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Migrant Farmworkers and the Church

SECRETARIAT FOR THE SPANISH SPEAKING



MIGRANT FARMWORKERS AND THE CHURCH

A REPORT
TO THE NCCB AD HOC COMMITTEE
FOR THE SPANISH SPEAKING

November 17, 1974

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INC News

I. INTRODUCTION

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"The pastoral care of migrants has always attracted the motherly attention and the solicitude of the Church. In fact, it has never ceased throughout the centuries to help in every way those who, like Christ in exile in Egypt with the family of Nazareth, were compelled to emigrate to lands far away from their country."

The pastoral care of migrants has always attracted the motherly attention and the solicitude of the Church.^{1/} The universal focus of the Church's efforts in migration has been on persons migrating from one country or continent to another. Special apostolates have been established for those who travel by sea, air, and land. In the United States migrant farmworkers, the majority of whom are citizens of this country, travel thousands of miles each year in search of work. No special apostolate has been created to meet their needs. However, efforts have been initiated from the diocesan level and local levels.

The Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking, organized in San Antonio in 1945, was one of the first to spearhead Church efforts for migrant farmworkers. Their work was joined and continued by the National Office for the Spanish Speaking, also in San Antonio.

Although the National Office was moved to Washington, D. C. in 1971 and advocacy for migrant farmworkers continued, it was not until March of 1974 that a permanent position was established to focus on the needs of the migrant farmworker from a national standpoint. Therefore, in order to create a sound

^{1/} NEW NORMS FOR THE CARE OF MIGRANTS, Apostolic Letter, Pope Paul VI, Aug. 15, 1969, p. 1, U.S. Catholic Conference.

program, a project was developed to (1) get an overview of (Arch)Diocesan efforts in the migrant apostolate, and (2) allow for (Arch)Diocesan input into the final program.

A questionnaire was developed and mailed out to each (Arch)Diocese in the United States in June of 1974. Approximately 72% of those (Arch)Dioceses responded and form the basis for the statistical information which is included in the body of this report.

We hope this material will provide information for discussion and reflection and that the recommendations will be seriously considered.



U.S.D.A.

II. THE MIGRANT FARMWORKER



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II. THE MIGRANT FARMWORKER

A. SITUATION

Employment and Income

The Manpower, Evaluation and Development Institute, Inc., an OEO grantee, in the fall of 1968 began a 2-year study of the working conditions of migrant and other seasonal farmworkers. In its report issued in April 1971, the institute stated that it had interviewed about 4,000 farmworker families and found that

- the average annual family income in 1970 was \$2,021,
- the average number of family workers was 2.3, and
- the average family size was 6.4.

The OEO-established poverty income level for a family of six at the time of this study was \$4,800. Migrant farmworkers must also pay travel costs to jobs and fees charged by farm labor contractors (those who for a fee recruit, hire, solicit, furnish, or transport 10 or more migrants for interstate employment).

Social Problems

Reports issued by Government and private agencies and testimony given during hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, have highlighted three primary social problems of migrant and other seasonal farmworkers -- inadequate education, poor health, and substandard housing.

Education

The President's Manpower Report of April 1971 indicated that the average level of education among migrant farmworkers was low. The report stated that the schooling of children is often interrupted because children are forced to work or because families are constantly on the move. Many of these children who are in school are below the grade levels normal for their ages and many drop out at an early age to supplement family earnings and thus further handicap themselves in future efforts to enter more stable, better paid work.

A consultant's report on a study funded by OEO noted that in 1970, 63 percent of all migrants were 16 years old or younger. An HEW report issued that year noted that 90 percent of migrant children may never finish high school and that the average migrant farmworker acquired only a fourth- or fifth-grade education.

Health

Migrants and other seasonal farmworkers are particularly subject to conditions that foster poor health, and migrants are less able than permanent residents of a community to obtain needed medical care. A 1970 Field Foundation study of migrant health conditions in various areas of the South listed over 100 untreated ailments from tapeworm and anemia to tuberculosis and cancer among the approximately 1,400 patients seeking medical help at a clinic in Hidalgo County, Texas. Most of those examined -- covering all ages -- exhibited symptoms of diseases and malnutrition.

A doctor who participated in the study testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, in July 1970 that:

"The children we saw that day have no future in our society. Malnutrition since birth has already impaired them physically, mentally, and emotionally. They do not have the capacity to engage in the sustained physical or mental effort which is necessary to succeed in school, learn a trade, or assume the full responsibilities of citizenship in a complex society such as ours."

Another doctor who participated in the study in Hidalgo County testified before the Subcommittee on the results of severe malnutrition among many migrants:

"...this enhances their susceptibility to all forms of disease. It is no mystery that nutritional anemia, protein malnutrition, diarrheas, tuberculosis, skin infections, influenzas, pneumonia, birth defects, pre-maturity and neonatal deaths are much more prevalent among the farmworkers' families than among the general population."

Housing

Migrant and other seasonal farmworkers face a particularly acute housing problem. The Rural Housing Alliance in September 1970 reported that two-thirds of the Nation's substandard housing was in rural areas and small towns where most of the Nation's 2.4 million farmworkers lived.

Housing for migrants, both at their home bases and/or while traveling, often does not meet minimum health and safety standards. A study published in 1969 by the Washington State Council of Churches concluded that substandard housing in migrant camps in Washington clearly contributed to poor migrant health. Toilet and washing facilities were often unclean, storage of garbage was inadequate in about half the camps, row cabins frequently did not provide sufficient ventilation or fly screening, and migrants had no place to keep food fresh. All these conditions increased the danger of infectious diseases and produced other health problems.

Participation in Public Assistance Programs

Although not all social legislation exempts agricultural laborers, most migrant farmworkers do not participate in public assistance programs. Information from OEO indicated that because of mobility, residency requirements, and problems of obtaining required income certification, migrants have only limited opportunities to participate in the following Federal- and State-administered programs: Medicaid, food stamps, welfare, surplus food commodities, Federal job training, and child care.

The Manpower, Evaluation and Development Institute's April 1971 report to OEO noted that only 9 percent of the 4,000 migrant families interviewed had applied for public assistance, even though most families had incomes below the OEO-established poverty level.

Several reasons were given for the low participation, including unawareness of programs' existence, lack of out-reach workers to inform migrants of available programs, inability to prove past income or predict future income, and inability to meet State residency or "intent to remain" requirements.

B. LEGISLATION

Farmworkers have been exempted from Federal statutes governing rights to collective bargaining, premium pay for overtime, unemployment insurance, and from most of the State's Workmen's Compensation statutes. In addition they are only minimally protected by the minimum wage and provisions for child labor.

Congress reported that administrative complexities and costs to small farmers, which in the past comprised the bulk of farms, were historical

reasons for excluding them from protection legislation. However, these reasons no longer exist because of the trend toward consolidation in the agriculture industry and the growth of the Nation's agribusinesses and the recognized need for such legislation.

The following are areas where legislation impacts positively or negatively, on migrant farmworkers.

Child Labor

Although the use of children as industrial workers was outlawed under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, the majority of children working on farms are to this day not protected by such measures. In 1970, one-fourth of the farm wage workers in the United States were under 16 years of age. These are children who work in agriculture which is one of the three most hazardous occupations.

Recent amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) prohibit the employment of children under age 12 in agriculture unless they are employed on a farm owned or operated by their parents or guardians, or on a farm exempt from the minimum wage provisions of the Act. Children 12 or 13 years of age may work in agriculture only with the written consent of their parents or guardians or if their parents or guardians are employed on the same farm. For persons 14 years of age or older prior consent is not required for employment in agriculture.

Such measures may seem to provide adequate coverage. However, growers employing migrant farmworkers do not always comply with these laws. In 1969, the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division reported that of farms investigated, 487 farms had been found in violation of the FLSA. These

violations (found during investigations held during July 1, 1968 and June 30, 1969) concerned employment of children under 16. Over 1,200 children were illegally employed, the majority of them under 13 years old.^{1/}

Fair Labor Standards Act

The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966 extended the minimum wage, but not the maximum hour, to include agricultural workers which had previously been completely exempt from coverage. In 1974 only 513,000 of the estimated 2.4 million farmworkers are covered by the Federal minimum wage. Coverage is limited by exempting many workers, such as local workers paid on a piece-rate basis and employed less than 13 weeks in the preceding calendar year. The Act further restricts coverage to those workers employed on large farms, which represent approximately 2 percent of the farms in the United States. It is interesting to note that these farms, or agribusinesses, employ 20 percent of all farmworkers.

In April of this year the Act was further amended to increase the minimum wage for agricultural workers in the following manner: (1) to \$1.60 an hour during the period ending December 31, 1974, (2) to be increased by 20¢ an hour on the first of January of the following three years ('75, '76, '77), and to be \$2.30 an hour after December 31, 1977.

These amendments did not, however, extend the minimum wage coverage to additional agricultural employees but is supposed to eventually bring the farmworker's wage to parity with the wages of non-agricultural workers. Note, however, that the increase to \$1.60 an hour will yield an annual

^{1/} Special Report, CHILD LABOR IN AGRICULTURE, Sumer 1970, American Friends Service Committee, p. 4, January 1971.

gross income for full-time workers of \$3,200 -- some \$375 below the annual net income deemed the poverty threshold for a farm family of four in the Continental United States.

Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act

The Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963 requires any person who, for a fee, recruits ten or more migrant workers for interstate agricultural employment, to register annually with the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary may issue a certificate of registration to any applicant who submits a satisfactory description of his method of operation as a farm labor contractor and proof of public liability insurance. Every farm labor contractor is required to carry and disclose, at proper times, his certificate of registration; to inform workers regarding the material terms and conditions of employment which he offers them, to keep proper payroll records and provide workers with itemized pay statements, where applicable. The Secretary may refuse, revoke or suspend a registration if the farm labor contractor has violated any of the provisions mentioned in the Act.

On October 16, 1974 the Congress passed a bill which will amend the existing law as follows:

-- Extends the coverage of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, which applies only to interstate transactions, to include intrastate transactions as well as day haul operations, although some purely local transactions continue to be exempt (e.g. row crops and berry picking as found in the Pacific Northwest).

-- Increases the present minimum insurance requirements to require that an applicant would have to obtain insurance in the amounts currently

required by the ICC for vehicles used in the transportation of passengers in the inter-state commerce. However, the bill also provides that the Secretary of Labor issue regulations allowing insurance in lesser amounts.

-- Requires contractors to disclose to workers, in writing, the minimum work period offered, the existence of any labor dispute, and the existence of any kick-back arrangements between the contractor and third parties.

-- Extends coverage of the Act, which currently applies only to independent farm labor contractors, to persons who act as contractors but are employees of growers, processors of related agricultural employers.

-- Allows any person who claims to be aggrieved by the violation of any provision of the Act to file suit in the appropriate U.S. district court without regard to the amount in controversy, or to the citizenship of the parties.

-- Empowers the Secretary of Labor to enforce the Act through investigations, the issuance of subpoenas, and the referral of probable violations to the Department of Justice, which is given the power to impose civil penalties for violations of the Act.

Immigration and Nationality Act

The illegal alien problem is a prime area of concern for the present Administration and for the new Congress as it convenes.

Presently, the Immigration and Nationality Act requires that before aliens can be admitted as permanent resident aliens, Labor must certify that domestic laborers are not available and that the employment of aliens will not adversely affect wages and working conditions in the United States.

Migrant farmworkers travel thousands of miles each year to harvest this nation's crops. A prime motivating factor is economic necessity compounded by the influx of cheap labor into their home areas, especially in the Southwest.

In fiscal year 1970, of 250,517 Mexican adult male aliens identified as deportable for illegal entry, 56,203 were working in agriculture when they were apprehended.

Illegal aliens in the work force contribute to depressed wages, hamper unionization efforts and are used as strike breakers.

At the federal level, legislation is pending that would penalize employers who knowingly employ illegals present in the United States.

National Labor Relations Act

In 1935 when the National Labor Relations Act was enacted farmworkers were exempt from coverage and have continued to be so. This means that although farmworkers can unionize, there are no federally enforceable organizing and bargaining rights for them or for employers, for that matter. Therefore employers are not legally bound to negotiate with farmworker unions. Thus, agricultural unions are seeking better working conditions, wages, etc., through strikes and boycotts.

Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment insurance is intended to offset the effects of unemployment to the individual and the community. Every major job classification in private industry is covered by unemployment insurance, except farmwork.

The Senate sought to extend unemployment insurance to farmworkers through amendments to the House version of the 1970 Employment Security Amendments

(H.R. 14705). The act passed by the Congress (26 U.S.C. 3306) excluded farmworkers but directed the Secretary of Labor to research the effect of extending coverage to them.

Workmen's Compensation Laws

An October 1970 report by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare noted that an estimated 800 deaths and 80,000 injuries occur annually from the use of agricultural pesticides. Department of Labor statistics showed that in 1969 agriculture ranked second only to the construction industry in the number of job-related deaths. Farmworkers constitute the largest population group that is largely excluded from coverage under State workmen's compensation laws which protect the employee in case of illness or disability resulting from job-related activities. Implementation of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651) should improve farm working conditions. The act requires employers to furnish employment free from recognized hazards.

Farmworker Housing^{1/}

To date farmworker housing has been regulated by two federal standards: the Occupational Safety and Health Standard and the Wagner-Peyser Standard.

On September 23, 1974, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration published a proposed standard which will replace both of the above standards.

On its face, this standard removes many of the protections in the housing standards as they now exist. However, even more significant is the apparent calculation to make the standard effectively unenforceable.

^{1/} Letter from Miriam Guido, Staff Attorney for Migrant Legal Action Program, Washington, D.C., October 23, 1974.

The content of this standard is as significant for state programs as for those concerned with federal regulations, since pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the OSHA standard will preempt any state standard with which it conflicts.

The following is a summary of the more extreme changes proposed by OSHA:

1. The housing standard will no longer be applicable to temporary farmworker housing owned, managed or controlled by the employer unless the farmworker can establish that he was required by his employer or by practical necessity to utilize such housing.
2. Housing shall no longer be required to be structurally sound, in good repair and in sanitary condition, providing protection against the elements. Rather, only a waterproof roof will be required.
3. Only 50 square feet per employee shall be provided within the shelter. No square footage of space is required for nonworking children of employees.
4. There is no space requirement between beds so that there is no limit on the number of beds or occupants of any one dwelling.
5. Only one toilet per 15 employees is required. Where there are over 150 employees, only one toilet for each additional 40 employees is required.
6. No windows are required so long as some ventilation is provided.
7. No screening is required so long as insects, etc. are kept out.
8. No electricity is required so long as some form of lighting is provided.
9. Garbage, toilet, bathing and handwashing facilities need not be accessible to the sleeping area.



George Ballis

III. QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

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In June of 1974 a questionnaire was forwarded to each of 161 (Arch)-Dioceses in the United States.^{1/} Follow-up attempts were made during the following two months and the results were compiled, tabulated and analyzed.

Statistical information on numbers, ethnic group, salary, etc., is difficult to compile for migrant farmworkers. The prime reason is the mobility of the group which tends to create a duplication of numbers. However, a more important fact is the manner in which the group is defined. For the purpose of this work, a migrant farmworker is defined as:

a seasonal worker in agriculture or agriculturally related seasonal industry (such as fruit and vegetable canning) who finds employment by moving each year to one or more work locations beyond normal commuting distance from a place he calls "home". The migrant farmworker population includes family dependents, some or all of whom may move with the worker for at least part of the season and may also work in agriculture and related seasonal industry. Three types of migrant farmworkers can be identified: migrants employed as seasonal workers in the fields; migrants who are trying to "settle out" and find better work; and unemployed farmworkers at migrant's home base communities.

This was done in order to assist those completing the questionnaire but more importantly to include those migrants who for one reason or another are presently unemployed.

Sixty-eight dioceses responded that migrants were in their diocese during some part of the year.^{2/} There were approximately 530 thousand migrants in those dioceses not including the 100,000 reported in the Brownsville Diocese. Overall, 71% of the migrants reported are Mexican-American; 8% Puerto Rican, 15% Black, 3% Anglo, and 3% are a combination

^{1/} See Attachment 1.

^{2/} See Attachment 2.

of other groups. However, the continuing phenomena is that the majority of the migrants in the Southwest and Midwest are Mexican-American whereas in the Northeast the majority are Puerto Rican.

It seems logical that, since a majority of migrants are Spanish Speaking, they would also be Catholic. Approximately 71% of the migrants reported in the questionnaire are Catholic and 25% participate in the liturgy almost every week. It appears that participation is increased where dioceses have programs that reach out into the migrant camps; 57% of the responding dioceses have such a program.

Problems of transportation, lack of acceptance in the community, long work hours even on Sundays provide barriers to greater church participation by the migrant farmworker. But to fail to mention the lack of personnel -- religious, lay, clergy -- and suitable materials would be paramount. Although there are dedicated persons in the migrant apostolate, centers of formation and training for this type work are practically non-existent.

The writer is aware that there are regional and interdiocesan training sessions prior to initiating work in various areas but refers to the fact that structured courses and materials are not a reality. However, the Mexican-American Cultural Center of San Antonio, Texas has been providing valuable training to numerous individuals in the migrant apostolate.

The following list indicates the percentage of reporting dioceses that have specific programs for migrants:

<u>Type of Program</u>	<u>Percentage of (Arch)Dioceses Reporting Such a Program</u>
Religious Education	43%
Combined Religious, Social and/or Education	25%
Combined General Social Services	24%
General Spiritual Needs	15%
Day Care for Children	12%
Medical or Health Services	10%
Adult Basic Education	5%
Leadership Training	4%
Job Referral/Placement	4%

No diocese indicated involvement in the area of housing which is a prime area of concern for rural America as well as migrant farmworkers.

Due to the requests made to our office for legislative information, respondents were polled to determine whether we should provide them with such information. Although 15% of the respondents abstained from making a choice, an overwhelming 84% replied affirmatively while 1% said they needed no such information.

In order to allow each (Arch)Diocese to provide input into the formulation of the migrant effort in the Division for the Spanish Speaking, an open ended question was included in the questionnaire and was responded to by 50% of the 68 dioceses that responded.

The 63 responses generated from that question were categorized and listed as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Clearinghouse for church migrant work such as description of diocesan migrant programs, provide texts, movies for religious instruction and Liturgies in English-Spanish.	33%
Provide comprehensive analyses of pending federal legislation.	16%
Assist in providing Spanish Speaking personnel -- Priests, religious, lay.	14%
Advocate for programs.	10%
Seek and generate funding for meetings and training of personnel.	10%
Support unionization	6%*
Coordinate activities	5%
Other	6%

* Although there were few comments made on unionization in this section, in another question, 63% of the dioceses have officially urged the boycott of lettuce, table grapes and certain wines.



IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

Any serious effort to address the concerns of migrant farmworkers should have as its major goal the removal of all barriers to social and economic advancement which are imposed by low levels of health and education, poor housing, language and cultural difficulties.

We should adopt a strategy that would (1) increase coordination of services so that the total farmworker environment is addressed rather than just specific areas, (2) increase the farmworker's use of existing programs, and (3) increase programs in areas that have been relatively untouched.

The following recommendations are based on the results of our survey, contact and discussions with persons involved in the migrant apostolate, and personal experience.

1. The NCCB Ad Hoc Committee for the Spanish Speaking should promote the development of regional meetings for persons working in the migrant apostolate in order that more communication and coordination may be fostered among these groups.
2. This Committee should promote the development of training programs and materials for persons working in the migrant apostolate.
3. (Arch)Diocese and Episcopal Regions should promote and develop mobile teams to work year around with migrant farmworkers. Such teams presently exist in certain areas.
4. Each (Arch)Diocese with migrants within their jurisdiction should have a trained person working full-time in this apostolate

coordinating the activities within the (Arch)Diocese.

5. A vigorous legislative effort should be initiated at all levels -- national, regional, diocesan, parish -- in support of laws and regulations that improve the farmworker's chances for success.



U.S.D.A.

ATTACHMENTS

(ARCH) DIOCESAN QUESTIONNAIRE TO ASSESS
THE CHURCH'S ASSISTANCE TO MIGRANT
FARMWORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

1974

Please return completed questionnaire by

June 17, 1974

TO

STEPHEN SOLIS - MIGRANT SPECIALIST

DIVISION FOR THE SPANISH SPEAKING
UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

GENERAL INTRODUCTORY DATA

Name of the (Arch)Diocese: _____

Name of person filling out questionnaire: _____

Position/Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone number: _____
(area code) number

IF YOU HAVE MIGRANT FARMWORKERS IN YOUR (ARCH)DIOCESE, PLEASE FILL OUT ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. IF NOT, PLEASE INDICATE NONE IN QUESTION #1 AND ANSWER ONLY THE ASTERISKED QUESTIONS (12 and 13).

For the purpose of this questionnaire, a migrant farmworker is defined as:

a seasonal worker in agriculture or agriculturally related seasonal industry (such as fruit and vegetable canning) who finds employment by moving each year to one or more work locations beyond normal commuting distance from a place he calls "home". The migrant farmworker population includes family dependents, some or all of whom may move with the worker for at least part of the season and may also work in agriculture and related seasonal industry. Three types of migrant farmworkers can be identified: migrants employed as seasonal workers in the fields; migrants who are trying to "settle out" and find better work; and unemployed farmworkers at migrant's home base communities.

1. Please estimate, using your best current judgment, the total number of migrant farmworkers who have been located within your (Arch)Diocese for more than one week during the last twelve months: _____

2. Estimate the racial/ethnic composition of those migrants reported in #1 above:
 - a) ___ % are Mexican Americans (Chicanos)
 - b) ___ % are Puerto Ricans
 - c) ___ % are Blacks
 - d) ___ % are Anglos (non-Spanish origin whites)
 - e) ___ % are Others (specify: _____)

3. Estimate the percentage of migrant farmworkers in #1 above who are Catholics: ___ %

4. Estimate the percentage of migrant farmworkers in #1 above who, when residing in your (Arch)Diocese:
 - a) participate in the Liturgy almost every week ___ %
 - b) receive the Sacraments almost every week ___ %

5. Does your (Arch)Diocese have a specific program for providing the Liturgy and Sacraments at migrant labor camps? (Check one of the following) Yes: ___ No: ___

6. If the answer to #5 above is yes, estimate the number of persons served in this manner during the average week: _____

7. For each Catholic Church sponsored religious, educational or social program in your (Arch)Diocese, which is directed primarily toward migrant farmworkers, list the following information:

a) Type of program (e.g., religious education, adult basic education, job placement, day care for children, leadership training for adults, etc.):

Number of months program was operated in the last 12-month period: _____

Estimated total number of migrants participating in program since June 30, 1973: _____

Who operates program (Diocese, Catholic Charities, Parish, etc.)?

Description of Program: _____

b) Type of program: _____

Number of months program was operated in the last 12-month period: _____

Estimated total number of migrants participating in program since June 30, 1973: _____

Who operates program? _____

Description of program: _____

c) Type of program: _____

Number of months program was operated in the last 12-month period: _____

Estimated total number of migrants participating in program since June 30, 1973: _____

Who operates program? _____

Description of program: _____

(IF NECESSARY, LIST ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE)

8. Estimate the number of priests in your (Arch)Diocese who speak Spanish well enough to converse with monolingual Spanish speaking persons: _____
9. Estimate the number of persons (clergy, religious and lay) staffing the religious, educational and social programs in your (Arch)Diocese who speak Spanish well enough to converse with monolingual Spanish speaking persons: _____
10. Explain, in general, the extent and manner in which you coordinate your religious, educational and social programs for migrant farmworkers (cooperative efforts, board representation, scheduled meetings, committees, recruitment of volunteers, lending of personnel, etc.):
- a) with Federal, State and Local programs (for example community action programs, SER, Title III-B programs, etc.): _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- b) within your own (Arch)Diocese (such as by Catholic Charities, a Social Action Department, a Parish Council, a Migrant Apostolate, etc.): _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- c) with Other (Arch)Dioceses: _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- d) with Other Denominations (such as with the State or National Farmworker Ministry, etc.):
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
11. Please indicate the following information for programs serving migrant farmworkers which are sponsored by other church denominations in your (Arch)Diocese:
- a) Name of Organization: _____
- b) Director's Name: _____
- c) Address: _____
- _____
- d) Telephone: _____
- (area code) number

- e) Religious Denomination: _____
- f) Aim: _____

- a) Name of Organization: _____
- b) Director's Name: _____
- c) Address: _____

- d) Telephone: _____
(area code) number
- e) Religious Denomination: _____
- f) Aim: _____

- a) Name of Organization: _____
- b) Director's Name: _____
- c) Address: _____

- d) Telephone: _____
(area code) number
- e) Religious Denomination: _____
- f) Aim: _____

IF NECESSARY, LIST ADDITIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE

- *12. Has your (Arch)Diocese, itself, engaged in the following activities during the last 12 months in a deliberate and official effort to promote social justice and the quality of life for all farmworkers? (check yes or no for each of the following):
- a) written an official letter or officially talked to an elected State officer about matters directly affecting migrant farmworkers Yes: ___ No: ___
- b) written an official letter or officially talked to an elected Federal officer Yes: ___ No: ___
- c) written an official letter or officially talked to farm owners employing migrants Yes: ___ No: ___
- d) officially commented--through the media--on legislation that might affect farmworkers Yes: ___ No: ___
- e) officially urged the boycott of lettuce, table grapes, and certain wines (apart from the NCCB Statement) Yes: ___ No: ___
- f) Other (Specify): _____

*13. Were the Division for the Spanish Speaking to monitor and make recommendations through the Office of Government Liaison about proposed federal legislation which might strongly affect the migrant farmworker in terms of social justice and/or the quality of life, would your (Arch)Diocese be interested in actively disseminating such information?
(Check one of the following): Yes: _____ No: _____

14. In what manner could the Division for the Spanish Speaking assist your efforts in migrant farmworker activities?

(ARCH)DIOCESAN MIGRANT POPULATION*

Attachment 2.

<u>(ARCH)DIOCESE</u>	Total Migrants	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Black	Anglo	Other
	=	+	+	+	+	
Amarillo	10,000	9,000	0	500	500	0
Baker	300	234	0	6	60	0
Birmingham	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0
Boise	11,000	10,340	110	110	220	110
Boston	400	0	400	0	0	0
Buffalo	1,000	0	650	320	30	0
Camden	10,000	200	7,600	1,300	600	300
Charleston	5,500	825	495	3,850	330	0
Cheyenne	6,000	0	5,700	0	0	300
Corpus Christi	30,044	30,044	0	0	0	0
Dallas	1,000	990	0	0	10	0
Davenport	1,000	990	0	0	0	10
Denver	7,000	6,300	0	0	0	700
Detroit	1,400	1,260	7	42	56	7
Dodge City	100	100	0	0	0	0
El Paso	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Erie	115	53	52	10	0	0
Fargo	8,500	8,500	0	0	0	0
Ft. Wayne - S. Bend	4,105	4,105	0	0	0	0
Gary	350	343	7	0	0	0
Grand Island	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0
Green Bay	1,162	1,104	58	0	0	0
Harrisburg	3,200	160	320	2,400	0	0
Hartford	8,000	400	6,800	400	0	400
Indianapolis	1,500	1,350	0	0	0	150
Kansas City	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Joliet	600	540	0	0	0	60
Kalamazoo	20,000	18,000	400	600	800	200
Lafayette, Indiana	11,448	9,731	572	114	1,030	0
Lansing	1,480	1,480	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	550	550	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	1,270	1,221	0	0	0	49
Madison	1,700	1,666	0	17	0	17
Miami	150,000	75,000	15,000	52,500	7,500	0
Milwaukee	2,040	1,897	20	122	0	0
Mobile	700	686	0	0	14	0
Monterrey	600	600	0	0	0	0
New York	4,000	1,200	800	1,800	0	200
Oakland	1,500	1,350	0	0	0	150
Peoria	2,060	1,833	82	21	82	41
Phoenix	5,838	4,670	0	350	350	467
Providence	70	0	70	0	0	0
Pueblo	4,000	3,600	0	0	0	400
Richmond	7,500	2,250	0	4,275	0	750
Rockville Centre	4,000	0	800	3,200	0	0
Sacramento	20,000	16,000	0	2,000	2,000	0
Saginaw	7,400	7,252	0	148	0	0
St. Cloud	1,800	1,764	0	0	0	36
St. Paul & Minneap.	44,000	43,120	0	440	440	0
Salina	1,700	1,700	0	0	0	0
Salt Lake	3,500	2,975	0	0	0	525
San Angelo	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
San Diego	20,140	17,119	0	1,007	0	2,014
San Francisco	8,000	7,200	0	0	0	800
Santa Fe	7,000	6,300	0	0	0	700
Scranton	416	183	4	229	0	0
Seattle	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Sioux City	120	120	0	0	0	0
Spokane	3,000	900	0	0	0	2,100
Stockton	500	450	0	0	0	0
Superior	101	101	0	0	0	0
Syracuse	50	25	0	25	0	0
Toledo	27,000	26,865	135	0	0	0
Tulsa	90	90	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	11,800	4,130	2,360	5,310	0	0
Winona	1,300	1,300	0	0	0	0
Yakima	30,000	25,500	0	300	4,200	0
Youngstown	250	113	63	75	0	0
Total	531,699	378,279	42,505	81,471	18,222	10,486

*Based on (Arch)Diocesan estimates. Final totals are not equal due to rounding off.

