

what part does not go through the State now, that you are going to have some kind of supervision at least for the quality of the program which is one of the concerns.

Mr. FORD. I don't think I am making my point clear. We have Headstart programs being operated in church buildings. In Harlem they have a year around Headstart. They have no classrooms available in New York. So, they have fixed up some rooms in church buildings, and people who are not employed in the public school system are employed in operating these Headstart programs.

We are told by the Office of Economic Opportunity when they defend themselves in this regard that if it were not done there, there would be no room for them and they would not be able to carry out the program or at least not to that extent. As public school superintendents you would not have any objection to the continued funding of this type of organization even though in the same city you are operating a Headstart program in most of your schools.

Dr. WHITTIER. Our programs are all housed outside the public schools, the ones we are operating now. What you describe is the programs we are operating. We are using church facilities of various denominations throughout the city.

Mr. FORD. Do you administer all Headstart in Philadelphia?

Dr. WHITTIER. Not all of it. There are two separate projects which are very small. We do the bulk of it, a \$3 million program. Our program is housed in non-public-school buildings because we have no space.

Mr. FORD. Would you be able to take over these two programs and make them a part of the public school without taking anybody out of the program?

Dr. WHITTIER. If they met the same criteria. I don't see any problem doing that because we are using a large number of the people—

Mr. FORD. What if they are using nuns in teaching the Headstart programs?

Dr. WHITTIER. I think that might pose a problem there, but I don't think any of them are at the moment, that I recall, but I think that would have to be looked at in the local situation whether they wanted to continue doing it that way or not.

Mr. FORD. In our area they are, as a matter of fact. In Chicago they are. We don't have either of those superintendents at the moment. The question that strikes some of us is the anxiety to take over this program in its entirety, thereby putting a substantial number of teachers really out of business at a time when we have a shortage.

Would you be able to replace those teachers if we say to the Detroit Archdiocese or Chicago Archdiocese, your program will now be merged with the public school, if both of the States have taken the trouble to provide that the nuns would not be allowed to teach in the schools.

Dr. WHITTIER. You would have the same problem we do now. It is a pretty hectic problem to recruit enough qualified people so that you are only magnifying the problem more. That would be an additional problem.

Any time you take on a service requiring more trained teachers you just multiply your problem. There is no question about that.

Dr. BRIGGS. We have 40 centers in Cleveland at the present time. The indication in the testimony this morning we covered over 10,500