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Migrants Home Committee, Inc.

403 WASHINGTON STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19801
Tel (302) 654 - 8840 - 654 - 8849

DIRECTOR and FOUNDER
Rev. Ramon Bermudez
PRESIDENT
Sister Cecilia Estevez

January 6, 1976

Mr. Fernando De Baca
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. De Baca:

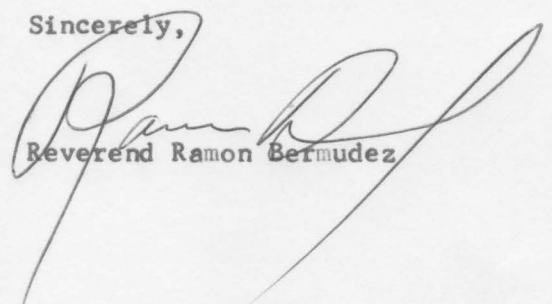
I sincerely want to thank you for the beautiful gift that you sent to me. I was very happy that you remembered me at this special time of the year.

I write you with much gratitude for all of the help you have provided us with in the past and will very much appreciate any further assistance you may be able to provide us in the future.

Just knowing that the migrant farmworkers have a friend such as you striving to help them lightens the burden quite a bit.

I would like to extend an open invitation to you to visit our office at any time. You are always welcome.

Sincerely,


Reverend Ramon Bermudez

RB:pm

ENC: Migrant Home Committee, Inc. booklet



DIRECTORIO



THE MIGRANT HOME COMMITTEE
403 WASHINGTON ST. WILM. DEL.



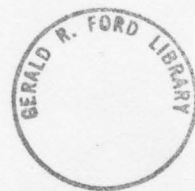
PRESIDENT

In the name of the farmworkers and the Migrant Home Committee, I welcome you to our meeting. The year of 1975 was a busy one for us. Though with the many problems that we face, several cases were fortunate while some are not yet, but we are striving to make each case a successful one.

Even though the employment market has been unfortunate, we made a great effort in trying to obtain jobs for farmworkers. Under these conditions we have found jobs for them on farms and sometimes in the better labor field. Many thanks are deserved by the new farmworkers unemployment insurance that is helping these unfortunate people with their needs.

Our Wilmington office, even though it is one of the youngest in the state, put forth a tremendous effort, despite our lack of funds, in providing farmworkers with transportation to different states such as Pa., New Jersey and Maryland in search of employment. For a short period of time we have had a Food Program and also a Health Program. A health counsellor from N.C.C., who is bi-lingual, is helping us service farmworkers living in out-lying areas.

The employees of the M.H.C. and also the members of the board have worked very hard this past year and it is assured that if this same effort is put forth in the coming year, we will be better able to help farmworkers entering Delaware in the future.



MIGRANTS HOME COMMITTEE

Economic Upgrading

PROBLEM:

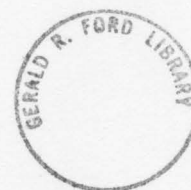
The primary problem to be dealt with in this program account is the necessity to assist farmworkers in setting out in the 3 count area of Delaware. A most significant and obvious factor contributing to this problem is the continuing decline in agricultural employment caused by mechanization and the reduction of farms that are disappearing at an approximate rate of 10% per year. Since the average size of the farms in this area is 90 acres, a lot of these farms are sold to developers, investors and speculators. Displaced farmworkers have little to offer to existing industries and businesses. Their normally low educational level, lack of skills, lack of understanding of the English language, lack of political unity and other factors are not conducive to employment in the community at salaries much better than those in farm employment. They move to the towns neighboring the farms seeking employment and being unprepared for work, they become a problem to society and continue to live in the object poverty they lived in on the farms and are faced with other problems such as high rent, sub-standard housing, etc.

While not all farmworkers elect to settle in the community, some are in need of assistance. Approximately 7,000 farmworkers come into Delaware during the season. This number includes seasonals who are for the most part those who had settled out in the community from earlier seasons and are faced with community problems after the harvest. The migrants need assistance in dealing with the social services and transportation. Last year 3,200 services were rendered to these farmworkers most of which included health, welfare, unemployment, legal cases dealing mostly with wage claims, food stamps, transportation, educational references, emergency housing, etc.

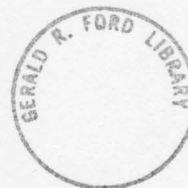
For the above stated reasons our economic upgrade program is two-fold. Primary emphasis is given to job related training and secondary to assist those in need who wish to return to their origin of migration whether it be Florida, the Carolinas or Puerto Rico.

This program account therefore is designed to deal with the primary and subsidiary problems facing the farmworkers which are recapped briefly as follows:

1. Lack of marketable skills; In order for these farmworkers to acquire sufficient skills to enter the job market it is necessary to develop some skills so that they can achieve gainful employment and find a place in the economic life of the area and the nation.



2. Limited education: Although this program account cannot deal with raising the average 5th grade educational level, it is a must to find the means to assure that farmworkers acquire basic information to enter the job market opportunities that will be found in the community for those who wish to continue their education.
3. Adjusting to the world of work: It is essential that those individuals wishing to settle in the community and obtain jobs be given some training and orientation in how to deal with the community and expose them to what the community has to offer to them. Included in this training are the basics of consumer education.
4. Need of Services: It is considered necessary to assist farmworkers through referral in settling some of their needs in the lines of health, legal advice, food stamps, welfare and other problems in which the communities can help but these farmworkers lack awareness of the assistance available to them.
5. Need for Basic Orientation: It is essential that orientation be given in areas such as farmworkers rights and unemployment compensation, and at the time in which services are being rendered to assist them to be self-supporting and utilize community resources.
6. Lack of transportation: Efforts must be made to break the isolation of the camps and to promote means of transportation so that they can have mobility in order to visit or work in the community.
7. Need for emergency food and housing: Crop failure and weather conditions, sickness, etc. create a loss of wages. We should prepare for this emergency as well as all other emergencies.



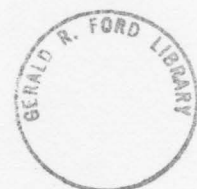
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Basically, this past year has been a good one for the Migrant Home Committee. Unfortunately, it hasn't been equally as good for the farmworkers. There are fewer jobs available and the facilities provided are poor. Therefore, a great number of farmworkers are asking for emergency help this year, more so than in the past years.

Thank the Lord we have found the cooperation of some other agencies giving training on a part-time basis to the farmworkers. These programs are not only in Delaware but also in other states. Migrant Home Committee will make arrangements for this training for farmworkers who wish to go into other work and better themselves. This training will ready these people for employment with the State, County and City with a much better pay.

Also, there is an opportunity for these people to obtain the G.E.D. through the Temple University in Philadelphia, Pa. They have a good training program and the facilities are in tune with these peoples needs.

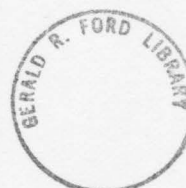
We are already planning for the coming new year and hope we can far surpass the help that we have given in years past. With the help of God and the continued cooperation of the M.H.C. personnel and board members, we will be able to do this.



The economy conditions in the State of Delaware are very poor. The Migrant Home Committee, Inc. has been very lucky in the development of the program of getting jobs and training for farmworkers. This office is in communication with various agencies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware. This employee is a job counselor that assists and encourages the farmworkers to seek out this training and further their studies.

Before referring any person to new training, Migrant Home Committee evaluates this person intellectually to determine what type of training or work this person is capable of or suited for.

During the past year many farmworkers were placed in different industries such as car repairing, kitchen helpers, waiters, factory workers, etc. At the end of the year 15 persons will have obtained their G.E.D. (High School Equivalence) and will be able to get a good steady job.



FINANCE OFFICE

The Finance Office consists of a C.P.A. (Certified Public Accountant) that prepares checks, reports and proposals for the agencies that help us financially. Some of these agencies are:

Methodist Church of
Washington, D.C.

New Castle County

City of Wilmington

National Presbyterian Church
of New York

and other agencies. This officer also reports to the Internal Revenue Service and the State Employment Office. Some of these donations are as follows:

C.E.T.A. (City - Title #6)	\$ 7,000.00
Methodist Church of Washington, D.C.	4,000.00
National Church of New York	2,000.00
New Castle County	9,200.00
Wilmington City Council	5,000.00
C.E.T.A. Training	3,800.40
Economic Opportunity Act - L	1,600.00



70 Chicano Guests Tax Social Services

Group of Migrants
Housed at Airport
Looking for Jobs

**Governor's
Aide Faces
Kent Court
Tomorrow**

**100 Workers Protest
Conditions at Plant**

**70 migrants have shelter,
food, but still no work**



The Sunday Paper April 6, 1975

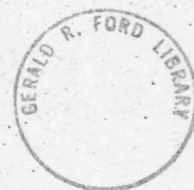
Get off the free lunch line

by: CHICO HIJAR

In the summer of 1971, Bill Frank did a feature story on the despicable conditions of the living quarters for migrant workers in the surrounding farms.

In March 1974, Dan Weiss introduced nine bills designed to alleviate the plight

The City has made a total commitment of \$22,500 towards migrant workers. Considering the fact that (1) Rev. Bermudez does not live in the City, (2) the property will not generate any income for the City since MHC will rent it for a dollar per year, and (3) migrant workers do not vote - Mayor Maloney has



SOCIAL MEETING

MASTER OF CEREMONY JULIO CINTRON

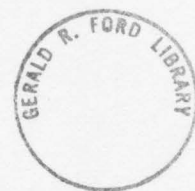
INVOCATION REVEREND MARRERO

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

INTRODUCTION OF THE BOARD SISTER ESTEVEZ

BENEDICTION REVEREND MARRERO



NEW PROJECTS

Next summer with the cooperation of the O.I.C. Office of Wilmington, we will open a new office in Middletown for farmworkers that come to Delaware during the months from March until June.

One more useful piece of equipment our office has newly acquired is a CB radio system.

The program set for 1976 will be that of orientation, counselling and also some instruction in English as a second language. Our need here will be the need of a vehicle for transporting farmworkers that want to come to our office for the counselling, etc.

We are hoping that some organization or Government agency will supply us with such a vehicle to transport these people.



BROTHERS IN THE COMMUNITY

OUR BROTHERS THAT WORK IN THE FIELDS IN THE STATE DO NOT HAVE LAWS THAT HELP WITH MULTIPLE PROBLEMS.

OUR GOVERNMENT DOES NOT WORRY ABOUT THIS MATTER AND HE DOES NOT PASS ANY LAW THAT HELPS OUR BROTHER FARMWORKERS. THEY NEED YOUR MORAL EFFORT, SO WE CAN FORCE THE GOVERNMENT, THE REPRESENTATIVE TO DICTATE GOOD LAWS IN FAVOR OF THE OTHER WORKING CLASSES:

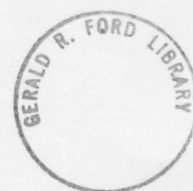
1. HE IS NOT PAID OVERTIME AFTER WORKING EIGHT HOURS A DAY.
2. HE IS NOT PAID FOR SICK DAYS OR WHEN HE DOES NOT WORK DUE TO MAJOR CAUSE.
3. HE IS NOT PAID HOLIDAYS OR VACATIONS.
4. HE IS NOT GUARANTEED "UNEMPLOYMENT" THAT IS ECONOMIC HELP WHEN THERE IS NO MORE FARM LABOR.
5. HE IS NOT GUARANTEED WORK, THAT IS SOMETIMES THE FARMWORKER IS SENT TO THE FARM IN VAIN BECAUSE THE FARMER OR CREW LEADER HAS REQUESTED MORE HELP THAN HE CAN ACTUALLY EMPLOY, THEN REDUCING THE WAGES HE ACCOMMODATES THE EXCESS IN WORKERS.
6. HE IS OVERLOOKED ON RESPECT AND CONSIDERATION THAT HE DESERVES FOR HIS HARD WORK.

THESE BENEFITS ARE COMMON TO THE OTHER WORKERS.

WE HAVE TO FORCE OUR LEADER IN POLITICS TO DO THEIR JOB. LET'S GET TOGETHER AND DEMAND FROM THE GOVERNMENT BETTER LAWS THAT COVER OUR FARM WORKERS.

CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLE OF WILMINGTON
UNITED CHICANOS AND MIGRANT HOME

WE WILL WIN



SAN JUAN DISTRICT

<u>Township</u>	<u>Number</u>
Canovanas	149
Carolina	167
Guaynebo	47
Loiza	140
Rio Grande	162
Rio Piedras	502
San Juan	231
Trujillo Alto	27

<u>Township</u>	<u>Number</u>
Anasco	139
Cabo Rojo	80
Hormiguero	56
Lajas	94
Las Marias	35
Maricao	49
Mayaguez	534
Sabana Grande	112
San German	220

BAYAMON DISTRICT

Barranquitas	75
Bayamon	404
Catano	208
Comerio	163
Corozal	148
Dorado	107
Naranjito	72
Toa Alto	119
Toa Baja	170
Vega Alto	157

ARECIBO DISTRICT

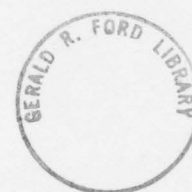
Arecibo	647
Barceloneta	265
Camuy	221
Ciales	95
Hatillo	114
Lares	124
Manati	196
Morovis	132
Utua	183
Vega Baja	197

PONCE DISTRICT

Adjuntas	119
Coamo	121
Guanica	93
Guayanilla	117
Jayuya	122
Juana Diaz	305
Orocovis	37
Penuelas	109
Ponce	974
Santa Isabel	130
Villalba	87
Yauco	310

CAGUAS DISTRICT

Agua Buenas	155
Aibonito	134
Caguas	595
Cayey	215
Cidra	199
Gurabo	88
San Lorenzo	89



HUMACAO DISTRICT

Cieba	51
Culebra	
Fajardo	43
Humacao	653
Juncos	196
Las Piedras	148
Luquillo	55
Neguabo	207
Vieques	9
Yabucoa	304

GUAYAMA DISTRICT

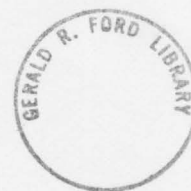
Aguirre	51
Arroya	173
Guayama	468
Manunabo	190
Patillas	249
Salinas	136

AGUADILLA DISTRICT

Aguada	63
Aguadilla	289
Isabela	241
Moca	165
Quebradilla	44
Rincon	40
San Sebastian	263

TOTAL: 14,641

SOURCE: Department of Labor
Farm Placement
Division



STATE WIDE STATISTICS

TOTAL POPULATION OF DELAWARE

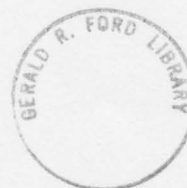
Delaware Statistical Population - 1973 Report on Total Population
from 1950 - 1973.

DELAWARE:	576,000
TOTAL WHITE:	468,258
NON WHITE:	79,846

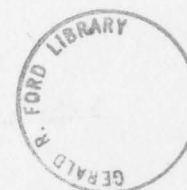
KENT COUNTY:	89,900
TOTAL WHITE:	68,731
NON WHITE:	13,161

SUSSEX COUNTY:	85,800
TOTAL WHITE:	62,691
NON WHITE:	17,665

NEW CASTLE COUNTY:	400,000
TOTAL WHITE:	336,836
NON WHITE:	49,020



CHANGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE 1974 AGREEMENT



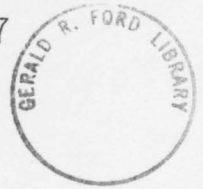
EMPLOYER	WAGES	1972	1973	BONUS (1974)	SUBSISTENCE	MEALS	OTHER INCENTIVES
Glassboro Service New Jersey	Agriculture Nurseries	\$1.75 \$1.80	\$1.85 \$1.90	NO	NO	\$17.50 weekly 2.50 daily	
Farmers & Gardener New Jersey	Agriculture Nurseries	\$1.75 \$1.80	\$1.85 \$1.90	NO	NO	\$17.50	
Shade Tobacco Connecticut and Massachusetts	Tobacco Nurseries	\$1.85 2.00	\$1.90 \$2.05	\$25.00 for more than 26 weeks \$50.00 for more than 28 weeks	\$15.00	\$17.50	
Green Giant Delaware	Agriculture	\$1.70	\$1.80	15 cents per hr. worked if con- tract completed	\$15.00	\$17.50	
United Cape Cod Massachusetts	Farming Harvest	\$1.80 \$2.25	\$1.90 \$2.25	\$25.00 for more than 26 weeks \$50.00 for more than 28 weeks	\$15.00	\$17.50	
Sunny Slope South Carolina	Agriculture	\$1.75	\$1.85	"	"	Alternative	20 cents per hr. for each week
Wayne County New York		\$1.70	\$1.80	"	"	Alternative or \$17.50	
Curtice Burns New York		\$1.70	\$1.80	"	"	"	
Comstock New York		\$1.70	\$1.80	"	"	"	
Birds Eye New York		\$1.70	\$1.80	"	"	"	



CHANGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE 1974 AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT (CONT'D)

EMPLOYER	WAGES	1972	1973	BONUS (1974)	SUBSISTENCE	MEALS	OTHER INCENTIVES
Independent Employ- ers (Agriculture) New Jersey		\$1.80	\$1.90	"	"	"	
Independent Employ- ers (Nurseries) New Jersey		\$1.85	\$1.95				
Independent Employ- ers (Agriculture) Connecticut		\$1.80	\$1.90	"	"	"	
Independent Employ- ers (Nurseries) Delaware		\$1.85	\$1.95				
Independent Employ- ers (Agriculture) Delaware		\$1.80	\$1.90	"	"	"	

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - FARM PLACEMENT DIVISION

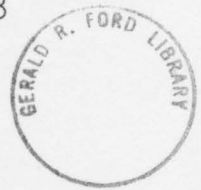


BRIEF BACKGROUND OF ELECTED OFFICERS

SISTER CECILE ESTEVES (President) is an American citizen, Puerto Rican, has worked for the community of Wilmington for 17 years. She has developed several programs such as LaBorinquena Recreation Center. She is the Director of the Latin American Community Center and also an Assistant to the Mayor.

MR. FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ (Vice-President) was born in Puerto Rico and has lived in Delaware for quite a few years. He has contributed to the youth program in Wilmington, owns a pharmacy and also a Spanish restaurant. He is a business man but at the same time helps toward the well being of the community.

MRS. AGNES R. BROWN (Secretary) was born in the State of Delaware near Seaford. She is a high school graduate and attended Goldey Beacom College. Her residence is in Wilmington and she has previously worked for the Government for 2 years. She is now a secretary at the DuPont Company and has been so for 33 years. She does not speak Spanish but she is interested in helping the farmworkers and forms a part of our program. She also helps in a Christian Program helping with young Americans.



MR. JORGE SUAREZ (Treasurer) was born in Cuba, is a high school graduate and is now a Certified Public Accountant. After leaving his country, he settled in Wilmington and works at the O.I.C. Office. Mr. Suarez has been a great help to our organization by keeping the books and treasury in order.

REVEREND RAMON BERMUDEZ (Director) was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico and is a high school graduate, once a member of the Army. He took a course of Radio and T.V. at Internationals School. He studied as a Protestant Minister and was a pastor for 5 years in Puerto Rico. After that he became a social worker in cooperation with Bautis Church. After travelling to many cities in the United States he came to Wilmington 3 years ago. Here he saw a need to create a program to help the farmworkers because for one reason or another no one had yet formed such an organization. His ministry was recognized officially in 1972 by the Government and the State.

The program of 76-77 has a better objective in sight; This purpose is an improvement of social and economical life for the farmworkers. One of the techniques is preparing the farmworkers for jobs outside the poor conditions of the farms. Once the giratory system of loans begin operating, the development of social and economical life will change.

Migrant Home Committee can only justify their existance by finding a way in which community resources can aide the farmworkers. This is the reason M.H.C. personnel will be trained to know the benefits that can help the farmworkers. This is understood as "Law or Defense". The personnel will learn how to influence the other agencies to help and give the opportunity of their services to the farmworkers when they are in need. "Law or Defense" will involve diplomacy, direct action or illegal services in cases where it is needed.

Each member of the staff will be exposed to the same training. Each one will have a complete knowledge of our objectives and the functions of their job. It is very important that all members of the staff of M.H.C. be acquainted fully with the program. This is the only way the staff of M.H.C. can effectively communicate, understand and cooperate with one another. The training of the personnel will consist of finding out the situation and conditions of the work at the farms in Delaware. It is extremely important that the staff members be familiar with the farmworkers wages, working conditions, housing, health and any legal aide that concerns their well being.

This will increase the ability of our employees to help and to utilize the benefits of the community for the well being of the farmworkers. In summary, M.H.C. personnel are to be fully prepared and acquainted with the program and the way it functions.

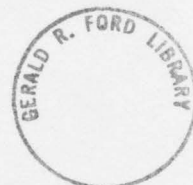
FOUR BASIC APPROACHES

There are four basic approaches with which the farmworkers can be helped. "Law or Defense", Organization in the Community, Direct and Indirect Services.

The 76-77 program will enforce the Law or Defense and Organization in the Community. The "Law" will help the farmworkers obtain services from the community. This will make it easier for the farmworkers to help each other obtain abilities necessary to live in the community.

The following is a brief illustration of these four approaches with a hypothetical situation: A farmworker is fired from his job. His family must vacate their house at the farm. The reason for his dismissal has not been clarified but he and his family are left homeless and have car problems. He is also short of money and his English is limited and he doesn't know where to go for help.

These questions appear in his mind: What to do? How can he get help? How can a worker assist him? The following are some of the possibilities.



Legal Aide: The worker can explain to the farmworker his Civil Rights and refer him to Legal Aide Services for them to investigate the reason for his losing his job.

Direct Services: The M.H.C. worker can contact the Welfare Dept. and make an appointment with a social worker. If this agency denies the farmworker assistance, the M.H.C. worker explains to the farmworker how to ask the Welfare Department for a fair hearing to review his case and also goes to Legal Aide for service if necessary.

Organization of the Community:

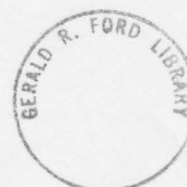
The M.H.C. worker invites farmworkers to meetings to be familiarized with problems of theirs. The farmworkers can use the advantages of the program given by M.H.C. which will help him obtain a better job.

Economically and socially he is in better shape. His children will attend a Day Care Center so his wife can join in a training job. The family now are doing better for themselves.

Legal Aide:

The Manpower Co-ordinator puts him in a training program for a better job, perhaps as an apprentice for construction.

A lawyer might persuade a Federal agency to put a bill through legislature so community services could be used to give first class service to the farmworkers. This way we can be sure that the farmworker will receive better help and services.



We would like to take this opportunity to commend the City of Wilmington for all of the fine and conscientious help that they have given to us in the past.

A special thanks to Mayor Thomas Maloney for providing us with the location of 403 Washington Street for the purpose of serving our clients. When all else seems lost to the farmworkers, we are still a resource for them to turn to. We appreciate this chance to help the migrant farmworkers and again thank Mayor Maloney for his help in this service.

Reverend Gilberto Marrero of the Presbyterian Church of New York also is deserved of a special thank you for all of the help he has contributed to our agency for helping the migrant farmworkers.

These people and many more like them have helped to make our program work. With their help we have been able to give aide to migrant farmworkers which otherwise may have been denied them. A special thank you is really deserved by everyone who has contributed to this program.

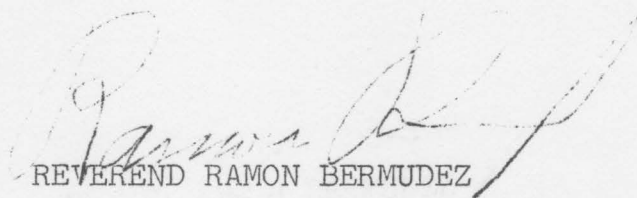


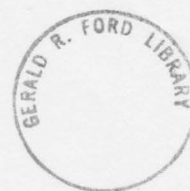
Como Director de esta oficina y fundador del Programa Migrants Home Committee.

Son mis deseos en esta Navidad decirles Gloria a Dios. En las alturas y paz en la tierra a los hombres de buena voluntad y un feliz Año Nuevo y Dios les colme de bendiciones todo el tiempo.

LUKE 2: Verses 13 & 14

And suddenly there was with the Angels a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest and on Earth, Peace, Good Will Toward Men.


REVEREND RAMON BERMUDEZ



ABBOTT SPECIALTY METALS COMPANY, INC.

3307 SOUTH LAWDALE AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60623

312 - 376-7655

NELSON CARLO
PRESIDENT

December 29, 1975

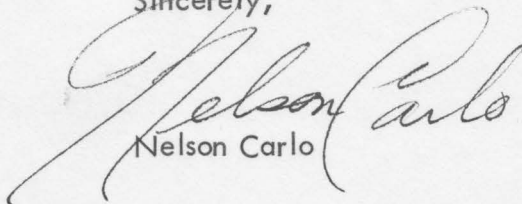
Fernando DeBaca
Special Assistant to the President
for Hispanic Affairs
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. DeBaca,

Here are three copies of an article that appeared in our local newspaper.

I have not received the other personal photos yet. Please check.

Sincerely,



Nelson Carlo

NC:bb



1957



1976

*The Board of Directors
and the Executive Director
of the
National Puerto Rican Forum, Inc.
request the pleasure of your presence*

*at a banquet
honoring the first Puerto Rican
President of the National League of Cities -
U.S. Conference of Mayors.
Honorable Carlos Romero-Barcelo
Mayor of the City of San Juan.
Friday, January 16, 1976 at 8 P.M.
Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Americana*



*Reception 7 P.M.
Black Tie*

*R.S.V.P.
Card Enclosed*



NATIONAL PUERTO RICAN FORUM, INC.

214 Mercer Street, New York, New York 10012 (212) 533-0100

December 29, 1975

Mr. Fernando C. de Baca
Special Assistant to the President
Old Executive Office Building
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Fernando:

On January 16, 1976, the National Puerto Rican Forum, Inc., will pay tribute to Carlos Romero-Barceló as the first Puerto Rican President of the National League of Cities - U.S. Conference of Mayors.

This event is extremely significant for the Hispanic and other communities in our urban areas, and we expect to have several hundred guests in attendance.

In preparing our list of honored guests to share the dais with Mayor Romero-Barceló, we have given careful consideration to those leaders who have not only demonstrated their concern, but have been actively involved in moving the Hispanic community forward.

It gives me great pleasure to extend this invitation to you in your capacity as Special Assistant to the President to share the dais with Mayor Romero-Barceló and other prominent leaders at this banquet.

The enclosed invitation will explain further the details of the banquet.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to attend, and look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Hiram C. Cintron
Executive Director

HCC:nb
encl.

A non-profit organization, dedicated to the development of the Hispanic Community



In the summer phase while in the user states, TMC projects centers in the states of Oregon, Idaho, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Alabama.*

(b) Home Start

Home Start is a three year demonstration program developed by the Office of Child Development of HEW. The program is designed to help the low income migrant family. Home Start places emphasis on the Migrant child that is not reached by Head Start, especially the rural communities. It allows parents to do for their own children at home the same as Headstart. Thus, Home Start provides the same comprehensive services as Headstart: Nutrition, Health, Education, and Social/Psychological services, but in a different manner. The aim is to reach the 2 1/2 to 5 age range, but Home Start reaches the entire family. Home Start brings to migrant parents a new awareness as to their importance and responsibility as the first educators of their children. Home Start is attempting to provide parents with the tools by which they can guide their children so as to educate the parent and child at the same time.

(c) Interstate Migrant Human Development Project

The Project's purpose is to test a strategy of research and service relevant to an ethnic minority. The target population of this demonstration are Migratory Mexican American Farmworkers from Texas. The target population endures a number of problems which are unique. These problems are as follows:

1. The English language is a problem resulting in abbreviated education, reduced employment potential and an inability to easily communicate with members of the white majority.

*Maps, program statistics, and demographic characteristics of serving counties included after introduction.



2. Income is far below the poverty line.

3. Location in rural areas contributes to the low income due to a lack of alternative employment opportunities with upward mobility. In addition, the rural location makes it difficult for the target population to obtain government services such as health, child care, etc. which are normally available to the urban poor.

4. Discrimination by the dominant society is a consistent inducement for the ethnic minority to avoid contacts with it.

5. Alienation or more accurately withdrawal resulting from items 1-4 above. Unfortunately, the alienation results in the avoidance of activities which would allow the parents and their children to gain competence which is a critical first step for building self esteem. The present parent-child relationship is not developmental.

Also included in the project is to establish for Migratory Mexican-American parents a developmental relationship between them and:

a) their children - The aim here is to encourage more participation and involvement by parents in the activities of the community and institutions which affects the child's life. As the growing child sees his parents participating and involving themselves in these activities he will develop a natural parent-child relationship which will grow with him.

b) other members of their ethnic community (anglo) - The aim here is to make the local community (both homebase and on the migrant stream) aware that migrants live in the community. The developmental relationship is to make the community (particularly local government) conscious of the particular needs of migrants in future community planning.



c) individuals and institutions of the ethnic majority - The aim here is to make relevant changes in attitudes and delivering of services to migrant children by schools, federal programs, or other institutions involved with migrants. This would mean talking to superintendents of schools and the school board, program administrators, clergy, etc. to establish an understanding of the complexity of migrant life. Through this, better program planning and better implementation of services will result.

The objectives are:

1. Initiation of new services needed by migrants where none exist, or obtaining an adaptation of existing services where they fail to adequately meet the need.

a. By assessing the particular needs of the migrants, the Human Developers establish what services are needed.

b. Where services are non-existent, the Human Developer approach the agency or institution to get the needed services. For example, if there is a great need for health services, the Human Developer will approach all available health resources to alleviate the need.

c. If existing services are not relevant to the migrant, the Human Developer works with these service agencies to make adaptations to better serve the migrant.

2. Providing services that meet the needs of more than one family member---in place of the fractured services now brought about by funding channels which give schools money to run programs for school age children only, pre-school centers, money for pre-school children only, health services if there is a local health agency willing to sponsor, adult services through other sources, etc. Very seldom are these services all brought



together to meet the comprehensive needs of families, especially the migrant family which usually overburdens communities he visits, and who can be overlooked because he is only a seasonal need when seen through the eyes of the local population.

a. The Human Developers contact and evaluate all existing service agencies in the area. From their evaluation, they will determine what services they have to offer.

b. After all the service agencies have been contacted and evaluated, the Human Developers bring all the services together to form a coalition of all the services. The Human Developers act as middlemen between the service agencies and the migrants to bring both of them together.

3. Providing a community liaison service—public relations, interpretation of the cultural group.

a. The Human Developers promote an awareness of migrants to the overall community.

b. They also provide sensitivity to the various agencies or institutions of the cultural and ethnic background of migrants.

4. Providing a vehicle for follow up of the needs of a mobile family as they move from one locality to another.

a. The Human Developers establish a working relationship with other migrant programs throughout the user states. This working relationship will be one of coordination to organize a referral system.

b. The referral system is made to follow the migrants from state to state. This referral system contains the health needs as well as the personal family needs, food stamps, transportation, day care, etc.



The assessment of this project will have these main elements:

1. The intake data on families would provide a profile of the migrant population served; and the service contact record will yield information on the reality of the need for multiple services to a single family to replace the fractured services now brought about by single purpose funding.

2. The work done to inform and sensitize the local communities on the migrants will be a means by which to record change. The change sought will be on the attitudes and understanding of the migrant situation. This would provide the means of establishing a record on what means were effective in producing community change, i.e. adapting a service formerly failing to reach migrants, producing a service not provided before; significant indications of a more receptive community.

3. The in-depth family interview of a sample of the client population provide information on a) the ideas of the migrant families as to the most important qualities they want their children to have b) their feelings about the hope the child may have of achieving his goals, and c) the hope that the parent may have of being able to provide guidance and other assistance the child may need as a growing person. To the extent that the family interview when retaken at a later date, shows a change particularly in the family's sense of being able to provide their child with the guidance and support he needs to develop will be a measure of the effectiveness of this program.

During the summer phase the Human Developers were operating in the following states: Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, and Idaho.



November 3, 1975

National
Farmworker
Information
Clearinghouse

Dear Mr. Craddock:

The copies of the National Farmworker Information Clearinghouse publications have arrived and I hasten to say a sincere and grateful "thank you" to you as Director of Dissemination of NFIC and to Mr. Adame who remembered how much I would appreciate having this valuable material.

My small library is greatly enhanced, you may be sure, and I appreciate your offer of further assistance. Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

Fernando E. C. De Baca
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Brian R. Craddock
Director of Dissemination
National Farmworker Information
Clearinghouse
715 East 1st Street
Austin, Texas 78701

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NATIONAL FARMWORKER INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

715 East 1st St. • Austin, Texas 78701 • 512/474-5061

Juarez
Lincoln
University

October 30, 1975

Mr. Fernando E. C. De Baca
The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. De Baca:

Enclosed are copies of all publications produced by and presently available through the National Farmworker Information Clearinghouse, a project of national scope funded under Title III, Section 303, of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.

Mr. Heriberto Adame of the Field Operations Division thought perhaps you would be interested in receiving these materials. We hope that you will find them of use.

If we may assist you further with respect to farmworker concerns, please contact us at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Brian R. Craddock

Brian R. Craddock
Director of Dissemination

Enclosure

