III. Teachers certified in 1966 and 1965

	Total U.S. grades 7 to 12	Latin	Percent of total	French	Percent of total
1966.	124, 035	414	0. 33	2,735	2. 2
1965.	112, 436	462	. 41	2,558	2. 26

Note.—Actual figures were taken from "Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1966," published by the Research Division of the National Education Association, 1966. Additions and percentages were made by JFL.

ENGLOSURE TO JOHN F. LATIMER'S LETTER TO HERBERT TENZER DATED 4-17-67

The American Classical League was founded in 1919. Its purpose is to promote the study and teaching of Latin and Greek and related subjects in secondary schools and colleges of the United States. At its headquarters in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, it maintains a Service Bureau, which provides teachers of Classics and Ancient History with a great number of supplementary materials and visual aids. It publishes the classical outlook nine times each year with articles on a wide variety of subjects, educational and pedagogical. The Council of the League is composed of representatives from national, regional, state, and local classical organizations. Represented are the American Philological Association, four regional associations, and several state and local associations. Approximately three-fligth of the 6,000 members are secondary school teachers. In 1936 the League founded the National Junior Classical League, which

In 1936 the League founded the National Junior Classical League, which now has over 2,000 chapters in forty-nine states, for a total of 105,000 members. The Junior Classical League has its own elected officers and holds an annual convention with representatives usually from thirty to thirty-five states. Its affairs are under the general supervision of a committee of high school teachers appointed by the President of the American Classical League. In 1962 some high school JCL graduates formed the Senior Classical League to continue the support of the study of classical antiquity in and outside of college. Its membership now numbers about five hundred.

Membership in any of these organizations is open to interested laymen and a number of them have joined to help support classical studies in this country. Although I am not recommending other changes in the National Defense Educational Act of 1958, as amended, because I believe participants in the programs speak well for the security of our country's educational system, I respectfully urge the Subcommittee to re-evaluate the effectiveness of the cooperation loan programs with colleges and universities.

In the last few years, many institutions of higher education have been unable to approve student loan applications before the end of August of each year. Without the assurance of an approved loan application, many students, who plan to matriculate the following September, are forced to remain on the school's pending list until the school received authority or a final commitment from the Office of Education. Therefore, I am suggesting that perhaps this Subcommittee could further study the application process of the Higher Education Assistance Cooperation Loan Program, and alleviate the difficulties in this area.

I thank the distinguished Chairman of this Subcommittee for extending me this opportunity to testify on the proposed amendments contained in HR 6232 and to further present my views to expand Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to include all foreign languages as a proposal in my bill, H.R. 8550.

STATEMENT OF HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

Madam Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I thank you for this opportunity to present my views with respect to H.R. 6232, a bill which would amend the Higher Education Act of 1965, the National Defense Education Act of 1958, the National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act of 1965, and the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 has been hailed as probably the strongest manifestation in our history of Congressional commitment to high quality higher education. Now, we in the 90th Congress have the opportunity to build upon this