

of nursing which belongs to NLN, has two official representatives on that council. This might be the director of the hospital and a nurse faculty member. It might be two nurse faculty members. It might be a board of trustees member and a nurse faculty member. I would hope they would always have one of the nurses on the faculty as one of their representatives.

Mr. ROGERS. Excuse me. May I interrupt just a minute? We have a call. That is the second bell. Could we—I think we had better take a recess, and if we can get permission, we will sit again at 2 o'clock, if you could join us at 2.

Miss CONLEY. I would be pleased to, sir. Thank you very much.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

The committee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., the same day.)

AFTER RECESS

(The subcommittee reconvened at 2:40 p.m., Hon. Paul G. Rogers presiding.)

Mr. ROGERS. The committee will come to order, please.

We apologize. Just about the time we were ready to start, they had another vote, so we hope we will have time now to finish.

Mr. Skubitz, I think you were questioning.

STATEMENT OF L. ANN CONLEY, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. MARGARET HARTY—Resumed

Mr. SKUBITZ. I have no more questions.

Mr. ROGERS. It is my understanding that the National Commission on Accrediting prefers an institutional accrediting position rather than a program. Is that basically true? You would not know their position?

Dr. HARTY. They do accredit institutions, sir, yes. They do not accredit programs.

Mr. ROGERS. I believe that—is there anything you might want to add? I think you were explaining to Mr. Skubitz but you have given him the answer.

Miss CONLEY. You asked me a question. I did not have an adequate answer for it. I was glad to have a little time to think.

I went back into history a little bit in my thinking. At one time I took, as many people have, a course in the history of higher education in this country. I do not remember the exact date, but I think it was during the early 1800's when we did not have in this country the development of graduate programs. At that time, if you remember, graduates of medicine used to go to Germany for postgraduate education in medicine before we had anything here in graduate education. The same was true for engineering and other professions, particularly in the science field.

At that time medical schools were in a chaotic state, and universities, particularly in Germany, were asking the U.S. Government to say whether a graduate of this medical school should be admitted because we had many very, very poor medical schools. At that time the Federal Government made the decision that it could