or at least you indicate that the day of the migrant is passing, and I looked at the chart for fiscal 1967 versus fiscal 1968 and for a moment I really thought I saw that rare phenomenon in the budget, a phasing out. And then you corrected my misunderstanding in this regard by pointing out that it really involves an increase from $33 million to $36 million if we total the other. Do you visualize at any time in the near future this phasing out with the decreasing number of migrant workers?

Mr. KLORES. Yes. I think somebody said that we can, if we had the funds, get rid of poverty by 1976. I think the migrant and seasonal farmer are one of the poorest of the poor and I would like to phase them out economically and see them no longer needing our program. I don't see it in the immediate future.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Let's assume there were no rapid decline in the number but thinking in terms of the numbers that exist at the present time what budget would you see as the budget that would be necessary really to face the problem for the migrant and fund it in full on an annual basis.

Mr. KLORES. Bob, I think we talked about $250 million at one time.

Mr. LEVINE. At one time we were that high. That I think was, considered soberly, a little higher than we should have thought.

Mr. DELLENBACK. You are not implying that it was not done soberly in the first instance? Never mind.

Mr. LEVINE. It was the first time we ever tried this sort of thing.

Mr. DELLENBACK. What figure would you set, Mr. Klores?

Mr. KLORES. Well, I felt that that figure was kind of sober. It is so far from where we are when we are talking from $27 million to $130, or $200, or $250 million that I am afraid the figure is as good as any.

Mr. LEVINE. The budget officer always stand between a program operator and a Congressman.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Both Congressman Meeds and I are from areas where a migrant worker is a real fact and not just someone we read about, so that I recognize some real needs in this area. The figure that you would set idealistically and hopefully would be $250 million on an annual basis.

Mr. KLORES. I would say that if the resources of this Nation could be allocated to eradicate poverty that is the figure; yes.

Mr. DELLENBACK. That means that in the area of the migrant although you indicate that this is one of the poorest of the poor, actually we are doing 10 percent of what we would like to do at the present time as opposed to a considerably higher percent of the other programs on which we had testimony; is that correct? We are just barely scratching the surface in this area of the migrant worker and doing a little more than scratching it in some of these other budgetary items.

Mr. SHRIVER. That is correct, and we have testified on that subject in other programs last year. The reason among other reasons is that, for example, a program like Headstart is larger, reaching 32 percent and migrants reaching 10, is, first of all, as he explained a little while ago that it was very different to start migrant programs because there was not anybody who wanted to work with migrants so that a lot of new organization had to be brought into being to handle the problem. In the case of Headstart we were very fortunate in the first