

college work with poverty youngsters that had been funded in a variety of ways, frequently by foundations in 1963, 1964, and 1965.

I suppose the most prominent is that group of prep schools hooked up with Dartmouth College in the so-called A-B-C program. We have included in our guidelines college prep schools that had residential capacity so they could operate on their campuses in the summer, full blown residential programs which most other private or parochial high schools could not do.

We have no intention of converting Upward Bound to a private prep school program, yet we did not want to exclude them entirely. Some of those have done a superb job.

Mr. ERLNBORN. I understand the students taking part in these secondary schools are not the regular students in those schools but are brought in from the outside.

Dr. FROST. That is right.

Mr. ERLNBORN. One other question.

These programs are funded directly with the school that is operating, usually the higher education school and I notice nine of these in the secondary schools are private. How many of these are church related and what problem, if any, do you have with the funding programs in church-related schools?

Dr. FROST. I don't know how many are church-related; you know church-related is on a scale. Wesleyan University in Connecticut has probably not been a Methodist college for years and yet it is so conceived.

Community action programs have elaborate regulations on how a church institution, whether college or other, may behave within a Government grant from OEO. I could file that with you. It is quite elaborate and it runs through every grant we make to such a school.

Mr. ERLNBORN. No further questions.

Mrs. GREEN. Congressman Esch.

Mr. ESCH. Thank you.

I wonder if you would comment on the question, if you had more funds, how extensive could this program be and how long could it continue?

Dr. FROST. This year we knew we would have limited funds, only about \$2 or \$3 million of new money. We tried to discourage the colleges all fall, explaining how bad the odds were. Nevertheless, we got 125 full-blown applications which we had to reject. We were able to fund only 27. We had about 150 new applications and had to reject 125.

By our program judgment and the people we used to appraise these, we should have funded about 70 of them as good programs, well proposed. I don't know what the pool would be if we ever sent out a signal—there would be substantial amounts of money. I think it would be quite high.

Mr. ESCH. You have never, as administrator, tried to determine the depth of the problem you are trying to attack? You look for it to continue 5 years, 10 years, 15 years?

Dr. FROST. There are 1,400,000 American youngsters in high school that are poor.

Mr. ESCH. Do you think they should all go to college?