

Mr. KINNEY. That is right; for instance, we have one high school that serves all the ninth through twelfth. We can have a project there. We have one junior high that serves seventh and eighth. We can have a project there. But we have five elementary schools, subprimary through sixth. We have been told by the guidelines that we can have them in less than half of the schools. So in the elementary schools, there can only be two projects.

Mr. QUIE. Why can you have them in only half of them? Because some of them have poor kids and the others don't?

Mr. KINNEY. No; because these are the Federal guidelines.

Mr. EATON. You have to select the level of impoverishment. If the schools have higher than level of impoverishment they can receive funds and have projects. If they don't have they can't receive funds.

Mr. QUIE. The intention is not to provide enough money for everything for everybody, but rather to try to reach the toughest situation. We are finding that it is impossible to find what an educationally deprived child is. They decided that since a large percentage of the poor kids were educationally deprived then hit the areas where there is a great incidence of poverty kids?

Mr. KINNEY. I agree with this. However, I think rural poverty is a little different than city poverty.

Mr. QUIE. I am a farmer and I work a farm and pay an income tax too.

Mr. KINNEY. There are some differences here. For instance, youngsters can come from the same family and go to junior high and be in the project if they are deprived.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Kinney, you have seven schools altogether?

Mr. KINNEY. Yes.

Mr. GIBBONS. And five of the seven are elementary schools?

Mr. KINNEY. Yes.

Mr. GIBBONS. Is it local community provided?

Mr. KINNEY. No; our elementary schools, actually the subprimary through grade six ones, are neighborhood schools. They run 14 to 15 teachers.

Mr. GIBBONS. You must be transporting your high school children a long distance.

Mr. KINNEY. Yes.

Mr. GIBBONS. How many miles?

Mr. KINNEY. Probably 10 miles is the greatest distance.

Mr. GIBBONS. Do you think it would be wrong to transport these elementary school pupils 10 miles?

Mr. KINNEY. It would be in this case because of new buildings that have been built and so on. We can't close them. We can't build new ones.

Mr. GIBBONS. You have an unviable school system?

Mr. KINNEY. Two of the elementary schools run 500 youngsters. In our section this is a good-sized school.

Mr. GIBBONS. The others must be extremely small.

Mr. KINNEY. The smallest one is probably 125.

Mr. QUIE. Do you think we ought to get rid of this poverty criteria?

Mr. KINNEY. Yes.

Mr. GRANT. In our title I, if we had put it lower down it would have been more beneficial to catch these kids earlier. If we had gone