

With that brief introduction, Mr. Commissioner, may I ask you to proceed in any way you wish with the testimony which you have prepared for today in explanation of these recommendations.

Mr. Howe. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Let me first of all introduce my associates. I believe you know Dr. Alford of the Office of Legislation on my right, and Dr. Muirhead in charge of our Bureau of Higher Education, and Mr. James Moore, in charge of all of our programs of student aid. Also, from the Treasury Department, we have Mr. Snyder and Mr. Weiss, seated directly behind me, who are here for questions related to their interests in the student aid legislation.

If it meets with your approval, Madam Chairman, what I would like to do today is to present in the way of formal testimony the first 12 pages of the material we have submitted to you and then when we appear again tomorrow, take up the rest of the formal testimony at the introduction of that session.

In that way, we will be focusing today on the major package of student aid concerns in this legislation and picking up some of the renewals and new legislation in the materials tomorrow.

I am particularly grateful for your emphasis on the problems of timing connected with this whole legislative procedure. The colleges will benefit tremendously if the consideration of this legislation can be advanced. We would be happy to cooperate with you in any way that may seem wise as we move along with this process, if it does appear that we can meet timing deadlines better by making some change in the order of consideration of certain portions of the legislation.

Now, in presenting formal testimony, because you have so well summarized the first three pages of mine in your remarks, I would like to go directly to page 3 of my formal testimony, submitting those first three pages for the record, and start with the heading "Educational Opportunity Act of 1968."

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and the landmark student loan program contained therein. During that 10-year period, additional programs for student aid have been added to create a comprehensive, federally supported, package of student aid made up of loans, direct grants, and work-study grants.

In a 10-year span the number of participating institutions in these student aid programs has doubled, from 1,100 to 2,200. The dollar amount of funds provided to students has increased tenfold, from \$59 million in loans in the first full year of the NDEA loan program to an estimated \$510 million this year in the three parallel programs of NDEA loans, student employment, and educational opportunity grants. The number of students served by these programs has increased nearly sevenfold over the 115,000 borrowers in the first year of NDEA student loan activity.

Such developments should not be measured in terms of Federal dollars alone. These 2,200 institutions of higher education also administer a mix of institutional, State, and private student aid programs estimated at in excess of \$550 million for the current year. When combined with the 1967-68 Federal programs, undergraduate student assistance alone exceeds \$1 billion.