

great legislative achievement of the 89th Congress. I strongly support H.R. 6232, the Higher Education Amendments of 1967, because I think that these amendments are vital if we are to follow through with our efforts to strengthen the Nation's institutions of higher learning and to make higher education available to every qualified student.

Among the major amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965 is one which would extend Title I—Community Service and Continuing Education Programs—for 5 years through fiscal year 1973. Title II would also be extended. Parts A and B, dealing with College Library Resources and Library Training and Research, would be extended through fiscal year 1973, and Part C, concerning the acquisition of valuable worldwide library materials would be extended one year, through fiscal year 1969.

Title IV of the Higher Education Act is, in my opinion, one of the most significant in the law. Its objective is to provide students with alternative means of financing their education. They may utilize one of several forms of assistance or a combination thereof. Students of exceptional need may qualify for educational opportunity grants in sums ranging from \$200 to \$800 a year. An estimated 134,000 students are benefiting from such grants this year, and the number is expected to increase to about 221,000 next year. Undergraduate students may also avail themselves of an insured loan of \$1,000 a year, and an estimated 430,000 will do so in fiscal year 1967. Under the guaranteed loan program the Federal Government will pay all of the interest for students whose adjusted family income is less than \$15,000 a year while the students are in school, and 3% thereafter.

The college work-study program in Title IV provides employment opportunities to further enable students, especially those from low-income families, to finance their education. During the current year, the U.S. Office of Education estimates that more than 184,000 students are employed under the work-study program and are earning an average of approximately \$700 a year. These programs, together with the National Defense Education Act student loan program and the National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Program, which form the nucleus of our efforts to expand educational opportunity, would be extended 5 years by the 1967 amendments.

Madam Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, the National Defense Education Act, like the Higher Education Act, does not expire until 1968, but by extending both of these laws before they actually approach expiration we would afford our educational institutions the time they need to draw up plans which will enable them to use appropriated funds more efficiently and effectively. Several titles of the National Defense Education Act would simply be incorporated into our laws by the 1967 amendments. Several others would be allowed to expire at the end of fiscal year 1968.

Another of the major amendments in H.R. 6232 would extend the National Defense Education Act for 5 years through fiscal year 1973. Title II under this Act makes loans available for undergraduate and graduate study, and when the school year ends this June it is estimated that over 1 million students will have borrowed \$1 billion since the program began. The proposed amendments would make more funds available through a revolving fund and would extend loan cancellation benefits.

Title III under the National Defense Education Act is the title which has been indispensable in strengthening the various elementary and secondary curriculum areas. The 1967 amendments would eliminate subject restrictions, pay State administrative expenses, repeal the allotment formula for loans to private schools, authorize loans to American sponsored dependents' schools abroad, and extend the title through fiscal year 1973.

I would also like to suggest that in spite of the fact that the States repeatedly have reported that this program has served as both the impetus and the catalyst for the improvement of instruction, only \$50 million of a \$110 million authorization is being requested in the Budget for fiscal year 1968. The Office of Education has indicated that experience in fiscal years 1965 and 1966 reflects much unmet need. In view of the continuing need, such a cutback is incomprehensible. I respectfully urge that this Subcommittee take appropriate action to increase the request to the full amount authorized.

The Higher Education Amendments of 1967 would also provide for the Education Professions Development Act, effective July 1, 1969, to enable the U.S. Commissioner of Education to appraise the Nation's future teacher needs at every level and to take steps to meet these needs. For example, grants would be authorized to State and local education agencies to identify and encourage qualified people to enter and reenter the field of education. Grants would also be