

accrediting associations. The proposal you have before you, if it is enacted, would mean in effect institutions which are not accredited per se, could receive a provision of reasonable assurance from accrediting associations and would be eligible under that particular restriction.

Mr. QUIE. Do the cooperating institutions have to be accredited?

Mr. HOWE. Yes. The cooperating institution has to meet the accreditation standards in the bill. In almost every instance, as you would expect, Mr. Quie, the cooperating institution, being a major institution, has a longstanding of accreditation.

Mr. QUIE. On page 18 of the Commissioner's statement, it says, "115 developing institutions and 16 cooperative and nine business institutes." Are they developing business institutes or developing business entities?

Mr. HOWE. The developing institutions law makes it possible for us to deal not only with institutions of higher education but with other institutions or other associations. For example, the association of small colleges would submit a proposal on behalf of a group of their clients.

Mr. QUIE. The business entities are associations of colleges rather than IBM, General Electric, or anybody else who is in the business of manufacturing educational material?

Mr. HOWE. That is right.

Mr. QUIE. It seems odd you call them "business entities"?

Mr. HOWE. It seems odd to me.

Mr. QUIE. I will ask the Commissioner; who used the term?

Mr. HOWE. I will add "to me, too."

Mr. QUIE. Let me ask one other question, which refers to the bottom of the paragraph on page 18 for developing institutions. In Florida there is an interinstitutional program on Asian studies. If you said this could be used, and Paul Miller was going to use his money, which I hope he finally receives from the Appropriation Committees of the Congress, for the institutional five-college program on Asian studies, I wouldn't be surprised at all, but to find it under title III of the Higher Education Act, it seems there would be programs you need other than this.

Am I wrong or is this something needed to develop the strength of some colleges in Florida?

Mr. HOWE. That is a perfectly normal part of college education, to have an interest in one aspect or another of international studies. It is a reasonable way to strengthen an institution to add to its capability in that area, so I don't see or don't say it should be outside of the concern of title III. I think as long as the institutions are those which would be eligible under title III, whatever aspects of their program seem to them as important to build up, as long as they are significant aspects of higher education, which international education certainly is, it would be perfectly reasonable to have this.

Mr. QUIE. I would assume those five colleges are strong in every other way but in their Asian study department. Therefore, in order to develop strength, we have to improve them?

Mr. HOWE. I would suggest they probably are not, but it seemed to them this is the element they wish to strengthen.

Mr. QUIE. It does not seem to me to be a very wise priority. Suppose the whole institution is weakened one way or another. Is this the way