a few technicians. Of course, that is good that we have that but we are also getting resultant problems through the strip mining, the spoil banks that are left and Kentucky is the major problem in this area along with all Appalachia because we are trying to develop a tourist industry. We find industrial prospects want to go to an area where you have good schools, good roads, and a pleasant place to live. We are attacking those problems and we are beginning to make headway on the investment capital in the area.

Mr. BELL. I understand there is some talk of an Appalachia bill in the House which is coming up which would strike at the whole Appalachia area. I don't know what the wording of the bill will be yet but it seems to me it will probably place the whole Appalachia in a kind of lump. This might involve some bypassing of States and so on and there might be some problems there. Do you see any problems there with such a program as that?

Governor BREATHITT. The two programs complement each other. Human resources is a part of Appalachia. That part of the Appalachian program will be taken out. It will be right in poverty which will be nationwide. It will dovetail together. In fact, they do. The nine-State area which is made up, of course, of Pennsylvania, which has many problems as we do in Kentucky because of the coalfields, all the coal-producing States; West Virginia, which I guess more closely parallels the situation in Kentucky because it has had great problems of lack of communication, highways, lack of development. Alabama has a small area, Georgia has, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, these are the areas. We support very strongly both programs. What you would save out of the total recommendation in Appalachia would go into this program, the economic opportunity program.

They dovetail, they do not conflict or overlap because the poverty program as such deals purely with human resources; Appalachia deals with highways, development of highways in the area which, of course, would be on a matching basis as is the rest of our highway program. It just gives us an additional allocation. We have the report from the Commission here which is the basis for the recommended legislation which is based on the work of our general State commission and the President's Appalachian Regional Commission which was appointed. We thoroughly indorse the report of this Commission and recommend the program that they do, but legislation should be drawn in such a way that there not be any overlap so that we would not have in Appalachia anything that is in this particular piece of the bill but that would be worked together.

Mr. BELL. Governor, I assume you also endorse the title III feature of this bill, too. We had yesterday a gentleman from North Carolina State University who pointed out, that in some cases you could get into a program of augmenting and helping these farms to a point where it actually could be difficult.

You might, for example, take farms in certain areas and give them grants and loans and encourage them, but actually these farms aren't really economically viable. They really can't go ahead and make progress. So, conceivably you could be getting into a problem where you could be helping these farm areas and you could be getting into some kind of multiple problem.

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