

Still another factor to be considered was mentioned in the February 5, 1967, edition of The San Francisco Examiner. In an article on the rising tuition costs throughout the country there was a notation that nationally 40% of all families have income of less than \$6,000 per year. If this article in The Examiner is correct, we should then have additional proof that student help in the form of loans and other grants is an essential when we are talking about education beyond the high school. And it would further bear out the fact that this educational need is not based upon any particular line of work, nor can one differentiate between types of schools. Students attend all types of schools; and all types of schools, if accredited, should therefore be entitled to give help to their students through public as well as private funds.

There is a final statistic which I would like to present at this hearing and this one comes from the April, 1967, issue of Finance Facts. This publication is put out by the National Consumer Finance Association.

On page 2 of the April issue there is the notation that school enrollment is at an all time high of 55.1 million persons, or approximately 30% of the total population of the United States. The article goes on to say

"Increase of enrollment in the last 6 years has been 8.8 million, or 19%, over the 46.3 million enrolled in October 1960. During this 6-year period, enrollment increased 70% in colleges, 30% in high schools (grades 9 to 12), and 8% in elementary schools (grades 1 to 8)."

The increase which has been evidenced during the past six years will continue to grow and will be a matter of ultimate concern to us.

I submit to you here today that not every individual in our society is a member of a professional group—an attorney, physician, minister, architect, certified public accountant, teacher, or something similar. We need skilled workers both in the office and in the factory and it seems to me that the accredited independent business schools of America serve a very important need when they are helping to prepare people for office and distributive occupations.

In closing I would like to quote once more from the Peter Drucker article.

"We have a very real stake in forcing people to acquire a skill, to be trained because otherwise the problem of a rapidly changing technology will not be manageable in this country. The problem does not depend on the number of jobs we create, but on our ability to make people capable of moving easily from one kind of a job to another."

It seems to me that this is one of the major functions of education—to help make these people capable of moving easily from one kind of a job to another. And the independent schools join with all other institutions of higher education in making this possible. Students in accredited schools of business should be entitled to participate in Federal loan funds, no matter what the source of those funds, nor the Act that provides them.

Dr. BINNION. Madam Chairman and distinguished members of the committee, perhaps you and your committee members will later want to question me at length about several points—the independent business school in relation to the traditional college or university education for business; about accreditation; and NDEA loans to students in proprietary schools.

As a professor in a university program I have some strong feelings. Of course, one must understand however, that I cannot speak officially for my school, Texas Tech. The words here are my own.

But the fact remains that I do know something about preparing young people for careers in business. And the years ahead are going to be a challenge to all institutions which are involved. There is a real need for the independent school of business, and our citizens often choose this type of school over the traditional college or university.

Our Federal Government in recent years has done a fine job in helping American citizens achieve a better education. Many, many different acts have been involved. It is my opinion that the country has received good value from that investment. My part in this hearing is to urge a continuation of that help to needy students who attend accredited proprietary schools.