

local people must be motivated to want for more—to work for more—if they are going to have more and I believe this motivation can come and usually must come from local leadership.

So, the establishment of community goals—the study and analysis of growth opportunities, of development opportunities, of development opportunities at the local level—is a very important part of any program designed to attack poverty.

If I could take you, for a moment, to our situation in North Carolina, I would like to just describe for you, very briefly, the kind of organization that we have developed there to help us undertake a program in this area.

We have, for example, 100 counties. These counties have been combined into 12 or 13, what we call, area development associations—a voluntary association of local people working together, thinking, studying, and analyzing opportunities for development.

Within these 13 area development associations, and in 100 counties, there are over 1,200 organized communities, and people working with local leadership studying opportunities for growth and development.

We think this is a very wholesome approach and one that is to be encouraged. It is to be my understanding that this type of organization would be encouraged under title II of this bill.

If I can turn now, Congressman, to title III, I will deal more specifically with the question that you raised. I am convinced that extensive reorganization of agriculture also is necessary to break out of the cycle of poverty and I would like to enumerate five kinds of changes that I feel to be necessary in agriculture.

First, I think we are going to have to have some rather drastic change in the kinds and amounts of farm products produced in these low-income areas.

We are going to have to have vastly increased amounts of capital per farm. There need to be intensive efforts to develop the managerial skills of the farmers who are in the low-income categories.

We need better coordination of our marketing and our farm adjustments. And fifth, we need to expedite the migration of labor from farm to nonfarm employment.

What I am saying is that the cold hard facts are that agriculture now has more land and more labor than can be profitably employed in the production of food and fiber.

In other words, we are going to need to take land out of production. We are going to need to find some nonfarm jobs for a large number of farm people. Now, it is rather obvious, I think, that we cannot cope with the problems of poverty with the same policies and programs which we have employed in the past for commercial agriculture.

When we subsume these low-income problems under the umbrella of price and production control programs, we overlook the fact that the benefits of the price and production control programs are shared largely in proportion to the resources that farmers have to the volume of products produced and sold in commercial markets.

I reached the conclusion that a great deal more geographic and occupational mobility will be essential for social adjustment in a great many rural areas. This means that we may need to think in terms of social capital investment such as the purchase of additional land for forests or recreation and for other uses.