

to help a person—and they defined those eligible as women over 35 years of age—who wanted to enter college teaching. She was to go to school full time. A total of 126 who have received a year's graduate school, oftentimes at the doctor's level rather than master's. Ninety percent of these women have entered colleges or universities, either teaching or in administration. I think this testifies to a good deal of success for that program. These were women whose families had grown to the point where they felt they could go back to school full time. I knew one or two of these women and they have found it an exhilarating experience, both in going to school and then engaging in teaching efforts.

Mr. GIBBONS. I think it is a worthwhile project because I think it is one of the greatest wastes of talented resources we have.

Dr. TORRENCE. Our problem at the moment is in trying to continue it on our own. We can't match the Rockefeller brothers in terms of funds available and the associations in various States that have agreed to go on with it and want to extend the program are trying to raise funds on their own. This gets to be a difficult situation.

Mr. GIBBONS. Other than the college faculty program, are any other public agencies working in this area?

Dr. DOLAN. I think the general answer is there are a few but they are very few because this is an expensive business. May I be very boastful and say we think ours was the first program to tackle the college faculty level. Yet there were many other universities that worked with the public school levels. Some had Ford grants to help with the expenses and in some the people themselves or the universities paid.

Sticking only to the higher education level, although I could report something on the others if you want, there are what are called the E. B. Fred fellowships at the University of Wisconsin that help a mature woman to her doctorate only for college teaching or research. In the first 3 years of the program about 50 received fellowships; you see what this means even in one State.

In addition, since then, the Danforth Foundation has instituted a program to help mature women also. Theirs is an extremely valuable program; they take women for graduate study even on a part-time basis and will carry them through to the degree they wish, usually, the doctorate. These women are interested in college and other levels of teaching. Their program in the first year had around 20, I think—don't hold me to the exact number. It is not much larger in proportion even now in its third year.

Radcliffe College has an institute of independent study which is open to women who have their doctorate, or equivalent in experience and ability. Since it began they have trained about 140. Theirs can be used also for part-time study, and is included to advance their professional interests. There again most of the women have been from the State of Massachusetts. Mobility for study is one of the problems when you are dealing with women of this age and family status they need to keep near their homes. Money for the Radcliffe program comes from private funds, in the first instance the Rockefeller Bros. Fund; I understand they have Merrill and Josiah Macy, Jr., grants to carry on similar work.

In programs similar to our, they are mostly financed at the moment by private funds. There is a great need for more financial help to women of this experience and age group and to my mind it is equally