

is adopted. At that point, it is pretty late to start retraining myself for another position.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I agree with you. It is a very delicate and difficult area to work with. If we can have an early warning system on weather and national defense, we could better apply such an early warning system to human beings. I would hope perhaps in this bill we might be more specific about that particular point.

One last question: Applying what you have said to this bill, would you say that retraining farmers on the land, as title III, I think, aims at, is a misallocation of resources or would you feel it was a proper allocation of resources?

Dr. BISHOP. My view is that title III will be most effectively administered with people who are beyond the age of 25 and perhaps beyond the age of 35, people who are trapped, who are not going to go into nonfarm vocations, who can't really go into nonfarm vocations, and who can eke out a living and a respectable kind of living, given a good opportunity in rural America.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Thank you very much, Dr. Bishop. I think you have made an excellent statement and contribution. Mr. Thompson?

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you again, Doctor.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Bell?

Mr. BELL. I assume, then, if you were doing this, Doctor, in answer to Mr. Roosevelt's question, that you would take a certain age group and maybe give them some grants and loans as the bill suggests in title III; is that right? In other words, you would make these grants and loans to increase their assets and take a chance that you would make their life on the farm viable economically?

Dr. BISHOP. Where there are opportunities for viable economic units; yes. Where people are trapped this still may be an efficient way to help them to live out their lives in rural areas.

Mr. BELL. You say it may not be?

Dr. BISHOP. It may be. It may be, for example, a least-cost way of getting them up to the minimum level of living we are thinking about.

Mr. BELL. Let us say that conceivably there could be many other economic factors involved in a farm area, markets and many other problems that it might not be wise to try to expand their position on the farms.

That might not be a wise thing to do because it may not be possible in many areas to make a living. I think this is true in many areas of many of the States. It is not so much the fault of the individual or the income that he could possibly—money or capital that he could have.

Maybe it is not just possible to make it in the economy; is that true?

Dr. BISHOP. You are quite right. There may be areas in this country where we should not try to settle people, let us say.

Mr. BELL. That is right.

Dr. BISHOP. That we ought to provide some kinds of incentives to find other uses for the land. I agree with this wholeheartedly. I believe that the bill provides for this.

Mr. BELL. Quite conceivably there could be a number of areas, a considerable amount of area or territory involved that would be involved in this kind of change.