

Mr. FROST. The conventional OEO standard for—

Chairman PERKINS. Will the gentleman yield to me at this point?

Mr. QUIE. Yes.

Chairman PERKINS. I think it is most important to point out that there is no overlapping of agencies in OEO at present.

Mr. QUIE. The Office of Education is trying to coordinate these programs. But I would like to find out, do you base this on the income of the families rather than property holdings of the family?

Mr. SHRIVER. Could Dr. Levine speak to that?

Mr. LEVINE. Our poverty lines are based on the income of the families. I think in the application of that, clearly we are not going to take anybody rich—if we have a very rich person who has a negative income one year he does not get in a poverty program, which I think is the thrust of your question. What we look at, statistically, is the income, but somebody who accidentally for 1 year fits under the income line is not going to get into our program, because it is an accident.

There is some judgment used, in other words.

Mr. QUIE. What do you do in Upward Bound if it becomes known that a child comes from a family who happens to have for a year or two a low income but the property holdings of the family are quite high? Do you still continue to serve them?

Mr. LEVINE. You are sort of talking about the choice of particular youngsters in Upward Bound. I think you would go in Upward Bound, as in all our programs of this nature, for poor children in poor areas, income poor children in slums. You don't find people in slums, Mr. Quie, who have low income and high property holdings.

Mr. QUIE. We don't have slums in my congressional district and there are a large number of congressional districts who don't either. Yet Upward Bound programs operate there and the young people come from the rural area. In rural America there are some poor people and the parents have very little. There are others who have low income for some years but they have high holdings.

There are rural equivalent slums perhaps in the Southeastern United States and there are a few places in northern Minnesota but in my congressional district the people do not live in slums, rural or urban.

Mr. SHRIVER. Congressman Quie, I think that we rely not only on the numerical dollar income of people but also we place some reliance on the colleges that are operating these programs to the extent that if a youngster gets in, let us say, by mistake, and say his family has a \$10,000 farm or a Cadillac or two Cadillacs, that type of thing becomes fairly well known pretty quickly in the community.

Usually it becomes known so quickly that we get a blast in Washington for having permitted into the poverty program somebody who is not qualified financially.

Mr. QUIE. What happens when they are in the Upward Bound program and the blast comes to Washington?

Mr. SHRIVER. The interesting thing is that so far as I know, there probably are some cases, I don't know of any cases that have come up like that. There may be a half dozen or a dozen.

Mr. FROST. We have had a half dozen cases like that. I called the attention of the college to it and the college looked further into the