

fact that in that section is also a section for deprived, and a section for gifted. What state aid attempts to do, under those three items, is to encourage school systems to employ certain kinds of people who have an expertise which is granted because of certain degrees they hold and possess. The second thing we're trying to do is to allow school boards the prerogative, as incentive, to work with students based upon their individual needs, whether it be deprived, or whether it be gifted. I would remind Senator Cullan that even though we generally think of deprived students as basically living in large urban centers, this is not true. We also have rural deprivation. We have certain schools who qualify and do carry on programs for deprived in rural sections of Nebraska. They are as eligible as anyone else. If that school board seeks to help to alleviate some of the learning problems of students under deprived they may do so and they will be rewarded for it. The same thing is true of gifted. If you have students who, because of innate talents, you can establish programs for which allow that talent to move forward at a greater speed than other students, to allow them other types of activities, then we're saying to boards of education and school administrators we're encouraging you to do this. The amount of money that presently goes out in incentives is really insignificant. There is not that much involved here, but it is an incentive. I would hope that you would maintain that incentive of state aid. It's not unique to Nebraska state aid law. If you would examine state aid laws around the nation you will find that they offer certain kinds of programs for the purpose of helping local boards and districts to meet unique and individual needs of students who attend that school system. That is what this is here for. It's too bad that Senator Warner isn't here because Senator Warner is really the author of the original state aid bill. It was with his blessing that this matter was added to that original piece of legislation. In fact, today it's probably more needed than ever. In 1968, that was ten years ago. Today we know that there are a great number of students who need certain kinds of individualized programs, so we're offering to that school system an additional amount of state aid, which in reality is very small because you'll remember state aid has never been fully funded under the original bill, and as a result it's a rather small amount of money that schools receive for this. But the fact is they established programs, they've been improved by the Department of Education and they then receive a small token of state aid for that extra effort. In reality in many cases it offers that school system additional financial burden because state aid in no way does it every repay that system for the program that they've adopted. If you really believe that education should try to help each student at his particular time in life then there is no way consciously that you can support Senator Cullan's amendment, and I ask you to turn it down. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: Senator Newell.

SENATOR NEWELL: Mr. President, members of the body. I rise to oppose Senator Cullan's motion. I'd like to talk briefly about the incentive portion of the state aid bill. I'd like to talk a little bit about the overall problem of try-