

junior colleges as the law now stands. It was amended and the law does contain a provision that 22 percent of the funds will be made available for junior colleges.

With that type of program, I can report to you, however, that in the first year in which the program operated we had a total of 98 institutions receiving assistance and of that 98 we had 43 of the institutions that were predominantly Negro colleges. That amounted to about 60 percent of the money. We are about to announce and will announce probably this week the program for this year which amounts to \$30 million and that will provide you with information, the first announcement will cover \$22 million rather than the \$30 million and 244 institutions will be 4-year institutions and 81 2-year institutions making a total of 325 institutions.

Of that amount of money, and also not only the cooperative institutions, there will be over 1,200 fellowships supported under that.

Again, there is an emphasis on the predominantly Negro colleges. I have some figures here on that, I think, telling precisely the amount of money that will go to predominantly Negro colleges.

Of the programs that will be supported, 72 of the institutions will be predominantly Negro colleges and they will have grants totaling about 50 percent of the amount of money that is being distributed at this time, the \$22 million.

Mr. QUIE. Could you put that information in the table in the record?

Mr. MUIRHEAD. Yes.

Mr. QUIE. Also how many of the junior colleges are newly established and how many are now started. Will some of them be 4-year institutions or are all of the 4-year institutions ones that have been established for some time and the emphasis is on upgrading them?

Mr. MUIRHEAD. Yes, yes. Well, the law makes provision the institution has to be in operation for 5 years. The developing institutions program is not directed at providing help to starting institutions. This applies to all institutions.

Mr. HOWE. They have to be accredited or give other evidence relating to accreditation.

Mrs. GREEN. On that, did we change the three college, three letters for accreditation?

Mr. MUIRHEAD. We have not changed it, Mrs. Green. We have before you a proposal that would tend to bring hopefully some order out of chaos that exists now.

Mrs. GREEN. Is this in the bill?

Mr. HOWE. Yes; we have a provision in the bill.

Mrs. GREEN. What is it?

Mr. HOWE. What we are saying is that there should be an opportunity for new institutions, which can receive from an accrediting association a promise of reasonable assurance that they will meet their standards, to participate in the higher education programs. They do not have an opportunity at the present time.

In some of the higher education programs one of the provisions, the one you mentioned, is that the institution can become eligible if they have three letters from institutions that are accredited. We would prefer, and I think you would agree, that we move to some sort of uniformity in accreditation and that we place the responsibility on the