

I feel that they are surely acknowledging the fact that there are many poor in the area and they are doing or attempting to do something about it.

Again, without community action and the makeup of the board and the makeup of the committees that are developed on the local, I doubt very much if this would have come about as I see it today.

I think the chairman had the privilege of attending our area meeting on July 8, on a Saturday afternoon. This is unusual. This which we had was just an informative meeting. We had nothing to present to the people or give to the people or give away other than for them to learn something about community action. And possibly what Congress will do this year in the way of the Economic Act. There were in excess of 900 people who came in from these rural six counties of ours. The school superintendents within the counties furnished schoolbuses to transport the men. Private individuals furnished their own cars to bring them in. The president of the university, Dr. Adrian Dorn, said to me that this is the first time—and he has been there since 1954—that he has seen men come onto their campus with overalls on.

Surely I do not think this would have happened if it had not been an Economic Act of 1964. We are fortunate in having several programs; in fact, I would like to just brief some of them.

As an example, as of about 3 months ago we activated a legal aid program for the six counties. I think that this is probably the first multirural county agency, county agency with a legal aid program. We have three attorneys. We have six offices that are open 5 days a week, one in each county. We had the endorsement of at least 90 percent of the practicing attorneys of the six counties. We have four counties that have a bar association. We had an endorsement from each of those bar associations.

So, we are very proud that we do have legal aid and we do think that the attorneys are going to do a good job. The State bar association has offered its assistance in addition to the law school at the University of Kentucky.

Summer Headstart up until last year, of course, all of the counties had not had Headstart. We encouraged them to have it last summer. Of course, this is no problem other than our problem of late funding. We have a full year Headstart at the university. This is the second year for it. It is used more or less as a training demonstration, experimental project in which the Headstart teachers, the teachers who are going to teach in the Headstart program in the summer, come to the campus of the university for training.

We have one of the rural communities of Elliot County; this is one of the counties of the six, a little community called Stark. It is a nursery program. These are children involved from 3 years through 5. This is a so rural community that they had no facilities in which to do this. This community is made up of approximately 80 families. Therefore, we were able to, through the assistance here in Washington of the Office of Economic Opportunity, to bring in four surplus house-trailers from South Carolina. The people themselves did all the work at no cost to the Government in renovating the four house-trailers, putting them together, putting them on the foundation.

The program was water. So they dug a cistern. Now those four house-trailers are so modern as a house would be inside the corporation.