

We are proposing that Title IV also be extended 5 years through 1973. We are also proposing an amendment that would allow work-study assistance to be counted as institutional contributions in satisfying matching requirements for educational opportunity grants. Such an amendment will permit colleges to be more flexible in constructing student assistance packages. It will also allow the student to earn part of his way rather than having to take out loans for the rest of his college expenses. Repayment of insured loans would be authorized to be deferred under the State or nonprofit private student loan insurance programs while a student is attending an institution of higher education or is in the military, Peace Corps, or VISTA service as is currently the practice under the National Defense Student Loan Program. The Federal Government would pay all interest during this period of deferment. The maximum annual authorized loan, both under the federally insured program and the State or privately insured programs would be set at \$1,500. A student would be permitted to enroll in summer classes if employed full time under the work-study program. Maintenance of effort provisions in the work-study program would be liberalized, and proprietary institutions would be eligible to participate. In addition, the Federal matching share in the work-study program, which is scheduled to drop from 90 to 75 percent, would be held at 80 percent. To stimulate and encourage college-level programs of cooperative education—alternate periods of work and study—administrative expenses incurred in the operation of such programs would be eligible for payment from work-study funds. For Fiscal year 1968, \$339.5 million is being requested to be appropriated.

The teacher training programs authorized by Title V of the Higher Education Act would be combined with other Federal programs for teacher preparation and expanded in the Education Professions Development Act. The prospective teacher and the experienced teacher fellowship programs awarded 2,534 fellowships to institutions throughout the United States in Fiscal Year 1966. Institutional assistance grants, designed to strengthen curriculum in teacher education, were awarded to 123 institutions in 46 States and Puerto Rico. The National Teacher Corps, the unique program for teacher-trainees in slum schools across the country, has already been reviewed by the Full Committee, but I would be happy to answer any questions that this Committee might want to raise.

In 1967, the sum total of the appropriations for this title was \$27.5 million with \$25 million going to the teacher training programs.

Finally, Title VI of the Higher Education Act is directed toward improvement of undergraduate instruction. Last year, \$15 million was appropriated of which \$1.5 million was available for the acquisition of television equipment and for minor remodeling of college facilities, and \$13.4 million for laboratory and other special equipment, including audiovisual materials and equipment for audiovisual centers, printed and published materials, and any minor remodeling necessary for the installation of equipment. For Fiscal Year 1966, a total of 1,125 applications for assistance in the purchase of instructional equipment was received by State commissions, and grant agreements were executed for 896 projects. In Fiscal Year 1967, \$17 million was appropriated for acquisition of equipment and for media institutes.

Most titles of the Higher Education Act expire at the end of Fiscal Year 1968. However, in the past our Nation's schools and colleges have often been handicapped in their program planning by the Federal Government's timetable for both authorization and appropriations measures. Early extension of the Act would allow the schools and colleges of the United States more ample lead-time for educational, fiscal, and manpower planning.

EDUCATION PROFESSIONS DEVELOPMENT

Federal programs have made a tremendous impact in meeting educational manpower needs in terms of both attracting new persons into the teaching profession and updating the skills of those already in the profession.

—Over 60,000 persons have attended 1,500 institutes authorized by Title XI of the NDEA. Of these 13,000 have received special training in English, 10,000 in history, and 9,000 in Modern Foreign Language studies.

—In the critical area of guidance, over 600 institutes authorized under Title V-B have helped train nearly 21,000 school counselors.

—Although the fellowship program under Title VI(c) of the Higher Education Act has been in operation for only a few years, over 4,000 teachers have or are receiving graduate training because of its provisions.