

and that is the involvement of the two colleges and for that matter really other institutions which have strengths in this area.

There are some strengths in the private sector institutions here in Washington that could be of great help. So let me read the testimony, if I may, beginning on page 6. This deals with our Memorandum of Participation that we are developing with the Technical Institute:

Our sister institution, the Washington Technical Institute would benefit also by having the Federal City College named the land-grant college. The Federal College would enter into a Memorandum of Participation with the Washington City Technical Institute, under which the Washington Technical Institute would assume certain academic instruction and extension services in vocational and technical education. This would assure minimum duplication of instruction at the two public institutions. The Washington Technical Institute would be involved heavily in instruction in engineering and the mechanical arts. Other institutions could also be asked to participate in programs in which they have special strengths to contribute.

In conclusion, it is our belief that the Federal City College is suited for the task at hand. Land-grant colleges, such as the Federal City College will become upon passage of these bills, were established to serve *all* the people, not just the privileged few who could afford an education. We like to think of ourselves as the College without walls—a place to provide education of excellence within, not shut away from, the city. We see the city as our campus, and the passage of H.R. 15280 and S. 1999 will make this vision a reality.

Dr. Wiegman is the technical expert on the adaptation of the land grant principle to a college, and I am prepared to talk on the topic of the Memorandum of Participation, and any other matters for that matter.

Mr. SISK. Dr. Wiegman, would you like to make a statement in addition, or make any comments?

Dr. WIEGMAN. Mr. Chairman, President Farner has covered the concept of land grant colleges. I should like to reiterate that the coming of the land-grant college into the urban areas will help carry out the spirit of the land-grant colleges that we know throughout the country. We believe it is just a matter of our being able to staff up quickly to carry out this legislation.

I would be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. SISK. Thank you.

The gentleman from New York, do you have any questions?

Mr. HORTON. Well, the gentleman made some comment with regard to use of these facilities for other educational institutions in the District. This is your proposal and you do anticipate doing this?

Dr. FARNER. That is right, sir. We intend and hope—I do not know exactly the details of how it is done, but I hope the kind of language that I just used in this testimony can be a part of the history as an indication of our desire to spread this function over the strengths of the Technical Institute and other colleges if we find that they have strengths useful for this.

Mr. HORTON. The bill that is before us would not need to have any additional language to accomplish this purpose; is that correct?

Dr. FARNER. I do not believe so, sir.

Dr. WIEGMAN. Mr. Horton, the general procedure throughout the 50 states where we have land-grant colleges is that one college is named the land-grant college, and that this college then shares with the other colleges in the state many of the land-grant functions through a Memorandum of Understanding. Therefore, being consistent with