This guide provides background information on rural Latinos and includes brief profiles of 98 social scientists, researchers, and educators that focus their work on the rural Latino population. The first section addresses the need to study the rural Latino population and discusses census data, distinctions between rural and urban Mexican Americans, characteristics of farms owned and operated by Latinos, issues of Latino population growth and concentration in rural areas, and employment and community development issues. This section also includes facts on Latino poverty, Mexican immigration, population distribution, age, educational attainment, and language. The second section includes contact information and descriptions of the past and current work of the 98 specialists, listed alphabetically. Areas of specialty include agriculture and natural resources, the arts, demography, development, national and regional U.S. studies, economics, education, geography, health and medicine, history, labor, Latin America, migration and immigration, outreach, policy and politics, poverty, research methods, science and technology, social sciences, sociology, and rural groups other than Latinos. The third section describes 44 organizations that focus on rural and Latino issues. The fourth section lists relevant publications and other work produced by 68 of the Rural Latino Resource specialists. The last section lists publications about agriculture, farm labor, immigration, migrant education and health services, and rural poverty by authors affiliated with the Julian Samora Research Institute at Michigan State University (Lansing). (LP)
RURAL LATINO RESOURCES

A National Guide

1997

by Refugio I. Rochín and Emily Marroquin

A publication of the Julian Samora Research Institute
DEDICATION

In memory of Dr. Julian Samora

1920 - 1996

He served Latinos as a pioneer in rural studies.
SUGGESTED CITATION


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<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COORDINATOR'S MESSAGE

_Rural Latino Resources_ includes background information on Latinos and brief abstracts of nearly 100 social scientists, researchers, and educators throughout North America. The specialists listed herein have expressed their willingness to be contacted on the topics and for services indicated in the guide.

This collection of information about leaders in this field is a result of our findings here at the Julian Samora Research Institute. Research by our scholars has shown that the demographic transformation of America has been most profound in rural areas where Latinos have settled in increasing numbers. Interest has been steadily growing in the area of Rural Latino Studies, but until this project, resources in this field have been scattered. As a Latino research institution, we at the Julian Samora Research Institute have taken it upon ourselves to develop a concise resource guide of recognized leaders in this field.

_Rural Latino Resources_ has been arranged in several sections for added clarity. The first section contains a discussion of the current need to study this population, followed by a list of specialists and resources. The next section contains contact information and a detailed description of the past and current work of each specialist, listed alphabetically, with a breakdown by specialty of these individuals. The following section lists and details relevant resources on rural and Latino issues. Next is a list of relevant publications and other work produced by the _Rural Latino Resources_ members. The final section lists publications of those who have been or who are currently affiliated with the Julian Samora Research Institute.

Information for _Rural Latino Resources_ was steadily accumulated until June 1997. A dynamic resource guide, our goal is that of continued growth. It is anticipated that this publication will grow rapidly like the field of Rural Latino Studies itself. We anticipate producing updated versions, especially for our home page: http://www.jsri.msu.edu.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge several key individuals without whom I could not have compiled this resource guide. First and foremost, I would like to thank the members of the _Rural Latino Resources_ themselves, for the time and effort they put into being a part of this project. I would also like to thank Danny Layne, computer specialist at JSRI, whose expertise was vital to the production of this guide.

If you have any specific questions that you would like to have answered prior to utilizing these resources, please contact JSRI via e-mail, phone, or fax.

Emily Marroquin
Student Assistant
Julian Samora Research Institute
The Features and Roles of Rural Latinos
DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW

By Refugio I. Rochín

Why Rural Latinos?

This publication is a resource and reference to specialists and organizations who address matters related to rural Latinos. It also brings attention to the growing importance of Latinos in rural areas. A section on references emphasizes the importance of looking beyond the rural Latino as primarily foreign-born, undocumented, migrant, and seasonal farmworkers, who are packed into impoverished "colonias." While there is some validity to these characterizations, these depictions tend to overlook other dimensions of rural Latinos. In particular, some of the many references point to rural Latinos as historic pioneers of agricultural systems, environmentalists, businessmen, service providers, owner-operators of farms, local leaders, and the fastest growing population of rural communities.

Perhaps the most important features of rural Latinos are related to their growing numbers and widespread settlement throughout rural America. According to the 1990 Census of Population, the nonmetropolitan population of Latinos grew by more than a half million between 1980 and 1990, an increase of 30%, from 1.8 million to 2.4 million Latino residents (see Table 1). Although Whites in general are much more likely to live in non-metro areas than minorities, the presence of Latinos in non-metro areas is increasing.

Table 1: NONMETRO POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 1980-1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>46,753</td>
<td>47,863</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority</td>
<td>7,624</td>
<td>8,688</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>4,770</td>
<td>4,923</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>2,329</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Hispanics can be of any race.
2Native Americans include American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.
In addition, the demographic diffusion of Latinos has brought both positive and negative fame to rural Latinos. Their newness and growth has been featured in the news of many rural towns. In several reports and in the research of academics (see the reference section), there is an apparent desire and need to improve the situations of rural Latinos and communities. All in all, this compendium of information will hopefully serve the resource needs and concerns of communities and rural Latinos nationwide.

"Rural Latinos"

Anyone who claims to be a "rural American" would be hard-pressed to define rural. Even Webster's Unabridged Dictionary doesn't narrow the meaning of rural to something less than "of or pertaining to the country," or "pertaining to agriculture." The federal government, however, is supposed to have programs and policies for "rural people and communities." So the U.S. Bureau of the Census defines "rural people" as those who live in counties outside the boundaries of metropolitan areas, as defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget. Thus, "rural counties" include small cities (under 50,000 population), small towns, and open country. This is a very unsatisfactory definition of "rural" because a sizeable number of Latinos live in the so-called "urban counties" and they depend almost exclusively on agricultural jobs. In California, probably as many as a million agricultural/agro-industrial workers (some temporary and some full-time workers) live in metropolitan, "urban," counties. In California, the Census-defined "rural counties" are hardly-populated areas covering the mountainous and desert regions of the state. That is, the Census defined "rural counties" of California are not the agricultural areas. On the contrary, California's "metro counties" have the bulk of the states' farm production. So-called "urban counties" like Kern, Tulare, and Fresno, produce upwards of $8 billion per year of farm products. Yet, the Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture define these counties as "metro." Thus, when someone says they are studying 'rural Latinos' with Census data, it would be wise to ask if the data incorporate agricultural workers of "metro counties."
OVERVIEW

All combined, there were two million Latinos in nonmetro "rural" counties in 1990, a figure that ignores upwards of an additional one million Latinos who live in metro counties and work in rural-related occupations, like Latinos in California. Nationally, Latinos numbered 22.4 million in 1990, a substantial jump from 14.6 million U.S. Latinos in 1980.

The term "Latino" is a label of choice used by the Julian Samora Research Institute. "Latino" and "Latina" refer to male and female Americans who reside in the United States and who were born in or trace their background to the Spanish-speaking nations of Latin America. Often the term "Hispanic" is preferred over the term Latino. Both terms refer to the same group of people, only the term Hispanic is used more frequently by government institutions (e.g., the U.S. Bureau of the Census) and public entities like schools and social services.

It should be noted that the 1990 Census counted respondents of any race as Hispanics if they identified themselves as part of any of the following groups: Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Nuyurican (of New York), Cuban, South and/or Central American, etc., that is, of Latin American origin, including persons from Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or from Spain. Notice that Brazilians of Latin America speak Portuguese and are of Portuguese descent. Since they are not of Spanish origin, they are not counted as Hispanic.

Latinos are not an easy group to describe or explain. "Latinos" are a very diverse population. They are heterogeneous in terms of race, nationality, and historical connection to life in the United States. The Spanish word for "mixed blood" is mestizo. Latinos are mestizos of different races, i.e. White, Black, Asian, and Native American. Latinos are also varied according to when they or their ancestors entered the United States. Some Latinos can trace their heritage to families that settled in the United States 500 years ago. Some Latinos are first generation, i.e., they immigrated to the U.S. Some can trace their family tree to Russia, Germany, and China. Thus, Latinos have a variety of last names which come from different parts of the world. Given the multiple generations of Latinos in America, not all speak Spanish and not all are Catholic or even religious for that matter. This diversity is often lost in the popular images of Latinos and consequently, Latinos are often treated as a monolithic group.
OVERVIEW

On the other hand, many Latinos do have commonalities – most Latinos speak Spanish, have Spanish blood, mixed with Native American blood, and most are Catholic. On a whole, regardless of last name, family generation, heritage, etc., Latinos are often unified in terms of these factors.

Latinos arguably share some cultural values, such as those described by Gerardo and Barbara VanOss Marin (Research With Hispanic Populations, Sage Publications, 1991). According to Marin and Marin, Latinos tend to be relatively more "allocentric" (i.e. in-group oriented, not so individualistic); simpático, in terms of promot-

NATIONALITIES WITHIN RURAL HISPANIC POPULATION

- CUBAN (1.2%)
- PUERTO RICAN (4%)
- MEXICAN (76.9%)
- "OTHER" HISPANIC (17.9%)

In rural areas "Other" Hispanics are primarily "Hispanos," or descendants of Southwest Spanish settlers; in urban areas "Other" Hispanics are predominantly Central and South American immigrants.

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Table 2: ILLUSTRATIVE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN MEXICAN-AMERICANS, 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Metro “RURAL”</th>
<th>Metro “URBAN”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poverty Rates (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education (Age 25-34)</strong> (1990, % with &lt;high school)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employed persons age 16-64, 1990</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent in Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent in Manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent in Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>$20,036</td>
<td>$24,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$17,328</td>
<td>$24,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Per Capita Income (1989 dollars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>$5,895</td>
<td>$7,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$5,840</td>
<td>$7,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immigrant Status (% in last 10 years)</strong> (Of those employed in Agr., age 16-64)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speak English, “Not well-not at all.”</strong> (Of those with less than high school, age 25-64)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>89.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>84.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ing smooth relationships; *familismo*-oriented, in terms of strong attachment to kindred group; *respetuoso*, in terms of recognizing seniority of elders and leaders: *compadres/comadres* or very close, in terms of interpersonal ties to special friends; and less time-oriented, in terms of strictly watching the clock for appointments.

**Unique Socio-Economic Status and Conditions**

There are several demographic and socio-economic conditions which tie rural Latinos together. Their economic status differs greatly from Whites or Anglos (see pp. 31-35) and, in some respects, from urban Latinos. Take for example the indicators for rural and urban Mexican-Americans, shown in Table 2.

As indicated, rural "non-metro" Mexican-Americans face much more poverty than their urban counterparts, 34.1% compared to 24.9%. Rural Mexican-Americans, especially those employed in agriculture, have proportionally more foreign-born. Other features are shown in the Table.

In addition, a substantial majority of rural Latinos are of Mexican origin (76.9% in 1990) (Effland and Kassel). Rural Latinos also include Puerto Ricans (4.0%), Cubans (1.2%), and "other Hispanics" (17.9%). The last category refers largely to Central and South American immigrants in rural areas.

**Latino Farms and Farmers**

The U.S. Bureau of the Census defines a "farm" as any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year. Acreage designated as "land in farms" consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. According to the 1992 Census of Agriculture, Latinos operated 21,000 farms in 1992, an increase from the 17,500 farms in 1987. In addition, Latino land in farms reached 12.0 million acres in 1992 from a base of 8.4 million acres in 1987. Latino farms, in 1992, produced $2.4 billion of agricultural products sold. These data are highlighted in Table 3.
OVERVIEW

Table 3: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMS OWNED AND OPERATED BY LATINOS, 1992 & 1987

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>1987</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Farms</td>
<td>20,956</td>
<td>17,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in Farms (acres)</td>
<td>12,349,690</td>
<td>8,340,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested Cropland (acres)</td>
<td>1,836,951</td>
<td>1,148,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Full Owners</td>
<td>12,933</td>
<td>11,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(acres of owners)</td>
<td>(3,964,787)</td>
<td>(2,745,808)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Part Owners</td>
<td>5,254</td>
<td>3,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(acres of part owners)</td>
<td>(6,285,987)</td>
<td>(3,999,069)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Tenants</td>
<td>2,769</td>
<td>2,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(acres of tenants)</td>
<td>(2,143,916)</td>
<td>(1,595,825)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold</td>
<td>$2.4 billion</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Crops</td>
<td>$1.4 billion</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Livestock</td>
<td>$1.0 billion</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The number of Latino farms with sales of $10,000 and over has increased in recent years, from 6,000 in 1987 to 8,000 in 1992. These numbers are small fractions compared to the million farms (over $10,000 in sales, operated by 1.9 million Whites in 1992). But by comparison, the number of Latino farms and operators outnumber those of African-Americans, Native Americans and Asian-Americans (not shown).

Table 4: THE FARM ENTREPRENEURIAL POPULATION, 1992-1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(in Thousands)</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>U.S. Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>5,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>4,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>4,867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Along with these figures it is important to note that the “farm entrepreneurial population” has grown with increasing numbers of Latinos while the Black numbers have shrunk. The “farm entrepreneurial population” consist of all persons in households where at least one member is employed primarily as a farm operator or manager and at least one member received farm self-employment income in the preceding year. These numbers are indicated in Table 4.

Self-Employed Rural Latinos

Since Latinos, especially Mexican-Americans, represent majorities in several rural communities, the economic development of such places could be tied to their own investments and entrepreneurs. Thus, where Latinos are the majority, we should expect the formation of Latino businesses contributing a valuable economic resource for the community in the form of employment, social capital (local networks of supporters) and tax revenue.

While there is little research to draw from at this stage, what little we know about self-employed rural Latinos is generally depressing. One, in communities where Latinos are the majority, there are relatively few banks and financial support for business entrepreneurs. Two, rural native born Mexican-Americans are not trained or educated (on average) with business degrees which could promote outside finance on their behalf. Three, the businesses owned by local Mexican-Americans tend to be relatively small and appear to be developed in communities with relatively high unemployment. In other words, rural Mexican-Americans become self-employed when they are disadvantaged in terms of investment, education, and alternative jobs. In short, much work is needed to promote the businesses of Latino entrepreneurs. (References for the studies are available from Rochin and Saenz – both listed as Specialists).

Latino Farmworkers and Earnings

In 1994 an average of 779,000 persons (ages 15 and over) were employed per week for wages and salary on farms. These workers include persons hired directly by the farmer as well as those employed by farm labor contractors. The hired farm work force in 1994 was about 51% White, 42% Latino, and 8% Black and other. It is interesting to note that in 1992, just two years earlier, the...
hired farm work force was about 60% White, 30% Latino, and 10% Black and other. By comparison, the 1994 U.S. wage and salary work force of 104 million persons, was about 76% White, 9% Latino, and 14% Black and other. Hence, Latino workers are contributing a relatively large and growing share of the labor hired on farms. Furthermore, Latino workers account for a large percentage of the hired labor in the regions of the Pacific states (72%), Southern Plains (47%), and Mountain states (37%).

In 1992, farm expenditures for hired and contract labor were reported in all states. About a million farms had expenditures amounting to about $15.3 billion, or about 12% total farm production expenditures. California, Florida, and Texas accounted for 38% of the farm labor expenditures. Farmers in these states almost exclusively employ Latinos.

In the U.S., the median weekly earnings of hired farmworkers are much lower than for all wage and salary workers. In 1994, hired farmworkers received median weekly earnings of $238, about 60% of the $400 per week received by all wage and salary workers. The wage gap has appeared to lessen since 1992. In 1992, hired farmworkers received median weekly earnings of 52% of the total workers. Nonetheless, Latino farmworkers, on average, only earn 60 cents for each dollar earned by non-farm hired-workers.

About 84% of the hired farmworkers in 1992 were male, compared with 52% for all wage and salary workers. These percentages have been consistent for several years. About 57% of the hired farmworkers were under 35 years of age and about 28% of the hired farmworkers were less than 25 years of age. In comparison, 45% of all U.S. wage and salary workers were under 35 and 17% were less than 25 years of age. (See reference by Runyan).
There is growing concern that the economic well-being of rural communities is becoming increasingly changed by Latino residents. The Julian Samora Research Institute finds that communities with proportionately higher concentrations of Latinos tend to have greater poverty, lower median incomes, and smaller proportions of residents with high school or college degrees.

What gives rise to these conditions? Some studies have focused on immigration from Mexico and other parts of Latin America as the cause of these correlations. Some studies have connected Latino concentration to patterns of employment, i.e., certain types of farm and agro-industrial production appear to rely on assembly lines of Latino workers. Concomitantly, other questions abound: e.g., is it the increasing Latino population in a community that results in questionable socio-economic outcomes? Is it White flight from communities that results in a reduction of the economic base and a general decline in the viability of towns? Is the Latino population concentrated because of jobs designed for them? Is the Latino population limited in economic opportunity because of the rise of immigrants from abroad, resulting in labor competition? Conversely, are Latinos giving rural towns a population revival, saving the communities from becoming ghost towns? Are Latinos adding culture and global awareness? Are Latinos more productive and filling important jobs? Are Latinos contributing to the revenues and financial viability of businesses?

At this time, there are few answers to these questions. However, California has been witness to the fastest growing concentrations of Latinos in rural places. Looking back in time, in 1950, rural communities in California were largely populated by non-Hispanic White persons. Beginning in 1970, and especially during the 1980's and 1990's, the White/Latino proportions changed dramatically, so that some places became almost completely composed of Latino residents. While Latinos were once numerical minorities within “barrios” of rural California communities, they are now becoming the numerical majorities in many locations. Will this pattern be spread throughout rural America?
OVERVIEW

Issues of Rural Industrialization and Restructuring

This decade has been witness to an industrial shift from core sector employment to more secondary sector employment, and formal sector work to more informal sector work. The restructuring of agricultural labor can, therefore, be viewed as part of a general trend observed in industrial restructuring, in which production is becoming increasingly decentralized, contracted out to peripheral firms and operated by fewer non-unionized assembly processes of workers. Not only that, the fresh produce industry has evolved toward more globally networked agribusiness where temporal diversification dominates production decisions. Since fresh produce is highly perishable and labor intensive, workers are more vulnerable to quick changes in where and when a crop will be planted, harvested, and packaged. Workers may be needed by the hundreds for two weeks of work in, say, Salinas, and two other weeks in Imperial Valley, just for the lettuce cycle. There is evidence that rural communities are especially vulnerable to trends in restructuring because of labor mobility and the community's limited economic base, underutilized industrial plant and equipment, and rising numbers of vacant and unattended housing. Since Latino workers are relatively active participants in agriculture, it is important to know how the globally integrated producers use and benefit these workers and their communities.

Issues of Latino Concentration

Latino concentration is increasingly evident in communities along the U.S.-Mexico border which are commonly called “colonias.” In Texas, “colonias” arose from conditions that were “unzoned, unprotected squatter communities of campers, tents, and lean-to shelters; just one step away from being completely homeless.” More recently, since the passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 and the enactment of NAFTA in 1992, the Texas “colonia” has evolved, according to the Texas Department of Human Services, into “rural and unincorporated sub-divisions characterized by substandard housing, inadequate plumbing and sewage disposal systems, and inadequate access to clean water. They are highly concentrated poverty pockets that are physically and legally isolated from neighboring cities. Most “colonia” residents are of Mexican descent and speak Spanish as their primary language in the home.”
In other border states, including New Mexico, Arizona, and California, the same conditions prevail as found in Texas. In California, however, the conditions of "colonias" have spread to the interior of the state, in particular the central valley counties ranging from the north of Sacramento to the south of Tulare, Fresno, and Kern. Here, "colonias" are characterized by farmworker, agribusiness laborers who settle and buy local homes. What's more, as Latino concentration has increased, attributed to the availability of homes and agricultural work, there is a process of White exodus. That is, there is an absolute decline in the number of White, Anglo residents. This exodus appears to coincide with the influx and settlement of Latino workers.

Latino population growth is seen to fill jobs, fill houses, expand the consumer base, and rebuild a waning population or form a population base to keep cities from disappearing. On the other hand, Latino population growth in rural areas is blamed for deterioration of neighborhoods, declining real earnings through wage competition and for the incentives leading to further restructuring, both in agriculture and manufacturing. According to the subordination thesis, increasing minority population can accentuate competition for particular jobs, so that minority workers are more easily exploited as a source of cheap labor. Such a perspective is consistent with a neoclassical economic view of labor supply and demand, that a constantly increasing supply of low-wage labor lowers wages for both new and established migrants. As a result, immigration has been blamed for the low earnings and unstable employment of rural Latinos.

Recent studies have shown that Latino concentration can have negative effects on local communities, slightly increasing under-employment, poverty, and public assistance use, although raising mean incomes. In other words, the employment opportunities and earnings of low-skill workers are slightly reduced with increased Latino concentration, although the prospects for economic growth of the community as a whole (especially those who can take advantage of cheap and abundant labor) are increased.

Related Issues of Non-Latinos

In rural America, White people's reactions to increased Mexican immigration have historically
brought about two trends, both with negative implications: first, social divisions based on ethnicity, and second, White flight. Several case studies show evidence that established White residents often do not recognize Latinos as part of their community and do not associate Latino needs in community development efforts. Ethnic and class divisions between local White elites and Latinos have resulted in fractured communities, within which the traditional White elite has tried to develop the local economy not through residents' demands for social equity, but through residential and economic segregation.

Furthermore, there is reason to believe that White exodus from many of the rural places where Latinos are settling is due, at least in part, to anti-immigrant, anti-Latino, or anti-farmworker feelings. Rural community news articles point to increased ethnic conflict between Whites and Latinos, as the Latino population increases in size. In some communities, the White population seems to leave as the Latino population moves in, especially in old neighborhoods. What follows are distinct ethnic neighborhoods, with most of the community resources invested in the White side of town, and conflicts erupting with charges of racism and discrimination. Furthermore, the hypothesis that increasing minority representation in a place encourages out-migration of majority group members is not new. “White flight” from urban areas has been consistently blamed on Whites' fear of integration with Blacks, and their fear that property values will decline with greater numbers of minority residents.

Latinos in the Heartland

Although Latinos have been concentrated in the Southwest for centuries, a substantial number have moved into the Midwest since the turn of the century. But in the last decade, according to JSRI reports, Latinos made up the majority of the Midwest population growth in the 1980's, making up for the region's declining non-Hispanic White population.

Multiple case studies have recently documented the dramatic impacts of Latino settlement in Midwest rural communities. These studies concur that communities are experiencing a form of Mexicanization or Latinization as the population gains in Latino residents. The distribution of Latinos is not uniform and spread out across all places. It occurs in communities where packing plants and
new forms of agribusiness processing have generated a demand for labor. These studies also point out that rural communities with Latinization have not been prepared for the increasing demands for housing, schooling, diverse cultural interests and public services. Furthermore, local, state, and federal government policies have been enacted in response to these changes, some with questionable objectives. While some studies are alerting us to certain issues, we need to know much more about the full extent to which Latino settlement is occurring and the implications of these trends.

**Issues of Midwest Agro-Industrial Employment**

While Midwest Latinos work in many different industries, and still work as migrant and seasonal farm workers, a major new magnet that is attracting larger numbers of Latino migrants to rural areas is the restructuring of the meatpacking industry. Large scale meat processors, such as Monfort, Swift Amour, and IBP, Inc., offer year-round jobs that pay at least $6 an hour — much higher and more stable earnings than are possible as seasonal farm workers. Jobs at these meatpacking plants are attractive to Latinos. Spanish speaking is not a problem and there is relatively little local competition for many of these routine and unpleasant jobs. However, industrial restructuring is characterized by assembly line processes which are labor intensive but demanding in quality and consistency of performance. Rarely do the plants close down as workers and machines operate in a steady cadence of more output, less waste and little down-time in processing. Related to these labor intensive operations are increases in local service sector jobs, as workers settle with their families and tend to bring children in larger numbers into schools, recreational programs or downtowns. Agribusiness restructuring also includes greater integration of farms into the assembly line.
process as contracts are aligned for the essential raw inputs of cattle, pigs, turkeys, and chickens. There is a noted shift from owner-operated farms to farmers who are assembled by contracts. All of these systems are employing Latino workers.

Labor recruitment, especially of immigrants and Latinos, has been local-initiated in response to labor shortages and increasing competition. By de-skilling operations, and seeking low-wage labor (i.e., immigrants, Latinos, and women), labor costs have been kept relatively low.

**Employment and Community Development Issues**

Population growth resulting from the installation of new meat-packing plants has brought many positive economic outcomes for rural places, such as a stable market for beef sales, growth in local business, a strengthening of community organizations, revitalization of local schools, and an expanded tax base. However, it has also brought new problems. Meatpacking creates unusually high population mobility. The work is difficult, unpleasant, and dangerous, and the job hierarchy is relatively flat. Some plants discourage workers from receiving health benefits, which are usually only offered after the first six months of employment. Turnover is, therefore, very high, as workers have a hard time staying at the job for a long period of time due to illness, injury, problems with pressure from management, economic insecurity, and dislike of the job. Plants constantly recruit and hire new workers to fill vacancies, so there is a stream of newcomers to the host communities. Because poultry and meat-packing plants keep searching for labor, and because they attract the most financially needy workers, poverty and correlates of poverty are increased.

Places undergoing this rapid turnover have had to confront sudden demands for housing, education, health care, social services, and crime prevention. In most of these places, available housing has been inadequate, overcrowded, and dangerous. Lack of health insurance for Latino workers and difficulties in affording co-payments among the insured, have led to large inadequate prenatal care, problems with tuberculosis, gaps in child immunization, and deficient dental care. Related increases in school enrollments have brought about the need for bilingual and ESL instruction. However, it is
difficult to find and attract qualified bilingual teachers to remote places. Latino teenagers find it especially difficult to gain enough English skills or social confidence to be successful in high school, and so have problems with truancy, pregnancy, dropping out, and gang development, implying worsening conditions for future generations. School turnover is relatively high in meatpacking towns, paralleling that of the plants. Language translation has become an expensive issue for courts, schools, and social service providers.

The Need for New Perspectives

Until recently, rural communities have not been studied in terms of the ethnicity and Latino concentration of residents. Emerging research is showing that, contrary to popular opinion, increasing Latino population is not predictably the cause of the lower socio-economic conditions in communities with higher percentages of Latinos. It is increasingly evident that the loss of the non-Latino population has more to do with the relationship between community ethnicity and declining socio-economic well-being. Loss of non-Latino population usually means loss of better-educated, higher earning residents. Loss in non-Latinos in the communities of rural California, for example, translated into higher concentration rates of Latinos in the same communities. Because Latinos are moving into most communities, their growth is not necessarily a cause of poorer conditions. Instead, the decline takes place where communities experience exodus of the better-paid White workers. Hence, where Latinos settle is not the issue of most immediate concern, it is where non-Latinos leave from and go to that is the bigger concern.
OVERVIEW

Latino concentration need not bring about ethnic tensions, but there are, nonetheless, negative feelings of established residents. One article in the Daily Globe, a newspaper in Worthington, Minn., found that an overwhelming majority of residents surveyed felt that the influx of Latinos into their community had not been good for the community, and many made shockingly racist comments about the newcomers. Unlike California, where settled Latinos often provide services to newcomers and where immigrants are segregated in particular towns or parts of cities, immigrant meatpacking workers in the Midwest often obtain services from non-Hispanic providers, making them more visible in their communities. Nonetheless, changes in local culture due to Latino settlement can be seen as positive — adding diversity and international flavor to the community, or as enhancing culture dimensions of the community. Moreover, Latino integration can add value to the economic base of their towns.

For the most part, neither the industries that are attracting Latinos to rural America, nor the communities that house the workers, have planned sufficiently for the integration of the new Latino settlers.

In general, throughout the nation, policies with regard to Latinos have been reactive rather than pro-active, and they continue to be so. Agri-business plants make little attempt to prepare places for the changes that they can expect, or to encourage development of proactive policies and programs. Some communities have tried to prepare for changes in their communities prior to the installation of a new processing plant. In Garden City, Kansas, for example, a ministerial alliance began a public education program when negative rumors started circulating about refugees who began arriving in the 1980's. Because of such efforts, newcomers were at least tolerated by most established residents, although it is less certain whether they have been integrated into the community. Lexington, Nebraska hired consultants to estimate housing needs for the new population expected from the installation of a new meatpacking plant. However, this need was drastically underestimated, due to the plant’s low projections of worker turnover and non-local hirings. In general, proactive policy can help if planned for.
Here at the Julian Samora Research Institute, we have taken the lead in documenting the nations' Latinization of rural places, especially with regard to communities in California, Texas, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and Kansas. We are looking for collaboration from other researchers to address the wide range of issues and concerns. We are particularly interested in hearing from community leaders, especially from the Latino population, to give us a sense of the situation of increasing rural Latinization. In order to speed this process along, we invite our readers to share whatever ideas and suggestions they have that relate to rural Latinos. Please call (517) 432-1317 or send a message via the JSRI web server: http://www.jsri.msu.edu.

Our future is best served by better knowledge, informed understanding, and enhanced communication.

Refugio I. Rochín
Rural Latino Resources Project Leader
(Special appreciation to Elaine Allensworth, Ph.D. candidate in Sociology, MSU, who assisted with the details of above.)

Pertinent Readings


OVERVIEW


OVERVIEW


OVERVIEW


The Julian Samora Research Institute is the Midwest's premier policy research and outreach center to the Hispanic community. The Institute's mission includes:

- Generation of a program of research and evaluation to examine the social, economic, educational, and political condition of Latino communities.

- Transmission of research finding to academic institutions, government officials, community leaders, and private sector executives through publications, public policy seminars, workshops, and consultations.

- Provision of technical expertise and support to Latino communities in an effort to develop policy responses to local problems.

- Development of Latino faculty, including support for the development of curriculum and scholarship for Chicano/Latino Studies.

Familia Sibrian y Lopez of Texas in Michigan, June 1997.
## Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 1980-90

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1990</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican-American</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>37.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican-American</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rural is defined as those areas outside metropolitan boundaries and is equivalent to nonmetropolitan; urban is equivalent to metropolitan.


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## Rural Mexican-American Immigration, 1980-90

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1990</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English (age 5+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Home</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well, very well</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not well, not at all</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed in agriculture (age 16-64)</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rural is defined as those areas outside metropolitan boundaries and is equivalent to nonmetropolitan; urban is equivalent to metropolitan.

## FAMILY & HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, 1980-90

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RURAL*</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1980</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median HH Income</td>
<td>$17,328</td>
<td>$24,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Capita Income</td>
<td>$5,840</td>
<td>$7,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average HH Size</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1990</strong></td>
<td>HISPANIC</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median HH Income</td>
<td>$20,036</td>
<td>$24,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Capita Income</td>
<td>$5,895</td>
<td>$10,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average HH Size</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rural is defined as those areas outside metropolitan boundaries and is equivalent to nonmetropolitan; urban is equivalent to metropolitan.

**Income items converted to 1989 dollars using the Personal Consumption Expenditure Index.


## LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS AGE 18-65, 1980-90

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RURAL*</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1980 [MEN]</strong></td>
<td>HISPANIC</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>86.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1980 [WOMEN]</strong></td>
<td>HISPANIC</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>56.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1990 [MEN]</strong></td>
<td>HISPANIC</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>85.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1990 [WOMEN]</strong></td>
<td>HISPANIC</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>66.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rural is defined as those areas outside metropolitan boundaries and is equivalent to nonmetropolitan; urban is equivalent to metropolitan.

RURAL FACTS & LATINO BENCHMARKS

GROWTH, COMPOSITION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. The Latino population grew rapidly over the last two decades and projections suggest rapid growth may continue well into the 21st Century. There were 27 million Hispanics in 1995; 22.4 million in 1990; 14.6 million in 1980; 9.1 million in 1970.

2. The Latino population grew seven times as fast as the rest of the Nation's population during the 1980's and almost that fast during the 1970's. Higher birth rates, youth, and immigration add to Latino growth.

3. Nearly one in 10 Americans in 1990 was Latino, but one of every five may be Latino by the year 2050. In the next decade, as soon as 2005, the Latino population is expected to emerge as the largest U.S. minority, outnumbering African-Americans.

4. Latinos trace their origins to Mexico (64%), Puerto Rico (19%), Cuba (4%), the Dominican Republic (2%), the Spanish-speaking countries of Central and South America (14%), and Spain.

5. Latinos are geographically concentrated in a few states: California (10 million), Texas (5.3 million), New York (2.4 million), Florida (2.1 million), Illinois (1.2 million), New Jersey (1 million), Arizona (0.9 million), New Mexico (0.6 million).

6. Although Latinos were 9% of the Nation's population in 1990, they were 9% or more of the population in nine states: New Mexico (38%), Texas (26%), California (26%), Arizona (19%), Colorado (13%), Florida (12%), New York (12%), Nevada (10%), New Jersey (10%).

7. Just as Latinos are geographically concentrated in certain states, they are also concentrated in a few metropolitan areas. Los Angeles - Anaheim - Riverside (6.4 million) New York - N. J. - Long Island (3.2 million).
AGE

8. The median age of Hispanics was 10 years less than that of non-Hispanic Whites, 26 years vs. 36 years, in 1990.

9. The Latino population has proportionately more children and fewer elderly than does the rest of the Nation's population. Thirty-eight percent of Latinos were younger than 19 years of age vs. 24% of non-Latino White. Five percent of Latinos were 65 years or older vs. 14% of non-Latino White.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

10. Latinos made gains in college admission during the last few years, but a lower proportion of Latino high school graduates attend college than non-Latino high school graduates. In 1990, only 7.5% of the Latino population over age 25 had at least a college degree vs. 19.3% for non-Latinos.

11. Young Latino adults, in general, are better educated than older Latinos. Sixty percent of Latinos 25-34 years old had high school diploma vs. 37% of older Latinos.

12. The number of Latinos enrolled in college increased between 1980 and 1994. But there were differences among Latinos in 1990. Mexican-Americans (25 years and older) had only 5.9% with college degrees; Puerto Ricans (8.0%); Cubans (16.5%); Central/South Americans (15.2%); other (15.1%).

13. The number of doctoral degrees earned by Latinos has increased since 1981, rising from 460 (8.3% of the total doctoral degrees earned by minority groups members) to 680 in 1985, 730 in 1991, 810 in 1992, and 830 in 1993 (9.2% of the total earned by minority group members). Asians lead American Indians, Blacks, and Latinos/Hispanics with doctoral degrees. (Source: U.S. Department of Education)
14. Over seven in 10 Latino males are in the paid labor force. Hispanic males have a higher labor-force participation rate than non-Hispanic males. Seventy-eight percent vs. 73%. Mexican males have 80%.

15. Hispanic females were more likely than Hispanic males to be in managerial and professional specialty occupations. But Latinas earn less on average than Latinos in most occupations.

16. Hispanic males and females were more likely to be engaged in low-paying, less-stable, and more hazardous occupations than non-Hispanics.

17. Latinos are at higher risk of being displaced because they tend to work in slow — or declining — growth industries such as manufacturing, agriculture, and construction. “Displaced workers” are persons 20 years and older who “lost or left a job due to plant or company closings or moves, slack work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.”

18. In 1990, nearly 32 million persons, five years and older, spoke a language other than English at home. Over 35% of Latinos, mostly first generation, speak Spanish at home. Recent Latino immigrants exhibit a much lower degree of English proficiency than other immigrants.

19. In 1990, over seven million foreign-born persons residing in the United States were born in Mexico and Latin America; this constituted 37% of all U.S. foreign born.

20. Nearly four in ten Latinos were born outside the United States. Nearly 3.5 million legal immigrants came from Mexico and Latin America in the 1980’s.

21. The largest number of foreign born persons came from Mexico (4.3 million people). Over 700,000 were born in Cuba, El Salvador, and Guatemala.
RURAL LATINO RESOURCES

INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCE LISTS
RESOURCE LISTS

SPECIALISTS

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Susan C. Aldridge
Elaine M. Allenworth
Jaime V. Altamirano
Joseph A. Amato
María Eugenia Anguiano Telléz
Robert Aponte
Daniel D. Arreola
Tomas Atencio
Kathryn Azevedo
Bonnie Bade
Gregorio Billikopf Encina
Brenda J. Bright
Bea V. Calo
Jorge Chapa
Manuel Chavez
Alfonso Andrés Cortez Lara
Altha Cravey
Jeff R. Crump
Adela de la Torre
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Anne B.W. Effland
Javier Mario Ekboir
Enrique E. Figueroa
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Guadalupe Friaz
Erasmio Gamboa
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Roger Horowitz
Hayward Derrick Horton
Leif Jensen
Fred Krissman
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Susana Lastarria-Cornhiel
Edgar Leon
Daniel T. Lichter
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Theo J. Majka
Daniel Melero Malpica
Juan Marinez
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Nancy A. Naples
Lucila Nerenberg
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Devón G. Peña
Julie Leininger Pycior
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José A. Rivera
Refugio I. Rochín
Brenda M. Romero
Eunice Romero-Gwynn
Rene Perez Rosenbaum
Gil Rosenberg
Rubén G. Rumbaut
Rogelio Saenz
Sonya Salamon
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Denise A. Segura
Marcelo E. Siles
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J. Edward Taylor
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Sylvia Tijerina
Cruz C. Torres
Rosario Torres Raines
Dennis Nodin Valdes
Abel Valenzuela, Jr.
Baldemar Velasquez
Francisco A. Villarruel
Arcadio Viveros
David V. Youmans

ORGANIZATIONS

American Agricultural Economics Association
Applied Rural Telecommunications Information (AcRie) Home Page
Association of Borderlands Scholars
Business Association of Latin American Studies (BALAS)
Chicano Database
Chicano Latino Affairs Council (CLAC)
CLNET: Building Chicana/o & Latina/o Communities Through Networking
Colonias Program Home Page
Community Development Society
Farm Foundation
Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC)
Hispanic Association of Colleges & Universities (HACU)
Hispanic Business & Home Page
Hispanic Experts Database/Minority Experts Database & Home Page
Inter-University Program for Latino Research (IUPLR) & Home Page
Iowa Commission on Latino Affairs or Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA)
Latino Studies Journal
Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc. (MALDEF)
Michigan Commission on Spanish Speaking Affairs (COSSA)
Midwest Consortium for Latino Research (MCLR)
Midwest Migrant Health Information Office
Migrant Health Services Directory (MHSD)
Migrant Labor Database
National Coalition of Hispanic Health & Human Services (COSSMHO)
National Council of La Raza
National Hispanic Council on Aging (NHCoA)
North American Program
North Central Regional Center for Rural Development & Home Page
Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development & Home Page
Rural Development Council of Michigan (RCDM)
Rural Information Center Health Service (RICHES)
Rural Information Center (RIC) & Home Page
Rural Migration News & Home Page
Rural Opportunities, Inc.
Rural Policy Research Institute (RUPRI) & Home Page
Rural Poverty Directory
Rural Sociological Society (RSS)
Southern Rural Development Center & Home Page
The Farm Labor Education Center
United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO
Western Rural Development Center & Home Page
Who's Who Among Hispanic Americans Directory & Home Page
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Rural Latin America, Agricultural Economics, Trade Policy

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Latin American Immigration to the United States, Immigration Policy

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Cultural Anthropology, Medical Anthropology, Farmworkers, Migration, Health, Rural Latin America, Women

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International Development & Economics, Natural Resource Economics, Rural California

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Immigrant Labor, Rural Communities, Rural Labor, Rural Women, Gender

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Rural Latin America, Midwestern Latinos, Community Development

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Washington Latinos, Settlement, Rural Labor

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California Latinos, Agricultural Economics, Cultural Anthropology, Farmworkers

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Regional Development, Poverty, Environmental Issues, Economics

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Gender and Rural Latin America, Comparative Family Studies, International Labor Migration, Latin American Development

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Rural Development, Water Resources, Minorities

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Immigration, Gender, Rural Latin America, Labor, Sociology  

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American History, Labor, Business, Meatpacking  

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Unemployment, Welfare Participation, Rural Minorities & Informal Economies, Poverty, Rural Elderly

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Migration, International Development, Rural Minorities, Rural Latin America,
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Rural Sociology, Rural Latin America, International Agriculture & Development

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Migrant Education, Migrant Health, Midwestern Latinos

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Elias S. Lopez is Economist/Demographer for the California Research Bureau, a state agency providing policymakers with long-term public policy research. His expertise is in regional economic competitiveness, human and social capital formation among Latino youth, and the study of California’s rural labor and communities. As a state demographer, he also tracks demographic trends in California. Dr. Lopez is also a former scholar of the Julian Samora Research Institute, 1994-95.
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Ph.D.
Farmworkers, Immigrant Labor, Sociology, Southwestern/Midwestern Latinos

Linda C. Majka has published on several aspects of the farmworker experience including agribusiness and the farm labor movement in California. She is currently working on a project continuing her study of farm labor movements in California and is expanding her study to include the Midwest.

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Unemployment, Rural Families, Poverty, Rural Elderly, Rural African Americans, Youth

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Midwestern Latinos, Labor, Gender, Community, Social Policy

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Interethnic Dialogue, International Communication, Mind/Body Medicine, Women's Issues, Health, Health Education, Outreach

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Sociology, Evaluation Research, U.S.-Mexico Borderlands

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Urban and Economic Studies, Labor Studies, Urban and Rural Poverty, Latino Health Access, Sociology

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Latino Youth, Families, Education, Midwestern Latinos

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Community Health, Farmworker Safety

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Rural Development, Resource Development, Trade, Extension Methods

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Susana Lastarria-Cornhiel
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José A. Rivera
Refugio I. Rochín
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Doris P. Slesinger

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Susan C. Aldridge
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Marfa E. Angulano Telléz
Kathryn Azevedo
Bonnie Bade
Manuel Chavez
Anne B. W. Effland
Enrique E. Figueroa
Deborah Fink
Guadalupe Friaz
Camille Guerin-Gonzales
Josiah Heyman
Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo
David Jané Kyle
Daniel T. Lichter
Daniel Melero Malpica
Philip L. Martin
Ed A. Muñoz
SPECIALIZATION LIST

OUTREACH

Juan Martinez
Sylvia Tijerina

POLICY/POLITICS

Maria del Carmen Aguayo
Rafael Alarcon
Susan C. Aldridge
Robert Aponte
Tomas Atencio
Jorge Chapa
Charles D. Eadie
Anne B. W. Effland
Jill Findeis
Josiah Heyman
Philip L. Martin
Ann V. Millard
Nancy A. Naples
Julie Leininger Pycior
José A. Rivera
Peter L. Stenberg

POVERTY

Robert Aponte
Jorge Chapa
Leif Jensen
Daniel T. Lichter
Ann V. Millard
Libby V. Morris
J. Edward Taylor
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Tesfa Gebremedhin
Juan L. Gonzales, Jr.
Ann R. Tickamyer
Rosario Torres Raines

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Gerardo Otero

SOCIAL SCIENCES GENERAL
(Other than Sociology)

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Bonnie Bade
Brenda J. Bright
Victor Q. Garcia
Mazin A. Heiderson
Josiah Heyman
Fred Krissman
Ann V. Millard
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Jorge Chapa
Manuel Chavez
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Deborah Fink
Erasmo Gamboa
Juan L. Gonzales, Jr.
Sherri Grasmuck
Douglas B. Gwynn
Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo
Hayward Derrick Horton
**SPECIALIZATION LIST**

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Daniel T. Lichter  
Linda C. Majka  
Theo J. Majka  
Daniel Melero Malpica  
Emilia E. Martinez-Brawley  
Libby V. Morris  
Ed A. Muñoz  
Nancy A. Naples  
Lucila Nerenberg  
Gerardo Otero  
Devón G. Peña  
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Rubén G. Rumbaut  
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Sonya Salamon  
Michael D. Schulman  
Denise A. Segura  
Doris P. Slesinger  
Ann R. Tickamyer  
Cruz C. Torres  
Rosario Torres Raines  
Dennis Nodin Valdes  
Abel Valenzuela, Jr.  
Francisco A. Villarruel

**U.S. RURAL GROUPS**  
*(Other than Latinos)*

M. Gene Aldridge  
Susan C. Aldridge  
Elaine M. Allensworth  
Thomas J. Durant, Jr.  
Jill Findeis  
Deborah Fink  
Steve Hampton  
Leif Jensen  
David Jané Kyle  
Daniel T. Lichter  
Libby V. Morris  
Refugio I. Rochín
BUSINESS AND EDUCATION RESOURCES

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION
1110 Buckeye Avenue
Ames, IA 50010-8063

Phone: (515) 233-3202  FAX: (515) 233-3101
E-Mail: lchrista@iastate.edu

The objective of the Association is to further the development of systematic knowledge of agricultural economics. As a professional organization, the Association pursues this objective by facilitating research, instruction, publications, meetings, and other activities designed to advance and disseminate knowledge in agricultural economics. They also publish the American Journal of Agricultural Economics and Choices, a magazine to inform about food, farm, and resource issues and policies. Also see their Home Page at Web Site http://www.aaea.org.

APPLIED RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION (AERIE) HOME PAGE
Brian Geoghegan
Program Assistant

E-Mail: bgeogheg@teal.csn.net
Web Site: http://www.yampa.com/aerie

Designed to serve as an online "Toolkit for Rural Community Economic Development Through Telecommunications," this project is particularly of service to Colorado rural communities. It includes descriptions of global and local projects and case studies, as well as information on relevant events and conferences. In time, its creators intend to extend its service to rural communities everywhere.
ASSOCIATION OF BORDERLANDS SCHOLARS
New Mexico State University
Department of Economics, Box 30001
Las Cruces, NM 88003

Phone: (505) 646-5198

The Association of Borderlands Scholars is a scholarly organization focusing on borderlands issues and research. The Association has a newsletter, La Frontera, and also co-sponsors the Journal of Borderlands Studies with New Mexico State University.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (BALAS)
Denise Dimon, Executive Secretary
University of San Diegô, School of Business Admin.
5998 Alcalá Park
San Diego, CA 92110-2492

Phone: (619) 260-4836      FAX: (619) 260-4891
E-Mail: dimon@acusd.edu

BALAS developed as an international, professional association to bring together individuals from different fields (e.g., economics, finance, management, political science) and different vocations (e.g., academicians, business executives, policy makers) who have common interests concerning issues that affect the business environment of domestic and global enterprises operating in the Latin American region.
CHICANO DATABASE
Lillian Castillo-Speed
University of California
Chicano Studies Publications Unit, 506 Barrows Hall #2570
Berkeley, CA 94720-2570

Phone: (510) 642-3859   FAX: (510) 642-6456
E-Mail: csl@library.berkeley.edu

The Chicano Database is the most comprehensive bibliographic resource for information about Mexican-American topics and the only specialized database for Chicano reference. Also see their Home Page at http://latino.sscnet.ucla.edu/library/csl.

CHICANO LATINO AFFAIRS COUNCIL (CLAC)
Brenda Maldonado, Office Manager
Department of Administration, G-4
50 Sherburne Ave.
St. Paul, MN 55155

Phone: (612) 296-9587   FAX: (612) 297-1297
E-Mail: clac.comm@state.mn.us

The Chicano Latino Affairs Council (CLAC) is a state agency which focuses on public policy and advocacy. As an advocate, CLAC advises the governor and the state legislature on issues which affect the Chicano/Latino community throughout the state of Minnesota. The agency also produces a monthly newsletter, Al Dia, and has a homepage at http://www.state.mn.us/ebranch.clac.
CLNET: BUILDING CHICANA/O AND LATINA/O COMMUNITIES THROUGH NETWORKING
Romelia Salinas
University of California, Berkeley

Phone: (310) 206-6052   E-Mail: salinas@latino.sscnet.ucla.edu
Web Site: http://latino.sscnet.ucla.edu

CLNET provides an internet connection to information of interest to the Latino community, including News on Latino Topics, Information on Latino-Related Organizations, Job Listings, and Conference Announcements.

COLONIAS PROGRAM HOME PAGE
Carlos Xavier Carbo
Texas A&M University
Center for Housing and Urban Development
College Station, TX 77843-3137

Phone: (409) 862-2370   FAX: (409) 862-2375
Web Site: http://chud.tamu.edu

A program of the Center for Housing and Urban Development at Texas A&M University, this home page provides a wide array of information on colonias. It is an outreach effort to help mitigate some of the many problems faced by these border communities.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
1123 N. Water Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Phone: (414) 276-7106       FAX: (414) 276-7704
E-Mail: 75545.2561@compuserve.com

The Community Development Society has many goals, including the fostering of a positive public image for community development and advocating excellence in community development scholarship, theory, and research. The Society produces a newsletter, Vanguard, as well as the Journal of the Community Development Society.

FARM FOUNDATION
1211 West 22nd Street
Oak Brook, IL 60521

Phone: (630) 571-9393       FAX: (630) 571-9580
E-Mail: ff@farmfoundation.org

The Farm Foundation's mission is to improve the economic and social prospects of agriculture and rural communities. In a catalytic role, Farm Foundation works to increase knowledge and understanding of agricultural and rural issues and encourages the wise application of that knowledge to the challenges and opportunities faced today. The Farm Foundation sponsors workshops and conferences to explore research topics, extension education and policy issues.
**FARM LABOR EDUCATION CENTER**

Baldemar Velasquez  
1221 Broadway  
Toledo, OH 43693  

Phone: (419) 243-3457  
FAX: (419) 243-5655

The Farm Labor Education Center began its work in 1995 with a focus on continuing leadership training and educational initiatives developed in the early nineties. A resource intended to increase cooperation between farmworkers, farmers, and corporate agriculture in Michigan and Ohio it is located in the heart of Toledo's Hispanic community. Leadership training and education areas include leadership development, crisis assistance, health and safety programs, and international pesticide education.

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**FARM LABOR ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (FLOC)**

Beatriz Maya  
507 South Saint Clair St.  
Toledo, OH 43602  

Phone: (419) 243-3456  
FAX: (419) 243-5655

Founded as a union in 1967 to provide a voice to the powerless, to organize for economic rights, legal rights, and human rights for farmworkers of the Midwest, FLOC continues to be active today, putting in place collective bargaining techniques vital to bettering the conditions of farmworkers. In addition, FLOC sponsors the Farm Labor Research Project (FLRP) and its Farm Labor Education Center to advance the skills of farmworkers.
HISPANIC ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES (HACU)
National Headquarters
4204 Gardendale St., Ste. 216
San Antonio, TX 78229

Phone: (210) 629-3805
FAX: (210) 692-0823

The Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities is a national association of higher education in the United States dedicated to bringing together colleges and universities, schools, corporations, governmental agencies and individuals to establish partnerships for purposes including the promotion of the development of Hispanic-serving Institutions.

HISPANIC BUSINESS, INC., AND HOME PAGE
Jesus Chavarría, Editor & Publisher
360 S. Hope Ave., Ste. 300C
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Phone: (805) 682-5843 FAX: (805) 687-4546
Home Page: http://www.hispanstar.com

Hispanic Business is a monthly magazine devoted to articles on Latino entrepreneurs, business trends, and related topics. See their Home Page for additional information, statistics, and demographics.
HISPANIC EXPERTS DATABASE/MINORITY EXPERTS
DATABASE AND HOME PAGE

Do Hispanic Research Center
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287-2702

Phone: (602) 965-9375       FAX: (602) 965-8309
E-Mail: dir_hisp_exp@asu.edu

A product of the Coalition to Increase Minority Degrees, Consortium to Identify and Promote Minority Professionals & Project 1000, this resource is excellent for conducting formal job searches as well as for sending both job-related or cultural, educational, and allied information to a great pool of minority experts. Also see their Home Page at Web Site http://mati.eas.asu.edu:8241/hed/dir_hisp_exp.

INTER-UNIVERSITY PROGRAM FOR LATINO RESEARCH
(IUPLR) AND HOME PAGE

Gilberto Cárdenas, Executive Director
The University of Texas at Austin, P.O. Box 8180
Austin, TX 78713-8180

Phone: (512) 471-7100       FAX: (512) 471-4545
Web Site: http://www.utexas.edu/depts/iuplr/

The IUPLR consortium works to expand the scope of intellectual inquiry into issues affecting Latinos at all levels, as well as to inform policy. Participating universities are Arizona State University, DePaul University, Florida International University, Hunter College, Michigan State University, Stanford University, University of Arizona, University of Massachusetts, University of New Mexico, University of Texas at El Paso, and University of Texas at Austin.
IOWA COMMISSION ON LATINO AFFAIRS  
Sylvia Tijerina, Administrator  
Department of Human Rights  
Lucas State Office Building  
Des Moines, IA 50319  

Phone: (515) 281-4070  
FAX: (515) 242-6119  

The office of the Commission on Latino Affairs coordinates efforts for Latinos in Iowa in the areas of health, education, self-sufficiency, housing, employment and interpreting.

LABOR COUNCIL FOR LATIN AMERICAN ADVANCEMENT  
(LCLAA)  
AFL-CIO Building, Ste. 310  
A15 Sixteenth Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20006  

Phone: (202) 347-4223  
FAX: (202) 347-5095  

LCLAA, designed to bring U.S. Latino union members together, was founded in the early 1970's in Washington, D.C. The organization promotes voter registration and education among U.S. Latino laborers and their families and works to strengthen unions.
LATINO STUDIES JOURNAL
Felix M. Padilla, Editor
Lehman College-City University of New York
250 Bedford Park Blvd. West
Bronx, NY 10468

Phone: (718) 960-1161       FAX: (718) 960-7804
E-Mail: fpadilla@lcvax.lehman.cuny.edu

The Latino Studies Journal is a multi-disciplinary publication devoted to the study of contemporary and historic Latino life in American Society. The LSJ places particular emphasis upon publications which seek to contribute in the promotion and advancement of understanding of the individual and collective concerns of America's multicultural, intra-Latino groups.

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE & EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (MALDEF)
634 South Spring Street, 11th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90014

Phone: (213) 629-2512
FAX: (213) 629-0266

MALDEF is a national nonprofit organization that promotes and protects the civil rights of Latinos in the U.S. in the areas of education, employment, political access, and immigration. Headquartered in Los Angeles, MALDEF has regional offices in Chicago, San Antonio, and Washington, D.C.
MICHIGAN COMMISSION ON SPANISH SPEAKING AFFAIRS (COSSA)
Marylou Olivarez Mason, Executive Director
611 W. Ottawa
North Tower, 3rd Fl.
Lansing, MI 48913

Phone: (517) 373-8339
FAX: (517) 335-1637

A branch of the Michigan Department of Civil Rights, the Michigan Commission on Spanish Speaking Affairs was created in 1975, for the purpose of developing policies and plans of action to serve, be an advocate for, and represent the needs of the Hispanic communities within Michigan.

MIDWEST CONSORTIUM FOR LATINO RESEARCH (MCLR)
Administrative Office, Michigan State University
202 Paolucci Building
East Lansing, MI 48824-1110

Phone: (517) 432-1150
FAX: (517) 432-1151
E-Mail: mclr-l@msu.edu

MCLR's purpose is to provide leadership for the advancement of Latino scholars in Midwestern institutions and research on Latinos in the Midwest. Participating universities are DePaul University, The University of Illinois-Chicago, Indiana University-Bloomington, The University of Iowa, The University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Michigan State University, The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Wayne State University, and The University of Wisconsin-Madison.
The Midwest Migrant Health Information Office (MMHIO) is a nonprofit health education and advocacy agency that has been training migrant farmworker women and men as health promoters since 1985. Health promoters provide such services as peer health education, translation, and basic first aid to isolated migrant camps and communities. In order to serve farmworkers nationwide, MMHIO maintains another office in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

The Migrant Health Services Directory (MHSD) is a publication of the Midwest Migrant Health Information Office. The MHSD contains health service information for Farmworkers in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The directory is a bilingual guide, which includes pictograms for use by low literate readers. It is revised and distributed annually.
MIGRANT LABOR DATABASE
Julian Samora Research Institute
Michigan State University
112 Paolucci Building
East Lansing, MI 48824-1110

Phone: (517) 432-1317          FAX: (517) 432-2221
Web Site: http://www.jsri.msu.edu

A product of the Julian Samora Research Institute and MSU Cooperative Extension, this Web Site provides citations of relevant publications as well as organizations that serve as resources on the subject of migrant labor.

NATIONAL COALITION OF HISPANIC HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES (COSSMHO)
1501 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 387-5000          FAX: (202) 797-4353
E-Mail: cossmho@cossmho.org

The mission of COSSMHO is to improve the health and well-being of all Latino communities throughout the United States. Working with community-based organizations, universities, government, corporations, and foundations, their services include trainings, policy analysis, and research.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA (NCLR)
111 19th Street, N.W. (Suite 1000)
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 785-1670
FAX: (202) 776-1792

NCLR is a private, nonprofit, tax-exempt organization established in 1968 to reduce poverty and discrimination, and improve life opportunities for Hispanic-Americans. As a national umbrella organization with more than 200 affiliates, NCLR seeks to create opportunity and address problems of discrimination and poverty in the Latino community through capacity building, applied research and public policy analysis, public information efforts, and special projects. Their five field offices are located in Chicago; Kansas City, Missouri; Los Angeles; Phoenix, and San Antonio.

NATIONAL HISPANIC COUNCIL ON AGING (NHCOA)
2713 Ontario Road, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009

Phone: (202) 265-1288  FAX: (202) 745-2522

The National Hispanic Council on Aging is a nonprofit, community-based organization dedicated to improving the well-being of older Latinos and their families. Numerous research, demonstration, and educational projects are conducted through a network of chapters, affiliates, and individual members. A series of books on issues faced by Latino elderly are available as well as other educational materials. Current projects include hunger and poverty, health promotion, and low income housing.
BUSINESS AND EDUCATION RESOURCES

NORTH AMERICAN PROGRAM
Gene F. Summers, Director
Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison
1357 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53715

Phone: (608) 265-5709  FAX: (608) 262-2141
E-Mail: gfsummer@facstaff.wisc.edu

The North American Program is a recent addition to the Land Tenure Center which has for 32 years worked in the international arena. The Program is concerned with land tenure issues in Canada, Northern Mexico, and the United States with a special emphasis on groups that have limited access to land and other natural resources.

NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL CENTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (NCRCRD) AND HOME PAGE
Iowa State University
317D East Hall
Ames, IA 50011-1070

Phone: (515) 294-8321  FAX: (515) 294-2303
E-Mail: jstewart@iastate.edu

Linked to the land grant universities in the North Central region and the USDA, the NCRCRD seeks to improve the social and economic well-being of rural people by initiating and facilitating rural development research and education programs. A recent project has been a study of rural community response to plant closings in order to pinpoint effective recovery and development strategies. See their Home Page at http://www.ag.iastate.edu/centers/rdev/RuralDev.html.
The Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development (NERCRD) supports and strengthens individual state efforts in rural areas by developing networks of research and Extension faculty from a variety of disciplines to address rural issues. See their Home Page at http://www.cas.psu.edu/docs/casconf/nercrd/nercrd.html.

The Rural Development Council of Michigan (RCDM) is a public/private partnership whose charge is to develop new, collaborative approaches to enhance the future of rural Michiganders. RCDM is an umbrella organization which continually promotes the membership and active participation of six partner groups: local, federal, and state governments, Native American tribes, private for-profit and non-profit interests. They also produce a newsletter, Rural Partners.
RURAL INFORMATION CENTER HEALTH SERVICE (RICHES)
National Agricultural Library
Room 304
Beltsville, MD 20705-2351

Phone: 1-800-633-7701    FAX: (301) 504-5181
E-Mail: ric@nal.usda.gov

RICHS was created by a joint effort of the Office of Rural Health Policy (ORHP) in the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the National Agricultural Library. RICHS, situated within the Rural Information Center, is designed a national clearinghouse for collecting and disseminating information on rural health issues, rural health research findings, and innovative approaches in rural health care services. See their Home Page at http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/richs/.

RURAL INFORMATION CENTER (RIC) AND HOME PAGE
Patricia L. John, Coordinator
National Agricultural Library
Room 304
Beltsville, MD 20705-2351

Phone: 1-800-633-7701    FAX: (301) 504-5181
E-Mail: ric@nal.usda.gov

The Rural Information Center is a joint project of the USDA Cooperative State Research, Education, & Extension Service and the National Agricultural Library. RIC provides information and referral services to many, including local government officials, community organizations, and rural citizens working to maintain the vitality of America's rural areas. Also see their Home Page at http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/.
RURAL MIGRATION NEWS AND HOME PAGE
Philip Martin

E-Mail: rural@primal.ucdavis.edu
Web Site: http://migration.ucdavis.edu

Rural Migration News summarizes the most important immigration and integration developments affecting residents of cities and towns in the agricultural areas of California and rural areas throughout the United States. It is published quarterly, in mid-October, January, April, and July. Distribution is by E-Mail. If you wish to subscribe, send your E-Mail address to the above address. In addition, current and back issues of the Rural Migration News can be accessed via the Internet at the above Web Site.

RURAL OPPORTUNITIES, INC.
Housing and Economic Development
339 East Ave., Suite 401
Rochester, NY 14604

Phone: (716) 546-7180
FAX: (716) 546-7337

Rural Opportunities, Inc. is a private non-profit corporation founded in 1969 to address the critical needs of farmworkers and other rural poor. ROI has field offices across New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and housing technical assistance offices in Michigan and Indiana.
RURAL POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (RUPRI)
AND HOME PAGE
Jim Scott
200 Mumford Hall
University of Missouri
Columbia, MO 65211

Phone: (314) 882-0316       FAX: (314) 884-5310
E-Mail: rupri@muccmail.missouri.edu

RUPRI provides objective analysis and facilitates public dialogue concerning the impacts of public policy on rural people and places. To find out more about RUPRI or their publications, see their Home Page at http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/rupri.

RURAL POVERTY DIRECTORY
Gene F. Summers, et al., Compilers
Rural Sociological Society, University of Illinois
1101 W. Peabody Drive
Urbana, IL 61801-4723

Phone: (217) 244-8759       FAX: (217) 333-8046
E-Mail: burdge@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

The Rural Poverty Directory contains the names and contact information for approximately 75 social scientists who are available for consultation on a variety of policy issues related to poverty in rural America. The cost of the Directory is $10.
The Rural Sociological Society (RSS) was founded in 1937 in order to promote the development of rural sociology through teaching, research, and extension. The Society produces a quarterly journal, Rural Sociology, as well as The Rural Sociologist, a quarterly publication to provide information and commentary of interest in the area of Rural Sociology.

SRDC supports and strengthens individual state efforts in rural areas by developing networks of university research and Extension faculty from a variety of disciplines to address rural issues. A recent project of the SRDC has been the development and distribution of a resource directory listing individuals with expertise in the areas of rural health and safety. Their Web Site is http://www.ces.msstate.edu/~srdc.
SOUTHWEST BORDERLANDS CULTURAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTER
Rosario Torres Raines
Texas A&M University, Kingsville
Campus Box 177
Kingsville, TX 78363

Phone: (512) 593-2369 FAX: (512) 593-2707
E-Mail: rtraines@tamuk.edu

The Southwest Borderlands Cultural Studies and Research Center offers an interdisciplinary minor in Mexican-American Studies and SW Borderlands Studies; a specialist certificate in U.S.-Mexico relations; supports research and services focusing on border communities; and houses the Transculturation Project for faculty development.

UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO
P.O. Box 62
La Paz
Keene, CA 93531

Phone: (805) 822-5571 FAX: (805) 822-6103

The United Farm Workers of America was begun in 1962 under the direction of Cesar Estrada Chavez and has since continuously worked toward the organization of agricultural workers.
WESTERN RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER (WRDC) AND HOME PAGE
Russ Youmans, Director
Oregon State University
307 Ballard Extension Hall
Corvallis, OR 97330-3607

Phone: (541) 737-3621    FAX: (541) 737-1579
E-Mail: WRDC@ccmail.orst.edu

WRDC's mission is to strengthen rural families, communities, and businesses by facilitating collaborative socio-economic research and extension through the western region's higher education institutions. A recent project has been to support researchers investigating the rising importance of Latino immigration, families, and communities in the rural West. See their Home Page at http://www.orst.edu/dept/wrdc.

WHO'S WHO AMONG HISPANIC AMERICANS (WWHA) DIRECTORY AND HOME PAGE
Shirelle Phelps, Editor
Gale Research, Inc.
835 Penobscot Building
Detroit, MI 48226-4094

Phone: (313) 961-2242    FAX: (800) 414-5043
Web Site: http://www.gale.com/gale.html

Who's Who Among Hispanic Americans (WWHA) is the first listing of contemporary Hispanic leaders from all occupations and ethnic and cultural subgroups. WWHA provides key biographical facts on more than 5,000 men and women who have changed today's world and are shaping tomorrow's future.
RURAL LATINO RESOURCES

PUBLICATIONS & PAPERS OF RESOURCE AUTHORS

ALPHABETICAL BY LAST NAME
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Susan C. Aldridge


Elaine M. Allensworth


Joseph A. Amato

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

MARÍA EUGENIA ANGUIANO TELLÉZ


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BONNIE BADE


PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

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ERASMO GAMBOA


VICTOR Q. GARCIA

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

Juan L. Gonzales, Jr.


Lourdes Gouveia


Sherri L. Grasmuck


James I. Grieshop


125
PUBLICATIONS
AND PAPERS

CAMILLE GUERIN-GONZALES

Mexican Greasers, Irish Black Pats, and Manly Women: Race, Gender, and Class in the Coal Fields of New Mexico-Colorado, Appalachia, and South Wales, Forthcoming 1997.


DOUGLAS B. GWYNN


MAZIN A. HEIDERSON


JOSIAH HEYMAN


PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

PIERRETTE HONDAGNEU-SOTELO


ROGER HOROWITZ


LEIF JENSEN


FRED KRISMAN


PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

DAVID JANE KYLE


SUSANA LASTARRIA-CORNHIEL


EDGAR LEON


DANIEL T. LICHTER

ELIAS S. LOPEZ


LINDA C. MAJKA


THEO J. MAJKA


JUAN MARINEZ

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

PHILIP L. MARTIN


EMILIA E. MARTINEZ-BRAWLEY


ANN MILLARD


ED. A. MUÑOZ


NANCY A. NAPLES


GERARDO OTERO


JUAN-VICENTE PALERM


DEVÓN G. PEÑA

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

JULIE LEININGER PYCIOR


JOSÉ A. RIVERA

"Rural Latino Communities in the United States: Comparative Regional Perspectives." Co-editor and Chapter Author, Forthcoming.

REFUGIO I. ROCHIN


BRENDA M. ROMERO

EUNICE ROMERO-GWYNN


RENE PEREZ ROSENBAUM

"Farm Labor Organizing Committee: Grassroots Organizing for the Empowerment of the Migrant Farmworker Community." Culture and Agriculture. No. 47. pp. 21-23, Fall 1993.

RUBÉN G. RUMBAUT


ROGELIO SAENZ

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

MICHAEL D. SCHULMAN


DENISE A. SEGURA


MARCELO E. SILES


DORIS P. SLESDINGER

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

JOSEPH SPIELBERG BENITEZ


PETER L. STENBERG


ANN R. TICKAMYER


CRUZ C. TORRES

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

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Rosenbaum, Rene P. "Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC): Grassroots Organizing for the Empowerment of the Migrant Farm Worker Community." Culture and Agriculture. No. 47, pp. 21-23, Fall 1993.


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Rochín, Refugio I. and Monica D. Castillo. Immigration, Colonia Formation and Latino Poor in Rural California; Evolving Immiseration. Tomas Rivera Center Monograph. Claremont, California. 68 Pages, May 1993.


JSRI FORTHCOMING

Garcia, Victor, Lourdes Gouveia, José Rivera, and Refugio I. Rochín (Eds.). Rural Latino Communities in the United States: Comparative Regional Perspectives.
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