

they entered the program as high school students was "C." Three-quarters of them had averages of "C" or worse.

Clearly, Mr. Chairman, this is not the college-going population.

Now, when you bring such youngsters onto college campuses and work with them very intensively, the colleagues have apparently been very successful with them. As I say, in the summer of 1965 they had about 1,000 high school graduates in this program and 80 percent of them went on to college. In the summer of 1966, about 76 percent of their high school graduates went on to college, and this year we have the first big bulk coming around the track.

There are about 6,000 seniors in Upward Bound coming around the track this June to graduate, to stay in Upward Bound this summer and, hopefully, to go to college in the fall. We know that as of May 10, 57 percent of them were accepted already in college and 23 percent had applications still pending.

This is to be contrasted, Mr. Chairman, with the 8 percent of the non-Upward Bound poverty high school youngsters who normally go to college.

Now, one of the most important features of this program is, of course, to try to develop some effect on the colleges and how they might respond to youngsters of this kind. Unless the colleges can respond successfully to youngsters of this kind, the program would be a failure.

The news so far, Mr. Chairman, even if spotty, is very good. I would like to report that Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo has already admitted 18 of their Upward Bound students with full financial aid. The University of Massachusetts at Boston has promised to accept all their students at the university.

The president of Boston College has announced that Boston College will accept all their Upward Bound students. Loyola, in Chicago, will admit unconditionally any student who completes their Upward Bound program. Similarly, Xavier, in New Orleans, Southwest Texas State in San Marcos, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Western Washington State College, the State University of New York at Buffalo.

The list is very long, including the University of South Florida, Morehead State University in Chicago. And, good news, just yesterday, that the University of Minnesota will accept its Upward Bound students in its general education program.

This has been, for us, the real test as to whether these youngsters would finally get into good colleges. Apparently they can. They can with this kind of help.

Now, Upward Bound, as you know, sir, is in the community action package, and in our judgment it is crucial that it be there because it partakes of the very special advantages that community action can provide.

First, we found that the local CAA was often the catalyst which induced a college to apply.

Second, we found that the CAA has a number of resources that are very important to Upward Bound and to the college, such as health care for these Upward Bound students. CAA's were very helpful in recruiting so that the college need not depend solely on high school counselors. The CAA was often very helpful in the development of