

Mr. SHRIVER. I thought you were talking about my wife for a moment.

Mr. STEIGER. One of the complaints is the charge against it that it has tended to serve the purposes of trying to get the migrant worker out of the plant or field in which he may be employed for the purpose of putting him into school. I have had some correspondence with your office on that very point. In fact, the Krier Preserving Co. of Belgium refused to go with UMOS this year because they put down arbitrary guidelines on the participation of parents in schooling as a prerequisite for the children that were going to be served under this program run in Belgium, Wis. These people have since gone partially to title I funding, partially with the Department of Agriculture surplus food program, rather than UMOS because there was far more flexibility and because there was no requirement for parent participation.

I don't ask this really in terms of having you know how UMOS operates except to make the record and make the point that if we are going to work toward serving the migrant children, then you have to do that effectively and not necessarily always involve the requirement that the parents participate to the same extent.

Mr. KLORES. May I answer that question or that statement? The United Migrant Opportunity Service program, as well as all our programs, operates under the restriction of my office that no full-time adult education program be conducted during a harvest season because we recognize that agriculture in America needs hand labor today. My statements are about what is happening and we recognize that there is a need for hand labor today. We do not compete for hand labor. I don't say this is true of the company you mention, but there are many companies which refuse to have their employees engage in any program off or on hours. Once again I am not saying this is true of the company in Wisconsin.

Mr. STEIGER. It is not. They did use UMOS last year, as a matter of fact.

Mr. KLORES. Many companies don't want children engaged in any programs because children can be used in the fields, and the only program that is being run by UMOS for children is a day-care program in which we like to have parents participate, but it is not for drawing them out of the factory.

Mr. STEIGER. Thank you. I appreciate that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman PERKINS. I am going to let the gentleman from Illinois ask a final question.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I listened to your colloquy on organizing labor with interest. I agree with the position you have taken. If some of these people want to ask questions about the labor movement as part of their good-citizenship training, would you not preclude your people from giving them answers on that subject?

Mr. KLORES. No, we would not preclude those questions.

Mr. PUCINSKI. The other question I have here is that it seems to me that this migrant program means just what it says, a migratory program. This is why you have made a success where others have failed. Wouldn't the programs become ineffective if you were to turn them