

The migrant stream is actually three separate streams. There is one that starts in Florida and works its way up the east coast as the crops ripen. It starts and it goes up to as far as Massachusetts and then comes back to Florida. There is one that starts in Texas and branches out through the west coast of the United States up through California and Oregon. And there is one that starts in Texas and goes up through the Middle West.

When we talk about migrancy, when we talk about children, we don't talk about the family farm. There is nothing wrong with a youngster on a family farm working to help his parents, working with his neighbors to harvest a crop and sitting down to three square meals a day. I want to repeat that we are talking about those groups who move on looking from place to place for a harvest and quite often get there and there is no harvest. We have tried to fund these programs through a combination of agencies. Using the flexibility that this agency has we have tried to go to whatever public or private group could do the most for migrants. As an example of our bipartisan support we have funded the Governor's office of New Jersey, Texas, and California to run the migrant programs because we thought they could do the best job.

In addition, we have funded private nonprofit groups in just about every State to do the same thing. We are presently operating in 36 States and have our public and private groups just about split as far as dollars are concerned.

One of our big programs, and our biggest, is the education program. We feel that if a man can't read or write in 1967 or 1970 he really can't work and we have tried to educate migrants starting from the lowest possible level and move them into training programs and here is where we try and tie in with the manpower training program of the Department of Labor so that they graduate from our program with some basic education and literacy and then move into further training programs run by the Department of Labor.

We have two types of educational programs. One is a full-time program in which people go to school 8 hours a day 5 days a week. Recognizing that these poor people cannot go to school 5 days a week 8 hours a day unless there is some form of bread on the table, we have provided a stipend. This stipend, in keeping with our economy drive, is always less than the stipend provided by the manpower training programs, not much less but somewhat less, so that we provide just the bare necessities.

We have 10,155 people who have graduated from those programs as of the end of the last fiscal year. Of that number 4,552 have found jobs paying more than what they received as migrant workers, 1,392 have gone into training programs such as MDTA or foundation training programs and 433 have passed high school equivalency tests so that they have a high school diploma and can walk up to an employer and say: "I am a high school graduate." A total of 6,377. The rest have had their education improved so that they can at least read, they can write.

As people have told me in Mississippi, they can know the difference between DDT and other insecticides. Instead of being the stoop laborer they can be the fellow who weighs it and writes down what the amount is on the job ticket.