

Mr. GOODELL. I think you make a valid point. I am not sure I am persuaded entirely for a variety of reasons. In that connection, the inschool program is primarily a program to give youngsters work and income to keep them in school.

In most areas, from my observation this has not been tied as closely to the long-term job prospects for these youngsters as the specific objective of giving them something to do with money that will help them stay in school.

Secondly, because the inschool program is limited to public employment or nonprofit private employment, a good portion of jobs are provided by the schools themselves, the educators themselves, or the governmental agencies.

I have no particular quarrel with having both the out of school and the inschool programs administered by the same people if we make no other changes, but I would like in this connection to ask your comment on the coordinate program which we suggest in the opportunity crusade.

It would be a new position in a local secondary school, a man or woman whose responsibility and charge would be to find employment for this same type of youngster in areas in public and private nonprofit and profitmaking groups on a part-time basis to help keep them in school?

Mr. CARSTENSON. I would like to comment on that because I think this is the other part of it. We still have many non-consolidated-school systems, secondary as well as elementary schools and we are concerned particularly here with the secondary schools.

It has been our experience if you are really going to spread these programs out into the rural areas, and particularly in some areas where you have only a few youngsters in a particular school who are in need, unless you are going to concentrate everything in the highly depressed areas—if you are really going to reach out and reach youngsters who happen to be in small pockets of poverty in counties, you are going to have to have a program that will blend out there and you wouldn't have enough work to justify a good counselor and a good worker in a school system.

Mr. GOODELL. I think that is a very valid point. You do have and have had going on for some time a national trend toward consolidation that is really inevitable if you are going to provide the proper education.

There are many rural areas which have consolidated secondary schools. We get into the problem of the definition of rural areas here but many of the predominantly rural areas would have this.

Maybe you have some suggestion as to a complementary program that would not only reach the urban area under the type of program I have been describing but also reach these outposts. Do you have a suggestion that perhaps we could have a community action employee or someone else in a rural area who has that charge?

Mr. CARSTENSON. One of the things we have found and this will vary in the areas in the ways things are set up and developed, but in many areas it is more efficient not to run these through community action programs but to run them on a broader basis just for sheer efficiency and economy. We have a feeling in many rural areas where you have many different school systems, and so on, you are going to have a flexible pattern.