

I think it has some basic problems that aren't simply the problems of poverty that you find in normal rural areas and in the normal urban areas.

I should think that the poverty program could be very effective and very helpful in the Appalachian region. In fact, we have proposals and community projects moving in the northwestern tier of Yancey, Mitchell, and Avery, which my Congressmen would be familiar with, and Buncombe and Macon and Polk, in these mountain counties. Now we have problems there of education.

Mr. PERKINS. Right on that point—and I did not intend to interrupt you—but in attracting industry to your State haven't you found it most difficult, without training programs?

Governor SANFORD. Yes, I don't think there is any question about that. What we have been attempting to do and I think what the Appalachian program does, we need to open that country up. Now if you look historically, the people who settled the Appalachian were the most rugged of the first settlers. They were the people who had the pioneering courage and the determination, and they are the people who wanted to push forward. So they were of the finest of the early settlers. Why did they get caught up in this? They got caught up in it because that country is still too confined in an age when transportation is so important.

I think the key to the Appalachian program—there are several, but the principal one is that it will help us open up the country. We won't be required to measure the need for a road simply on how many people use it, but we also can add another factor, how many people will it help, how will it help develop the country?

Mr. PERKINS. Retraining and jobs, of course are essential but all of these provide only a part of the answer. We desperately need to provide a massive road program and public works program to make the area accessible to the mainstream of the national economy.

Governor SANFORD. I think that is so. I think both of these things tie together very well. I think retraining is absolutely essential, which was one of the first considerations when we started talking about the Appalachian program several years ago. Retraining or training in the first instance although it might be called retraining, they missed out the first time. Moving technical schools in. It has been very difficult in the normal setup of education to get much support for technical education in these counties that were so very poor and where the population was so scattered. All of these things will help us take education to these areas where people can take advantage of it, and I think it will have a lot to do with industrial development.

Mr. PERKINS. We have wasted our human resources too long. We have the facilities available. We can enroll these young men who are now literally and figuratively "on the streets" in conservation camps. There are military installations that are not being utilized, that could be used. We are foolish and wasteful if we don't proceed in this direction.

Governor SANFORD. I think so. I think particularly so far as conservation is concerned that we will find in all States recreational areas, I know there are many things we can do on the outer banks.

Mr. PERKINS. That is an area where you have made terrific progress.