

these seventeen years, no one ever looked at one of those water plant logs.

Mr. LANDGREVE. I would have liked to see them right now.

Mr. EICHNER. We would, too, but there was no place that you could send the reports to. No one checked the reports. It was just a report that you filled out.

Mr. FORM. I expect that the average person, like you and me, who's had fire insurance on our home hasn't bothered to read the policy, but after the fire we sure want to read the fine print real quick.

Mr. EICHNER. I agree. But, I'll tell you that at this particular time we didn't have a log. And then they recommended we keep a log on the well, which we did.

Mr. LANDGREVE. So, there were no records kept?

Mr. EICHNER. That's right.

Mr. LANDGREVE. Could we then ask that this gentleman provide us with a letter, can he provide us with a certified letter that he did test that water twice a day?

Mr. EICHNER. All right. Very good.

Mr. LANDGREVE. That is, during that time?

Mr. EICHNER. Yes.

Mr. LANDGREVE. This matter of finding human waste in the water tank. This couldn't have been caused by a child.

Mr. EICHNER. No, sir. That tank is 105 feet tall.

Mr. LANDGREVE. Would you consider this to be possibly bordering on an act of subversion or something more than just an accident? In other words, tell us how can you possibly conceive of anybody possibly doing anything like that?

Mr. EICHNER. I was going to say, you tell me, because I can't conceive of anyone doing that. You give me an explanation. At the time we can analyze the workings of the human mind, we'll be making a giant step forward.

Mr. LANDGREVE. It indicates to me, this statement, that there were carvings on the storage tank lid. There was an indication of this, and you say people went up there and removed the lid. Now, how much more action does it take for you to either guard the place or to fence it off? We've heard about people being fenced in at night, but don't you think that the Federal Government could have afforded to put a chain-link fence around that facility with a padlock that would have made it impossible to get in? Certainly making sure that the water in those faucets do not have human waste in them would be one of the primary duties of the pure water man that you employ—

Mr. EICHNER. Sir, you answer me, who could possibly conceive of a person doing a thing like this?

Mr. LANDGREVE. Well, we don't want to belabor this, but I think it is a tremendously important point to get into these hearings. And, even if we discussed it all day long, it wouldn't be too much time, because we had a lot of people here talking about the lack of interest for migrant workers, and the fact these people are the forgotten people of the world and that they are slaves. And, we've had testimony about the crew leaders who have taken all their money, and this, that, and the other thing. But, how in the world can we possibly go to the point of providing a facility and supervising it and maintaining it and then believe that a human could be this tremendously low. And,

I think this would be a good point for some of these OEO lawyers to study, to go into your camp and interview people and find out how and who it was that committed this atrocious act. And, I'd like to see this done by Mr. Rohman.

Mr. EICHNER. I think you have a good point.

But, sir, this is not unique to this particular water tank. Because, in a conversation with Mr. Lee who is the superintendent of the Rex Utilities Co. that is now supplying water to this particular campsite. Mr. Lee told me, when I find out how to keep them off my tank, to let him know, because he's even charged wires around the base of his tank, and that didn't work. And he has exhausted every effort that he can think of to keep people off that tank.

He has just recently painted that tank, because it was defaced with a spray can, and people run all over his tank. So this is not just a problem confined to our particular tank.

Mr. LANDGREVE. This reminds me of a story of a Japanese boy being abused supposedly by American soldiers, but he kept smiling. And somebody told him, "Why do you take all this abuse and keep smiling?" And he said, "When these guys stop abusing me, I'll stop urinating in their tea."

I don't know if you're urinating in my tea, or I'm urinating in yours.

I don't know if the Federal Government could be doing something, in providing Federal housing, that makes these people feel they can contaminate the water supply of their own kind.

Mr. EICHNER. Well, let's not generalize, because we have 1,472 people, and if somebody else is saying that we have around 2,000, maybe of that number there is only one or two people doing this. The rest of those people are good people.

Mr. LANDGREVE. But that one person can be found. If he was in Russia, he'd be found and he would be shot before sunrise.

Mr. EICHNER. If he was in Russia, he couldn't have done this.

Mr. LANDGREVE. All right. How about the well? Have you any observations about the matter of the 20-foot-deep or 50-foot-deep well? Mr. EICHNER. Well, on the well situation, when we provided this plan for this labor camp, the housing project, we went out to find the best professional expertise in the way of engineering and architects and so forth. In this case, we did secure the services of what we thought was a competent engineering firm.

This engineering firm then came back with plans and specifications for this particular water system. Now, we then sent these plans and specifications to the Health Department, and first we sent them to the Federal Government to the Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, and they had it reviewed by their engineering section. Then we sent them out to the Department of Health at the local level, and they observed the plans with their engineering staff. And they sent them to the engineering section at State level. And, then this was approved, this approved plan was turned over to a general contractor. And that contractor ordered a well drilled.

The plans said 20 feet and he drilled a 20-foot well. Now, sir, as an Administrator of this Housing Authority, I can't very well have the authority and the Federal Government pay for the expertise they

have in this thing, and then me tell them as an Administrator that they don't know what they are doing when they are digging that well. The well is in conformity with the plans.

Mr. LANDGREBE. The good doctor said that according to the plan, the well depth according to that plan was found to be 50 feet.

I am asking you, if you will cooperate in determining whether the plans required a 50-foot well, or not.

Mr. EICHER. I think at the hearing in Tallahassee yesterday that these specifications were specifically modified, and perhaps it would be of interest to you to get a transcript of that hearing in Tallahassee on that same subject.

Mr. FORD. Was it a legislative hearing?

[At this time the reporter notes that several individuals from the audience indicate it was a legislative panel involving a committee on health and rehabilitation.]

Mr. FORD. All right.

Mr. EICHER. The plans for that well, the approved plan, called for a 20-foot well. And, that is what we have. A 20-foot, 6-inch well, with—well, it is a 20-foot—8-inch well. Now, there is question what constitutes a 6-inch well and what constitutes an 8-inch well. And, I'll give a country boy's analogy of it. A hole is in the ground, and with a 6-inch pipe, that is a 6-inch well. And, when you're speaking of well size in terms of suction pipe, that is a method where you bid for the water within the casing. The bid pipe is a 3-inch pipe, and the other can be a 4-inch pipe on those two wells, but the actual size of the well is a 6-inch. And when you measure the diameter of the steel casing driven under the ground, it is a 6-inch well, or it is an 8-inch well, and these two wells do extend down 20 feet in depth into the ground. And at this point we're talking about a well log. Now, I don't know what the well log is. I assume it is something that the well driller must submit, but I have no knowledge as to even what we're talking about on that. So I can't go into that. All I could tell you at this point is that the wells were drilled according to the plans submitted and the permit that was taken out.

Mr. FORD. Are you a native of this area?

Mr. EICHER. No, sir. But I've lived here 30 years.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Give us a country boy's opinion whether you think a 20-foot well is adequate.

Mr. EICHER. Well, sir, at this particular location I think that we may have a problem with salt intrusion or chloride in contamination of the well. That is, whether it is 20 feet or 40 feet. And, we have a Biscayne aquifer. It is a fresh water layer floating on the salt water layer. This layer of fresh water is thinner as it reaches the area of the coast, so we're maybe inland several miles you may drill an 80-foot well with fresh water, at this particular point a 20- or 40-foot well cannot be in fresh water. And, this is maybe why the engineers decided on a 20-foot well. And there are 70,000 wells, I believe, in use at Dade County today, and the majority of them are no deeper than 20 feet. But we have engineers and experts and I don't know anything about wells.

Mr. LANDGREBE. I am going to close. But first, on January 9, recommendations were made to the Homestead Housing Authority for methods of improving their water supply service. However, these

recommendations were not implemented. But additional studies on the water supply for January 8, 12, February 1, 8, 22, 23, 27 and 28, showed a safe water supply. And, the doctor said that you didn't make the correction the way he asked, but you did do it. And, have his recommendations been met?

Mr. EICHER. Yes, sir, I think we have complied with all five. One of the requests or recommendations on that was that we use a scale to weigh the chlorine tank. And we have scales there. But in the past, the distant past, we've had problems with using scales to determine the contents of chlorine tanks, because where you're running 150-pound cylinders, and extracting 2 pounds per day, that cylinder has 75 days theoretically, or that amount of time. Even a small leak then bleeds off some of your chlorine, so if you start off with 300 pounds, and you have a leak or something, you run out, and your scale still shows you have chlorine in the system. And we thought it much better to have an automatic switchover system rather than depend on one system, which we did.

Mr. LANDGREBE. The doctor, on the Chairman's request, is to bring us or provide us with a copy of his recommendations. Will you be kind enough, and again if the Chairman agrees with this request, to provide us for the record with a letter that indicates how you have met his recommendations?

Mr. EICHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FORD. The record will be, without objection, so entered.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Just tell us how you got the job done.

Mr. EICHER. All right. Do you have a list of his recommendations there?

Mr. FORD. Don't forget, for 17 years he's never made an unreasonable request of you.

Mr. LANDGREBE. We don't have a list of them. But, you must have them.

Mr. EICHER. Do you want that in letter form?

Mr. LANDGREBE. Your response to his recommendations in a letter, and send it to the committee for the record.

Mr. EICHER. All right. Thank you, gentlemen.

[The letters referred to follow:]

DADE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
Miami, Fla., January 9, 1973.

Re Potable Water Supply for South Dade Labor Camp.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF HOMESTEAD,
Homestead, Fla.

(Attention of Mr. George Eicher, Executive Director).

GENTLEMEN: We are concerned that recent cases of illness suffered by tenants of the South Dade Labor Camp may be directly linked to the camp water supply as it was found to be unfit for human consumption on Dec. 29, 1972.

Our records reveal that bad samples have been collected from this system on the following dates: January 20 & 26, 1971, June 15 & 22, 1971, September 4, 1971, November 2 & 9, 1971, July 27, 1972, August 1, 1972, December 29, 1972 and January 2, 1973.

Engineering and Sanitation personnel from this department made a thorough inspection of this system on January 2, 1973, with the following conclusions: The system is capable of producing a potable water supply providing it is properly serviced and maintained. Therefore, it will be necessary that the following recommendations as per Kenneth R. Pfeiffer, Engineering Section, be required:

1. Obtain a licensed water plant operator as required under Section 10D-11 of the Division Rules.

2. Flush the distribution system through all hydrants and dwelling units until such time as a chlorine residual is obtained. Periodic flushing will be required to maintain a residual.

3. A scale should be utilized to weigh chlorine cylinders. This would permit the changing of cylinders period to their running dry. Also it would give better control for general chlorine addition.

4. The existing duplex chlorinator should be utilized whereby two cylinders can be connected. When one approaches the dry level the second cylinder can be immediately activated and the dry one replaced.

5. Monthly operating reports giving daily flows, chlorine used, and chlorine residuals should be maintained. Forms for such a report are available through the engineering section.

If you have any questions concerning the contents of this letter, do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

MILTON S. SASLAW, M.D., M.P.H.,
Director.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF HOMESTEAD,

Homestead, Fla., April 19, 1973.

Hon. WILLIAM FORD, Chairman, Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN FORD: In accordance with our discussion at the hearing held in Miami, Florida, on Saturday, April 7, 1973, we enclose herewith for your information a copy of the recommendation letter received on approximately January 10, 1973 with respect to the water system at South Dade Labor Camp, operated by the Homestead Housing Authority. Taking the matters point by point I feel an explanation will assist in clarifying the steps taken and the results accomplished.

1. Mr. Smith is a licensed water plant operator. Certificate #1470. He has continually been in the employ of the Housing Authority of the City of Homestead, Florida for a period of 18 years and has been on the premises without interruption (including no vacation) for the last 12 months. Therefore, the statement that no licensed operator was at the camp is an erroneous statement and has been now retracted by the Dade County Health Department, they, having confirmed that in fact there is a licensed operator on site.

2. The system was flushed on January 15, 1973 in the presence of Mr. Smith and Mr. Sokoloff, Department of Health, Sanitarian.

3. A scale was in prior use, however, proved to be unreliable. Therefore this recommendation was considered not applicable with the addition of the new equipment described in Paragraph 4 hereof.

4. Examination by a competent engineer revealed that the duplex chlorinator in use and described in paragraph 4 was being utilized to it's fullest design capability. There is no provision for nor can any alteration be made that would permit the connection of two cylinders to this device. Further study revealed that there was a newly devised chlorine injection system being manufactured which would utilize two cylinders with a fully automatic switchover feature. This system is not readily available in the local market. Therefore, an order was placed for the complete new system, which was installed on or about February 15, 1973.

5. A water use log was placed in service immediately and chlorine tests were increased to four tests daily. The log was terminated when the water supply system of the South Dade Labor Camp was commenced with Rex Utilities, a private water company supplying water to the South Dade community.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear at the hearing and respond to the various questions posed. We truly hope that positive benefits will be forthcoming as a result of your effort with respect of the Agricultural Labor problem. Specifically, we would enlist your aid and support in whatever fashion you may deem appropriate to our pending request for funding of the additional 400 unit camp proposed by the Homestead Housing Authority. We feel it will be a benefit to the community and the migrant situation. As the hearing pointed out the Homestead Housing Authority does operate its camp on an economically feasible basis still affording to the agricultural farm workers and migrants excellent housing facilities at costs 50 percent or more under the current community level.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE EICHER,

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF HOMESTEAD,

Homestead, Fla., April 16, 1973.

Hon. WILLIAM FORD, Chairman, Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN FORD: In accordance with your request communicated to Mr. George Eicher, Executive Director of the Housing Authority of the City of Homestead, Florida, January 1, 1973 through March 31, 1973, I, Raymond L. Smith caused to be checked the water system of the South Dade Labor Camp operated by the Housing Authority of the City of Homestead, Florida as to it's operation, chlorination, and other matters usually and normally checked. The checks are performed by me in my capacity as a licensed water system operator and consist of physically inspecting the water pump house, the level of chlorination, volume of water pumped, the mechanical condition of the water pumps and chlorine injection systems.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE EICHER, Executive Director.

Attest:

RAYMOND L. SMITH,

Witness:

VIRGINIA O'NEILL.

Mr. FORD, We have Wendell Rollason, executive director of the Redland Christian Migrants Association.

Mr. Rollason, we have your prepared statement, and without objection it will be entered in full.

[Information referred to follows:]

TESTIMONY BY WENDELL N. ROLLASON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, REDLANDS CHRISTIAN MIGRANT ASSOCIATION, MIAMI, FLA.

DADE COUNTY, FLA., A FAVORABLE SPOT FOR MIGRANTS

Dade County is an area where far more things are going right for migrants families than wrong. Over the past five or six years, this county has become an oasis, a haven of unparalleled proportions . . . for the farmworkers when contrasted with any other sectors of the state.

With almost the sole exception of the citrus groves of Coca Cola, which were causing corporate ulcers to flare up at the thought of being boycotted by millions of American youth, the only substantial progress in improvement of migrant conditions in the state over the past 20 years had been made here in Dade County.

I begin my testimony on this positive note because it happens to be the truth, and should have a place in congressional hearings. I attended my first such hearing in 1954 in the auditorium of the South Dade Labor Camp--the very same building which housed the emergency clinic in the recent typhoid epidemic. During the ensuing two decades I have participated in most of the many failures, the agonizing frustrations, and the few successes which paved the way to the past few years of truly significant changes in local attitudes, priorities, and allocation of resources directed toward assisting the migrant to upgrade his own socio-economic conditions.

This progress has been local, achieved by local government, local agencies, local groups. Federal funds have been heavily involved, largely misdirected in original concept--concepts which had to be contested vigorously by local persons and government.

Let me offer three examples. Beginning with the currently belaguered Homestead Housing Authority and its two new labor camps built with Farmers Home Administration monies, we have good migrant housing with few equals anywhere along the Eastern Seashore. Had not the Housing Authority fought Washington to a standstill on the matter, the migrants would have been cursed with two-storied slum type concrete monstrosities instead of the present homes and apartments surrounded with good sized yards for kids to play in. The Federal offered catches, the Housing Authority insisted upon houses.

In the aftermath of the 1971 severe freeze in South Florida, Metropolitan Dade County firmly rejected the imposition of crew chiefs as the ones to run the emergency work program for migrants. Federal and state farm labor

departments saw their plans to continue government support of the crew chief system pushed aside in favor of turning the program over to control by migrant workers themselves. It was a bold move by the county government. It worked and worked well, while in the rest of the area of the state where the original plans were instituted the programs were wracked with dissension and controversy.

A third example of local Establishment backing migrants to the hilt is the current wrestling from Florida's Department of Commerce the U.S. Department of Labor's Migrant Manpower Delivery System (MMDS) training program. It would take a book to relate the story properly.

Here just let me point out that in addition to the Dade County Manager and Miami's Board of Public Instruction, major business executives of downtown Miami—as members of the local Manpower Area Planning Council—stood solidly with the migrants and their contention that they had been lied to, mistreated, and left out of the migrant training program. This united front forced the transfer of the MMDS program to Florida International University. Now the farmworkers are fully involved in the planning and decision making processes of the program as well as having pieces of the program's action via their own organizations.

In the other two counties (Broward and Palm Beach) the Dept. of Commerce remains in control of the program and the idea of strong genuine migrant participation is circumvented.

Of equal interest to the Subcommittee, as examples of the use of local resources and the quality of local attitudes, there might be cited . . . the Dade school authorities who have instituted strong migrant parent and migrant leadership involvement in school programming affecting their children . . . farmworkers who are now included in a full variety of planning and advisory bodies on the local level . . . the United Fund of Dade County which allocates substantial funds as "local share" for child day care centers in three major labor camps . . . in the 1971 freeze when the Dade County Agricultural Disaster Committee, made up entirely of growers and farming interests, became the first such local committee in the United States to petition Presidential aid for migrant farmworkers . . . locally based military units (SMAR Naval Reserve group, the Homestead Air Base, and the Missile Site crews) are making very significant contributions to the total community effort in behalf of farmworker families.

It is my hope that, as I continue with some pinpoint discussion of federally funded migrant programming, the Subcommittee will accept my remarks within the framework of these opening comments.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AND HEALTH PROGRAMING

Environmental conditions in the farm labor of Dade County range from excellent to poor. Throughout the rest of South Florida, with a very few notable exceptions the camps range from mediocre to horrible.

Yet over the entire area the same identical state laws are applicable, the same State Health Division has jurisdiction over all labor camps in the state. So, why the vast differences in enforcement?

Before attempting to answer this question I wish to emphasize here what I recently said in Tallahassee before the joint Legislative Commission on Migrant Labor. The state agency with the best record of effort in behalf of farmworkers, the state agency with staff of the most genuine dedication to duty in behalf of the farmworkers unquestionably is the Florida Department of Health.

Before fair judgment can be assessed against the Department or its Dade County unit, an examination of the legal and financial tools provided them—or more honestly, *not* provided them, must be made.

It is a sorry record. State laws are weak and speak very softly about labor camps. A health inspector in the deep rural areas quickly becomes a "trouble-maker" and endangers his job, if he messes around with the wrong labor camps. I would point out that this was true also in Dade back in the mid 50's.

It was in 1954 or '55 that I took the Dade County Health Unit before the Grand Jury over lax enforcement in our local camps. This was done with the clandestine support of several conscientious inspectors who correctly saw this to be the only way out from under threatening political pressures of the time.

The strategy worked. From that time on the Dade Health Department became the most sincere friend the migrant has had through the years in local government. It is one of those ironic twists in the affairs of man that I am the prime

individual who has in the past several years thwarted their efforts to close three of the area's worst labor camps. But, more of that later.

The current development of a new South Dade health and medical delivery system, already successfully tested in the crucible of the typhoid tragedy, is a thrilling justification for the proper expenditure of federal funds. The migrants, the poor in general, and the community as a whole are getting their money's worth here.

As this testimony is not to be a puff job, I must point to a serious error in judgement made, despite caution and blunt warnings from us of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association, when migrant monies were pulled away from the Dade Health Department to be given instead to this new health delivery system.

Funds that paid for 15 Public Health nurses which had worked for years in the labor camps were eliminated and this vital service to migrants has never been reinstated.

The migrant child in Dade has suffered seriously from this appalling error in judgement. I would point out to the Subcommittee that this whole typhoid horror might have been minimized if the Public Health nurses had been daily on the scene at the time. My claim is based upon the fact that not a single infant or toddler in our day care center, who regularly attended, was stricken with typhoid. We attribute this to the alertness of our own staff registered nurse, who had been employed because of the general deterioration of child health conditions in labor camps over the past two years.

Several weeks prior to the first identified case of typhoid the RCMA nurse, alarmed over the rising incidence of diarrhea in the South Dade Camp, instituted a rigorous sanitation campaign at the center which disconnected all drinking fountains, required the use of boiled water only, and had us all washing our hands every time we turned around.

Had the Dade health authorities had the environmental health manpower, which the feds stripped from them, it is my firm conviction that the typhoid story could have turned out quite differently.

Also, RCMA feels that a clear picture must be given of the fact that elements of the Dade health picture is not all peaches and cream by any means. The abuse that little children from farmworker families—ill or injured—face at the hands of some hospitals receiving federal monies is too fresh and too recent to not mention here, despite the fact that I believe the new health delivery will go a long way towards eliminating this disgusting type incident.

In Dade we unquestionably are well on the way to providing adequate health care and good living conditions to farmworker families in camps that remain open in the Fall of this year. However, the stark tragedy of the typhoid outbreak demonstrates all too graphically the dangerously thin ice upon which we are still skating.

HOUSING: YOU'RE DAMNED IF YOU DO AND . . .

Money and housing are synonymous. If you don't have the one you're not gonna get the other. Whether one is listening to Metropolitan Dade County Little HUD staff's sociological-implications-of-variations-in-housing-patterns or Homestead Housing Authority staff's four-walls-and-4-roof-plus-a-stove-and-a-refrigerator, it all boils down to you build when you have the money and you don't when you don't.

Even though the Homestead Authority is the current dog in the manger, I prefer their brand of talk for the sole reason that they're the only housing agency in Dade that has built housing for migrants. Their record speaks only of success. Their brand of talk is the same brand spoken by the conservative controlled Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration. There isn't man or agency in Dade north of Perrine that could pry a nickel out of that particular Washington outfit.

The present hangup of funds for the projected Everglades Labor Camp is a political thing controlled by the White House and in no way alters the point that when federally funded housing for farmworkers is authorized it's 100-to-1 that the Homestead Housing Authority will be the agency getting the money.

And they should, for they've done well with it in the past.

They along with the Dade Health Department have been variously charged through press and television with responsibility for the typhoid outbreak. Maybe they are guilty. But maybe they're not. The issue is in the courts, and properly

so. Therefore, in this hearing to discuss it in relationship to housing seems rather pointless until responsibility is fixed.

In the meantime, there are farmworkers to be housed next Fall and it is reasonably certain that there will be 50% less migrant housing in November than exists today. I won't rehash this already well discussed issue here, but offer the reprinted RCMA letter to the Miami News appearing on the opposite page as additional testimony on the subject.

We feel that the agricultural industry is in the political position to exert enough pressure on the White House to release the promised \$62 million for one proposed Everglades Camp. The community is insisting that the three sub-standard camps which we had held open awaiting the building of that new camp now be closed and demolished. RCMA is heading this insistence.

We hope this move will pry loose the funds. But money or no, those camps are closing.

This isn't a step we are taking lightly, for it could add another page of extreme hardships to hundreds of migrant families next Fall. And I caution the Subcommittee to be prepared for another hearing next February on this very subject. If something doesn't give between now and then we could well have another catastrophe on our hands.

I have included here several stories out of RCMA's files that to me catch the flavor of the migrant agony in housing shortages. I ask that each of you reflect upon the hell and the torment of being a parent under such circumstances.

In making these to-close-or-not-to-close decisions, be it the Health Department or RCMA, be it one side or both, we all are damned if we do and damned if we don't. But it will be the migrant families which are caught once again in the bottom of the pit.

EDUCATION OF THE MIGRANT CHILD

The Florida Department of Education is making excellent use of federal funds aimed at providing the migrant child with much needed additional supportive education. Its preschool Early Learning program is superb, a national model. Its use of Title I money to support local schools with high enrollments of migrant youngsters is good, excepting for counties from which we get repeated whispirings that local funds, which normally would go into a given school, are somehow withheld in amounts equal or partially equal to federal monies supplied. If this be so—and the persistence of the reports to us would indicate validity—then the emigrant children are being cheated out of aid they desperately need and which the Congress itself has given to them.

From Title IV-A of the Social Security Act federal monies are channelled into day care services for migrant toddlers via Florida's Division of Family Services. The Redlands Christian Migrant Association operates three such centers in three labor camps. We invite the Subcommittee to visit them.

They are now being seriously threatened by proposed new rules from HEW which will deny day care services to all children but those from families on welfare. We of RCMA serve 152 children. Only eight of these are from welfare families.

We are appalled at the ultimate consequences of such idleness.

If that isn't enough, consider the companionate proposed stricture that would prevent the use of local private monies as the required 25% "local share." In the case of our day care program this would bar our current support from the United Fund and wipe out virtually all the migrant child centers here in Dade County.

ADULT EDUCATION, SKILL TRAINING AND THE MADS PROGRAM

First, I would comment on the HEP program at the University of Miami. This is the high school equivalency program which provides the migrant drop-out with the opportunity to get back in. They are doing a terrific job with these young people. I wish you could double the program's budget. It's that good. The federal dollar here buys its money's worth.

Second, I can say the same thing for the Florida Department of Education's adult migrant programming in six different areas of the state. The leadership is excellent, the motivation is high, and the results are very good. They handle about 800 students annually, I believe. They do this in depth, meeting whatever it takes to prepare that man or woman for a new occupation and get him into a job that has upward mobility—a job with a definite future. In Florida we need funds for 4,000 adult students annually.

Third, I turn to the Migrant Manpower Delivery System (MADS) program and the unbelievable 5-month struggle we of this area had in wresting it from the State Employment Service in order to gain the right of migrant farmworkers to participate in what should be their own program.

We of Dade finally achieved this. And by "we" I mean the migrants and the local Establishment, working in a tight-knit group, won for the farmworkers the right (originally granted by Congress but denied by Florida's Department of Commerce) to participate in the planning and decision making processes of the program.

I won't detail the blow-by-blow aspects of this fight but for those interested in what can happen to a U.S. Department of Labor program once it falls into the clutches of a State Farm Labor Agency anywhere in the country we include here a few clippings. A complete set of pertinent papers would run in excess of several hundred pages.

The whole record is worthy of study, for it typifies how the best intentions of the Congress can be subverted on the way to their destination.

The solid front here in Dade rescued the program and it just now is beginning to come up from behind. Its potential as a skill training program under the present guidance of Florida International University and its migrant controlled advisory council is tremendous, I truly believe.

I would hope that the Subcommittee would mark this program for very special attention and continuing concern. You're going to be proud of this one—if you can keep it alive financially.

ABUSE OF THE MIGRANTS BY THE STATE FARM LABOR OFFICES

In Florida the various farm labor offices and agencies funded by the U.S. Department of Labor are appropriately assigned to the state's Department of Commerce. They serve the agricultural industry. In fact, they exude the impression the growers own them: lock, stock, and barrel.

We all know, of course, that the nationwide system of state farm labor offices came into being during the World War II era for the purpose of recruiting workers for growers hard put to find field labor. They have been serving the industry faithfully ever since.

RCMA has no particular quarrel with this. For we know that these agencies have until recently been providing a needed service to agriculture.

But we emphatically do object to their being the recipients of programming funds which are aimed at benefiting the farmworkers. And we vehemently protest their being designated as the enforcement agency of laws passed by the Congress or state legislatures which are aimed at protecting the farmworkers. In either category this agency's sorry record is one of betrayal of trust. As for programming, we have already discussed the state farm labor office's handling of the MADS training program, which handling was strongly endorsed by the upper brass of the Department of Commerce. In a 26 page report to the Government of Florida at that time I set forth in precise detail "the rank injustice of the department's position toward the migrants, its lies, misrepresentations and unkept promises to the migrants. . . ." This is available to the Subcommittee.

Turning to the area of law enforcement, let's discuss the farm labor office's astounding record of "enforcement" of the 1971 Florida crew chief registration law. For 15 months the agency did nothing. The attached news clipping in which the agency pledged enforcement beginning January 1, 1972 is interesting, for they actually began enforcement one year later, January 1, 1973.

I use the word "enforcement" rather loosely. For, according to their own testimony March 26 of this year before the Joint Legislative Commission in Tallahassee, they had up to that date registered 37 of the state's estimated 1800 crew chiefs.

The further truth is that most of this handful were registered in Dade at the insistence of a few Dade growers. The truth is that the growers in the rest of the state are fanning Dades growers for being "snickers." The truth is that the federally funded Florida farm labor officials are openly violating the state law by handling unlicensed crews for the sole benefit of themselves and the agricultural industry.

The time came quite some while ago when the Congress should have abolished the state farm labor agency system. These outfits have now become a millstone around the necks of the migrants. I would place them at the very top of any list of migrant problems crying out for attention and relief from this Subcommittee.

Vigorous crew chief registration is an absolute prerequisite for uncovering and abolishing those chiefs who hold men and women in peonage. It is my personal belief that this annual uncovering of one such isolated crew here, another way up there, is but the tip of perhaps a sizeable iceberg.

There have long been whispering of recruiting of these middle-aged and elderly farmworkers—ones who no longer can hack it in a legitimate crew—in the deep rural areas of the South and seldom being heard of again.

The malfeasance of most all state farm labor offices in the nation by little more than token crew chief registration obviously plays directly into the hands of this type flesh peddler.

I respectfully entreat this Subcommittee to fight whatever fires are needed under whose ever tails are exposed in order to get the farmworkers the protections they are entitled to.

ABUSE OF THE MIGRANTS BY THE U.S. BORDER PATROL

Amado Munoz is a migrant farmworker born in Texas. Last Fall he came to Florida to pick in the fields. The U.S. Border Patrol raided the camp in which he was staying. They were on the prowl in the dead of night looking for illegal aliens. Mr. Munoz had no identification.

When in doubt, ship 'em out! So he was summarily deported to Mexico. The young man walked 1,000 miles through the mountains of Mexico to reach the Texas border and home.

Mr. Munoz then observed that he didn't think he'd care to return to Florida. Quite understandable.

But what isn't so understandable is how the Border Patrol continues to get away with this sort of thing. A whole camp is turned inside out at three or four a.m. Women are frightened. Children terrified.

And, in our view, Amado Munoz is not the first American citizen to be deported from a farm labor camp in Florida. It's the first time the Border Patrol got caught at it, time. But through recent years ECMA has had trembling women folk whisper to us a member of their family who was a U.S. citizen had been seized and deported. But in total fear they would fide away from the area before we could move in their man's behalf.

So we entreat the Subcommittee not to view this Amado Munoz case as an old happening unlikely to occur again. We call to your attention that this is the United States of America. What we have here is abusive, raw government power at its worst. In your part of town or mine, such appalling civil rights violations would happen but once. Yet in the migrant camps of Florida they occur again and again.

[From the South Dade News Leader, Dec. 20, 1971]

FARM LABOR SITUATION IN DADE CHANGES

(By Virginia Amendt)

South Dade's migrant worker force is at its peak, labor camps have been chock full for weeks—but last week tomato growers were short of pickers.

With heavy harvesting under way for the first time this season, growers faced losses if they couldn't get their crop picked, and some lashed out angrily at the government food stamp program.

Crew chiefs complain they can't get their workers into the fields for a full work day now that they get food stamps, two growers told the Homestead City Council meeting Wednesday on the farm labor pinch.

The situation is much more complex than that, states Wendell Rollason, executive director of the Redland Christian Migrant Association who has concerned himself for years with problems and needs of the farm worker.

"I think last week's problem stemmed from a communications gap," Rollason observed. "The growers apparently decided over the weekend to go into heavy harvest, after holding off in hopes of a chill to size up the crop . . . then they couldn't get hold of the large numbers of workers they needed all at once."

But there are basic changes in the farm labor situation which have deeper implications, and Rollason believes growers aren't fully aware of this. He ticked off three important changes: the breakdown of the crew leader's tight control, a shift to other occupations by growing numbers of former field workers, and increased educational aspirations for the young.

Ironically, a key factor in producing much of the change is the new public housing now available for workers in agriculture—housing which was built to assure a continuing migrant labor supply to South Dade farmers.

"The controls a crew leader formerly had over his people are dwindling, and the biggest of these was housing," Rollason explained.

Traditionally, the large grower-owned labor camps have been turned over to crew chiefs who installed their workers, collected the rents from them and turned them over to the camp manager.

"Thus, the tenants were under the thumb of the crew chief—if they didn't work for him, they'd lose their housing," Rollason pointed out.

But with the Homestead Housing Authority assuming a greater role in housing farm labor, this is no longer true.

Redland and South Dade Labor Camps were both rebuilt with federal funds, and federal regulations prohibit renting the units to crew chiefs. They must be rented directly to the tenant.

George Eicher (executive director of the Housing Authority) is observing not only the letter but the spirit of this regulation," said Rollason. "Once in awhile there are complaints that a crew leader has gotten ahead of some units, but this is swiftly rectified when Mr. Eicher finds out."

Another federal regulation is that the principal breadwinner in a family living in one of the camps has to be employed in agriculture, but the other family members who work don't have to have farm jobs.

When crew chiefs controlled camps, they saw to it that all tenants who wanted to work did farm labor.

"The camps are full now, but everybody isn't working on the farm," Rollason pointed out.

Out from under the crew leaders "hammerhold," farm workers are showing a growing independence, he continued.

"The crew chiefs complain their workers will only work a few hours; I believe these reports are exaggerated, but there's no question the chiefs are facing problems they have never had before because of this growing independence."

"Of course, with this independence workers are sometimes going to make some poor judgments," he conceded.

"Undoubtedly food stamps have been one factor in freeing the worker from control of the crew chief," he added. "But the average worker knows he's got to make it here. He can't pay the rent, the light bill, with food stamps. "Field labor is hard work—it's a killing pace to work out there for eight hours whether you're born to it or not" Rollason observed. "As a trend they do want an easier life; in this they are not guilty of anything different from the rest of us, generally speaking."

One beef which Rollason says he is getting from many farm workers this year is that they believe farmers are giving crew chiefs a better deal because of their increased costs, but the chiefs aren't passing any of this along to the worker.

Rollason said he believes that because crew chiefs suffered in last spring and summer's poor harvest, they may be trying to make up their losses at the expense of their crews.

The third factor—the desire for education—is becoming more and more evident, he said further.

"Nationwide, traditionally 80 percent of migrant kids drop out of school by sixth grade, and go to work in the fields at 16. But this is changing.

[From the Miami Herald, June 19, 1972]

NAVY PITCHES IN TO BUILD NEW INFANT CARE FACILITY

(By John Camp)

Migrant families at the South Dade labor camp east of Homestead are going to have a new care facility starting today, thanks to a Miami-area Naval Reserve unit and several thousand Walkathon-ing youngsters.

The new infant care unit is being built by the men of the SAMAR unit of Naval Reserve Group 6-15L, and will be the final link in a system of child care units at the camp.

Wendell Rollason, head of the Redland Christian Migrant Association, said that the center complex will be able to care for the newborn infant in the infant

center, for the one and two-year-old toddler in the day care center, and for pre-school youngsters in the early learning program units.

Money to buy materials to build the infant care center came through the state Division of Family Services, but before the state could provide the grant, local matching funds had to be raised. These local funds came through the Walkathon program and were channeled through the MEAL foundation to the state. "We had enough to pay for most of the materials, but we couldn't afford the labor cost," Rollason said. "These men are providing about \$7,500 worth of labor, free, almost as much as the materials cost."

Rollason said that the new facility still needs paneling material for the dining area and ceiling material for a false ceiling in the baby care unit.

Navy Capt. Robert Allen, who is Dean Robert Allen of the University of Miami in civilian life, said that the project involved building an entirely new dining area, and installing air conditioning and plumbing work.

"This is our second domestic action program," Allen said. "We helped remodel the black arts council building in the Grove, but for that one we had to scrounge the material as well as provide the labor. The thing is, all of these men are civilians most of the time, but they're as interested in the community as they are in national defense. So we were kind of looking for community projects we could get involved in."

Allen said that because of the nature of the unit—SAMAR stands for Ship Activation, Maintenance and Repair—that the men were highly skilled in just the areas needed to remodel the child center.

Allen is commander of the overall Navy Reserve group, while commander Phillip Thomas is in command of the SAMAR unit itself.

"We train one weekend a month," said Thomas. "We have had as many as 50 or 60 men out here at one time. It's coming along real well. . . . The men have really gotten involved in this thing. Some of them have been going out on their own and getting books for the place, and one of our men got the air conditioning unit at cost."

Rollason said that the infant care unit should be functional by today, and that a small group from the SAMAR unit would be back next weekend to finish the job.

"There was no way we could have gotten it done without them," Rollason said of the sailors.

[From the Miami Herald, Sept. 7, 1972]

UNITED FUND HELPS EXPAND MIGRANT CHILD-CARE CENTERS

(By John Camp)

Child day care and infant care centers for farmworker families will be expanded this year at South Dade labor camps with money derived from a United Fund contribution to the Redland Christian Migrant Association, according to Wendell Rollason, association director.

Rollason said that a United Fund donation of \$39,500 would have a far-reaching impact on migrant child care during the first year of United Fund participation in RCMA projects.

"The United Fund contribution can be used as the 'local share' money under a state migrant aid program that provides \$3 for every \$1 contributed locally," Rollason said. "That means that the almost \$40,000 contributed by the United Fund is really worth about \$160,000 for our budget, after the three-for-one state funds are figured in."

Rollason said that the day care and infant care program also receives the equivalent of about \$13,000 in services from the Homestead Housing Authority, which runs the migrant camps, and that \$13,000 could also be figured in the three-for-one funding, giving the child and infant care centers a total budget of over \$200,000—substantially more than it has ever been in the past.

Rollason said that a professional staff of one specialist in early child development, one registered pediatric nurse and one licensed practical nurse would be added to the child care staff. Before the United Fund contribution, Rollason said, the staff was composed of migrants who had some practical skills, but little professional knowledge of child care and development.

He said that child care units would be available at the South Dade and Redlands Migrant Camps, and at the Princeton Camp if the state allowed that camp

to open. Infant care services are now available at the South Dade Camp, and a unit is being planned for the Redland Camp, Rollason said. He said that both infant and child care centers were planned for the Everglades Camp after that camp is built, possibly next year.

Rollason said that although the United Fund money would be used by the RCMA, technically it was being channeled through the Homestead Housing Authority, with the RCMA subcontracting the child and infant care centers from the authority. Rollason said this was done because it made the \$13,000 in services from the Homestead Housing Authority eligible for the three-to-one matching grants from the state, while if the money were given directly to RCMA by the United Fund, the authority contribution in services would not be eligible for the matching funds.

[From the South Dade News Leader, Mar. 15, 1971]

DADE PREPARES FOR PLAN FOR MIGRANTS

(By Hilda Inclan)

Relief should be coming the migrant's way, regardless of whether or not President Richard Nixon declares South Dade a disaster area.

An alternate plan to help the unemployed migrants in case the area is not declared a disaster area will be provided by Dade County, County Manager Ray Goode announced today.

The plan would employ some heads of households in interim work with the county until the crop situation goes back to normal.

"The migrants would be working in some public facility like parks and a general South Dade clean-up campaign," Goode said.

Mrs. Aileen Lotz, senior administrative assistant to the County Manager is in charge of the alternate plan. She said that the migrants would also be helping in cleaning up roadways, mowing, and landscaping of various county facilities.

"We already have the application for funds from the U.S. Labor Department so that we can employ the migrants on an interim basis," Mrs. Lotz said.

The funds would be obtained under the Main Stream Program. If the president declares the area a disaster area, however, there will be no need for the plan, since Federal funds would then flow directly to the unemployed workers.

Mrs. Lotz said an answer on the President's decision was forthcoming late today.

But, one way or the other, the idea to get Federal funds to the South Dade area, damaged by the crop freeze. If the alternate plan is adopted, it will be presented to the Metro Commission for their approval tomorrow.

Federal funds were appropriated to provide assistance to Dade's migrants—left without jobs when winter freezes early this year killed most of the crops the migrants were to pick.

The Metro Parks Department will use 140 migrants in maintenance work throughout the county. The Public Works Department has asked for 90 men; Metro's Pollution Control Division has made available up to 20 jobs; the Metro Transit Authority will take an additional 20 migrants.

In addition, 100 migrants will be sent to Homestead Air Force Base; Florida City will hire 20; Homestead will hire 50; the Dade School Board will hire 20 and the Homestead Housing Authority will hire 40.

The migrants working for the housing authority will work with the county Parks Department to build two "lot-lots" children's playgrounds at the Redlands and South Dade Migrant Camps.

Women migrants also will be employed at the camps to work with an existing day care and free kindergarten programs.

[From the Miami Herald, Mar. 20, 1971]

GOODE: EMERGENCY JOBS OPEN WEDNESDAY FOR DADE MIGRANTS

(By Susan Burriside)

Rudolfo Juarez, executive director of Organized Migrants in Community Action (OMICA), was named director Friday of the \$290,520 emergency employment project for South Dade migrants.

Wendell Rollason, executive director of the Redlands Christian Migrants Association, will be assistant director of "Operation Mainstream," the program which will provide jobs for 500 migrants, according to County Manager Ray Goode.

The men will begin recruiting migrants to fill the jobs Monday morning at the U.S. Labor Department's Perrine Farm Labor Office.

Work crews will begin their new jobs on Wednesday, Goode said. Under a federal grant approved by the U.S. Labor Department, 450 of the migrant jobs will be paid \$1.60 an hour. An additional 50 migrants, hired as supervisors, will receive \$2 an hour.

Juarez will receive \$225 a week; Rollason will be paid \$200 a week and 10 area coordinators, who will be community organizers, will receive \$175 a week.

Once the full program is in operation, the county will handle a \$7,000-a-day payroll for the migrant employment.

Money for the wages, which will be paid on a daily cash basis, will come from a \$260,820 Department of Labor grant.

Dade County will contribute \$30,000 worth of "in-kind services" to the program Goode said.

[From the Miami Herald, Mar. 23, 1971]

JUAREZ RELINQUISHES ROLE IN JOB PROGRAM

(By Sam Jacobs)

Rudolfo Juarez, executive director of Organized Migrants in Community Action (OMICA), said Monday he has resigned as head of Operation Mainstream, the emergency \$290,000 county-federal program to give jobs to 500 South Dade migrants.

Named to replace him in the \$225-a-week job was Tony Hernandez, a 25-year-old migrant who does volunteer work for OMICA and studies accounting at a San Antonio, Texas, business college during the summer.

Juarez, who accepted the position Friday, said he decided over the weekend to give it up "because I have much responsibility in other counties and I can't devote my full time to Dade."

OMICA, an organization mainly of Mexican-American migrants, has members in a number of South Florida counties.

Juarez said that if he had kept the Operations Mainstream job he would have turned over part of his salary to OMICA.

Juarez said he suggested Hernandez for the job and County Manager Ray Goode agreed.

Goode said Hernandez is "bootstrapping himself out of the migrant stream" by attending the business college.

He said Hernandez, who now has completed three years of school, comes to Florida each winter to earn enough money to go to school in the summer.

Wendell Rollason, executive director of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association, will remain as assistant director of Operations Mainstream at \$200 a week.

Ninety-nine persons Monday signed up for Operation Mainstream jobs which will begin Wednesday and last for six weeks.

Migrants can sign up for the program at the Princeton and South Dade Labor Camps and Florida City Elementary School.

[From the Miami Herald, Mar. 24, 1971]

MIGRANT BOSS PRUNES STAFF

(By Earl Dehart)

On the first day as the new director of Operation Mainstream, Tony Hernandez fired two area coordinators and one foreman for showing up late with liquor on their breath.

"I must be able to depend upon them because I can't be every place at once," the 25-year-old director said.

"I will give them one chance and unless it's an emergency, they will be replaced."

Hernandez, a 5 foot 5 inch decorated Vietnam War veteran, had been an ordinary tomato picker until recently when he joined the staff of Organized Migrants in Community Action (OMICA). This group tries to maintain liaison between the migrants and communities in legal, social and health matters.

He was picked by Dade County Manager Ray Goode to head the county-federal \$290,000 employment project when Rudy Juarez resigned after one day in the post. Juarez, OMICA chief executive, said his work for that organization requires him to make trips to points as distant as Belle Glade and West Palm Beach, and the new job would have tied him down to Dade.

Tuesday morning, Hernandez met with 10 area coordinators at the Princeton Labor Camp to hear a progress report. Operation Mainstream hopes to hire 500 jobless farm workers for six weeks so they may weather the crisis caused by a January freeze.

Al Agriet of the Florida State Farm Labor Office in Princeton said late Tuesday his office had signed up 266 workers since Monday.

Hernandez, who lives at the South Dade Labor Camp, comes from a family of 11 children. His family's permanent home is San Antonio, Tex.

This is his first trip to South Florida. He has worked in tomato fields most of his life except for a three-year hitch with the Army as a helicopter mechanic.

[From the South Dade News Leader]

JUST WHISTLE—AND 150 KIDS RACE TO CAMP LUNCHES

(By Mary Kirkland)

It doesn't take a second whistle for 150 kids to converge on the nursery at South Dade Labor Camp for lunch five days a week.

The children, ranging in age from about three to 17, literally run into the building to receive their sandwich and fruit.

The lunches are part of a summer recreation program at South Dade and Redland Labor Camps. For the first time, organized recreation has been provided under a program run by Henry Torres. On his urging, free lunch was included in the program.

Usually 150 take part in the meal, although the program has fed up to 220 children.

"I was a migrant, and I never actually was starving, but I was hungry," said Torres. "Now these kids are here all day long. There might not be anyone around the house to give them anything to eat, or they might not have anything to eat."

The lunch isn't a large meal. The menu varies from a hot dog to a beefburger or maybe a cheeseburger, supplemented with an orange, banana or apple, and milk. The meals are packaged by the Stewart Food Company in Miami.

The lunches don't appear to be subject to criticism prevalent in many lunch programs. The children appear eager to receive the food.

When Torres was given permission to run the lunch program, hard work was involved. Torres and members of the Neighborhood Youth Corps scrubbed the entire large room.

"We did a lot of scrubbing, especially on the floor, and we moved some materials that had been stored in the room," said Torres. "I don't think that room was ever so clean before."

"The cleaning goes on. Torres' helpers still mop the floor twice a day, they move the chairs twice a day to sweep underneath, and they wax the floor at least once a week.

"This program isn't all fun," said Torres. "These kids also have to learn how to work."

The program, run through the Redland Christian Migrant Association which pays Torres' salary, was organized only after receiving cooperation from the Homestead Housing Authority which allows them to use the room free of charge; the South Florida Youth Corps which supplied 44 young helpers; Metro government, which voted to supply money for field trips for the children; and to the State Department of Education and Nutritional services, which makes sure the lunches follow the rules and regulations of the health department.

[From the South Dade News Leader, Dec. 26, 1972]

WHEN ILLNESS STRIKES MIGRANT, CARE IS THERE

(By Virginia Amendt, staff writer)

If illness strikes an indigent migrant farm worker in South Dade today, free medical aid is as close and as good as what's available to those who can afford to pay for care.

That is a far cry from former years when local health care for the migrant and resident poor was skimpy at best, and the long trip to Jackson Memorial Hospital was often the only answer for sickness or injury.

The federally-funded Migrant Family Health Center in Homestead in entering its third year. The free clinic on W. Mowry Street treated more than 2,700 patients last month, expects the figure to hit 3,000 this month.

The clinic is open 12 hours a day—9 a.m. to 9 p.m.—Monday through Saturday. On Sundays van transportation is provided for emergency patients who need it to get to the regional Community Health Center in Goulds.

Vans make regular weekday runs to area labor camps to bring patients to the Homestead clinic. They also transport patients from the camps to specialty clinics at the Goulds center and also to the bus stop for the ride to Jackson Hospital for specialized care not available locally.

The services at the Homestead center are about to be expanded.

"We are adding a family health care unit, hopefully in January," said Fred E. Diaz, who has just taken over at new director. "It will be strictly by appointment, and strictly for migrants. We will work with specific families, starting out with 100 families."

(A similar program for another 100 families will be carried out at the Goulds center.)

Whole families will come in for health screening, Diaz explained. A health maintenance program rather than one for treating specific illness. It will include such things as immunization shots and chest x-rays for the entire family.

A pediatrician, internist and obstetrician-gynecologist will staff the family health care unit, which will be open daily, he added.

The unit will be located in the present administration building of the Migrant Health Center, at 177 W. Mowry St. It will take some of the load off the clinic further west of Mowry, which primarily handles the actually sick or injured.

The main clinic offers the same range of services which a patient would get in a private doctor's office. It's staffed by three fulltime physicians, two general practitioners and a pediatrician, plus four others in different specialties who are part-time. Backup services are provided at the Goulds clinic.

The Homestead health center is for seasonal farm workers, whether resident or migrant.

Besides seeing patients at the clinic, the center also sends nurses out to the labor camps to perform services such as giving shots. Arrangements have been made recently for the services of a pediatrician to visit the camps. She will be the attending physician for health care services at day care centers and early education classes in the camps where the Redlands Christian Migrant Association provides nurses.

With such good medical care now available in the Homestead area to seasonal farm workers, what does this mean for the year-round health of the migrant family—which is only here for a few months of the year?

"When families we've cared for leave to go up the stream, we try to learn where they are going," Diaz explained. There are migrant health centers in various places throughout the country. We send a letter (to the health center in the locality where the migrant family is headed) and if the family has health problems we recommended that these be followed up. We also work closely with the Florida Health Department, which has branches all over the state."

The Homestead center is one of the larger ones in the nation. It is open the year round, whereas many of the others are only seasonal. This means "episodic" care limited largely to "crisis" situations like a serious illness or an injury. Diaz conceded.

The new director comes to Homestead from the offices of Community Health of South Dade Inc. in Cutler Ridge, where he has been assistant director since July. This organization is the coordinator for health services offered the poor in South Dade.

Diaz, a native of New York City who grew up in Los Angeles, holds a bachelor of science degree in nursing from Walla Walla (Wash.) College and a masters in hospital and medical care administration from the University of California at Berkeley.

After receiving his masters, he was recruited by the University of Miami medical school as administrator of a children and youth project. From there he went to the Community Health of South Dade post, and thence to Homestead.

His background includes Army service as a surgical and lab technician, work for the Los Angeles public health department, and the post of nurse supervisor for San Quentin Prison.

He also spent a year in Mexico as in-service educational director in charge of continuing nursing education, at the University of Mexico medical school at Guadalajara.

Asked about the special health needs of migrant farm worker families, Diaz said "availability" of medical care is the main problem.

"Some of them are already getting quite health conscious," he noted.

These people have about the same range of illnesses as the rest of the population, but like all poor families, they are especially prone to certain ailments.

"Some of these stem from poor nutrition, especially in the children," he pointed out. "And poor living conditions, sanitation for example, make them more prone to certain problems. We see a lot of dysentery, for instance. Also, kids coming down with pneumonia because of no heat in the house or colds spreading throughout the family because they live so close.

"Pre-natal and post-natal complications are more likely to develop, too. "We don't see a lot of ulcers, though," he added, "nor patients with really high blood pressure."

[From the Miami News, Jan. 28, 1972]

"HURT POOR FARM CHILD DENIED HELP"

(By Robert B. Striberg)

The director of a local organization aiding migrant workers has released a series of letters charging two South Dade hospitals with refusing to treat a seriously injured 10-year-old migrant girl.

The letters, written by Wendell Rollason of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association, also charge a South Dade ambulance company with delaying service for the child.

In addition, they allege that a medical clinic set up to treat migrant workers contributed to "the incredible mistreatment" of the girl by being closed when she sought help.

Specifically, the letters charge James Archer Smith Hospital in Homestead and Baptist Hospital in South Dade with refusing to treat Judy Baker—who had slashed her left foot to the bone.

They name Randle-Eastern Ambulance of Miami as the ambulance service and the Martin Luther King Jr. Clinica Campesina in Homestead as the clinic that was closed.

ORDEAL LASTED NEARLY 10 HOURS

In the correspondence, addressed to the four institutions, Rollason claims that by their collective inaction they contributed to the girl not receiving proper medical treatment for nearly 10 hours.

Also woven throughout is the story of a poor, unsophisticated mother seeking help, and not sure where, or how, to turn.

The girl, who cut her foot in mid-afternoon while playing at a market near Homestead, did not receive the treatment she needed until midnight when she was admitted to Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami.

Rollason charges in the letters that the hospitals and the ambulance service failed to offer proper medical treatment to the migrant girl because her family was poor.

"In truth, the fatter the migrant's pocketbook, the faster the shuffle to Jackson," he said.

The accused institutions either denied the charges or offered explanations for their actions.

In the letters, mailed out early this month, Rollason terms the entire event "a revolting story" and calls the migrant child's ordeal "a sickening, inexcusable affair."

He declares: "I just cannot bring myself to believe that civilized men and women dedicated to the cause of alleviating human suffering can find so many material reasons for turning their backs on seriously ill or injured migrant children."

The charges by Rollason are unusually harsh for the migrant group leader, who normally works on behalf of migrant workers behind the scenes.

In an interview with the Miami News, Rollason explained that he is talking a "militant" public stand on the matter because "We are fed up with this sort of thing . . . We're calling for a halt."

"You know protest is not our thing," he said, "but in this case it is. We're fed up with this. From now on, we plan to take each case of neglect and abuse and demand a public explanation."

"The hospitals don't want to be bothered. They don't want anything to do with the migrants . . . We intend to hit everybody on this. We will not accept any excuses for not taking care of an injured child."

The case of Judy Baker began at 2:30 p.m., Sunday, Jan. 2, when she slashed her foot on a broken wine bottle at the Stare Farmers' Market near Homestead.

Her mother, Mrs. Letha Baker, carried her to the family camper—in which Judy and her six brothers and sisters live—and headed to the only emergency medical facility available to migrants in Homestead, the King clinic.

The clinic, a federally funded office, was set up last year to provide 24-hour, 7-day-a-week emergency service to migrant workers.

But when Judy arrived, the clinic was closed for the New Year's holiday, and a sign on the door referred patients to the South Dade Community Health Center in Goulds.

Dr. Leon Kruger, director of the King clinic, told The News that the clinic was closed because the community board which runs it decided to reduce the medical service "a few months ago."

He said the board decided to cut back the services on Sundays and curtail it on holidays because the clinic "was not getting the traffic on Sundays," and did not have funds or staff to maintain a round-the-clock operation.

The Baker family drove from the King clinic to the South Dade Community Health Center, a public facility located at U.S. 1 and Hainlin Mill Drive.

At that clinic, a doctor examined Judy's foot and bandaged it. But he told Mrs. Baker the wound would require specialized medical treatment.

He said the girl had torn tendons and nerves, might also have cut some bone, and would require the services of an orthopedic surgeon.

The doctor suggested Mrs. Baker take Judy to JMH in Miami, more than 20 miles away.

He offered her free transportation in a special clinic shuttle car. But Mrs. Baker, fearing that she would be stranded in Miami, and would be unable to get to work the next day, decided to try to make the trip herself.

Dr. Jerome Belloff, director of the South Dade Health Center, later said in an interview with The News that the Bakers need not have gone all the way to Jackson to find an orthopedic surgeon.

"I am sure that the hospitals in South Dade, such as Baptist and James Archer Smith, could have had a doctor on call," he said.

But he explained that the clinic sent the Bakers north because "we are a county clinic and only have a contract with Jackson."

On the way to Jackson, the Bakers' camper began to stall and they pulled into Police Substation No. 4 in Perrine.

Mrs. Baker asked a policeman there if he would take Judy in a police car, but he said he could not. He suggested the Bakers take Judy to Baptist Hospital, just up the road.

The camper made it to Baptist, and the Bakers entered the hospital's emergency room. But, according to Marie Brown, a friend of the Bakers who joined them there, their problems had just begun.

Miss Brown said the Bakers spoke with the receptionist in the Baptist emergency room, and showed her a letter from the doctor at Goulds explaining Judy's condition.

But, she said, "We hardly got in the door before the woman at the desk was telling us how expensive it would be to have the girl examined and the medical work done."

Miss Brown said the receptionist estimated that the treatment would cost a minimum of \$50 and said that "we can't admit her here without the money."

She said she and Mrs. Baker only had a few dollars between them, so they decided to leave the Baptist emergency room.

Ernest Nott, administrator of Baptist, told The Miami News he did not know about the Baker case but he said it was possible a clerk told the Bakers the treatment would be expensive.

"If a patient comes in who appears to be an outpatient," he said, "we always explain to him that there's a fee involved. Then if the patient says 'Yes, I understand,' we can get down to business."

Nott said that Baptist takes nearly \$30,000 a year in charity work but "we don't feel inclined to do charity willfully."

He explained that Baptist is a private hospital and has no government funding for treating indigent patients, "so we try to make people understand they have a responsibility to pay if they can."

Before leaving Baptist, Miss Brown called James Archer Smith Hospital and was told by a nurse there that they should take an ambulance to Jackson.

Mrs. Baker then approached a Randle-Eastern ambulance driver at Baptist, and asked if he would take the girl to Jackson. According to Mrs. Baker, the ambulance driver "said it would cost us \$40 and he made it sound like we had to have the money right then."

Mrs. Baker and Miss Brown, fearing they would be unable to make it to Jackson and back in their sputtering camper, then decided to drive back to Florida City to get another car.

They did not get another car, but found a friend who agreed to follow in his car to James Archer Smith in case the camper stalled again.

At about 5:45 p.m. the Bakers arrived at James Archer Smith, a 75-bed public hospital, where a doctor examined the girl's wound and told Mrs. Baker that the hospital did not have a surgeon on call to handle the case.

He said Mrs. Baker should take the girl to Jackson, and had a nurse in the emergency room call Randle-Eastern Ambulance.

At this point, Miss Brown said, Judy's left foot was swollen and Mrs. Baker believed the girl was running a fever.

In his letter to the administrator of James Archer Smith, Rollason charged the hospital with discriminating against the Bakers, and said that "the obvious implication in this case (is) that James Archer Smith Hospital just doesn't give a damn."

Replying to the letter in an interview with The News, the hospital's administrator, John Allinson, said the hospital acted properly in the case.

Allinson said the hospital does not have an orthopedic surgeon on its staff, and did not have one available on call that evening.

He said the hospital usually refers such cases to Jackson, which has the personnel on call to handle such emergencies.

(A few days after the incident, this reporter called James Archer Smith from South Miami and said he needed an orthopedic surgeon to mend his foot. The receptionist in the emergency room suggested the reporter go to Baptist or South Miami Hospital.

"They'll be able to help you over there," she said. "That's a lot closer than Jackson.")

When Mrs. Baker was looking for help, though she was not told to go to Baptist or to South Miami, she was told to wait for the ambulance to take her to Jackson.

And for the next hour and a half, the Bakers waited. At about 7:15 a.m., an ambulance arrived at the hospital's emergency room, bringing in a patient.

The nurse asked the driver if he would take the Bakers to Jackson. The driver agreed, drove them there, and billed them \$67.75—the standard fee.

Later, a spokesman for Randle-Eastern, the only ambulance service available in South Dade, said there had been a delay because the Bakers' case was "not an emergency."

"OTHER CALLS TOOK PRECEDENCE"

"This was an extremely busy day and other calls took precedence," he said. He denied Rollason's charges that the company has repeatedly provided negligent service for indigent patients.

At Jackson, a doctor looked at the girl's wound and sent her back to the waiting room. About two hours later, Judy was admitted.

On Monday, the day after the injury, an orthopedic surgeon sutured Judy's torn tendons. On Friday, in a second operation, a surgeon closed the wound.

On Jan. 10, eight days after she had stepped on a broken wine bottle, Judy Baker was released—with a cast on her left foot—and was allowed to return to live in her family's truck in Homestead.

In his series of letters, Rollason said that the case of Judy Baker was not unique:

"Over the past all-too-many years of working with farm-worker families I have witnessed a sickening parade of Judy Bakers undergoing the same level of abusive treatment at the hands of doctors, nurses, hospitals, clinics and emergency rooms," Rollason said in his letter to Notti, the Baptist administrator.

"But no more. Not insofar as migrant children anyway. RCMA is hereby serving formal notice on you that we will vigorously challenge, on an eye-for-an-eye-for-an-eye basis, any and all future cases of non-treatment of emergency illness or injury of migrant children . . . that are brought to our attention."

[From the Miami News, Aug. 7, 1970]

"Don't Use Migrant Kids as Guinea Pigs"

(By Al Volker)

Florida's public health chief has been urged to halt a move by Broward County officials to test a controversial drug on children of migrant workers. A wire addressed to Dr. James Bax, head of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, called the proposal "revolting."

Wendell Rollason, executive director of the Redland Christian Migrant Association, said his group telegraphed Dr. Bax that "emotionally disturbed migrant children" to be used in the proposed experiment "as essentially a captive group."

The study was proposed by Dr. Sonia Harrold-Lessne, a private physician who operates a baby clinic for the Broward County Health Department. The subjects were to be chosen at random from among 900 farm labor children being treated for behavioral disorders at the Migrant Clinic in Pompano Beach.

Dr. Harrold-Lessne submitted her proposal to Dr. Paul Hughes, Health Department director, and he is considering it. It would have to be endorsed by the State Board of Health.

The drug in question, Ritalin, is said by its manufacturer to be "a mild stimulant and anti-depressant, which brightens mood and improves performance."

But a congressional investigation of Ritalin is pending and the Food and Drug Administration is also looking into it as a possible "dangerous substance."

Dr. Harrold-Lessne proposed using the drug on 3- and 4-year-old children to test for a year the effects of Ritalin on behavior, learning abilities and school adjustment.

"We vigorously protest Broward and state public health officials considering the proposal to use emotionally disturbed migrant children as guinea pigs in medical experiments with controversial drugs," the wire to Dr. Bax read.

"That these children are essentially a captive group makes the whole idea especially revolting," the wire said. "Obviously the low educational level of the parents of the youngsters involved is the key factor of such a proposal. They could be given a simplistic explanation of the procedure that would assure the obtaining of necessary written parental permission, no questions asked."

The wire concluded:

"Thus our organization insists that you order the immediate end to any consideration of the use of migrant children in this proposed project."

[From the Miami Herald, July 31, 1970]

FOUR HOSPITALS LAUNCH BOY TREATMENT

(By Sam Jacobs)

Isabelino Guardarrama, an active six-year-old with sparkling blue eyes and a mop of unruly brown hair, was playing happily in a Head Start class in Florida City at 1 p.m. June 8 when another boy pushed him off a slide and he suffered a fractured right elbow.

Seven hours and 30 miles later, Isabelino was finally admitted to county-owned Jackson Memorial Hospital after three private hospitals—James Archer Smith in Homestead, Larkin General in South Miami, and Variety Children's Hospital—said they couldn't treat him.

South Dade farm labor organizer Rudolfo Juarez cited Isabelino's case before a Congressional committee earlier this month as an example of poor treatment by Dade hospitals of migrant workers and their families.

According to Dr. Jerry Enis, the orthopedic surgeon who treated Isabelino at Jackson, the boy was lucky the delay in treatment didn't cause a more serious injury.

All fractures are serious, Dr. Enis said, and the long delay "could have jeopardized his treatment. Fortunately in this case it didn't."

Still, the arm had swollen so much before Isabelino got to Jackson that it had to be placed in traction for a week before it could be set.

The whole experience is still a nightmare for Isabelino's mother, Mrs. Luisa Jimenez, of 261 NW 14th St., Florida City, a former migrant who must support herself and the two youngest of her 10 children on \$114 a month in aid to families of dependent children.

"All these hospitals, they tell me they can't treat him," Mrs. Jimenez said. "They just want money."

Mrs. Jimenez, whose eight older children are scattered from Florida to Texas, first heard of Isabelino's injury as she was leaving the office of Juarez's Organized Migrants in Community Action (OMICA).

The boy's teacher, Patricia Perry, brought him to the office, and an OMICA official, who is no longer in this area, volunteered to drive Isabelino and his mother to the nearest hospital, James Archer Smith.

Hospital records show he arrived at 2:30 p.m. and was seen by the doctor on call, Dr. Marshall House, a general practitioner.

Dr. House had the arm splinted, gave the boy a shot to ease the pain and had X-rays taken. After viewing the X-rays, he said, he decided the boy should be treated by an orthopedic surgeon.

"I did her (Mrs. Jimenez) a favor by not treating the child," House said. Dr. House said the nearest orthopedic surgeon was Dr. Joseph Kalbac, whose office is in Coral Gables. He said he called Dr. Kalbac and arranged to have him meet the boy in a hospital—he couldn't remember whether it was Larkin, Baptist or Variety. Dr. Kalbac refused to comment on the case unless a release was obtained from Mrs. Jimenez.

Mrs. Jimenez said she was told to go to Larkin, but when she arrived, Larkin officials said no doctor was waiting.

Mrs. Kathleen Kehoe, executive secretary to the administrator of Larkin, said the hospital has no emergency room facilities. She said the boy must have been sent there because of a misunderstanding.

"He just arrived at Larkin and we didn't have the facilities to take care of him here," she said. "We thought he would be better taken care of by Variety."

So off went Isabelino, Mrs. Jimenez and the OMICA official to Variety. But when they got there, they were told the hospital couldn't treat welfare cases. "The orthopedic resident looked at the elbow and gave him Demoral (to ease the pain)," said Mrs. Betty Schuster, administrative assistant to the director of the hospital. "But we have no facilities for welfare patients. We referred him to Jackson."

Isabelino arrived at Jackson at about 6 p.m. but still he had to wait nearly two hours before a doctor got out of surgery and could see him. When he did, the boy was admitted immediately.

Officials of all three hospitals say they did nothing wrong. Warren Stearns, administrator of James Archer Smith, which has been criticized repeatedly for poor treatment of migrants, said the hospital simply can't afford to have every type of specialist on its staff.

Stearns said that although the hospital did receive \$900,000 in Hill-Burton federal aid to help build a new addition last year, there is no requirement that the hospital take charity cases. He said that James Archer Smith does treat emergencies, if they can be treated by doctors on the staff.

Mrs. Kehoe at Larkin said the hospital isn't set up to handle emergencies and is not supposed to treat children anyway.

"I work here and I have a little girl and if she fell and broke her arm I wouldn't bring her here," Mrs. Kehoe said.

Mrs. Schuster said Variety can't treat welfare cases. The cast is off Isabelino's arm now and although he says it doesn't hurt any more he still can't bend it as far back as he can his left arm.

Mrs. Jimenez says she's grateful for the treatment the boy got at Jackson but "I still don't understand why we had to go all the way up there."

[From the Miami Herald, Aug. 27, 1969]

HALF OF MIGRANT LABOR CAMPS ARE THREATENED WITH CLOSING

(By Jo Anne Werne)

Enforcement of state health regulations for migrant labor camps could lead to the closing of half of Dade County's existing labor camp housing, health and migrant officials said Tuesday.

The question "Where will the migrants live?" if the camps are closed, remains unanswered.

But even if the migrants have to live on canal banks, the Dade County Health Department will not issue permits to farmers whose labor camps do not meet specifications, declared John Eckoff, director of the Environmental Health Division of the county department.

Eckoff, along with State Sen. Lee Weissenborn, State Rep. Joe Lang Kershaw, and representatives of the health and fire marshal's offices, toured South Dade labor camps Tuesday.

They began with the largest—and reportedly the worst—camp, the Krome Ave. Farm Housing Center.

The Krome Ave. camp, scene of a fire last winter which killed three migrant children, contains 400 shoddy red and green cabins.

Feeling revolted after inspecting one of the filthy cabins, Sen. Weissenborn said: "We ought to shut this place down."

The senator said he didn't know if he could accomplish such an end in Tallahassee, but declared: "I can raise hell."

"I didn't know human beings lived like this," said Rep. Kershaw. "As bad as the slums are in the city, they're not as bad as this."

Also touring the camp was Wendall Rollason, executive director of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association, who questioned whether the health department was "affecting a cure worse than the disease."

"Today, on this inspection trip, the community is setting in motion action which could result in the closing of 50 per cent of Dade's existing labor camp housing," he said.

Rollason said the ROMA agrees with the health department's objectives, but questions the timing. He also predicted that if the camps are closed, the migrants will continue to swell the slum population of Florida City.

"... We are going to unleash corrective measures that are going to force hundreds of workers this coming season to endure conditions of existence they haven't experienced in Dade labor camps for a decade," Rollason said.

During a pre-four briefing at the county health department, Eckoff said the inspection tour was being made at this time of year "to give camp owners time to make corrections to comply with minimum state regulations."

The Krome Ave. camp property is owned by the Arthur Vining Davis estate and is rented by South Dade farmer John W. Campbell, who uses it for the overflow from two other camps.

Eckoff said three specific regulations, concerning heating, bedding and living space, will be strictly enforced this year and will result in "a big expense for the camp owners."

Heating—State regulations provide that heat must be provided in the living and bathing quarters in areas where temperatures fall below 70 degrees for prolonged periods of time.

Living space—The state requires that 300 cubic feet of air space is provided for each occupant, including children. The camp's capacity will be based on this factor.

Bedding—Camp operators will be required to provide a bed, cot, or bunk for each person, and will provide springs, mattresses or mattress ticking, plus a mattress cover, for each bed.

[From the Miami News, Mar. 17, 1973]

MIGRANTS VICTIMS OF SOCIOLOGICAL DECISIONS

To THE EDITOR: Currently, there is considerable comment on just who has brought pressure upon Dade's Health Department and its director, Dr. Milton Saslaw, to permit the reopening of undesirable migrant labor camps. The subject is being treated as though some deep dark secret plot is involved.

This is utter nonsense. Anyone even moderately familiar with the issue knows that the Redlands Christian Migrant Association (RCMA) has been the driving force which has put together successfully the case against closing the Princeton and Campbell labor camps last year and this year.

We maintain that the local Health Department is making a sociological decision, rather than a health decision in seeking to close those camps. RCMA agrees with Dr. Saslaw that they should be closed. We disagree with when. For two years in a row we have convinced Florida's Secretary of Health and Rehabilitation Services in Tallahassee that the correct sociological decision was to keep those two camps open.

RCMA points out that the present typhoid epidemic situation occurred in one of the best labor camps in the United States. It has one of the best small water systems available. Just what happened to permit this very dangerous health breakdown is not yet established. But there seems little basis for challenging the adequacy of the water equipment. Whether by gross contamination of the entire land area of the camps, by negligence, or by accident, the point here is that this did not occur in one of the old camps kept open through the efforts of RCMA.

Through the years, as society sidesteps the real issue of migrant housing, we have heard the same litany of pluses, but sincere, statements from public office-holders. Since 1963 I suppose I have attended 10 or 12 Congressional hearings to hear the same exclamation of concern as expressed in Homestead last week by Congressmen Rogers, Lehman and Fassel. Tangible fruits from these in the past could be measured in a teacup.

What has been fruitful in Dade has been the progress made locally by local individuals, local groups, and local government agencies.

Of the latter, certainly the No. 1 has been Dade's Health Department. Through the years they have hammered and hammered to improve camp conditions and have achieved admirable success.

However, three years ago, we could see that the health authorities were reaching the point of driving ahead too far too fast. They were on the threshold of creating a serious housing shortage for migrants. ROMA opposed that year's (Dec. 1969) burning down of the Krome Avenue Camps.

WE LOST THE MIGRANTS LOST

And that year Dade had a massive and tragic, and an unnecessary housing shortage. The Krome Avenue camp should have been left standing one more year. For by then, the two completely rebuilt Redland and South Dade camps would have been in existence with enough additional housing to absorb the Krome camp residents. But the Health Department made a sociological decision that was premature. Correct, justifiable, but premature.

Again, this time we have heard responsible individuals (Congressman Fassel and Dr. Saslaw) state that living on the canal banks in cars and trucks would be superior to living in these old camps.

HOGWASH!

I've never heard a migrant father or mother with 3, 5, or 8 children say that. They know that as unsatisfactory as they certainly are, these camps provide a roof, running water, toilets, wash houses, electricity, refrigerators, stores, day care centers and access to school buses. Persons who say canal bank living is preferable are individuals who would never be faced with the prospects of doing so.

RCMA's action is not one of political pressure. Politics doesn't enter into it at all. Our position also is not one of permitting these old camps to exist on and on under a justification that "they are needed." We are as much opposed to their being as is the Health Department. The difference between Dr. Saslaw's office and our own functions is that we must find housing for the migrants each year, but the Health Department does not.

In the 1969-70 farming season we were right, but we lost. In the 1971-72 season we were also right and we won. The State of Florida saw our point and relicensed the two old camps. However, our judgment as to timing proved wrong. Our stand had been based upon the belief that the proposed new Everglades labor camp would be built by the Fall of 1972. This did not happen. Washington failed to release the promised construction monies.

As this 1972-73 season approached, we were faced once again with deciding upon whether to gamble one more year on renewed federal assurances that funds

would be released for new housing. After much agonizing we finally went the route of recognizing the migrant family needs and struck out for keeping the two old camps for one year more.

However, this time we agreed unconditionally that new camp or no, RCMA will oppose any continuance of either camp after June 1973. This decision was made in October of 1972. RCMA will stick by that decision.

WENDELL N. ROLLASON,
Executive Director, Everglades
Christian Migrant Association.

[From the South Dade News Leader, Mar. 17, 1972]

HHA PLANS OPENING OF NEW LABOR CAMP

(By Harlan Brown)

South Dade's migrant labor camps will have vacancies soon as the farming season draws to a close.

This fall three camps will not reopen. Migrants returning for the 1972-73 season are certain to find a critical housing shortage.

The John Campbell Labor Camp, at Tallahassee and SW 260th Street, now owned by builder, Wayne Judah, and capable of housing close to 700 persons, is scheduled to be torn down.

Princeton Labor Camp, on SW 246th Street which houses 750 and Williams Labor Camp on SW 184 Terrace, which could house 60, will not reopen come fall.

The Homestead Housing Authority, which provides shelter for perhaps 75 percent of Dade's farm laborers, will not be able immediately to pick up the loss of housing created by the closing of the three camps.

The HHA has completed plans on the 400 units to be built on 45 acres at the old Road Prison Camp site, south of Florida City.

"We don't expect construction to start for at least three months and the earliest possible date we see for occupancy on the initial units is Jan. 1, 1973," George Eicher, HHA director, said Thursday.

The 400 units should provide housing for upwards of 2,500 persons. They will be designed for "total" family living.

In the project will be 30 two-bedroom units, 200 three-bedroom units, and 170 four-bedroom units. There are no single bedroom units planned, Eicher said.

Because there is no grant money available for the new labor camp which is estimated to cost \$6 million dollars, additional time to get the loan agreement drawn up and the bond issue through the courts has delayed the opening hoped for have been in time for next season.

The Farmers Home Administration, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is loaning the money for only one percent interest, repayable in 33 years, Eicher said.

Repayment will be made at the rate of \$211,000 per year derived solely from the rents on the houses and the lease of a laundromat, and commissary planned for the camp.

[From the South Dade News Leader, Mar. 21, 1973]

GROWERS MUST APPLY PRESSURE FOR HOUSING

(By Virginia Amendt)

South Dade growers will have to apply pressure on Washington to fund new migrant labor housing, or they'll face the next farming season without enough workers to harvest their crops.

That is the opinion of Wendell Rollason, executive director of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association which will oppose any further use of most of the old labor camps in South Dade after the current season ends.

Pointing to months of holding up of funds for a third modern camp for South Dade, Rollason said local growers and agrusinessmen are the only ones with "the political muscle" to shake the money loose from the Farmers Home Administration.

The RCMA has always opposed use of old dilapidated labor camps for housing farm workers, Rollason observed, but for the past two years had recommended relicensing of two major ones—Princeton and Tallahassee (Campbell) camps—because of assurances that money would be forthcoming for the new 400-unit Everglades Camp.

Last fall the organization, in agreeing to recommend a one-year extension for the two old camps, set June of 1973 as the "irrevocable date" for their demise—new camp or no new camp.

The Greater Miami Coalition and the county manager's office also supported relicensing of the two big old camps last fall, as a stopgap measure until the new Everglades camp could be built. Rollason says it is his "educated guess" that they, like the RCMA, will not go for another year of relicensing after this one. "The growers and the industry must understand that the non-agricultural forces which were responsible for keeping those camps opened are now going to see that they are closed," the RCMA director warned.

He added that this not only includes the Princeton and Tallahassee camps but most other existing ones, except for the two modern ones operated by the Homestead Housing Authority.

"In this matter of the Everglades camp funding, the feds are fooling around with farm workers and growers alike," Rollason declared. "The farm workers are virtually powerless politically. But the growers are not.

"It is my view that South Dade's growers and the Nixon administration share much the same political and social philosophies. They both speak the same language when it comes to government programming among the poor.

"Now, if they are getting the answer they like on this Everglades camp situation, fine. But I suspect they cannot be too happy with it, for if those monies are not immediately forthcoming agriculture here is going to be shy a lot of workers next fall.

"My challenge to the growers is for them to fight for that money."

[From the Miami Herald, Sept. 24, 1970]

MIGRANT FAMILIES SLEEPING ON GROUND

(By Earl DeHart)

Paul Medina, a 45-year-old migrant crew leader and his family of nine have spent the last two nights sleeping on the ground outside a padlocked labor camp in South Dade.

Candio Ortiz, 35, and his family of six shared a similar fate with 12 members of the crew he had brought in from New Jersey Tuesday afternoon.

Medina arrived in South Dade from Michigan in advance of his crew of 40 families to find housing for them—but there was no housing. "The two crew leaders have searched for homes since they arrived but have been unsuccessful. The new Redland and South Dade labor camps will not officially open for another two weeks, Medina said, and he was doubtful he would be able to get his crew in.

"They're throwing us on the canal banks and in the woods," Medina said. Asked if he had sought help from the Organized Migrants in Community Action, Medina said, "OMICA should be a millionaire so they could build new homes before tearing down the old ones."

They're doing things the wrong way, Medina said, and "it's getting worse." OMICA has strongly supported the immediate destruction of all the old labor camps in Florida.

When Little Mexico labor camp burned down last year, Rodolpho Juares, director of OMICA said all the camps should be burned. When Harry Cain of the Greater Miami Coalition proposed a tent city below Florida City, OMICA objected.

The tent city proposal was made when it appeared there would be an acute housing shortage. A crop-killing freeze kept the excess workers from South Dade and the shortage never developed.

Meanwhile, other camps have closed their doors, claiming that costs to meet Dade County Health Department's standards are prohibitive.

The latest camp to close is the Princeton Housing Development camp operated by tomato grower C. C. Carpenter. Negotiations are under way between the camp owners and the Greater Miami Coalition to reopen the camp.

George Follard, an inspector for the Environmental Health Division, said that migrants are being scattered all over South Dade and it would be impossible for public health nurses to find them.

Melina told a reporter to be sure to "tell OMICA and everybody else that they can't control the birds that fly over my head"—meaning nobody could stop the migrants who wished to come to Florida during the winter months.

LA VOZ DE OMICA

OMICA is an organization of migrants and seasonal farm workers who spend seven to eight months working in the fields of Florida and four to five months harvesting the crops in Indiana, and other midwestern States.

OMICA is a nonprofit organization, and was incorporated in the State of Florida, three years ago.

OMICA is composed of blacks, whites, Mexican-Americans, and Puerto Rican farm workers. All help each other to find the solutions to the problems that plague them.

OMICA is guided by members who suffered the same conditions that migrants are now experiencing.

Now the farm workers have an effective voice through OMICA. OMICA presently serves as a clearing house for migrants helping them to reach the agencies in the community set up to serve them, helping the agencies to improve their services to the migrants and to reach and help more people.

OMICA is concerned with the farm workers' problems. For example, poor housing, high rent, lack of housing, low wages, inadequate medical services, hunger, discrimination, spotty education and insecurity of work, such as lack of workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, social security, child labor laws, etc.

OMICA works with State and Federal Legislatures to help them understand the problems of the farm workers in order for them to be able to formulate and pass more just legislation.

OMICA has established the first farm workers' office in the State at Homestead, Fla.

A newspaper "NUESTRA LUCHA" which is published each month; Chinica Campechita in Homestead, Fla. El Campo Nuestra Lucha at Immokalee, and another office will be opened in Immokalee.

[From the Miami Herald, Nov. 26, 1970]

THANKSGIVING 1970: MOTHER AND CHILD SILVER IN A TRUCK

(By John K. de Groot)

This is the Thanksgiving of Mrs. Cynthia Core, a migrant come down the road with her child and husband to reap the fields of plenty in South Florida. There is no shelter.

There is no work.

This is her Thanksgiving.

For the past eight nights, she has held her infant son to her breast, providing what warmth her young body can in the frigid metal cab of a flatbed farm truck parked in the Princeton Labor Camp of South Dade County.

Her Thanksgiving dinner is a simple one: cold canned tuna fish and day-old bread donated by the Redlands Christian Migrant Association.

Cynthia Core is 16 years old. The ever-flowing migrant stream is her world. In summer, she travels northward to stoop and bend and pick. In winter, she returns to the South.

A few months ago, she gathered sweet potatoes in the fields of Virginia. She was paid 20 cents a crate. Sweet potatoes are, of course, a part of the heavy-laden tables of the season.

Cynthia Core has no table, much less a roof to put it under. She has only the cab of a flatbed farm truck.

She is one of 44 in the migrant crew headed by Arthur Lee Car. Her son is the youngest. Station Coleman, 63, bent and dozing, is the oldest.

"We don't want no handout or welfare," says Arthur Lee Car.

"All we're looking for is a roof and a job."

Arthur Lee and his people have been coming to the Princeton Labor Camp for four years. They stayed there last year. This year, the State Health Department authorities ruled the camp an unhealthy place to stay.

"I've got 44 people living in a bus, two trucks and on the ground," says Arthur Lee Car. "I'd say that's more unhealthy than buildings with bad wiring and no plumbing."

Talk about Thanksgiving and Arthur Lee Car will just shake his head.

Wendell Rollason is the executive director of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association. Wednesday, he fed the people canned beans, cold Spam, bread and oranges.

It was their only meal for the day.

"When I started handing out food to people like this year's back," observes Rollason, "it made me feel very good. I felt like a Christian.

"Now it nauseates me. Here we are in the great United States and I'm sitting here passing out inadequate food to people who devote their lives to harvesting food for others.

"Something's wrong somewhere and it sickens me.

"They have to eat," he says. "Iyouble is, we don't have very much charity food to feed the people who harvest it."

That is why Wendell Rollason and 11 young Mennonites from Pennsylvania are spending their Thanksgiving trying to find food and shelter for migrants.

"They closed this camp earlier this year," explains Rollason. "Sure, it's bad.

But where else can these people go?"

"The thing is, there is a building here they could stay in. The Homestead Housing Authority which governs this camp has agreed. The county health people have said it was all right. The owners of the camp have approved it.

"Every one is trying to get shelter for these people," Rollason continues. "But the State Health Department has the final say and we can't get an answer out of them."

An effort was made to contact the State Health Department for some comment on the matter of Cynthia Core's Thanksgiving, but those able to comment had left early. A secretary explains, "It's the Thanksgiving weekend."

[From the Miami Herald, Nov. 29, 1971]

FARM MIGRANTS BACK, BUT CAMPS ARE FULL

(By Margaret Carroll)

Cold weather and bad harvests in the North have forced more than half of Dade's annual influx of 20,000 migrant workers to return to the Redlands, where each year a housing shortage blossoms with the crops.

At present a handful of families are living in trucks because the three big labor camps managed by the Homestead Housing Authorities are filled and 11 other privately-run camps are jammed.

When the harvest peaks around Christmas, hundreds are expected to park on canal banks because they won't be able to find shelter in the Homestead-Florida City area.

It's a problem experienced last year and the year before. Twenty thousand people are expected to arrive. Of these, 8,000 will work the fields. All will need shelter. They will find that the Health Department has approved 14 housing camps, with a total maximum occupancy of 7,000, practically all filled today.

Next season will be worse. Three camps will be closed.

The only thing unexpected for migrants this season in South Dade was a period of under-employment caused by an unusually warm and rainy October. There was no cold snap so the first tomato picking was poor, giving the laborers less time in the fields.

The food stamp program helped fill the gap.

"The food problem should improve shortly," says Wendell Rollason, director of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association, "but housing won't."

"Some people are living in trucks now," he says, "they pull into camps at night just to use sanitary facilities."

Rollason, who recalls a severe housing shortage when one camp was temporarily closed by the Health Department a year ago, says the annual crisis "has a bitter sweetness to it."

On one hand, the Health Department has to enforce standards for health and sanitation—something ignored for years in farming areas.

The other side of the coin features the farmer. "He can't afford to put in housing under the existing code," says Rollason. "Even if he had the land, now it costs \$8,000 for a family unit. When the camp at Princeton was built years ago it cost \$700 a unit."

Thanksgiving 1970 saw busloads of people without shelter because of the closing of the camp at Princeton.

"This Thanksgiving there was no such problem," Rollason said. "I can't anticipate what will happen later. But an educated guess is that it will be pretty tight" next month and for about four weeks after then until the crop is in.

"The answer is public housing," says Rollason, a man who knows that the only thing of that nature in sight is the possibility of 300 homes being built next year by the Homestead Housing Authority on state-donated land.

But by harvest time 1972, South Dade—which now has 14 camps approved by the Health Department will have lost three camps which currently serve 1,437 persons. The Princeton camp is being closed. Two are being sold to developers.

The chances of farmers pitching in is negligible.

Grower Jack Campbell recalls "there used to be 70 or so camps years ago... there's nothing being built now because the farmers can't afford to build and rent to people who are here only six months of the year, or so.

"To afford it, you'd have to charge tourist rates. They're having trouble doing that over on Miami Beach."

Rollason also says that the year-around farm worker moves in when the migrant moves north. "The homes are taken up by resident farm workers who find out they can give up a \$25 a week house and move into something better for \$14 or \$16 a week. So that makes the migrant disperse into the community."

But the migrant's chances of finding low-rent housing in South Dade neighborhoods is dim—especially if he has four or five children.

Al Aguer, of the Florida State Employment Service, says he's hoping a critical housing shortage can be averted next month—perhaps through the migrants' own grapevine. "After Dec. 15, I plan to tell them to find out if they can get housing before they come," he says.

Last year some migrants' spokesmen blamed the farmers for the housing shortage. "They don't give a damn," said a former official of Organized Migrants in Community Action.

Yet while leaning on economics, grower Campbell feels that "Dade County is a compassionate community" and this has a lot to do with migrants coming south.

"The School Board does a lot for their kids," he says, "and the workers have a lot of organizations that are behind them."

Besides the birth of pro-migrant organizations in recent years, warm weather and a longer harvest season have been drawing cards for field hands for decades.

And until computers start plucking tomatoes, or farmers abandon the fields, the same old lures will bring the migrants here each season—to look for work and a roof over their heads.

[From the Miami Herald, Nov. 4, 1972]

MIGRANTS FACING HOUSING SQUEEZE

(By John Camp)

The Dade County harvest season opened Friday with migrant farmworkers facing a critical housing shortage and migrants and growers alike facing a labor shortage.

Depending upon who is providing the estimates, between 8,000 and 10,000 migrants will be working the Dade County harvest this year. The vegetables they pick will be worth \$40-\$45 million.

To house the incoming migrants, the Dade County Health Department has licensed nine migrant camps capable of housing 6,955 persons. The health department refused to certify two camps—the Princeton Labor Camp and the

Old Campbell Labor Camp—but they may open anyway with a special permit from the state providing a few hundred extra units.

"Most of the people living in the two biggest camps, The Redlands Camp and the South Dade Camp, are full-year residential," said John Eckhoff of the Division of Environmental Health of the Dade Health Department. "Most of those units aren't available for migrants. They're almost the same as low-cost public housing—the people living there may be farmworkers, but they're not part of the stream coming in."

The two camps, Redlands and South Dade, together have a capacity of over 4,000 persons. When that total is subtracted from the available housing capacity of 6,955, only about 3,000 spaces are available for incoming migrants. Old Campbell Space for another 1,200 persons would be available if both the Old Campbell and Princeton camps were allowed to open, but that is still being debated by the camp operators and the health department.

George Eicher, director of the Homestead Housing Authority, which operates the Redlands, South Dade and Princeton camps, believes Princeton will be allowed to open.

"We feel that is pretty much settled. We might have to do a little work, but we have been working on the camp all summer. We think that the state is going to allow us to open," he said.

Dr. Milton S. Saslow, director of the Dade County Health Department, agreed. But, he said, "We have this problem of people coming to see us and saying, 'Look, you'll have these poor people living in the streets unless you open the camps.' We sympathize, but sometimes living in the streets is better than living in some of the housing in these camps. A few years ago, four migrant children burned to death in one of those shacks, because it didn't meet safety requirements.

These kids would be alive today if they had been living in the open."

"We've had this situation every year of having these people asking for just one more year of operation, and every year the camps are the same. Just one year older and that much more run down. Closing the camps might be what it takes to get better facilities quicker," Saslow said.

Along with the Princeton Camp, the Health Department also refused an occupancy permit for the Old Campbell Labor Camp on Talahassee Road. The owners of the camp, mortgage broker Jerry Flick and developer Wayne Judah, are negotiating with the health department for a permit and Flick said he would be discussing the problem with health department officials this week.

Flick said that after this harvest season, the camp would be torn down and replaced with a low income housing project that he will build in partnership with Judah.

Even if the Old Campbell and Princeton camps are opened, there will not be enough housing.

"The problem is already getting serious, and most of our people haven't even arrived yet," said Rudy Juarez, president of Organized Migrants in Community Action (OMICA). Juarez wrote to County Manager Ray Goode in early September and asked him to appoint an emergency housing coordinator to deal with the possible shortage. Juarez warned that the shortage this year "will take on the proportions of a disaster" unless emergency housing is found for incoming migrants.

Goode referred the problems to Dade's Department of Housing and Urban Development, Ralph Carey, assistant director for housing of Little HUD, said that officials from his office would meet with Juarez this week to discuss the problem.

He said the county may use county-owned buildings in South Dade as emergency housing, and would investigate the possibility of moving some permanent, nonfarm-labor families out of the South Dade Labor Camp and into public housing.

The problem of finding suitable housing for migrants has been made more difficult because the Homestead Housing Authority officials, migrant and county leaders thought that a large, new camp would be ready.

Financing problems, however, have delayed construction—work on the camp has not yet begun. The new Everglades Labor Camp, will have 400 modern units and be built south of Florida City on Route 27.

Residents of the Homestead Housing Authority camps pay rents ranging from \$13 to \$19 per week for one to four bedrooms. The homes in the Redlands and South Dade camps are CBS structures, while most of the units in the Princeton camp are old wooden buildings with a few run-down concrete-block buildings.

The buildings in the Old Campbell Camp are also wooden, and also in bad condition with inadequate and antiquated wiring, and community sanitary and water facilities.

While the principal problem facing incoming migrants involves housing, they may also be facing job problems.

OMICCA's Jaurez says that three times as many migrants will move into Dade County as are actually needed to do the work available, so many will go without jobs and many others may find themselves working only a few hours a day.

On the other hand, Nolan Durre, Dade County vegetable agent, sees the possibility of a labor shortage.

When the crops are ready, they have to be picked as quickly as possible. However, there often is not enough labor available to pick the crops, which can be taken in a matter of hours.

"We can't tell about labor problems until we actually get into heavy harvest," Durre said. "There could be a labor shortage—in fact, I think there will be. This is something we're anticipating this year. We'll have to work it out the best we can when and if it arrives.

Eicher, of the Homestead Housing Authority, agreed that there could be a labor shortage, but suggested that it might be a selective one caused more by pay scales than by an actual lack of persons available to work.

"In the packing houses, a man might work his tail off and only make a couple bucks an hour," he said. "Working in the fields, he can take home more in a couple days than he might make in a week at a packing house. So he might skip packing house work hoping to get field work. It only for two or three days a week.

"I think we're going to see this problem. If the packing houses get stacked up because they can't get help, that slows down the field work . . . so even though you've got enough people around to do the work, you still got a labor shortage," he said.

Jaurez, of OMICA, suggests that the problem of a labor shortage might only be unreasonable requests.

"If a farmer has a 60-acre field of tomatoes and he wants to get it picked in one day, he might want 500 people out there working. If he doesn't get 500 people, he calls it a labor shortage," Jaurez said. "If he does get 500 people, and they pick the field in three hours, then do nothing for the rest of the day, then we've got unemployment."

The Dade County harvest season "officially" began Friday, with the opening of the Florida City State Farmers Market, second largest packing operation in the state.

If the season goes well, if there are no shortages, it could be a record year.

Durre, the vegetable agent, said all the crops are in good shape so far, and the tomatoes will start coming in this week with the other crops close behind.

By late April, crises or not crises, it will be all over, and the migrants will be moving north again with the season.

[From the South Dade News Leader, Mar. 2, 1973]

THREE CHILD CENTERS TO SHUT DOWN

(By Mary Kinkland)

As of April 1, three day care centers and an infant care center at three South Dade labor camps will be "out of the running," Wendell Rollason, director of the Redland Christian Migrant Association, warned today.

They will be abolished due to President Nixon's recent cut backs in several social service programs. The latest federal regulations call for the termination of all federally funded day care programs which use private monies as the "local share."

The three day care centers affected are located in the South Dade Labor Camp, Princeston Labor Camp, and Redland Labor Camp.

Families using the day care centers number 150, of which only eight are receiving any type of welfare.

"Without the center the mothers will have to stay home, so we are potentially adding to the welfare rolls," said Rollason.

Currently the operating day care budget is \$166,737 based upon the United Fund's "local share" contribution. In addition, the Homestead Housing Authority supplies \$52,959. Only the \$166,737 would be cut due to President Nixon's cutback.

The day care centers were begun 20 years ago by the Mennonite Voluntary Service. Six years ago RCMA was created to give local support to the program. Although Mennonite volunteers are still an integral part of the program.

The program has expended in recent years with the addition of the state pre-school trailer program. This year the day care centers care for two year olds, the infant care program in the South Dade Labor Camp takes in children from six weeks to two years, and the trailer program teaches three and four year olds.

The state trailer program is run by certified teachers.

"Today no one is turned away," said Rollason. "We can find room for every pre-schooler, which wasn't the case when we had all the two, three and four year olds."

"We are taking in about 180 migrant infants, pre-schoolers, and after school children in the three labor camps," said Rollason.

"In the summer months we continue the program, plus absorbing 150 additional pre-schoolers from the state trailer program and the Dade kindergartens.

"In addition we operate a free lunch program in the South Dade Labor Camp for 200 school age youngsters, and during the summer RCMA is feeding 450 to 500 children at noon.

Ironically, Rollason agreed with President Nixon that some cutbacks were necessary.

"There is a great deal of truth in the President's strong criticisms of federal programming for the poor," he admits.

"Poverty is big business, and there is a substantial industry which exists solely off the profits to be made from dreaming up programs for the poor. That industry is loaded with its own fat cats," he charged.

However, he feels that the current cuts will let the fat cats survive nicely, while hurting the people who need the programs.

"The poor are being bludgeoned mercilessly to pay for the sins of a coalition of lazy, disinterested bureaucrats and clever entrepreneurs," he said.

In addition to the day care centers, summer youth programming for migrants will be cut.

"One of our deepest worries is over the elimination of all summer youth programming in which RCMA is not financially involved," he said.

Rollason is hoping that Dade County will supply the missing federal monies.

"But so much is not yet clear," he lamented.

[From the Miami Herald, Mar. 4, 1972]

DROPOUTS PUT BACK ON TRACK

(By Martin Weston)

Ernie Richardson, a Pompano Beach youth who last year was a disillusioned high school dropout, left Friday for West Point, Miss. to begin his first semester of college.

Richardson's experience at Blanche Ely High School in Pompano Beach, by his own account, left him with little prospect of economic success for the rest of his life.

"I just quit, and walked the streets," said Richardson, 19.

But the 6-4 black youth is filled now with determination to finish college and perhaps seek advanced degrees. The thanks go to a friend who steered him to a federally sponsored high school equivalency program (HEP) at the University of Miami.

HEP, which operates with \$261,000 in U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity funds, is now four years old. This year it graduated 26 youths from the ranks of Florida's underprivileged and migrant families.

Friday morning HEP held a special program and party for Richardson and five other participants who have received financial aid to attend Mary Holmes Junior College in West Point, Miss.

Five of the six left together on a bus to college right after their official send-off.

Among them was Randolph Wright, 21, of Boynton Beach, who dropped out of high school for two years before entering HEP.

Wright was directed to the program by his former sixth grade teacher. He said he will major in math at Mary Holmes. He chose the school because of its small, close environment.

Also attending Mary Holmes from HEP will be Lorene Minette, 19, of Thomasville, Ga.; Paschal Payton, 19, and Brenda Vance, 21, of Pompano Beach; and Jamie Villarreal, 19, of Munday, Texas.

John Sanchez, director of the U. of M. HEP, said 48 students are enrolled in the program that features closely supervised study under a go-al-your-own-pace curriculum. All participants are housed at the university.

Most referrals, he said, come from the Migrant Educational Talent Search, which seeks to give financial aid for higher education to the youth of migrant families.

In the process, Sanchez explained, many high school dropouts are discovered and sent to HEP to gain high school diplomas before going on to college.

Of the 120 participants last year, HEP graduated 66 and kept 30 for further study, Sanchez said.

[From the Miami Herald, July 1, 1972]

MIGRANT CHIEF BLASTS ASKEW

(By John Camp)

The president of Organized Migrants In Community Action (OMICA), one of the major farmworker groups in south Florida, Friday lashed out at Gov. Reubin Askew, accusing him of supporting "trands and the falsehoods of petty bureaucrats."

The blast by OMICA chief Rudy Juarez came after OMICA attorney Joe Segor of Miami received word from the head of a new migrant training program that Gov. Askew had refused to order any changes in the program that would place more control in the hands of migrants.

Ben Patterson, head of the controversial Migrant Manpower Delivery System, said that the governor had personally reviewed the program, and saw no need for major changes.

OMICA and other migrant groups had asked Askew to take the program out of the hands of the Florida State Employment Service, and place it under the control of a migrant-approved organization.

At the same time that the OMICA chief was blasting the state government, he found that the state had filed suit against OMICA, and against all agents of OMICA, alleging that the group had been intimidating staff members and potential members of the training program with threats of violence.

The charges apparently are the result of picketing by OMICA of the program's offices, and an incident during an MMPS training session in which Juarez struck MMPS staff member John Brandon.

Juarez said after the punching incident that "I am sorry I let myself be driven to the point of striking out at Mr. Brandon, and I hope he will forgive me for losing control of myself. We do not advocate violence and have always insisted on nonviolence in our approaches to our problems."

He said that OMICA picketers had not attempted to intimidate persons enrolling for the program, and said that the picketing had been going on for several weeks without incident. He said that incidents alleged in the suit had taken place in Broward or Palm Beach counties, and that his OMICA organization was not active in those areas.

Wendell Rollason, head of the Redland Christian Migrant Association, who backs Juarez in his opposition to the program, still expressed some doubt that the governor had made the decision against changing the program. He said that the difficulty might have come through intercession by Lt. Gov. Tom Adams. Rollason, who repeatedly emphasized that he believes in working out the problems with the help of the "establishment," said that he plans to appear before the Dade County School Board on July 19 to ask that the school system not support the program. He said that he would make the same request of the Broward County School Board.

"The Redland Christian Migrant Association is going to do everything it can to convince the system's educational components to reorganize that this program technically is a poor one, that the farmworkers have been betrayed on promises made to them by the state, simply that the whole community of South Florida has got to take a stand against this misuse of migrant funds."

Juarez said that OMICA will also file a suit in opposition to the program, and seek to have it placed in other hands. He said that the OMICA picket lines around the program's enrollment offices would be withdrawn, however.

The controversy over the program began when migrant officials discovered that it was to be administered by the Florida State Employment Service, which they claim has a long record of discrimination against migrant workers.

[From the South Dade News Leader, June 12, 1972]

MIGRANTS MISLEAD, GOVERNOR TOLD

(By Mary Kirkland)

Declaring the migrants have been "deceived and discounted" by the state government in the handling of the proposed migrant manpower program, Wendell Rollason, executive director of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association has requested Gov. Reubin Askew to personally intervene in the program.

Rollason compiled a 25-page report listing in chronological order the promises he says have been made to the migrants, and systematically listing when and how badly those promises have been broken.

The report includes the time period from June 20, 1971, when U.S. Secretary of Labor, James Hodgson, announced the existence of the manpower program, through May 3, 1972, when the migrants and the RCMA rejected the program. Manpower provides \$1.9 million in Dade County to retrain migrants for work in other, non-seasonal, occupations, Statewide \$3.5 million was to have been spent. The program exists in nine states.

Rollason said the two main objections to the program were the program's "fat" (32 of the 72 staff positions are slated to go to state personnel and not to farm workers) and the fact the program would be administered under the Florida Employment Department.

Accusing "betrayal," Rollason says the migrants were promised on Nov. 12, 1971, that a special division, the Migrant Manpower Delivery System, was being created in the Bureau of Employment Services to handle manpower. This was due to the fact the migrants had previously found the State Employment Service to be discriminatory, and discriminatory treatment had been documented by the U.S. Labor Department in April, 1972.

The promise of a new department came from William Canley of the Department of Commerce said Rollason.

Canley also promised at that time migrants would be consulted to a great degree in the manpower training planning stage, said Rollason.

Rollason also charges betrayal in the fact that by the time Manpower was ready to go this summer, and most migrants had left Dade County. He charges this was due to the purposeful handling by grower lobbyists.

Rollason listed more "betrayals" in his report, ending with the migrants' "last straw."

On May 3, 1972, Ben Paterson from the Department of Commerce visited Dade County to speed up delays in the manpower program. Migrants asked him at that time who was handling the program.

"Mr. Paterson replied without hesitation, 'Florida State Employment Services,'" said Rollason. "The meeting went through the roof. The last remaining pledge had been broken. There really had been no new division created other than on paper and Mr. Paterson had either the integrity or stupidity enough to acknowledge this."

In a letter to the governor, Rollason pleads with the governor to bring about changes in Manpower.

He wants the program to be placed under some other department than the Department of Commerce, such as the State Division of Community Affairs or Florida Atlantic University; the elimination of "bureaucratic fat"; be creation of statewide and local advisory boards, and the recognition of the need for qualified farmworkers at all decision making levels of the program.

[From the South Dade News Leader, Sept. 8, 1972]

REPORT TRACKS OMICA'S, RCMA'S MANPOWER GRIEVANCES

(By Paul Osborn)

For a short period of time two weeks ago, it was felt by some that Rudy Juarez would be ousted as president of OMICA (Organized Migrants in Community Action). But circumstances proved differently.

The squabble between those in favor of Juarez's continuing leadership, and those who feel he has not been doing enough for the migrants in general, seems principally over the gut reaction feelings the migrants have towards the Department of Commerce's Migrant Manpower Training Program.

In the past Juarez has stated the \$1.9 million farmworker training program is a "waste of taxpayers' money."

"We've had federal programs like this come down here and they've all failed," Juarez explained. "They failed because the people weren't involved in them. We were just having these programs shoved down our throats. The money falls into the hands of these local bureaucrats who work only for themselves, not for the people. They wind up working against the people they are supposed to be serving."

Yet there are other people like Tony Mirelez, job advisor with the Manpower program who feels that the program is good, providing a "basic education" for a lot of people who need it.

To a good number of migrants, the hassle back and forth over the Manpower program adds up to a lot of numbo, jumbo. Many have no clear concise idea as to how the Manpower program was formulated in the first place, or what it truly represents today.

A while back Wendell Rollason, executive director of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association, compiled a "Chronicle of Events and Situations Relating to the Florida Department of Commerce's Migrant Manpower Training Program." The chronicle provides some enlightening facts on the Manpower program. In all fairness it should be mentioned that Rollason's personal viewpoint is against the establishment of the Manpower program as it is conceived and administered today.

June 20, 1971.—Florida farm worker organizations issue joint declaration expressing strong opposition to selection of Florida Farm Labor Office (also known as Florida Rural Manpower Service, a division of Florida Department of Commerce).

June 22, 1972. U.S. Secretary of Labor James Hodgson issued devastating report against numerous state farm labor offices throughout the nation, specifically including Florida. . . . The Labor Department reported that widespread violations of laws covering exploitation of migrant farm workers in Florida and that agencies appeared more intent on serving farmers than protecting migrant rights. The Rural Manpower Service was cited for tilting its service in favor of the farmer to the detriment of the farm worker.

August 17, 1971.—Both federal and state labor officials declared that Florida's migrant program is to start "this winter" when the "migrants are home based," Rollason said.

October.—Rollason requested of Dade County's manpower officials to make inquiry of the State as to progress of this program.

November 12. A meeting was held in RCMA's Princeton Labor Camp office, called at the request of the Department of Commerce. Among those present was William Canley of that department who issued two declarations of note:

1. A new division, Migrant Manpower Delivery System, had been created in the Bureau of Employment Services to handle this training program.

2. That those local short sessions being held in migrant areas were simply to develop the skeleton of a program for federal consideration. Commerce staff would return soon for further detailed conferences with migrants for full farm-worker participation in planning.

February 18, 1972.—This was the next time, Rollason reported, that he saw any Department of Commerce officials here in Dade on this migrant program. Fred Fredette and William Canley presented the State's proposal for approval by the Manpower Area Planning Council of Metropolitan Dade County. Their plea was that the federal authorities wanted the program in operation April 1, scarcely six weeks away. As Rollason stated, "there was an outcry of protest from the several migrants present. What of the promise to involve them in the planning? The excuses were lame at best."

February 29.—RCMA staff reviewed the proposal and listed another broken promise already visible on the horizon. This was a program for migrants. Now, it was already a certainty that most migrants in Dade would be gone before the Department of Commerce's program got underway.

March 10.—Canley and C. T. Claggett of the Department of Commerce were present. At this meeting the following agreements were reached:

1. Under the arm of the South Dade Community Council an Advisory Committee to the Migrant Manpower Delivery System would be created locally with control in the hands of the farmworkers.

2. Claggett would meet as often as necessary with this Advisory Committee to hammer out the Dade program.

3. The Committee would have "a say" in the staffing. The intent here was not further defined.

March 21, 1972.—Meeting with Claggett extracted the following agreements:

1. State would appoint Dade County Program director. Advisory Committee would have up to six months to accept or reject him on basis of his performance record.
2. All other applicants for Dade staffing would be interviewed by a Personnel Committee and its recommendation for the individual to be hired for each position would be forwarded to Claggett.
3. Advisory Committee would be kept fully advised on the program developments and would be contacted each time State personnel came into Dade on program business.

April 12.—During an Advisory Committee meeting members learned almost inadvertently from a staff person of the office where Claggett had interviewed applicants that he had promised persons letters signifying employment. Yet the Personnel Committee had interviewed no one. "I phoned Mr. Claggett immediately at his home in Tallahassee," Rollason said. "Had the young women who revealed this to us related the situation correctly? Yes. Didn't the Advisory Committee have a firm commitment that it would interview applicants and make recommendations?"

"Rollason," said Claggett, "we have a program to get underway. . . . A pause, then, 'all right, tell me how long will this take them?'"

"List another broken promise and, this time," said Rollason, "a destroyed program."

April 24. For a week a reprieve against certain collapse appeared in the odd form of a conflict between the Florida Department of Commerce and the Florida Department of Education. Under a section of the federal law involved, the latter was challenging the former over jurisdiction of these federal migrant funds, and the Advisory Committee was so advised. Confusion was rampant. As Rollason put it, "we requested that a decision-making official from each department be sent down together to explain the entire situation to the Advisory Committee."

May 3, 1972 Ben Patterson of the Department of Commerce and James Fling of the Department of Education arrived. Patterson stated that the program was in his jurisdiction.

The second question asked of Patterson was, "under what agency is this training program operation?"

Patterson replied without hesitation, "Florida State Employment Services." "The meeting went through the roof," said Rollason: "And the program was unanimously rejected by chicanos, blacks, whites, and farmworkers. The last remaining pledge had been broken. There really had been no division created other than on paper."

[From the Miami News, Sept. 2, 1972]

FARM WORKERS (SUE STATE, SAY AGENCIES ARE DISCRIMINATING
(By Hilda Inellan)

A group of 12 Florida farm workers in Dade, Palm Beach and Collier county have filed suit against the State of Florida for allegedly discriminating against migrant and farm workers.

The suit is an outgrowth of the controversy of many months in South Dade over the administration of the Migrant Manpower Delivery System (MMDS), a program for migrants set up in June.

The suit names Florida Governor Reubin Askew, Lt. Governor Tom Adams, the State Division of Labor, the Department of Commerce and other state offices and officials as defendants. It is a "class" action—filed on behalf of all others in a similar situation.

The plaintiffs are farm workers Juan Garcia, Juan Barnhart, Willie Mae Smith, Mary Martin, Roosevelt Martin, Linda Curtis, Hilariya Suarez, Jose Perez, Brenda Wright, Jose A. Casares, Jesse Santos and Eligio Santos. Wendell Rollason of the Redlands Christian Migrants Association in South Dade is also listed as a plaintiff.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court yesterday by attorneys Joseph Segor, Executive Director of the Migrant Services Foundation, and by Bryan Sherr and William Manikas of the Florida Rural Legal Services.

Migrants have been actively opposing the placing of the MMDS under the state Department of Commerce and the Florida Employment Agency. The program is being financed under a \$3.5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Labor, of which \$1.9 million is intended for Dade County.

The suit alleges that the state Department of Commerce employment offices practice race, age and sex discrimination.

It contends these offices do not give farm workers the full range of services they are supposed to be offered, but instead always refer them to menial jobs. "The MMDS was set up as merely a continuation of the discrimination farm workers have suffered," the complaint states. "The State of Florida has not included them in the planning of this program as required by federal regulations." The suit also outlines alleged discrimination in hiring within the MMDS program, where it claims the high-paying jobs have gone to people outside the ethnic groups the program is supposed to serve.

It claims MMDS training practices are inadequate and that a broad range of supportive legal and social services is not being provided.

[From the Miami Herald, Dec. 7, 1971]

REGISTRATION LAW FOR MIGRANTS IS NOT ENFORCED, OFFICIALS TOLD

(By Earl Dehart)

Florida agriculture better prepare for labor problems if Tallahassee doesn't enforce the new Migrant Crew Leader Registration Act, Wendell Rollason, director of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association said Monday.

The act, passed last spring, is aimed at protecting migrant farmworkers from crew leader abuses. The act says crew leaders must register with Farm Labor Offices certifying they have insurance on vehicles that transport workers. It also prohibits farmers from contracting with unlicensed crew leaders. The law applies to crews of 10 or more.

Rollason said organized migrant groups in the state, which have forced confrontation with farmers in the past, could be anticipated to do so this year if Tallahassee does not honor its commitment to protect field hands.

Even though some crew leaders have attempted to register and pay their \$25 fee, Farm Labor Offices have not received official authorization to take the fees. Also the necessary forms have not been provided.

Dorsey Henderson, who drafted the bill as a member of Sen. Lee Weissenborn's Commission on Migrant Affairs, said the hang-up was caused by a legal dispute between the Migrant Commission and Department of Commerce attorneys. The latter said the \$25 registration fee should go to the general tax fund instead of administration of the act.

Henderson said the intent of the bill is clear that it should be used to administer the act. Legislative action is being prepared now to remedy the conflict, Henderson said.

Rollason said, "I acknowledge that the Department of Commerce is faced with certain difficulties in getting enforcement into action. But, if they had really wanted to, they could have done so two months ago. All we are getting are words, excuses and false promises."

Al Anget of the Princeton Farm Labor Office said he didn't have the forms or the authorization to register crew leaders.

"Our hands are tied," he said.

Rollason said there are state funds that could be used in the interim until the legislative oversight is corrected.

"You can be certain if business needed something the Department of Commerce would have found the money long ago," Rollason said.

Two weeks ago, Rollason asked Gov. Reubin Askew for help and then Lt. Gov. Tom Adams who doubles as director of the Department of Commerce.

"Still there is no enforcement," Rollason said.

[From the Miami Herald, Dec. 10, 1971]

REGISTRATION OF CREW CHIEFS TO STAY

TALLAHASSEE—The registration of migrant crew chiefs, delayed by uncertain funding since July 1, will begin immediately, Florida Division of Labor officials said Thursday.

"Registration forms will be in the Farm Offices by the first of next week," promised L. F. Shebel, chief of the division's bureau of employment. "We want to have the (registration) act fully implemented by Jan. 1."

Implementation of the crew chief registration was assured during the legislature's special session by a technical bill that specifically placed the \$25 registration fee into a special account for operation of the crew chief act, Shebel said. Crew chief registration, designed to eliminate certain abuses by migrant crew chiefs, had been delayed when division officials questioned whether the original legislation allowed the division to use the \$25 fee for operation of the act.

"We operate on federal funds," Shebel said. "But we couldn't use that federal money to implement a state law."

The Migrant Crew Chief Act would require liability insurance on vehicles transporting migrants and would require crew chiefs to provide workers a statement of wages and deductions.

Crew chiefs working without proper registration would be guilty of a misdemeanor under the state law, as would employers hiring them.

[From the Miami News, Mar. 22, 1973]

LEE OFFICIAL BLAMES STATE AS SECOND LABOR BOSS IS HELD

(By Bill Gjelbre)

A Lee County official blamed the state for "slave camp" conditions, which had spread to this area, charging it failed to enforce regulations to protect farm workers.

The criticism came from Assistant Lee County State Attorney Louis St. Laurent whose office is prosecuting a labor contractor charged with keeping a migrant laborer in bondage.

St. Laurent said there was a connection between the contractor, Joe (Bigfoot) Thomas, 38, held in Hendry County, and a labor contractor arrested in Dade last week on false imprisonment charges.

St. Laurent declined to reveal the connection. He said that the two camp operations, however, were separate.

"The state has fallen down" on enforcing state laws covering farmworkers, St. Laurent said. These conditions should have been "discovered years or months ago," he said.

Because the regulations haven't been enforced, he said, his office, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Hendry County sheriff's department have stepped into the investigation.

[From the Miami Herald, Dec. 8, 1972]

St. Laurent said that two other contractors in the Hendry-Lee County areas are under investigation for possible similar violations.

Meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has already begun a probe of the bondage case in Dade, said that it also was starting an investigation of the situation at the camp run by Thomas.

Thomas was arrested Tuesday evening by sheriff's deputies and agents of the FDLE after a former employe of Thomas told investigators of conditions at the labor camp near the Everglades.

The camp is at Alva, in Lee County, on the edge of the Glades south of the Caloosahatchee River.

"The smell was so bad at the camp I could not stay inside for more than 30 seconds," St. Laurent told newsmen. The camp is in Lee County and officers of both Lee and Hendry investigated.

"There were wall-to-wall rotten mattresses . . . It looked like an animal cage," St. Laurent said.

Investigators said Thomas, being held in lieu of \$30,000 bond, used methods similar to those allegedly used by Joe L. Brown of Homestead.

Brown, free in \$50,000 bond, is charged with holding 12 workers in virtual slavery at the Far South Labor Camp near Everglades National Park in South Dade.

He was arrested a week ago after sheriff's detectives raided the camp and found 29 workers living in fear and economic bondage.

Lafayette Mathew, who was working for Brown and was arrested on false imprisonment charges also, was denied \$50,000 bond reduction at a hearing today before Circuit Court Judge Ellen Rowe.

At the hearing attorney Walter Gwinn, representing both men, said that Brown, free on \$50,000 bond, was back at the Far South Camp, working.

WRONG MAN OUSTED IN LABOR CAMP RAID

(By Dennis D'Antonio)

Lantana, Fla.—One of 49 farm workers rounded up by border patrol agents and hurriedly deported to Mexico after a series of weekend labor camp raids was an American citizen, his family protested Thursday.

Relatives of Amado Munoz, 28, an illiterate field hand, said he was born in Harlingen, Tex., and the family doesn't even know anyone in Mexico where the workers were sent.

Congressman Paul Rogers Thursday demanded a full investigation by the Justice Department.

"From the information I have, I'm surprised at the way this was handled and that this could happen in this country," Rogers said.

Rogers referred to pre-dawn raids in Palm Beach County's farm labor belt last Friday in which 25 border patrolmen and sheriff's deputies roused migrant laborers from their beds, searching for aliens who had illegally entered the U.S. from Mexico.

"From the information I have," said Rogers, "they were going into these labor camps at 4 a.m. without search warrants and knocking on people's doors and making them come out."

The 49 workers, tagged as Mexican aliens, were loaded on buses, taken to Opa-locka Naval Air Station and flown to Merida, Mexico, Saturday.

Among them was Munoz, whose mother Volida said through an interpreter from her home in Harlingen Thursday that she has her son's birth certificate to prove he was born in the U.S.

A spokesman for Selective Service Board No. 43 in West Palm Beach confirmed also that Munoz had registered for the draft as an American citizen Feb. 19, 1962, when he was 18.

He would have been required to show either a birth certificate or a valid driver's license to register, the spokesman said.

Munoz has a brother and sister living in Palm Beach County. Both claim he is a citizen.

"Before they ship a person out of the United States, they should give him a chance to prove he's a citizen," said Antonio Munoz, who lives in Delray Beach, America. "We don't even know anybody in Mexico. The only person in our family born in Mexico was my father. My mother was born in America in our mother and father were born in America also."

Eloise Alvarez, a married sister living west of Boynton Beach, said she had last seen Amado about three weeks ago. "He mentioned he lost his wallet," she said.

She said Amado has not contacted the family since being deported Saturday, and she thought he might be unable to convince authorities of his citizenship without any identification.

"He can't read and he doesn't understand or speak English that well either," she said.

Munoz worked as a farm laborer and lived at a migrant camp on Lantana Road, operated by American Food Corp., Mrs. Alvarez said.

She first learned that her brother had been deported Saturday when the camp boss called to inform her of the raid.

Mrs. Alvarez said her brother has worked in Palm Beach County steadily for the past three years, and off and on for 15. He occasionally went back to Texas to visit the rest of the family, she said.

Munoz' mother, who has a home in Harlingen, about 20 miles from the Mexican border, speaks little English. She spoke Thursday through a daughter, Elvira, 19, who said her mother picked up Amado's birth certificate earlier in the day with the help of a judge, F. R. Childress.

The judge could not be reached for comment.

District immigration and naturalization Director Robert Worytch in Miami said all 49 suspected aliens picked up in the police raids were given a choice of being voluntarily deported or having a hearing, and they all agreed to the deportation.

Worytch disclaimed any knowledge of Munoz' American citizenship.

"He was given a statement to sign both in Spanish and English in which he claimed he was a citizen of Mexico," Worytch said.

He said his men "operate on information supplied to them" in picking up aliens and are instructed not to enter people's homes without search warrants unless they are invited in.

Several farm laborers have complained since the raids, however, that the police, in some instances, barged into people's sleeping quarters.

"In order to get 49 alleged aliens, they (the police) just trampled on the rights of over 500 American citizen farm laborers on the rampage during those raids," said Florida Rural Legal Services lawyer Brian Scherr.

"We can't say what action we're going to take until we complete our investigation, but that just isn't the way you do things here in the United States," Scherr said.

In all, the pre-dawn raids were made on seven labor camps situated along Military Trail in Palm Beach County's farming area.

Farmer Ted Winsberg, whose camp was one of those hit, said the police "woke everybody up and roused them out, demanding identification . . . it smacks of 'Gestapo tactics.'"

[From the Miami Herald, Dec. 9, 1972]

TEXAS MOM WORRIES ABOUT DEPORTED SON

(By Georgia Martinez)

Twenty miles from the Mexican border, in the Texas town of Harlingen near Brownsville, Mrs. Ovida Munoz wonders and worries where her son is, and if he's all right.

And somewhere near Merida, Mexico a frightened American citizen—her son—wanders.

Nobody knows where 28-year-old Amado Munoz is. Not his mother, not U.S. immigration officials of justice, not Mexican officials.

Munoz was deported to Mexico a week ago by immigration officials following an early morning raid on the farm labor camp in South Palm Beach county where Munoz lived.

Raiding Border Patrolmen claimed that Munoz, who barely reads English, and can't read Spanish, was a Mexican alien, illegally working on a tomato farm.

But Mrs. Munoz has a birth certificate proving her son was born in Harlingen. But if immigration made the mistake it seems they made—and deported an American citizen after a raid now being criticized for its "Gestapo" tactics—officials are reluctant to talk.

In Miami, Texas, and Washington, immigration officials either don't know or won't say what's being done to verify Munoz citizenship and get him on the road back to the States.

Mrs. Munoz said she was called last Saturday by a daughter who lives in Boynton Beach and told that Amado had been deported along with Mexican aliens. Mrs. Munoz's daughter, Eloise Alvarez, said she was notified by a foreman at American Foods Corp. labor camp that her brother had been deported.

[From the Miami News, Jan. 4, 1973]

RAIDS ON MIGRANTS CALLED GESTAPO-LIKE

(By Jack Roberts)

Wendell Rollason gets a haunted look when he talks about Amado Munoz, a man he has never seen. In his mind's eye Rollason pictures Munoz trying to walk 1,000 miles through a strange and harsh country to get back home.

Somewhere along the way, Rollason fears, the penniless migrant farm worker might end up in a Mexican prison. The very thought makes Rollason shudder.

Rollason spent more than a year in Mexico City's Lecumberri Prison. He was falsely imprisoned and would have died in Lecumberri had a host of people not gone to his aid. Today, Rollason devotes his life to helping migrant workers, many of them Mexicans. It's one of those strange twists of life.

But let's get back to Munoz. He was one of 49 "aliens" picked up by border patrolmen and sheriff's deputies in a series of seven raids pulled during the middle of the night of Dec. 1 in Palm Beach County. The raiders roused some 500 migrants out of bed to get to the "aliens."

Munoz, 28, signed a paper saying he was a Mexican citizen and the next day was put on a plane bound for Merida, Mexico. He hasn't been heard from since.

PROOF AVAILABLE GIVEN THE CHANCE

Unfortunately, Munoz was an American citizen born in Harlingen, Tex. He could have proved it if given the chance. Instead, he was set down in a remote corner of Mexico some 600 miles from Mexico City and 1,000 miles from Brownsville, Tex.

Rollason, executive director of the Redland Christian Migrant Association and a man I admire greatly, says the raids on labor camps smack of the Gestapo and that families are often separated. "We hear the stories, but you can never check things out," says Rollason. "They grab people in the middle of the night and shove them out of the country the next day."

Rollason fears that the adverse publicity given U.S. Immigration officials following Munoz' ouster has been smoothed over and the case forgotten. To make sure people don't forget Munoz' case Rollason has fired off letters to Florida's governor, its attorney general and anyone who shows interest.

QUESTIONS REFERRED TO WASHINGTON

Immigration officials here refer questions to Don Coppock, deputy associate commissioner of Immigration in Washington. Coppock says the case is far from forgotten and that only yesterday he sent a man to Merida from Mexico City to work with the U.S. consul in Merida.

"We've placed advertisements in Mexican newspapers for Munoz and we've appealed to people on radio to contact us if they know of his whereabouts," said Coppock. "We've brought in extra people to work the case and they're trying to track down some 17 people who went to Merida on the plane with Munoz. Maybe one of these people will know where Munoz might be."

Coppock said that Immigration men don't break up family groups when they arrest aliens, adding that in the majority of the raids most of the people nabbed are allowed a certain length of time to get back to Mexico on their own. And, Coppock said, the influx of Mexican laborers has taken a sharp upswing. Last year 3,804 aliens were turned up in Florida by Immigration officers, as opposed to 1,134 the year before.

"What they're talking about is poor people looking for work," says Rollason. "They pay informers \$10 a head to turn these people in. They're treated like cattle . . . no regard for human life. It makes me sick."

Rollason doesn't want the Immigration raiders to forget that they goofed one time without being able to cover their mistake, and his point is well-taken. Rousing 500 people out of bed in the middle of the night to get at 49 people doesn't sound very much like the United States of America, does it?

STATEMENT OF WENDELL ROLLASON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
REDLANDS CHRISTIAN MIGRANTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Rollason: Well, sir, I want to express our appreciation for your coming down here. We realize the seriousness of what has prompted this hearing, but we have followed certainly your work in behalf of the farmworkers of the country, Mr. Congressman, and are deeply appreciative of the fact that you are one of the major Congressmen of the House and that you will give a considerable amount of time to the bottom of the heap.

And, I'd like, if I may, to read to you a brief explanation of the presentation we gave about our organization in Tallahassee a few weeks ago, because it sets the point of view of which I speak. The Redland Christian Migrants Association, working in South Dade as part of the establishment does not represent migrants, as we know they have adequate spokesmen of their own. Instead, we represent the point of view of many church-oriented individuals and society deeply concerned with farmworkers' families and the problems they have. RCMA believes in the American system. We believe it belongs to all Americans. We acknowledge it has not worked well for the poor in general, and especially for the migrants. RCMA's role is to assist in correcting this inequity, and in so doing, we believe that agriculture is Florida's No. 1 industry and that our contribution is enormous, and that its food is nourishing millions of families in our Nation. We feel RCMA, also feels that in no shape or form is the farmworker getting a fair share of that economy nor is he receiving by and large anywhere near the total or decent share of the moneys that taxpayers are paying specifically for migrants.

So, within the time available, I prepared this, and the staff worked hard to produce this, as you can imagine, within 48 hours, including the printing. And, I understand that this hearing is to examine the federally funded programs as those of us testifying see them.

And, I anticipated, and quite properly, that the concern for the typhoid horror that the farmworkers had to undergo would be emphasized here. That is inevitable, that it would. So, I am in turn trying to stay away from it with what few references I can make otherwise. Mr. Ford: I am grateful you have perceived a greater purpose involved in these hearings than simply to inquire into the specifics of the typhoid epidemic. It is extremely important. It has the attention of Members of Congress and people across the country, and it is a way to focus attention on the greater problem of which this is only a part.

Mr. Rollason: Yes; and, depending on your point of view, it can be a small or large part. We agree, I think all of us, although we may disagree how to get there with the basic premises on which you start off with as to the importance of this labor group to the country that we are attempting to deal with at the moment, and on the conditions in this country. We are trying to not go back over the same ground, and we have some very good people here who have been suggesting to us ways that we might get a better handle than we now have on well-meaning Federal programs that are not getting to the people for which they are intended, and carrying out the original purposes that were set forth in that legislation by Congress.

We have a lot of nice-sounding programs on the books to deal with the multiple problems of migrant workers. We have very strong evidence, in fact, that very many people have changed the conditions, and this is brought about their passage. So, we have a much broader concern and are quite grateful to people who've helped us to learn and appreciate the scope of the problem by looking into this specific problem here in Dade County. But, it does go far beyond the typhoid epidemic. I realize the emphasis of those that have preceded me, and particularly the farmworkers' representatives who are quite properly in an opportunity like this going to zero in on things that are wrong. But, I

stand in a little bit different position of observation, and with over 20 years' experience here in Dade County in the field.

My first congressional hearing that I participated in was in 1954 on this same South Dade labor camp in this same auditorium. So, it is from this two decades of experience I address you as I have seen the progress, and with my familiarity with the rest of the State of Florida, that there is no place like Dade County in its effort to bring the forces of the establishment in to bear objectively and positively for the migrants.

I have statements here on situations which show what we are dealing with when we're talking about Federal programs. For example, beginning with the currently beleaguered Housing Authority and the camps' ability to administer money—we have few camps anywhere on the eastern seaboard. And, I think this is important for you gentlemen to know this type background, in the aftermath of the 1971 freeze, and where the county agriculture disaster committee made up solely of agricultural interests solely for the first time in the history of the United States of these disaster committees anywhere, requested the President to come forth with emergency aid for the farmworkers. And, one of the programs administered by the Department of Labor was, they took it from the operation mainstream moneys and they set up a Lake Worth program, but the concept of the State labor people and the Federal Government was that they would take crew chiefs and just get the work force out. Dade County metropolitan government under Ray Goode refused to go along with that. They were not about to go along with this situation in the emergency. So that, as the clippings indicate here, the county set up a job plan for migrants which was run by migrants. Mr. Rudy Juarez was the first man selected to direct this program. And, I think Mr. Juarez was testing out the establishment. And once he got to the point of his duties elsewhere in the State became compelling, he stepped down from it, which is fine. I think that the farmworkers have ample reason to doubt the integrity of the establishment and to put it to the test. I think our particular interest is the young man's position here who did take over the directorship, and to show the caliber of these people, such as Mr. William Walker, I think his name was, yesterday, who I think impressed you gentlemen, where this young man by the name of Tony Hernandez came in on the program and promptly fired two on the staff there because they weren't going to do the job. And, he set forth right away that they weren't going to fool around. And, they were here and they're paid for a job and they were going to do it.

And, another example of this, of what happens here in Dade County and the supports that the migrant receives, is in the Department of Labor's migrant manpower delivery system training program, which is a national program, a training program. And, in almost no other area of the country was it put into the hands of the State farm labor offices. But it was by action of Governor Askew here. And it was, regrettably, and the program was objected to strenuously by the farmworkers. And the promises that were made to them were ignored. And, so, the job sites were picketed.

I would cite, for example, on the task force that was appointed on this thing, the personnel director of the Florida Power & Light Co. came to the point where after an 8 months' struggle that the

State relinquished the program other than a fiscal responsibility, and turned it over to the International University, Florida International University. And today the program is operating with a very strong input from farmworkers. The farm work organization has a piece of the action on a subcontractor basis. And the congressional intent for this program is being carried out here in Dade County, whereas in the other two counties of the program it is not.

So, I wanted to lay this background to you gentlemen in order that you could perhaps understand as I continue, and you can see why I am trying to pinpoint some of these things.

We have seen, of course, quite properly right here, you gentlemen challenging Dr. Saslaw on the health situation here. I feel that the criticism that has been leveled against Dr. Saslaw is an easy out, whether it is from Congressmen or from farmworkers. I think the responsibility here, and I think some of this has gotten out, I'd like to emphasize this, I think looking over 20 years that the one department here in Dade County in the State that has had the consistent concern for the farmworkers has been the health department.

In 1954 or 1955, and I don't remember which it was, I took the Dade County health unit before the county grand jury for lack of enforcement of health laws in the labor camps here. I did this with the cooperation of the sanitarians, and behind the scenes, because what existed then exists now in the rest of the State with the sanitarians of the health department; the health law governing the labor camps has been in effect written by the attorneys of the Growers Association, with the frustration that you see that Dr. Saslaw has. It can easily be said that he's not cleaning up the camps, but he has virtually no tools with which to do it.

It's only been in the 1971 legislature that put a few more teeth in this, and with this additional legislation, the Dade County Health Department, as Dr. Saslaw told you, recommended the closing of three of the major labor camps here.

And, as I point out here, it is an ironic thing, one of these things that happens in the affairs of man, that I am probably the No. 1 person that has in the past 3 years overcome Dr. Saslaw's efforts to close these camps. And, it is kind of a reversal of roles. One can argue these points, I guess, for the rest of the day, and with hindsight you might come up with things, definitely, but I understand, for example, that Mr. Juarez stated—and if I'm wrong, please correct me—but I think he pointed out to your attention that they were expressing to you a concern about the camps just being summarily closed down. And, this is the problem in this kind of thing, you're damned if you do and damned if you don't. Dr. Saslaw has a responsibility of seeing that there are reasonably good, sound health conditions in farm labor camps; he does not have the responsibility, self-appointed or legislated, to see that migrants have housing when they get in here. It is agencies such as ROMA that are faced with the man and wife and kids saying, "Where am I going to go?" So that, it has been our position that we had to go over Dr. Saslaw's head to the State, that since this new labor camp to which Mr. Eicher referred was definitely projected to be funded and built for the fall of 1971, that we would take the position against the whole health department and insist that the camps be kept open. So we did, and we succeeded.

I will point out to you that in here it is pointed out our first association with the health department on this matter was in 1963. And, when you have the time you can go through these in the book and get the continuity of what the health department and those of us that were concerned with the same problem were doing. But, from the standpoint of a roof, we were faced with this problem. So, we continued this campaign. Now, the legislative delegation, that is the congressional delegation from Florida, Senators Gurney and Chiles, and Congressman Fascell, who is the Southern District Congressman, had all been assured 2 or 3 years ago this money was coming forth. The plans had been approved. And, nothing happened. And there came last spring when we had to again reevaluate our position. And we again were assured by those Congressmen that they in turn had been assured by the Farmers Home Administration these funds were forthcoming. And, again Dr. Saslaw recommended the closing of the camps, and again we opposed it. But, again, with the provision that that new camp was to come in by June 1, 1973, and they were going to tear down those camps. Therefore, for 2 years in a row we've convinced Secretary of Health and Rehabilitative Services in Tallahassee that the correct decision was to keep these two camps open.

So, I just want you to understand the background of this. And now we have still a situation you can't take this lightly, and I have specifically included in here articles, and you can multiply this by the rest of the State, when the Health Authorities burned down the Krome Avenue camps, this is a fight our side lost, and the health department won that one when that camp was torn down. And we maintained that they should leave that for one more season because the damnable place had been up for 30 years, but the new construction of these homes, which we're now talking about in the South Dade Labor Camp and so on, was coming. And, the people can get in the following season. So, the articles showing migrants sleeping in the open and on the ground were as a result of that action where that big camp was torn down.

I didn't question who was right or who was wrong. I am just giving you the facts of what has happened.

And, returning to strictly the health situation, I call your attention to a very—I think a most exciting use of Federal funds that is going on under the Community Health, Incorporated, group, which is a non-profit corporation designed specifically, and this is my view of it, to handle or develop new ways of health delivery systems. This was put to the test very graphically, and the system is not even fully developed, during this typhoid situation when the Martin Luther King, Jr., Clinica Campesina in Homestead and the South Dade Community Health Center in Goulds, which are components of this system, were immediately on the scene, which was when this bad situation was identified. I realize that God had a great deal to do with it, nobody died, but I think he had substantial help from these units as well as from the Health Department. And I think great things are coming from this system, and we are well on the way in Dade County to be able to deliver a good health service to the people in South Dade County, which are largely agricultural workers. And I'm talking about the poor.

And, I must point out to you that the migrants, the poor in general, and the community as a whole are getting their money's worth here.

As this testimony is not to be a puff job, I must point to a serious error in judgment made, despite caution and blunt warnings from us of the Redland Christian Migrant Association, when migrant moneys were pulled away from the Dade Health Department to be given instead to this new health delivery system.

Funds that paid for 15 public health nurses which had worked for years in the labor camps were eliminated, and this vital service to migrants has never been reinstated. The migrant child in Dade has suffered seriously from this appalling in judgment.

I would point out to the subcommittee that this whole typhoid horror might have been minimized if the public health nurses had been daily on the scene at the time. My claim is based upon the fact that not a single infant or toddler in our day care center who regularly attended were stricken with typhoid. We attribute this to the alertness of our own staff registered nurse, who had been employed because of the general deterioration of child health conditions in labor camps over the past 2 years.

Several weeks prior to the first identified case of typhoid, the RCMA nurse, alarmed over the rising incidence of diarrhea in the South Dade Labor Camp, instituted a rigorous sanitation campaign at the center which disconnected all drinking fountains, required the use of boiled water only, and had us all washing our hands every time we turned around.

Had the Dade health authorities had the environmental health manpower which the Feds stripped from them, it is my firm conviction that the typhoid story could have turned out quite differently.

And, now, because the hospitals here get some Federal funds, I have included the stories of two children, one in 1970 and one in 1972, where these patients were really moved around and refused treatment because the patients didn't have money for them.

And, again I am not criticizing so much the hospitals, even though I lash out at them as with the problems of Dr. Saslaw is facing, but damn it, sir, if we cannot treat kids that are injured and without moving them from hospital to hospital and without worrying where the money is coming from, I'm telling you there is something wrong with our society. This is an outrage. And, I am trying to develop systems which are well on their way to solving this type of problem in South Dade.

MR. LANDGREBE: Would the gentleman yield at this point, or let me interrupt him?

What is the responsibility of parents for children? I mean, can our hospitals open their doors to every child under, say, 12 years old any time he's ill and give the child free treatment, complete, total medical care without asking whether or not the patient or parent has the earning power? What is the parent's responsibility? We've heard Mr. Cooper in that chair yesterday show us records of some 3 months where he had to keep 38 people on a job, and it took 176 people to do it. Do you deny his records or not?

MR. RORIASON: No, sir, Mr. Cooper is an honorable man within his own strictures. And I don't doubt his figures.

MR. LANDGREBE: What is the responsibility of my people in Indiana toward a migrant worker working 3 days in the fields, with the crops deteriorating in the fields, while the migrant worker

prefers to do something else rather than go out in the fields and work? I was a laundry worker when our children were born; and we provided the best medical care then for them, because I thought it was the responsibility of a parent. How about responsibility for these people? They are not all helpless. They have work awaiting them, and in many instances, work they won't do. So, can you really say to society, build unlimited hospitals at a fantastic cost for first-class care to these children when their fathers and mothers in many cases are indifferent to the needs of their own children?

Mr. ROLLASON. Well, sir, to respond to that and keep it within a reasonable time frame, it's difficult. Let me say a few things in response to you.

I agree, and you were not in at the opening moments when I explained our position in our organization and our support of the American system and our way of doing things, but we must realize that if these people were making enough money—getting away from Mr. Cooper's testimony for a minute—if these people were able to earn, if society—and it's not all the growers' fault either—if society were structured in the manner that these people could get an honest day's pay for an honest day's work, nothing they would like better than to buy their own home and pay for their own medical care. The migrant farmworker is really the last stronghold of American ideals and work ethic in the lower economic level strata remaining. And we are systematically destroying that. Mr. Cooper does not employ migrants in the main. His problem is that the seasonal resident farmworker is realizing faster and has realized faster than the migrant farmworker that he is being cheated out of what is rightfully his. And, this is one segment of it.

And, another segment is the fact that these people have been beaten down so in their brutal existence that their horizon cannot go beyond tomorrow.

Yesterday all of the growers indicated it was their practice to acquire substantially all of the labor except for perhaps tractor operators and machine operators through crew leaders. And, you have been around this picture for a long time; is it fair assumption that a derelict who is recruited and brought into the migrant stream, is he likely to be someone traveling with a family? And, if in fact the migrants who travel with their family, and have their wife and children along, is he as likely to be dependent on a crew leader for seeking employment as would a man living alone who for whatever reasons is living alone? And, would this possibly cause a man like Mr. Cooper to have a segment of workers that wasn't really a representative segment of the overall group?

You should be aware that Mr. Cooper is producing corn down here, and this is the place at which the workers work on a machine. Corn has a small train type of thing where the machine proceeds down, and the workers must come behind this and pick to feed that machine. Now, the growers set the pace at which this machine is going to go. And, this is a brutal operation. Many workers simply won't continue that pace, not because they are lazy, but because it is a brutal pace. And, as far as the comments made here or that appeared in the press, because I regret very much that I was not here, it is just regrettable that this type of picture of average migrants is given, because the

average migrant is a hard worker and an industrious individual, and he has ambition, as you saw from Mr. Williams for his children. And the families that come down are people who have no intention of getting welfare, they don't want any part of it.

But, coming back to this situation here, about paying for hospitalization today. It is an impossible situation we've gotten ourselves into economically.

But, what I am referring to is, never mind who's paying for this. If a mother is coming in with a lacerated tendon on her child and they say no, we can't help you because you have no money, when the child needs surgery, then I am saying something is wrong somewhere. If in truth our hospital administrators are intimating that you and me as well, if they have to say where is the money coming from, with as much progress as we are making in this country, I want to have you advise or visualize what the farmworker must face in the rest of Florida where the whole establishment in Florida is dominated by persons that have a personal interest in the profits of agriculture. And fortunately in Dade County, the power structure is not controlled by such persons.

Mr. FORB. I note in your prepared statement you were quite generous in praising all of the interests in Dade County for doing more in your opinion than any other county in the State.

Mr. ROLLASON. That's correct. I think we're doing a tremendous job in Dade County. But, I'm pointing out we have a long way to go still. And, I am just proceeding through this with an eye toward pointing out to you some of these situations in this area.

Mr. FORB. Could I get to some specifics in it with you?

Mr. ROLLASON. All right. I would point out to you first, if there is any way for you all to be able to spring loose from the Farmers Home Administration the money for this new camp, as Mr. Eicher properly testified about here today, that this would solve, I think, for the first time this problem in the United States where there would be adequate camp housing in conjunction with the effort we are making with other groups for the purchase of homes. And, I think the agricultural industry is in a position with the Nixon administration, which talks their language, to force loose this money.

Mr. FORB. Let me tell you realistically that, when I cannot pry loose a program for middle American ethnic blue collar workers in Michigan with the full pressure of the people behind it because of the freeze that has been put on funds, there is not really going to be very much sympathy for your Florida delegation with no more voting power than the migrant workers. It is awful tough to be at the bottom, but when even the people who have been treated much more generously are being frozen out, your hopes are much, much dimmer. I don't know what your hope is going to be. There is a lot of talk in Washington about an ultimate confrontation, but at the moment, there is little evidence that the American public really has any conception of the crunch that people all up and down the scale are put in by just holding back Federal dollars.

Mr. ROLLASON. Well, still I feel that the agri-industry has, if it uses what it has got, is talking the language that you don't talk to the Nixon administration from the conservative point of view. I

think they can do it, and I might be wrong, you are more knowledgeable than I am.

Turning to the education of the migrant child, I would point out to you that the Florida State Department of Education is making excellent use of these Federal moneys, and I am concerned over the fact we are repeatedly getting whisperings from some sections of the South that where Title I money is used, and this is money that comes in for, and this is based upon the attendance of the migrants, migrant-identified children, but in some of those school systems, the amount of local moneys appropriated for a school modified or eliminated in the direct ratio to the Federal money coming in on top.

Mr. FORB. Yes; that is in your statement. I marked some parts as I examined it.

First, I helped put in the Elementary and Secondary Act in 1967 a specific allotment for migrants.

Mr. ROLLASON. Yes; I know you did.

Mr. FORB. We didn't really have in mind current conditions, but our capable staff drafted that language so that earlier this year when they dropped the extra 10 per cent out of it, they wrote it in a way that it has a priority. It has a priority over other kinds of Title I moneys. There is absolutely no question about the legislation saying it is a clear violation of the law to do what is suggested in your statement.

As I did yesterday, I'd like to ask you to pursue the resources you have to give me a specific instance. Find me a place where this is happening, and I guarantee you that will be checked out very quickly.

I want to say to you that the director of the migrant education program in Florida has been cooperating with our committee. There is some failure here from the GAO point of view that was discovered. There was a person yesterday that pledged a substantial amount of supplemental material which I have been glancing at this morning. I have the feeling if we can put a specific case out there, that if these people are ready and willing, we should be able to see that this doesn't continue. Secondly, you mentioned in your statement the new HEW proposed rules on day care services to all children but those from families on welfare. This has started to bounce around in Congress to the point where everybody from every part of the country is interested. There are fascinating things coming in about the number of women who are heads of households, family situations that will automatically become welfare cases in our industrial centers, particularly if the provisions that you are talking about are implemented.

You say that RCMA serves 182 children, and you're talking about the day care centers you provide for working parents. Only 8 of these are from welfare families.

Mr. ROLLASON. Yes, sir.

Mr. FORB. What happens to the capacity of the head of the household if you do in fact have to close down?

Mr. ROLLASON. I'll tell you very few of those mothers will go on welfare. The migrant farmworker is unilaterally opposed to any form of welfare. What is going to happen to these toddlers, too, is what we took them out of, that is the fields. The mothers will continue to go to the fields, because their marginal existence is only possible by whoever can work. We are going to have these children

reinfected with insect bites, and scratches and skin rashes which I maintain, although others dispute it, that they come from their playing around the edge of the fields, and these high-potency insecticides that these kids brush up against cause this.

It is really going to be a tragic return to a situation of physical torment for these children.

Mr. FORB. It was pointed out yesterday that in a typical situation where no day care was available teenagers who were not quite big enough to be a real productive worker in the fields, but big enough to keep track of small children, would be held out of school to become babysitters out of necessity.

Mr. ROLLASON. Oh, yes, and I repeat, you are given the impression these would be only youngsters at the age of maturity, and that isn't true, because I know of 6- and 7-year-old babysitters. And we are consequently alert to this type of thing. And now we have passed this stage, and the parent understands what the day care center is, and its value, and the like.

Mr. FORB. Let's talk a little bit now about what you're doing. You make mention of the companionate proposed stricture that would prevent the use of local private moneys as the required 25 percent local share. In the case of our day care program, this would bar our current support from the United Fund and wipe out virtually all the migrant child centers here in Dade County.

Mr. ROLLASON. That's right.

Mr. FORB. Are you telling us that the rules would prevent the use of the money that people in Dade County have given? I assume it's like Michigan, an annual fund drive where working people give a day's work or a day's pay as a goal, and businessmen contribute etc., but the money cannot be used?

Mr. ROLLASON. Under the proposed regulations, that is correct, sir.

We have been called to Jacksonville, which has the Office of the Division of Family Services, and there was a 2-day meeting, and the fact is that the present administration is proposing the elimination of private moneys for this. And I just don't understand it.

Mr. LEMMAN. To me it looks as though the legislation is not only against commonsense, but against Christian charity.

Mr. ROLLASON. Whatever it is, I just don't comprehend. And I think this, as far as migrants are concerned, I think this means that the entire attitude regarding migrant programs from others in the urban community have not been taken into account at all.

Mr. LANDREBE. You have 182 children in this Head Start program. What does it cost per year for these students?

Mr. ROLLASON. Our cost, sir, and this is not for Head Start, this is the day care center, we have our registered nurse, and do have a Director of Education. And we are doing some very advanced, innovative work with these youngsters through the local Maimmen Child Development Center. But, to answer your question, our cost, our annual cost per child is, in the labor camps, is right as \$11100.

Mr. LANDREBE. What is this Christian in Redland Christian Migrant Association standing for? Does this have a real significance? Are you yourself a strong proponent of the Christian involvement,

and are you a member of a particular church group or sect? Or is this just a name?

Mr. ROLLASON. Sir, I'd like to feel that we are attempting to practice and live Christianity. I am an Episcopalian. A layman. Our board consists of laymen and members of the cloth from the Catholic Church through to the Seventh Day Adventists, and no indication of anything other than the fact we run the spectrum.

The heart of the daycare program is the annual assignment by the Mennonite Church, the volunteers from their youngsters and late teens and early twenties.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Is there any religious training involved in this program whatsoever?

Mr. ROLLASON. No, sir, we say grace. Children say grace at the meals.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Do they say grace and pray to God, pray to the Lord, or just bow their head?

Mr. ROLLASON. Well, they say grace.

Mr. LANDGREBE. They are taught to actually speak a prayer to the Almighty?

Mr. ROLLASON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Well, that is some improvement. I visited one Head Start class where they had to remove all symbols of the Supreme Being. It was absolutely forbidden in Indiana in the Head Start program to have any religion except to bow their heads. And they can do that for any reason. If you're this charitable in your heart, don't you believe that you could convince other Christian laymen, Episcopalian and Catholic and Mennonite, to see how to set up and operate with voluntary workers a program that would be about as effective for about a fourth of this amount of money?

Mr. ROLLASON. No, sir.

Mr. LANDGREBE. And?

Mr. ROLLASON. And, I don't think we should.

Mr. LANDGREBE. What does it cost for a high school student or an elementary school student for a year of schooling in this particular part of the country?

Mr. ROLLASON. I'm afraid I don't know. I should know, but I can't answer.

Mr. LANDGREBE. It is around \$700.

Mr. FORD. The national average is \$900. In Dade County, I expect it is pretty close to \$1,200. Concerning Head Start, I've held hearings on this in Dade County, and it was so successful that it forced Dade County to provide free kindergarten for everybody. I think it was in 1972 in this modern county, but the cost of the Head Start program does get up to \$1,800.

Mr. LANDGREBE. If this program is so beneficial, and I am not remarking about the price, but why can't you go to Dade County and convince them to take a small portion of the \$91½ million of revenue sent to this county, and the \$50 million or so to the State [with much more to come] and provide some of the money for these Head Start programs? I agree it is the people of the local level who know what the needs are.

And, one final comment, if we struggle to get you money for seasonal migrant workers' quarters, is there any way you can assure us of

people not climbing the water towers to do these things and of people not just tearing the thing down? The destruction is so rampant in these present facilities. How do we cope with that? Do we tear them down and rebuild them, or should we do something else?

Mr. ROLLASON. If I can address you first on this, I think it is a gross error on the part of the dominant group of society to feel we know best how to do things because we are on the top of the heap. And we got away from beginning with the well-meaning church volunteers to run the program. We now have at the head of each of our centers a lady from out of the migrant community. And most all of our staff is from the migrant community. Our centers are now an understanding place.

We are able to transmit through the Director, not through me or some other person out of the middle-class community, the understanding of what the value and the need for daily attendance for school is. People who have been denied an education do not understand the continuity necessary for education. And, this is the only way that we are going to get people who are willing to get off their duff and work and try desperately to get them prepared in time to meet the onrush of mechanization. Because, if there are approximately 200,000 migrants in the United States, my fear for people that I love dearly is that they can be engulfed into a multiplicity of ghettos and will get lost. And, then it won't make a ripple. But, we'll have destroyed a beautiful group of people. And I feel in our little corner of Christianity and our little corner of secular society in these day centers we are giving a way out which we couldn't do if we had white middle-class volunteers doing it. So, that would remain the same.

Now, whatever the psychiatric problem of that individual is who climbed that tower, I have no idea, but to dwell upon this as an example of the fine people whose representatives you've had here, it just shows a complete lack of understanding of what we are facing.

Mr. LANDGREBE. I think only as rebuttal, and to be as kind as possible, those who have some various attitudes and outlooks on things can emphasize one part of the picture or the other side of the picture. I think that can be helpful. And, I did emphasize one side intentionally here because I think it is a very serious matter.

Mr. FORD. Would you send to us, because this question is active, this question of continuance of the day care centers? We feel there is a firm commitment here. This committee wrote the early Childhood Development Act last year which would have been the biggest piece of legislation getting to actual creation of day care centers that were something besides babysitting warehouses. We tried to extend it to the middle-class and enlarge our constituency. Congress passed it, but it was vetoed.

One of the President's reasons for vetoing it was that the title IV money in the Social Security Act was already providing this service and it was a duplication. So we feel Mr. Weinberger is not keeping Mr. Nixon's promises. This is the feeling across the country and all over the political spectrum. A number of people agreed with the President and felt the more economical thing was to continue with these title IV programs. If you are able to, you've got the capacity for illustrating what you're doing with this program, and what you think the rules should be. Within the next week or so I'm going to

sit down with Representative Martha Griffiths of Michigan, who serves on the Ways and Means Committee, and discuss this with her. This is a much better example, because we have a problem here where the alternative is not that these people go out on welfare, the alternative is greater suffering by the children. There are many people who won't use welfare as a way out.

And you feel that the single most important thing we might do in another area here would be to have rigorous crew chief regulations rigorously enforced. According to this, rigorous crew chief registration is an absolute requisite to control these people. I hadn't realized until I read your statement how recent the crew leader registration law was in Florida. You have here a statement that, of 1,800 crew chiefs in the State, only 37 of them are registered. Of course, we are concerned because we have a Federal law, and it doesn't seem that anybody is paying attention to enforcing that.

Have you seen anybody from the Federal Government in this area trying to do anything about enforcing the crew leader registration law?

Mr. ROLLASON. No, sir, I haven't.

I would point out to you that you should, and I know you are, but you also be concerned that the 100 percent Federally funded farm labor officers of Florida who's charged with the enforcement of the statute is unquestionably deliberately refusing to do this enforcement.

Now, they have a list of approximately 1,100 of the stated 1,800 crew chiefs and know who these men are. And, I strongly request that this body subpoena, if that is the word, this list. Also to get the testimony that was given by the State Farm Labor Office people before the joint legislative commission on migrant labor of the State 2 weeks ago in which these men were boxed into a position by a series of statements to the State that they had only handled in a year's time 37 crew chiefs, and their whole budget is predicated on the fact they are becoming a liaison between the crew chiefs and the agriculture industry. And, of course, somebody wasn't telling the truth here. But, the point is that they are handling these people and they are opposed to this, because really it isn't even true to say that the growers are opposed to the Crew Chief Registration Act. Most of the growers here in Dade County are for it. And, many in the State are for it. But, what we have here in Dade County, for example, if you don't have real enforcement, the growers who do see the benefit from it, they will drive away the sources of labor for themselves. And, if the crew chiefs don't want to be registered for whatever reasons there are, we'll take workers to a grower that isn't complying.

So, because of this situation, I'm telling you in my view that they legislatively should prevent any program for migrants being channeled and handled by the State farm labor offices. They are an arm of the agriculture industry which is great, and the growers need help. That's fine, but don't any of you have any idea there is any impartial treatment going down from them. If a grower requests 80 workers, out of the work stream, they'll discourage farmworkers from getting out of the stream. And, workers come into the farm labor office and mistakenly feel they are hearing about some kind of job, which doesn't exist, and they prevent farmworkers from getting into any other kind of employment. And this is one of the most disgraceful

uses of Federal funds, would be channeling any of the education programs into the hands of the farm labor offices. And I think if you all could get your teeth into this situation, I could send you two volumes of what happened to this program and documents that the farm labor office lied to the farmworkers about this program, and made promises to them, and then failed to keep them. It is a disgraceful situation.

Mr. FORB. At the bottom of page 18 you say:

I respectfully entreat this subcommittee to fight whatever fires are needed under whosever tails are exposed in order to get the farm workers the protections they are entitled to.

Now, after all this hearing, I finally come to an area directly under the tail of the Secretary of Labor who is supposed to be a friend of labor. It seems anomalous to me that the legitimate crew leaders wouldn't be trying to protect farm workers against these people who are giving them a bad name. I am interested that you don't suggest the abolition of crew leaders. But really the regulations here are to protect the legitimate operators, and in turn to protect the people who are involved on both sides of the labor-management relationship. So I think that is a constructive way we can do something rather quickly.

Mr. ROLLASON. Mr. Ford, I assume you are aware that the nationwide chain of farm labor offices is a tail wagging the dog situation. That they have the most powerful lobby. And, I'm sure you must have encountered this thing, and the Labor Department people will tell me confidentially that there isn't much they can do because somebody lowers the boom somewhere up the line because these fellows—

Mr. FORB. Excuse me. If there is anyone from the Labor Department who is not performing his job properly, we'd like to know about it, because ultimately he will have to answer to the Congress.

Mr. ROLLASON. I am telling you something that is a pragmatic fact. And, God be with you if you can break this up. But, I am pleading with you, when you enact legislation, you specifically channel or explain how to exclude the farm labor offices in the handling of any of these programs intended to be beneficial to any of the farmworkers. Because, they will not consider the farmworkers first. They will consider the agri-industry. And, I don't blame them. I don't fault them. I have too many friends here, and growers who are friends, and I know these men have a job to do. And, they are fine men. But, you cannot give these people mechanisms making it possible to suddenly lose the jobs of 60 percent of these men and women working on the farm. And, nobody cares what happens.

All right. They say, now, we don't need them. But, I'm telling you that we have growers here sitting down and discussing things with us—and they have been maligned by this type of hearing, but we do have in the county sitting down on the Dade County Agricultural Council and various other groups, so there are many growers who are really concerned about this thing and about these people as human beings. But, they are also aware, and Bill Cornelius, who's the most concerned grower we probably have had in the vegetable marketing field—he went bankrupt because he tried to do for his workers what the industry didn't do—and there he went.

Mr. LANPHERE. I would like to quote from this beautiful booklet here. And, it states here that this gentleman, Wendall Rollason, is

executive director of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association, and that he'll be assistant director of Operation Mainstream, the program which will provide jobs for 500 migrants, according to County Manager Ray Goode.

The men will begin recruiting migrants to fill the jobs Monday morning at the U.S. Labor Department's Perrine Farm Labor Office. Under a Federal grant approved by the U.S. Labor Department, 450 of the migrant jobs will be paid \$1.60 an hour. An additional 50 migrants, hired as supervisors, will receive \$2 an hour.

Now, I sure as the devil would hate to own a farm in this community and have crops ready to pick and have to be competing with you in your recruitment program. This makes it very difficult.

Mr. ROLLASON. Sir, this is for the burnt-up crops from the phrase. And, this is for people who are hungry. And, the people didn't want welfare. So we got a job situation where they could go out and earn a day's pay. It was at public expense, but they weren't sitting on their butts.

Mr. LANDBERG. Is this program necessary now?

Mr. ROLLASON. No; this was back in 1971 with a freeze. And, there were no jobs for anybody then.

Mr. LANDBERG. And, you went out recruiting? You began recruiting migrants?

Mr. ROLLASON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LANDBERG. What did that mean, that you went to the camps and you knocked at each door, or what?

Mr. ROLLASON. Well, whenever you had a mass situation like this where there were some 4,000 workers probably at that time that were completely without work, and maybe more, you recruit by a process of getting heads of households, and passing over the single man—member, you've got 500 slots for 4,000 workers, and you have to select them. Maybe the word that we want is select, and that would be better than recruit.

Mr. LANDBERG. Do you have any records on their attendance on those jobs? Were they 5 days a week, and did they take these jobs and keep them? And, did they do satisfactory work? Is there a report at all about the results of this program?

Mr. ROLLASON. Yes, sir, I believe you'll find them here.

Mr. LANDBERG. I won't ask you to put it in the record, but if you ever want to send me a note, I'll be happy to hear from you.

Mr. ROLLASON. All right.
If you will turn the page, now we're talking about Tony Hernandez. This says:

On the first day as the new Director of Operation Mainstream, Tony Hernandez fired two area coordinators and one foreman for showing up late with liquor on their breath.

I must be able to depend on them because I can't be every place at once, the 25-year-old Director said.
I will give them one chance, and unless it is an emergency, they will be replaced.

And, this is the type of people we're talking about. And, they discipline themselves, and, this is a thing where the benefits coming to the public from these \$1.60 an hour jobs were manifest. I know, for example, that in Florida City where Mr. Adams is the city manager, he got one of these crews and took them out to an area they had to develop a park in. And he said, "Look, fellows, I want all this

cleared off." So he went to get a camera so he could come back and take some pictures of before and whatever happened to the place after it was cleared. And he was never able to get the before picture. This is the kind of workers that migrant workers are. They had it done when he got back.

I can cite this again and again. Over at Crandon Park, the big park at the beach, they had to insist they take a rest break. These men and women were over there cleaning the place up and cutting down branches and undergrowth and all that. They were used to working all day. So, what are you talking about, a break? They weren't used to that. They did a fantastic job, sir. A fantastic job.

Mr. FORD. I want to thank you. I wish we could spend more time on this, but we have time problems creeping up on us. I'd like to maintain contact with you. I think your prepared statement is one of the finest I have seen in showing an understanding of the whole broad spectrum of problems we're trying to get to understand.

Even when we are being devil's advocates, we are trying to learn from people like yourself.

Mr. ROLLASON. Thank you for your courtesy for listening to me.

Mr. FORD. Next we have Rev. August Vandenboache, who is director of the Florida Christian Migrant Ministry.

[At this time a brief recess was taken before hearing Reverend Vandenboache's presentation.]

Mr. FORD. I believe we're ready, sir.

Reverend VANDENBOACHE. My name is August Vandenboache.

Mr. FORD. Without objection, this statement rendered to the committee by Reverend Vandenboache will be entered into the record. And, you can add to it any way you see fit, sir.

[Information referred to follows:]

STATEMENT BY THE REV. AUGUST H. VANDENBOACHE, DIRECTOR FLORIDA CHRISTIAN MIGRANT MINISTRY, MIAMI, FLORIDA

Mr. CHAIRMAN. I welcome this opportunity and privilege to make this statement to you with regards to the agricultural workers in Florida.

The Florida Christian Migrant Ministry is a church-related association which has worked on behalf of farm workers in Florida for over thirty-four years. I have served as its director since September, 1968. We operate on a modest budget of just over \$50,000 annually. All of these funds are received from churches and church-related organizations from within the State of Florida.

The Florida Christian Migrant Ministry seeks to focus its objectives and to develop a program which will have the greatest impact in the support of farm workers as they seek to find alleviation from those conditions which have so dramatically limited them from participation in the "abundant life" which all children of God must possess if any of us are to reside meaningfully in the brotherhood of man.

In my testimony I would call each member of the committee to a full commitment to justice and humanity as you go about your task in these hearings. I believe, that in this way you will be led to a richer understanding of the need to include all people in the democratic process.

There have been many news stories come out of this South Florida region in the past few months which reveal the deplorable conditions under which farm workers work and live. You must be aware that you have only heard of a very small portion of the degradation of human beings which exists throughout this state. Hidden are the camps and fields which have virtually locked-in all farm workers in this state into a cycle of life and work from which it becomes nearly impossible to escape or to see hope in a changing farm worker world.

For many years hopes were raised that a new life was in store for agricultural workers through enlightened legislation and publicly funded programs. The sad fact became apparent early that such legislation and programs were a

cruel hoax. There was either no will to enforce laws or there was a deliberate and cynical attempt to deny anything like meaningful enforcement. In the publicly funded programs most of the meaningful components were dropped or it became politically impossible to effectively pursue such programs.

Housing, sanitation, health, the safe use of pesticides, education, work safety, wages, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, legal protection, and citizenship—all are systematically denied to farm workers as a matter of daily life. The entire picture is one of a complete insensitivity to the needs of farm workers as human beings. And too often this insensitivity bears unmistakable evidence of blatant racism. The results add up to a national scandal in a country that is so wealthy in natural resources—a country which has made so many sounds that we have as a national goal the recognition of the humanity of man and "liberty and justice for all."

I would like to point to some of the elements which I feel are important if this sub-committee is to recognize the basic needs and then would seek to utilize options in suggesting solutions.

The most significant element missing in the stories which have originated in South Florida—typhoid epidemic—alleged slavery in camps—unfair methods of collecting debts—etc. and etc.—is the failure to mention the agri-business interests as being the primary party of responsibility to the continuation of the farm worker in the life of human existence.

Too many persons and groups retain a mythological view of agriculture which was created in an earlier era which says that agriculture is based on the small family farm and carries with it all that is virtuous and good in the American dream. Florida has seen a virtual revolution in the development of food factories to produce the fruits and vegetables which make up such a substantial portion of Florida's economic picture. Gigantic corporations, often multi-national and conglomerate in nature, planning by computer and involved in the products they grow all the way from the field to the retail outlet. Most frequently these corporations are not only holding their land for agricultural production but are involved in an even more profitable pursuit in land speculation. These corporations use a favorable tax position to hold their lands, they depend upon the publicly financed land grant university and on a plethora of governmental agencies for their research, they utilize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to guarantee an adequate water supply in times of drought and drainage in times of flood. And yet, with this tremendous revolution into gigantic industry they utilize and exploit labor as the working man was used in days long past in all other industries.

Compled with this tremendous empowerment of big agribusiness has been the increased utilization of the crew leader or labor contractor system as the employer of record—the procurer of "hands" for agriculture. Utilizing this system the grower seems to have divested himself of any sense of responsibility for the most important link in his chain of economic endeavor—the workers in the fields. And with this divestment of responsibility he has become almost completely insensitive to the basic needs of the farm worker.

One of the difficulties of dealing with this drastic change in the picture of agriculture has been the squeeze in which the small and medium-sized grower has found himself. All too often, caught in such a bind and unable to deal efficiently and effectively with the rapid growth and competition with the large corporation, the small grower becomes the most difficult political deterrent to making effective and enforceable legislation possible.

The Florida Christian Migrant Ministry has discovered a ray of hope for farm workers in Florida. After long years of deep study of the methods, goals and hopes of the United Farm Workers, we find that this association of farm workers is the most relevant and viable hope for the farm workers themselves. Farm workers are deeply impressed with this union's dedication to non-violence as a commitment to life and its interest in all of the needs they have. This stance in a day of world-wide violence must surely be understood by all humanitarians.

We would urge the sub-committee to look deeply into the conditions of farm workers in Florida. We seek your help in seeing that the laws which would protect farm workers are strictly and effectively enforced. We hope that you would look long and hard at any legislation which might be proposed which would further impede the rights of farm workers to organize so that they might come to the table with agribusiness in effective contract negotiation.

In conclusion, we seek each member of the sub-committee to weigh the facts you discover in the light of morality and ethics. You must assist in bringing to an end the racist exploitation of farm workers in a day when enough facts are known to reach enlightened and objective decisions.

STATEMENT OF REV. AUGUST VANDENBOACHE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FLORIDA CHRISTIAN MIGRANT MINISTRY

Reverend VANDENBOACHE. I won't then go over the statement itself except in maybe one or two situations. Except to say I think it is extremely important for every member of this committee to understand the nature of the Federal responsibility because of the programs and the legislation that exists, the overwhelming responsibility there is for Federal oversight to the enforcement of legislation which is passed, and to exercise their responsibility to these programs.

We went through a period as I refer to in my statement of real hope. And, I think it was very unfortunate that hope was built up, that enlightened legislation and programs would solve the problems of farm workers. And, this just has not been the case. Time after time the programs which were federally funded, which I had some relationship with in terms of acquaintance and study, had to drop components of it, which meant they lost a real opportunity to change situations and conditions for farmworkers. This was usually something that came about at the time of refunding each program. The community organizations and the community organization components were just dropped. It became less and less effective, these programs, in terms of changing things. And, this is true of the legal services here.

This is to the detriment, I think, of our whole oversight of Federal responsibility in our Federal system to see effectively the whole farmworkers being helped housing and sanitation and health and the safe use of pesticides. Education in work safety, wages and workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation, legal protection and citizenship—these are all denied to farmworkers. And, we've gotten rather subtle in our ability in racism in our society. It comes right down to economics. It is a national scandal. The Florida Christian Migrant Organization has one goal, which is to see if it can provide im-pact so the farmworkers have a sense of justice and can participate in American democracy as full Americans and have a voice by which they most effectively can do that.

And, I have made one statement here:

The Florida Christian Migrant Ministry has discovered a ray of hope for farmworkers in Florida. After long years of deep study of the methods, goals and hopes of the United Farm Workers, we find this association of farm workers is the most relevant and viable hope for the farm workers themselves. Farmworkers are deeply impressed with this Union's dedication to non-violence as a commitment to life and its interest in all of the needs they have. This stance in a day of world-wide violence must surely be understood by all humanitarians.

And, I make a personal plea, because I personally have and want to relate to a program emanating from the Judeo-Christian tradition and doctrine and has a sense of need—a sense of charity is needed—a sense of empowerment of people in a world where empowerment makes the decisions. And, I hope that all of the conditions that you see and the solutions you recommend are answered and dealt with in the nature of morality and ethics.

I think you must realize that you have an extremely important responsibility to bring about or to participate where you can to bring about the end of what I conceive, and I believe I can document very well, the exploitation of the farmworkers. And, I have a few observations to make, and three requests to make of this committee. One is an overview and evaluation of what goes on here.

Now, one gets the opinion that all the farmworkers are in farm labor camps or in migrant labor camps. And, this is not true of Florida. The majority of farmworkers are in the communities. And, the documentation of racism in farmworkers that I can give you is that most communities of Florida still call the communities where farmworkers live as the quarters. This tells you something about what the concepts are of farmworkers and about the communities in which they live.

And, since this is the case, and I have heard you deal so much with camps, I am not suggesting that you don't further deal with the camps, but one of the areas in which this community could significantly do something is to monitor these camps. And, as one goes up the middle of this State from Dade County on north and picks out those counties which are heavily agricultural counties or individual cities that are basically farm cities, we need a very honest appraisal of how revenue sharing is being done throughout that area. It is going to be extremely difficult to have standards for farmworkers, and when we speak about the workers receiving Federal funds, there are farmworkers in the community who are still in a backward relationship to the rest of the community. In other words, these farmworkers can only be described as being in a situation which is something other than that which one expects to find in the United States. It is a colonial system but within the system itself. It's something which any honest person must deal with, and revenue sharing will be used in those communities because of the political power structure for many things not related to farmworkers problems at all.

As a matter of fact, in earlier days, and I presume there is still some of this done, we had serious problems in some of those counties in getting them to receive funds because of the migrant population in those communities.

There should also be some method of checking that, checking how revenue sharing is being utilized in those incorporated communities and counties within the State.

I would tell you that I have a group of names I would like to give to you and I would suggest that these are crew leaders that reside in Dade County. And, I hope that these are ones that I believe are not registered—there are their names and addresses for most of them. There are seven or eight that I don't have addresses for. And I wish you would take the specific names and the specified addresses and see if indeed these crew chiefs are registered either under the Federal or the State laws.

And, another thing that I would like to request is, and this may have been already done and I may have missed it—I would like to request that the engineering department of the health department of Dade County report on the labor camp typhoid fever outbreak, that it be investigated fully as part of the committee's hearings. May I ask if this has been already done? If you have it, I would ask that you enter

such a report of this as part of the information you received from this hearing.

And I'd like to point out simply because so much is said concerning the well in the South Dade Labor Camp on page 14, at the beginning of page 14, and page 15, and I wish I had a whole chronological order to give you some of the things that happened—but chronologically, I think it is important that on March 12 they discovered the depth of this well. And part of Mr. Pfeiffer's report is the report of Howard Massey, the plumbing inspector. I would like to bring to your attention the remark in that report on page 3. This is back at the end of his report.

Some of my observations were as follows:

In the community bath raw sewage was flowing on floors through floor drains;

Two toilets had been removed and not sealed;

One urinal had been removed, opening not sealed;

Water heater relief valve did not meet code specifications;

Relief lines not extended to outside as per S.F.B.C.;

Gray cement laundry trays being used as kitchen sinks (violating S.F.B.C.);

Cleanouts missing or broken, allowing sewage to flow upon ground when stoppages occur;

Backflow valves on floor drains and garbage pits missing, allowing sewage to flow into pits and therefore upon ground;

600-gallon grease trap for old Army mess hall (not abandoned) still connected to existing sewers, thereby collecting and retaining sewage, possibly leaking into ground;

Other defects and possible cross-connections exist.

I wrote violation (copy attached) and gave to manager (Mr. Dean Ntuen (sic)). Then I returned to the field to check twelve ulits being remodeled on this site. I could not find whether a permit was issued or whether one is required for this type Government housing. Plumbing installation violates several sections of S.F.B.C. There was no evidence that this work had ever been inspected.

I returned to check manholes east of well with Mr. Schang, with the following findings:

One manhole constructed beneath porch of child care center;

All manholes on east side filled to grade level with sewage, causing all connecting sanitary lines to retain a full capacity of backup sewage;

It appears the sewage-collecting system from the last manhole S.F. corner to lift station is partially stopped or incorrectly installed, causing the sewage system to back up.

It is my belief that the high level of sewage retained in the sewage-collecting system east of the well site and the deteriorating condition of the sanitary lines is causing a considerable amount of raw sewage to seep into the ground, thereby causing contamination of the well.

I bring this to your attention because this camp has been variously described as the best, or nearly the best camp in the State.

And I think it is extremely important that everyone understand that there have been many laws in the State of Florida which would cover many of the conditions which exist, and they aren't fully, or because of apathy on the part of our system, have not been enforced.

Now, those are all of the things I have to suggest or request.

Mr. Ford, Thank you very much. This is to go in, too?

Reverend VANDENBOACHE: Yes, please.

Mr. Ford, Without objection, the report by Kenneth Pfeiffer of the Dade County Health Department concerning the South Dade Labor Camp typhoid fever outbreak, will be entered at this point into the record.

[Information referred to follows:]

SOTTEN DADE LABOR CAMP TYPHOID FEVER OUTBREAK, BY KENNETH R. PEPPER, F. E., DADE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

On January 2, 1973, the author was requested by Mr. John D. Eckhoff, Associate Head of Environmental Health, to accompany Mr. Norman Sokoloff, Sanitarian, to the South Dade Labor Camp for the purpose of inspecting the camp's water supply system. This request was made because of a history of good and bad bacteriological samples from the camp's water supply system. During the inspection certain plant discrepancies were noted. It was after this inspection that a memorandum was written to Mr. Eckhoff by the author outlining certain corrections or additions that should be made to the water system. The memorandum read as follows:

"An inspection was made of the subject by Mr. Norm Sokoloff of your section and the author on the above date. Conditions were such as to require the following:

"(1) Obtain a licensed water plant operator as required under Section 10D-11 of the Division Rules."

"(2) Flush the distribution system through all hydrants and dwelling units until such time as a chlorine residual is obtained. Periodic flushing will be required to maintain a residual.

"(3) A scale should be utilized to weigh chlorine cylinders. This would permit the changing of cylinders prior to their running dry. Also it would give better control for general chlorine addition.

"(4) The existing duplex chlorinator should be utilized whereby two cylinders can be connected. When one approaches the dry level the second cylinder can be immediately activated and the dry one replaced.

"(5) Monthly operating reports giving daily flows, chlorine used, and chlorine residuals should be maintained. Forms for such a report are available through the engineering section.

If you wish any additional information, please feel free to contact us." This was the author's last contact by inspection or memorandum with the South Dade Labor Camp until February 27, 1973, when Mr. Robert L. Quirk, Associate Head of the Engineering Section, requested the author to accompany Dr. Ronald Feldman of the Disease Control Section to the labor camp. In a meeting of that morning it had been reported that three (3) cases of typhoid had been identified at the camp. It should be made clear that at this particular time nothing was known other than three unexplained cases of typhoid had been found.

Prior to leaving for the camp the author reproduced a set of plans showing all details of the water and sewer systems. Fortunately the plans showed the location of all the building sites but did not identify the units by number. Also, prior to leaving the office data was obtained from the office file giving water plant layout and equipment. With the above in hand the author and Dr. Feldman arrived at the camp at approximately 2:05 P.M. We were met by Mr. Sokoloff and two (2) nurses at that time.

It was the author's responsibility to determine if the disease could possibly be waterborne. A map showing the location of all the camp units was available in the camp office. The three (3) known cases were then located on the map with these results: One case was located in the northeastern part of the camp, another in the southern central and the third in the central western part of the camp. It was therefore reasonable to assume that the water supply could be a vehicle of transmission but was still a rather remote assumption. If it was truly the water supply more than three (3) cases should be prevalent.

Having located the typhoid victims and seen a remote possibility of being waterborne an inspection of the water plant was made. The chlorine residual leaving the water plant was approximately 3.0 ppm. This is a rather high reading for a system as small as the camp as a residual in excess of 1.5 ppm could be found in the distribution system. The author then learned that the operator was aware of our inspection prior to our arrival, had heard of the cases and adjusted the chlorine feed upwards from the usual 0.5 ppm leaving the plant.

A visual inspection was then made of the water plant for the purpose of determining compliance with our records. The plant consisted of two wells, one three (3) inches and the other six (6) inches in diameter. Our records indicated one six (6) inch and one eight (8) inch diameter wells. The two (2) well pumps were rated, one at 150 gpm with the second at 350 gpm. These

agreed with our records. The plans showed an eight (8) inch well on the north side of the plant, a six (6) inch well on the east (both approximately four (4) feet from the building) and the distribution main on the south side. In reality the eight (8) inch well was on the south, the six (6) inch on the east and the distribution main on the north. The data sheets indicated the wells to be fifty (50) feet deep with thirty-eight feet of casing. Standby power in the form of a gas driven engine connected to the 350 gpm pump was available. It was determined that the 150 gpm pump was the main source of water supply to the camp with the 350 gpm pump acting as standby.

Chlorination equipment consisted of an advance gas chlorinator (0-100 lb capacity) located on a 150 pound gas cylinder. One additional cylinder was provided in the chlorine room. The water plant functions merely as a chlorination facility as the chemical quality of the water meets drinking water standards. Once the water is chlorinated it flows directly to the distribution system. However, a 50,000 gallon elevated storage is located in the southwest portion of the camp which in turn floats on the system.

Having completed the plant inspection samples of raw and treated (chlorinated) water were collected at the plant site for bacteriological analysis. This completed the initial inspection of the plant. The author and Mr. Sokoloff then collected bacteriological samples from the residences of the three known typhoid cases. Chlorine residuals were taken at that time with all results approximately 1.5 ppm. Additional residuals were run in various areas of the camp with all tests showing 1.5 ppm or greater with the exception of one which read 0.5 ppm. It is the author's opinion that this lower residual was caused by a long service line leading from the main to the residence necessitating a longer period of flushing.

The author and Mr. Sokoloff then met with Dr. Feldman and the two nurses at the camp office. The author was then informed that other typhoid cases were suspected. Shortly after our return to the camp office we were met by Dr. Joel Nitzkin, Chief of Consumer Protection. He was informed that the water plant, although not constructed in total compliance with the approved plans, was functioning properly. Mr. Sokoloff then left the camp with the collected samples and returned to the State Laboratory. Prior to the author's leaving at 8:00 A.M. he was requested to be present at a meeting the following morning at 8:00 A.M. with Dr. Milton S. Saslaw, Director, Dade County Department of Public Health.

At 8:00 A.M. on February 28, 1973, the above mentioned meeting was held. At that time the author learned the number of suspected cases had risen. During this meeting the question of modes of transmission were discussed. The author learned at this time that food had been somewhat eliminated as a source due to the fact that no common element existed. The known and suspected cases were found to shop in various stores, no food store common to all. This was investigated further and remained to be the case. Food was therefore eliminated.

Personal contact was investigated. The result was that sufficient contact was not evident to warrant this vehicle of infection. Therefore, this was eliminated as a vehicle. Outside of the water supply little remained to be a vehicle. It was then the consensus of the physicians and not the author that we were dealing with a water borne disease. A meeting was then scheduled for 4:00 P.M. that day to devise a plan of (1) locating individuals who may have contracted the disease (2) setting up proper treatment (3) locating the source of the contamination and (4) removal of the source. It was the last two with which the author was entrusted. The remainder of this article deals with the steps taken by the author to locate a source of contamination and remove it.

Prior to the 4:00 P.M. meeting the author ran a Hardy-Cross network analysis on the camp distribution system to obtain a better personal feel for the system. The system was not complicated and suited itself well for an analysis. The distribution system consists mostly of six (6) inch main with some minor portion of four (4) and two (2) inch. My final results on the analysis which completed at 3:30 P.M. The author then located on the map those units which would have high and low susceptibility to a waterborne disease. This was done by assuming those units that are served from mains with large flows would have a high susceptibility and those with small flows would have a lower susceptibility.

At 3:45 P.M. Dr. Feldman arrived with a substantial list of new known typhoid cases and suspected cases. When these were plotted on the map they agreed in a large part with the high susceptibility units as indicated by the analysis. Although the above is a highly theoretical approach it is interesting to note

that as the epidemic grew, it was the lower susceptibility units that were reported last.

The author was still somewhat skeptical about accusing the water supply of the outbreak. Therefore the following plan was devised:

- (1) Feed Dye Into the Following Points:
 - (a) Drainage ditch north of water supply.
 - (b) Drainage ditch at sewage plant outfall.
 - (c) Drainage ditch west of water supply.
 - (d) Manhole 11.
 - (e) Manhole 4 (upstream).
- (2) Take Bacteriological Samples at Well House (Raw):
 - (a) Series of four (4).
 - (b) Twice a day.
- (3) Make Initial Determination as To Adequacy of the System:
 - (a) Determine by personal interviews the frequency of water outages.
 - (b) Collect water samples from confirmed typhoid units.
 - (c) Use dye in individual units to determine possible unit cross connections.
 - (d) Ascertain from utility operator the functioning of the 50,000 gallon elevated storage.
 - (e) Why does the system or parts of the system lose pressure if the well pump is taken out of service if water is available in storage.
 - (f) Determine raw BOD of sewage to see if diluted with water. Such would indicate possible direct cross connection.
 - (g) Determine Amount Of Water Pumped.

During the 4:00 P.M. meeting all health department sections that were involved with the typhoid fever outbreak presented their individual plans. One of the major items of concern was how to get the residents of the camp to boil their drinking water. The author suggested the chlorine residual be increased to 10.0 ppm leaving the plant. This would create such a high residual in the distribution system that the residents would not wish to drink the water. Furthermore, they could be informed that boiling of the water would remove the chlorine. Therefore, the means for getting the residents to boil their water was obtained. The following afternoon the chlorine feed rate was adjusted to reflect the above.

On the morning of March 1, 1973, the author contacted the U.S. Geological Survey for the purpose of determining (1) the direction of ground water flow and (2) the maximum well depth for the area before chlorides become a problem. The results of the conversation was that (1) groundwater flow was from north to south due to the influence of the South Florida Flood Control Canal (Mowery Canal) located approximately one hundred (100) feet south of the camp and (2) a maximum well depth of seventy (70) feet was possible.

Due to this conversation the plan was modified to eliminate the dye points at the sewage plant outfall and the drainage ditch west of the water supply. This seemed reasonable at the time due to the fact that the groundwater motion was from north to south thus not in line with the well field and also because those points were at such a great distance that the cone of depression from the wells would not reach to these points.

At 12:30 P.M. the canal to the north was dyed with fluorescein. At 12:45 P.M. a common toilet facility was dyed. This facility discharged into manhole number 4. At 1:00 P.M. nursery trailers were dyed and at 1:05 P.M. the camp manager's home toilet was dyed. Both of these discharge to manhole number 11.

At 2:00 P.M. Ken Schang an engineer from the Dade County Pollution Control office, arrived at the camp. He was requested by the author to determine the actual sewage flow pattern. The author accompanied Mr. Schang for approximately two (2) hours. It should be pointed out that we were dealing with a relatively new system. Initially the existing labor camp was used as an army barracks during World War II. At that time a sewage collection system, sewage treatment facility (trickling filter), water distribution system and a water treatment facility (chlorination?) was constructed. In March of 1969 the Florida Division of Health approved a new water distribution and sewage collection system with a new water treatment facility which was described previously. Therefore, we had a relatively up to date system to work with. The plans indicated the new and old systems and also what portions of the old system was to be abandoned.

Our initial findings were as follows:

- (1) Portions of the old system which was to be abandoned was in fact in use.
- (2) A six (6) inch sewer line that is located some ten (10) feet south of the eight (8) inch well was plugged with concrete at both ends.

(3) Sewage flow in the abandoned sewer was reversed therefore necessitating an uphill flow.

- (4) The sewage lift station was surcharged.
- (5) Evidence of sewage on the ground was found at the first manhole upstream of the lift station.

At this point in time we knew we were dealing with a questionable sewage collection system and what appeared to be poorly operated.

At 4:15 P.M. no dye was evident at the well house.

Prior to 2:00 P.M. the author collected four (4) bacteriological samples from each well. At 3:00 P.M. they were returned to the State Laboratory for analysis. One sample was broken prior to transit.

From 4:15 P.M. till 8:00 P.M. the author spent his time reviewing the location of suspected cases and plotting them on a map of the camp. It was at this time that the case distribution began to follow the Hardy-Cross analysis as to high and low susceptibility.

On March 2, 1973, results from the seven samples collected the previous day showed the presence of fecal contamination. At 8:00 A.M. six (6) one gallon samples were collected from the six (6) inch well. These samples were used to try to isolate salmonella typhi. A seventh sample was collected from the drainage ditch to the north. Three soil samples were collected from the immediate area of the wells. These were also run for salmonella typhi. All the above mentioned samples were negative for salmonella typhi.

The raw water was continuously checked for the presence of dye from the previous day. None was found. At 10:30 A.M. both the canal and the raw water was free of any trace of dye.

At 11:35 A.M. the author returned to the well house and noticed a floor drain which had, up to this time, been overlooked. This was dyed immediately. At 11:40 the dye was present in the raw water. It was discovered that the floor drain discharged into a dry well located immediately outside the well house some fifteen (15) feet north-northwest of the six inch well. Dye was again added directly into the dry well and picked up in the raw water some three and one-half (3½) minutes later.

The dry well consisted of an eight (8) inch vitrified clay pipe twenty-four (24) inches in length set on end. A ten (10) inch bell housing protruded some six (6) inches above the ground. The question that came to the author's mind was how can the dye be introduced at the ground level, flushed to the water table three (3) feet from the ground surface, pass through thirty-three (33) feet of the aquifer and picked up in the well in three and one-half minutes. In addition why were we unable to obtain dye from the eight (8) inch well when similarly introduced into the dry well.

Mr. George Eicher, Executive Director of the Homestead Housing Authority, was present for these dye tests. He informed the author that the wells were not cased to thirty-eight (38) feet, but to twenty (20) feet with a twenty-five (25) foot hole. This made the 3½ minute time more reasonable but still rather short.

At 4:45 P.M. the canal was again dyed north of the well site.

On March 3, 1973, the author received the bacteriological results from the previous day. All showed various degrees of coliform contamination. During the afternoon of March 3 the author reviewed the results thus far obtained. The lack of information on groundwater flow other than that obtained from U.S.G.S. still left doubt as to the groundwater flow. All the drainage ditch dye tests had proven negative. The author then decided to use a concentrated dose of dye at the northwestern portion of the canal. Also it came to mind that the coliform density showed a direct relationship between dry and wet ground conditions. Two things would be done: (1) Samples for E. Coli would be taken at the well with the ground around the well dry. The ground would then be saturated with raw water and additional samples collected. (2) The ground surface would be dyed some twenty (20) feet from the well.

Due to the author's inability to collect the samples and return them to the laboratory these tests would be put off till March 5.

On March 4th the author collected six (6) one gallon samples from the six (6) inch well. Dye was once more added to the drainage ditch north of the well. This would be the last attempt at dyeing the ditch in the area. The heavy dose was put off until the following day. Additional cases were plotted on the map and showed the outbreak to be spreading to other areas of the camp.

On the morning of March 5, 1973, the author received a call from Mr. Sidney S. Berkowitz, Chief of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering with regards to the

status of the outbreak. He was informed of what had transpired the previous week and what was planned. He then indicated that Mr. Nick Mastro, Assistant Chief, would be sent down as soon as possible to assist in the problem.

A call was also received from Mr. Nathan Lee, President, Rex Utilities who informed the author of the existence of a six (6) inch water main in S.W. 137th Avenue which is the western boundary of the camp. Later that day he was requested to make two hose bibs available for filling containers with drinking water. This was provided the following day.

A third telephone call was also received from Mr. Charles Price of Florida Water and Irrigation who offered his expertise as a well driller for fifteen (15) years. An appointment was made to meet at the camp at 2:00 P.M. that same day.

At 12:00 P.M. the author arrived at the camp. Two samples were immediately taken from the six (6) inch well. The area some twenty-five (25) feet north of the well was then saturated with water for fifteen (15) minutes. Again two samples were taken. The results were available the following day and showed the first two as coliform free. The second two showed a small coliform count. Three one gallon samples were also taken after the ground was saturated. These samples were collected for the salmonella typhi determinations.

At 2:00 P.M. Charles Price arrived to review the well situation. During the previous days the author had concerted most of his effort on locating sources of contamination. As far as the well system was concerned the depth difference, initially thought to be fifty (50) and now twenty-five (25) feet, was the significant discovery as to the construction of the wells. It was made quite evident at Mr. Price's arrival that the author was exposed to too great an amount of material in such a short time. Just by looking at the well casing one could see that the eight inch well was only six (6) inch and the six (6) inch was but a three (3) inch. In reflecting back on the situation, if the author had not been diverting most of his attention to possible pollution sources and had noticed the well sizes, doubt would have immediately been present as to the well depth. Needless to say the author learned a lesson.

In addition to this finding Mr. Price felt two (2) wells were drilled and not driven. This was accomplished by driving a rod under the concrete well pad and feeling for resistance.

At 2:45 P.M. Mr. Nick Mastro arrived at the camp. The situation was reviewed and an inspection of the camp was made.

From 4:00 P.M. till 6:00 P.M. the author continued to locate the cases on the camp map. The cases were now being reported in all areas of the camp. At this point the use of the map was discontinued. The reporting of the cases had followed the crudely constructed Hardy Cross analysis.

At 1:25 P.M. on March 6th (6) one gallon samples were collected from what has been referred to as a six (6) inch well, now known to be three (3) inches. At 3:00 P.M. a heavy dose of dye was added to the northwestern portion of the drainage ditch.

On March 7th at 8:30 A.M. the dye was still present in the canal but had moved some four hundred (400) feet to the east. It was interesting to note that the motion of the dye was against the prevailing wind. Therefore some easterly motion was present in the ground water.

At 10:30 A.M. six (6) more one gallon samples were collected from the three (3) inch well. All the samples thus far collected had proven negative for salmonella typhi.

On March 8th a meeting was held at 8:30 A.M. at the camp with Mr. Ray Goode, County Manager. It was at this meeting that equipment, namely a backhoe, was made available to the author for digging dye pits and exposing a backhoe to the abandoned sewer in the vicinity of the well house.

At approximately 1:00 P.M. a backhoe was delivered with an operator to the site. A pit was dug some two (2) feet into the ground forty-five (45) feet to the north of the three (3) inch well.

At 3:00 P.M. Doctor Wellings from Tampa arrived with a millipore filter unit which could be connected to the well for concentrating samples. Therefore it was unnecessary to continue collecting one gallon samples for salmonella typhi. Ken Schang of Pollution Control was also at the site. Shortly after his arrival Glenn Dykes and Ed Hayes of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering were present at the site.

The next site to be excavated was the abandoned sewer line some six (6) feet south of the eight (8) inch (now six inch) well. During the trenching a part of

one of the sewer bell housings was broken. At that time a flow was seen emanating from the sewer line. A fifteen gallon sample was collected immediately. After the sewer line was exposed for some fifteen (15) feet, a section was removed. Flow continued from the sewer. It should be noted that the liquid flowing from the pipe appeared to be clear. It was difficult to say because the sewer was some six (6) inches in the water table. The excavation was then terminated for the day. Ken Schang of Pollution Control was requested to prepare a report as to the actual flow of the camp's sewage collection system.

The next morning a pump out truck was made available to the author for dewatering the trench. This would enable a close examination of the abandoned sewer.

Also during the 8th a representative of the Dade County Building and Zoning Department was on hand to inspect the camp units for possible crossconnections. His findings for the day were several violations of the plumbing code however no cross connections. One thing of some bearing on the problem was the condition of the plumbing in the building some seventy (70) feet west of the well. In this particular building the building sewers were suspended from the floor joists. Considerable leaking was evident.

On March 9th the author arrived at the camp at 9:00 A.M. A dye pit twenty-one (21) feet to the east of the three (3) inch well similar in size to the northern one had been dug. The third dye pit forty-five (45) feet to the south of the three (3) inch well was under construction. Just about the time this pit was completed the pump truck arrived. Due to the fact that Pollution Control was not on the scene as of yet, the dewatering of the trench was put off for a short time. The author then instructed the crew to dig the final dye pit, forty-five (45) feet west of the three (3) inch well.

At this time the author's work was curtailed due to a congressional hearing on the migrant housing. Therefore, the remainder of the day's log is not a first hand report.

At 11:10 A.M. Ed Hayes dyed the east pit. Some two and a quarter hours later the dye appeared in the well. The trench was pumped twice. During the first pumping the sewer flowed with a clear liquid emanating. During the second pumping the sewer flow became turbid.

On March 10th the author met with Glenn Dykes and Ed Hayes at 10:00 A.M. The north pit was dyed at 10:45 A.M. The dye appeared in the well at 1:30 P.M. or 2 hours and 45 minutes later. It was shortly after the dye test that the author was involved in a discussion with personnel from the camp. During the conversation it was heard that the wells were twenty (20) feet deep with fifteen (15) feet of casing. The author then made up his mind to try and sound the wells.

On March 12th the author met with Mr. Sidney Berkowitz of the Bureau at the health department. He suggested that the U.S.G.S. be contacted and request an electric log of the well. The request was made but due to the construction of the well the electric log was impossible. The author then contacted Mr. Charles Price and together the well was sounded. This was accomplished by removing a three-eighths (3/8) inch copper tubing from the well pad. This tubing was used for measuring the well draw down. It was sounded by attaching a metal rod to a string and lowered to the bottom of the well. This depth was marked on the string. The line was slowly raised until we felt what appeared to be the bottom of the casing. This point was marked on the string. The string and weight were then removed and measured. From the ground surface to the bottom of the well was measured to be eighteen (18) feet six (6) inches. From the ground surface to the edge of the casing was measured to be fifteen (15) feet. This made the three and one-half (3 1/2) minute time for dye to reach the well from the dry well more realistic.

Dye was added to the west pit at 2:05 P.M. Its presence in the well was demonstrated at 3:35 P.M. or one and a half hours later. This dye test showed the groundwater to move in an east southeast direction and also explained the 400 foot easterly movement of dye in the canal.

Dye was added at 4:30 P.M. to the south pit some forty-five (45) feet from the three (3) inch well. By 7:00 P.M. that evening it had failed to show its presence in the raw water.

At this time field studies were terminated.

On March 13th a meeting was held in the health department conference room with Dr. Saslaw presiding. It was at this time that formal recommendations were made as to the permanent solution. The author prepared the following letter:

Mr. GEORGE FICHER,
Executive Director,
Homestead Housing Authority,
Homestead, Fla.

Dear Mr. FICHER: Based on our recent survey of the South Dade Labor Camps water supply problem we have reached the following conclusions:

(1) The existing water supply system shall be abandoned and a connection to the Rex Filtrites system located in Tallahassee Road (S.W. 137th Avenue) provided.

(2) The elevated storage tank shall be secured in such a fashion as to prohibit unauthorized access to its contents.

(3) The discharge from the sewage treatment facility into the drainage ditch shall be terminated with another disposal method acceptable to the appropriate governing bodies provided.

(4) The existing grease trap located at what has been described as the apartments shall be pumped clean, filled with concrete or physically removed with the existing building lateral connected to the sanitary sewer.

(5) The existing plumbing system located in what has been referred to as the nursery and auditorium shall be repaired to prevent any leaking of domestic wastes on the underlying soil.

There may be additional requirements for your action emanating from this office and/or other governmental agencies.

Your cooperation with this office has been excellent in the past and we hope to continue this relationship.

Very truly yours,

KENNETH R. PEIFFER, P.E.,
Engineering Section,
MITTON S. SASIYAW, M.D., M.P.H.,
Director.

Approved and Forwarded:

During the remainder of the week the author put together the laboratory results. It was found that two samples collected from the trench dug to expose the abandoned sewer were positive for salmonella but not salmonella typhi. However, the presence of a pathogen in the immediate vicinity of the wells (twenty feet from the main supply) is a good indication (author's opinion) of severe well contamination. This also is excellent proof (author's opinion) of the outbreak originating from the water supply.

Also additional substantiating proof is the presence of an as of yet unidentified virus collect from the three (3) inch well. Both the salmonella and the virus are being typed at the present time.

As to the cause of the outbreak, one can only speculate. However, several sources of well contamination are possible.

(1) The drainage ditch has continuously showed contamination. It is not connected to any moving body of water and circumscribes the entire camp. The sewage treatment facility discharges into the ditch thus creating a possible source. As to the motion of the groundwater a southeast or east southeast flow is indicated. The ground is probably underlain with considerable solution channels thereby eliminating any rock filtration effect. Evidence of two small solution channels was shown in the north and west pits.

(2) A dry well located in the immediate vicinity of the well field showed an indirect connection to a supply well. This in itself is an excellent means of contaminating the supply well. Furthermore evidence of human fecal contamination in the area around the well leads one to believe that defecation has taken place. It should be pointed out that the author personally saw children using the area around the wells as a play area. The dry well was constructed in such a way as to provide an outside commode.

(3) The abandoned sewer which ran some fifteen (15) or twenty (20) feet from the well showed what appeared to be a surface water intrusion flow. A dye test on the building located over this sewer line showed no connection. However, the sewer line cannot be eliminated as a possible source due to the fact of the two (2) positive salmonella organisms that were isolated.

(4) A final source of possible contamination is the ground surrounding the well house. Dye studies showed the ease at which contamination on the surface could reach the supply wells. Again the author feels the presence of solution channels in the area plays a great part.

In conclusion, additional studies may be warranted to determine the source of contamination. However, the author feels that the contamination of the water supply occurred at a time when chlorine was not being fed into the system and that the contamination itself was in an instantaneous dose. Records have shown the chlorine cylinder to be expended on or about the date of the probable contamination.

A final report on the South Dade Labor Camp Typhoid Fever Outbreak will be prepared in the near future.

DADE COUNTY BUILDING AND ZONING REPORT

Homestead Housing Authority Labor Camp, located S.W. 137th Avenue and 312th Street, March 8, 1973, Report of Howard C. Massey, Plumbing Inspector. I arrived at the labor camp at 1:15 P.M. and met with Mr. Kenneth Pfeiffer, engineer for Dade Public Health Department, and Mr. Ken Schang of Pollution Control.

Operations were underway to uncover an abandoned sewer line close to the well source of all drinking water. During the excavation process, Mr. Schang and I checked sewage flow in man holes across the street west of the well. The flow was normal, but we found one man hole (located in the southwest area of the camp) that had cracks through which surface water was seeping in. We then checked lift station and found the pumps there apparently working normally and sewage at approximately the correct level.

We returned to the excavation site. Vitrified clay pipe had been broken by back hoe and portions removed. I suggested to Mr. Pfeiffer not to remove any more pipe until a pump was available to remove surface water so we could determine if the line was active. He agreed and excavation work was stopped until next morning.

Mr. Schang and I began to check visible sanitary lines beneath auditorium and child care center. Pipes above grade were badly in need of repair, leaking in some places when used. We also discovered an open pipe that had overflowed in the past upon ground surface within two hundred feet of the well. Water lines were also leaking in various locations, some below grade that could cause a cross connection when pressure dropped.

I then checked toilet facilities within auditorium and child care center and found them inadequate for the number of people using this building. Some were not in use at all for lack of maintenance, and sanitary conditions both inside and outside at this time were appalling. I reported back to Mr. Pfeiffer and recommended that four or five laborers with shovels be brought in Friday (3-9-73) to uncover some underground sanitary pipes so I could check their condition. Mr. Pfeiffer said he would have the laborers by 9:30 the next morning for my use.

I then recommended to Mr. Pfeiffer that the child care center, auditorium and three adjoining boarding-type living quarters be closed to further use as I felt, following my inspection that afternoon, the sanitary facilities in these and adjacent buildings could prove to be the cause of the well water contamination.

March 9, 1973—I toured the camp with the U.S. Congressional Committee until they departed.

The uncovered vitrified clay pipe when surface water lowered did not show any raw sewage flowing through pipes, thus eliminating this source of contamination. Mr. Pfeiffer's laborers did not show so I proceeded to check thoroughly the sanitary facilities in the adjoining living quarters.

Some of my observations were as follows:

In the community bath raw sewage was flowing on floors through floor drains:

Two toilets had been removed and not sealed;

One urinal had been removed, opening not sealed;

Water heater relief valve did not meet code specifications;

Relief lines not extended to outside as per S.F.B.C.;

Gray cement laundry trays being used as kitchen sinks (violating S.F.B.C.);

Clean outs missing or broken, allowing sewage to flow upon ground

when stoppages occur;

Back flow valves on floor drains in garbage pits missing, allowing sewage

to flow into pits and therefore upon ground;

600 gal. grease trap for old Army mess hall (not abandoned) still connected to existing sewers, thereby connecting and retaining sewage, possibly leaking into ground; and
 Other defects and possible cross connections exist.

I wrote violation (copy attached) and gave to Manager (Mr. Dan Nulen?). Then I returned to the field to check twelve units being remodeled on this site. I could not find whether a permit was issued or whether one is required for this type government housing. Plumbing installation violates several sections of S.F.B.C. There was no evidence that this work had ever been inspected. I returned to check man-holes east of well with Mr. Schang, with the following findings:

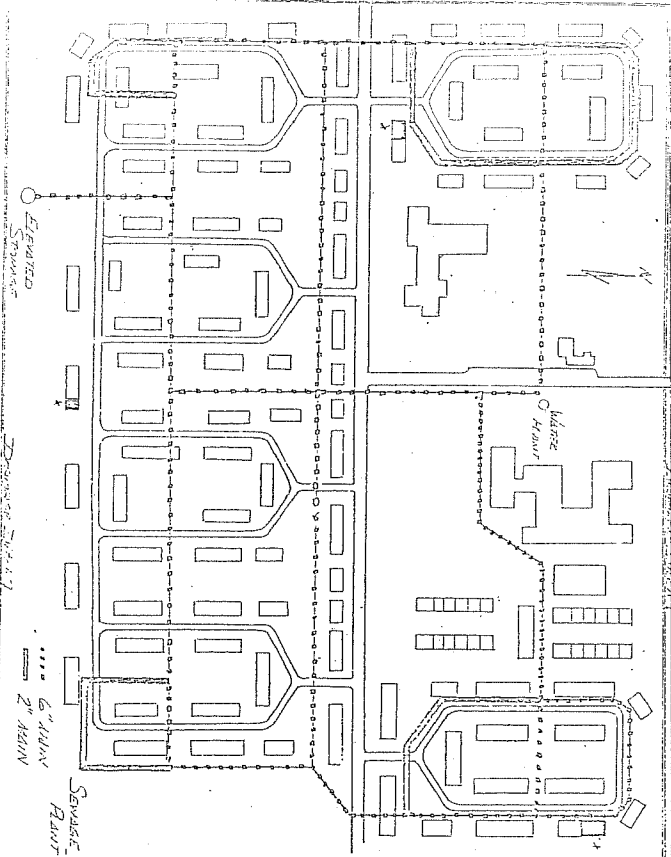
One man hole constructed beneath porch of child care center
 All man holes on east side filled to grade level with sewage, causing all connecting sanitary lines to retain a full capacity of backed up sewage.

It appears the sewage collecting system from the last man hole S.F. corner to lift station is partially stopped or incorrectly installed, causing the sewage system to back up.

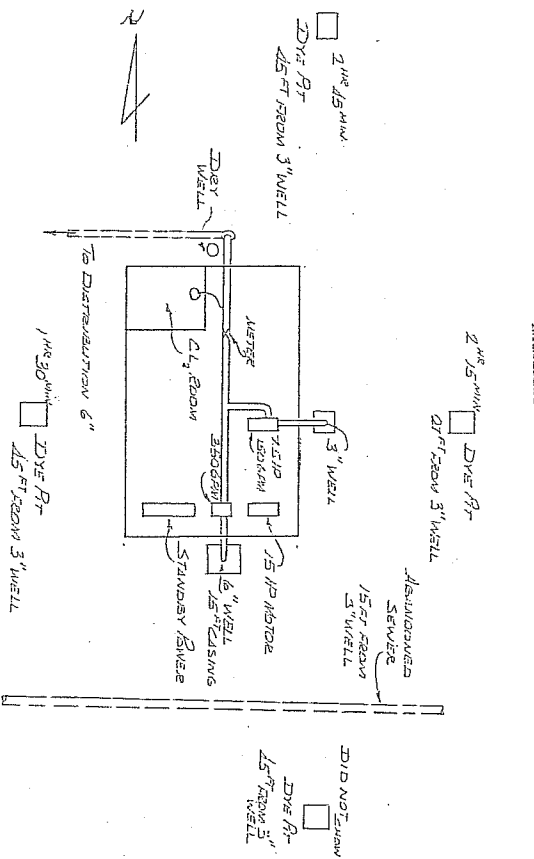
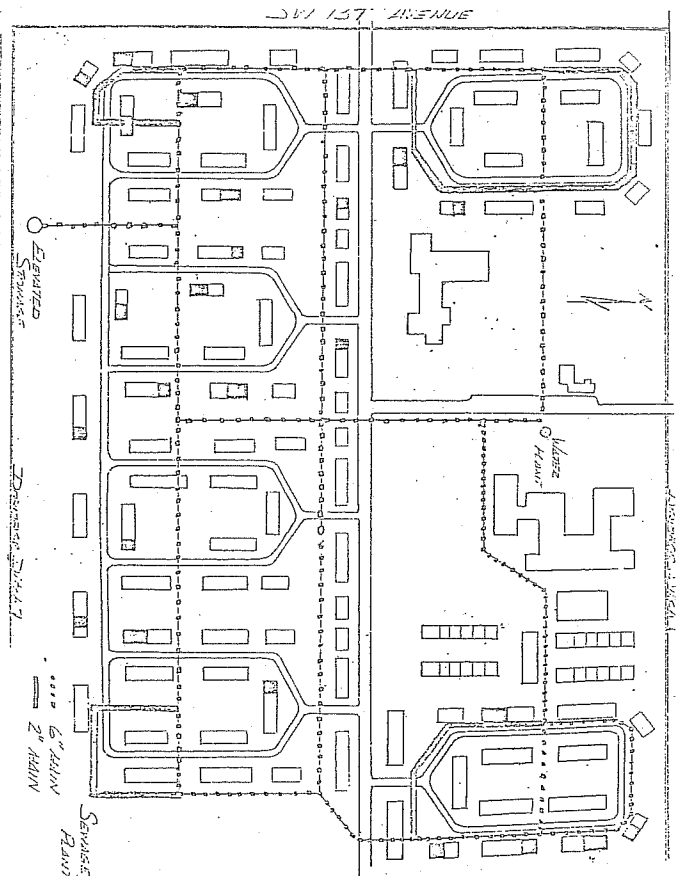
It is my belief that the high level of sewage retained in the sewage collecting system east of the well site and the deteriorating condition of the sanitary lines is causing a considerable amount of raw sewage to seep into the ground, thereby causing contamination of the well.

Therefore, I would recommend this section of the labor camp should be closed immediately to any further occupancy by authority granted us under the South Florida Building Code, Chapter 4601.3, Sub. Sec. (2).

HOWARD C. MASSEY, *Plumbg. Insp.*



INITIAL CASES AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OF THE SOUTH DIXIE LABOR CAMP



WATER PLANT LAYOUT
 Not To Scale

WATER TREATMENT PLANT LAYOUT

Mr. Ford. I am disappointed that Mr. Eicher has left us, because there seems to be a contradiction in response to a question from Congressman Landgrebe about records of the chlorinating of the water. He indicated no records were being kept during the period that the contamination apparently entered the well. The statement is made in this report that records have shown that the chlorination cylinder was out before the date of the contamination. We are wondering how the engineer here got records that didn't exist.

Reverend VANDENBOACH. This is something we'll have to follow up on. This is one of the reasons I was hoping that this could be made a part of the record, and, after you have a chance to get away from here, you can check up on it. There were statements made that we didn't even find out the well was only 18 feet deep until a few days ago.

Mr. Ford. And, who is Mr. Pfeiffer?

Reverend VANDENBOACH. He is an engineer for the health department. He's with the engineering department of the Dade County Health Department.

Mr. Ford. The doctor mentioned he asked for an independent engineering study, and I assume that is what he was talking about.

Mr. FENMAN. Mr. Pfeiffer gave a lot of testimony on another committee.

Mr. LANDGREBE. May I ask if he or his group had ever tried to make a head count at this facility? We keep hearing about 2,000 people, and I understand this camp was built for about 1,400-some people. And, in fact, Mr. Eicher does not know how many people are there. If there are near 2,000 people, then it would be proof that the sewage disposal system intended for about 1,400 people would be at least 30 percent overloaded at this concentration. This could explain some of the sewage problems there. I think it would be interesting if some of your people would try to determine if possible what other abuses are occurring. I can't doubt their word when they say a great deal of destruction is being carried on. For example, this matter of removing toilets. This does not have to be done by the management. This could be done by the tenants. It's hard to understand why this would be done unless for hauling them off or getting them sold for something.

Reverend VANDENBOACH. Is that a question?

Mr. LANDGREBE. Are there a lot of people living there who really shouldn't be, or do you have a way to know this?

Reverend VANDENBOACH. I can only answer your total question, which has a number of other things in it. And, I'd have to have them again.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Is it possible there is 30 percent more people living at this camp than the camp was built for?

Reverend VANDENBOACH. My guess is there are twice as many farmworkers in there as any census count. And, this is as you have heard, in terms of Florida, that I think there are twice as many people living in Florida than most people think live in Florida. And, this is not the stereotype farmworker, but this is true on Miami Beach also. This is true on condominiums. There is an overloading in Florida of people. This is a fact I would consider impossible to deal with given the recruiting efforts that are made by crew chiefs' promises in terms of farmworkers coming in. This is in order to get a large labor pool in this community and into this country. And, I

think I can document this. There are perhaps nearly twice as many people dependent upon agriculture as get work at any given time here.

Mr. LANDGREBE. If your assumption is true, it would be possible there are 2,800 people at this facility, or more.

Reverend VANDENBOACH. I don't think at the particular time that is true. I think this facility has more control than some of the private camps. And, as I said at the beginning, in many of the communities, the satellite communities for farmworkers, like Florida City and Goulds and Perrine and so on, cities within these communities, there is a tremendous exploitation in housing that exists. There is a tremendous exploitation of doubling up and tripling up of people. It is in those areas that by far the largest mass of people exist. The camp is a controllable scene. The Federal Housing Authority is a much more controlled scene. I wish that they would have controlled as much as they have the power to control, and we wouldn't have had the typhoid epidemic.

Mr. LANDGREBE. All right, may I proceed to one of the other points that I'd like to ask now?

You are endorsing the United Farm Workers' method of bringing some hope here, in your own words. You say that you would look long and hard at legislation which might be proposed to further impede the rights of farmworkers to organize. Would you go so far in the other direction as to favor compulsory unionism? Do you think that is better?

Reverend VANDENBOACH. I wish you would describe what you mean by compulsory unionism. I think this goes to the whole history of labor unionism. And, this has some very power-packed trigger ideas to it.

Mr. LANDGREBE. I think you have a fairly good idea what I mean by compulsory unionism. I think, if you want to pick it to pieces, that it means that without a union card, you can't work. It is in all industry and in trucklines, with one exception. And there are places where you simply don't go to work unless you show your union card. Mr. Ford, I don't want to argue with my colleague, because if you knew of such a place, and called it to my attention, it is a clear violation of the Labor Relations Act.

Reverend VANDENBOACH. I really find difficulty with a question like this, sir, and it seems that it is something in reverse and I am asking you questions rather than you asking me questions. But, I would that there were a strong method of union organization similar to the United Auto Workers. Yes, sir.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Are there statements made and fellows around that prohibit a farmworker in the State of Florida from becoming a member of the United Farm Workers? Is there any law that prohibits a man from working like this? Is there anything that prohibits United Farm Workers from going out and recruiting farmworkers for members, for example?

Reverend VANDENBOACH. I would be willing to testify under oath of my own experience that I have known and observed on the part of people including the laws of trespass into camps being invoked so that you cannot visit people and talk to them about joining the union, in which the laws on the books are utilized for the purpose of prohibiting people from joining the union.

And, I would point out further there is a need for an extremely powerful organization in the State, organized with Federal farm power and support and having a number of organizations to support it. That would be a right-to-work committee report which would prohibit and completely acknowledge the rights of farmworkers to organize within the right-to-work laws of this State.

Mr. LAMBERE. I wish to respond with a clear and responsible statement. I am not antiunion. I believe in the rights of a man to belong to any legal organization in the United States. If you wish to belong to the Methodist Church or to the Moose Lodge, or whatever, I believe in total freedom to join and pay your dues where you think you will get benefits. So, I am opposed to saying to a hundred pea pickers, if you're going to pick a pea you're going to have to belong. I prefer to let the union sell the merchandise and you can embrace their philosophy if you wish.

Reverend VANDENBOACH. I'd like to answer that now that you have clarified it somewhat.

I believe that the National Labor Relations Act is not a compulsory union act. I believed that for a long time that that was a solution for these people. I understood your question, or that you said that these unions were under the National Labor Relations Act would then be compulsory unions and I don't wish to see that personally. I can back my logic with this. I believe it is important for people to understand that even at this point in society that the National Labor Relations Act would impede farmworker organizations. I would rather see from a moral and ethical standpoint. I'd rather see it with the laws as they are now, without impeding laws. We have sufficient numbers of impeding laws and impediments and otherwise now.

Mr. LAMBERE. I think we have a fairly good idea how we stand. On the last page, perhaps the touchiest question of all these subjects that we can bring up is this: I came down here in all sincerity to learn as much as I could learn about the migrant farmworkers program. And, their problems. And it was this particular study of the typhoid outbreak that I especially wanted to know about. But, you say you must assist in ending the racist exploitation of farmworkers. Would you be kind enough, without any holds barred, to tell us what this is all about.

Reverend VANDENBOACH. Well, sir, I have worked, prior to working with the Florida Christian Migrant Ministry, worked with race relations groups in the South. I've spent my entire ministry in the southern part of the United States, and I love this part of the United States very much. I work in this area because I felt we lived in a society of racism by law with some hope after the 1954 Supreme Court decisions that this would provide solutions to the racist problems.

I saw our national change from a blatant racism to a sophisticated racism. We find trigger words to use for racist words now. We find words like busing to be used in the same way that words of degradation were used to certain groups of people in the past generations. And, I found this used in the highest levels of our land. I was very concerned when one report of the Civil Rights Commission came out with the findings described in it about our society going forward and being polarized into a separate society. At this point I do not believe this is so, because we have become so sophisticated in our politics and

social relationships of living patterns and so on, and I've seen us develop into a much more sophisticated racism. We have a racist system which tolerates an Archie Bunker as a laughable person in our society, but he penetrates our society. It penetrates the labor movement and penetrates all of the economy. It penetrates almost everything in our society.

And, in Florida, the fact is that much could be accomplished in relationship to the exploitation of farmworkers because they are black and Mexican and because they are Chicanos.

Mr. Ford. I would like to call your attention, Reverend, to the 1971 manpower report given to the Congress by President Nixon which discusses at some length the particular problems of migrants. In that report, and I can state this from it, the majority of migratory farmworkers come from seriously disadvantaged families. Many are Mexicans or Negroes whose problems are compounded by discrimination—and this is extracted from one of the reports of the Commission.

Reverend VANDENBOACH. We have specific programs, and I believe there are people who have worked closely with those programs, sir, who did because of the need for some people and desire of many people to lead the migratory stream for one reason or another and stabilize themselves in society even with this manpower program and after training to compete with other people, who couldn't find a job in their trained field.

Mr. Ford. Let me explore this with you a little bit.

When Cesar Chavez found it necessary to demonstrate to the people he was organizing on the west coast their mistake in being used, I was fascinated when I discovered on the west coast the habit of dividing the blacks from whites. For example, an employer would take white applications and separate them from all the others by the way assignments were made to the work crews and the work camps, giving the impression that if you were a part of this group and you work for me, you don't have to belong to any organization, and we'll pay you more than if you continue to mix with all of these people. This was done for a short time by a very small percentage, as I understand it, of the agricultural management—this was a technique that was pretty well developed. It took this very dramatic action by a person who wanted to organize, to explain his concern about this to the people who themselves were being victimized by this technique, and get them to understand the problem. The problem hasn't been solved, but at least there is a greater understanding among the victims of the problem as to just what was being done to them.

I observed here in this county a couple of years ago a great tension when we were trying to discuss a project like Head Start. There were people who said that Head Start has become a program just for blacks in Dade County, and the Cuban community is being left out of it. Then somebody jumps in from the audience saying, "What are you complaining about? We Puerto Ricans are discriminated against, really?" It distressed me to see people being in competition with others for an inadequately funded program that should have regard for their children being educated. But, it is just there. When economic conditions with any segment of society tighten up, the tension for people who compete for a shortage

of jobs and a shortage of other opportunities grows with it. It is sad, but true, that those of us in politics know there are those in political and private life who tend to use this situation in one way or another for advantage. I don't think there is any shortage of blame on any side of the spectrum. But, since that has come into our consideration here, I think Mr. Landgrebe and I share a concern for what these things represent.

While we don't necessarily speak or see them in the same way, we are in common concern what this means to America. When I hear that we are bringing in another element of identifiable people who might be left out of this situation and I see that we are possibly following a road with policies that tend to just add more and more fuel to the fire, I appreciate your attempt to help us get some perspective in this hearing as a person who views some of the answers given to be problems. I believe, in trying to resolve our differences and those of other Members of Congress, we should be guided by those overriding Christian principles of justice and humanity.

Mr. Landgrebe. Before the witness responds, I do have to leave. I am going to catch a plane. I am very sorry. I have enjoyed the hearings. I think I have gained some knowledge. And, I'll try to contact you by letter or phone, because I didn't quite get as much of an understanding on this matter as I really want to. I will be in touch with you later.

So, thank you.

[At this time Congressman Landgrebe leaves the hearing room.]
Mr. Ford. Mr. Mack, you have submitted a short statement here. You say that your name is Elijah Mack. You are a crew leader. You've been in business for 16 years. You say that you usually pick fruit, and you work in vegetable harvest from time to time. You say that you'll be glad to answer any questions about your business that you can.

I appreciate very much, Mr. Mack, your coming in, because we haven't talked to a crew leader in the last 2 days. We and others of us have talked a lot about crew leaders. So you can help me to understand what you do.

First of all, I understand you are registered under the Federal crew leader law. And that is the number here. Is that correct?

STATEMENT OF ELIJAH MACK, CREW LEADER

Mr. Mack. Yes.

Mr. Ford. Are you registered under the Florida act?

Mr. Mack. Yes.

Mr. Ford. And then you are one of the 37 or so that we are talking about who have registered?

Mr. Mack. Maybe so.

Mr. Ford. Do you have a set of guidelines and rules that have been given under that act?

Mr. Mack. Yes; and, I was supposed to pick those up in Homestead. They were prepared for me.

Mr. Ford. Then you have just recently registered?

Mr. Mack. Right; recently registered for this year. That is, they sent us a letter, and we were to go down to register. And, they'd give us the new rules and requirements.

Mr. Ford. This is M. & W. Harvesters here?

Mr. Mack. That's right.

Mr. Ford. That's your company?

Mr. Mack. Yes.

Mr. Ford. You have partners in that business?

Mr. Mack. No; at one time. Now, nobody.

Mr. Ford. You operate only in the State of Florida and only in Dade County?

Mr. Mack. Right; presently now, but I've been from here to the State of Michigan. In fact, I worked quite a lot from here to there.

Mr. Ford. You've had experience with other State registration laws? Have you been registered in other States?

Mr. Mack. No; if you obtain a registration here and whoever you have assisting, that is sufficient for the other States. They only require just the one.

Mr. Ford. Would you describe to me just what it is that you do? What is your business and how do you go about it?

Mr. Mack. I get—I guess you would say I am between the farmer and the migrant worker. In fact, most of the people who work with me for the farmers, they expect a certain amount from me, and they never really get to the grower. And the grower, he more or less stays back. I am between the grower and the migrant worker, although the grower—we get together for what he's going to pay. If he says 50 cents for this worker and if you're supervising, we'll give 75 cents or 70 cents or whatever it might be.

Mr. Ford. So your compensation is included in the agreement between you and the grower to pay so much an hour or a unit?

Mr. Mack. Most of our work is by the piece, yes.

Mr. Ford. So he agrees to pay so much apiece, like a case of citrus?

Mr. Mack. Right. He pays the worker so much, and he pays me so much.

Mr. Ford. Do all of the growers pay the workers directly, or not?

Mr. Mack. No; they pay me, and I pay the workers. They advance money to me, and I myself pay the workers every night. And the farmer settles with me sometimes once a week. But I advance from him to the worker. To the workmen. So he'll have it every night. And I keep the record. And the farmer doesn't keep most of the record. I do.

Mr. Ford. Do you regard yourself to be the representative of the worker whose labor you're selling or the representative of the farmer as his agent to recruit the workers?

Mr. Mack. I assume his responsibility, the farmer. In other words, he holds me responsible for whatever it is. And it's up to me to get the crew and get the job done for the farmer, whatever he expects it to be.

Mr. Ford. So you exercise your discretion on who gets hired and and everything else, and the farmer leaves that up to you?

Mr. Mack. Yes.

Mr. Ford. Where do you recruit the workers, and how do you go about it?

Mr. Mack. About 4 o'clock in the morning you can either see me or somebody working with me on the corner anywhere from Perrine to as far as Pompano. You just get out and put your bus on the corner.

And you tell them what you're doing and how much you're paying. And if the worker feels he wants to work with you that day, then he goes on. And you bring him back to wherever the job is and you work him. And he works that day. And whatever he earns, you pay him. And you take him back. Most of the farmers try to—whatever we're doing—we have a minimum of, say, \$20 per day per worker. And I'd say the average worker, if he works, he can earn \$18 or \$20 a day. But he won't work.

And it gets to be a problem now with the grower as well as myself. He don't want to go to work early at 4 o'clock. Then he wants to go and sit around for a while and maybe get to the field around 9 and get to work and work until approximately 3 o'clock, when I want to work till 5 or the grower needs to have me work on it until 5. But he's made his plans that day, and he is no good.

And I heard somewhere it takes 75 people to do 20 jobs, and that's the reason. He doesn't want to do the day's work, and somebody's got to do this. It is not the crewleader that tells how to get the grower's crop, at all. He tells the crewleader what he will do and won't do. And then we have to go on a lot of what they feels like—they want to get on at 9 and off at 5 and maybe 3. So when you once needed 50 people for a job, now you needed 75 now.

Mr. Ford. You're characterizing the average person you deliver to the farm for work as being in the category of someone working only until he gets as much money as he wants?

Mr. Mack. Some only, because there are some people I must say that will work and get to this job early, and they'll work late. But most of the time when you find that kind of person, they are doing something. They're buying something. Somebody who's working for more than today. Working for more than day by day. They have some type of goal to get to. And that type of person is real good. You don't have problems with him at all.

I know people working for me in previous years have bought their own home and paid for it just by working in the fields. Doing real good. This piecework is work that you can really make what you want to on. That is really why some do it. Mostly people from the age of 25 on. They can go and set their goal to what they want. And the man who's only working for \$2 an hour or \$2.50 an hour, at the end of 8 hours, that's all he's got. But here if he works hard, he makes good. If he don't work hard, he don't make much. That's the way it works.

Mr. Ford. You said that the problem of needing 75 men to do 50 men's work is because most of them don't want to work a full day's work?

Mr. Mack. That's right.

Mr. Ford. Do you try to replace that kind of worker with somebody else the next time you have the bus up on the corner?

Mr. Mack. There isn't too much replacing you can do. Labor today—you don't pick what you want. You more or less get what you can. You don't have a variety to take. I'll take you and you. That's the way it is, because on the corner there is a number of buses to haul some 75 people away. It's just the worker's own choice, though.

Mr. Ford. Do you handle the social security for these people?

Mr. Mack. Right; I started this year.

Mr. Ford. And are you required to keep a daily record, because you may see a fellow once a month or once a week, and you keep a social security account for him?

Mr. Mack. That's right.

Mr. Ford. And once a month you report that to the Federal Government?

Mr. Mack. No; once every 3 months.

Mr. Ford. Once every 3 months?

Mr. Mack. That's right.

Mr. Ford. And that is when you forward the amount of money that you withheld, plus your contribution?

Mr. Mack. Right.

Mr. Ford. Who pays the contribution for the employer, you or the farmer?

Mr. Mack. Repeat that?

Mr. Ford. Who pays the employer's contribution? You or the farmer?

Mr. Mack. It comes out of my pocket.

Mr. Ford. So you regard yourself really as their employer. And you tell the social security agent they are working for you and not for the farmer?

Mr. Mack. Well, I tell them just as it really is. If he asks me who do I work for, I'll tell him. If he asks me who I work for, I'll tell him the farmer I work for.

Mr. Ford. But you regard yourself as being responsible to paying the money to the Federal Government?

Mr. Mack. Right.

Mr. Ford. The growers that you deal with, they don't get involved in this process at all?

Mr. Mack. No.

Mr. Ford. I would like to see just how a fellow like you goes about this and does these things. There are very few requirements. This involves a registration. You're supposed to show your registration to anyone you deal with in your capacity as a contractor. Do the growers customarily ask to see your registration card?

Mr. Mack. Most of them know I have it. But, if you go to a grower you're not worked for, he'll ask to see it.

Mr. Ford. Does a worker ever ask you to see it?

Mr. Mack. I can't remember one ever asking me to.

Mr. Ford. Now, it says that when you recruit the worker that you will tell him certain things about the area of employment. And you have described that. What about the crops and operations in which he may be employed? And the transportation, housing, insurance, and wage rates to be provided for him? That is all provided in the bus when he gets there in the morning?

Mr. Mack. No; once you load and go from here to there, before the persons get to the work at all. There you tell him what you're working in and how much he's going to be paid and, about twice a week or sometimes three times a week before anybody gets off the bus, you tell them who you carry workmen's compensation with. And I don't go through this every day, but you have them know often enough what's going on.

And the news gets around whether it's good or bad. It gets to the individuals.

Mr. Ford. Also, when they get to the place they are supposed to be at work, you're supposed to put up the notice in writing of the treatment of working—what the working conditions are.

Mr. Mack. No; I haven't done that.

Mr. Ford. Not yet?

Mr. Mack. No.

Mr. Ford. And how long have you been registered?

Mr. Mack. Since 1968, I think. Maybe longer. When it first started.

Mr. Ford. I think it's been going for some 6 years now.

Mr. Mack. Well, whenever it first started. That's when I started. I forget when it was.

Mr. Ford. Have you ever had a visit from or been called in to visit with the Labor Department representative since you have been registered?

Mr. Mack. Yes; I have.

Mr. Ford. Do they do that periodically? How does that come about?

Mr. Mack. No; your local field representative, I guess, you'd call him—they would be on different locations and different corporations where you're employed. They have a lot of their people. And, from time to time they ask you into their office for further information. But, at the time, most of the information they get you have to give them.

Mr. Ford. Do they get out in the field to talk to the workers or do they talk to you?

Mr. Mack. Most of the time they do, but not recently.

Mr. Ford. You mean they haven't for 2 or 3 years?

Mr. Mack. I'd say maybe longer; yes.

Mr. Ford. So, they don't bother you very much?

Mr. Mack. No.

Mr. Ford. Do you have anything to do with arranging housing facilities for people working for you?

Mr. Mack. Only if I happen to have—sometimes if I know of a place, I'll mention it. None of the farms I know have houses. And that's about half of the places around. If I know of a nice place nearby, maybe if they're coming down to work, family working for me every year, they'll tell me to look out for a place for them. And I do. But it's kind of rough now for this reason, that nobody will accept them unless they know them and that they're good for the rent. They expect the crew leader to be responsible for their rent. And you might put someone in a house and they'll go on you. And he's got 2 weeks' rent. And he goes. So you've lost that. But we've learned to accept that. We've learned to accept losing that as a part of the game.

Mr. Ford. And the Federal law requires you to keep payroll records which keep track of each employee, and how much he makes and what you withhold from his pay. So, do you do that?

Mr. Mack. I do.

Mr. Ford. Does anybody ever check those?

Mr. Mack. Yes; Internal Revenue checks. People from Internal Revenue check them for—taxwise.

Mr. Ford. Do you have to show any of these records to anyone when you renew your registration?

Mr. Mack. I haven't so far.

Mr. Ford. They just renew it without asking?

Mr. Mack. They ask questions, but they haven't asked for a statement from your previous year.

Mr. Ford. What do they ask you when you get into registration?

Mr. Mack. There isn't too much. Not too much asking. The man at the employment office knows enough about you. He asks for your address or who you plan to work for. They know what you're there for.

Mr. Ford. Except they're surprised when you register?

Mr. Mack. Might be.

Mr. Ford. We hear there are maybe 1,800 people in your business in State of Florida, and only 37 or 38 of you are registered with the State. It looks like there may be a few more, but not many more who are registered with the Federal Government. Do you believe that, that there are that many people doing your work without registering like you have?

Mr. Mack. I don't really believe it's that many. But it could possibly be for this reason—they've been told they have no need for registration unless they go out of the State.

Mr. Ford. Are you satisfied with that, or don't you think that is a little unfair, that you have to register and another guy doesn't?

Mr. Mack. Let me answer in this manner. They tell you, if you cross the State line for work, then you should register. So if you don't, you don't have to. But, I maintain mine anyway, and they couldn't refuse me. So, I've gotten it. Maybe it doesn't matter, because if you're not going upstate, you know, then it isn't necessary. But now they're asking them to register regardless. But before, they did me anyway, and I registered because I thought it was nice to have.

Mr. Ford. You don't recruit out of the State? You don't recruit outside of the State at all?

Mr. Mack. No.

Mr. Ford. Yesterday one of the growers told us that one of the principal problems with the migrant worker is that he gets all of his help through the crew leaders, and one of the principal problems he has is they spent most of this money on wine, and stay reasonably high all the time. What are your observations about that?

Mr. Mack. Well, they have a habit, some of them do. You can't classify all of them, because some don't drink anything.

Mr. Ford. And you don't let your workers drink in the fields when they're working for you?

Mr. Mack. Definitely not.

Mr. Ford. When they come to your bus, if they have a jug, do you make them leave it behind?

Mr. Mack. You don't let them on the bus with a jug in the first place, because if he gets on the bus with a jug, you can't do much with him then. So if he has a jug, you tell him to take off a day and have your fun, because he's more harm to you than good.

Mr. Ford. So you don't as a habit hire a guy for the day if it looks like he's been drinking to the point where it interferes with his work?

Mr. Mack. Right.

Mr. Ford. He can't make any money?

Mr. MACK. All he is, is a problem for that day to you. And you leave him where he is.

Mr. FORD. So you don't take drunks to the job, and you don't let him get drunk on the job?

Mr. MACK. No; positively.

Mr. FORD. From your point of view, the drinking problem is not a problem in the fields for the kind of people that are recruited through you?

Mr. MACK. Can you repeat that?

Mr. FORD. Well, if you don't take a drunk to the field and let him get drunk on the field, it follows as far as you're concerned and the people who get employed through you, that drinking is not a problem in the field?

Mr. MACK. Sometimes. Let me explain that. You have 8 or 10 people, and the store sells drinks of wine, and if they feel they want to drink, they go around when they aren't seen, and they'll take a drink. And most times when they drink, they feel they can handle drinking. And all the people that do this work, they feel they can drink a barrel without getting drunk. And because when they first start, they can do it, and maybe when these people get a little older, when he's on the bus he's drinking a fifth and he doesn't show it at first. By the time he's at the field, then you know about it. But he can really not do the work, because he can't get on the job properly. So he's sitting on the bus that day. And at 2 or 3 o'clock, he's ready to go to work.

Mr. FORD. And you say there is about 1 out of 8?

Mr. MACK. Well, yes; it happens sometimes.

Mr. FORD. But you wouldn't characterize the people working in the field as a result of your efforts as being unable to work, because they have too much to drink? That wouldn't be common with your people?

Mr. MACK. No, it wouldn't be. It could happen. But it would be rare.

Mr. FORD. When you get out to the field, who has the responsibility for seeing to it there are toilet facilities and drinking water available? Whose responsibility is that?

Mr. MACK. Mine. Sometimes toilets are there from the growers. But, the drinking water and all that stuff comes through me. And, definitely the toilet facilities.

Mr. FORD. And do you provide food and water?

Mr. MACK. Water.

Mr. FORD. Just water?

Mr. MACK. Water.

Mr. FORD. There is no charge to the worker for that?

Mr. MACK. No.

Mr. FORD. What do you charge for the transportation?

Mr. MACK. Nothing.

Mr. FORD. You do not charge for transportation?

Mr. MACK. No.

Mr. FORD. That comes out of your part?

Mr. MACK. Right.

Mr. FORD. Do you know what the custom is with other crew leaders? Is the practice of not charging common practice here?

Mr. MACK. I would think so.

Mr. FORD. Most of the fellows in your business don't charge for transportation?

Mr. MACK. Especially in this area. Sometimes when they go from here to North Carolina or somewhere, I've known them to charge. Locally I have known them never to charge because they wouldn't be on that bus then.

Mr. FORD. What about 50 cents to get to the fields and a dollar a bag for oranges and 50 cents a bag—

Mr. MACK. Well, I don't know about that. Not in this area. That's all new to me.

Mr. FORD. So, your experience is not limited to just Dade County, but you have gone on up to Michigan?

Mr. MACK. That's right, I even went to Traverse City, Mich. And, I used to go there quite a lot.

Mr. FORD. Not as a crew leader?

Mr. MACK. Sure.

Mr. FORD. You went there as a crew leader?

Mr. MACK. I went there as a crew leader, sure.

Mr. FORD. How long ago was it that you did that?

Mr. MACK. Must be 7 years ago. Maybe longer.

Mr. FORD. Did anybody up there ask you for your registration?

Mr. MACK. They wanted to see it.

Mr. FORD. How would you say the enforcement up there compares with here when you show up as a crew leader? Is it about the same?

Mr. MACK. About the same. Michigan has a little different thing. We'd send them kind of a—we send them a letter each year. Some kind of a recommendation. In other words, if you've gone up one year, it always is the same. You always send this letter ahead of you to confirm your employment with the labor office up there. In the office up there.

Mr. FORD. And what kind of situation are you getting up in the labor offices? Is there anybody in the State labor department or the State unemployment offices that does the same kind of recruiting that you do?

Mr. MACK. If you're asking me what I think you are, until either last year or the year before—when I can't be sure—we were able to go to different States through our local employment offices and were able to recruit labor. But, I understand they stopped that and we are not able to do that anymore. So, if I understand it right, each State is supposed to furnish its own labor. Although I know some crews that went up the road, and I was told from my local employment officer here, because I planned to send some to Mississippi and I was told that I can't do that anymore now.

Mr. FORD. As a registered crew leader, do you ever get contact from another grower who says that you are in the business and can you help me out? You have a letterhead and a company name here. And a telephone number. Do people call you and say that they are growers and when they are picking next? They're picking next week. And they'd like to get so many people?

Mr. MACK. Only if they're recommended. Well, out of State you're recommended from the employment service locally.

Mr. FORD. No; how many times in the last 2 years, say, would somebody have contacted you instead of you contacting them?

Mr. MACK. I just work in a chain with the same ones. But I have been contacted quite a lot and unable to offer services.

Mr. FORD. Have you been contacted by anybody to find out if you could get caneworkers for those jobs?

Mr. MACK. Yes; I have worked with cane. In fact, I was the first black contractor on the lake planting cane.

Mr. FORD. Do you recruit workers now for cane?

Mr. MACK. No; I don't.

Mr. FORD. You never do that?

Mr. MACK. No.

Mr. FORD. How long ago was that that you contracted?

Mr. MACK. It must have been 10 or 11 years ago, off the top of my head; I don't know.

Mr. FORD. Is that before the offshore workers started to come in?

Mr. MACK. No; that was about the time they was trying to rule offshore labor out.

Mr. FORD. So, for that short time you were contracting?

Mr. MACK. Right.

Mr. FORD. And you are known as somebody providing labor for the cane business for how long, would you say? One year or three years, or what? How many seasons?

Mr. MACK. No; it was a new industry that just came over. And I happened to be a very good friend of a fellow in the employment office. And they were looking for someone and he told me to see them. And I went down and got a contract with them and planted a lot of cane that season. That was before I made a home here.

Mr. FORD. I am kind of interested in these fellows getting paid by the Government to do the work you're doing. And obviously they don't do a good job because they get better service from you. Did any of them contact you for cane work during the past several years?

Mr. MACK. No.

Mr. FORD. Do you know if other people, the fellows in your business, have come through here trying to get crewleaders to pick up workers for it?

Mr. MACK. Not that I know. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. FORD. So as far as your knowledge of what is going on in agriculture here in Florida is concerned, there hasn't been anybody around shopping for caneworkers?

Mr. MACK. No; mostly what I offer is here in Dade County. In south Dade.

Mr. FORD. But you have a pretty good knowledge of what goes on with people in the crewleader business?

Mr. MACK. Right.

Mr. FORD. Do you know of anybody in the crewleader business currently in the last year recruiting workers for the cane business?

Mr. MACK. No.

Mr. FORD. Does that happen because those who are hiring are hiring all the caneworkers from overseas?

Mr. MACK. They are hiring offshore. Because the work is done—their work is done by offshore workers, Jamaicans, because they are stronger physically. They can really cut. And there is no comparison between you and me and them. It's out of sight for that cane. And they'd rather have two or three offshore men than us.

Mr. FORD. How do the wages compare between what you make and what they make?

Mr. MACK. That I don't know. During the time I was there, our people were making more than the people from offshore labor.

Mr. FORD. They were?

Mr. MACK. The people working with me at the time we were last working with cane was making more than the offshore labor was. The reason why I say so was our men were making more money for short hours. They were making more money.

Mr. FORD. Your suggestion is that there is validity to the assumption that a man from the British West Indies is bigger and stronger than men from here and that he can stand more heat?

Mr. MACK. Sure. He can stand more heat. Let me put it that way. He can just stand more heat. I don't say our people can't but they won't. And when you go out there and take the knife, you can't blame our people for this either—you take a few strokes with these people and try it and you're gonna quit. You can't blame them. It is tough.

Mr. FORD. I want to thank you very much for coming down on short notice and trying to help us understand these things.

I think my own understanding of what is involved here has been helped.

My concern is that the honest men in your business be protected from the kind of people we are reading about and hearing about. And my understanding has been increased by this meeting with you. I am going to try to give you a little protection.

Mr. MACK. Thank you. I appreciate it.

Mr. FORD. And Mr. Krome, thank you very much for responding to our request to get somebody who is a crewleader to come in. I appreciate your cooperation.

Mr. KROME. You're welcome.

Mr. FORD. We now have Mr. Rice and Mr. Pro. And without objection, the prepared statement submitted to the committee on behalf of Community Health of South Dade, Inc., from Messrs. Pro, Rice, Carmichael, and Belloff—Mr. Belloff as well?

Mr. RICE. Yes; this was prepared for insertion in the record and for testimony before you yesterday. We were sorry we weren't here then because we had to be up in Tallahassee.

Mr. FORD. All right. This will be entered as an exhibit.

[Information referred to follows:]

STATEMENT OF FERNANDO PRO, JR., PRESIDENT, AND GEORGE E. RICE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY HEALTH OF SOUTH DADE, INC.

I would like to express the appreciation of our group for the opportunity of meeting with this Committee of the legislature, representing Community Health of South Dade, Inc. The organization is a non-profit corporation chartered in the State of Florida. Its policies are made by a nineteen-member Board of Directors representing a cross-section of the population of Dade County below North Kendall Drive, including migrants. The purpose of our organization is to develop a comprehensive delivery system of health services in this area which includes approximately 160,000 permanent residents plus approximately 20,000 to 25,000 migrants and seasonal farmworkers. In developing this health system, CHI has been designated by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as the grantee of the Migrant Health Program. In this connection, CHI is the recipient of some \$681,000 yearly provided for the purpose of giving personal health

services to migrants and seasonal farmworkers. In addition, Dade County has sponsored the CHI idea by providing a \$500,000 contract for in-patient care to be used to sub-contract with hospitals in the area for needed hospitalization for the poor and near-poor including migrants. Further, Dade County provides additional budget for certain health planning and services delivery functions in connection with its other units in the South Dade area. Negotiations are currently underway with the County for CHI to administer the South Dade Community Health Center now under the Division of Hospitals of Dade County but coordinated into the CHI Health Delivery System. With those series of contracts, grants and agreements, CHI has for the past year either operated or coordinated two clinics providing services for some 25,000 individuals with an average patient load of 7,000 patient visits per month. Also, referrals are made at the approximate rate of 3 per day for Jackson Memorial Hospital, which acts as the back-up for the System along with the County contract for in-patient services.

The group of representatives from CHI is not here today promoting any specific piece of legislation. We are here to tell the members of the legislative committee about what we think happened in a typhoid epidemic; what we think it shows related to the problems of the people who work as migrant farm laborers or seasonal farmworkers. We are here to express our concern as people for the other people who come to our area to work and have been both benefited and subjected to major indignities. Although CHI, in its role as the Grantee of the Migrant Health Act, has no legal power of enforcement, it has a mandate from the Federal Government to stimulate those officials and persons who have the responsibility in matters of health, to perform their functions. We have taken certain steps which will be detailed later to pursue aggressively a continued interest in environmental problems; to do everything in our power to make certain that the tragedy of a major typhoid outbreak does not occur again or that some other preventable calamity does not happen in our area.

In a situation like this, which is the subject of legal proceedings, facts are sometimes difficult to prove and we do not wish to add to the overpowering number of rumors and irrational suppositions. From the standpoint of our organization we must provide certain assessments; these include:

(1) There was, sometime prior to January 1, 1973, a contamination of the water supply of the South Dade Labor Camp with fecal and other drainage matter.

(2) At some point prior to February 25, 1973, or there abouts, the typhoid bacterium was introduced into the water supply at the South Dade Labor Camp in some manner.

(3) At some point during this period, the chlorination process either was not sufficient to handle the elimination of the typhoid laden matter injected into the system, or the chlorination system in some way broke down or malfunctioned so that the roughly 2,000 people comprising the inhabitants of the South Dade Labor Camp were exposed to typhoid if they drank the water.

(4) These assessments are made on the rational approach that there is no other way, in our opinion, which could have resulted in over 180 confirmed cases of typhoid fever requiring hospitalization and follow-up treatment.

To set the record straight as to what went on during this typhoid outbreak, I have asked the CHI Medical Director, Dr. Jerome Beloff, to prepare a background statement which he will brief for you now.

THE TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC OF 1973 IN HOMESTEAD, FLA.

(Prepared by Jerome S. Beloff, M.D. Medical Director South Dade Community Health Center and Community Health of South Dade, Inc.)

INTRODUCTION

During February and March of 1973, there was a common source outbreak of Typhoid Fever caused by a contaminated water supply at the South Dade Labor Camp near Homestead, Florida. Over 200 persons were hospitalized with the diagnosis of Typhoid Fever and to date approximately 180 of those patients have had typhoid organisms verified from their blood or stool. The Public Health Department survey of typhoid fever cases occurring in persons not living in the South Dade Labor Camp has identified the fact that each one of those cases had intimate contact with the labor camp water supply. Three related cases of typhoid fever occurring outside of Dade County, occurred in persons who moved from the South Dade Labor Camp between the incubation period and

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE SOUTH DADE LABOR CAMP AND ITS INHABITANTS

This Labor Camp was extensively renovated by the Homestead Housing Authority approximately three years ago. Despite a few old and dilapidated frame units, the majority of housing units are of cement block construction of duplex apartments, barracks-type rooms and apartment housing units. Although the registered census is approximately 1,474 persons, it is estimated that the camp frequently supports as many as 2,000 persons. In surveying patients living in the camp for possible typhoid fever, approximately 1,700 persons were surveyed. Although some of the units have private bathrooms, many of the housing units have no toilet facilities, the occupants being required to use communal toilet and shower resources scattered about the camp.

A local, shallow 20 foot deep well supplies the camp with all of its drinking, washing and cooking water. Tests performed by the Public Health Department have shown frequent contamination of the water by Coliform organisms since 1970. A test as recently as December 29th, 1972, reveals Coliform organisms and a very low chlorine content to the water. Sewage flows through a network of pipes to a local sewage disposal plant located approximately ½ mile from the center of the camp. After treating the sewage with chlorine in this plant, the effluent is put into the local canal system around the camp which circumscribes the camp on three sides. The sewage collection system is reported to have frequent breakdowns, with backup of sinks and overflowing toilets. There is considerable surface water about the camp from this source, from leaking outside faucets, and from rain.

There is a ghetto-like atmosphere in the camp with the following factors contributing to this situation: Overcrowding of the housing units is very common; screening of the windows and doors is in poor repair; roaches and rats are not uncommon in most units; large numbers of sick and stray dogs are constantly present in the camp; and severe periodic noise pollution is created by the Homestead Air Force Base which is situated very close to the camp.

Despite a permanent residents population of seasonal farm workers which exceeds 60%, there is constant in-and-out migration of families coming into and going from the area. The primary occupation of the inhabitants of this camp, is seasonal farm work on the nearby vegetable and fruit farms.

The ethnic composition of the residents of this camp is approximately 80% Mexican-American, and 20% Black. This population is approximately ½ adults and ½ children.

The Primary Health Care Services for this population is provided by two clinics: One, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Clinica Campesina in Homestead, approximately three miles distance; and (2) by the South Dade Community Health Center in Goulds, about six miles distance. These two Health Centers are a part of a primary health care network coordinated by Community Health of South Dade, Incorporated with offices located in Cutler Ridge. Although a few persons from this camp community attend with private physicians, the majority receive their medical care from the two clinics.

Experience with this community of patients has revealed need for the whole spectrum of medical care problems. This group, however, has been subject to more than the usual number of periodic outbreaks of viral and bacterial infections involving the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. One of the problems in management of medical problems has been the poor compliance with medical regimens. It has been estimated that only 25% of the patients fully comply with the medical management recommended. Another observation has been the general reluctance of this community of patients to accept hospitalization when recommended, except in the most critical situations.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF TYPHOID FEVER CASES

The first case of typhoid fever occurred in a child who was admitted to Variety Children's Hospital from the South Dade Labor Camp on January 20, 1973. The second case occurred in a 10-year old child from the camp who was admitted to Variety Children's Hospital from the Martin Luther King, Jr., Clinica Campesina on February 20, 1973. Within 24-hours the hospital laboratory identified the organism from a positive blood culture as being probable typhoid and therapy was started. On February 27th, typhoid was verified in the second child, as well as from a pregnant woman hospitalized at Jackson Memorial Hospital. On February 27th, six more cases of probable typhoid fever were identified at the South Dade Community Health Center by the clinical picture

presented and blood agglutination studies. Three of these patients were hospitalized and three were sent home for lack of availability of hospital beds. On February 28th 13 more probable typhoid fever patients were identified and 7 were hospitalized and 6 were sent home for lack of hospital beds. On March 1, 1973, 30 more patients with probable typhoid fever were identified at the two clinics of whom 10 were hospitalized.

From March 2 to March 11, 1973, a local emergency medical clinic was established at the South Dade Labor Camp in the auditorium of the Day Care Center. It was totally staffed by personnel from the two clinics. This diagnostic clinic operated from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. daily, including Saturday and Sunday and the following Table indicates the activity at the clinic:

Date	Number patients seen	Hospitalized	Home for observation as no beds available
Health center emergency room:			
Feb 20	1
Feb 23	3	5
Feb 27	7	6
Feb 28	10	20
Mar 1	14	45
SDC emergency clinic:			
Mar 2	26	2
Mar 3	63	32
Mar 4	89	16
Mar 5	60	15
Mar 6	77	18
Mar 7	75	6
Mar 8	67	1
Mar 9	17
Mar 10	1
Mar 11	2

Note: Other patients were hospitalized during this period directly from the South Dade Community Health Center emergency service, mainly at night.

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE DEVELOPING PROBLEM

The index of suspicion of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the South Dade Labor Camp was raised when the second case of probable typhoid was identified on February 21. On February 23, five more febrile patients were seen at the South Dade Community Health Center where blood agglutination studies were performed and blood cultures were drawn. This was reported to Dr. Elshner at the Public Health Department by Dr. Daiz from the South Dade Community Health Center. On February 27th the confirmation of Salmonella Typhosa from two hospitalized cases stimulated an epidemiological investigation of the South Dade Labor Camp by the Public Health Department. On February 28th Dr. Beloff, Mr. Rice, Mr. Diaz and Mr. Pro of CHI met with Dr. Saslaw and his staff at the Public Health Department to discuss the rapidly developing outbreak. At that meeting the Public Health Department suggested that the water at the camp was the probable source of contamination. The chlorine level of that water was ordered to be raised to 10 ppm. by the Health Department. On March 1st, Dr. Beloff and Mr. Fred Diaz met with members of the Health Department at the Homestead Clinic and planned the opening of an emergency medical clinic at the South Dade Labor Camp for the following day. The plan involved the cooperative interaction of Public Health nurses visiting patients in their homes and referring sick persons identified to the emergency clinic. Considerations in that planning effort included the following:

- (1) The development of a patient log and a medical record form;
- (2) The procurement and organization for examining cubicles with guaranteed privacy for examination in the auditorium;
- (3) The development of a patient flow pattern so that a large number of patients could be efficiently registered, temperatures taken, history obtained, medical examinations performed, laboratory specimens obtained and appropriate disposition made;
- (4) Clinical supplies and laboratory materials needed to be obtained;
- (5) Local transportation about the camp had to be arranged for, as well as transportation of the patients from the camp to the designated hospitals;
- (6) The availability of hospital beds had to be established;

(7) Means of communication had to be established which included the procurement of several new telephone lines to the facility called the emergency medical clinic; and

(8) Personnel had to be obtained and scheduled for the operation of this new activity.

On March 2, 1973, the Emergency Medical Clinic was established by the staff of the Community Health of South Dade, Inc. Through the cooperative interaction of the CHI staff, the Public Health Department nurses who visited the camp homes, and the OMICA staff who acted as interpreters and as transportation assistants, a very busy clinic was held. Approximately 380 ill patients were examined on that day for possible typhoid fever. 14 patients with probable typhoid fever were hospitalized at Jackson Memorial Hospital and Variety Children's Hospital after which no further beds were available. 45 other persons with suspected typhoid fever had stool and blood cultures taken but were sent home on symptomatic treatment, as no more hospital beds were available. At the end of that day, the Directors of the Department of Hospitals began to recognize the nature of the crisis and planning for more hospital beds began.

By March 3rd, the Emergency Medical Clinic at the South Dade Labor Camp was functioning smoothly with excellent coordination between the CHI primary medical care component, the Public Health Department's Survey nurses, the Department of Hospitals arrangements for patient admissions to hospital beds, and the OMICA staff for translation, communication and transportation.

During the early stages of the crisis, the high chlorine content of the water made it unpotable. Residents of the camp were getting large containers of water from other areas for drinking purposes. On March 4th, a new drinking water line was brought in from a nearby commercial water pipeline, after which the residents were able to obtain drinking water from the faucet in their camp from this new line. From March 10th to March 21st, 1973, a temporary continuing care facility was established in the South Dade area for the convalescent care of the previously ill hospitalized typhoid patients. Arrangements were made with the Miami-Dade General Hospital, a new hospital that had not yet opened but which was capable of being made ready for patient use on short notice. Staff from the Jackson Memorial Hospital got this facility organized, staffed and supplied and patients were moved to it from both the Jackson Memorial Hospital and the Variety Children's Hospital. Patients were transferred to the new facility from the acute hospitals who had the following criteria:

There were patients who had diagnosed typhoid fever who were over the age of 5 years;

There were patients who had been afebrile for at least 48 hours;

There were patients who had no complications and who simply needed hospital and nursing care and continued antibiotic therapy for the full 14-day course.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE TYPHOID EPIDEMIC

The many families who had members involved with the Typhoid Fever Epidemic were confronted also with severe social problems. Because they were unable to work they were soon out of money for food, rent, electricity and gas. Many families were unable to visit members who had been hospitalized because of lack of transportation and the money to obtain transportation. Pressures from these needs led to a meeting at the South Dade Labor Camp on March 5, 1973 chaired by Mr. Dewey Knight, the Director of the Dade County Division of Human Resources. The involved organizations reviewed and summarized the facts of the epidemic to date, and the acute social needs of the camp families. At that meeting it was decided to set up satellite offices within the next one or two days from County and State agencies to deal with these social problems. Shortly thereafter satellite offices were established in the Community Building of the South Dade Labor Camp for the Welfare Department, the Food Stamp office, the United Fund and the Red Cross. By liberalizing the County rules and regulations for assistance during this emergency, the agencies were able to respond appropriately to the needs of the families in distress. Locating the decision-making offices in the camp, also reduced the barrier of distance and transportation for those families.

The extent of the remarkable cooperation of multiple agencies and institutions in this community to meet the crisis posed by this typhoid epidemic in a large labor camp, can be gained from the following list of involved agencies and institutions:

Community Health of South Dade, Inc., Dade County Welfare Department,
The Martin Luther King, Jr. Clinica Food Stamp Program,
Campesina Migrant Services Foundation,
The South Dade Community Health United Farm Workers,
Center, Red Cross,
The Dade County Public Health Center, United Fund of Greater Miami,
The Dade County Department of Farmworkers and Migrant United,
Hospitals, Health Planning Council of South
The Dade County Manager's Office, Florida,
Jackson Memorial Hospital, Homestead Air Force Base,
Variety Children's Hospital, Several water companies who donated
Organized Migrants in Community Ac- drinking water to the camp residents,
tion (OMICA), and
Bedlands Christian Migrant Associa- Many others.
tion.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

The reluctance of the Department of Public Health to call this outbreak a community crisis when 20 patients with probable typhoid had been hospitalized and a larger number was sent home for lack of hospital beds retarded medical efforts to deal with the problem. This lack of identification of the serious nature of the problem as late as March 2nd by the Public Health Department contributed to the necessity for sending 34 probable typhoid fever patients home because no hospital beds were available in the community for these patients. Secondly, this led to a temporary loss of confidence by the South Dade Labor Camp Community in the ability of the establishment to deal with their crisis. Some families left the camp at that in panic, and others, with sick family members, refused to attend the clinic in the next two days because of this lack of confidence.

The uncoordinated and autonomous management of the patients with typhoid fever at the Variety Children's Hospital, the Department of Internal Medicine at Jackson Memorial Hospital, and the Department of Pediatrics at Jackson Memorial Hospital led to a variety of management programs. The lack of communication and the sharing of experiences among these treatment groups was rectified by two coordination meetings held on March 5th and March 7th at the Jackson Memorial Hospital organized by the Division of Infectious Diseases. This was most helpful in establishing a standardized protocol for the management of these typhoid fever patients.

At Jackson Memorial Hospital policy decisions were often easily established at the Executive Director and Departmental Chairman level. Communication to the resident staff in medicine and pediatrics, especially those physicians in the position of admitting patients from the Emergency Room, was less reliable. This resulted in a number of patients with obvious typhoid fever having their admission to the hospital refused by the Admitting Resident.

CONTROL MEASURES INSTITUTED

Control measures to limit the spread of the epidemic included the following:

- A. By the Primary Care Health Network (CHI related) :
 1. Examination of all febrile persons in the camp for *diagnosis* of possible typhoid fever and *hospitalization* of all suspected cases (available 24 hours a day).
 2. Health education of individual families regarding personal washing habits to prevent cross infection.
 3. Rectal swab cultures of discharged patients when missed by Public Health teams to identify carriers.
 4. Routine follow-up blood tests on discharged patients following treatment course with chloramphenicol
- B. By Public Health Department:
 1. Heavy chlorination of camp's water supply (10 ppm. level).
 2. Exclusion of camp children from schools.
 3. Voluntary quarantine on emigration from the camps.
 4. Rectal swab culturing of treated cases for carrier status, and of ill family contacts for identification of cases.

SOCIAL ACTION RESULTING FROM OUTBREAK AND ITS ATTENDANT PUBLICITY

1. Focused re-examination of migrant labor camps for inadequate housing, water, sewage, rat control and environmental hazards to health.
2. Unchlorinated well water in several camps identified and chlorination established.
3. Stray dogs removed to large degree by dog warden.
4. Upgrading of some housing units in camps to meet standards. Others permanently closed.
5. Congressional House Health Committee meeting (Paul Rogers, Chairman) in Homestead, March 9, 1973 to identify needs for legislation related to Migrant Health Act and Pure Water legislation.
6. State of Florida Committee Meeting to review Migrant Health and Housing needs on April 6, 1973—i.e. Committee for Health and Rehabilitative Services.
7. CHI initiated meeting with South Florida growers urging them to pressure Washington (through Senator Gurney, R. Fla.) to approve funds to build Everglades Migrant Labor Camp badly needed to house farmworkers.
8. CHI survey of 13 migrant labor camps, through consultant, Richard Brusuelas, environmentalist, to develop recommendations to bring better housing up to acceptable standards.

We detail this information to the Committee only to express our firm belief that had there not been this kind of cooperative effort between the CHI new on-the-job-health System, the Health Department, hospitals and other agencies both in the early diagnosis of the disease and the quick hospitalization, the already needless tragedy would have been compounded by deaths. Even in modern times, most typhoid outbreaks have a certain number of deaths. To date, we are fortunate that this has not occurred; Although it must be emphasized that the typhoid relapses are now being seen in the clinics, the Public Health nurses are continuing to follow up those patients who had and still have the disease, and the word "finished" will not be written on this epidemic for some months.

As I have said, we are not here to speak for any specific piece of legislation, we are here to ask for your understanding that the individuals whom we depend upon to maintain and pick our crops in South Dakota need help as a group. CHI, on its own initiative and with the urging of Dr. Paul Bealden, Director of Community Health Services, Washington, D. C. has been holding open-to-the-public full Board of Directors meetings every two weeks. We have been fortunate in obtaining the services of an Environmental Health Planner from the Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Health Planning Council, who is in the process of helping us prepare an environmental study of each camp. He has already provided material which has helped us identify what we believe are the major problems. I am asking Mr. George Rice, Executive Director of CHI to tell you of our general findings and recommendations to this Committee.

(1) The water supply for eight camps in the area needed to be upgraded. For the most part this means adding on to an approved municipal water system, but in any event providing chlorination, making certain that the wells are deep enough and, in general, continuous examination and supervision. We do recommend strongly that the State and local Health Departments be given sufficient funds to make certain that owners and operators of the labor camps provide an adequate, potable water supply. This means adding appropriate people for both checking purposes and helping camp operators properly chlorinate and maintain their systems. There has already been much accomplished. South Dade Camp has hooked on to the Rex Utilities Water Supply.

(2) We urge legislature and the administrative state programs to assist in all ways possible to see that minimum housing code standards are stringently enforced. Even though the South Dade camp was one of the newer camps, there was evidence at the time of the typhoid outbreak that there were 2,000 people in dwelling units not meant to accommodate more than 1,500.

(3) We believe that it is imperative to close or dismantle those camps or parts of camps which do not meet minimum decency standards. Much has been said in South Dade and many other places that a new projected South Dade camp planned to be built on the old prison farm site is the answer to the problem. The original plans call for building this new housing for some 4,020 people in 2, 3 and 4 bedroom units under the Homestead Housing Authority. For the past two years camps which were scheduled to be dismantled have been kept open until new housing could be built. These include the B & L Camp, Permit No. 18-11-MIC

and the Tallahassee Road Farm Housing, 1 & 2, also known as the Campbell Camps, Permits No. 13-7-M/C and No. 13-8-M/C. This would have meant an estimated housing loss for 1,347 persons. In all the camps, there are currently units for approximately 7,000 people. CHI urges that everything be done to expedite the development of the proposed new camp immediately, but further stresses the obvious need in the next year ahead that everything be done to improve living conditions in the camps that remain. There will still be many persons housed in situations which have no minimum standards for water, sewerage, sufficient living space, and camp maintenance. CHI believes that in the total aspects of a health effort approaching the problem of migrants, we should, in a few short years, work ourselves out of business. That we will be dealing instead with individuals who have been migrants and have now been re-oriented to other phases of activities, perhaps including seasonal farm work. There is some evidence that this is currently occurring, as obviously many residents of the labor camps are permanent residents. In addition, we are seeing a build up of clinic visits as a result of some of the manpower training programs geared to training the migrant for permanent jobs and finding those jobs for him.

(4) In addition, we are asking the State through its Social Services and Welfare Division to increase assistance in the South Dade area, by way of social and educational services to the migrant group who have a long way to go in catching up with other individuals and groups with whom they rub elbows. We believe, that with additional resources and by working with such groups as OMICA, RCMA, FAMU and others who have provided liaison to the Spanish speaking migrant and the black seasonal worker, that the initiative of the migrants can be increased to learn to be independent and to solve their own problems.

STATEMENT OF FERNANDO PRO, JR., PRESIDENT, AND GEORGE E. RICE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY HEALTH OF SOUTH DADE, INC.

Mr. Rice. There are a couple of things that might be said.

This is a nonprofit corporation which is establishing a system of health delivery service here in Dade County. Its policies are made by a 19 member board of directors representing a cross-section of the population of Dade County below North Kendall Drive, including migrants. This also includes the camps in the area where the typhoid epidemic occurred. And we are a consumer-oriented group. Since the purpose of our organization is to develop a comprehensive delivery system of health services in this area, including approximately 160,000 permanent residents plus about 20,000 or 25,000 migrants and seasonal farmworkers, our organization in developing this health system has been designated by the Department of HEW as the grantee of the migrant health program.

We were the group when the typhoid outbreak occurred that came in with our doctors and coordinated our efforts with our two clinics at the South Dade labor camp, and who made the diagnosis after going through interviews with about a thousand people, or a little over a thousand people from that camp. And we are the group that hassled for and got hospital beds for those people.

Our doctors worked a great deal of overtime to do this, and to get those hospital beds.

We are concerned that there isn't a good plan for a disaster of this kind in terms of communicable disease here. And the scope of the outbreak was determined at least a week before the emergency was declared. And we felt that hospital beds might have been available sooner, but there were just times when our doctor had to send people with what they thought was typhoid back into the camps.

Of course, this went against our judgment even though we're not experts in the field particularly. But there are a lot of stories going around as to exactly what typhoid bug got where and when. And we have to assume that the water supply was at fault. And we have to assume because the record shows, and the record in this committee will show from the health department that for the past 3 years there has been fecal matter in that water supply, and that obviously the only way it could have gotten contaminated that far was because of the lack of chlorination at some point. And there is some evidence all through that sanitary engineering report you have that this was known. And we think it shows that there was some apparent laxity here. And we think this camp was one of the better camps. We also feel that the building of more housing is not going to clear the total problem up, although more housing is needed. We don't deny that but unless we make sure that code enforcement is done right and the maintenance of the grounds and maintenance of chlorination supplies and maintenance of water supplies is kept up, we are in danger of having this kind of outbreak again.

And when you look at it from a perspective of knowing this one major camp had a water supply that was in this shape, it is just darn fortunate we didn't have an outbreak of typhoid before.

There have been other kinds of outbreaks of illness besides, and one occurred in December in terms of our doctors seeing and reporting to the health department of a viral condition or conditions that obviously came from that camp and showing there was something wrong. And we are concerned that code enforcement in terms of local health enforcement be maintained. We are concerned, although we don't have any responsibility for the environmental part of it, that the Federal Government give us money for health services, but at the same time they assume that maintenance of health groups and the environmental part of it including hospitalization will be done by local health groups. So we are concerned and we are going to push now and hopefully as we have before for revision of this approach. And although we do not have the responsibility, we're going to find out why the officials and persons who have the responsibility in matters of health are not performing their functions properly.

Mr. Ford. Did you have an opportunity to write to other organizations and people in programs similar to your own in other States that will be receiving these migrants later?

Mr. Rice. Well, we do have meetings that are called by the managerial coordinators from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The regional office in Atlanta has these meetings. So we do rub shoulders with other groups, yes.

Mr. Ford. Are they providing any information about what happened here, and what you found from a medical point of view for these other people?

Mr. Rice. Yes, sir, as you know, when the Rogers hearing was here, Dr. Befalden, head of the health services, was down here about it, and he wanted us to report to him regularly about the situation, and we have been. And he was most concerned that all of the followup cases of people who left this camp be identified because there probably will be carriers out of this episode. And there will be people

going to other camps. And this is vital where they go. It's vital so they can be controlled and so that there is a mechanism for this kind of problem and a conduit for the Public Health Department and through the municipal health services and the other things. And as we told the other committee, we are interested in this as a continuation of the Migrant Health Act. We believe that the kind of investigation and the kind of questions you're asking right now shows a need for handling migrant programs, particularly the migrant health program, in a little different way than the average.

In other words, because of its interstate nature and because it doesn't touch all States, but does touch a number of States who get a large number of migrants—we see in the Homestead Clinic an average of 3,000 visits a month, of which about 52 percent a month are migrants or seasonal farmworkers, and the other workers represent the balance. And we help coordinate about 4,000 visits a month total, of which about 15 percent are seasonal or migrant workers. And we are probably the only health service in the county that does work with a little over 10,000 people in terms of migrants and seasonal farmworkers in each of the two clinics. And that doesn't reach all those in here, but we are probably the major one that they have to turn to in the way of doctors and health care.

Mr. Ford. Is this because they spend more time here than in other places?

Mr. Rice. Well, they come in early in September, some of them do, and are out by May. The ones that go into the stream, are gone by May 1, which is a pretty long time. And, then, of course, lately there is an accumulation of people in the camp where the outbreak occurred, which is out of this roughly 2,000 people in the camp at that time, and of them some 60 percent stayed; 60 percent of them are staying there all year round now in that camp. It's somewhere around that neighborhood.

Mr. Ford. Senator Harrison Williams from New Jersey has been making quite a fight on this Migrant Health Act, which is scheduled to expire on June 30 of this year, and the President has indicated that he doesn't think it should be refunded. Apparently that is caught up in the general situation that we've heard about, about programs that don't work. And this must be one that somebody over there feels or believes doesn't work. Senator Williams has introduced a bill, Senate bill 740, that broadens the act as well as refunding it. I'm sure everybody in Congress recognizes this, and nobody's spent more time studying the problems of migrant workers in Congress than Senator Williams, and he's been led to believe that this kind of program does work and should be in fact strengthened. And I take your statement to be an endorsement of that position.

Mr. Rice. I certainly would believe that this works. That is in terms of the episode we have just been through—I believe there would have been death if we hadn't had the people able to get these people into the hospital quick. So, see, there has been a lot of talk about giving services in the camps. Our clinics are out of the camps. And there was talk about putting up a field hospital at South Dade Labor Camp to get into this typhoid thing right at the camp. We decided there no way to do that. As far as we were concerned, we had to get people to the hospitals where we could give treatment properly. We

believe in getting the community's facilities for them where they would be out of those camps in the mainstream of the rest of the community eventually.

As far as the Williams Act is concerned, I believe one of the things he added in his suggested appropriations was the inpatient care provision, and this calls for inpatient care. This has been one of the biggest problems up to this year. And this year the county gave us a \$500,000 contract to subcontract with hospitals in this area for any needed hospitalization for the poor and near-poor, including migrants. And we had just gotten it at the time of the typhoid epidemic, and we got one contract with the Variety Children's Hospital in which we put some 39 typhoid cases. And we opened up a wing, and it relieved the situation temporarily.

And then the policy was made that Jackson Memorial would take all the typhoid cases, and the county finally saw the seriousness of the problem, so they opened up the beds there, and the county actually paid for this in one way or the other, for all of the typhoid that went through our system.

Mr. Ford. So, Community Health of South Dade, Inc. came into existence with Federal funds?

Mr. Rice. No, sir; it was organized in May of 1971. I think it was incorporated, and there was no staff on the job until January of 1972. I came here in January of 1972, and at that point the initial work was begun.

Mr. Ford. What happens to you if the Federal funds are cut off?

Mr. Rice. If the Federal funds are completely cut off, it would have to be severely curtailed. Our other funds are United Funds and medicare and medicaid—in other words, third-party reimbursement which we are just now beginning to file for. And other fees for services. So right now the Federal funds represent, out of a total budget of about \$1,200,000, some \$681,000, which is about 66 percent. So we would have to substantially reduce services.

What we are trying to do is grow, and using that as a base, grow from there. By next year we hope to have full county support for the second clinic, which will add about another million-dollar program and which will put itself more in perspective with the dollars now being spent.

Mr. Ford. Thank you very much.

Mr. Rice. We have Mr. Fernando Pro here, who is chairman of our board.

Mr. Pro. Mr. Chairman, I let the executive director make the statement he did about the organization because I was more interested in the broad aspect of the problems that we have. I was at the hearing in Tallahassee yesterday where I kept on hearing the statement that this problem we've had in South Dade Labor Camp and other labor camps is a grandfather situation. It seems to me that the whole migrant situation is in a sense a grandfather situation, because we are thinking in terms of the philosophy and policies of 30 or 40 years ago. Which brings me to the point that while I have been a person who's worked in migrant programs for a long time, and we have to have these migrant programs under this situation, I believe that the unionization of farmworkers just won't solve every problem, but would certainly cut the problem down, probably, by at least 75 percent, because then

these people could have self-determination and could get their own things done, because the economic base would then begin this change. While we're caught up in having to supply services for them, I believe that we have to think differently even while we are doing the things that we presently must do.

The camps—I don't like the idea of camps—I don't like the idea of low-rent housing projects, where you take people with common problems and lump them all in one place. And if you are going to have subsidized housing because they can't make enough in the work that they do, it has to be done in a different way. I think it has been proven this doesn't work for the camps, and it certainly goes for general housing arrangements in these migrant programs. Migrant service programs. We have to be sure these programs are not just brought in to service the people. They should be brought in so that we'll have some sort of control and let them have some control and have part of the action from the standpoint they can flex their muscles and develop their education and learn through understanding of their problems. And, therefore I believe the programs would have a residue of usefulness. If a program is designed to put people on jobs, it may not do very well, because it might be like many others run by professionals, and it fails—in such a case, nothing has been gained. If migrants are more involved, even if the program did fail, they would have learned lots while they were doing this job. I'm not saying we are looking for failures, but with failures, let's get something out of it. That is what I am saying.

Out of this hassle we have, no one really knows where the money comes from and where it is going, and if the money comes to the State, and I hope we can find a different way later—if there is revenue-sharing funds for migrants—I would like to see it channeled in some way into the migrant organizations. But I guess this is not realistic. So let's put some sort of safeguards there to see that the money goes to the department or to the departments that the migrants can work with.

Let's do something where it doesn't go to the Department of Commerce that is tied in with unemployment offices. And I think these people have a job to do, too, but, my God, don't give them the money to do things for migrants. If it has to go to a department, let it go to another department. We have to watch out for this revenue-sharing so that the money in many areas can be properly spent, and it's not going to be spent for nothing. Thank you.

Mr. FORN. At this point we will submit for the record a statement of Senator Williams touching on the migrant health bill which extends the program of health services for domestic agricultural migrant workers. So this will appear right after this statement.

[Information referred to follows:]

[From the Congressional Record, Feb. 1, 1973]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, when I introduced the original Migrant Health Act which was passed in 1962, it was in recognition of the failure of existing private health services or Government programs to provide adequate health care services to the Nation's migrant workers.

The migrant and seasonal farmworker knows the daily tragedy of substandard living conditions, inadequate nutrition, and an inability to gain entry into any health-care system. He and his family are constantly plagued by communicable and chronic disease.

There was no mystery as to the reasons for these conditions. The average family income during the 1960's for a family of five was less than \$2,500 per annum according to Department of Labor estimates. The depressed lifestyle of migratory laborers and their families, the isolation and exploitation they faced, and the lack of social services available to them as they criss-crossed the Nation from Texas to Michigan, Florida to Ohio and New York, from Arizona to California and Washington is evident.

In 1973, health care conditions for the migrant farmworker remain critical. According to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the migrant health program still reaches less than 10 percent of the eligible population, and this is due largely to the inadequacy of funding levels.

A large number of studies have documented the poor health of migrants as a group. Among the findings of these studies are the following:

Migrant births occur outside of hospitals at nine times the national rate—18.1 to 2.4 percent.

Infant mortality for migrants is 25-percent higher than the national average—30.1 to 24.4 per 1,000 live births.

Mortality rates for TB and other infectious diseases among migrants are 2½ times the national rate; for influenza and pneumonia, it is 20-percent greater than the national rate.

Hospitalization for accidents is 50-percent higher than the national rate. The average American has seven times the numbers of medical visits per year than the average migrant—4.3 against 0.61 visits.

In 1968, \$12 per capita was spent for health services for migrants; more than \$250 per capita was spent nationally.

But the first 11 years of the Migrant Health Act has clearly demonstrated that there are ways of developing health services for the Nation's migrant population. Night family health clinics have been started in labor camps. Bilingual personnel are employed. In fact, it was within the migrant health program that the recruitment and training of the bilingual community health worker was first started in a project in Kern County, Calif. in 1964. Some of the migrant projects, particularly in the Northern States, have made impressive strides in developing one-step comprehensive primary care service. In other States, the migrant health program has provided financial incentives to existing health facilities seeking to induce them to accept migrant patients.

By 1971, as a result of a special migrant task force, the migrant health program had developed several prototypes of health care delivery services for various migrant populations. Ironically, despite the popular notion that it would be impossible to establish anything but make-shift operations for migrants in rural areas, it has been demonstrated that in less than three years, most of the projects could develop on-site laboratory capabilities, basic diagnostic services, family centered primary care rather than fragmented categorical clinics, bilingual personnel, on-site medical services and referral services to specialty practices.

Mr. President, despite the progress which has been made over the last 11 years in providing health care to migrant workers and their families, we have learned that the administration in its 1974 budget proposes to recommend the termination of the Migrant Health Act together with its built in program direction and safeguards. In my judgment, this represents a callous disregard for everything which we in the Congress have worked to achieve—providing the migrant worker with a basic right to health.

Today, together with Senators Kennedy, Javits, Dominick, Bentsen, Hughes, Mondale, Pell, Randolph, Cranston, Stevenson, and Nelson I am introducing the Migrant Health Act Amendments of 1973. This represents not only our commitment to extending this important Federal initiative but also a recognition of the need to address ourselves to some additional problems which remain in the implementation of an effective health program for migrants.

In 1965, the Migrant Health Act was amended to include the provision of "necessary hospital care," but HEW determined that hospital care costs would not be covered by the program because of the low level of total funding. Attempts have been made to use medicaid and other Federal, State, or local payment programs to provide hospital care, but they have met with little or no success.

A November 1969 HEW task force report concluded that few States provide any medical assistance under medicaid for migrants, and, similarly, a 1971 OEO report found only 3.2 percent of migrants in Florida were covered by medicaid. The most recent study conducted by Community Change, Inc., an HEW-funded year-long evaluation of the migrant health program, also found that mi-

grants were not covered by Medicaid or Medicare and generally were excluded from any hospital care.

The study said: "The site visits made it clear that comprehensive health services without hospital access were simply not comprehensive. Relying on 'other resources' or 'local responsibility' resulted in limited hospitalization, critical delays and numerous personal indignities."

Last year in testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor and the Senate Subcommittee on Health, a representative of the Lower Rio Grande Valley stated:

"To be admitted, the patient must pay a \$150.00 deposit or sign a promissory note if he cannot show coverage under some kind of insurance plan or policy, regardless of his income or ability to pay. If the migrant worker or indigent is unable to pay his bill, the hospitals seek to collect on the promissory note. After repeated attempts have failed, the notes may be turned over to collection agencies who use whatever means available to collect."

Recently published Hill-Burton regulations have virtually closed the possibility of migrants getting hospitalization under the "free care" provision, and migrant health projects have been instructed not to allocate funds to hospitalization because of the drain this will cause on their resources.

This problem and others are addressed in this bill by first increasing authorizations for the program generally, second, establishing separate authority for payment of hospitalization costs for migrants, and third, permitting the Secretary to authorize migrant health projects to pay premiums for prepaid health care plans where such projects so request.

Another important provision of this bill relates to an amendment to the migrant health program enacted in 1970—Public Law 91-209—which mandated: "Persons broadly representative of all elements of the population to be served must be given an opportunity to participate in the development * * * (and) in the implementation of such programs."

This provision was adopted following extensive hearings by the Migratory Labor Subcommittee into the powerlessness of the migrant worker. In May 1972, HEW published a final version of the migrant health regulations which had a somewhat weakened provision for consumer participation. After an inquiry from Members of the Senate, representatives of HEW stated that they would like to strengthen the language regarding consumer participation, but that the existing legislation did not justify it.

It was further stated that according to studies sponsored by HEW, consumer-based projects did in fact demonstrate "the greatest likelihood of operating on a comprehensive health project which can meet the performance requirements of scale, accessibility, acceptability, and efficiency."

Testimony before subcommittees of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee has repeatedly revealed racial and cultural indignities which must be borne by the consumers of migrant health services. Consequently, this bill establishes a priority in the awarding of grants to those grantees whose policymaking boards are comprised of a majority of migrant and seasonal workers.

Mr. President, according to HEW, there are approximately 1,000,000 migrants and dependents. Also, there are approximately 3 million seasonal farmworkers who are eligible for service under this act. The Department's budget requests, however, have been geared to reach less than 10 percent of the target population. The HEW estimate of the total cost of providing both comprehensive care and hospital services to the farmworker population eligible under the act was \$800 million. Therefore, it is not surprising that in the past with low levels of budget requests and appropriations, it was impossible for the migrant health program to provide comprehensive care to the program recipients.

Most projects found it difficult, if not impossible, to provide the services that were considered essential to a comprehensive care facility. They also found financial restraints preventing them from providing the transportation facilities which were needed for adequate outreach.

In some of the more temporary or short-term projects where services are purchased on a visit-by-visit basis through the season, clinics have had to close before the migrants have left the area because the clinics ran out of funds. Other projects have cut corners by cutting down hours of clinic services. A visit to most of the clinics will show that funds are not used for spacious quarters or elaborate architecture. In fact, many of the projects have difficulty

in meeting the human dignity requirement since they had no money to build adequate partitions or seating facilities for patients.

In addition, each year the program is left with a stack of approved but unfunded projects which are needed to serve other migrants but which cannot be funded because of inadequate appropriations. According to HEW, there are almost 900 counties that have a seasonal migrant impact, and 700 of the counties are not covered by the current program.

Each year, despite reports from the Department of Labor that fewer and fewer migrant and seasonal farmworkers will be utilized due to mechanization, existing projects keep reporting an increased caseload. Berrien County, Mich., for example, which is one of the largest migrant impact areas, has reported at least a 25-percent increase over the previous year for each of the past 3 years.

Sister Cecilia Abhold, administrator of the east coast migrant health project, has found that 77 percent of all migrants interviewed stated that they plan to be a part of the migrant stream next year, while only 17 percent indicated that they were in their last season. The sad fact is that migrant workers continue to seek work despite the fact that there indeed might be fewer jobs each year. In the words of one migrant health project director describing one patient who came to his clinic:

"Recently he came to the Center for a follow-up examination and he thanked those who had assisted him. Without the specific advocacy of the Center, he might well have died at an early age. His only fault being that he, like thousands of others, does not fit into any of our neat programmatic medical insurance plans, nor does he have the resources to provide for his own care. He works in a most difficult and strenuous occupation, that of picking the food for your tables. The fruits of his labor are like those of many like him, he is poor, alienated and excluded from most meaningful social legislation; for although we are willing to benefit from his misery we are not willing to accept, and readily extricate ourselves from, the responsibility of providing for his most basic needs. This may be politically, and economically expeditious; but it also appears cynical and immoral."

Mr. President, this bill was unanimously reported by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee last year and passed the Senate on August 17, 1972, by a unanimous vote. Unfortunately no action was taken on this bill by the House.

There can be no question that the beneficiaries of this program are deeply concerned about its future. In the last several weeks I have received scores of letters urging me and my colleagues to act promptly to continue the Migrant Health Act. This outpouring from every section of this country is a further indication of the need for prompt action to continue this vital effort.

"S. 740

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 310 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after 'June 30, 1973,' the following: 'not to exceed \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$105,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, \$120,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and \$135,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977.'

"Sec. 2. Section 310 of the Public Health Service Act is further amended by striking 'and' immediately before the clause designation '(ii)' in paragraph (1) and inserting at the end of such clause the following: 'and (iii) premiums for a prepaid health care plan eligible for Federal assistance where such clinics or special projects so request. All such clinics, special projects, and prepaid health care plans shall provide outreach and follow-up services.'

"Sec. 3. Section 310 of the Public Health Service Act is further amended by inserting '(a)' immediately after the section designation and by adding at the end of such subsection the following new subsection:

"(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$35,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, \$40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and \$45,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977, to enable the Secretary to assist in the provision of necessary hospital care to domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families."

"Sec. 4. Section 310 of the Public Health Service Act is further amended by adding at the end of new subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c) In making grants under this section the Secretary shall give priority to those applicants whose policy-making body is composed of a majority of persons who are consumers of its services, where competing applicants appear to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to be equally qualified."

Mr. Ford. We also have a request from Richard Brusuelas, who is director of environmental health planning, comprehensive health planning council, of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, to include in the record a document entitled, "South Dade Migrant Labor Camp Environmental Survey." And, without objection, that will be placed in the record at this point.
[Information referred to follows:]

SOUTH DADE MIGRANT LABOR CAMP ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

(By Richard Brusuelas, Environmental Health Planner, Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Health Planning Council of South Florida on loan to Community Health Incorporated)

MAJOR PROBLEMS

1. Well construction

1. Proximity to toilet facilities that are unkept with fecal deposits on floor—floor drains?
2. Surface drainage potentially contaminating shallow aquifer.
3. Proximity to septic tanks (?) or cesspools, grease traps, sewer lines, cast iron construction are deteriorated.
4. Sanitary construction of most wells questionable. Concrete aprons insufficient for conditions: concrete pad foundation showed signs of erosion allowing possible surface water contamination.
5. Sealed well casing is not sufficient according to authorities.
6. On site sanitary surveys were evidently not conducted.

Recommendations

1. Water supplies should be from an approved public utility.
 2. That each camp have a sanitary survey conducted and that wells adjacent to sources of contamination be abandoned and sealed with concrete.
- #### B. Water distribution system
1. Leaking water—creating nuisances, insect breeding and safety hazards.
 2. Systems should be inspected for back-siphonage.
 3. Chlorination necessary for all drinking water.
 4. Special tap and wash sink should be provided to wash and fill water containers that are taken into the field.

C. Waste water disposal

1. All waste water and sewage should go into an approved septic tank or sewage treatment facility.
2. Surface drainage should be away from well site.
3. Pot holes and other areas where water stands should be filled.

Recommendations

1. Protection of safe water supplies is necessary for the prevention of disease transmission. Camp management must make every effort to provide fool proof safe guard features.

II. Toilet Facilities

A. Maintenance

1. Community toilet facilities are a major public health problem because of maintenance and residents' practices that ignore the hazard of exposed human feces and urine.
2. Industrial toilet facilities are needed for each living unit.
3. Temporary sanitation and maintenance service is needed.

B. Construction

1. Most construction is basically sound, however individual units have safety hazards and poor lighting.
2. The porous concrete block construction makes facilities difficult to clean.

Recommendations

1. The ideal situation would be to eliminate all community toilet facilities and close those units served by such a facility. However, as a temporary measure a specific action should be taken on a cooperative basis to reduce the health hazard posed by these facilities. One suggestion is to form an auxiliary clean up crew with special sanitary equipment to schedule maintenance and disinfection.

III. Housing

A. Housing Units Do Not Meet Basic Principles For Healthy Housing

1. Overcrowding is the main concern which has direct human health impact. The migrant population of South Dade has a high incidence of respiratory and other direct contact communicable diseases. These diseases are closely related to overcrowding and other adverse environmental conditions.
2. The construction of many units is a safety hazard to the occupants, especially the children.
 - a. Cooking facilities are frequently inadequate and present a fire hazard.
 - b. Electrical wiring in units, specifically the wooden structures, is exposed and possibly over-loaded.
 - c. The yard and general premises in the camp have standing water throughout and also in the roadways between the structures.
 Refuse collection is generally good in the camps operated by the Homestead Housing Authority. However, in many of the camps, refuse is scattered about the yard and roadway, and there is evidence that refuse is being burned with the residue being scattered throughout. Tin cans, broken glass, wire, nails, etc. present a very serious safety hazard for children who do not wear shoes. Abandoned refrigerators and automobiles should be removed at the earliest possible date.

Recommendations

1. Overcrowded conditions are difficult to solve without providing alternate housing. However, the management of the camp should take specific measures to insure that no more than one family lives in each unit. Also, the maximum number of individuals per unit should be established in an attempt to reduce the severely overcrowded conditions that have been reported.
2. Each unit should be inspected and a list of fire and safety hazards prepared which can then be corrected at the earliest possible date. If the camps are to remain open in the coming year, an inspection program should be established to condemn those units which are totally unfit and beyond repair; secondly, a routine inspection on a unit-by-unit basis should be established to bring about correction of problems and reduction of health hazards. Records should be kept and follow-up should be conducted with the residents to increase cooperation in reducing threats to their health and safety. Temporary measures in addition to those mentioned could be taken to make these units more livable; however, this should only be done if replacement units are under construction or if remodeling programs are underway.

IV. Other Areas of Major Concern

A. Animal control

1. Animal control enforcement should continue at an accelerated rate until all stray dogs are removed; further, dogs with owners should have required rabies tags.

Many of the health problems of migrants, which were noted in the health clinics, are related to dog parasites which are transmitted to humans. The problem is complicated by the fact that many young children play barefooted and on the ground in areas containing dog/people material.

B. Safety hazards

1. Safety Hazards throughout the camp should be recognized and corrected, if possible. Examples are electric extension cords laying across wet surfaces to washing machines. Open ditches along property lines with extremely steep sides should be fenced. Electric heating facilities to the toilets should be removed and

situated in such a way that they do not present a hazard for use in the shower facilities.

C. Insect and rodent control

1. Insect and rodent control should be conducted on a routine basis; however, insecticides used on the field should not be used in or around the residences, as they are extremely hazardous to human health. It is recommended that the Health Department prescribe specific measures and insecticides. Further, the Department should instruct work crews on the use of these insecticides or rodent poisons.

General recommendations

There is an over-riding need for public health/education programs aimed specifically at the migrants in South Dade which would inform them of measures to protect their health and how to cope with many of the health hazards they face. The program should include environmental considerations, such as recognizing safety hazards, unsafe water supply, and hazardous materials.

SOUTH DADE MIGRANT CAMPS

Disease symptoms related to environmental conditions :

Respiratory:

Pneumonia : Viral and bacterial.
Pharyngitis : Streptococcal and viral.
Otitis media.

Skin problems:

Impetigo (strep. infections and "Florida sores").
Visceral larva migrans—parasites.
Lacerations.
Burns.

Gastrointestinal:

Salmonella diarrheas.
Shigella diarrheas.
Typhoid fever.
Parasites : Roundworms ; flatworms ; hookworms, pinworms ; trichinae.
Other conditions:
Parathione poisoning.
Insect bites.
Urinary tract infections.
Gonorrhea.

Syphilis.

Other venereal diseases.
Environmental conditions in South Dade which have stimulated disease (including trauma) symptoms :

Unsafe water supply.
Unprotected water system or supply.
Communal toilet facilities.
Unsafe and overcrowded housing.
Lack of animal control.
Unsafe surroundings : e.g. glass, nails, wire, cans, etc.
Improper refuse storage, collection, and disposal.
Improper use of pesticides.
Inadequate insect and rodent control.
Improper food protection.
Surface water drainage into the aquifer.
Standing water.

Program needs :

Public Health Education.
Preventive environmental health effort.
Enforcement of existing laws and good public health principles.
Advisory service to growers—what can be done to correct specific problems.
Replacement housing.

New revenue sources, i.e. tax on farm products to provide for housing and health needs of workers.
Support of farmers for new housing programs.

FIRST REPORT ON SOUTH DADE LABOR CAMP ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY (FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH INCORPORATED)

(By R. Brusuelas, Environmental Health Planner, Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Health Planning Council of South Florida)

THE SOUTH DADE CAMP

The community toilet facilities have been cleaned up. However, they are still in use. According to Mr. Eicher of the Homestead Housing Authority, the "bar-racks" structures have been closed and therefore, the communal toilet facilities are no longer being used. There are still a number of stray animals that need picking up and some of the abandoned vehicles should be removed.

The water well is now under chlorination, and Rex Utilities has been contacted to supply water to the camp. However, a definite date has not been given for the water line hookup.

CAMPBELL'S CAMP

The structures are all wooden shacks which are rather close together with tin roofs. The units are served by community toilet facilities located between rows of structures. A sanitary survey is needed at each one of these well locations to be sure that surface drainage and other contamination is not getting into the individual wells. The main hazard here is that the well is located on the same concrete pad with the toilet facilities.

Water leaks were noted throughout. The camp should also be inspected to determine that there is no possible back siphonage apparent.

One shower room and an electric heater located within the shower area, creates an electrical hazard.

An abandoned refrigerator was also noticed at this camp.

B & L CAMP

This camp consists primarily of wooden shacks and one concrete barracks-type of structure. The units are served by community toilet facilities. The toilet facilities looked as if they had been recently cleaned. However, human fecal material was noted on the floors of the toilet facility. The well supply in this camp according to authorities of the Health Department is chlorinated. However, there is a possibility that surface runoff could contaminate the well, and therefore basic steps should be taken, such as increasing the concrete apron around the well area and filling in low spots of standing water.

CHAMBERS CAMP

This camp is a combination of trailers and buildings. Many of the trailers seem to be in rather poor condition, with leaking water and sewer lines underneath. The second part of this camp, a row of concrete units, seemed to be fairly well maintained, with fire extinguishers on the wall and, in general, in better condition.

H. L. COX

Trash and loose dogs seem to be the primary problem at this camp. The individual housing units have no running water and have very poor electrical wiring. The sewer facilities seem to be working although some of them are in poor repair. Preliminary recommendations are that the trash be removed, stray dogs picked up, that a sanitary survey be conducted of the water supply, and that standing water be eliminated by filling in the potholes and depressions.

BORINGUEN

The camp showed evidence of being recently cleaned. However, there are abandoned refrigerators in the camp area that should be removed. Recommendations are that : (1) the refrigerators be removed ; (2) that a complete sanitary survey be done on the water supply. According to Mr. Eckhoff of the Dade County Health Department, the water supply at Boringuen is being chlorinated and showing the chlorine residual.

J. B. BROOKS

Trash and abandoned automobiles seem to be the most obvious problem. However, growth in the camp area should be trimmed, and insect and rodent harborage need to be controlled. A sanitary survey should be conducted of this camp's water supply, and the water system should be chlorinated. Again, according to the Dade County Health Department, Brooks Camp does not have a chlorinated water supply.

REDLANDS FARM CAMP

The water supply in this camp is now being chlorinated, and chlorine residuals are being noted, according to Mr. Eckhoff of the Dade County Health Department.

FAR SOUTH LABOR CAMP

This camp seems to be one of those in the worst physical condition, and general sanitation around the camp is very lax. Major recommendations are that: (1) a sanitary survey be conducted of the water supply to determine if surface water is contaminated in supply and if septic tanks and grease traps present a hazard to the drinking water. Recommendations are that if the camp is to remain open, the well should be separated from sources of contamination such as community toilet facilities, septic tanks, grease traps, automobile wash areas or truck wash areas. This could potentially cause contamination of the water supply.

LYTTON'S CAMP

This camp is in very poor condition. That is, grass and weeds have grown up high around the property; there are numerous dogs running loose, and the premises are generally in poor repair. There are several wells located throughout the premises; however, most seem to be used for irrigation. There are large piles of trash outside the chain link fence and within the perimeter of the property itself. The water supply is located adjacent to community toilets and presents a potential for contaminations into the drinking water. The residents of this camp indicate that it will be closed in the near future. At the time of the survey, there were only three or possibly four units occupied.

ANDERSON CAMP

Sanitary conditions at this camp were still quite poor; there is litter in the front yards and throughout the area, indicating that residents were not using proper refuse containers. There are many physical and safety hazards throughout the area which needs immediate attention. Recommendations are that: (1) that the camp be generally cleaned up and abandoned refrigerators removed, weeds cut, insect and rodent harborage removed; (2) that a complete sanitary survey be done of the water supply to determine that there are no sources of contamination. Further, the water supply in this camp should be chlorinated.

INFORMATION FROM THE DADE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON THE
CHLORINATION OF LABOR CAMP WATER SUPPLIES

Now being chlorinated:
Redlands Farm Camp.
South Dade Migrant Camp.
Cox Housing Camp.
Far South Labor Camp.
Rorinquen Camp.
Princeton Camp.
Tallahassee East and West Camps (multiple well system—some are now chlorinated).
Not chlorinated:
Brooks Camp.
Cross Camp.
Lytton's Camp.
Kettle's Camp (?).
Anderson Camp (to be closed).
Four do not have proper maintenance.

SOUTH DADE MIGRANT CAMPS

(Environmental Survey for Community Health Incorporated by Richard Cross Camp)

This is one of the better maintained camps. The units are clean and screened. The chlorination equipment is at the well site; however, it is not connected at this time.

The foreman indicated that Mr. Cross was seeking one more part in order to make the system operational. Mrs. Cross showed me a Health Department lab report on the last water sample which indicated 50 coliform/100 ml—thus unsatisfactory for human consumption.

The well is located within a barn-like structure; however, I would recommend a complete sanitary survey and that the well be further protected by providing at least a 10' in diameter concrete apron around the well casing to prevent surface material or drainage from contaminating the supply.

The location of the well in relation to equipment and material stored in the barn needs further consideration. Potential sources of contamination and hazardous materials should be stored so that accidental spills or equipment washing does not contaminate the drinking water.

I would further recommend that the Main Cross house water supply be tested. Mrs. Cross indicated that since the large canal had been put through near the house their water contained sediment.

The matter of aquifer water quality merits further study to determine the impact of canals and unsealed irrigation wells. United States Geological Survey should be contacted on this issue.

LYTTON'S CAMP

(S.W. 147th Avenue and S.W. 180th Street)

The gates were locked; however, the camp evidently still had a few occupants.

"KENDALL MOTEL"

(232nd St. and Dixie Highway (US-1))

This group of structures and property should come under inspection and strict enforcement as soon as possible. Problems in brief are:

Inadequate chlorination of water supply;
Trash and abandoned refrigerators and safety hazards;
Diseased dogs; and

Junk material and furniture which create insect and rodent harborage.

I recommend that Community Health Incorporated issue a citizen complaint to the Health Department on these units.

Location: Next to Faith Restoration Revival Center operated by Bonded Collect Agency (1163 N.W. 3rd Avenue) : 12750 S.W. 232nd Street.

BROOKS CAMP

(13920 S.W. 168th Street)

Two wells serve this group of structures. Neither is chlorinated. The general sanitation in the camp shows improvement from the last inspection.

TALLAHASSEE ROAD FARM HOUSING CENTER

The main drinking water well on the west side is chlorinated; however, the water supply for the toilet facilities is not according to the maintenance man. Recommendations are that:

Chlorination be completed; and

Wells be inspected to insure that surface contamination does not enter the aquifer adjacent to the well.

Generally, I would recommend that specific criteria for private and semipublic well construction be developed for South Dade.

SOUTH DADE MIGRANT CAMP

Rex Utilities has now connected the water. The community toilet facility has been closed, and the "barracks" units are being boarded up.

FAR SOUTH MIGRANT CAMP

The general conditions have been improved, and the water systems now have chlorinators attached. However, the well construction and location should be evaluated.

I recommend that a new single well be provided that is drilled and constructed with sanitary safeguards.

"COLORED TRAILER PARK"

(Tallahassee Road and 137th Avenue: C. A. Chambers—Chamber's Camp)

All physical environmental problems continue. There are many fire, safety, and electrical hazards throughout. Animal control is still a problem. Many trailers showed leaking sewage and puddles of sewage under them. Trash removal also remains a problem. Recommendations are:

- Removal of unusable trailers;
- Protection of water distribution systems and replacement of piping;
- Chlorination of water;
- Repair of leaking sewage systems;
- Correction of electrical, fire and safety hazards; and
- Request of a specific list of measures, from the Health Department, to protect the water supply.

A general recommendation is that most of the trailer units are unfit for human habitation and, therefore, should be condemned.

B & I CAMP

(Tallahassee Road and 137th Avenue)

There is no change in condition; however, the water supply is chlorinated.

AREA OF 114 AVENUE AND 220TH STREET

The area has numerous "duplexes" that are in poor repair and abandoned. This could provide alternate housing.

KETTLES CAMP NO. 2

(North of 232nd Street and West of 114th Avenue)

The general sanitation and safety aspects of this camp were poor. It could not be determined if the water supply was chlorinated. Recommendations are that:

The water supply be chlorinated;

A complete sanitary survey be done with recommendations for better protection of the water source and distribution system; and

There be general trash pick-up.

ANDERSON CAMP

(North of 232nd Street and West of 114th Avenue)

The water supply is not chlorinated. I recommend chlorination and a complete sanitary survey.

Second report: 4-5-73.

Mr. Ford, I find I am supposed to be somewhere else at this time. We made a commitment to discuss this problem with somebody on the program "Florida Forum." So they are waiting out there. And I want to thank all the people who have come out here to meet us for being patient. It's been a longer period than we planned and we have imposed on you. I wish we could leave you with a feeling of optimism that I could share with you about the commitment of the

President and Congress. I would be kidding you and myself if I told you I thought anything was going to happen. But I really do hope that you will continue to interest yourselves in our activities and that we can be a conduit for getting the thoughts and channeling them in a direction so we can at least try to do something about it. And I am satisfied myself that these hearings have been well worth the time and effort that it took all of the people involved to put together for us. And it certainly has been worth my time and effort.

I think an awful lot of people who may never have been to Miami are looking to see how the Miami area responds to what clearly is a manifestation of a lot of problems that we ought to be sharing with you. And to the extent that the Federal Government is the vehicle for solution, we do share them, at least in terms of financial resources. The Congressmen from this area have been very cooperative with this committee and very insistent upon us coming here to learn firsthand as much as possible about what has happened here and what conditions are here.

So, thank you very much. And I want you to know all of the members of the committee and the staff have worked hard on this and appreciate your help and your continued interest as demonstrated by letting us know what is happening.

[This hearing is now adjourned.]

[Thereupon the committee hearing was concluded.]