

120 underemployed seasonal farm worker heads of household are serviced in a Reserve, Louisiana project. It includes 18 weeks of full-time education in the nonharvest season and 15 weeks of part-time basic education in the evenings during the harvest season. Prevocational training in machinery operation and repair, building trades, or home management, is included. Supportive services such as job referral and counseling and medical examinations are available.

In Ulster County, New York, basic education and prevocational training will be given to 500 to 1,200 adults during the summer season, and continue for residents during the winter. Tutorial classes for 300 school-age children and special adult classes in health, hygiene, sanitation, and citizenship will be held at migrant camp sites in mobile units.

A six-week program of remedial education for 400 children beginning at the second grade level and basic education for 60 of their parents has been approved for Palm Beach and Broward counties in Florida.

As part of an unusual program in southwest Oklahoma, bilingual members of farm worker families will teach Spanish to agency professionals so that they can communicate with the people that they serve. More than 200 migrant workers turned out to consider applying to this program. In addition, 45 workers will be enrolled in a carpentry course; and an education program covering literacy, health and similar basic subjects is expected to reach a thousand workers.

A just-approved III-B program for five of the poorest Delta counties in northwest Mississippi will train 300 heads of household to perform productive and needed non-agricultural work. The final stage of this project envisions the establishment of one or more cooperatively and democratically operated industries (furniture is suggested) in which both profits and decisions will be shared.

Are these the kind of programs we can afford to cut? They should be expanded just as rapidly as efficient planning and management can make possible, and funded accordingly. Title III-B ought to be asked how much money it can use and how many more farm worker families it can reach with adequate funds, not told to cut down on its urgently needed work.

Although the primary concern of the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor lies naturally in the field it knows best—farm workers and their families—the Committee also wishes to take advantage of this opportunity to express its support for the work of the Office of Economic Opportunity as a whole. Just as the Committee urges restoration of the cut in Title III-B funds, it also asks for restoration of cuts made by the Bureau of the Budget in the originally proposed OEO allocation for this year and suggests \$3.6 billion as a practical figure.

The National Advisory Committee would also like to protest strongly the proposed dismantling of OEO envisioned by the Opportunity Crusade, and the assignment of its functions among the various established federal departments. Title III-B is probably as good an example of the need for OEO itself as any part of the antipoverty program. Three departments might logically be concerned with Title III-B type programs: Labor, Agriculture, and Health, Education and Welfare. None of them previously reached the hardcore, functionally illiterate, rural poor in the way that Title III-B has started to do. None of them was ready or willing to allow the poor to participate in planning and administering their own programs.

Through Title III-B OEO broke new and necessary ground which would in all probability lie idle if transferred to other departments. The same could be said of other creative and innovative programs which were developed as soon as poverty was seen in its total scope and implications, and the war on poverty was undertaken with a sense of national purpose. We do not want to divide and confuse and finally destroy that national purpose. We want to sharpen it to win the war on poverty.

Thank you.

INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT,
Berkeley, Calif., July 14, 1967.

HON. CARL PERKINS,
Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PERKINS: While the Institute for Local Self Government does not engage in legislative advocacy, it does support development of the concepts of New Careers as they apply to the local government public service. We