

themselves, but I don't know how you can set up the mechanics to tap that source of funds.

Mr. GIBBONS. You could do it the same way. If a college had an endowment fund, for instance, the college endowment fund could buy these guaranteed loans. I don't know any endowment funds that return 6 percent on their investment, not guaranteed by the Federal Government. It would open up a whole new source of funds available. You could sell them to all kinds of financial institutions, not just banks or savings and loans.

Since you started on such a wide field in the first part of your statement, I want to ask some things and perhaps correct some misimpressions that I have received. As I look at our need of funds for higher education, it seems to me that we have a very irregular pattern of operation still going on in higher education. We have expensive facilities such as dormitories and classrooms that are not used on an around-the-clock basis or around-the-calendar basis. We still have our big impact of students that come with the football season in September and second semester or the second quarter the roll begins to drop off, and by the time it gets to the summer, things are really bad, they are only operating at 50 percent, maybe less than that, capacity. Some institutions even close down. In arriving at all the figures as to what the national need is for building dormitories and other college facilities, what progress has been made in trying to level out the use of our facilities?

Mr. MORSE. I think there has been an enormous amount of effort on the part of most institutions to improve space utilization and to improve both in terms of the normal academic year and during the summer. The Education Facilities Laboratory in New York has done a great deal of work in studying space utilization. I think that the projections that are made for the most part are made on the assumption that there will be as close to maximum space utilization as possible. That is true of college housing, certainly.

Mr. GIBBONS. Do these figures reflect that maximum utilization or is this the same kind of utilization you have in mind?

Mr. MORSE. I think, because of the tightness of money and the press of students, institutions have worked hard to achieve maximum space utilization.

Mr. GIBBONS. They are not making much progress, from what I can see. I still see institutions in my own area that are practically closed down in the summer months, air-conditioned institutions, too, that are closed down in the summer months, because of this old myth that we live by that this is the time that they should close down. Are we really making any progress in this area?

Mr. MORSE. I thought we were, Mr. Gibbons, but I can't prove it.

Mr. GIBBONS. Because the Federal Government is undertaking a large responsibility to finance the building of these facilities or a larger responsibility, is there anything that we could do to try to encourage people to make better use of the facilities? Should we reward those who are making better use of the facilities?

Mr. MORSE. Of course, one of the tests which the 50 State commissioners are supposed to apply in determining an order of priority and funding of projects is the degree of space utilization achieved by the institution applying. How effective those measures are, I can't say, nor whether there is great unevenness among the States. But that is one of