

some other agency, if they don't have an understanding of school boards and schools and how they operate, I don't care how smart they are, they really can't talk the language of the people they are working with, and as long as you cannot communicate with them satisfactorily, I don't think you can make much progress in solving this in an applicable way.

Now, you know, we all have to take bad medicine sometimes, but we can sympathize with people when we are forcing the medicine on them, and that makes it go down a little bit easier, you see.

So I think the school people, the educators, can attack this problem and conquer it better than anyone else outside of education.

Mrs. GREEN. Thank you Dr. Martin.

We have two other gentlemen from the regional office. We are going to stay on schedule, and because of the time, I am wondering if I might ask the other two gentlemen to summarize their statements, and the full statements will be placed in the record.

Could we ask you to do that, Dr. Armstrong? And also Dr. Boldt?

Which one of you would like to go first?

Dr. Boldt?

**STATEMENT OF DR. ALBERT W. BOLDT, REPRESENTATIVE, HIGHER
EDUCATION, U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, REGION IV**

Dr. BOLDT. Madam Chairman and members of the committee. I am Albert W. Boldt, representative for higher education, U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, region IV, Atlanta, Ga.

It is a privilege to appear before this distinguished committee to report on the Office of Higher Education programs administered by that office in the Southeast.

I have prepared a paper here for you, but I can summarize it.

Mrs. GREEN. Would you do that?

Dr. BOLDT. I have broken down the student financial aid programs by States, the six States over which we have administrative responsibility, and I will say that, in summary, since 1959, the Atlanta regional office has witnessed a growth of nearly 80 percent in the number of colleges and universities.

This is on page 8, Madam Chairman.

In the number of colleges and universities administering Federal student programs of financial assistance, the number of participating institutions and programs have expanded.

In 1959, 142 institutions received approximately \$2.8 million in Federal funds to provide National Education Act funds to their students. Today, 255 region IV higher educational institutions are administering one, two, or three of the student aid programs enacted or amended by title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

I would like to refer to page 8, and talk about the programs which, we experience, have common difficulties in administering.

Experience has shown that administrative problems have generally developed where one or a combination of the following situations exist:

1. Responsibility for award determination and fiscal management assigned to part-time and/or overburdened or undertrained personnel.