

The growing field of educational media in our schools is an inseparable part of educational innovation, and its success is closely related to the in-service training of school personnel and the preparation of specialists in the field of educational media. We urge that this matter be given careful consideration.

Thank you, Madam Chairman, for this opportunity to appear before your committee.

TESTIMONY PRESENTED BY DR. HOWARD S. DECKER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ARTS ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Madam Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am Howard S. Decker, Executive Secretary of the American Industrial Arts Association. I appreciate this opportunity to discuss the amendments to the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Today, I appear before you as a representative of the more than 10,000 officers and members of the American Industrial Arts Association. The Association is composed of those industrial arts teachers who really care about the future of industrial arts education. The views stated herein have been approved by the AIAA Executive Board and by the Delegate Assembly of the Association at Philadelphia on March 12, 1967.

The National Defense Education Act of 1958 (PL 85-864) was signed into law on September 2, 1958, during the period of national emergency generated by the launching of the Soviet Sputnik. This legislation quickly effected an increase in highly trained manpower related to the fields of science, mathematics and foreign languages. The original act has been amended from time to time, most recently by the Higher Education Amendments of 1966 to extend its coverage to virtually all the areas of education. Students at every level of education benefit from its provisions.

The American Industrial Arts Association feels that the National Defense Education Act has been the most significant piece of educational legislation passed by Congress to this date. It holds this opinion not because of any legal perfection in the Act but from the record of accomplishments of this Act in the schools of this nation.

The NDEA is, of course, divided into titles. I would like to comment briefly today on the two titles which most affect industrial arts education.

Title III of the National Defense Education Act deals with both equipment and teaching materials as well as the supervision of the subject areas mentioned categorically under the provisions of this Act.

In 1958 Title III of NDEA made it possible for this nation to equip and remodel laboratories and classrooms and to expand and improve the supervisory and related services in science, mathematics, and modern languages. In 1964 five additional subjects, history, civics, geography, English, and reading, were included in Title III by Public Law 88-665. This Title was further strengthened in October of 1966 to include industrial arts as a subject area.

Title III of NDEA has been called "a hardware act" and it is this hardware that has made possible the implementation of curriculum innovations throughout the nation's schools. Reaching the moon and our nation's youth seem irrevocably tied to "hardware".

Throughout the history of Title III there has been a direct participation by the several states of our nation in the educational affairs included in this Act. State participation has taken the form of matching funds and through supervisory personnel. This multiplier effect should not be overlooked. In addition, this Act is non-project oriented and as a result has been efficiently administered at the federal level through the U.S. Office of Education. Dollar for dollar, Title III of NDEA has been one of the most effective methods of achieving dramatic upgrading of both the physical facilities and the supervision of the subject areas mentioned in the Act.

Title III of NDEA has been a program which has been well received in Congress. This is best evidenced by the fact that although the Bureau of the Budget in 1965 proposed to cut Title III of NDEA to \$54.4 million, Congress voted to restore the appropriation to \$79.2 million, the same amount as in the preceding year.

On July 1, 1967, industrial arts will be eligible to receive funds under Title III of NDEA. The industrial arts teachers of our nation anticipate that this Title will provide the necessary support to update the industrial arts facilities throughout the nation for the purpose of providing the necessary tools and