

Now, I am not sure that you are familiar with what I am talking about. Perhaps some of the people who are here with you would like to comment on it, but what has been the change in emphasis or what has been the result in this change in emphasis in the program? Have we really changed it to a fellowship program with little Federal direction?

Secretary GARDNER. May I make a general comment and then ask Harold Howe to comment on the development that you describe. I think there has been some movement in that direction, and Mr. Howe can comment on it extensively. I would like to say that I believe the work-study principle is valid for all students at all income levels and ought eventually to be extended considerably beyond the poverty levels, but it seems to me that it has a valid educational consequence quite aside from any consequences with respect to the student's economic circumstances.

Harold, would you like to comment?

Mr. HOWE. Mr. Gibbons, there still remains in the administration of the college work-study program a needs tests. It is not quite as sharp as when the program was originally conceived as strictly a poverty program. It is administered in the same way that NDEA loans are administered and, as you are aware, I am sure, the colleges typically use their eligibility for NDEA loans for students who are in need.

The very high proportion of students eligible for NDEA loans falls below the \$6,000 family income level. So that it is going primarily to students, in fact almost entirely to students who have a need to pay for their higher education, and the way the colleges administer it, it becomes a part of a full package. A student who receives an NDEA loan will, in all likelihood, fill out a portion of his financial needs to pay for college expenses with a piece of work-study funding. A student who comes from an extremely poor family will add to that an opportunity grant under the opportunity grant legislation, with which you are familiar also, I am sure.

Mr. GIBBONS. It seems to me, and I am not sure this is bad, in some of the programs I have run into, these people are actually sort of being used as student assistants or repaying some of the professors' salaries out of the work-study program. Is that an accurate statement?

Mr. HOWE. I don't think we are paying for professors' salaries out of the work-study program. We are allowing colleges and universities to employ undergraduates, for example.

Mr. GIBBONS. And graduates?

Mr. HOWE. Yes, and graduates, to do things that are important to the institution and for which the institution would have to pay in order to get services performed.

Mr. GIBBONS. Carrying on instruction in classrooms; isn't that right?

Mr. MUIRHEAD. Yes, it is quite possible, Mr. Gibbons, that graduate students might be working as lab assistants, giving some assistance to staff members and in carrying out instructions, but again I think it was clearly the intent of the program that it would provide work-study opportunities that were valuable both to the students and to the institution. There is a whole wide range of work-study opportunities in the program, both on campus and off campus.

Mr. GIBBONS. I don't want to take any more of the Secretary's time on this question, so I will yield the rest of my time, Madam Chairman,