

consideration for these women who, with financial assistance in the form of both loans and grants, could enter the job market at higher levels. Women still are largely confined to the lowest paying, lowest status occupations. Most women earn just over half as much as is earned by most men.

We suggest if this vast source of womanpower could improve its earning capacity through this proposed opportunity for educational advancement, the Federal Government would soon be reimbursed through the substantial increase in income tax payments which would result.

In conclusion, Madam Chairman, may we say that although we have not spoken to the limitations H.R. 15067 places upon construction of facilities we are deeply concerned over postponement of construction and over the proposed raising of interest rates on facility loans. We fear many institutions will find themselves in the position of being forced by already strained budgets to raise student fees to cover these additional costs.

We thank you sincerely for the privilege of appearing before you.

I am also here because as a university regent and AAUW member, I feel I support the principle of Federal aid to education, and more Federal aid to universities, and colleges and recipient community colleges, and junior colleges.

We actually are at a point now where we are having an explosion in higher education, much worse than we have had in the past 10 to 20 years, and we have reached a point at which the States themselves cannot support the needs in higher education.

I am in particularly good position to note as I am a regent of a State university system in which there are only two higher education institutions in the State, both of which are State supported. We also have one community college and we have taken on programs in the technical educational level of an "AA" degree for technical programs. As a result of this terrific explosion and expansion in developing our higher educational programs we have asked each branch of the university to produce a 10-year development plan.

We anticipate a development of about 17,500; that is, five times as many as we have now, over a period of 10 years, with 950 faculty and a \$33 million annual budget. As contrasted to this year's \$4.8 million.

In 1955 we had a grand total of 357 students, over half of whom were part-time students. In 1967, we had 3,735, over half of whom were part-time students.

I find myself, as I said, in a position of feeling that Federal aid to education in general is important and specifically for small developing institutions.

As you know, the American Association of University Women has over a period of 86 years furnished fellowships to women scholars. The first one was awarded in 1888. At a meeting this past weekend we awarded 45 fellowships to foreign women coming to the United States for training and 54 fellowships to women from the United States who are either teaching or going into teaching primarily.

A few of these are research people, but I assure you that most of the research people are taken care of by NIH and NSF and the other Federal agencies, so we are primarily concerned with training teachers for higher education.