

Mr. HATHAWAY. Have the individual colleges continued to divert the same amount of energies in obtaining other aid?

Dr. GROSS. If you go out and say "I can get a thousand from the State, a thousand from the Federal Government," a contributor really sees he is getting something done for his money. In our institutions the increase in private funds has been tremendous.

Mrs. GREEN. Congressman Erlenborn.

Mr. ERLNBORN. No questions.

Mrs. GREEN. Thank you very much, Doctor. I suggest before we get through that we ask Mr. Morse to come back again. I should like, if time permits, to get into the forgiveness features of the NDEA loan.

(Supplementary statement by the American Association of Junior Colleges follows:)

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT BY AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGES

The American Association of Junior Colleges and the Association of State Colleges and Universities join with the other higher educational associations in support of the "Education Professions Development" program, Title V of the Higher Education Amendments of 1967.

This new program is intended not only to coordinate and strengthen existing federal assistance programs for teacher training, but to authorize new programs. The Act places special emphasis on programs to train teachers for junior colleges, technical institutes, the freshman and sophomore years at four-year colleges, and teachers at the preschool, adult, and postsecondary vocational education levels. Present federal legislation provides little or no support for college teacher training at these levels—either fellowship programs below the doctoral level, or institute and in-service training programs.

The AAJC and the ASCU wish to join the other associations in emphasizing one point: the proposed legislation should be amended (Section 507, page 64) to permit federal support for new teacher training programs to begin July 1, 1967, rather than July 1, 1968.

The reason is very simple. There is a great need to expand college teacher training programs now to meet the nation's need for additional manpower at this level. A survey now being made by these two associations shows that *over 200 colleges and universities in 46 states already have graduate programs for college teacher training and wish to expand them, or are actively considering or planning such programs at the present time.*

A list of these institutions is attached. It was compiled by a survey of the nation's graduate schools made by the American Association of Junior Colleges in cooperation with the Association of State Colleges and Universities and the Council of Graduate Schools. The list is incomplete, based on a preliminary questionnaire. However, it shows a great deal of interest in every part of the United States in expanding college teacher training programs and improving undergraduate college teaching.

The survey found a strong interest in many kinds of programs—programs specifically tailored for teaching at junior colleges, technical institutes, and at the freshman-sophomore level generally; new degree programs, such as Master of Arts in College Teaching; a strong interest in programs for postsecondary vocational teacher training.

The five educational associations have urged that the program begin immediately rather than in the fiscal year 1969 because many universities are *already* in a position to make effective use of federal funds, both in the education of graduate students and in planning and development. A delay until July 1, 1968, with further delays into the fall and winter of 1968 possible because of the appropriations process, can mean that two academic years rather than one will be lost in a program of vital importance in increasing the nation's supply of skilled professional manpower. Graduate schools can confirm the fact that students lost to advanced training at a particular time may be lost forever.

The associations have also urged that Congress, in addition to amending the statute, should provide funds for the fiscal year 1968 to get the program under way.