EXHIBIT 3

Distribution of awards for institutions receiving 95 awards for 1966–67 [1]

Name of institution	1967–68	1966–67	1965–66	1964–65	1963–64	1962–63	1961–62	1960–61 [2]
Stanford University	85	95	17	18	14	23	23	26
University of California at Berkeley	85	95	13	12	10	14	14	12
University of California at Los Angeles	85	95	18	15	7	12	12	7
University of Colorado	80	95	12	18	5	16	19	14
Yale	85	95	23	15	5	0	0	0
University of Florida	80	95	20	21	15	14	13	12
Northwestern	85	95	15	10	19	18	9	3
University of Chicago	85	95	23	23	22	23	11	28
University of Illinois	85	95	21	12	19	22	23	13
Indiana University	85	95	29	22	22	17	21	30
Johns Hopkins	75	95	17	22	21	14	7	16
Harvard University	85	95	19	12	0	0	0	0
University of Michigan	85	95	2	12	14	21	21	27
University of Minnesota	85	95	28	18	14	19	19	28
Washington University (St. Louis)	72	95	26	15	12	12	12	13
Columbia University	85	95	16	11	7	9	6	11
Cornell University	85	95	15	14	27	21	18	10
University of Rochester	72	95	25	17	20	10	16	11
University of North Carolina	85	95	15	11	14	19	18	27
University of Oregon	75	95	33	23	28	22	25	26
Pennsylvania State University	80	95	17	8	4	7	9	5
University of Pennsylvania	85	95	18	12	13	9	15	20
University of Texas	85	95	15	17	17	23	22	14
University of Washington	85	95	17	6	18	11	22	29
University of Wisconsin	85	95	36	20	12	22	27	19

[1] The numbers of awards for the years 1967–68, 1966–67, 1963–64, 1962–63, and 1961–62 were taken from compilations sent out by the Office of Education. The numbers of awards for the other years were compiled by this office from lists of awards by fields published by the Office of Education.

[2] Figures are not available for 1959–60.

EXHIBIT 4

NDEA, TITLE IV—PROPOSED CORRECTIVE LEGISLATION

In order to achieve more effectively the purposes of the Act, it is recommended that it be amended to require the Office of Education to follow the procedure set out below in allocating and approving fellowships to institutions:

1. The total number of fellowships for the year would be allocated among states according to a two-criteria formula. This formula should reflect the need, state by state, for training college teachers; so, the two criteria would be:

First, the number of bachelor degrees awarded by all higher institutions in the state in the most recent year for which data are available, since this reflects the flow of students who need teachers.

Second, the per cent of the state's college teachers in bachelor degree institutions who do not have the Ph.D., or appropriate terminal degree, since this reflects the need to upgrade the training of teachers now in college positions.

Using this formula a figure would be determined for each state which would be announced as the maximum number of fellowships that could be allocated.

2. The maximum number of fellowships that any single institution could receive would be announced as a single figure, which would be no more than one per cent of the total number of national fellowships.

3. Institutions would be invited (as at present) to submit proposals by academic department or program. These proposals would be evaluated by panels selected from the appropriate fields as at present. The Office of Education would then determine the number of proposals to accept with the total number of fellowships kept within the maximum by state and by institution. Because of the maximum and the possible failure of institutions to propose a sufficient number of approved programs it might be provided that the office of Education should carry over to the following year any unused funds for fellowships. For example, if fellowships fall 300 short of the allocation for the year the total available for all states in the following year would be increased by 300.