

However, Weller was talking about the mountaineer's need for action; he stated that the mountaineer used purchases as an outlet for such need for action. Perhaps the WE and T Program has channelled the mountaineer's need for action into the activities of the Program; if this were true, it would be consistent with the findings of this study, and the WE and T Program would seem well adapted to the cultural setting of Appalachia.

While this study has made some promising findings regarding the participants in the WE and T Program, it would be quite difficult to extrapolate and apply these findings to all welfare-type income supplement programs. The WE and T Program evolved as a practical solution to some of the problems encountered with the Aid-to-Fathers-with-Dependent-Children Program in Eastern Kentucky. The WE and T Program endeavored not only to provide a regular, and ostensibly sufficient, income for impoverished families, but also to encourage the participants to educate and upgrade the health of their children. The author felt that the strategy of requiring the father to attend school or training, and to work at the work experience component of the Program was especially helpful in changing parental attitudes toward their children and their future. However, whether such a policy would be correct for a family without a male head of household is a completely different matter. Also left unanswered by this study is the question of expenditures by participants in an urban setting, for all the participants in this study lived in a rural setting.

Since there was no control population, the rather encouraging findings of this study cannot, with confidence, be attributed to the WE and T Program. A population with increased income, but without the WE and T Program's regulations, would provide a useful comparative basis for evaluating the contributions associated with the structure of the WE and T Program and that of simple economic transfers.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This study has raised some important questions; a few of them beyond the traditional purview of agricultural economics. The methodology of this study developed three classifications of expenditures for participants in the Work Experience and Training Program: (1) developmentally significant; (2) developmentally related; and (3) probably not developmentally significant. It would be interesting to see some studies on the economic implications of the possession of basic consumer durables and automobiles on the economic aspiration of children in impoverished families.

The Pilot Food Stamp Program was one of the considerations in this study, and it was shown that participants did not increase their utilization of food stamps. Research on barriers to buying food stamps would be most helpful for policy formulation.

This study touched upon the shifting of the WE and T participants' expenditures from local, rural, to more urban sources. A useful research undertaking would be an analysis of some of the Appalachian regional economies, and the multiplier effect therein of the WE and T participants' expenditures.

Although it is probably still too early in the chronological development of the WE and T Program, some long-range research on the earnings of the WE and T participants and their children would be most helpful in evaluating the tentative short-run conclusions of this study.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

WORK EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING PROGRAM

OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSES

The objective of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is, "to mobilize the human and financial resources of the Nation to combat poverty in the United States".¹

Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act empowers the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to transfer funds to the Department of Health, Educa-

¹ U.S. Congress, *An Act to Mobilize the Human and Financial Resources of the Nation to Combat Poverty in the United States*, Public Law 88-452, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, 1964, p. 1.