

materials, books, personnel, planning, enrichment of curriculums, and, in some instances, construction. On the whole, the act has been very helpful in spite of its many weaknesses.

I suggest that the law would become more effective and efficient if the following points could be given some needed study and, in my opinion, urgent attention and action.

1. The guidelines under which the present law is operating should be less stringent, giving school authorities greater choice in spending the money where it is most needed and will do the most good.

2. Much better planning and use of funds could be made if school authorities were given assurance of funds several months in advance instead of a few days. Crash programs are poorly planned and are, as a result, inefficient.

3. Excessive paperwork under title I applications should be reduced. For example, more paperwork has been required in the 2 years of title I operation than has been necessary in the 15 years of operation under Public Law 874.

4. The law, as it now stands, is discriminating, particularly so in large school districts. In my county of Hardin, for example, there are 13 schools: 9 of these qualify under the act, and 4 do not. School A, which is Upton, has 160 children with a qualifying percentage of 25; school B, Radcliffe, has 1,000 children with a nonqualifying percentage of 12. In school A there are 40 economically deprived children; in school B, there are 120 children who are economically deprived, and these 120 children are denied any benefit under title I of the act. Thus the greater number of children in school B are denied, while the smaller number in school A are favored.

This is not true in a district which has only one school, for in such a district no one is denied. This discrimination is as unjust as the "Colonial Saw" which provided a fine for the rich man and lashes for the poor man for the same offense. This should be corrected so that every underprivileged child has the same opportunity regardless of where he resides. It is recognized that we could have elected to choose the schools which have the greatest numbers rather than using the percentage method in choosing. This would have denied the smaller, poorer school of the aid which it so desperately needed. In a sense, therefore, there was no choice.

5. The OEO Community Action Committee requirements should be changed in reference to selecting personnel. Presently, this is in conflict with Kentucky State law which provides that the superintendent of schools must recommend all personnel. The program should be administered by a single agency if it is to be most effective.

Chairman PERKINS. Before you leave No. 4, what method do you use in locating the educationally deprived in your hometown under the guidelines?

Mr. BURKHEAD. The principals and teachers select the children. They know the children well enough to know whether they are economically deprived.

Chairman PERKINS. Do you have a census as to the income of the families, or something like that?

Mr. BURKHEAD. Mainly through the welfare agency in the county we are able to determine how many.