025344

**A REPORT OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT WORKERS**

**ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON CHILDREN**



**STATE OF ILLINOIS  
OTTO KERNER, Governor**

RC 002754

A REPORT OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT WORKERS  
ED025344

# Commission on Children

101 S. FIFTH STREET

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62701



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE  
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January, 1967

MR. WALTER F. BRISSENDEN *Chairman*  
Commission on Children

DR. JOSEPH ALBRECHT *Chairman*  
Committee on Agricultural Migrant Workers

MISS NAOMI HIETT *Executive Director*  
Commission on Children

MRS. NANCY TONGREN *Consultant on Survey Project*

This Project and Report was made possible through a grant from the  
Chicago Community Trust.

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**COUNTY PROFILES**

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<b>Bureau.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Lee.....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Clay.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Livingston.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Clinton.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>McHenry.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Cook.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>McLean.....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>DeKalb.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Marion.....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>DuPage.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Marshall.....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Effingham.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Mercer.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Fayette.....</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Ogle.....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Ford.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Peoria.....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Grundy.....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Pike.....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Hancock.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Rock Island.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Henderson.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>St. Clair.....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Iroquois.....</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Sangamon.....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Jackson.....</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>Stark.....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Jefferson.....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Tazewell.....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Jersey.....</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>Union.....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>JoDaviess.....</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Vermilion.....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Johnson.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>Warren.....</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Kane.....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Kankakee.....</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>Will.....</b>	<b>92</b>
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## INTRODUCTION

### BACKGROUND FOR SURVEY ON WHICH THIS REPORT IS BASED

In 1956, the Commission on Children was asked to look into the plight of the children of agricultural migrant workers who come into Illinois to harvest and process our crops. At that time there was no official department of the State nor any state-wide voluntary group that had accepted responsibility for services in behalf of migrant children. In order to determine just what the needs of these children were and who should have responsibility for meeting them, a state survey as to the numbers, location, dates they were present in Illinois for the different crops, and the needs of the children was undertaken.

This Study resulted in a report entitled "Sizing Up The Situation On Agricultural Migrant Workers In Illinois With Conclusions And Recommendations." This report not only spelled out the size and complexity of the migrant group, but also pointed up the health, education and welfare services which should be made available to the people who make such an important contribution to our economy. At the time of the preparation of the report it was described as a long range blueprint for action in the next ten years. The vision of the early Committee was attested to, when in late 1965, it became apparent that so many gains had been made, and so many other circumstances had changed, that a review of the current situation relating to migrants should be made.

### CHANGES WHICH HAVE ALTERED MIGRANT SITUATION

Since the issuance of the 1956 report, a number of official and voluntary agencies have not only accepted responsibility for agricultural migrants and their families but also have assumed leadership in working with local resources in development of services in those areas experiencing the larger influx of migrants. These organizations have employed or designated specific staff to provide consultation. Among these groups are the Illinois Department of Public Health, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Labor, the Ministry to Migrant Mission of the Illinois Council of Churches, the Bishops' Committee on Migratory Workers, the Illinois Migrant Council (a not-for-profit corporation spearheaded by the church groups) and more recently the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The termination of Public Law 78 which permitted the importation of Mexican and other foreign workers, also affected the numbers and makeup of the migrant families which came into Illinois. While Illinois employers have never made use of foreign workers to any great extent, other states such as California have. When foreign workers were no longer available to them, they began competing with other states for the domestic migrant workers. Since many of the migrant workers used in Illinois come from the Rio Grande Valley, the longer season in California and the proximity of the State opened up new employment opportunities to these domestic migrants. One of the factors which the Agricultural Committee believed to exist was that the places in Illinois where there had been a history of

good wages, adequate housing and community services, found they had less difficulty in recruiting the same migrant workers.

Three other circumstances have altered the migrant pattern or location: (1) The licensing of migrant camps and the policy of the Farm Placement Division of the Illinois State Employment Service that they would no longer fill orders for migrant workers to live in housing that had not met the minimum standards, has resulted in both a decrease and an increase in acreage planted. The expressways and tollways have also altered the presence of migrants in communities, for considerable farm land on which migrants were employed is being used for highways. The third circumstance is the further mechanization in agriculture which not only results in fewer migrants being required but those needed are the more skilled workers. On the other hand, truck farming has increased nearer urban centers which brings the migrants closer to population centers rather than being isolated on farms.

In addition, some employers have used various methods to lengthen the season for which the migrant is employed and to eliminate the gap "no work days" by arranging for the migrants to be employed on other farms in the area on temporary work. Several service organizations, primarily the church sponsored groups, have been interested in resettlement of migrants. This produces new problems, for these people have left the migrant stream but may not yet be eligible for health and welfare services which have a residence eligibility requirement or they may prefer to continue with programs tailored for the migrant population. A reverse situation to the resettlement in Illinois of migrants from other States is seen in a change which has occurred in Alexander and Pulaski Counties. In past years sizeable number of workers from these counties have migrated north in Illinois and other States for work. Some of the Poverty Programs under the Economic Opportunity Act opened up retraining programs in Alexander County for these people. It was reported that more than 800 former migrants from southern Illinois counties were retrained for more stable work in one program alone.

#### PURPOSES OF PRESENT SURVEY

1. To conduct a survey of the present provisions of health, education, day care, housing and welfare services for agricultural migrant families to ascertain the gains made in the 10 years which have elapsed since the publication, by the Commission on Children, of the long term plan for improving the conditions of the agricultural migrant workers and their families and to determine the unmet needs which still exist.
2. To ascertain the changes in the migrant pattern in Illinois so future planning for migrant services may be based on current and anticipated trends.
3. To ascertain what connection there may be between the provision of services for migrants and the experience of employers in successfully recruiting and holding migrant workers.

#### ANTICIPATED USE OF DATA

1. Help to determine the future direction and work of the Agricultural Migrant Committee of the Commission on Children.
2. Assist governmental and voluntary agencies in their program planning for migrant families.
3. Serve as an information device for person trying to plan services for migrants and who want information on what other groups in the same county or adjacent counties are doing.
4. Assist in the recruitment of migrant workers.

#### METHODS OF SURVEY

##### 1. Questionnaires Developed

Questionnaires were developed by a sub-committee of the Agricultural Migrant Committee with the consultant for the appropriate department taking major responsibility for drafting the initial questionnaire in his area of competence. The questionnaires were geared to obtaining answers from a variety of local people in the general areas of health, day time care, and education. Questions were included in each questionnaire on number and composition of migrant population, services provided to migrants--by whom and under what circumstances, and the unmet needs on which local organizations were working or about which they were concerned.

The original intent of the Committee was also to have a special questionnaire for the employers to complete and one was drafted for this purpose. At that time, another Special Committee to look into the recruitment and labor difficulties came into being and they also planned to solicit employers' opinions about many of the same questions covered in our questionnaires. It was decided that it would be better not to duplicate efforts of the two groups and since labor needs were more appropriate to the Special Committee than our Agricultural Migrant Committee which is focused on the families and children, our questionnaire was not distributed. The material from the Special Committee was not available at the time of writing of this report nor could a date be given when it might be available, so our original intent to include the employers' responses along with those of local officials, public and private organizations and church groups was not realized.

##### 2. Questionnaires Distributed

The Health Questionnaire entitled "Health Needs of, and Services to Agricultural Migrants and their Families" was sent out by the migrant consultant of the Illinois Department of Public Health. These went to public and private health and welfare agencies, school nurses, and other persons who were known to have an interest in the health needs of migrants.

The Day Time Questionnaire (note this is a broader term than just Day Nursery or Day Care) was sent by the Day Care Consultant to the appropriate Regional Offices of the Department of Children and Family Services.

The Education Questionnaire was distributed to Parochial Schools and groups through the staff of the Bishops' Committee on Migratory Workers. The Public School Questionnaires were sent by the office of the Commission on Children to the County Superintendents and local Superintendents in those geographical areas where migrants locate or work.

A full set of the four questionnaires was sent by the Ministry to Migrant staff member of the Illinois Council of Churches to each of the local Migrant Councils or Committees asking that they complete the questionnaires as a cross-check on the information submitted from other sources or offer their services to other people in the county to complete the questionnaires.

### 3. Special Staff Needed; Grant Secured; Staff Obtained

The tabulation of the data from the different questionnaires, the reconciliation of differences in information that appeared, the follow up to secure missing data, and the drafting of the Profile for each county from the material necessitated additional staff. A request was made to the Chicago Community Trust for a grant for this purpose and it was received. Mrs. Nancy Tongren, who had just finished work with another project for culturally deprived children in another State, was employed.

### 4. Checking of Data

There were several basic pieces of material against which the questionnaire could be cross-checked to determine points which required further contacts to reconcile differences of opinions--all the way from whether or not there were indeed migrants in the county, to the dates, numbers and services rendered. These basic data included records in the office of the Commission on Children and contacts with and reports from counties throughout the ten years in which the Commission had a Committee working in behalf of migrant families and children, the applications from employers for a license for migrant camps, the reports submitted by local groups as required by funding organizations and for the grants provided for such special programs as maternal and child health, and migrant council summer activities. Also available were several written reports of migrant consultants in the respective departments in which they had summarized situations in various parts of the State as observed from their local visits.

In spite of these basic "check" materials, almost every county had some issue or piece of information that required formal conversations with a variety of local people to clarify and/or reconcile. In addition to the people mentioned previously, additional persons who were contacted for this



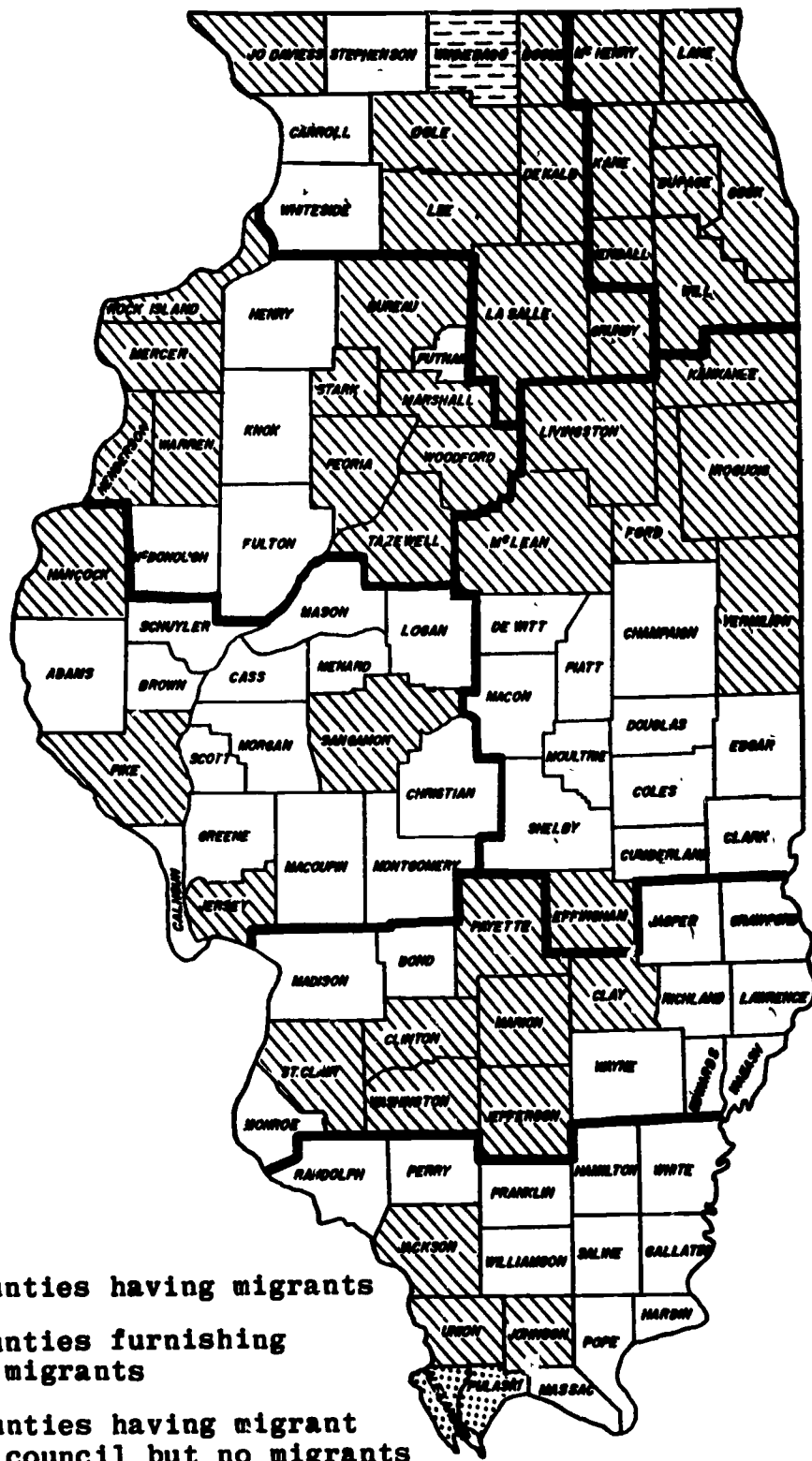
purpose were County Cooperative Extension Services--both farm and home advisors, Township Supervisors or Commissioners, County Nurses, local Employment Service Officials, individual employers--both growers and canning companies.




#### 5. Reconciliation of Data; Importance of Definitions

Even though considerable effort was made to reconcile the differences--sometimes with as many as ten or twelve people contacted, some counties ended up with different data from different sources. In the County Profile, these differences have been noted. Often one of the basic reasons for differences in numbers or composition of migrant groups was due to the methods by which the different people counted. For instance, the employers, employment agencies and some others referred to migrant workers--and were frequently uninformed about how many family members of the workers were present, figures on people in migrant camps often were given on the number for which the camp was licensed which could be less or more than the license stipulated--or could be different numbers for different parts of the season. Schools reported numbers of children they had in school, but generally had little information about the children who had not been brought to their attention by parents, employers or community agencies.

In some places there are not only agricultural migrants, but immigrants to Illinois from Puerto Rico and other places who are Spanish-speaking and tend to seek and are provided services from some of the same organizations which originally developed their programs for agricultural migrants. Added to this is the group of agricultural migrants who also stay longer in Illinois if they are able to get employment in industry and for part of the time they are agricultural migrants and part industrial migrants. Some agricultural migrants have actually resettled in Illinois and although they are now legal residents of Illinois and are entitled to the same services to which other Illinois residents are eligible, they share common problems with the agricultural migrant in language handicaps, cultural deprivation--particularly to the complexities of urban living--educational retardation, few skills, etc. Therefore, a program geared to Spanish-speaking people may be composed of agricultural migrants, temporary residents in Illinois looking or working in industry, resettled agricultural migrants and Spanish-speaking immigrants to Illinois.

All of these factors are important to the person who plans to work with or develop services for agricultural migrant workers and their families. Not only is there the unpredictability of the growing season due to weather, the size of crop, and degree of mechanization, but in most areas there are one or more of the additional variables mentioned above with which to cope.



-  Counties having migrants
-  Counties furnishing migrants
-  Counties having migrant council but no migrants

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL  
MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES**

**CHARGE TO COMMITTEE**

Fact finding, public education, and stimulation and coordination of existing organizations to action in behalf of children of agricultural migrant workers.

**MEMBERSHIP LIST**

Dr. Joseph Albrecht, Chairman - Commission Member, Minister  
Mr. Lorax Agler - Farm Placement & Clearance, Ill. Dept. of Labor  
Miss Esther V. Artist - Day Care Services, Ill. Dept. of Children and Family Services  
Mrs. George Bailey - American Assn. of University Women  
Mr. Charles F. Barry - Ill. Department of Agriculture  
Mr. Leland Pergstrom - Illinois Canning Company  
Dr. Melvin Brooks - Sociology Department, Southern Ill. University  
The Rev. Gilbert Carroll - Cardinals' Committee on Spanish Speaking  
Mrs. Philip Doern - Illinois Congress of Parent Teachers Assn.  
Dr. Marietta Eichelberger - Illinois Nutrition Committee  
Mrs. Edwin Eisendrath - Public Policy Committee of Welfare Council  
Mr. Edward Finnegan - Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Dept. of Labor  
Mr. Robert Gibson - Community Service Director, Illinois State Federation of Labor & CIO  
Mrs. Maxine Gill - Child Welfare Commission, American Legion Auxiliary  
Mr. Harlan Hatfield - Farm Manager, Illinois Canning Company  
Mr. Carl Hudson - Blue Cross Insurance  
Mr. Joshua Johnson - Educator, Administrative Assistant, Ill. Youth Commission  
Mr. W. D. Jones - Illinois Cannery Association  
Mr. John Kearney - Independent Voters Assn.  
Mr. Marvin Keil - Green Giant Company  
Mr. Philip W. McDonald - Ill. State Department of Insurance  
Mr. John Nemenich - Illinois Vegetable Growers  
Miss Lucile Pepoon - Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois  
Dr. E. A. Piszczek - Illinois State Medical Society  
Dr. Donaldson F. Rawlings - Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Ill. Department of Public Health  
The Rev. Robert Reicher - Catholic Council on Working Life and Bishops' Committee on Migratory Workers  
Mr. Robert Ring - Division of Conservation Education, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction  
Mr. Dean Sears - Illinois Agricultural Association  
The Rev. Fay H. Smith - Illinois Council of Churches, Illinois Migrant Council  
The Rev. William Smith - Princeville Migrant Council  
Mrs. Harriette Wolf - Women's and Children's Division, Illinois Department of Labor

## C O U N T Y P R O F I L E

### BOONE

**AREA SERVED** The agricultural migrants in Boone County, the majority of whom are college students, mainly serve the area around Belvidere where the Green Giant Company is located. However, they also work in other nearby counties where the Company has contracted for crops and do the necessary harvesting. Such work is performed on a day by day basis and the workers are returned nightly to their camp in Boone.

**CROPS AND TIME  
MIGRANTS ARE  
PRESENT** Migrants work in both corn and peas. They are used mostly in the field, although they do some processing work. The migrants are in Boone County through the summer months, usually from June to September.

**EMPLOYER** In Boone County there is one employer, the Green Giant Company in Belvidere. Their main office is in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

**NUMBER OF  
LICENSED  
CAMPS** The one licensed camp is operated by the Green Giant Company, Belvidere. The camp houses 256 unattached men.

**NUMBER OF  
MIGRANTS** The Green Giant Company has reported an employment figure of approximately 350 college students for the 1966 season, with 70% coming from out-of-state. This Company is somewhat unusual in Illinois since they have hired mostly college students, the majority of whom are studying some type of agriculture. In 1966, they recruited workers personally from six states and hired students from nine other states as well. The cultural background of their workers included American White, Negro, Mexican, Puerto Ricans, Iranians, Nigerians and unspecified others. Many of their workers return summers throughout their college years, others receive information from friends and relatives, and still others are recruited through the schools they attend. Because of labor shortages, other workers besides students were hired in 1966. These workers in general were not of the same caliber as the students and caused some problems. Local high school students were also employed.

**HEALTH AND  
WELFARE  
FACILITIES** Because of the composition of this group, the usual migrant family health and welfare services are not necessary. The Company did initiate a mandatory group health and accident policy for all workers in their camp this year. Also the migrant workers are allowed to use all of the Company's facilities which includes a registered nurse on duty during regular office hours.

**SPECIAL  
PROGRAMS** The Company and their workers are well accepted in the community and the workers are included in community affairs. Some of the workers live in private housing in Belvidere instead of the Company camps while they are employed.

## BOONE COUNTY (CONT.)

### PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

Because of turnover, the Green Giant Company had job opportunities available for more than the stated employed figure.

The Company also had a problem concerning the varied groups of employed migrants. The migrants of similar cultural or racial background preferred to stay together in the camp thereby creating de facto segregation. The Company, on the other hand, wanted to make conditions pleasant for the workers and yet had to stay within the boundaries of the law.

Some problems were experienced with the non-student workers hired to meet the labor demand. These workers were not generally reliable and created minor disturbances both on and off work. While this has not been a practice of the Company, these workers were needed to ease the labor shortage.

## BUREAU

### AREA SERVED

Migrants are used in the area around Princeton, including Wyanet and Malden.

### CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT

The migrants are used mainly to harvest and process asparagus; however, they also harvest tomatoes. They are present in Bureau County in varying numbers from the end of April to the beginning of October. Many of the migrants who are present for asparagus leave in July because of the time interval before the tomatoes are ripe. Some stay the whole time doing what work is available. Other migrant groups come for the later tomato harvest.

### EMPLOYERS

There are two sources of employment for migrants in Bureau County. One is the Fuller Canning Company and the other is an individual farmer.

### NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS

Each employer operates his own camp. The Fuller Canning Company operates a family camp near Princeton. This camp has accommodations for 53 family groups. The other camp is operated by an individual farmer near Malden, and it houses 6 families. Both camps have cooperated in the migrant program.

### COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

The Princeton Community Migrant Committee, incorporated a few years ago, works to improve the migrant situation in Bureau County. It is supported by the Princeton Council of Church Women, Princeton Ministerial Association, A.A.U.W., and other local sources. The First Christian, First Lutheran, and First Presbyterian Churches in Princeton have been especially active in the Migrant Committee. Mrs. H. Gildermaster is and has been the Chairman of the Committee for the past several years.

The Princeton Community Migrant Committee is associated with the Illinois Council of Churches. The Illinois Council of

## BUREAU COUNTY (CONT.)

Churches provided funds for a part time migrant minister-staff worker.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** Bureau County has around 300 migrants. In 1965 the breakdown in the 2 camps during the peak periods of June and August was: Workers 250; School 39; Preschool 27; and Pregnant Women 8. The majority of the migrants is Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas. There were also 29 Mexican Nationals and 2 families from Arkansas involving 40 people. The migrants from Texas are yearly visitors with the same families returning season after season. The other two groups came to fill in and were not as reliable or as successful.

**EDUCATION** The Wyonet School District #126 had 11 children enrolled in grades 1-6 from April 29 - May 27. The Malden School District #84 had 8 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 from May 3 - June 3. The school system did not provide special programs for the migrant children. These children do come from an accelerated program in Texas but the schools still find them low in their grade placement.

The Princeton Community Migrant Committee did sponsor several educational programs. The local A.A.U.W. has operated a pre-school and elementary school in the larger camp for the past five years with Operation Head Start lengthening the program. An Operation Head Start was also held in the smaller camp.

**DAY TIME CARE** The migrants in Bureau County had two separate day time programs for their children, determined by to which camp they belonged. The Princeton Community Migrant Committee along with the local A.A.U.W. operated a volunteer day time program for children at the Fuller Camp for four weeks. The County Superintendent of Schools instituted a Head Start program which gave financial assistance. The other camp had a Head Start program initially.

The Fuller A.A.U.W. program has been in operation for several years with all of the workers volunteering their time. Although there have been Head Start projects in the area before, this is the first year they were available to the migrant children.

The Fuller Camp had an average daily attendance of 15 while the Malden Head Start averaged 26. Both programs were educational and recreational although the Fuller program was less formal. The Malden Head Start operated five days a week, June 7 - July 29, 8:30 to 11:30 in the Malden Grade School. The Fuller Center operated three days a week, 9:00 to 11:30, from May 2 - 27, in rooms supplied by the canning company. It went to five days a week from May 31 - July 1.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The Princeton Community Migrant Committee, through the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Department of Public Health, has been able to provide health services for the migrant

## BUREAU COUNTY (CONT.)

pregnant women and for children up to the age of 19. The program includes medical services, both hospital and physician, emergency dental services, and T.B. testing. Public health nursing is included in the health program along with some health education.

The public health nurse is a main force in the program. It is her responsibility to carry the program to the migrants. She supplies a list of licensed physicians in the area, gives general first aid, and refers for care other cases which require a physician. The Princeton Community Migrant Committee through the Department of Public Health contracts for two area hospitals' participation in the migrant program. Services of a physician were also included in the contract. Most of the other migrants who are not covered by the Maternal and Child Health grant have paid their own medical expenses. Princeton Community Migrant Committee contracted for a total of \$10,250 for the period July 1, 1966 through June 30, 1967 with the Department of Public Health's Bureau of Maternal and Child Health.

Maternal and child care instruction is provided by the public health nurse. There is some nutritional instruction provided by Home Extension groups. The Committee hopes to have First Aid instruction through the Red Cross this year.

### **SPECIAL PROGRAMS**

The Princeton Community Migrant Committee has had many special programs to add both enrichment and enjoyment to the life of the migrant in the area. A weekly devotional period was instituted by the part time minister, a local church sponsored a Bible School for all ages nightly for one week; twelve boys and fifteen girls participated in 4-H Clubs (the girls studied cooking and sewing, and the boys worked with simple mechanics); health and school kits collected by local scout troops were distributed among the migrants; and, the local A.A.U.W. sponsored a day time program for the children in one camp.

Local families joined the migrant families in several family night activities. More than sixty people from the community volunteered to help directly in the different programs. Also, local organizations such as the scouts and church groups, added their support.

The Fuller Canning Company assumes much of the responsibility for their workers in times of need. Medical expenses are paid by the Company and then taken out of the worker's pay if it is felt he can afford it. The Committee supplies emergency food and clothing.

### **RELOCATION**

One family left the migrant stream and has settled in the Princeton vicinity. The Committee is trying to aid them with their relocation problems.

### **PROBLEMS AND NEEDS**

The problems listed include cultural and language barriers and the irregularity of school

BUREAU COUNTY (CONT.)

attendance. A better and more involved parental program is also needed.

CLAY

**AREA SERVED** The northwestern corner of Clay County, around Iola in Larkinsburg Township, is the area which used migrant workers.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Migrants are present in Clay County for a few weeks in the spring for the strawberry season.

**EMPLOYER** The migrants are employed by one farmer.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are no licensed migrant camps in Clay County. However, as far as could be determined, the number of migrant families present in one location is below that number which would have required a licensed camp.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** Approximately 25 - 30 white agricultural migrant workers are employed in Clay County. The workers come in family groups although the exact number could not be ascertained beyond that of less than four per location. Since both adults and children are engaged in picking, the children are counted as workers. The migrants were reported to be from Arkansas. The same group has been returning to this area for the past four or five years. The Township Supervisor thought there were a few "Mexicans" present also.

**EDUCATION** The migrant children are in the area for a short time and the local school did not seem to be aware of their presence. The children do not attend school while they are in Clay County.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The migrant workers in Clay County seem to take care of their own health needs. The Township Supervisor reported that he had not had any requests for aid from them, although he knew they were present. The County Tuberculosis and Health Nurse was not aware of migrants in the area. These migrants seem to keep in close touch with the grower and only arrive in the County when it is picking time. Therefore, they have work and are presumed to be able to pay their own expenses.

**RELOCATION** No migrants have settled in Clay County.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** Neither problems nor needs in reference to migrant workers were mentioned in any contact with Clay County.



## CLINTON

**AREA SERVED** The migrants are used in the southeast corner of Clinton County. There are small groups of migrants on scattered farms in other areas of Clinton County, but most of the migrants and all of the licensed camps fall within it.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Approximately 4,000 migrants come to the Centralia - Irvington area (the Centralia - Irvington area includes Clinton, Jefferson, Marion, and Washington Counties) in the spring to pick strawberries. The majority arrive late April or early May and are usually gone by the end of June. A new trend in the area, especially in Washington County, is to have a few migrants come earlier and stay throughout the summer doing what work is available, and then work in the orchards in the fall. These migrants do this at the request of the farmers who find them intervening work. This assures the farmers of an adequate supply of workers during the later orchard season, when workers are usually scarce.

**EMPLOYERS** There are no canning companies in the Centralia - Irvington area using migrants. The migrants are all employed by individual farmers.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 21 licensed migrant camps in the four county Centralia - Irvington area. In Clinton, there is one licensed migrant camp which has housing for 12 to 15 family units.

There were several other migrant groups in Clinton County also. Some of them provided their own living quarters, while others were in groups which fell under the size requiring a licensed camp.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Centralia Area Migrant Committee of the Centralia Area Ministerial Association is the community organization which works with the migrants in the Centralia - Irvington area. This Committee served the migrants in Clinton, Jefferson, Marion, and Washington Counties equally without reference to county lines. However, since Washington County had the largest number of migrants, and also was the location of the Committee's migrant minister, the complete report will be under that County. The Centralia Area Migrant Committee has been working with the migrants for at least six years. The Centralia Area Migrant Committee is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches through the Centralia Area Ministerial Association. The Council provided funds for a migrant minister and other necessary expenses. The local churches also contributed to the program.

The four county Centralia - Irvington area was served as one group and reported as one. Therefore, this report will follow the same procedure. (For further information, see Washington County.)

## COOK

**AREA SERVED** Suburban Cook County has one of the largest concentrations of migrant workers in Illinois. Southern Cook County, including Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Thornton, and Orland Townships, uses the largest number of migrants in Cook County, with northern Cook County also using migrants although not quite as many. A small number of migrants are also present in western Cook County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Agricultural migrant workers are present in Cook County as early as March and may stay as late as November. The greatest number comes between March and April and stays until September or October. The season starts with asparagus in the spring and ends with tomatoes or pumpkins in the fall. The migrants are employed by truck farmers in the area throughout the summer. The peak period, especially in the south, is in the late summer and early fall during the tomato harvest. However, migrants are used during planting, and in such crops as cabbage, sugar beets, pickles, corn, onions, and squash. In northern Cook County migrants also do landscaping and nursery work.

Throughout suburban Cook County many migrant workers are now either leaving the stream altogether or doing factory, construction, or industrial work while in the area. Because of this trend, many of the Spanish-Americans in Cook County are no longer true agricultural migrant workers, and while an effort has been made to include only information on the agricultural migrants in the report, it may not have been entirely successful.

**EMPLOYERS** The agricultural migrant workers in Cook County were employed by individual farmers and nurseries during the 1966 season. There are several canning companies located in Cook County but none had licensed migrant camps in operation during the 1966 season.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There were 15 licensed migrant camps in Cook County during the 1966 season. All of the camps had facilities only for family groups. The largest camp had facilities for 14 family groups. The other camps had facilities for 12 families or less. The Cook County Public Health Department reported that in reality there were many more camps than just the 15 licensed camps in Cook County; however, the other camps did not house the number of people which required licensing. The largest majority of camps in Cook County are quite small and may furnish housing for only 2 or 3 families at the most. Also, many migrant workers find or provide their own living quarters; and, thereby, are not covered by the housing licensing laws.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** There are two migrant ministries plus several other organizations concerned with migrants in Cook County. The Northwest Church Council

COOK COUNTY (CONT.)

for Migrant Aid, Incorporated is the migrant ministry for northern Cook County. It works with the migrants and also ex-migrants in the Townships of Elk Grove, Palatine, Wheeling, Barrington, and Schaumburg. The Council has been in operation for several years. It has also cooperated and worked with both the Lake County Migrant Ministry Committee and the South Suburban Migrant Committee. All three migrant ministries are affiliated with the Church Federation of Greater Chicago; and, with several other organizations, constitute the Metropolitan Migrant Ministry Commission of the Church Federation.

Mr. Virgil Bass of Rolling Meadows has been the Chairman of the Northwest Church Council for Migrant Aid for the past several years.

The southern Townships of Cook County, including Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Thornton, and Orland, are served by the South Suburban Migrant Committee. This Committee has been working with migrants for many years in this area although it has changed its name recently. It, too, is affiliated with the Church Federation of Greater Chicago and is part of the Metropolitan Migrant Ministry Commission of the Church Federation.

There are several other organizations located in Cook County concerned with migrants in the metropolitan area and elsewhere. The Illinois Migrant Council, with main offices in Cook County, is a non-profit corporation which offers an opportunity for the migrant worker to make a more successful transition from rural to urban living. This Council works with resident and non-resident, migrant and ex-migrant workers, who pass through or are employed in the State of Illinois in agricultural, industrial, commercial, or domestic service, or are unemployed. At present, the main purpose of the Illinois Migrant Council is to receive funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity and to administer programs under Title III B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

The Community Effort Organization (C.E.O) is a south suburban organization which also utilizes funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity to aid the migrants and ex-migrants in the area. The C.E.O. is composed of Spanish-speaking people, many of whom are former migrants. The NORWESCO Opportunity Council is a similar organization in northwestern Cook County which also receives O.E.O. funds and operates programs for both migrants and ex-migrants. However, it is not composed of only Spanish-speaking Americans. The Latin American Association is an organization for Spanish-speaking people in the northwest suburban area.

All of these organizations are concerned with improving the conditions of Spanish-speaking people, be they migrant or ex-migrants, in Cook County and elsewhere.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** As in several other counties, it is quite difficult in Cook County to separate a county-wide population figure for agricultural migrants. There are the problems of separating figures on migrant from ex-migrant and agricultural migrant from industrial,

## COOK COUNTY (CONT.)

commercial, or construction migrant. Finally, there is also the additional, if somewhat unusual problem, of combining figures received from the various organizations and ministries working with the migrants in different areas of Cook County.

The Illinois State Employment Service has three offices in Cook County placing agricultural migrant workers. The Chicago Heights Office serves the southernmost part of Cook County. The Farm Placement Representative reported 400 - 500 agricultural workers were placed in this area of Cook County during the 1966 season. Near the peak of the season, August 31, 350 workers had been placed. There were almost as many children under 16 traveling with the crews as there were workers so the total number of agricultural migrants placed by the Chicago Heights Office of the Illinois State Employment Service was approximately 1,000. The Illinois State Employment Service in Harvey also placed agricultural migrants in southern Cook County. The Harvey Office Farm Placement Representative estimated that they had placed a total of 1,700 agricultural migrants. These migrants were also placed mainly in the late summer and early fall during the tomato season. The Northwest Suburban Office of the Illinois State Employment Service placed migrants in the northwestern part of Cook County. They estimated 500 agricultural migrant workers were placed in this area. There were also at least 150 non-workers traveling with the workers, so the number of agricultural migrant workers placed in northwestern Cook County by the Illinois State Employment Service would total approximately 650. Many of these migrants are placed with nurseries, while the others do regular farm work.

The Jones Memorial Community Center, Chicago Heights, has been providing services for migrant workers and their families in southern Cook County for several years. While the Center does serve some migrants from Will County, the great majority resides in southern Cook County. They have estimated a total migrant population of over 3,500 in this area. They estimated that there would be 2,500 - 3,000 adults with about 1,000 children under 20.

The Northwest Church Council for Migrant Aid completed a survey of their area and found that about 1/3 of the total migrant population in northwestern Cook County are still engaged in agriculture. The total number of agricultural migrant families was 87, and the Council estimated 7 members per family for a total of about 600 agricultural migrants.

By far, the largest majority of migrants in Cook County comes from Texas. They are the Spanish-speaking American citizens from the Rio Grande Valley. There was also a very small number of Negro migrants from Missouri hired by two farmers in southern Cook County.

Many migrants return yearly. There were several reports that the number of migrants is decreasing yearly although the Employment Service reported a shortage of workers. One Farm Placement Representative reported that there were fewer migrants in 1966 because of a late tomato crop and low wages;

COOK COUNTY (CONT.)

however, they are planning on making the wages more competitive and are expecting many more migrant workers in 1967.

**EDUCATION** There were 9 schools in Cook County reporting either migrant children in attendance during the school year or special programs for migrant children during the summer.

Schaumburg School District #54 in northwestern Cook County reported 14 migrant children in attendance from September 8 - November 22, 1965 in grades 1 - 6. There were three migrant children in these grades from April 12 - June 10, 1966. All of the children had perfect attendance. Transportation was provided by the school as were books when necessary. This school provided a special educational program in language development for a few migrant children along with 14 Spanish-American children in grades 1 - 3. The children met for one hour per day. The school also provided names for the NORWESCO Opportunity Council's Head Start program.

School District #25, Arlington Heights, reported both migrant and ex-migrant children in attendance. Since the children who are still migrating equal about 1/3 of the total, the figures below have been estimated. The migrant children are in school from September to November in the fall and from April to May in the spring. There were about 3 children in kindergarten in the fall and 4 in the spring. Grades 1 - 6 had about 15 migrant children attending and grades 7 - 8 had about 2 migrant children attending in both the fall and spring. The school sponsored a special educational program for these children during the school year and continued it for four weeks of half-day concentrated instruction during the summer. During the school year, each child was tutored on an individual basis for a minimum of two hours per week. Four additional certified teachers were hired for the program. The children were taught in three groups--K - 1; 2 - 3; 4 - 8. All of the children received instruction in a special language development program. Grades K - 3 received instruction through the Peabody Language Kits, tape recorders, films, and other audio visual material. Grades 4 - 8 received similar instruction with emphasis on oral language. The children were given concrete experiences through manipulative devices and field trips to emphasize conceptual development. Children in the lower grades also had instruction in social studies while the older children received instruction in science and critical thinking with the emphasis on ego development and the improvement of the thought processes. Transportation was provided by the school as were books. Particular problems faced by the school regarding the migrant children were communication with the parents and regular attendance of the children.

School District #15 in Palatine had migrant children attending in the fall and spring. In kindergarten, 4 children were enrolled for 41 days in the fall of 1965, and for 65 days in the spring of 1966. There were 44 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 for 36 days in the fall, and 28 children enrolled for 40 days in the spring of 1966. The school board hired 3 reading consultants and 1 psychometrist to work with the migrant children.

COOK COUNTY (CONT.)

This school always receives the school records from the home schools for their migrant children. The school also reported that the major problem concerning these children was the fact that English was not spoken at home.

The Township High School District #214 in Mount Prospect, including Arlington High School, Prospect High School, Forest View High School, Wheeling High School, and Elk Grove High School, reported migrant children in attendance during fall and spring. There were 8 children reported for a period of 40 days and 2 children enrolled for a period of 60 days in the fall. In the spring, 7 students were enrolled for a period of 40 days and 2 children were enrolled for a period of 50 days. The schools in this district all have special education and reading classes for all students, including the migrants. The district will pay fees if necessary. It is felt that by the time the migrant student reaches high school the language problem has ceased, and all the schools in the district had a curriculum designed for all capabilities. District #214 does offer an Adult Education Program with many Spanish-Americans taking part although the majority seem to be living full time in the area, thus no longer migrating.

School District #158 in Lansing reported 6 children in grades 1 - 6 from September 1 - November 1, 1965. The children had perfect attendance. There were no children enrolled in the spring. The school furnished books whenever it was necessary. The language barrier was a problem since the teachers found the children hard to understand.

School District #21, Wheeling, reported that they had few migrant children attending their schools although they had over 100 Spanish-speaking children who were no longer returning to Texas. The children attended from September through November and had very good attendance. There were 3 children enrolled in kindergarten, 10 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6, and 4 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8. In the spring, the children attended from April or May to June. There was 1 child enrolled in kindergarten, 11 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6, and 2 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8. This school district sponsored a summer program for 10 migrant children in grades 1 - 6 from June 20 - July 15, 1966, under Title I of E.S.E.A. The program concentrated on remedial reading and had a teacher student ratio of 1:3. The classes met three hours a day. Tutors were hired to work individually with those children who did not speak English. The district waived the fees when necessary. The language barrier was reported as the biggest problem, even though many of the children were functionally retarded because of transiency. The parents were very cooperative.

School Districts #4 and #224, in Barrington, have children from both Cook and Lake Counties attending. They too have many children of ex-migrants in their schools, and a few children that are still migrating. They provide a summer enrichment and tutorage program for the Spanish-American students including migrants. This is a tuition program but the fees are raised by private subscription. Also, community volunteers

**COOK COUNTY (CONT.)**

have been tutoring those children needing special instruction. The problems mentioned included communication with parents and language barriers.

Besides these regular school programs involving migrant children, two schools had special summer educational programs for the migrant child. St. Casimir's Church has sponsored many migrant programs under the direction of the "Cardinal's Committee for the Spanish-Speaking in Chicago" over the years, including a summer school program. The program has been held for five weeks each summer for the past seven years. However, this was the first year that a Head Start program was included with the summer school. (For further information, see Day Time Care Section of this report.)

This summer school program was held from June 27 - July 31, five days a week, from 9:00 to 12:00. The summer school includes grades 1 - 8 while the Head Start was for preschoolers. The Head Start had 125 migrant children enrolled with an average daily attendance of 105. There were 280 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 with an average daily attendance of 270, and 40 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8 with an average daily attendance of 32. The staff for the summer school included 4 paid teachers, 10 volunteer teachers, 6 volunteer tutorial assistants, 4 volunteer interpreters, 2 administrative personnel, and 3 social service personnel. The Head Start program included 10 classrooms with all of the required personnel. Both programs were held in the St. Agnes parochial school building. Transportation was provided by renting 4 buses. A morning snack was also included. The curriculum was composed of all of the subjects which are taught in any parochial school during the school year.

St. Casimir's also provided an adult education program. It was held for 12 weeks, once a week, from 7:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. The average attendance for this program was 125.

In Buffalo Grove, northern Cook County, St. Mary's School offered a summer tutorial program for migrant children. This program, like that of St. Casimir's, has been in operation for several years. However, since many of the Spanish-speaking migrants are no longer agriculturally employed in northern Cook County only a part of the children can be classified as agricultural migrants. This program also includes a number of children of agricultural migrant workers employed in Lake County. (For further information concerning this program, see Lake County.)

There were 196 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 and 20 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8. The average daily attendance was 185 children for the lower grades and 16 for the upper grades. The program was held from June 22 to July 29, 1966, from 9:00 - 12:00 noon, five days a week. It was sponsored by the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago. The staff included 12 volunteer teachers, 3 volunteer tutorial assistants, 1 administrative personnel, and 1 cafeteria custodial worker.

## COOK COUNTY (CONT.)

The program was held in the parochial school building and bus transportation was provided for the children by the Catholic Charities. A morning snack was included in the program. The program started in the morning with catechetical instruction. This was followed by an hour and a half of specialized reading groups and instruction. From 11:00 - 11:30 the children had recess, and then the last half hour was spent in language activities. This program has been very successful, with many children returning year after year.

**DAY TIME CARE** There were many programs in Cook County which focused on the children, and provided some supervised, day time care. The programs ranged from informal recreational activities held in the camp, to Head Start programs for many children.

Southern Cook County had several programs for migrant children. St. Casimir's Church sponsored a Head Start program taught by teachers from St. Joseph's School and held at St. Agnes School in Chicago Heights. There were 125 children enrolled with an average daily attendance of 105. This Head Start program was funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity through the Community Effort Organization. Physical examinations were given to all of the children enrolled in the program. Meetings were held monthly for those parents with children in the Head Start program. Also a few of the parents served as volunteers for special projects. Snacks and meals were served. (For further information, see Education Section of this report.)

The Migrant Ministry sponsored several other day time care programs for migrant children. The Flossmoor Community Church had a day care program with a vacation Bible School. The program was held from August 1 - August 27, 1966 from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The program involved approximately 50 Spanish-speaking children, and was church supported. While all of the children did not receive physical exams, they were referred to the migrant health clinic and the Flossmoor Community Church paid for necessary treatment. Staff members made home visits and the parents were present at the center on special days. Transportation was provided for the children as were also morning and afternoon snacks and lunch. Federal surplus commodities were used.

The Tinley Park Churches also held a day care and vacation Bible School for migrant children. This was held from August 8 - August 19, from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Approximately 20 Spanish-speaking children participated. Children were referred to the migrant health clinic if there were health problems. Parents were invited to the center on special days. Transportation was provided for the children by the Churches. Morning and afternoon snacks were served, as well as lunch.

The Lansing Presbyterian Church offered a two-week program of remedial education for the migrant children. This program was held from August 15 to August 27 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Approximately 35 children were included in this program. Transportation and a morning snack were provided.



## COOK COUNTY (CONT.)

All of the day time care programs' sponsors in southern Cook County requested consultation regarding development of their programs from the Department of Children and Family Services, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Department of Public Health.

In northern Cook County, there were several day time care programs also. NORWESCO Opportunity Council sponsored a Head Start Program for children needing such a program within a four township area. Head Start Centers were established in Elk Grove, Palatine, Buffalo Grove, Wheeling, and Arlington Heights. It was a year around program, starting May 23, 1966 with the children coming into the program as they arrived in the area, and then dropping out when they returned to Texas. Two sessions were held daily, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. for separate groups. This program was open to all children, not only migrants; however, it was estimated that out of the 292 children enrolled during the summer of 1966, 75% of 219 children were Spanish-speaking, and of these children 50% or 109 were still migratory.

The children usually ranged in age from 3 years to 5 years; however, older children were accepted if they had a serious language problem or if they had not previously been to school. The curriculum followed a Head Start preschool outline with particular emphasis on language development. Transportation was provided through the Federal O.E.O. funds. A morning and afternoon snack was served to the respective sessions.

St. Mary's School, Buffalo Grove, also sponsored a Head Start program for migrant children, in addition to their regular migrant summer school program. There were 65 children enrolled with an average daily attendance of 60 children. The Head Start program ran concurrently with the summer school and was taught by one sister and three lay teachers.

The Northwest Church Council for Migrant Aid sponsored afternoon programs at the migrant camp sites. The afternoon programs were held once a week for three hours in each of 13 camp sites. The programs included social, recreational, and educational activities and involved over 125 volunteers from 19 churches, a seminary, and a convent. It was estimated that the mothers and children of approximately 75 Spanish-speaking families were reached by these programs. An afternoon snack was included in the camp site program.

### HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

Two organizations in Cook County received grants from the Illinois Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health to aid agricultural migrant children up to age 19 and agricultural migrant pregnant women. The Jones Memorial Community Center, Chicago Heights, provided medical services for migrant workers and their families under such grants for the past several years. The Northwest Church Council for Migrant Aid received their grant for the first time this past year. Both of these grants have provided the migrants with much needed service.

## COOK COUNTY (CONT.)

The Jones Memorial Community Center serves mainly those migrant workers and their families who reside in southern Cook County although some do reside in Will County. The Community Center has many migrant programs, with health services being only one of them. General immunization and child health clinics were held twice a week during the summer months. A public health nurse was associated with the clinic and visited area migrant camps to contact new families and inform old ones of the health services available. She also visited all prenatal patients, and made referrals to cardiac clinics, x-ray units, etc. The children attending the St. Casimir-St. Joseph's migrant summer school were tested for vision and hearing defects and the nurse followed up on any referrals. A dental clinic was held twice a week for migrant children.

St. James Hospital, Chicago Heights, participated with the Jones Memorial Community Center in providing hospitalization when necessary.

The Northwest Church Council for Migrant Aid provided medical services for agricultural migrants in northern Cook County. Their health program included a public health nurse, maternal care for 30 cases, dental hygiene, and a child health program for 1,800 cases consisting of physical examinations, immunizations as needed, and tuberculin testing. Hospitalization and physicians' services were also included in the health program.

One of the first duties of the public health nurse was to conduct a survey to determine the number of families which would be eligible for the health program since only agricultural migrants, and not construction and industrial migrants, could take advantage of the health services.

St. Francis Hospital, Evanston, participated with the Northwest Church Council for Migrant Aid in providing hospitalization when necessary.

Besides these two organizations, health services were available to the agricultural migrant worker and his family from several other sources. The various Head Start programs offered health services and treatment for the children enrolled in the Centers. The Township Supervisors in the several areas have aided migrants when necessary also. The Cook County Department of Public Health held child health conferences, maternal and dental clinics for the medically indigent living in the County. A visiting nurse program is also available to migrants when necessary. Many churches and community clubs have taken migrant families or even camps as special projects and have met many needs including medical. Finally, individuals have also aided migrants in need.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS**            The Migrant Ministries in Cook County are presently in a transition period as they shift emphasis from programs stressing recreation and the migrant to programs stressing housing, education, employment, and the ex-migrant. Tutoring children and adults has been a major facet of both the Northwest Church

## COOK COUNTY (CONT.)

Council for Migrant Aid's and the South Suburban Migrant Committee's programs. Problems concerning housing has also been a major part of not only the Ministries program, but also public agencies including the Department of Public Aid.

Of course, there were still recreational and craft programs in many of the camps along with bus trips to ball games and museums for the migrant workers and children, although not as much as previously. Social action, concerning such subjects as adequate, low-cost housing and enforcement of the Migrant Labor Camp Law, is the main focal point now.

One example of a special migrant program is the Illinois Migrant Council's adult education-tutorial program. The Illinois Migrant Council has funded other summer adult education programs in Milford, Princeville, Paw Paw, and Illinois City. However, those planned for Cook County are for migrants leaving the stream or staying beyond the usual employment period since it involves a 20 week class schedule starting in October. The head of a household receives a stipend of a maximum of \$65 a week and on completion of the program will be prepared to find a job developed by the Illinois State Employment Service under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

There appeared to be good community participation in all of the migrant programs. Although total numbers are not known, there was a report of having to turn volunteers away since there was no more work which required volunteers.

**RELOCATION** Relocation is one of the biggest problems concerning migrants and migrant councils in Cook County. So many migrants have settled in the last few years that adequate housing is not possible. In fact, the one problem which the Illinois Migrant Council had with its education project was finding sufficient, low-cost housing for the people remaining.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** There are several problems facing the migrants and migrant councils in Cook County. Adequate, low-cost housing seems to be the major problem at the present time, although enforcement of the Migrant Labor Camp Law is also important. All of the reports also mentioned the need to expand migrant services to other migrants besides agricultural. In several areas, the agricultural migrant is in the minority while the construction or industrial migrant facing the same difficulties is not eligible for any services. Along this same line, is the problem of the recently settled migrant. Also the very variety and flexibility of the program in Cook County produces additional problems and confusion. Each group defines its recipient group differently. Some limit service to migrants, some to current migrants and those who have resettled. Some focus on Spanish-speaking migrants, some on migrants in a particular political or geographical area. Some of the funding produces problems to groups wishing to develop a coordinated program dealing with migrants and ex-migrants. The multiplicity of auspices with their various goals and eligibility regulations means different services and opportunities are open to the migrant and his

**COOK COUNTY (CONT.)**

family based not on his need but on the time of the year he happens to be present and the physical location of his employment or housing.

**DE KALB**

**AREA SERVED** Migrants are present throughout the County. Perhaps the largest concentration is in the immediate vicinity of DeKalb itself; but they are also present in substantial numbers around Sycamore and Clare. Smaller concentrations are in the areas of Waterman, Sandwich, Kingston, Hinckley, and Lee.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Migrants are used mainly for the tomato harvest; however, smaller numbers are present to work in corn and peas. It has been reported that there may be a few also for asparagus and pumpkins. The greatest number of migrants is present during the tomato season which lasts from August to frost. Depending on the crop and number needed, migrants may be in DeKalb County from May to October.

**EMPLOYERS AND LICENSED CAMPS** There are 14 licensed migrant camps throughout DeKalb County housing approximately 1,300 migrants. Thirteen of the 14 camps are owned by private growers. The exception is the California Packing Corporation camp in DeKalb which houses unattached men. (For further information concerning migrant workers employed by the California Packing Corporation, see Ogle County.) All but one of the other camps are family camps, with the remaining camp providing facilities for both families and unattached men. The DeKalb camps have an average size of about 10 family units, although several are smaller. There are no extremely large camps.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The DeKalb County Migrant Ministry is the community organization established to aid migrant workers in the County. The group is composed of representatives from various area churches. Among others, the First Lutheran Church in Kirkland, the Westminster Presbyterian Church and the First Baptist Church in DeKalb are active in the Ministry. The group receives some financial support from the Illinois Council of Churches. The largest financial support comes from the area churches and local contributions.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The DeKalb Migrant Ministry estimates a total migrant population of 1,300 persons. A rough estimate was given as having 800 migrants over twenty and the rest children and young people. A more exact breakdown was as follows: 62 children under 3 years of age; 53 children, 3 years through 5 years; 63 children, 6 years through 7 years; 80 children, 8 years through 11; and 252 children, 12 years and over.

The largest percentage (95%) of the DeKalb migrants was Spanish-speaking American citizens from southwest Texas. There

## DE KALB COUNTY (CONT.)

were also a few unattached Mexican National migrants present who were relatives of the citizens and came with them. California Packing Corporation had unattached, White and Negro workers, some from Chicago, also.

The Spanish-speaking migrants are quite stable with many of the same families returning yearly. However, the recent competition for migrants has resulted in some shortages, and other workers, such as those brought from the Chicago area, have not proven as successful or stable.

**EDUCATION**            The DeKalb Migrant Ministry has done much to improve the relationship between the migrants and the educators in this area. At first, the school program was not too successful since many parents did not feel that an education was important for their children. However, the Ministry talked to many of the parents and were able to change this concept.

The schools also cooperated greatly. One principal visited some of the camps to help in the recruitment of children. The County Superintendent contacted farmers housing migrants in advance of the school term to determine the number of school age children expected so that adequate preparations could be made. Arrangements were also made by the Superintendent to insure that all migrant children would be eligible for the free lunch program if needed. The special effort exerted was very worthwhile as shown by the large number of children who attended school and their high average daily attendance. There were 6 schools which reported having migrants in the fall of 1965. (Hinckley Big Rock Community Unit #429, Elmwood School District #428, Sycamore Community Unit #427, Shabbona Community Unit #425, Lee Community Unit #425 and Waterman Community Unit #431). For the grades 1 through 6, 80 children were enrolled and the daily attendance was 66. For the 7 & 8 grades, 20 children were enrolled with a daily attendance of 15. The length of attendance was usually through September although one school reported children in school until October 21. The attendance was actually better than the above combined total enrollment figures show for grades 1 - 6 and 7 - 8 since one school with 14 and 9 children enrolled in the two grade categories respectively had an attendance of only 5 and 4. With the exception of this one school, attendance was almost perfect.

The children were integrated into the regular programs and received special instruction when needed. The schools had been prepared for the influx of the migrant children and were thereby able to handle relatively large numbers of migrant children with little disruption of the regular schedule. The high daily attendance attests to the successful management of the migrant children by the DeKalb County Schools.

**DAY TIME CARE**            The DeKalb Migrant Ministry planned a day time care program for the migrants and all preliminary steps were taken; but the necessary funds which were applied for through O.E.O. were not

## DE KALB COUNTY (CONT.)

forthcoming, and they were unable to carry out their plans. However, they are hoping they will be able to have a day care center in 1967.

### HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

The DeKalb County Migrant Ministry had a Health program for the migrants financed by the Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, and directed by the Ministry. The program supplied medical service for dependent children up to the age of twenty, and for pregnant women.

The Ministry employed one full time and one part time nurse to implement their program. The nurses visited the camps regularly to check on health problems. The program included first aid care for minor injuries, health teaching on an individual basis depending on the problem, pre and postnatal counseling, immunizations and school physicals. The DeKalb physicians staffed an emergency night clinic at the local hospital from mid-August to the first of October. The Public Health grant for the 1966-67 program includes hospitalization at the DeKalb Public Hospital, DeKalb, and the Sandwich Community Hospital, Sandwich, (\$2,000.00), physician fees (\$400.00) and dental care (\$300.00). As during the previous year, only children 19 or younger and pregnant women are eligible for this program.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The DeKalb County Migrant Ministry had several special programs for their migrants. Teams of interested volunteers were formed to take "family night" programs to the various camps. The family nights consisted of recreation such as softball, dodgeball, or other games according to the age and interest of the migrant group, singing, Bible stories and refreshments. Clothing was collected by the Ministry and sold to the migrants for a nominal fee. Gifts of toilet articles were donated by local churches and given to the families. Also literature, both secular and religious, in Spanish and English, was given to the migrants.

The Ministry received widespread community participation and support. They had 50 regular community volunteers whose occupations ranged from homemaker to college student to teacher to doctor. Many local churches and some individuals gave financial support, while others gave clothing and blankets to the Ministry. The Head of the Physical Education Department from Northern Illinois University contributed equipment for recreation. The Ministry felt they had a good relationship with most of the growers, although not always enthusiastic acceptance.

### RELOCATION

There has been little settling of migrants in DeKalb County. Occasionally, some stay beyond the migrant season such as two young men who worked at the University into December. The Migrant Ministry believes one of its objectives is to help migrants settle, and plans to direct its attention to this objective in the future.

DE KALB COUNTY (CONT.)

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** The greatest problem faced by the DeKalb Migrant Ministry is the wide dispersion of camps, making it difficult to reach all of the migrants as often as they would like. Also, while year around jobs are plentiful, housing is expensive thus making relocation difficult.

DU PAGE

**AREA SERVED** Migrants were reported to be mainly in the area around Roselle in northern DuPage County, although there were also a few families on scattered farms near Bensenville, northeastern DuPage County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The migrants are present in DuPage County for about six months from spring to late fall. They are used in the tomato fields and on commercial vegetable farms. The farms are not large and do not require many workers.

**EMPLOYERS** There are no canning companies in DuPage County employing migrants. The migrant workers in the County are employed by truck farmers.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There is one licensed migrant camp in DuPage County. This camp has housing for 12 family units and is in operation for six months. There are also several farms with facilities for 2 or 3 migrant families scattered in northern DuPage County. These farms do not require licensing by the State since they employ less than 4 family groups. However, they are licensed under local County ordinances.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The DuPage County Health Department estimated that there would be approximately 125 migrants during the 1966 season. A survey of the County revealed that there were at least 12 migrant families.

The migrant workers are all Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas. The same families appear to return yearly, although the total number of migrants in DuPage County have decreased over the past several years.

**EDUCATION** Migrant children in DuPage County were reported to be attending the Keeneyville School in Roselle.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The DuPage County Health Department has operated a regular health program for agricultural migrants in DuPage County for several years. A survey is usually made early in the season to determine the location and number of migrants in the County. A Public Health Nurse makes routine visits and sees each family on an individual family health basis. A clinic is set up on a farm after working hours to give the necessary immunizations. Also health education on an individual basis is

## DU PAGE COUNTY (CONT.)

included in the program. Health referrals may be made to the Hinsdale Hospital and Sanitarium Free Out-Patient Department.

This program has no outside financial support but is part of the DuPage County Health Department's program. When hospitalization is necessary, the migrant family is reported usually able to pay its own expenses. DuPage County was the first county in Illinois to pass an ordinance to regulate migrant housing and through the Department of Health, it has provided many auxiliary services to the migrant workers and their families. This past season, a shortage of personnel prevented the usual survey and immunization program. However, several visits were made to sick children.

<b>SPECIAL PROGRAMS</b>	Local church groups in DuPage County provide religious and recreational activity for the migrants.
<b>RELOCATION</b>	There were no reports of migrants settling in DuPage County.
<b>PROBLEMS AND NEEDS</b>	More adequate safety, housing, and sanitary conditions need to be provided by the farmers.

## EFFINGHAM

<b>AREA SERVED</b>	Migrant workers are used in southern Effingham County, around Mason, Illinois.
<b>CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT</b>	Migrants are present in Effingham County in May and June for the strawberry harvest.
<b>EMPLOYER</b>	The agricultural migrant workers are employed by a single farmer in Effingham County.
<b>NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS</b>	There is one licensed migrant camp in Effingham County. It is a family camp.
<b>NUMBER OF MIGRANTS</b>	There are approximately 50-75 migrants in Effingham County to pick strawberries in late spring. The migrants are all in family groups. They are from the southern states and return yearly.

There was a surplus of migrants looking for work this past season in Effingham County. They were directed to farms needing workers, especially to Fayette County.

<b>EDUCATION</b>	The schools, in Effingham County which returned the forms, did not report any migrants in attendance.
<b>HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES</b>	There was no special health program for agricultural migrant workers in Effingham County. There were no reports of requests for aid from migrant workers in Effingham County.



EFFINGHAM COUNTY (CONT.)

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS** While there has not been any special program for migrants as such, their employer has provided improved living quarters. The employer has established a very good relationship with the migrant people as is reflected by the fact that too many workers requested jobs this past season.

FAYETTE

**AREA SERVED** The migrants coming to Fayette County work mainly in the southeastern corner of the County, around Farina, in Laclede Township. However, there is also one camp four miles west of Vernon in Pope Township, Fayette County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The migrants are in Fayette County for a short period of time, usually from May to sometime in June to pick strawberries.

**EMPLOYERS** The camps in this County are all owned by farmers.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are four licensed migrant camps in Fayette County. The camps are all licensed as family camps in operation for one half month. The camps vary in size ranging from a five unit camp to a thirty-one unit camp. The other two camps have seventeen units and ten units respectively.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** There is no organized community group in Fayette County to work with the migrants. However, the Centralia Area Migrant Committee of the Centralia Area Ministerial Association worked with the camp in Pope Township (See Washington County).

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The exact number of migrants who worked in Fayette County is not known since they were in family groups, there for a short time, and also there was no official group interested in such a count. However, the Township Supervisor estimated there were between 400 and 500 migrants in the County during the peak of the season in late May. The greatest majority was in family groups although there were a few unattached migrants present.

The migrants were white American citizens thought to be from Arkansas and Florida. There were no Negroes or Spanish-speaking Americans during this past strawberry season.

**EDUCATION** While there were many school age children present, none attended school. The opinion seemed to be that they were there for such a short time and came so close to the end of the school year (May 31); it would not be worth the trouble to either the children and their parents or the schools to have them enroll.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** Fayette County does not have a health or welfare program particularly for migrants; however, when a need arises the public agencies,

## FAYETTE COUNTY (CONT.)

such as the Township Supervisor who also is Supervisor of General Assistance, accept this responsibility and give what aid they can to the migrant workers. This past season the strawberry crop was quite late, so the Township Supervisor gave assistance to many migrants. Besides being late, the crop was poor and the Department of Public Aid made commodity foods available to the migrants. Emergency medical aid can be provided without residency and the Township Supervisor took care of the medical expenses incurred when necessary. The migrants in the Pope Township camp received all available services from the Centralia Area Migrant Committee (For further information, see the Washington County report.) because the owner of the camp lived and attended church in Marion County.

**RELOCATION** The migrants who come for the strawberry season are not settling in Fayette County. However, there were several reports of Spanish-speaking Americans working at nurseries full time throughout the year, thereby establishing residency in Fayette County.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** The biggest problem is the shortness and uncertainty of the season in Fayette County. The local authorities apparently have done what they could to alleviate the worst difficulties.

## FORD

**AREA SERVED** Migrants work around Gibson City in Ford County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The migrants work in peas, sweet corn and lima beans. They are present in Ford County in the spring until the end of June. In July the migrants go to Michigan to pick cherries and then return to Ford County around August 1st for sweet corn and stay through the lima bean season. They usually leave Ford County for home in the middle of October.

**EMPLOYERS** Stokely-Van Camp, Inc. appears to be the sole employer of migrants in Ford County. In the past, some farmers contracted their tomato fields outside of the County and migrants were brought in daily during harvesting.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** The Stokely-Van Camp, Inc. camp in Gibson City is the only licensed migrant camp in Ford County. The camp has facilities for 18 family units and is in operation for 6 months. While the camp is listed as a family camp, there also seems to be unattached workers present.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** There is no community organization as such to aid the migrants while they are in Ford County. However, both the plant and personnel managers maintain close contact with their migrant workers and work with the local schools and churches in behalf of the migrants.

## FORD COUNTY (CONT.)

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** During the 1966 season, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc. employed approximately 75 migrant workers with a breakdown of about 45 men and the rest women and teenagers. There were also 17 children with a breakdown of 8 under 3 years of age, 5 children 3 through 5 years, 2 children 6 through 7, and one each, 8 through 11 and 12 years and older.

These migrant workers are all Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas. They seem to return yearly.

**EDUCATION** The Gibson City Community District #1 Schools reported that migrant children were enrolled for both the Fall 1965 and Spring 1966 school terms. There were 12 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 and 2 children in grades 9 - 12 from September to October. The lower grades had an average daily attendance of 10 children while the upper grades had perfect attendance. From April to May grades 1 - 6 had 10 migrant children enrolled and grades 9 - 12 had 1 migrant child enrolled. The lower grades had an average daily attendance of 8 children while again the upper grades had perfect attendance.

There were no special educational programs for migrant children or adults in Gibson City.

**DAY TIME CARE** There was no day time care facility for migrant children in Ford County. However, 4 migrant children were enrolled in the regular Head Start program sponsored by the School Board. The program was from June to August, 1966. Breakfast and lunch were served free of charge to the children.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The migrant workers and their families are covered by a company administered hospital insurance program with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. Hospital and doctor bills which are not covered, are paid by Stokely-Van Camp and then deducted from the worker's pay. The social agencies reported little or no contact with the migrants since the company usually handles emergencies.

**RELOCATION** There was no indication of migrant workers settling in Ford County.

## GRUNDY

**AREA SERVED** In 1966, the migrants worked principally in the Mazon-Verona area of Grundy County although there was also some work in the northern section of the county above Morris.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The migrants are present in Grundy County mainly to pick tomatoes in the fall. However, there are small groups who are also in the County in the spring and summer to work in various vegetable crops.

## GRUNDY COUNTY (CONT.)

**EMPLOYERS** The migrants are employed by farmers to work in their individual fields. Two of the farmers contracted their crops to the Campbell Soup Company and the rest made contracts with the Libby, McNeill and Libby Company.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** While there were 8 licensed migrant camps in Grundy County for the 1966 season, there appears to have been only 6 or 7 in operation. The migrant labor shortage and an unacceptable contract with one of the canning companies were the reasons the other camps did not function this year even though licensed. All of the licensed camps were family camps housing 4 to 15 family units.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Grundy County Migrant Council was organized in 1965 by the Rev. Robert Brandstatter of Verona and the Rev. and Mrs. Dorn of Mazon. The Council is composed of volunteers from Protestant (Methodist and United Church of Christ) and Catholic (Sacred Heart) churches in Verona, Mazon and Kingsman. Growers participate in the Council also. The Grundy County Migrant Council is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches Migrant Ministry which provided funds for a migrant minister.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** Due to the labor shortage and lack of contracts, the number of migrant workers in Grundy County decreased this past year. In 1965 there were 230 adults and 123 children, and in 1966 the number had dropped to approximately 167 adults and 63 children. The majority of the migrant workers and all of the children were Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas who return to the same areas yearly. Starting in 1965 and again in 1966 adult Negro migrant workers from Missouri were used to meet the labor requirements on one farm. These workers did not bring children. There were also two groups of teenage Spanish-speaking migrant workers, apparently with little or no supervision.

**EDUCATION** It was the impression of the Grundy County Migrant Council that the laws requiring migrant children's attendance at school while they are in the county were not adequately enforced. The school authorities report the lack of classroom space and facilities to help the Spanish-speaking child. Also, children wait at the camps until the school dismissal time and then go to work in the fields, thereby getting in a few minutes more work than they would if they had gone to school and then out to the fields. All of these difficulties are reflected in the school attendance information. The Verona Consolidated School District reported an enrollment of 17 children in grades 1-6 from August 31 to November 30, 1965, but the average daily attendance during this time was barely 6 children. There were 3 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8 from August 31 to September 30, 1965 but the average daily attendance was quite low with the children apparently only enrolling. Finally, 6 children were enrolled from March 28 - June 3, 1966 but the average daily attendance was only 1 child. Although no special personnel were hired in the 1965-66 school year to meet the demands of the migrant

## GRUNDY COUNTY (CONT.)

children, there were in the 1964-65 school year. The Verona School is uncertain about the 1966-67 school year since there is some feeling that there may not be any migrants in the County as the number of acres of tomatoes may be reduced since pickers cannot be found. The Migrant Council offered to provide a licensed teacher for each two grades to tutor the migrant children but the school board rejected the plan. The migrant situation in the local schools is one problem the Council is striving to overcome.

**DAY TIME CARE** The Grundy County Migrant Council sponsored a day time recreation program in the camps for the children. The program was held five days a week from 2:00-4:00 p.m., and consisted mainly of supervised play with group games. Two of the migrant mothers volunteered to stay in the camp and help with the programs. Snacks were provided by the volunteer church women.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The Grundy County Migrant Council participated in the Illinois Department of Public Health's migrant program. The Council received a grant for \$4,342 in 1966 from the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health to provide medical services for dependent children under nineteen years of age and pregnant women. Hospitalization was in Morris Hospital, Morris.

The Council had three nurses to implement the program. The nurses visited each camp twice a week where they checked on the general health needs of the migrants and made prenatal and postnatal home visits. Health education instruction was given in sanitation, personal hygiene, and nutrition. The nurses referred migrants to state agencies in Illinois or in their home state when necessary.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS** The Migrant Council provided recreation for the entire family by sponsoring programs from 7:00-9:30 in the evenings. These programs fluctuated with interest, weather, and numbers; but in general, games were held which could involve the whole family, such as volleyball. Sewing classes were attempted for the migrant women at a Verona church. Clothing sales were also held by the Council so that the migrants could obtain needed clothing for a nominal sum.

The Grundy County Migrant Council had good community participation in their programs. Volunteers from the member churches actively participated in the Council's programs. Many different community interests were represented on the Council. The churches of Verona, Kinsman and Mazon, both Catholic and Protestant, the County Health Department, the growers and even the migrants were represented on the Council.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** The biggest problem faced by the Grundy County Migrant Council is that of the migrant situation in the local schools. The Council hopes to remedy this through mutual cooperation. Also there seemed to be strong feelings that Grundy County will not use

## GRUNDY COUNTY (CONT.)

migrant workers much longer since the tomato acreage is being reduced and machines are being introduced. This may foster an attitude of complacency toward working for the migrants and thus hamper achievements.

### HANCOCK - HENDERSON

**AREA SERVED** The major area served is that around Lomax in Henderson County. However, the grower contracts for fields in a wide area in both Henderson and Hancock Counties and migrants do day haul work in those fields. There are also a few migrants who serve an area west of Monmouth but in Henderson County. Finally there are small groups (one or two families) on scattered farms in the northern part of the County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The Lomax migrants are present in the County from August to October for the tomato harvest. A few may come earlier to work during planting also. The migrants do both field and canning work. The migrants in the eastern part of the County are there for a shorter time during the tomato season.

**EMPLOYER** The Lomax Canning Company is the major employer of migrants in Henderson County. Other migrants in the County are employed by a farmer who does contract work for the Campbell Soup Company. The scattered migrants are employed by individual farmers.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 3 licensed camps, 2 of which are owned by the Lomax Canning Company. All 3 camps are for family groups. The 2 camps of the Lomax Canning Company have 37 family units, and the third camp has facilities for about 2 families. The other migrants live on farms that do not fall under the licensing law.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Lomax Migrant Council is a community organization with members from five adjacent counties (Henderson, Hancock, McDonough, Warren and Lee in Iowa) whose purpose is to help the migrants in the Lomax area. The Council is composed of volunteers from both the Catholic and Protestant churches in the five county area. The Chairman of the Lomax Migrant Council is Rev. Charles Harris, Pastor of the Christian Church, in Dallas City. The Council is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches. This past season the Council employed a staff worker placed by the Illinois Council of Churches to direct the Day Care Center and to work with the migrant families. Reverend Harris also works directly with the migrants and has done much in this area since his arrival seven years ago.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The Lomax Canning Company had an estimated 321 migrants in their camps this past season. They had 19 children below 3 years, 29 children between the ages of 3 and 5, 22 children 6 years through

## HANCOCK AND HENDERSON COUNTIES (CONT.)

7, 25 children 8 years through 11, and 226 migrants 12 years and over. The third camp had 19 to 20 migrants, including 6 children toward the end of the season. Earlier, the camp had housed 6 families, however, some had left and an individual count was impossible.

The migrants in all 3 camps were Spanish-speaking Americans with the majority from the same location in Brownsville, Texas. The canner makes his own arrangements with the migrants and the same ones return yearly.

**EDUCATION** During the 1965 school year, the Dallas Community Unit School District #336 had an enrollment of 15 migrant children in grades 1-6, and 3 migrant children enrolled in grades 7 - 8. The average daily attendance for the elementary children was 10 and for the older group it was 2. The children attended from August 26 - November 19. There was no special program needed for these children. Some families return to their homes in Texas early in order to enroll their children in school. The school attendance tripled in 1966, however, the exact number, attendance records, and dates were not available.

There is no adult education as such, but the migrant nurse held instructional classes and demonstrations in child care. Also the Henderson County Cooperative Extension Service's Home Advisor held classes in nutrition.

**DAY TIME CARE** Last season (1965) the Lomax Migrant Council sponsored and supported a day care program for preschool children and children through the age of ten. The program was from 9:00-11:30, five days a week, for the last two weeks in August. They had 45 children enrolled and had a daily attendance of 25 children. The program was held in a local church and in the migrant camp. The program emphasized religious training and good health habits. A morning snack was included.

The program was expanded this season to include children from 6 weeks to 14 years of age. It was held five days a week from 8:00 - 4:00 from August 8 - August 26 in the Lomax Elementary School Building. One meal and two snacks were served daily. The total enrollment of the center was 95 and the average daily attendance was 75. Some of the food was donated by private citizens, some was bought with the Migrant Council's money, and the rest came from the Federal commodity foods program.

The children were divided into four groups according to their ages. Children under three received basic child care with the objective being that of teaching mothers better health habits for their children. The other groups had activities which included arts and crafts, citizenship, English classes, and some history, all of which was scaled to the particular age of the group. Each group had its own director plus volunteer helpers.

The Company officials were contacted ahead of time and told of the proposed program. The crew leader was contacted for the same reason and later he brought several other migrant

## HANCOCK AND HENDERSON COUNTIES (CONT.)

parents to visit the center. Home visits were also made by the migrant nurse and the Center's staff to encourage enrollment.

### HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

The Lomax Migrant Council, through a Bureau of Maternal and Child Health Grant from the Illinois Department of Public Health, was able to provide for the health needs of the migrant children under 19 years of age and pregnant migrant women. Two local hospitals, Memorial Hospital in Carthage and the LaHarpe Hospital in LaHarpe, participated in the migrant health program. The Council received \$6,582 for medical services for the period of July 1, 1966 through June 30, 1967. The program was implemented by a nurse employed by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the Department of Public Health to work at the Lomax Day Care Project. She was employed for a ten week period, 24 hours a week. Her functions included essentially those of a public health nurse. Services were covered such as case finding, anti-partum, post-partum, infant health, preschool and school health, first aid, family health, and health education. Much time was spent in demonstrating sound and safe care for infants and children at the Day Care Center.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Lomax Migrant Council sponsored family fun-recreational evenings at the migrant camps. Church members went to the camps and joined the migrants in different forms of recreation. One program offered was a Home Economics Education program for the migrant women and teenage girls. It was conducted by the Henderson County Cooperative Extension Service's Home Advisor. The object was to introduce the migrants to better nutrition, especially the use and importance of milk in the diet. The program was held informally in the camps during the family fun nights, with usually a foods demonstration included. One of the most interesting aspects of this program was that migrant women were trained to conduct the teaching. This proved very successful since the teacher's families not only improved but the other migrants were more attracted to the program.

The Council collected clothing and dispensed it to the migrants according to need.

The Lomax Migrant Council found the community participation in the five county area excellent. It was estimated that 150-200 women helped in the day care program alone.

About thirty churches, both Catholic and Protestant, have contributed money, clothing and volunteers to the Lomax Council.

### RELOCATION

There were three migrant families settling permanently in the area. There were some signs that they are coming earlier and staying later each year doing what work is available.

### PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

Several problems and needs were reported. First, there is a need to extend services already in effect in order to provide medical



## HANCOCK AND HENDERSON COUNTIES (CONT.)

care and dental services for all migrants, including emergency care and visits to the doctors' offices. Also, getting the children into school is still a problem, and adult education is a need.

## IROQUOIS

**AREA SERVED** The majority of the migrants in Iroquois County are located in the Milford area. However, there are migrants also around Stockland, east of Milford, and in Onarga, in the western part of the County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Asparagus is the main crop in Iroquois County which requires migrant workers; although migrants are present also to work in corn. In the western part of the County, around Onarga, migrant workers are used for nursery work. Migrants are present in Iroquois County usually from April to July or August. The nursery workers are there much longer, with many establishing residency. There is also a new trend in Iroquois County for some migrants, especially around Milford, to stay through the winter working in the canning company.

**EMPLOYERS** The majority of the migrant workers in Iroquois County are employed by canning companies. The Milford Canning Company is in Milford, and the Stokely-Van Camp, Inc. Camp #2 is in Stockland. Migrants are also employed by nurseries in Onarga. There were no reports of migrants employed by individual farmers.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There were 3 licensed migrant camps in Iroquois County for the 1966 season. All 3 of the camps are family camps; however, the Milford Canning Company has facilities for unattached, male workers also. The canning companies operate their camps for about 3½ months in the spring and summer; but the third camp, a nursery, is in operation from January to December. The 3 camps range from one which had facilities for 8 family groups to one which had facilities for 70 family groups. The remaining camp houses 16 family groups.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Milford Migrant Council is the community group in Milford which is interested in migrant workers and their families while they are in Iroquois County, specifically the Milford Area. The Council has been working with migrants in Iroquois County since shortly after World War II. The Milford Migrant Council is a group of representatives of area Protestant and Catholic churches. The Methodist Church in Sheldon has been particularly active in the Council. The Hoopston Migrant Council, Hoopston, (Vermilion County) worked with some of the migrants, especially children, in the Stokely-Van Camp, Inc. camp in Stockland also.

The Milford Migrant Council is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches and receives some financial support, staff, and advice from it. The Illinois Migrant Council also provided

## IROQUOIS COUNTY (CONT.)

funds for a day time care center for children and an educational program for adults in Milford through an Office of Economic Opportunity grant.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** In 1966, the Milford Migrant Council estimated that there were 250 agricultural migrants, including workers and their families, in the Milford area of Iroquois County. The two other areas, Onarga and Stockland, employing migrants, had considerably fewer migrants present, although the exact number could not be obtained. In total, approximately 350-400 migrant workers and their families were in Iroquois County during 1966.

The migrants in Iroquois County are almost all Spanish-speaking American citizens from Texas. In previous years, many of the same families returned yearly; however, in 1966 the regular families did not come and most of the migrants were new to the area.

**EDUCATION** The Milford School District sponsored a special school program for migrant children several years ago. The children from the fifth grade on enrolled in the regular school classes while the children below fifth grade were enrolled in a special class where they could receive better individual instruction. However, this program was discontinued.

During the 1965-1966 school year, Milford School District #280 reported 26 children enrolled in grades 1-6 and 2 children enrolled in grades 7-8. The children were enrolled from May 2 to June 3. The lower grades had an average daily attendance of 22 while the upper grades had almost perfect attendance. Since all of the migrant children live within five blocks of the school building, transportation was not needed. The school received school achievement records from the home schools and sent them back to the home schools at the end of the school year. No particular problems were reported in reference to the migrant children in school.

Milford School District #233 reported 1 child enrolled in grades 9-12 from April 24 to June 3. The school received records from the home school.

The Illinois Migrant Council funded an adult educational program for migrants in Milford. The program was held in the Milford High School, School District #233, after working hours. Classes were provided in English and Home Repair. The peak attendance for this program was 18.

**DAY TIME CARE** The Illinois Migrant Council also funded a day time care center for migrant children. The program was sponsored by the Milford Migrant Council. The program had a total of 26 children enrolled with 3 under 3 years of age, 12 children 3 years to five, 9 children 6 years to 7 years, and 2 children 8 years to 11. The average daily attendance was almost 22 children. The program was held in the local grade school building from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., five days a week, July 5 to August 25. The staff

## IROQUOIS COUNTY (CONT.)

was composed of a director-teacher, another teacher, a full time aide, a cook, and an aide who assisted the cook in the mornings and the teachers in the afternoon. The two aides were both migrant women. The services of a physician and nurse were also provided. Breakfast, lunch, and an afternoon snack were served using commodity foods. The Department of Children and Family Services, Department of Public Health, and the Curriculum Consultant of the Illinois Migrant Council were consulted regarding the day time care program.

Throughout all of the children's activities, the emphasis was on learning the correct use of the English language. Upon arrival in the morning, the children participated in a brief "Americanization" program by singing patriotic songs and saying the Pledge of Allegiance. A hand washing session and breakfast followed with a tooth brushing session and general check for cleanliness after breakfast.

From ten to eleven o'clock, a formal learning period was scheduled scaled to the age and ability of the children. The two, three, and four year olds had varied activities including nursery rhymes, songs, finger play, and picture books. The five, six, and seven year olds were divided into three groups with the five year olds having lessons of kindergarten material; the six year olds receiving readiness programs typical of the beginning first grade; and the seven year olds and above having supplementary reading programs. A free play time followed the formal learning period.

Lunch was served at 12:00 and the children could always have seconds and often thirds. Here, too, English was stressed as were also common courtesies and proper eating habits. After lunch the children washed up and then took naps which usually lasted until 2:30 or 3:00. Afternoon snack time was as soon after 3:00 as everyone was awake.

The remaining time was spent in a variety of ways. The Milford Grade School allowed the day time care center free access to their audio visual material and many film strips, recorded stories, and other teaching aids were used. Several hikes to small farms nearby were also made. Sometimes the children hiked to an adjoining village park so that they could play on different playground equipment. Special field trips were made to broaden the children's experience.

### HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

The Milford Migrant Council received an Illinois Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health grant for the 1966 season to provide medical services for migrant children under nineteen years of age and pregnant migrant women. The services of a registered nurse were included in the grant, as were prenatal classes, postnatal home visits and instruction, child health visits, a conference and first aid center, and vision and tuberculin testing. The nurse assisted in a dental examination clinic. Hospital expenses incurred at Iroquois Hospital, Watseka either in the emergency room or as in-patients by migrant children and pregnant migrant women, are included in the grant. Physician services

## IROQUOIS COUNTY (CONT.)

incurred for the above in-patient or out-patient care were included. Dental services are provided as are immunization clinics as needed.

The canning companies in both Milford and Stockland have aided their migrant workers in time of need also. The workers are covered by Workmen's Compensation. Both companies have made medical arrangements when necessary.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

There have been many special programs available to the migrants in Iroquois County. The Cooperative Extension Service Youth Division has sponsored 4-H Clubs for migrant girls since 1960 and for migrant boys since 1964. This year knitting was introduced to the girls. There were 17 boys and 10 girls participating. There were fewer girls this year since the regular migrant families did not return and the program had to be reintroduced.

On September 15, the Milford "Wide Awake Girls" 4-H Club applied for a "Citizenship in Action" grant for \$100 to assist in carrying on 4-H Club work among the Milford migrant girls and boys. The "Citizen in Action" grant program is sponsored by the Reader's Digest Foundation and conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation on behalf of the Cooperative Extension Service. The grants are made available to supplement local funds for outstanding citizenship projects conducted by 4-H groups. The Milford 4-H Club received the grant and will use the money to carry on 4-H Club work with the migrant boys and girls.

The Milford Migrant Council sponsors rummage sales to raise money for their projects. They hold movies and dances for the migrants, picnics, and they had a Spanish-American Dinner. While the Council is composed of both Protestant and Catholic churches, the religious program is totally Catholic. Mass is held each Sunday at the camp, and Confirmation Classes, baptisms and family visitations are provided. In 1965, a Mexican Franciscan Friar Seminary student lived with the migrants in Milford and did personal counseling.

There was much community participation in all of the Council's programs. In 1965, there were 101 volunteer workers in the various programs.

### RELOCATION

There is a definite trend toward relocation of migrants in Iroquois County. In Onarga, the nursery workers are being employed the year around and are thereby leaving the migrant stream although they are doing the same work. This is also true to a much lesser extent in Milford since a few families are also finding work with the canning company the year around. However, the local churches are sponsoring particular families and these migrant workers are finding other year-round jobs and are settling. The Illinois State Employment Service has found year-round employment too for migrants who want to settle in Iroquois County.

### PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

The only problem reported was one of timing or scheduling. The migrants work so much of the time that it is hard to fit programs into their day.

## JACKSON:

**AREA SERVED** Agricultural migrant workers are used in the central, south of Murphysboro, and southern, north of Alto Pass, sections of Jackson County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Migrants are present during the various fruit harvests. Some migrants are present in the spring for strawberries, but most of the migrant workers come in mid and late summer or in the fall for the peach and apple seasons.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 2 licensed migrant camps in Jackson County. The largest migrant camp is located south of Murphysboro. It has housing for 10 family units and is in operation for a month and a half. The other camp is located north of Alto Pass in Jackson County. It has housing for 7 family units and is in operation for two or three weeks.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** There have been several different groups interested in the migrant situation in Jackson County. A group in Carbondale and another one covering all of Jackson County succeeded in obtaining health services for migrants from two Carbondale hospitals in 1965. However, none of the groups ever crystallized and, while the medical programs are still in operation, the groups are no longer functioning.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The lack of housing has affected the number of migrants in the County. The Illinois State Employment Service Farm Placement Representative reported that no migrants had been placed by them in Jackson County during 1966, although he did know of one camp that had from 35 - 50 migrants from Missouri. The Farm Advisor estimated a total migrant worker population of 50 in the County for the 1966 season. He also felt that while some of the migrant workers do bring families, the majority does not. The Jackson County Health Department sanitarian reported a total of approximately 60 migrants in 2 camps in Jackson County.

The Farmers Home Administration surveyed Union and Jackson Counties in the spring of 1966 and found 65 growers in the two County area who would use approximately 1,000 agricultural migrant workers during the year. However, even this figure is low compared to earlier years since in 1965 it was estimated that 5,000 migrants work in the combined area.

The migrants in the area in 1966 were mostly Caucasian workers from Missouri and Arkansas. There were also some Negro and a few Spanish-speaking American migrants in Jackson County.

As in Union County, the majority of the farm workers in Jackson County were brought in daily from the two southernmost Counties in Illinois. These two Counties in the past furnished migrant workers not only for Illinois but also for Michigan and Wisconsin. However, many of the workers have been retrained for other occupations and the rest appear to be working closer to home as day haul laborers.

## JACKSON COUNTY (CONT.)

- EDUCATION** No schools in Jackson County reported migrant children in attendance.
- HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** In 1966, three hospitals in Jackson County offered migrant health programs to migrant children under nineteen years of age and pregnant migrant women. The three hospitals providing these programs were the Holden Hospital, Carbondale, St. Joseph Memorial Hospital, Murphysboro, and the Doctors Hospital, Carbondale. These programs were funded by Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, grants through the Jackson County Health Department. The programs were initiated in 1965. Hospitalization and physicians services were provided when needed.
- The Makanda Township Supervisor reported that medical care was furnished for 1 migrant worker in 1965.
- SPECIAL PROGRAMS** A not-for-profit corporation, the Union-Jackson Farm Labor Association, Incorporated, was formed May 9, 1966 to build, own, and operate two complexes for housing agricultural migrant workers and their families. Each complex will have 70-80 units and will house 450 people including both individuals and families. The corporation consists of local fruit growers, clergy, community leaders, and representatives of the Jackson and Union County housing authorities. It is hoped that funding will come from the Farmers Home Administration and from the sale of stock in the corporation to local interests. (For further information concerning this project, see Union County.)
- RELOCATION PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** Migrants have not settled in Jackson County. Migrant housing has been listed as the major need in Jackson County.

## JEFFERSON

- AREA SERVED** The migrants are located in the northern part of Jefferson County. There are small groups of migrants on scattered farms in other areas of Jefferson County, but most of the migrants and all of the licensed camps fall within it.
- CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Approximately 4,000 migrants come to the Centralia - Irvington area (the Centralia - Irvington area includes Clinton, Jefferson, Marion, and Washington Counties) in the spring to pick strawberries. The majority arrive late April or early May and are usually gone by the end of June. A new trend in the area, especially in Washington County, is to have a few migrants come earlier and stay throughout the summer doing what work is available, and then work in the orchards in the fall. These migrants do this at the request of the farmers who find them intervening work. This assures the farmers of an adequate supply of workers during the later orchard season, when workers are usually scarce.
- EMPLOYERS** There are no canning companies in the Centralia - Irvington area using migrants. The migrants are all employed by individual farmers.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY (CONT.)

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 21 licensed migrant camps in the four county Centralia - Irvington area. Jefferson County had 2 licensed migrant camps, both of which house family units. One camp had facilities for 10 family units, and the other camp had housing for 12 family units.

There were several other migrant groups in Jefferson County also. Some of them provided their own living quarters, while others were in groups which fell under the size requiring a licensed camp.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Centralia Area Migrant Committee of the Centralia Area Ministerial Association is the community organization which works with the migrants in the Centralia - Irvington area. This Committee served the migrants in Clinton, Jefferson, Marion, and Washington Counties equally without reference to county lines. However, since Washington County had the largest number of migrants, and also was the location of the Committee's migrant minister, the complete report will be under that County. The Centralia Area Migrant Committee has been working with the migrants for at least six years. The Centralia Area Migrant Committee is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches through the Centralia Area Ministerial Association. The Council provided funds for a migrant minister and other necessary expenses. The local churches also contributed to the program.

The four county Centralia - Irvington area was served as one group and reported as one. Therefore, this report will follow the same procedure. For further information see Washington County.

## JERSEY

**AREA SERVED** Migrants are used just north of Grafton in southwestern Jersey County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The migrants are present in the early fall to work in the orchards in the area. This season they were in Jersey County for about six weeks.

**EMPLOYERS** The migrants are employed by an orchard near Grafton, owned by a Chicago firm.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are no licensed migrant camps in Jersey County.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** There was a small number of migrants, 10 or less, in Jersey County during this past season. The migrants were from southern Missouri and Arkansas, and they were all unattached, white male workers.

**JERSEY COUNTY (CONT.)**

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES**      There was no information concerning this subject in the area. The Township Supervisor reported no requests for aid during the past year.

**RELOCATION**      No migrants have settled in Jersey County.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS**      The only need mentioned was for a camp housing migrant families. Such a camp which would have housed 10 migrant families was planned for the 1966 season; however, the plan did not succeed. They are now considering the same plan for 1967 and, if it is successful, auxiliary services will then be needed.

**JO DAVIESS**

**AREA SERVED**      Agricultural migrant workers were used in the northeast corner of Jo Daviess County, around Warren, Illinois.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT**      During the 1966 season, migrant agricultural workers were in Jo Daviess County for one week toward the end of July. They were there to help ease an acute labor shortage in the corn fields at Warren, Illinois. The workers joined the local labor in detasseling corn.

**EMPLOYERS**      The workers were employed by several area farmers and were sent to the area by the DeKalb Agricultural Association of Ohio.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS**      Jo Daviess County had 1 licensed migrant camp in Warren. The DeKalb Agricultural Association did apply for and receive a Migrant Camp License for 1966 from the State of Illinois Department of Public Health.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION**      Since Jo Daviess County has not used migrant workers in years, there was no organized community group to help the migrants in the area. However, this past season when migrant needs arose, the women of the Warren Methodist Church contributed their services.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS**      There were 53 migrant agricultural workers in Jo Daviess County for a one week period during corn detasseling. The migrants were high school boys from the Ohio Valley. They were originally screened by the Ohio State Employment Service for summer work in Ohio fields; however, when informed of the serious labor shortage in Warren, they were sent to Illinois instead.

This was the first time such a solution to the labor shortage was tried in Jo Daviess County. It is not known whether, if the need again arises, this solution will be repeated.



## JO DAVIESS COUNTY (CONT.)

### HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

There was no information available on health or welfare facilities available for these workers. However, they were accompanied by an adult supervisor-chaperon and their transportation was supplied by the DeKalb Agricultural Association of Ohio.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Since they were in Illinois only for one week and were quite busy working during that time, there was little need for special recreational or educational programs. However, the community of Warren did what they could in the time available to make their stay comfortable. The women of the Warren Methodist Church prepared meals for all of the boys while they were in Warren. The DeKalb Agricultural Association provided living quarters which included air-conditioning. Finally a local grade school was opened to the boys for bathing purposes.

### RELOCATION

No migrant workers have settled in Jo Daviess County.

### PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

There did not seem to be any problems or needs in reference to the migrant workers in Jo Daviess County.

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Jo Daviess County reportedly has not used migrant agricultural workers since World War II. Local labor has always proven sufficient. However, this year a severe labor shortage developed, and high school boys were brought in by a particular company only for corn detasseling. They joined over 900 local workers in the fields of Warren, Illinois. Toward the end of the week the boys received time and a half pay as a bonus for the good job they had done in the fields. Everyone involved seemed to feel it was a highly successful experiment; however, there was no mention of repeating it next year.

## JOHNSON

### AREA SERVED

Agricultural migrant workers are used in Johnson County north of Tunnel Hill.

### CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT

The migrants are present in the spring, usually from the middle of May to early June. They are used for the strawberry harvest in Johnson County.

### EMPLOYER

The migrant workers are employed by an individual farmer.

### NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS

There is one licensed migrant camp in Johnson County. This camp is in operation for the strawberry season only. The camp was originally licensed for 102 unattached male workers; but due to the labor situation, it has recently been converted to house some family groups. However, even with this

## JOHNSON COUNTY (CONT.)

change, the area still experienced a labor shortage and could have used at least twice as many migrant workers as were available.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The Illinois State Employment Service, Harrisburg, placed 52 agricultural migrant workers in Johnson County for the strawberry harvest in 1966. Besides the workers, there were 8 male children and 9 female children under the age of sixteen included in the group. The agricultural migrants, 69 in total, were Negroes from Bogalusa, Louisiana.

There was also some evidence of small groups of migrants on scattered farms in Johnson County, especially in late summer and early fall during the fruit harvest. These migrants find their own work as they travel through the County.

**EDUCATION** There were no reports of migrant children attending school in Johnson County.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** There are no special health or welfare facilities for migrant workers and their families in Johnson County. The Public Assistance Supervisor reported several requests for aid coming from agricultural migrant workers. Necessary medical aid is usually granted in such cases. Requests for other types of aid are also handled with local jobs often being found for the workers.

The Quadri-County Health Department's County Nurse is also aware of the migrants and her services are available.

**RELOCATION** There were no reports of migrants settling in Johnson County.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** The major problem reported from Johnson County was the shortage of migrant workers experienced this past year.

## KANE

**AREA SERVED** The southern six townships of Kane County employ the largest number of agricultural migrant workers. The northern nine townships also use migrant workers but to a lesser extent. Migrant camps are located near Hinckley, Big Rock, Sugar Grove, and Aurora in the south; and near Hampshire and Dundee in the north.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Migrants work in a number of different crops and are present in Kane County at various times depending on the crops. There are several nurseries in Kane County, particularly in the north, employing migrants. These migrant workers are present for 8 or 9 months during the year. Tomatoes are grown especially in the southern townships and migrants working in this crop are present in the late summer and fall. Other crops using migrant laborers are sweet corn, vegetables, and some pickles.

## KANE COUNTY (CONT.)

**EMPLOYERS** There are no canning companies in Kane County. The migrants are employed by individual farmers and also nurseries.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 6 licensed migrant camps in Kane County with 4 of the camps located in the southern townships and the remaining 2 in the northern townships. All but one of the camps are for family groups; the exception has housing for unattached male workers only. The migrant camps are not large. The family camps house 4, 9, 6, 5, and 2 family units respectively; and the camp in the northern part for unattached males housed 76 workers.

In Kane County, the migrant situation presently seems to be in a period of transition. Many former migrants have left the stream and are permanently living in the vicinity although they work only a few months out of the year while other former migrants are now in some other line of work. In general, the migrant population seems to be decreasing in Kane County.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Aurora Migrant Council is the community organization which works with and aids the migrants in Kane County. This Council is part of the Wayside Cross Rescue Mission's total year-round Ministry to Spanish-speaking people. The Superintendent of the Mission also serves as Chairman of the Aurora Migrant Council. The financial support for the migrant programs comes from the Wayside Cross Rescue Mission's General Fund, local churches, local offerings and from the Illinois Council of Churches. It must be emphasized that the migrant ministry is part of the local, permanent agency, the Wayside Cross Rescue Mission; and as such does not follow county lines. Migrants in the Aurora area including both the southern half of Kane and also Kendall Counties are served equally.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** Since Kane County is in fact split by several State agencies, such as the Illinois State Employment Service, it is extremely difficult to obtain a county-wide migrant population figure.

The Illinois State Employment Service, Elgin Branch, placed approximately 25 migrant workers in the northern part of Kane County. These workers were traveling in family groups with auxiliary family members. In the southern part of Kane County, the Aurora Branch of the Illinois State Employment Service placed approximately 90 migrant workers also traveling with other family members. There is also a migrant camp in northern Kane County with housing for 76 unattached male workers, all of whom appear to make their own working arrangements. The Aurora Migrant Council estimated that they serve 175 migrants living in the southern half of Kane County. Since all migrant workers are not placed entirely by the Employment Service these figures must be considered the minimum number of migrants in Kane County during the 1966 season.

The majority of the migrants were Spanish-speaking American citizens from Texas. In previous years, there have been Negro

**KANE COUNTY (CONT.)**

American migrant workers in Kane County although none were reported in 1966. Many of the same migrant families were reported to return yearly to the same farms.

**EDUCATION** Two schools in Kane County reported having migrant children in attendance during the 1965 - 1966 school year. School District #300 in Hampshire reported 6 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 from September to November 15. These children had perfect attendance while they were in school. The school received the children's school records from their home school. There was a language problem with migrant children since many did not speak English. The school plans a Head Start Program for the 1966 - 1967 school year.

Kaneland Community Unit School District #302 in Maple Park reported migrant children in attendance from September 2, 1965 to November 12, 1965. There was 1 child enrolled in kindergarten and 11 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6. All of these children had almost perfect attendance. From May 3 to June 9, 1966, 2 children were enrolled in grades 1 - 6. These children also had perfect attendance. School records were sent along with the children. The school reported that they had no problems since the children had no language difficulty and progressed normally in school.

The Aurora Migrant Council sponsored an educational summer school program for migrant children. The program was held in Kendall County and the majority of the children attending were residing in Kendall County. (For further information concerning this program, see Kendall County.)

**DAY TIME CARE** While there was not a formal day time care program, the Aurora Migrant Council did sponsor supervised recreational programs and Bible Schools for children and adults.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The Aurora Migrant Council received an Illinois Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health grant to provide medical services for migrant pregnant women and migrant children through the age of nineteen. This grant included postnatal home visits, physical examination and dental care. Hospitalization expenses on maternal and pediatric services as well as physician expenses were also included. The three participating hospitals were St. Charles Hospital, Copley Memorial Hospital and St. Joseph Mercy Hospital in Aurora.

Besides the health services provided by the grant, the Wayside Cross Rescue Mission is able to meet other needs through their permanent program. The Family Department of the Mission is able to obtain furniture, clothing, bedding and food for those requiring them. Local doctors and nurses have volunteered their services. The Aurora Township Supervisor has also accepted the financial responsibility for medical services in some cases.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS** The Aurora Migrant Council has sponsored many special programs for the migrants in

## KANE COUNTY (CONT.)

the vicinity. They have sponsored various different recreational and athletic programs for the migrant workers and their families. Religious education for both children and adults is a major part of the Council's program. Personal counseling is always available regardless of the problem. Religious material was made available to the migrants. Finally, evening programs were held in the migrant camps with the dual purpose of education and entertainment.

The Aurora Migrant Council through the Wayside Cross Rescue Mission received much volunteer help. In total about 50 community volunteers participated in the various programs. The volunteers included high school students and adults from local churches along with adults from the local Spanish church.

**RELOCATION** The Aurora Migrant Council serves the settling migrants by providing such things as furniture and bedding through their Family Department when necessary. They also help the settling migrants find housing and permanent employment. Since the Aurora Migrant Council is a part of the Wayside Cross Rescue Mission they are always there and can thus provide a sense of security to the migrant leaving the stream.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** One of the most limiting factors faced by the Aurora Migrant Council is the language barrier and the need for more Spanish-speaking volunteers. Also better communication with the farms would give the migrants advance notification of the Council's activities.

## KANKAKEE

**AREA SERVED** There is no major concentration of migrants in Kankakee County. Instead, migrants seem to be scattered in various pockets throughout the County. Areas east of Momence, south of Manteno, and in Aroma Park are served by migrant groups. There also seems to be single family groups scattered over the eastern portion of the County in the gladiolus fields.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The migrants are present in the County from May, or earlier, to frost, or later. The peak is usually from July to frost. The work performed by the migrants is quite varied although the largest number is employed by nurseries, both sod and commercial. The eastern part of the County has some truck farms which employ individual families. Finally, migrants are used in the tomato harvest but most of these appear to come from Iroquois County and do not stay in Kankakee.

**EMPLOYERS** While there are no canning companies located in Kankakee County there are nurseries which hire migrants. The H. and E. Sod Nursery, Inc. and the Kankakee Nursery Company are the two major ones with camps in the County. There is also one private camp plus several other farmers

KANKAKEE COUNTY (CONT.)

with either less than 10 workers or 4 families who do not fall under the licensing law.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 3 licensed migrant camps in this County; however, there is information for only two of the camps. The camps in the County are a bit unusual in that they prefer the unattached, male worker. The largest camp hires only male workers and the other camp is said to prefer them although they do have family facilities. The third camp houses 5 family groups. All of the scattered migrants in the County appear to be family groups.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** There is no community organization for the migrants in Kankakee County. The reason for this was said to be because the migrants in the County were so scattered, and also the only fairly large concentrations are mostly male groups. However, one of the local Catholic churches sends a priest and several nuns down to Milford in Iroquois County to work with migrants there.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** Because of the nature of the migrant situation in Kankakee, it is impossible to obtain an exact figure as to the numbers of migrants used. The Illinois State Employment Service Farm Placement Representative estimated a peak population of 200 migrants in Kankakee County during tomato picking time. The breakdown of migrants in particular crops is as follows: Tomatoes - 70; Nurseries - 50; Truck farms - 20; and Gladiolus - 60. Also, 23 children were estimated to be in the County. The migrants in Kankakee County are all Spanish-speaking Americans. The majority of the migrants in licensed camps is placed through the Illinois State Employment Service. The migrants on the scattered farms appear to make their own arrangements and return yearly.

The use of agricultural migrant workers is increasing each year in Kankakee County since the local people who used to do farm work are finding other off-the-farm work, and are therefore not available for seasonal agricultural work.

**EDUCATION** According to the forms we received, no school reported having migrant children in their classes. However, one school reported that while migrants were in the district, those with children had left earlier to return to their home base so the children could enter school there. The County Nurse's Office reported that their nurses had contact with some of the migrants on scattered farms, and the nurses thought these children did attend local schools which had not received forms.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** None of the health questionnaires which were returned reported any known existing migrants or migrant problems as far as the health or welfare services were aware. The county nurses who include migrants in their rounds, reported that in all cases of contact they had, the migrants were always able to obtain

## KANKAKEE COUNTY (CONT.)

and pay for any services they required. The migrant work available in Kankakee County is of a more stable nature than in many other counties. Also since there are fewer families, fewer auxiliary health and welfare services would be needed. The Illinois Department of Public Aid received a report that all earnings for the workers are collected by their foreman and that they have a "mutual" which takes care of medical expenses. This apparently applies only to the nursery migrant worker.

**RELOCATION**           The migrants have not settled in Kankakee County.

## KENDALL

**AREA SERVED**       Agricultural migrant workers are used throughout Kendall County, especially in the northern half of the County. The largest concentration of migrant camps is in the vicinity of Yorkville although there are also several around Bristol. Other camps are located near Oswego, Plano, and Plainfield.

**CROPS AND TIME  
MIGRANTS ARE  
PRESENT**           There are several crops in Kendall County which necessitate the use of migrant farm labor. The tomato crop requires the largest number of migrant workers. These workers are present from late summer through early fall. In mid summer migrants are used to pick pickles and this past season they were also used in corn detasseling at the same time. There are also several vegetable farms in Kendall County using migrant workers for five or six months from late spring to fall in various crops.

**EMPLOYERS**       Kendall County does not have any canning companies as such although some of the farmers do contract their crops, especially tomatoes, to companies outside of the County. The migrants are employed by individual farmers.

**NUMBER OF  
LICENSED  
CAMPS**           There are 11 licensed migrant camps in Kendall County. The camps vary widely in size although most of the camps are fairly large. All of the camps have facilities only for family units. The largest camp has housing for 28 family units, while the smallest camp has facilities for three family units. The other camps have facilities for 12, 18, 11, 4, 22, 10, 21, 4, and 8 family units respectively. The majority of the camps is in operation for 2½ - 3 months out of the year.

**COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION**    The Wayside Cross Rescue Mission through the Aurora Migrant Council is the community organization interested in the welfare of the migrants in Kendall County. Although the Mission is actually in Kane County, the majority of the migrant workers it serves is in Kendall County. (For further information concerning the organization, see Kane County.)

## KENDALL COUNTY (CONT.)

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** In 1966, during the peak tomato period, it was estimated that there was a total population of 700 - 800 agricultural migrants in Kendall County. The Illinois State Employment Service placed 434 migrant workers in Kendall County during the 1966 season. There were also 277 non-working migrants with those placed by the Employment Service. These were mainly children under 16 years of age. The majority of the migrants came from Texas and were Spanish-speaking American citizens. There were also some workers from the Chicago area.

The Wayside Cross Rescue Mission served approximately 475 migrant workers and their families from Kendall County. Because of the location of several of the migrant camps, it can be assumed that they did not reach all the migrants in Kendall County, although they did serve the largest concentration.

Since some farmers and also many migrants make their own working arrangements, the Illinois State Employment Service figures must be considered the minimum number of migrants used.

**EDUCATION** The Bristol Grade School, District #15 in Bristol reported having migrant children in attendance during the 1965 - 1966 school year. From August 26 to September 24, 1965, grades 1 - 6 had 18 migrant children enrolled. In the spring, from April 6 to May 27, 1966, the same grades had 13 migrant children enrolled. In the fall, the average daily attendance was 12 and in the spring, the average daily attendance was 10. The school provided free lunch to those children who could not afford their own. The school nurse administered tuberculin tests to all migrant children upon entering school. The school reported that they had problems in getting the children to enroll and keeping them in school. Language was also a problem since many older children had little knowledge of the English language.

The Aurora Migrant Council through the Wayside Cross Rescue Mission sponsored a summer school program for migrant children in the Bristol Grade School. The program was offered from June 13 - July 1, 1966 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Regular school teachers volunteered their services for the program and the school board authorized the use of the school facilities.

There were 20 children enrolled in kindergarten and 42 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6. The average attendance was 15 for kindergarten and 29 for grades 1 - 6. The majority of the children was from Kendall County although some also came from Kane County.

The Program's major emphasis was on improving basic learning techniques. The curriculum included mathematics, reading, some history, geography, and social science. Hygiene, good manners, proper use of the telephone, and development of verbal abilities also were stressed. The children received a morning snack while attending the session. Finally, three field trips were taken into Chicago to visit the Lincoln Park Museum.



## KENDALL COUNTY (CONT.)

**DAY TIME CARE** While there was not a formal day care program, the Aurora Migrant Council sponsored supervised recreational programs and Bible Schools for children and adults.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The Aurora Migrant Council received an Illinois Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health grant to provide medical services for pregnant, migrant women and for migrant children through the age of nineteen. (For further information concerning the health services included, see Kane County.)

In 1965, the medical expenses for a maternity case was paid for by the Township Supervisor.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS** For several special programs sponsored by the Aurora Migrant Council, see Kane County.

**RELOCATION** For relocation information, see Kane County.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** Kendall County's school authorities reported that they have just recently had a problem in preparing for the number of migrant children. One instance of this was where 60 migrant children showed up to enroll in a four room rural school. The authorities are currently working on a solution.

For other problems confronting the Aurora Migrant Council, see Kane County.

## LAKE

**AREA SERVED** The area using the largest concentration of agricultural migrant workers is central and southern Lake County, on the fringes of communities such as Libertyville, Mundelein, Prairie View, Lake Zurich, Long Grove, and Grayslake. There are also agricultural migrants scattered in other parts of Lake County in smaller groups.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Agricultural migrant workers are present in Lake County for a longer period of time than is usual in many other counties in Illinois. They are in Lake County for 5 to 9 months or longer. They usually arrive in early spring and stay sometimes until November or December. There are several nurseries in particular which use migrants for 8 or 9 months each year. There are also truck farms using migrants for 6 or 8 months. Other crops which require migrant workers are asparagus in the spring and tomatoes in the fall.

**EMPLOYERS** There are no canning companies hiring migrant workers in Lake County. All of the agricultural migrants are employed by individual farmers or nurseries in the County.

LAKE COUNTY (CONT.)

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There were 14 licensed migrant camps in Lake County during the 1966 season; however, information is available for only 10 of the camps. There were also 14 other camps in Lake County which housed a few migrant families which were not licensed. All but 2 of the licensed camps housed family groups only; the exceptions housed unattached, male workers. None of the camps appeared very large, with 2 camps housing 11 family units, 1 camp housing 8 family units and the rest housing 6 or less family units. Most of the camps were in operation for 6 or 8 months.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Lake County Migrant Ministry Committee is the local organization which works with and aids the agricultural migrant workers and their families while they are in the area. The Committee is composed of interested volunteers from many churches and denominations from Libertyville, Mundelein, Long Grove, and Waukegan.

The Lake County Migrant Ministry Committee is affiliated with the Church Federation of Greater Chicago; and is a member of the Metropolitan Migrant Ministry whose activities are coordinated by the Church Federation of Greater Chicago too.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of agricultural migrants used in Lake County although several estimates are available. The major reason for the lack of such figures is simply because there has been no county-wide survey. The Lake County Migrant Ministry Committee has surveyed the central Lake County area but no other part of the County. The Waukegan Branch of the Illinois State Employment Service reported that they placed so few agricultural migrants no records were kept although they could give figures on industrial migrants. Finally, because Lake County does have many industrial and construction migrants and also many Spanish-speaking families settling, the picture is quite confused and the lines between the different categories often blurred. The 1966 Summer Staff Worker of the Lake County Migrant Ministry Committee estimated that there were more than 100 agricultural migrant families living in the central Lake County area. The Lake County Health Department Sanitarian in Libertyville estimated approximately 300-400 migrants were in the County. He also mentioned that there were approximately 100 unattached, male migrant workers hired by nurseries in the County.

Most of the migrants are Spanish-speaking American citizens from Texas. The greatest majority of the migrants return yearly. They make their own working arrangements with the various farmers and come back year after year. Recently, in the last year or two, large numbers of workers are leaving the migrant stream and attempting to settle in Lake County especially in Waukegan, Mundelein, Libertyville, and Lake Zurich.

LAKE COUNTY (CONT.)

**EDUCATION** Forms reporting migrant children attending school were received from 1 Lake County school and 1 school which has children from both Lake and Cook Counties. Both schools reported that many of the Spanish-American students who came originally as migrant children are now remaining in the district the entire year. One school, in fact, reported that out of 25 such children only 5 returned to Texas after Thanksgiving. The other school reported 79 Spanish-American children enrolled in the fall, 25 in the winter, and 67 in the spring. The 25 children enrolled in the winter must be considered ex-migrants and not included in this report although it does illustrate the large number of families leaving the migrant stream.

School District #125, Prairie View, Lake County reported migrant children enrolled in their schools from kindergarten through high school. During the fall of 1965, from September to November, 4 children were in kindergarten, 45 in grades 1-6, 2 in grades 7-8, and 3 in grades 9-12. In the spring from March to June, 3 children were in kindergarten, 24 in grades 1-6, 11 in grades 7-8, and 4 in grades 9-12. The school did not give average daily attendance figures but did mention that the migrant children do have good attendance when they are in the area. This district offered regular summer school but migrant children did not take advantage of the program. Two feeder schools provided remedial reading and math courses for the younger children. All of the schools provided lunches, fees, and books for those children whose parents could not afford them. School and health records were received from the children's home schools. Two regular class teachers and one special teacher were hired in the school system due to the migrant children. The only problems mentioned by this school district were the short period of attendance and the tendency for the migrant child to drop out of school as soon as he reaches sixteen, before high school is finished.

School Districts #4 and #224 also reported migrant children in attendance. These schools have children coming from both Lake and Cook Counties and will be included in both Counties. These districts also reported that many of their Spanish-speaking children are now staying in the area for the full year. Children were reported in attendance from September to November.

The school board provided a summer school program for migrant and other Spanish-American students. It was held during the month of July and had 2 children in kindergarten, 15 children in grades 1-6, and 1 child in grades 7-8. The program was basically one of enrichment and tutorage. Tuition was charged but the migrant fees were raised through private subscription. There was also a privately sponsored tutorial program for migrant children during the school year with volunteers working with individual students and using the school facilities.

Transportation was not provided by the school board but car pools were arranged by a community group for the migrant children. A morning snack was provided for the children. Records were both sent and received from the children's home school.

## LAKE COUNTY (CONT.)

The two problems mentioned in the report were communication with the parents and language barriers. However, several migrant parents take advantage of the regular adult education program offered by the school.

There were several special summer educational programs offered in Lake County for migrant children. School District #125 in Prairie View started a 6 week summer program for migrant children of school age. The program included English, Shop, Employment Oriented courses, typing, and physical education.

The Long Grove Community Church in Long Grove also offered a summer educational program for migrant children. The program was supported by the Migrant Workers Fund of the Church. All of the staff was volunteer and included teachers, tutorial assistants, interpreters, and social service personnel. The program was held in the morning and included a snack. Transportation was provided by volunteer automobile drivers and parents.

**DAY TIME CARE** Lake County did not have any widespread day time care programs for the migrant children as such. However, there were several special recreational or preschool programs held at individual camps throughout the County. (For further information concerning these programs see the Special Programs section of this report.)

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** Lake County does not have any special health or welfare facilities for migrant workers or their families. The services of the Lake County Health Department are available to the migrants but there are no special migrant health programs.

The Lake County Migrant Ministry Committee is presently in the process of trying to set up a general medical clinic for migrants as well as a Planned Parenthood Clinic.

There are several welfare resources for migrants in need. In 1965, a Township Supervisor paid medical expenses for one migrant family. The Long Grove Community Church has provided medical assistance when needed and has also furnished food, clothing, and furniture. Individuals also give aid to migrant workers and their families.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS** There are many special programs for migrants and also for ex-migrants in Lake County. The whole area seems to be in a state of change as more and more migrant workers are leaving the stream, staying north, and trying to establish a permanent home. To meet this situation, the Lake County Migrant Ministry is devoting much of their program to problems encountered by the newly settled Spanish-Americans. For instance, a committee has been formed to explore the possibilities of building low cost housing for the newly settled ex-migrant. This emphasizes the transition period in Lake County and shows that many programs include both migrants and ex-migrants with no differentiation made between the two.

## LAKE COUNTY (CONT.)

Several summer programs were conducted at the individual camps by the Lake County Migrant Ministry Committee. One program was for 12 preschoolers in a camp outside of Prairie View. The purpose of this program was to give the children experiences in creative expression and working with others, as well as exposure to the English language. Craft-recreational programs were held at two other camps, one near Grayslake and the other near Long Grove. These programs included children from 3 to 12 years of age. Both of these programs also stressed creative expression and working with others. All 3 of these camps also had a tutorial program for interested, older migrant children. Teenagers, college students, and adults tutored the migrant children on a one-to-one basis as needed. An estimated 33 migrant children were reached by these programs.

There was also the program at School District #125 for migrant children. This program included recreation, tutoring, and field trips for elementary and secondary school age children. Another program which included Spanish-American children from Lake County was held in Cook County at the St. Mary's School, Buffalo Grove. Since the school is located in Cook County, it will be included in detail on that report even though many children were from Lake County. Classes in catechism, remedial reading, and crafts for elementary school age children were held each weekday morning for a 6 week period. (For further information concerning this program see Cook County.)

Many fall and winter programs were planned for both migrants and ex-migrants. Tutorial programs for children in school, a day care center for children of working mothers, a preschool program, literacy classes for adults, and home economics classes are some of the programs planned.

The Lake County Migrant Ministry Committee has had good community participation. In 1965, there were a total of 45 volunteers working in various programs associated with the Committee.

**RELOCATION** A very large number of migrants and other Spanish-speaking groups have settled, or are settling in Lake County. In one fairly small school district alone 30 - 35 migrant families have settled. It has been suggested that the Migrant Ministry change its name to the "Ministry to Spanish-speaking People" since in fact that is what it is. The Illinois Migrant Council is presently sponsoring an educational-retraining program in the Diamond Lake area for ex-migrants.

The Lake County Migrant Ministry Committee and the Long Grove Community Church are both working to help the settled migrant. Housing, permanent jobs, and the language barrier are just some of the problems facing the ex-migrant.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** The Lake County Migrant Ministry Committee mentioned several problems and needs in regard to their program. First, there is a definite need for survey work in the entire Lake County area. The

## LAKE COUNTY (CONT.)

number of migrants should be determined, as well as where they are located. Publicity is also important since many people in Lake County are not aware of the migrant situation. There is also a felt need for a staff worker during the winter months to coordinate and plan the next year's program.

## LA SALLE

**AREA SERVED** Agricultural migrant workers have been used mainly in the northern and extreme southern part of LaSalle County. In the past, there were also scattered migrant groups on various farms throughout the County. However, LaSalle County is in a state of flux at the present time in regards to migrant activity and the scattered migrant groups seem to be decreasing in number. In 1965 migrants appear to have been used in both the Mendota and Streator areas but in 1966, they were reported to be only in the Mendota area.

**CROPS AND TIME  
MIGRANTS ARE  
PRESENT** The migrants are present in LaSalle County toward the end of summer and in the fall. They are used mostly in the canning factory. The principal crop was corn. One canning company also used migrants for peas. In other parts of LaSalle County migrants were used for work in the tomato harvest and also for work in pumpkins.

**EMPLOYERS** There are two canning companies in LaSalle County. The California Packing Corporation is located in Mendota, northern LaSalle County and the Streator-Read Company is in Streator, southern LaSalle County. The Streator-Read Canning Company reported that they did not use out-of-state agricultural workers in 1966, although they have in the past. There were no reports of individual farmers using migrant workers in 1966 either, although they too have used them in the past.

**NUMBER OF  
LICENSED  
CAMPS** LaSalle County had 2 licensed migrant camps during the 1966 season although only one actually housed out-of-state workers. The California Packing Corporation operates a large migrant camp in Mendota. This camp had facilities for 460 unattached male workers. (For further information concerning the California Packing Corporation's camps, see Ogle County.) The Streator-Read Canning Company had a migrant camp licensed for this past season but instead used local and day-haul workers. Also they did not pack the crop which usually necessitates migrant workers.

**COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION** There is no community group organized to work with the migrants while they are in LaSalle County.

**NUMBER OF  
MIGRANTS  
present.** During the 1965 season the California Packing Corporation hired approximately 260 unattached workers. There were no families present. The workers were mostly white workers from the

## LA SALLE COUNTY (CONT.)

southern states. The Streator-Read Canning Company hired 8 Spanish-speaking American families during the same period.

This year (1966) the California Packing Corporation hired approximately 150 more than they did last year and this increased figure includes workers with families. The total migrant employment figure for the season was not completed so the following are all company estimates. The majority of the workers were from Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Missouri and other southern states. There were approximately 50 Negroes, 15 Indians, and 35 Puerto Ricans. For the first time, 9 family groups, involving 35 workers were hired. This group included children also but only those people with evidence that they were sixteen years of age or over were hired as workers. These were all Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas. Since only workers are counted, the total number included in the family groups is not known.

In 1965, there were some scattered migrant groups on individual farms, most of whom worked in tomatoes, throughout the County. However, the labor supply was too uncertain for the farmers and most did not plant tomatoes in 1966. Those that did, used either local labor or switched to mechanical harvesting.

**EDUCATION** Only one school reported having migrant children from LaSalle County in attendance for the 1965-1966 school year. This school, which is actually in Livingston County, was the Woodland School in Streator. They had 10 children in elementary school for the last two weeks in August and the first two weeks in September. The only problem mentioned was the short period of time they were in school. The school mentioned that the farmer was switching to a mechanical picker and would not use migrant workers any more.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The workers with the canning companies are all covered by Workmen's Compensation if they are injured on the job. Neither company carries any other insurance on their workers. However, since there have been few families in the past, the auxiliary health services have not proven as necessary as in some other counties. The need for health services will depend on the future composition of the migrants. None of the public service agencies reported any requests for aid during the last two years.

**RELOCATION** There were no reports of migrants settling in LaSalle County in either 1965 or 1966.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** At the present time, the only need mentioned in LaSalle County is for more workers. The canning companies felt the labor shortage for both local and migrant labor. The Streator-Read Canning Company brought workers from the Chicago area to ease the shortage but this appeared to create more problems than it solved.

The California Packing Corporation used family workers this past season for the first time. However, if this becomes a practice, auxiliary services may be necessary.

## LEE

**AREA SERVED** The eastern part of Lee County is where most of the migrants are located, especially the southeastern section around Paw Paw. There are also migrants concentrated southeast of Ashton and west of Steward.

**CROPS AND TIME  
MIGRANTS ARE  
PRESENT** Migrants arrive in Lee County around May 1, and are present in varying numbers generally until the end of September or early October, although a few may stay until the end of October. The migrant workers arrive in May for the asparagus season which lasts until usually the middle or end of June. Then some leave while others find work in either Lee or Ogle Counties. The migrant families that stay continue living in the original camps and do whatever farm work that is available. In August, the tomato picking starts and some of the migrants who left earlier return while other new migrants come just for tomatoes. During the interim between the asparagus season and the tomato season the migrants are quite mobile and a camp's population may change radically overnight.

**EMPLOYERS** While Lee County proper does not have any canning companies, many of their migrants work with the California Packing Corporation in Rochelle, Ogle County, particularly in the interim period in the summer. Most of the migrant camps in Lee County are operated by individual farmers. There are 2 camps in Lee County owned and operated by the Rochelle Asparagus Company of Rochelle, Ogle County.

**NUMBER OF  
LICENSED  
CAMPS** Lee County has 7 licensed camps. Of this number, 4 of the camps are near Paw Paw, 2 of the camps are near Steward, and 1 camp is near Ashton. All of the camps are family camps. The camp near Ashton is the largest since it has housing for 18 family groups. The smallest camp has housing for 4 family groups and the other camps fall between.

**COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION** The Lee County Migrant Council is the community group organized to work with and aid the migrant workers and their families while they are in Lee County. The Lee County Migrant Council, as a separate group, is quite new. It is composed of both lay and religious groups interested in the migrant situation in Lee County. The present Chairman of the Council is with the United Methodist Church in Ashton.

The Lee County Migrant Council is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches and has worked with the Illinois Migrant Council of Chicago. (For further information regarding the Illinois Migrant Council, see Rock Island County report.)

**NUMBER OF  
MIGRANTS** There were approximately 400 agricultural migrants in Lee County during the 1966 season. An exact breakdown of the children as of August, 1966, was as follows: Children under 3 years, 42; 3 years to 5 years, 37; 6 years to 7 years, 23; 8 years to 11 years, 41; 12 years and over, 90. There were also 190 unspecified others. The migrant workers in Lee County in 1966 were



LEE COUNTY (CONT.)

Spanish-speaking, American citizens, from Texas. There were reports that a few of the migrants were Puerto Ricans and Cuban refugees also.

The majority of the migrant families in Lee County appear to return yearly.

**EDUCATION** There were 4 schools in Lee County which reported having migrant children in attendance. Ashton Community Unit School District #275 in Ashton reported 7 children enrolled in kindergarten from August 30 to September 30, 1965. The average daily attendance was 3. The school paid for some of the lunches and books for those children whose parents could not afford to do so. The only problem reported was the short time the children are in the area during the school year. School District #220 in Steward reported 18 migrant children in grades 1 - 6 and 3 children in grades 7 - 8 from May to June, 1966. The Steward School reported 15 - 20 migrant children attended daily. This district also sponsored a special summer school program under Title I of the Economic Opportunity Act for the migrant children. This program was from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., from June 6 to July 22. Attendance was not taken for this program. It was held in a public school building and involved 4 of the regular school teachers. A paid interpreter and an administrator were also part of the program. The curriculum included reading and math for the children. There was no educational program for adults but a counselor did work with them at their camp.

School District #271 in Paw Paw, reported 21 migrant children in grades 1 - 6 from August 30 - October 1, 1965 and 3 children in the same grades from April to June, 1966. The average daily attendance for the fall term was 19, while the spring term had perfect attendance. This school required a health examination, but this was provided by the school. The Lee Center Elementary School in Lee Center reported 3 migrant children in grades 1 - 6 from September 1 to September 29, 1965. The children had perfect attendance while they were in Lee County. The school reported that some of the classrooms were overloaded.

The Illinois Migrant Council sponsored an adult education program in Paw Paw. The peak attendance was 51 migrants. The classes were held after working hours and included instruction in English, consumer education, and vocational training in such subjects as homemaking, welding, operation of heavy equipment and carpentry.

**DAY TIME CARE** Migrant children in Lee County were eligible for three different programs during the summer of 1966. The Steward Elementary School in Steward sponsored a half day educational summer school program for migrant children. (For more information concerning this program, see this report, Education.) The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services sponsored a day care center for migrant children in Rochelle, Ogle County, at the Tilton Elementary School. The center was operated from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., six days a week from May 2 - August 13.

LEE COUNTY (CONT.)

Migrant children from Lee County were accepted into this program along with migrant children from Ogle County. The average daily attendance was 85 children, including both Counties. Lee County had the following number of children enrolled at one time or other in the center: From 3 years to 5 years, 33; 6 years to 7 years, 23; 8 years to 11 years, 13. (For further information concerning this program, see Ogle County.)

The Illinois Migrant Council through funds provided by Title III-B of the Economic Opportunity Act sponsored a day care center at the Methodist Church in Paw Paw. The center was operated five days a week, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., from August 1 to September 30. The average daily attendance for the month of August was 36 children; all totaled 81 children were enrolled at one time or the other in the center; and the highest attendance for any one day was 63. An estimated breakdown of the children enrolled by age is as follows: 3 to 5 years, 26; 6 years to 7 years, 17; 8 years to 9 years, 18; and 10 years, 2. Besides the migrant children, 12 children of staff members attended approximately 3 days each. This integration of migrant and "Anglo" children was very successful and appeared to benefit all concerned. The director recommended that participation by children other than migrant children be made an integral part of any other program of this sort.

The program was originally planned for children of ages 4 - 8, but the age requirement was later changed to 3 - 9 years and 2 - 10 year old children were included also. The preschool children, 3 - 5 years of age, engaged in arts and crafts, low structured games, free play, naps, and music. The older children, 6 - 10 years of age, received daily instruction in numbers, arithmetic, reading, writing and art. The center also showed two educational films daily.

Each child received a complete physical examination at the time of enrollment in the center. An eye and ear examination was also given. The nurse followed up any health problems which were discovered in the center. An Illinois Department of Public Health grant financed the physical examinations.

The migrant parents were not involved in the program although one ex-migrant was employed as a cook's helper and another one was a teacher. The growers were contacted in June regarding the program. There were five teachers in total working with the children. Other staff members included a nurse, a doctor, one social worker, two cooks, one bus driver and one custodian. Volunteers were used, but none with any degree of regularity.

The children received breakfast, lunch and two snacks at the center. Government surplus foods were not used; however, commercial baking houses were contacted and donated breads, rolls, donuts, etc.

The Department of Children and Family Services, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Department of Public Health were consulted regarding the development of the day time care center.

## LEE COUNTY (CONT.)

### HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

The Lee County Migrant Council provides medical services for pregnant migrant women and for dependent migrant children up to age 19 through a Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health grant. This past season, 1966, was the first year such a service was offered in Lee County, although the Rochelle area did serve some migrants from Lee County. Late in the season it was reported that Lee County together with Ogle County received Public Health Service money under the Federal Migrant Health Act to extend the health coverage to adults, excluding in-patient hospitalization.

A migrant nurse was hired to implement the health program. The program included prenatal classes and postnatal home visits. Physical examinations for 250 children were also provided along with immunizations (diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus, smallpox and polio; and diphtheria-tetanus for adults) and tuberculin testing. Dental hygiene was provided for 250 children, with a local dentist using the State mobile unit. Dental services beyond the examination in the mobile unit were also provided.

Hospital and physician services at Rochelle Community Hospital, Rochelle; Dixon Public Hospital, Dixon; Mendota Community Hospital, Mendota; and the Amboy Hospital, Amboy were also included in the grant.

Prior to this year, the Lee County Health Department provided immunization and public health services. The Migrant Nurse now handles these services under the supervision of the Lee County Department of Health.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Lee County Migrant Council has been in operation for only a short time but they have provided many valuable programs and services to the migrant workers and their families.

### RELOCATION

Several migrant families have settled in Lee County. As mentioned previously, one teacher and one cook for the day time care center were ex-migrants.

### PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

One big problem concerning migrants in Lee County prior to this year was the lack of medical services available to them. However, the new health program has helped to solve this. Another problem was the lack of winter housing for those migrants wishing to stay. No other problems or needs were reported.

## LIVINGSTON

### AREA SERVED

Agricultural migrant workers are used throughout the entire County. Perhaps the largest number of migrants are in the Pontiac region in the center of Livingston County; however, other migrant groups also work in the northern, southern, and eastern sections of the County.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY (CONT.)

**CROPS AND TIME** Migrant workers are used mostly in the tomato  
**MIGRANTS ARE** harvest. However, this past season several  
**PRESENT** migrant crews arrived early for tomatoes and  
were used for detasseling corn and walking  
beans. Agricultural migrants are in Livingston County usually  
from late July to September or early October.

**EMPLOYERS** The migrant workers are employed by farmers  
in Livingston County. While there are no  
canning companies located in Livingston County using migrant  
workers, the Campbell Soup Company from Cook County, contracts  
for the tomatoes in Livingston County.

**NUMBER OF** There were 11 licensed migrant camps in Liv-  
**LICENSED** ington County during the 1966 season. There  
**CAMPS** were 4 camps in the Pontiac area, 2 camps south  
of Chatsworth, and 1 camp each near Cullom,  
Emmington, Fairbury, Chenoa, and Kempton. The migrant camps in  
Livingston County all appear to be about average size with the  
largest camp housing 10 family groups and the smallest housing  
3 family groups. There were 4 camps housing 7 family groups.  
While all of the camps had facilities for family groups, 3 of  
the 11 camps also had housing for unattached male workers.

**NUMBER OF** The Illinois State Employment Service in  
**MIGRANTS** Bloomington reported that they placed 19 mi-  
grant crews in Livingston County. These mi-  
grant crews had 292 workers and a total population of 512.  
Because of the labor shortage, the crews were moved from farm  
to farm when necessary in an effort to complete the picking.  
In early September, the Illinois State Employment Service  
estimated the following number of children were present: Under  
3 years of age, 15; 3 years to 5 years, 20; 6 years to 7 years,  
30; 8 years to 11 years, 30; 12 years and over, 25. These  
children were scattered throughout the County on 9 or more  
separate farms.

During the 1966 season the migrants were all Spanish-speaking  
American citizens from Texas. In 1965, there were also some  
Negro migrant crews from Louisiana, Missouri, and Florida.  
The crews did not return to Livingston County in 1966.

**EDUCATION** Migrant children did attend school while in  
Livingston County. School District #3 in  
Fairbury reported 6 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 and  
4 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8. The children had per-  
fect attendance but they were only there from September 1 to  
September 15. School District #6 in Saunemin reported 1 child  
enrolled in kindergarten from August 30 to September 3 and 13  
children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 from August 30 to Septem-  
ber 22, 1965. The average daily attendance for the older  
children was 7. This school reported it had a problem with  
furnishing sufficient space and supplies for these children.  
School District #4 in Flanagan reported 15 children enrolled  
in grades 1 - 6 from August 25 to September 27, 1965 and 2  
children enrolled in grades 7 - 8 for the same period of time.  
The lower grades had an average daily attendance of 11 while

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY (CONT.)

the upper grades had perfect attendance. This particular school also reported having migrant children in the spring of 1966. There were 10 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 from April 25 to May 27 and 1 child enrolled in grades 7 - 8. The average daily attendance for the lower grades was 7. School District #429 in Pontiac also had migrant children enrolled from August 31 to October 8, 1965. There were 2 migrant children in kindergarten, 14 in grades 1 - 6, and 2 in grades 7 - 8. Kindergarten and grades 7 - 8 had perfect attendance while grades 1 - 6 had an average daily attendance of 11. This district hired a part time teacher who understood and spoke Spanish to work with the younger migrant children in phonics and reading. The school reported 1 twelve year old girl who had never attended school before. McLean County School District #9 in Chenoa reported that they had migrant children from both McLean and Livingston Counties. There were 11 migrant children in grades 1 - 6, 4 migrant children in grades 7 - 8, and 1 child in grades 9 - 12 from August 29 to September 29, 1965. The average daily attendance record was 9 in the lower grades, 3 in grades 7 - 8 and 1 or perfect attendance for the upper grades. This particular school is interesting since in certain cases the landowner or farmer paid for school book fees when the parents were unable. They also generally receive and send school achievement and health records to the home school of the children.

### DAY TIME CARE

There was no organized day care facility for migrant children in Livingston County. One camp reported that one of the women always stays in the camp to supervise the younger children while the other adults are in the fields. No other care was included.

### HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

Livingston County does not have a special health program for migrant workers or their families. The County Nurse does make a few calls when there is something special. During the past several years the migrants have been using hospital facilities more and more. However, the migrants are not always able to pay their medical expenses and this has created problems. The County Board of Supervisors appropriated \$5,000 in 1965 to pay only hospital bills for migrant workers. In 1965, \$3,261.33 was paid to hospitals. No physician services were included. This method has not ended all of the problems. Two medical cases were reported in 1966 which remain unpaid.

Migrant school children are included in the school tuberculin testing and health education programs. Also the Livingston County Tuberculosis Association reported that migrants needing chest x-rays while in the County receive them without charge.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Livingston County did not have any special programs for the migrant workers as such. However, the Illinois State Employment Service Farm Placement Representative did intercede for the migrant workers several times, especially concerning health and medical problems.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY (CONT.)

### PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

The main need reported in Livingston County was for some sort of medical program for the migrant workers and their families.

## MC HENRY

### AREA SERVED

Agricultural migrant workers are used throughout McHenry County with really no areas of large concentrations. The migrants are located on farms near Harvard, Woodstock, Marengo, McHenry, and Crystal Lake.

### CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT

Migrants are present in McHenry County from sometime in the spring to late summer or fall. Several camps are in operation for six months, from May to October or November. The migrants work in many crops while they are in McHenry County including cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, onions, and tomatoes.

### EMPLOYERS

The migrants in McHenry County are all employed by individual farmers. There are no canning companies located in this County.

### NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS

There are 7 licensed migrant camps in McHenry County. All but one of the camps are for family groups only. The exception houses 40 unattached, male workers. The other camps house 4, 8, 3, 7, 4, and 4 family units respectively. There is one camp in operation for 7 months, two camps in operation for 6 months, one camp in operation for 5½ months, one camp in operation for 5 months, and one camp in operation for 4½ months. Therefore, while the camps in McHenry County are small, they are in operation for a fairly long period of time.

### NUMBER OF MIGRANTS

The Illinois State Employment Service Farm Placement Representative in Elgin reported that his office had placed 200 agricultural migrants in McHenry County during the 1966 season. Some of these migrants were unattached, male workers but most of the migrants placed were traveling in families and the number given was the total including auxiliary family members.

All of the migrants reported were Spanish-speaking American citizens from Texas. Many of the migrants do seem to return yearly also, although the number is declining.

### EDUCATION

Only 1 school reported having migrant children in attendance during the 1965-1966 school year. School District #140, Marengo, reported 3 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 and 1 child enrolled in grades 7 - 8 from September 7 - 23, 1965. The attendance for this period was almost perfect. There were 5 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 and 1 child enrolled in grades 7 - 8 from April 18 - June 10, 1966. The average daily attendance over this longer

## MC HENRY COUNTY (CONT.)

period was not as good as before. The school does receive school records from the home district schools for the migrant children.

School District #50 in Harvard reported migrant families in the school district in the summer; however, they leave before school starts in September, and the children are not interested in the summer remedial English and math programs.

The nurse from the Crystal Lake School District #47 reported children of 3 migrant families attending this grade school during the first and last month of the school year also. However, no more information was forthcoming.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** There are no special migrant health programs in McHenry County. However, the various Township Supervisors have aided migrant workers and their families when necessary. The Department of Public Aid reported one migrant family in transit received financial aid that enabled them to get to their destination. Also, a Township Supervisor paid medical expenses incurred by a migrant child who underwent an appendectomy.

**RELOCATION** It was reported by the County Tuberculosis Nurse that a few migrants have settled in McHenry County.

## MC LEAN

**AREA SERVED** The area around Chenoa in northern McLean County has the largest concentration of migrants in the County; but they are also used south of Funks Grove in southern McLean County. Prior to the 1966 season, there were scattered groups of migrants in other parts of the County; however, it was reported that the migrant labor shortage experienced this past year seemed to have reduced the number of such migrants, although there were still some present.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Migrant workers are present in McLean County for tomato picking which is from August to October. A few migrant groups are present in the spring to transplant the tomatoes also.

**EMPLOYERS** McLean County does not have any canning companies. The migrants are employed by individual farmers in the County.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 3 licensed migrant camps in McLean County. The northern area of the County, around Chenoa, is the location of 2 of the camps while the third camp is further to the south, near Funks Grove. All of the camps are for family groups only. The northern camps have facilities for 13 and 8 family groups respectively, and the southern camp has facilities for 4 family groups. The camps are in operation from July or August to September or October, depending on the tomato harvesting period.

MC LEAN COUNTY (CONT.)

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** There were approximately 100 agricultural migrants in McLean County this past season. The Illinois State Employment Service reported that they placed three groups of migrants with a total worker population of 51 and a total group population of 88. These migrants were Spanish-speaking American citizens from Texas. In 1966, all of the scattered migrants were Spanish-speaking Americans, however, in 1965, there were several southern, white migrant families reported working on farms in the vicinity of Bloomington in McLean County.

**EDUCATION** The Ben Funk School in Shirley reported 2 migrant children in grade 5, during the fall of 1966. The school authorities reported that they did not feel they were meeting the needs of these migrant children. The Community Unit District #9 in Chenoa, also reported migrant children in attendance from August 29 - September 29, 1965. While the Administrative Center of this district is in McLean County, it also covers part of Livingston County and the School Superintendent thought that the majority, although not all of the migrant students, was from Livingston County. This district reported 11 children enrolled in grades 1-6; 4 children in grades 7-8; and 1 child enrolled in grades 9-12. The average daily attendance was nearly perfect. (For further information, see Livingston County.)

**DAY TIME CARE** No organized day time care programs for migrant children were reported in McLean County. However, one crew leader reported that one of the women would always stay in the camp to supervise the younger children. This particular migrant camp had 6 children eleven or under.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The McLean County Health Department reported no requests for Health Department services, other than sanitation, in reference to agricultural migrant workers in the last several years. However, the McLean County Health Department has provided immunizations and tuberculin testing for migrants and the public health service is available. In cases of medical emergencies, the particular Township Supervisor will make payment if the worker or family is unable to meet the necessary expenses.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS** Aid for migrant workers in transit is provided by the Home Sweet Home City Rescue Mission in Bloomington. They have also occasionally furnished clothing to migrant women and children when it is necessary.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** This past season McLean County experienced a shortage of migrant workers. Several farmers who previously had used migrant labor reported they were not able to obtain workers. No other problems or needs were reported.



## MARION

**AREA SERVED** The migrants are located mainly in the southern part of Marion County. The farms in Marion County are large and they employ a great number of migrants. There are small groups of migrants on scattered farms in other areas of the County, but most of the migrants and all of the licensed camps fall within the southern section.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Approximately 4,000 migrants come to the Centralia-Irvington area (the Centralia-Irvington area includes Clinton, Jefferson, Marion and Washington Counties) in the spring to pick strawberries. The majority arrive late April or early May and are usually gone by the end of June. A new trend in the area, especially in Washington County, is to have a few migrants come earlier and stay throughout the summer doing what work is available, and then work in the orchards in the fall. These migrants do this at the request of the farmers who find them intervening work. This assures the farmers of an adequate supply of workers during the later orchard season, when workers are usually scarce.

**EMPLOYERS** There are no canning companies in the Centralia-Irvington area using migrants. The migrants are all employed by individual farmers.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 21 licensed migrant camps in the four county Centralia-Irvington area. Marion County had 7 licensed migrant camps all but one of which had housing for only family units. The exception housed 1 family unit and 12 unattached male workers. The remaining 6 camps had facilities for 20, 9, 27, 9, 4, and 3 family units respectively.

There were several other migrant groups in Marion County also. Some of them provided their own living quarters, while others were in groups which fell under the size requiring a licensed camp.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Centralia Area Migrant Committee of the Centralia Area Ministerial Association is the community organization which works with the migrants in the Centralia-Irvington area. This Committee served the migrants in Clinton, Jefferson, Marion, and Washington Counties equally without reference to county lines. However, since Washington County had the largest number of migrants, and also was the location of the Committee's migrant minister, the complete report will be under that County. The Centralia Area Migrant Committee has been working with the migrants for at least six years. The Centralia Area Migrant Committee is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches through the Centralia Area Ministerial Association. The Council provided funds for a migrant minister and other necessary expenses. The local churches also contributed to the program.

The four county Centralia-Irvington area was served as one group and reported as one. Therefore, this report will follow the same procedure. (For further information see Washington County.)

## MARSHALL

- AREA SERVED** Agricultural migrant workers were reported to be used in and around Henry in Marshall County.
- CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Migrant workers are present in Marshall County in the spring and fall to do nursery work. They are used in the spring to set new trees. Agricultural migrant workers are brought into Marshall County during the asparagus season in the spring from Princeton. However, the workers do not stay in Marshall County but return nightly to their original camps in Princeton, Bureau County.
- EMPLOYERS** The migrants are employed by several commercial nurseries in Henry.
- NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** Marshall County does not have any licensed migrant camps at the present time. None of the nurseries appeared to employ the number of migrants which would have required a licensed camp.
- NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** Approximately 25 agricultural migrant workers were used in Marshall County during the 1966 season. The workers are employed by various nurseries in the vicinity of Henry. The workers are all unattached, Spanish-speaking American citizens from Texas. The same ones seem to return each year to the respective nurseries.
- HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** There did not seem to be any special health or welfare facilities for the migrant workers in Marshall County. The Township Supervisor reported he had not received any requests for aid from the workers. Since the workers are unattached they would not require the auxiliary health services that workers with families would. Also the migrants have very steady work while they are in Marshall County and are therefore able to pay their own expenses.
- RELOCATION** Agricultural migrant workers have not settled in Marshall County.
- PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** There were no reported problems or needs concerning the agricultural migrant workers in Marshall County.

## OGLE

- AREA SERVED** The majority of the migrants works in the general area of Rochelle in eastern Ogle County. There is also one camp west of Stillman Valley in northern Ogle County.
- CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The migrant workers are used in Ogle County during the asparagus and tomato seasons. They begin arriving in the middle of April and the

## OGLE COUNTY (CONT.)

peak period usually is from early May to early July. The tomato picking begins the middle of August and usually lasts until October. Last season, about 20 families remained the entire time since the growers could provide work. The tomato harvest requires about half the number of migrants needed for asparagus because not all of the farms use migrant workers for both seasons. A few migrant families were also hired to work through the winter at one of the canning companies. The migrants do both field and canning work.

**EMPLOYERS** The migrants are employed by both farmers and canning companies. There are 6 private farmers and 2 canning companies operating licensed migrant camps in the County. The companies are the Rochelle Asparagus Company, Division of Stokely-Van Camp, and the California Packing Corporation, Midwest Division.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 8 licensed migrant camps in Ogle County. Two of the camps are owned by canning companies and the other 6 are operated by individual farmers. Six camps are for family units only, 1 camp has facilities for both family and unattached, male migrants, and the remaining camp is for unattached, male migrants only. The 2 camps operated by canning companies are both quite large with each housing approximately 200 people. The other 6 camps were considerably smaller with 2 camps having 9 family units, 2 camps having 11 family units, 1 camp having facilities for 12 family units, and 1 camp having facilities for 24 family units.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Rochelle Migrant Service Council is the community organization which works with the migrants in the area. This Council has been in operation for about fifteen years and was incorporated as a non-profit organization over a year ago. One unusual aspect of the Rochelle Migrant Service Council is that its activities are partially financed by the Rochelle Community Chest funds. The Illinois Council of Churches with which it is affiliated also gives some financial support. The rest of the budget comes from local churches and other local sources.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** Approximately 900-1000 agricultural migrants were in Ogle County during this past season. It is very difficult to give an exact migrant population for Ogle County since the two crops requiring migrant workers do not overlap. Thus a few families stay the whole season finding what work they can, other families migrate to other areas and then return, and finally some migrants come only for the later crop. Therefore, some migrants are counted twice while others may not be counted at all. Also, there were a few hundred unattached workers not included in any program until late in the season and therefore not counted. However, with the above in mind, the following is a survey of migrants in Ogle County taken for the Day Care Center, as of August 1, 1966. There were 67 children under 3 years, 59 children 3 years to 5 years, 37 children 6 years through 7 years, 97 children 8 years through 11 years, and 165 children 12 years and older.

## OGLE COUNTY (CONT.)

There were 201 adults and about 200 or more unattached adults in the California Packing Corporation camp.

Almost all of the migrants are Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas. There were about 25 Negroes from Florida during the 1965 season. The migrants from Texas are quite stable and return yearly.

In an effort to meet the migrant labor shortage experienced throughout Illinois, the California Packing Corporation (Midwest Division Office in Rochelle; other operations in DeKalb, DeKalb County, and Mendota, LaSalle County) employed unattached, out-of-state, female workers. These workers were referred through the efforts of the Illinois State Employment Service, Farm Placement Division, and the Texas Employment Commission. These unattached female migrant workers were Spanish-speaking American citizens from Texas. A total of 130 female workers were brought to Rochelle, Illinois and employed by the California Packing Corporation in their two canning plants. Appropriate living quarters were provided by the Company near the place of employment.

**EDUCATION** Two schools reported having children of migrant workers during the 1965-66 school year. Lindenwood School District #170 reported 11 children enrolled in grades 1-6 for September 1 to September 30, 1965. However, the daily attendance was very small. One child was enrolled in grades 7-8 and had perfect attendance for the same period. From May 2 to May 27, 1966, 6 children were enrolled in grades 1-6 and 1 in grades 7-8 with perfect attendance for all. The Stillman Valley Grade School reported 5 children enrolled from September 13 to September 29, 1965 with perfect attendance for the time enrolled. The nurse thought at least 50 children were attending school this season but the schools did not report.

**DAY TIME CARE** The Department of Children and Family Services has sponsored a day care center in Rochelle for the past two years. The program started in 1965 as an experimental day care center operated for a three week period to determine whether such a project was feasible. The center, planned for 75 children and accepted 117 children the first day, was held from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., six days a week at the Tilton Elementary School in Rochelle. The center served children between the ages of three and eleven.

Since the program had been so successful the first year, it was carried on in 1966. The day care center took children 3 to 11 years of age and operated from May 2 - August 13, 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., six days a week. While the program was held in Ogle County, children from Lee County were also included (see Lee County). The average daily attendance was 85 children which was approximately 95% of the children enrolled. While sometimes there seemed to be a good number of absences, checking would reveal that the family had moved out of the area.

OGLE COUNTY (CONT.)

The children were divided in groups according to their age. The younger children's program (3 - 6) years was oriented along an educational-recreational nursery school line while the older children (6 - 11 years) had a regular educational-recreational day care program. The children received breakfast, lunch and two snacks while at the center. Health and dental care under the supervision of a registered nurse was made available to the children by a grant from the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health. There were 2 women employed as staff members who had direct knowledge of the migrants. One woman was a former member of the migrant stream and the other woman was the wife of a migrant crew leader. The growers and canners cooperated with the staff from the center and encouraged the migrant workers to send their children. Transportation was provided by the Department of Children and Family Services.

**HEALTH AND  
WELFARE  
FACILITIES**

Medical services were provided by the Rochelle Migrant Service Council through a grant from the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Department of Public Health. The grant was originally for dependent children to the age of 19 and pregnant women. However, in August a special project was approved under the Federal Migrant Health Act which made Federal Public Health Service funds available for extending health coverage to adults, excluding in-patient hospitalization. This coverage is for both Ogle and Lee Counties with an addition of \$7,350 to their present budget. The original grant to the Rochelle Migrant Service Council was for \$5,120.

The migrant nurse was a main force in the health program. She supervised health care at the day care center, kept records, gave vision and hearing tests, arranged and assisted during physical and dental examinations and provided immunizations. The migrant camps were visited on a regular schedule to check on health needs. Health education was also a part of the program with instruction in sanitation, personal hygiene, nutrition, immunizations and dental hygiene. Referrals were made to available services in the county, such as Crippled Children's Clinic, and to the Singer Zone Clinic, Rockford.

**SPECIAL  
PROGRAMS**

The Rochelle Migrant Service Council sponsored many special programs for the migrants while they were in Ogle County. Two of the programs in particular are of interest since they concentrated on adult education. About twenty-five community volunteers took a course in teaching the Laubach Method of reading from a teacher who came from the University of Illinois. Following the instruction, three classes were held for the migrants in the larger camps. Also, sewing classes were held for the migrant women. Treadle machines were secured by the Council and the women received instruction in mending and other sewing.

In 1965, 4-H Clubs were started for migrant teenage girls. Three groups were started with about 40 girls participating. This was continued in 1966 and clubs were organized in two camps, with again about 40 girls participating. Family nights were held with films being shown and general health and

## OGLE COUNTY (CONT.)

nutrition demonstrations given. Two Roman Catholic Nuns from the Cordi Marian settlement house in Chicago also provided classes in religious instruction in the migrant camps.

There was very active community participation in all areas of the Council's program. The Rochelle Migrant Service Council is somewhat different from other migrant community organizations, in that it is basically a lay organization with few religious ties. While churches do contribute financially to the organization the basic budget is supplied by the Community Chest.

**RELOCATION** In 1965, 7 migrant families settled in the Rochelle area.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** There were several needs reported. An adult education program is necessary since so many of the adults have left school after the fifth or sixth grade. Hospitalization for adults and a more adequate out-of-state health referral system are also needed.

## PEORIA

**AREA SERVED** Migrants serve the northern area of Peoria County around Princeville and the north-western area around Laura.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Migrants are present in the Princeville area of northern Peoria County for about 6 months out of the year. Some begin arriving as early as the first of March and others might stay as late as the first of November. The migrants do both field and processing work in asparagus, peas, corn and pumpkins. The migrants in the northwestern area of Peoria County around Laura are there for the asparagus harvest only in May and June.

**EMPLOYERS** The migrants in Peoria County are employed by the Princeville Canning Company, Princeville.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 2 licensed migrant camps in Peoria County. Both camps are owned by the Princeville Canning Company with one camp being in Princeville and the other in Laura. The 2 camps are for family units only. The largest camp is at Princeville and houses 60 family units while the smaller camp at Laura houses 12 family units.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Princeville Migrant Council is the community organization concerned with the education, economic, and social needs of the migrant workers in Peoria County or if they are employed by the Princeville Canning Company. (See Stark County) The Council is composed of a clergyman and two laymen from each church in the community. It is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches and receives some funds from it. Other financial support for the Council comes from the local churches. The

## PEORIA COUNTY (CONT.)

Illinois Migrant Council funded an adult educational program and a day care center in Princeville. (For further information concerning the Illinois Migrant Council, see the Rock Island - Mercer Counties report.)

The Princeville Migrant Council has been organized for only a few years; however, in this short time they have initiated many services for the migrants in the area.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The exact number of migrants in Peoria County is not known, although estimates have been obtained for the 2 camps. The Princeville Migrant Council estimated a total population of 475 migrants in the Princeville area during the 1966 season. This was divided in the following way: Males 200, females 150, pre-school to 3 years, 25; 3 years to 5 years, 25; 6 years to 7 years, 25; 8 years to 11 years, 25; and 12 years to 20 years, 35. The Princeville Canning Company estimated there were 16 or 17 families consisting of a total of 40 to 50 workers at the Laura camp. We do not have a total population estimate for the Laura camp, however, since it was a family camp, children were present and using 100 as the figure for the population would not be too far off. In 1965, the seasonal staff worker from the Illinois Council of Churches reported that 99% of the migrants in the County were Spanish-speaking American citizens from Texas. There has been no indication of any change in the migrant composition of the County.

**EDUCATION** The local schools in Princeville have accepted the migrant children quite readily which is reflected in the high enrollment and attendance of the migrant children while they are in Peoria County. In the fall of 1965, from September 1 to November 1, 40 children were enrolled in grades 1 to 6, and 2 children in grades 7 and 8. The lower grades had an average daily attendance of 36 while the upper grades had an average daily attendance of 2, or in other words, perfect attendance. During the spring of 1966, from April 1 to June 1, the attendance was even better. The lower grades had 42 migrant children enrolled with an average daily attendance of 39; while the upper grades had 3 children enrolled and perfect attendance. The high school reported one child enrolled from April 25 to June 1 with perfect attendance also. The Millbrook Elementary School in Brimfield outside of Laura reported 1 child enrolled in the fourth grade during the spring of 1966. There were no special educational programs reported for migrant children during the regular school year.

There was a program for adult education for migrant workers in Princeville during the summer of 1966. This program was held in the Princeville High School. Evening classes were provided in various courses including sewing for women and electrical welding for men. Also classes in English, Citizenship, commercial problems, and one week of health were held. The program seemed to be very successful, with 55 adult migrant workers participating. One of the crew leaders attended and he encouraged other adults to attend the classes. This program was sponsored by the Illinois Migrant Council through Title III B of the Economic Opportunity Act.

PEORIA COUNTY (CONT.)

**DAY TIME CARE** The Princeville Migrant Council, along with the Illinois Migrant Council and the Office of Economic Opportunity, sponsored a day time care center for the migrant children in Princeville. This was the first year the program was in operation.

The program was held in the Princeville Elementary School #311 from 8:30 to 3:15 p.m., 5 days a week, from July 5, 1966 to August 12, 1966. The program had an enrollment of 60 children with 10 children 3 years to 5 years, 22 children 6 years to 7 years, 12 children from 8 years to 11 years, and 6 children 12 years and over. The center provided instruction in basic education, health services, music, recreation, and handicrafts. The children received a morning snack and lunch at the center although surplus foods could not be obtained in time.

The parents of the migrant children were involved throughout the program. They were consulted before the program was established and then monthly parental meetings were held while the program was in operation. Also the staff workers associated with the day time care center had contacts with the parents on special days, through home visits and also at the center. There were migrant volunteers working directly in the program and an assistant cook was a paid migrant worker. The Princeville Canning Company was involved in the initial planning of the day time care center and also helped solve several health problems which arose.

Transportation for the children was provided through the federal grant. Consultation regarding the development of the program was held with the Department of Children and Family Services, Department of Public Health, and the Superintendent of the Princeville Grade School.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The Princeville Migrant Council supplies health services for dependent, migrant children under age 19 and pregnant migrant women through a grant from the Illinois Department of Public Health's Bureau of Maternal and Child Health. Prenatal classes and postnatal home visits were provided. Physical examinations for 200 children from 6 weeks to 4 years of age, immunizations, and tuberculin testing were also included in the health program as was dental hygiene for 200 children. Hospitalization and medical expenses at two Peoria hospitals, Methodist Hospital and Proctor Community Hospital, for maternity and pediatric services were covered by the grant also.

Millbrook Township, where the Lava camp is located, has paid \$385.85 for medical expenses in the last two years for migrant farm workers, and the Township Relief Office of the City of Peoria paid \$1,436.19 for migrant medical expenses in the same time period. However, the Princeville Township Supervisor refused to pay medical bills for the workers and the unpaid total is now \$1,757.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS** The Princeville Migrant Council sponsored several special programs for the migrant workers and their children. Recreation was



**PEORIA COUNTY (CONT.)**

one of the main focal points of the program with games and sports such as baseball emphasized. There was also a movie night once a week for the entire family.

Although migrants have been coming to Peoria County for many years, the Princeville Migrant Council was formed fairly recently. The Council felt the first thing to do was to acquaint the area people with the migrants. Judging from their many programs, they were quite successful.

**RELOCATION** There has been 2 migrant families settling in Princeville. Also, a former migrant married a Princeville girl and settled there.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** Problems and needs were not mentioned in reference to migrants in Peoria County.

**PIKE**

**AREA SERVED** Agricultural migrant workers are used in the area of Rockport in Pike County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Migrant workers are present in Pike County usually in September and October. They are used in the apple orchards in the Rockport area.

**EMPLOYER** The agricultural migrant workers in Pike County are employed by a single orchard.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There is one licensed migrant camp in Pike County. This camp has facilities for unattached workers only although several workers have brought their wives. No other information concerning the camp was available.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The Illinois State Employment Service reported that they placed 27 apple pickers in Pike County. The migrants were Negro workers from the Cruthersville, Missouri area. These migrant workers returned yearly. While sometimes wives were present, children did not appear to be there.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** There was little information concerning this subject in Pike County. The Township Supervisor reported no requests for aid as did also the General Assistance Office in Pittsfield.

**RELOCATION** No migrants have settled in Pike County.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** There were no problems or needs concerning migrants in Pike County reported.

## ROCK ISLAND - MERCER

- AREA SERVED** In general, migrants serve the southern half of Rock Island County and the northwestern corner of Mercer County. The largest concentration of migrant workers in Rock Island appears to be around Illinois City and Buffalo Prairie, although they are also present around Milan and Reynolds. In Mercer County, the migrants are all located in the vicinity of Eliza.
- CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Agricultural migrant workers are present in the two counties usually for two or three months during late summer and early fall. They are used in the fields for the tomato harvest and occasionally for cucumbers.
- EMPLOYERS** Migrant workers in Rock Island and Mercer Counties are all employed by individual farmers. The farmers contract their fields to the Heinz and Campbell Companies.
- NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 11 licensed migrant camps in Rock Island County and 5 in Mercer County. In both counties, all of the camps have housing for family units only. The camps are not large. In Rock Island County there is 1 camp which has facilities for 10 family units, 1 camp with facilities for 7 family units, 1 with 6 family units, 2 with 4 family units, 4 with 3 family units, and 2 with 2 family units. In Mercer County, there are 4 camps with facilities for 4 family units and 1 camp with facilities for 3 family units. All of the camps are operated by individual farmers. Besides the licensed camps, there are many small groups of migrants on scattered farms throughout the two county area.
- COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Migrant Ministry Committee of Scott (Iowa) and Rock Island (Illinois) Counties is the community organization interested in the welfare of the migrant workers while they are in Rock Island and Mercer Counties. The Migrant Ministry Committee is sponsored by the Scott-Rock Island Council of Churches which is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches. Many area churches, both Protestant and Catholic, have participated in the various migrant programs. United Church Women groups from the area churches have been particularly interested in the migrant programs. The current Chairman of the Migrant Ministry Committee is the Pastor of the Buffalo Prairie Presbyterian Church.
- Although the Migrant Ministry Committee is composed of Scott and Rock Island County churches, it does work with the migrants in the western corner of Mercer County.
- NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The Rock Island County Board of Health has given 785 as an estimated total migrant population in the Rock Island-Mercer area for 1965. The estimated breakdown was as follows: Males, 143; females, 110; preschool to 3 years, 125; 3 years to 5 years, 125; 6 years to 7 years, 100; 8 years to 11 years, 100; and 12 years to 20 years, 100. During the 1965 season there were

## ROCK ISLAND AND MERCER COUNTIES (CONT.)

143 family units surveyed by the nurse. For the 1966 season we have the following total known population breakdown for children: One year or under, 52; 2 years to 8 years, 187; and 8 years to 19 years, 322. In total, there were 958 migrants comprising 213 families in Rock Island - Mercer Counties in 1966. Therefore, the number of migrants used in the Rock Island-Mercer area is increasing.

The migrants were reported to be entirely Spanish-speaking with the great majority from Texas. A small number were from Puerto Rico and even fewer were thought to be from Florida and California. Many of the same migrant families return yearly to the Rock Island-Mercer area.

### EDUCATION

Several schools in both Rock Island and Mercer Counties have reported migrant children in attendance during the 1965 - 1966 school year. Both the high school and grade school of Unit District #300 in Reynolds, Rock Island County reported migrant children. From August 29 to September 30, 1965, 35 children were enrolled in grades 1 - 6, and 4 children were enrolled in grades 7 - 8. The lower grades had an average daily attendance of 30 children and the upper grades had an average daily attendance of 3. From August 30 to December 1, 1965, 2 children were enrolled in grades 9 - 12 with almost perfect attendance. In Rock Island County, there were no children enrolled in school during the spring term.

Mercer County had even better school attendance. Westmer Community Unit School District #203 in Joy reported 30 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 from August 31 - September 17 and 4 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8 from August 31 - September 20. The lower grades had an average daily attendance of 27 and the upper grades had an average daily attendance of 2. There were also 12 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 from March 2 - June 3. During this time the average daily attendance was almost 7 children. The New Boston Grade School in New Boston reported 4 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8 from August 30 - September 20, 1965 with perfect attendance. The only problem mentioned concerning the migrant children was that they are in school for such a short period of time, they don't try as they should and consequently do not do as well as they might. It was also reported that many parents do not enroll their children in school because of the entrance fee, book fees with no refund, and clothes necessary for school. The children are not allowed in the fields after school does start, and so children are left unsupervised in camps.

There was an adult education program funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity through the Illinois Migrant Council. The adult education was part of a three part program including day time care and remedial elementary education (see Day Time Care). There were seven centers set up in lower Rock Island County and western Mercer County. The total enrollment including all centers was 54 migrant men and women. The centers were located in schools and churches with the necessary equipment near a concentration of migrant workers. There were 4 classes which taught basic English to adults 16 years of age

## ROCK ISLAND AND MERCER COUNTIES (CONT.)

and older, one class in heavy equipment, one class in mechanics, and one class in welding. The classes were held in the evening and seemed to be very successful.

**DAY TIME CARE** The day time care center was sponsored by the newly created Illinois Migrant Council. This Council is a state-wide, non profit organization which "offers an opportunity for the migrant farm worker to make a more successful transition from rural to urban living." The Illinois Migrant Council receives funds from Title III B of the Economic Opportunity Act. It sponsors Adult Education, Tutorial Program for Children and Adults, and Day Care and Cultural Enrichment Programs for Children and Adults.

The Day Care Center and elementary school for migrant children for Rock Island and Mercer Counties was located in the Illinois City Grade School. It was held five days a week, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., from July 11 to August 19, 1966. The total population served was as follows: 3 years to 5 years, 25; 6 years to 7 years, 24; 8 years to 11 years, 31; and 12 years and over, 1. The over-all daily average attendance for the six week period was 43.8 children.

The children were divided into three groups according to age and school attendance. The day care group was composed of children 3, 4, 5, and 6 years old who had not been in school. The elementary group was divided into Primary and Intermediate groups. The Primary classes were made up of 6, 7, and 8 years while the Intermediate classes had 9, 10, 11, and 12 years. The greatest emphasis was placed on English and reading. Small groups were the rule with as much individual attention as possible. Volunteer elementary school teachers came in for one and a half hours every afternoon to help with the reading groups. The Metropolitan Reading Placement Test was given early in the program so that each student could work at his own reading level. Materials used in the reading program were geared for individual differences. Arithmetic, music, crafts and language arts stressing spelling and language development were also included in the curriculum.

The program was entirely financed by Federal O.E.O. funds. Thorough physical examinations were given to all children enrolled in the Day Care Program along with immunizations for those children who needed them. Dental examinations were also given to the children in the Center. Medicine and specific treatments for the children were in a large part taken care of by the Illinois Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health (see Health and Welfare Facilities).

The migrant parents were involved in the program in many different ways. They were frequently consulted regarding the establishment of the program, meetings were held whenever necessary throughout the program, and home visits were made by the Center's staff. Four parents worked directly in the program. One parent was an assistant cook and the other three were aides in the day care and elementary programs.

## ROCK ISLAND AND MERCER COUNTIES (CONT.)

Transportation was provided by the original O.E.O. grant. Two buses were rented to bring the children to the Center. The children received breakfast, lunch, and two snacks while at the Center. Surplus foods were used, plus each child was allowed 75 cents a day for food. Consultations regarding the establishment and development of a day time care center was held with the Department of Children and Family Services, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department of Public Health and a Western Illinois University Home Economics Professor. Also other Day Time Care Centers were visited.

### HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

The Migrant Ministry Committee through a Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health grant sponsored a health program for dependent children through 19 years of age and pregnant migrant women. This grant provided for maternal and child health home visits by a nurse, physical examinations, and dental examinations and treatment. Hospitalization expenses, limited to maternal and pediatric cases, at St. Anthony's Hospital, Rock Island, Illinois, Mercer County Hospital, Aledo, Illinois or Muscatine General Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa were also provided, as well as doctor's services.

A migrant nurse was employed to implement the health program.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Migrant Ministry Committee has sponsored many special programs for the migrants in the area. Thrift sales were very successful, in fact, a profit of over \$400 was made in 1965. Religious services were held for the migrants. In 1965, a fiesta was held and well attended even though many of the migrants go to the fiesta held in Muscatine, Iowa. Religious services were offered in Illinois City through Diocesan of Catholic Men (1966). A fiesta was also held at Illinois City for the migrants.

Community participation was very good. The Migrant Ministry in 1965 had a total of about 80 volunteers helping in their programs. This past year they had many volunteers helping with the day time care center too.

The Rock Island County Council of Churches also has an unique method of providing medical services for migrants who are not covered by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health grant. They sponsored a project in the area and the money collected was left on deposit at St. Anthony's Hospital to provide necessary hospitalization for the workers. This program is open to migrants from Mercer County also.

### RELOCATION

Approximately 15 families from Rock Island and Mercer Counties have relocated in Muscatine, Iowa under the sponsorship of the Illinois Migrant Council. Also, 3 or 4 families have settled in Mercer County, and 2 or 3 families have settled in Rock Island County.

### PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

Several needs were reported. These included better housing, and also adequate medical equipment such as wheelchairs, braces, and prosthesis while the children are in the area.

## ST. CLAIR

**AREA SERVED** Migrants serve an area around Belleville in St. Clair County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The migrants are present in St. Clair County for several weeks in the fall. They are used for apple picking which starts around the middle of September and lasts until the end of October or early November.

**EMPLOYERS** The migrants are employed by the Eckert Orchards of Belleville.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There is one licensed migrant camp in St. Clair County. It is operated by the Eckert Orchards and has facilities for 20 unattached, male workers.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** There were very few migrants in St. Clair County this past season. The Illinois State Employment Service Farm Placement Representative reported 11 migrants were referred to the camp; however, only 8 worked any length of time. The migrants were Negro unattached men from the Sikeston, Missouri area. This was the first season this particular migrant camp was in operation.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The migrants in St. Clair County did not have any special health or welfare programs available to them. The Township Office of General Assistance reported no requests for aid from migrant workers. Since there was always a labor shortage, work was plentiful and the migrants seemed able to pay their own medical expenses.

**RELOCATION** No migrant workers relocated in St. Clair County.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** The only problem or need concerning St. Clair County mentioned was the great shortage of workers during the fall apple harvest.

## SANGAMON

**AREA SERVED** Agricultural migrant workers are used in limited numbers north of Springfield and around Illiopolis.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The migrant workers are present in Sangamon County in the spring, from April to June; and also for a short time in midsummer. The migrants in the spring work on a truck farm in strawberries and asparagus. The migrant workers in the summer come for corn detasseling.

**EMPLOYER** The migrants are employed by an individual farmer. The migrant workers in the summer

**SANGAMON COUNTY (CONT.)**

were brought by the DeKalb Agricultural Association because of the local labor shortage.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS**                      There is one licensed migrant camp in Sangamon County. It is a family camp housing 3 family units and is in operation from April to June.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS**                      This is the first time in many years that agricultural migrant workers have been used in Sangamon County. There was one family group consisting of several generations employed by one farmer in the Springfield area. In total, there were about 7 adults and 5 or 6 children under school age. The group was of Spanish extraction and from Texas; however, they appeared well educated and spoke English. The other migrant workers were here for only a short time and the arrangements were handled by the DeKalb Agricultural Association.

**EDUCATION**                              The migrant children present in Sangamon County were under school age.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES**                      There were no special health or welfare facilities provided for the migrants in Sangamon County. No needs were reported the past season.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS**                      Problems and needs were not mentioned in reference to migrants in Sangamon County. This is the first year migrants have been used and very few were used. From the reports, the migrants in Sangamon County were capable of meeting all of their own needs.

**STARK**

**AREA SERVED**                              The migrants serve an area in the northwest section of Essex Township in Stark County. They work on the farm where the camp is located.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT**                      The migrants in Stark County are employed for field work during the asparagus harvest. They are in Stark County during May and part of June.

**EMPLOYERS**                                The migrants are employed by the Princeville Canning Company of Princeville, Peoria County.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS**                      There is one licensed migrant camp in Stark County. This camp, owned by the Princeville Canning Company, has accommodations for both families and unattached men. This past spring it housed approximately 20 workers plus some other family members.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION**                      Stark County does not have a migrant council. However, since these migrants are employed by the Princeville Canning Company, they fall

## STARK COUNTY (CONT.)

under the auspices of the Princeville Migrant Workers Council in Princeville, Peoria County. (For special programs, reference should be made to Peoria County.) It should be noted that the Stark County migrants are present during the months of May and June and the Princeville program does not start operating usually until August. Therefore, in reality, the Stark County migrants are eligible only for emergency medical treatment in Peoria hospitals. However, the Princeville Migrant Council hopes to have this camp as part of their work in 1967.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The Princeville Canning Company uses approximately 20 workers in their Stark County camp. Since some of these workers have families present, it is estimated that there are about 40 - 50 migrants residing in Stark County during the asparagus season. These workers are all Spanish-speaking American citizens from Texas.

**EDUCATION** There were 5 migrant children attending school in District #27 in Wyoming during the time they were present in Stark County.

The Princeville Migrant Workers Council (Peoria County) sponsored an adult education program for migrants employed by the Princeville Canning Company but the Stark County migrants were not present when this was in session.

**DAY TIME CARE** See Peoria County.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The migrants in Stark County are eligible to participate in the Princeville Migrant Workers Council's health program, and to receive medical services for pregnant women and for children to age nineteen, when necessary. Since this program is granted on a yearly basis, the time the migrants are in the County does not interfere with the major available services. Services such as might come from a migrant nurse hired during the peak period would not be available.

No migrant worker has taken advantage of the medical services offered, but it was felt that the migrants were aware of the program. This is a small camp with even fewer women and children present than might be expected if it were only for families.

(For further information regarding the program offered, see Peoria County.)

## TAZEWELL

**AREA SERVED** Migrants serve the area around Morton in central Tazewell County.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Agricultural migrant workers are present in Tazewell County in varying numbers from July to November. They are used during the sweet corn harvest and for pumpkins. The migrant workers do only in-plant work; they are not used in the fields.



## TAZEWELL COUNTY (CONT.)

The migrants are not present throughout the whole time but instead come and go as they are needed.

**EMPLOYERS** There is one canning company in Tazewell County which uses migrant labor. This is Libby, McNeill and Libby which has a branch in Morton. There were no other reports of migrants in Tazewell County.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** Tazewell County has one licensed migrant camp which is located at Morton. The camp is owned by Libby, McNeill and Libby and houses 66 unattached, male workers. The camp is in operation for approximately five months during the year.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** Libby, McNeill and Libby reported that they had employed a total of 138 agricultural migrant workers throughout the entire 1966 season. The workers were all unattached, male workers and were very "footloose." They would come and go without warning and this did create problems. The figure given was the total amount employed during the season and not the number there at any one time.

The workers were mostly from Arkansas and Oklahoma, although there were also a few Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** Libby, McNeill and Libby voluntarily covers their migrant workers with workmen's compensation. However, they do not have any health insurance as such.

**RELOCATION** No agricultural migrant workers were reported to be settling in Tazewell County.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** Libby, McNeill and Libby reported that the only problem they had with their workers was keeping them. The workers would leave suddenly without warning. This created uncertainty as to the number of workers which would be present for a particular job.

## UNION

**AREA SERVED** Agricultural migrant workers have been used in the past throughout Union County, with large concentrations around Anna in central Union County, and Cobden in northern Union County. In recent years the agricultural pattern has changed somewhat and now migrant workers are located further north, around the Cobden and Alto Pass area.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** In the past, migrants were present in large numbers in the spring for the strawberry harvest. For the first time, few strawberries were harvested around the Anna-Jonesboro area this year; so most migrants were present during the spring in the northern area around Cobden and Alto Pass. Agricultural migrant workers were used throughout the summer and on into the fall in various fruit and vegetable crops. The main crops

UNION COUNTY (CONT.)

were apples from August to September or later, peaches from July to August, and tomatoes in late summer.

**EMPLOYERS** The migrants are employed by individual farmers and the Eckert Orchards, Incorporated.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There were 2 licensed migrant camps in Union County during the 1966 season. The Eckert Orchards, Incorporated, Belleville, operated a migrant camp east of Cobden in Union County. This camp had facilities for 100 unattached, male workers and was in operation from July to October. The other camp, just north of Alto Pass, was operated by an individual farmer and housed 12 family groups. This camp was open for a few weeks in the spring for the strawberry harvest.

There were other migrant workers in the area; however, some furnished their own housing and others were in small groups which fell under the number requiring a licensed camp. The Farm Placement Representative of the Illinois State Employment Service reported that the lack of migrant housing in the area has forced them to refer all migrants to either northern areas in the State, or to Indiana.

A survey completed in the spring of 1966 by the Farmers Home Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, Anna, covering both Union and Jackson Counties, found 65 fruit and vegetable growers, the majority of whom planned on using migrant labor sometime during the year.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The recent survey of migrant workers in Union and Jackson Counties by the Farmers Home Administration in Anna found that the growers estimated they would use about 1,700 workers in 1966. Of this number, about 1,000 could be considered true agricultural migrants. In addition both Counties use many workers who are brought up daily by trucks from the two most southern counties in Illinois.

In 1964, Union County had one of the three largest concentrations of migrant workers in Illinois although the greatest proportion of them were what is described as "free wheelers." These migrants did not go through the Farm Placement Bureau of the Employment Service but made their own arrangements directly with farmers. In 1966, the Illinois State Employment Service in Murphysboro reported they placed no migrants in Union County and that few were referred by them to other areas. The Farm Placement Representative knew of only three growers, in both Union and Jackson Counties, using migrant labor. The Union County Farm Advisor reported that some migrants were present throughout the summer. A survey made in Union County in July of 1965 by a nurse, employed by the Tri-County Health Department to conduct the Migrant Labor Health Program, found only local and day haul workers in the County in July. In all instances, lack of adequate housing was the reason given for the reported decline in migrant workers. A special housing project is now underway to remedy the problem. (Information concerning this project is included under the Special Programs section of this report.)

## UNION COUNTY (CONT.)

The migrants present in Union County in 1966 were reported to be almost entirely unattached, male workers. The majority of the migrants were white workers from the southern states and Missouri. Negro workers are also present in increasing numbers. The majority of the workers from the two southern Illinois Counties is Negro.

The Farm Placement Representative estimated there were no more than 25 children. It is interesting to note that in 1958 when Illinois first started developing programs for migrant children, lack of information about the numbers of children in this area necessitated a request to the Sociology Department of Southern Illinois University to help secure data on which to plan. In a random sample of migrants employed in Union County, 228 children were located. In that survey parents were asked about education of children in their home community and in other states. A follow up request concerning the education was made with the schools thus reported. Questionnaires were returned by their schools on three-fourths of the 228 children who were followed up, but one-fourth of them reported that the children had no school enrollment record in that school.

**EDUCATION** A total of 6 schools returned educational questionnaires; however, none reported migrant children in attendance. One school reported migrant children in their district but not during the school year.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** A migrant labor health program was initiated by the Tri-County Health Department, which serves Alexander, Pulaski, and Union Counties, in 1965. A nurse was employed at that time to conduct the program. Her first duty was to survey the area to determine the numbers and types of workers, crops, and needs in Union County. The survey was not made at a time when migrants are usually present and thus only local workers were found. The farmers were cooperative and expressed approval of the program. Migrants were expected later in the season; however, further visits did not reveal the presence of any. The migrant nurse resigned in March, 1966 and a replacement was not found. Since an additional staff member was needed to carry out an effective migrant program, it was discontinued. The Tri-County Health Department, Union County Office, reported there were no requests for services from migrants in 1966.

The Supervisor of General Assistance reported that medical expenses were paid for four migrant workers during 1965. The amount expended was not available.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS** In June, 1966, it was announced that the State of Illinois, together with federal and local groups, was going to provide new, not-for-profit housing for migrant workers. The project will be built in Union County for migrant workers employed in Union and Jackson Counties. The Union-Jackson Farm Labor Association, Incorporated, formed May 9, will build, own, and operate the housing units. The majority of the necessary funds, it is hoped, will come from a loan and grant from the Farmers Home Administration and the rest will be furnished by the Jackson and Union County

## UNION COUNTY (CONT.)

Housing Authority and from the sale of stock in the non-profit corporation.

The plans call for two housing complexes, each with 70-80 units. A total of 450 persons, families as well as individuals, will be housed by the units. The estimated cost of the units is \$450,000. Each complex will also provide social and recreational facilities for the migrant workers and their families.

The dual function of this program is to provide adequate housing and an improved environment for migratory workers, and to assist growers in recruiting such workers.

**RELOCATION** There were no reports of migrants settling in Union County.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** The biggest problem concerning the migrant situation in Union County is housing. The lack of housing is reported as preventing the employment of migrants in Union County and extreme labor shortages have resulted.

## VERMILION

**AREA SERVED** Migrants are used in northern Vermilion County, in the vicinity of Hoopeston and Rossville.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Most of the migrants in Vermilion County are there for at least six months. They arrive sometime in April or earlier for the asparagus season, work through the summer in corn and peas, start tomatoes usually in the end of August or early September, and work until frost. Some stay longer working in the pumpkin fields. The migrant workers in Vermilion County do both field and canning work.

**EMPLOYERS** There are three canning companies in Vermilion County which hire migrant workers. The Illinois Canning Company and Stokely-Van Camp, Incorporated are both located in Hoopeston and the Rossville Packing Company is in Rossville. There are no privately owned camps in Vermilion County. However, often during slack seasons the canning companies will find work for the migrants on private farms in the area, sometimes even supplying the transportation. This serves a dual purpose since it provides the migrant workers with a steady income and also insures the company of migrant workers when they are needed. The workers continue to live at the original camp and are, of course, eligible for all available services. All three canning companies send representatives to Texas to contact the migrant crew leaders and secure the necessary workers prior to the migrant season.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 3 large migrant camps in Vermilion County. Two camps have facilities only for family groups while the third camp has facilities for both families and unattached, male workers. The Rossville Packing Company has housing for 36

## VERMILION COUNTY (CONT.)

family units; the Illinois Canning Company has housing for 93 family units; and Stokely-Van Camp, Inc. has housing for 119 family units and 85 unattached men.

### COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Both Hoopeston and Rossville have community organizations established to help the migrants while they are in Vermilion County. The Hoopeston Migrant Council is one of the oldest migrant councils in Illinois since it was organized over twenty years ago. It has pioneered many of the migrant programs now in operation in other parts of the State. The Hoopeston Migrant Council is composed of many segments of the Hoopeston population including professional, religious and lay groups. Both canning companies also have active representatives on the Council. The Hoopeston Migrant Council is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches. Financial support comes from local civic and religious groups, individuals and small groups throughout the State, the canning companies and the Illinois Council of Churches.

The Rossville Migrant Council is an independent council not affiliated with either the Hoopeston Migrant Council or the Illinois Council of Churches. It is concerned with the migrants in the immediate vicinity of Rossville. The Rossville Migrant Council is composed of area clergymen (particularly the Methodist and Presbyterian) and other people interested in the welfare of the migrant workers and their children. The Council has not been in operation too long and is still in the formative stages; however, it has already accomplished much. Financial support is entirely local.

### NUMBER OF MIGRANTS

Combining the Hoopeston and Rossville areas, there were approximately 2,000 agricultural migrants in Vermilion County during the 1966 season. Since the two areas have independent migrant councils sponsoring different programs for their respective migrant groups, they are reported separately.

The Hoopeston area employs the greater number of migrant workers in Vermilion County. In the 1966 season an estimated 1500 - 1600 agricultural migrants were in Hoopeston. Of this number, 833 were children with a breakdown as follows: Under 3 years, 190; 3 years to 5 years, 160; 6 years to 7 years, 75; 8 years to 11 years, 148; and 12 years and older, 260. All of the Hoopeston area migrant workers were Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas. The majority of these workers has been returning to Hoopeston year after year; some for as long as 15 or 20 years. Many of the younger workers came as children and are now bringing their own children. Many of the crew leaders have both their home city and Hoopeston lettered on their trucks.

Because of the labor shortage, especially toward the end of the migrant season, both White and Negro day-haul laborers were used.

The Rossville area reported a total of 353 migrants during the 1966 season. A complete census was reported as follows: Under

## VERMILION COUNTY (CONT.)

4 years of age, 59; 4 years to 5 years, 8; 6 years through 10 years, 45; 11 years through 15 years, 73; women (married) over 16 years, 79; men (married) over 16 years, 80; single men, 5; and pregnant women, 4. The migrant workers are Spanish-speaking American citizens from the same location in Texas. The Rossville Canning Company keeps in touch with their migrant workers throughout the year, to the extent that a trip to Texas is made before the migrants are due. The migrant workers in Rossville do return yearly.

**EDUCATION**            Hoopeston and Rossville both have encouraged the migrant children to attend school while in the area. Their success is reflected in the school attendance records.

The Hoopeston School District particularly has worked throughout the years for a good migrant relationship and to assure the students of proper placement. Forms are sent to the Texas Schools with the companies' representatives in January requesting placement information in reading and arithmetic. Upon arrival in Hoopeston, the children receive a physical examination and then report to school. They are screened by the principals, special teachers hired to work with the migrants, and the remedial reading teacher; and on the basis of this screening, report cards and information provided by the Texas Schools, are grouped in the proper grade level. At the end of the regular school term, a report card giving reading and arithmetic levels, days present and absent, and recommendations for promotion, is attached to the migrant child's report card from Texas and sent to the home school. Not only are the children proud of their Hoopeston report card, but the Texas Schools are in a better position to promote children deserving such promotion and thus the children are kept in their proper grade placement more often than they were before.

The Hoopeston Schools reported children in attendance for both the fall and spring terms in 1965 - 1966. During the fall of 1965, from September 6 - October 31 there were 66 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6, 8 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8; and 13 children enrolled in grades 9 - 12. The average daily attendance for the three groups was 64.5, 7.7, and 9.2 children respectively. During the spring of 1966 from March 2 - June 6 there were 148 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6. From April 21 - June 6 there were 11 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8. No children were enrolled in grades 9 - 12 for this period. The attendance records were as good as before with 145 children for the lower grades and 9.6 children for the upper grades. There were two regular classroom teachers hired in the school system last year due to the migrants. The school authorities reported no problems with their migrant children.

Prior to this year, the Hoopeston Migrant Council has always sponsored a summer school for the migrant children so they might have a chance to make up what they have missed in school by moving so much. However, the Texas Schools introduced an accelerated or concentrated school program several years ago, the results of which are now obvious, and the Migrant Council felt the special summer school was no longer necessary. There

## VERMILION COUNTY (CONT.)

was one migrant boy who took advantage of the regular summer school program offered by the Hoopeston Schools.

Some families also leave Hoopeston earlier in the fall in order to get their children to their home school in Texas so they might be enrolled at the proper time. Some other families send their children home to friends or relatives for the same purpose. One family, whose children attend a parochial school, leave them in Texas and have them sent up to Hoopeston in the spring after school is out and then send them back home early in the fall so they can start school on time. It is clear from these examples that the migrant parents in Hoopeston do feel that education is important for their children.

The Rossville schools also reported children enrolled in their programs. There were 10 children enrolled in grades 1-6 from August 29 - October 30 and 19 children enrolled in the same grades from March 10 - June 3. In the fall the average daily attendance was 6 children and in the spring it was 15. There were also 4 children enrolled in grades 9-12 from April 22 - June 3 with almost perfect attendance. The Rossville schools receive the children's school records from Texas also. The grade school reported that there is a language barrier but they may provide special help for the migrant children by using Title I funds next year.

### DAY TIME CARE

The Hoopeston Migrant Council sponsored a day care center for the younger children and a recreational program for the older children during the 1966 migrant season. The day care program was for children 3 years to 5 years, and was from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., five days a week from May 1 - June 6, when school was out. The children were picked up by taxi and taken to a local church where the center was held. It was a partly recreational-partly kindergarten program with milk and crackers being served. The staff for the day care center was entirely volunteer. Approximately 60 children were served by the day care center. A full-time day care center is planned for 1967.

The recreational program for older children, 6 years and over, was from June 6 - September 1, five days a week, 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. This program is planned and operated by staff workers placed by the Illinois Council of Churches. There were two staff workers during the 1966 season. The staff workers are college students who usually arrive June 1. About 170 children were involved in the recreational program although the number did fluctuate with the crops in season, interest and other duties.

The migrant parents were involved in many ways with both programs. They were consulted in regards to the establishment of the programs, and while parental meetings were not held, the staff workers had daily contacts with the parents in the camps. Several parents assisted with the discipline problems; however, no regular help was asked for since those who are able, work with the canning companies.

## VERMILION COUNTY (CONT.)

The canning companies were involved financially in all of the programs. Also, the Department of Children and Family Services was consulted early in the program.

Several Rossville area migrant children were involved in a Head Start program sponsored by the Vermilion County Citizens Action Committee under the Office of Economic Opportunity. There were 5 migrant children in this program held at the Presbyterian Church in Rossville. However, the Head Start program ran into strong local resistance and only lasted a week. Plans have already been made for next year and it is hoped the program will fare better then.

### HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

The Hoopeston and Rossville Migrant Councils have both received Illinois Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health grants to provide medical services for dependent migrant children under 19 years of age and pregnant migrant women. Late in the season, Hoopeston also was allotted an additional special grant, under the Migrant Health Act, to provide medical services to all migrants, excluding in-patient care. The Hoopeston Migrant Council has sponsored a health program for migrant workers for many years. They received their first state grant in 1964 but they had a health program for several years before that. The present program is directed by a local doctor who is very interested. The Hoopeston Migrant Council contracts with the Hoopeston Memorial Hospital, Hoopeston for hospitalization. The program is implemented by the Migrant Nurse who is one of the main forces in the program.

The Hoopeston health program starts with the arrival of the migrant families. The children are examined by the local physicians before they enroll in school. The very small children are watched closely since the changes in weather and water affect many. Prenatal classes begin as soon as the families are settled, and postnatal visits are made as necessary. The nurse visits every family at least once a week checking on health needs besides following up on specific problems. Also shower rooms, toilet facilities and garbage disposal facilities are checked for cleanliness and any problems are either remedied then, if possible, or reported to the company for their attention. Daily visits are made for postnatal care, contagious diseases, hospital and surgical patients.

Besides the regular day to day work, immunizations are given to preschool age children. The immunizations include the diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus combinations, vaccination, and polio vaccine for children and the diphtheria-tetanus for adults when necessary. Tuberculin testing is also included. The Illinois Department of Public Health's new mobile dental unit also made a stop in Hoopeston this past season. This van is equipped with up-to-date dental, x-ray and laboratory facilities.

One other interesting aspect of the Hoopeston Migrant Council's health program is the relationship with the Planned Parenthood Association in Champaign. This was started in 1964 and has proven very successful. Since there are both religious and



## VERMILION COUNTY (CONT.)

cultural factors involved, a cautious and tactful approach has produced gratifying results. Many of the migrant parents are beginning to realize the burdens of a large family - physically for the women and financially for the men.

The Rossville Migrant Council contracts with the Hoopeston Memorial Hospital, Hoopeston; the Lake View Memorial Hospital, Danville; and the Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Danville for hospital services needed by the migrant workers. The services include out-patient care for pregnant women, and children through the age of 19; or in-patient care for pregnant women, including use of delivery rooms, and in-patient care for migrant children through the age of 19. Prenatal classes and postnatal home visits by a public health nurse are included in the health budget. Services for children include immunizations, clinics and tuberculin testing. This was the second year for the Rossville Migrant Council's health program.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS** Both the Hoopeston Migrant Council and the Rossville Migrant Council have reported special programs for the migrants while they are in Vermilion County.

In Hoopeston, the Council provides scout-like activities for the children in the evening, a library is available for both children and adults; and family nights are set up in the summer. One canning company also provides at the camp outside play equipment for the children, a sports field for the adults, and separate quarters which are used as a combination library, classroom, meeting room, etc.

In the past years the Hoopeston Migrant Council has sponsored a Laubach Literacy Workshop for interested members of the community in preparation for migrant adult education. Together with the Illinois Council of Churches they sponsored a summer service project for high school students interested in Christian mission work with the migrant workers in Hoopeston. Other activities have been 4-H programs, Girl and Boy Scouts, and many other programs which have added both joy and enrichment to the migrants' lives while in Vermilion County.

The Rossville Migrant Council has not been in operation as long a time as the Hoopeston Migrant Council but it too provided special programs for the migrants in the area. Women on the Council gathered and distributed layettes to mothers of newborn children. A Baptist Church from Danville conducted a summer Bible School for the migrant children at the camp. Religious services were also held for the migrant workers.

The Hoopeston Migrant Council is a very active group with much community participation. The Rossville Migrant Council also has community support although not to the extent of Hoopeston.

**RELOCATION** In the past, very few migrants have settled in Vermilion County. However, relocation is increasing and presently about 12 families have settled in Hoopeston. There were no reports of migrants settling in Rossville.

## VERMILION COUNTY (CONT.)

### PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

The Hoopeston Migrant Council did not report any problems or needs as such. The people of Hoopeston have been able to see through the differences and accept the migrant workers as individuals, perhaps not like themselves, but who perform an essential job in the community's economy and who are really welcome.

The major problem reported by the Rossville Migrant Council is the organizational difficulties of the Council itself. The Council has had problems "getting off the ground," which it is now in the process of rectifying; however, it was able to complete several important programs.

## WARREN

### AREA SERVED

Small groups of agricultural migrant workers serve two main areas in Warren County. The first area is about two miles northwest of Cameron; and the other area is about two miles west of Larchland.

### CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT

Migrant workers are present in Warren County usually from late August until frost. They are in Warren County for the tomato harvest.

### EMPLOYERS

The agricultural migrant workers are employed by private farmers in Warren County. The farmers contract their tomato fields to the Campbell Soup Company.

### NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS

There were two licensed migrant camps in Warren County during the 1966 season. The two camps are both small family camps with one camp having facilities for 3 families and the other camp having facilities for 6 families.

### COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

The Lomax Migrant Council (see Henderson County) membership includes Warren County; however, at the present time the Council is working entirely with the migrants in the Lomax area only. Therefore, there is no community group working with the migrants who are actually in Warren County.

### NUMBER OF MIGRANTS

It is very difficult to give the exact number of agricultural migrant workers present in Warren County this past season because one farm lost all but two of its migrant families very early in the season, before an official count could be taken. Toward the end of the season, each camp was housing 3 families, with the first camp having 7 or 8 children and the second camp having 6 or 7 children. One other mother also left earlier than usual to return home so that her children could be enrolled in school at the proper time. Most of the migrants were Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas; however, there was one Negro migrant family also present.

### EDUCATION

There were no reports of migrant children attending school while in Warren County. One

## WARREN COUNTY (CONT.)

school district reported that there were migrant children residing in their district, but the migrant parents would not send the children to school. One mother did leave the camp early to return to Texas with her children so that they would be home in time to start school.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** There were no special health or welfare facilities available for the agricultural migrant workers in Warren County. None of the usual public agencies such as Public Aid was aware of migrants in the vicinity.

**RELOCATION** Agricultural migrant workers do not seem to be settling in Warren County. There was one report of farm laborers from Kentucky and Missouri who come to the County looking for permanent work and relocating if such work is found. These people may occasionally accept temporary work until permanent work is available, although the majority return to their original state.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** There were no problems or needs reported by anyone contacted for information with the exception of the parents' unwillingness to send their children to the local schools.

**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS** This season appears to be the first one in which migrant workers were used in Warren County and there seemed to be little public awareness of their presence. The Warren County Farm Advisor reported that at the beginning of the season there was no labor shortage; however, one farmer lost all but two families and could not get any more workers. Although the migrants from the other camp attempted to work both farms, there was a definite labor shortage. No reason was given for why the migrants left.

## WASHINGTON

**AREA SERVED** The migrants are located mainly in the eastern part of Washington County. The farms in Washington County are quite large and they employ a great number of migrants. There are small groups of migrants on scattered farms in other areas of Washington County, but most of the migrants and all of the licensed camps fall within it.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** Approximately 4,000 migrants come to the Centralia - Irvington area (the Centralia - Irvington area includes Clinton, Jefferson, Marion and Washington Counties) in the spring to pick strawberries. The majority arrive late April or early May and are usually gone by the end of June. A new trend in the area, especially in Washington County, is to have a few migrants come earlier and stay throughout the summer doing what work is available, and then work in the orchards in the fall. These migrants do this at the request of the farmers who find them intervening work. This assures the farmers of an adequate supply of workers during the later orchard season, when workers are usually scarce.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (CONT.)

**EMPLOYERS** There are no canning companies in the Centralia-Irvington area using migrants. The migrants are all employed by individual farmers. However, several of the farms are quite large and include operations, the scope of which equal those of a canning company.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There are 21 licensed migrant camps in the four county Centralia-Irvington area. Washington County had 11 licensed migrant camps with all but one having facilities for only family units. The exception had facilities for 3 family units and 154 unattached male workers. The remaining 10 camps had facilities for 16, 4, 18, 19, 27, 24, 9, 28 and 9 family units respectively.

There were several other migrant groups in the area also. Some of them provided their own living quarters, while others were in groups which fell under the size requiring a licensed camp.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Centralia Area Migrant Committee of the Centralia Area Ministerial Association is the community organization which works with the migrants in the Centralia-Irvington area. This Committee served the migrants in Clinton, Jefferson, Marion, and Washington Counties equally without reference to county lines. The Centralia Area Migrant Committee has been working with the migrants for at least six years. The Centralia Area Migrant Committee is affiliated with the Illinois Council of Churches through the Centralia Area Ministerial Association. The Council provided funds for a migrant minister and other necessary expenses. The local churches also contributed to the program.

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** Approximately 4,200 agricultural migrant workers were used during the 1966 strawberry season in the Centralia-Irvington area. An exact census is impossible since the season was short, migrants moved from farm to farm within the area to better their financial position, and the farm owners often did not know how many people were in their camps. The migrants are almost always present in family groups. Besides the immediate family, auxiliary family members, both relative and non-relative, travel with a family thus swelling the population. Everyone, even the small children, works thereby contributing their share to the family income.

The great majority of the migrant workers in the Centralia-Irvington area was white southerners. There were about 600 Negro workers and 150 Spanish-speaking Americans. There were also a few Mexican Nationals and fewer still American Indians. The migrants come mainly from Mississippi and Alabama but some also come from Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia and Kentucky. The Spanish-speaking Americans came from Texas.

Most of the migrants come to the Centralia-Irvington area under a crew arrangement. The individual farmers make their own arrangements with crew leaders, usually the same ones each year. Some of the farmers visit the leaders before the season while others phone or write; but the crew leader then recruits

## WASHINGTON COUNTY (CONT.)

his own crew and arrives on a prearranged date with the required number of workers. Certain farmers prefer certain groups with two camps having only Negroes and one camp having only Spanish-speaking migrants. The larger camps are more heterogeneous. However, on the whole, the same families return yearly to the same farmers. Exceptions to this are the "free wheelers," some of whom go to the individual farms looking for work while others apply to the Farm Placement Branch of the Illinois State Employment Service in Richview.

Besides the out-of-state migrants, it was reported that there were some intra-state migrants. Some crews appeared to come from the very southern Illinois counties. These workers did not return home nightly but stayed in the camps provided. Also, some of the local people joined the migrants in the fields during the height of the season. These were not regular local farm workers but area people in varied occupations who took the time off their jobs to work in the strawberry fields for the extra money.

**EDUCATION** Forty-one schools in the four county Centralia-Irvington area received educational questionnaires concerning migrants. Of the twenty-four schools replying, only one school reported having 2 migrant children in attendance, only one other school reported any awareness of such children in the district, and only one school reported migrant children in a Head Start program.

District #11 in Irvington reported four children attended their Head Start program, June 20 - July 15. School District C-1, R.R. #1, Centralia, reported 2 children enrolled in the elementary grades for a short time. Books were provided by the school. The only problem reported was that the children are here today and gone tomorrow.

**DAY TIME CARE** There were no day time care facilities in the Centralia-Irvington area during the 1966 season. One is being planned for the 1967 season. Local social and welfare service groups support the idea; and a survey taken this past season indicated the willingness of the mothers to send their children if transportation were provided. The question of funds is now being explored with both State and Federal agencies.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES** The Centralia Area Migrant Committee received a grant from the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Illinois Department of Public Health, to provide medical services to dependent migrant children under the age of nineteen and pregnant women. The proposed budget included funds for prenatal classes at each of two camps; postnatal home visits at two camps; physical examinations for up to 200 children; immunization and tuberculin testing; dental hygiene; and hospitalization for maternal and pediatric services.

The extended health service was needed particularly this year since the migrants came earlier than usual and the strawberries were later than usual. Six registered nurses donated

## WASHINGTON COUNTY (CONT.)

their services to the program. Regular visits were made to each camp to check on health needs as well as special visits for inoculations and physical examinations. Also, a nurse was always available for emergency calls. The Centralia Area Migrant Committee introduced a new idea in migrant services with its team approach in health services. A doctor, several nurses and the migrant minister would visit a camp and meet many health needs there. This saved the problems which would have arisen if the migrants had been brought to the doctor, and also many more migrants were reached.

The lack of time limited their dental program but some migrants were taken to the dentist and some other dental bills were paid. The Committee plans for next year include a more comprehensive program in this area.

Health education included films stressing health improvement. Literature was distributed which stressed good health habits and body care. Family and individual health record cards were also distributed after the migrants understood how to fill them out. The staff worker and the nurses helped the migrants with the health cards. Referrals were made to the Irvington Mental Health Center, Irvington and other agencies and service centers.

Hospitals participating in the migrant health program were St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia and Washington County Hospital, Nashville. St. Mary's Hospital, in particular, has been working with the migrants through a Department of Public Health Bureau of Maternal and Child Health grant for the past several years.

### **SPECIAL PROGRAMS**

The Centralia Area Migrant Committee brought many special programs to the migrants in their camps. Religious services were held in all of the larger camps with many different churches and pastors joining the program. Food and clothing were made available to the migrants when necessary. Soap and towels were also given to the migrants. Recreation materials, such as balls, bats, dolls, game sets, horse shoes, washers, etc., were distributed in the camps.

Migrants who were en route to other locations also received aid when needed. The health program was extended to them and other help if required.

The Centralia Area Migrant Committee's program had much community participation, especially among the professionals. Doctors, nurses, dentists, and clergymen donated their time to give service to the migrants. Clothes, food and play materials were also donated to the Committee.

### **RELOCATION**

Very few migrants settle in the area. However, during the 1966 season, the migrant minister did help some migrants who relocated in finding permanent jobs and housing.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY (CONT.)

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS** There were two main problems this season. One was the combined problem of a late start in planning and early arrival of migrants. This problem is being rectified now by planning for next season. The other problem was the seeming unwillingness of the schools to enforce attendance of school age children. The schools, of course, are not the only ones at fault; but the record of only 2 children in school speaks for itself.

At the top of the list of needs the Centralia Area Migrant Committee has put a day time care center. They would also like to include ambulance service in their health program in the future. Other needs are an adult education program and more play and recreation equipment, all of which are being planned for the future.

## WILL

**AREA SERVED** Agricultural migrant workers are used in varying numbers throughout Will County. The largest number of migrant camps is in the Beecher area; however, there are also many migrants located near Joliet, Manhattan, and Plainfield. Other areas using migrant workers are Crete, Monee, Frankfort, and Peotone.

**CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT** The largest number of migrants is present in Will County toward the end of summer and early fall for the tomato harvest; however, migrants are also used in several other crops, such as asparagus in late spring and early summer. A few truck farms use migrants for approximately six months, from spring to fall. Also, a nursery uses migrants from April to December.

**EMPLOYER** The agricultural migrant workers are employed, in the most part, by individual farmers. A nursery also uses migrants. Some of the farmers contract their crops to canning companies.

**NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS** There were 14 licensed migrant camps in Will County during the 1966 season. All of the camps, except 1, housed only family groups; and the exception housed families and a few unattached, male workers. Most of the camps were small with 2 camps housing 5 family units, 3 camps housing 4 family units, 3 camps housing 3 family units, 1 camp housing 2 family units, and 1 camp housing 1 family unit. The remaining 4 camps, in order of size, housed 7, 9, 11, and 21 family units respectively. The majority of the camps (10) is in operation for 2 or 3 months out of the year. The remaining 4 camps are in operation for 6½ months, 5 months, 7 months, and 9 months respectively.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION** The Joliet Area Migrant Council is the community group in Will County involved in the welfare of the migrant workers and their families while they are in the area. The Joliet Area Migrant Council worked with the migrants in camps around Joliet,

WILL COUNTY (CONT.)

Manhattan, and Plainfield, in both Will and Kendall Counties. This Council is independent and has not joined with any other group such as the Illinois Council of Churches or the Church Federation of Greater Chicago. It is composed of both Protestants and Catholics working together in an effort to improve the migrant situation in the area.

The migrants residing in the eastern section of Will County participate in many programs sponsored by the South Suburban Migrant Committee of Cook County. These programs include the medical services offered by the Jones Memorial Community Center in Chicago Heights, Cook County. (For further information concerning these programs, see Cook County.)

**NUMBER OF MIGRANTS** The Illinois State Employment Service Farm Placement Representative in Joliet reported that they placed 290 migrant workers in Will County during the 1966 season. This figure includes men, women, and children over 15, who actually worked.

The Joliet Area Migrant Council estimated a migrant population of approximately 400 - 450 in the area they serve and also probably an equal number of migrants in the rest of Will County. This would give a total migrant population of about 1,000 in Will County for the 1966 season.

In Will County, the migrants are mostly Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas. Many return annually to the same farms.

**EDUCATION** Several Will County schools reported migrant children in attendance during the 1965-1966 school year. Joliet School District #86 reported 14 children enrolled in grades 1 - 6 from September 5 to November 12, and 2 children enrolled in grades 7 - 8 from September 9 to November 15. The lower grades had an average daily attendance of 10 while the upper grades had perfect attendance. There were also a few migrant children enrolled in the spring from May 3 to June 9. Grades 1 - 6 had 3 children enrolled with an average attendance of 2 and grades 7 - 8 had 2 children enrolled with perfect attendance.

Manhattan School District #114 reported 16 children enrolled in grades 1 - 2 from September to January. The average daily attendance was 6 children. Transportation was provided by the school. Records were received by the school concerning the children's achievement and health from the home school. Extra regular classroom teachers were hired because of the number of migrants enrolled. However, the problem reported by the school was that the parents leave the area just as the children begin to accomplish something.

The Coordinator of School Health Services for the Joliet School District #86 reporting on health problems mentioned that they usually have 60 - 70 agricultural migrant children in the schools.

**DAY TIME** The Joliet Area Migrant Council had hoped to institute a summer school program during the



## WILL COUNTY (CONT.)

1966 season; however, the Plainfield School held remedial summer school, there were not many children on farms near Joliet, and the relationship with the farmers near Manhattan was such that a day time care program or summer school was not feasible. It was reported by the Council, also, that the mothers generally do not work in the fields but peel onions at the campsite and therefore care for their own children while working.

The Crete Methodist Church in Crete held a Vacation Bible School from August 8 - August 19, 1966, which accepted migrant children along with their own membership. The program was from 9:00 - 11:30 a.m., four days a week, for two weeks. The programs included games, singing, Bible stories, and recreation. Even though it was not a very good time of year for the migrant children, since few had arrived on the farms, an average of 10 migrant children attended daily. The total average daily attendance was approximately 110. The migrant children were transported to the church by volunteer automobile drivers. Since the migrant children were incorporated into the existing program, there were no special facilities for them.

### HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

The Joliet Area Migrant Council provided medical services for migrant children up to age nineteen and pregnant migrant women in the area they serve through a Department of Public Health's Bureau of Maternal and Child Health grant. The grant included health visits by a nurse to six migrant camps, dental care, hospitalization and physicians' services for maternal and pediatric cases, and necessary medical supplies. Two Joliet hospitals, Silver Cross Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital, participated in the migrant health program.

The migrants in the eastern section of Will County received medical services from the Jones Memorial Community Center. Also, the migrant children attending the Joliet schools are eligible for all school health services. This includes vision and hearing tests with referrals when possible, some dental service, and other more general referrals.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Children residing in camps near Plainfield and Joliet were tutored in the evening by interested women.

### RELOCATION

Some migrant families are settling in Will County.

### PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

The greatest need in Will County appeared to be the importance of development of a cooperative working relationship between the Council and the growers.

## WINNEBAGO

Agricultural migrant workers are not used within the boundaries of Winnebago County. There are some Spanish-speaking Americans in the County but they are employed by factories.

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY (CONT.)

The crops grown in Winnebago County are harvested by local people.

However, many nearby areas, such as Rochelle in Ogle County, Belvidere in Boone County, Ashton in Lee County and Harvard in McHenry County, do employ large numbers of migrants. Problems have arisen concerning the referrals of these migrants to Rockford hospitals for specialized treatment including eye and neurosurgical surgery, orthopedic work, etc. The Rockford Migrant Council was set up to help solve this referral problem.

The Rockford Migrant Council is composed of Rockford area lay and religious people interested in aiding migrant workers and their families. A medical grant from the Department of Public Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, enabled the Council to offer needed specialized medical treatment to migrants in the surrounding area. The local doctors inform the Council of necessary treatment and the Council refers the case to a Rockford specialist. All medical services for migrant children to the age of nineteen and pregnant migrant women are covered by this grant.

The Swedish-American Hospital in Rockford is the program's participating hospital.

This program is unique in Illinois. Several other counties in the State have medical programs for migrant children and pregnant migrant women residing within the counties; however, Winnebago County is the only one in Illinois which has such a program for migrants living outside of its boundaries.

## WOODFORD

<b>AREA SERVED</b>	The migrants work northeast of Secor.
<b>CROPS AND TIME MIGRANTS ARE PRESENT</b>	The migrants are present in Woodford County for a two month period, usually August 1 - October 1, doing field work in tomatoes.
<b>EMPLOYER</b>	The migrants are employed by an individual farmer.
<b>NUMBER OF LICENSED CAMPS</b>	There is one licensed camp in the Secor area of Woodford County. It is operated by a farmer and has housing for eight family units.
<b>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION</b>	There is no local organization formed to work with the migrants.
<b>NUMBER OF MIGRANTS</b>	During the 1966 tomato season, there were approximately 42 migrants present in Woodford County with about 20 of these workers. The migrants were in family groups but the exact breakdown was not available. The migrants are Spanish-speaking Americans from Texas, most of whom return yearly.

**WOODFORD COUNTY (CONT.)**

**EDUCATION**            The migrant children attend the El Paso Community Unit Schools when they are in the area. In 1965, the migrants with children were able to finish picking and return to Texas before school started, but this year 11 migrant children attended school. The migrant children enroll in the regular school program and are well received. The children are in school for only six or eight weeks and the school provides books and meals when requested.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES**        Health needs are referred to local doctors. If a worker is not able to pay his medical bills, payment is made by the Township. The Department of Public Aid stated that they had received no referrals for aid this year.

**PROBLEMS AND NEEDS**            No problems or needs were stated concerning migrants in Woodford County. They do not receive very many migrants and judging from the relatively large number of children attending school, these migrants are quite stable. Unlike many other counties, the people of Woodford County are very much informed concerning their migrants and seem to have a positive attitude toward them.