This would be the total figures as we have amassed them from various rural counties with the orientation as I have set it out.

Mr. QUIE. Would a third of those be community action agencies?

Secretary FREEMAN. No. The last information I had was there were about 700 CAP's, although none of these were CAP organizations.

If I might volunteer a statement in that connection, to me it is an encouraging thing that there has been across the country over a period of time, of course, that preceded this act increasing concern on a communitywide, countywide, and beginning on a multicounty basis a variety of kinds of organizations to meet the needs of the community.

Now, the opportunity is to bring them together to develop long-range programs that will combine resources and set targets that are meaningful.

Mr. QUIE. Would cooperative extension committees on a county basis be considered one of the resources development committees?

Secretary FREEMAN. The county extension may be a participant in these committees and in many cases they were the prime movers in organizing them. Their own advisory groups related to their own special mission as such would not be included.

Mr. QUIE. The cooperative extension county committees have always been engaged in programs to assist people and the poor. Would that not be true?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes.

Mr. QUIE. One feature which I have long believed in, and was happy that my amendment was incorporated last year, was that there would be one-third participation of the poor made a part of the community action agencies and rural programs.

Would you not say that ever since they were initiated the people to be helped have participated in the program, using, for example, the cooperative extension committees made up of farmers and as cities moved out some of the city people were placed on the board.

Soil conservation boards are made up of farmers who are being helped by conservation programs. The ASCS committees are made up by county committees. Would I be correct in assuming that Federal programs in agriculture have always been operated on the local level by the people who actually participate in the program?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes, you would be, but I think you started your question and statement in terms of the participation of the poor. I would tend to say that those that the poverty program reaches were not generally a part of this committee structure.

It was those who were in a little economically improved status. You could not say someone who was in the poverty level was never elected to an ASCS committee. The same thing is true for the extension service.

Usually, these are community leaders. One of the things that is useful and encouraging is a product of the poverty program and there being a centralized place to really reach out and to get some of the very poor people participating in these committees which I don't think was the case before in the main.

Mr. QUIE. There was no particular effort made to bring in the poor people previous to that?

Secretary FREEMAN. That is correct, and usually they were not in a position of giving any direction of forming policy.