You will note we make specific reference to trying to reach the farmers in this area. Do you feel there is a potential for farm employment for these youngsters with perhaps an inducement of a quarter of the wage paid and a simplified form working directly with the poor? Do you think you could get farmers to do some of this?

Mr. CARSTENSON. I think there are some areas where this could be done. With farmers, I think we see more hope in OJT moving in this direction. There is an opportunity for young people to go into farming. I will have to take that back. There is a need but the biggest hope is in terms of the 45-on-up farmer who has gone out of farming and who can no longer farm because he does not have the credit or the land or cannot work 10 hours a day 7 days a week or 12 hours a day 7 days a week, to come into a number two spot in a dairy farm.

We have many of the farmers in Appalachia for example who are desperately needed say in Pennsylvania or in some of the dairy farms in northern New York who have had the experience with cattle and with a refresher course and with some training could do an awfully good job in that sort of thing.

Mr. GOODELL. In other words, farmers changing from one commodity of production to another?

Mr. CARSTENSON. That is right.

I would also like to urge again this year as we did last year—in fact I think we were the only one to urge a major expansion—continued expansion in the work opportunity area. The administration last year opposed this idea but I think the response we have seen from rural community action agencies has been overwhelming.

I don't know of any community action agency, rural community action agency where one did not already have one or had one in the making or was trying to get one through the bureaucracy or was lobbying with their Congressman to get a Nelson-Scheuer type program.

I know we are going to need a major program in these riot-torn areas to try to rebuild some of these areas and to take care of the plight of the victims of these riot areas—the people who have been burned out and lost their jobs because of the riot.

I think we are going to have to increase the opportunity for work. I don't think there is any real difference between the title V programs and the programs under Nelson-Scheuer. Both are needed. We have found very little overlap because people who are on welfare don't want to go on the Nelson program because they have to lose part of the welfare and it is difficult to work this out. They can do much better on the work experience.

On the other hand, most of our rural people don't want to go on welfare for any reason. We have had some even though we had opportunities in the work experience program, just because of the relationship to welfare just did not want to go on it.

So I think we need both of these program going on, they are serving a purpose and working reasonable well.

On this whole business of work, there is a chart in the back of the statement which shows the proportion of nonfarm income for farm families.

It is increasing at a faster level than is our farm income and it is the only thing that is keeping many of our small farmers in business. In fact, for many of them it is the nonfarm jobs of the wives or part-