

Mr. GOODELL. To the degree that it is a compromise, it permits no aid directly to the parochial private schools, I guess you would call this a compromise; yes.

Mr. HECHT. Well, it permits education for every child. First of all, any child can go to a public school. They don't have to go to a private school or parochial school. Both of those kinds of schools cost money and if they are very poor they go to a public school because in private schools, you have to pay tuition, and even in most parochial schools you have to pay tuition, but this bill, as it is written, permits a shared time program so that children who need basic education and vocational training that they cannot get in the schools that they go to, can go to the public schools and get it. It gives something to all children, not necessarily in the private or parochial schools but it does a job by providing a certain amount of education to all children.

My concern is with the children, not with the means of where they are going to get it.

Mr. GOODELL. I might say that I think your comments with reference to what this does are particularly accurate. I would say, however, that I think the aid to elementary and secondary school bill to which you referred has all the same qualities that you and Mr. Perkins favor and others, which I oppose. But I do think that it does have the same qualities. It goes to the public schools. The private schools can share the time if they want to go and private school students have the option of going to public schools if they want to. In that respect, I see no difference, frankly. But I do not want to pursue the point.

Mr. HECHT. I think this bill spells out the form of cooperation between public and children in parochial and private schools a little more definitely. I think in that it is somewhat of a compromise.

Mr. GOODELL. Thank you, Mr. Hecht.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Gibbons?

Mr. GIBBONS. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PERKINS. Thank you very much, Mr. Hecht.

Now, our next witness is Governor Breathitt, of Kentucky.

Governor, I regret that we have had to put you on this Friday afternoon. Most of the eastern seaboard members, of course, have gone home. From the outset of these hearings they have been very lively but it may appear dull to you this afternoon inasmuch as we have only four Members of the Congress present. But I am delighted to welcome my Governor here.

We had another outstanding Appalachian Governor before the committee this morning, Gov. Terry Sanford. He was on the stand until about 11 o'clock. He went over the legislation and reviewed the problems of mutual interests of Kentucky and North Carolina.

This legislation, I may say at the outset, is certainly not a cure-all. Not by any means, or by any standard. This bill in no way is a substitute for, or overlaps with the proposed Appalachian program to be submitted, hopefully, to Congress shortly. But in this particular aspect of legislation, we are trying to do something about the children who are living in circumstances of poverty wherever they are and often