

personnel continues. There is some indication that current Guidelines are actually discouraging institutions from submitting proposals for additional Institutes; care must be exercised to see that the legislation now before you encourages even more activity on the part of recognized graduate training programs for counselors and student personnel specialists. It might be noted that of 23,500 graduate fellowships supported under Title IV of NDEA, only 27% (or approximately 6,000) were in the area of the social sciences. And of this number, the total fellowship support for individuals entering the guidance and counseling profession is minimal: there are only five such programs in 193 institutions which will receive support in 1967-68. Approximately 5% of the support for the Teacher Fellowship Program under Title V(c) of the Higher Education Act will be used to support Guidance and Counseling Fellowships. The need for guidance and counseling personnel is not only still acute, but increasingly acute. Our colleges and universities which have training programs for counselors need support and assistance.

Although the college housing loan program is not a part of the legislation before you, I cannot help but echo the concern expressed by President Mason Gross of Rutgers, testifying last week for the American Council on Education, concerning the proposal in Title X of the Bill to adjust the interest rate for loans made under Title III of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. An identical proposal is included in the Administration's bill for college housing loans. We feel that the provision of housing on college campuses is still critically short, and are unable to support any proposal that would affect interest rates on loans for the construction of educational facilities that would then be used as a rationale for adjusting the interest rate on loans for college housing.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee together with my colleagues, and to speak to you about the support and the concerns we have for the legislation now being considered.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF DR. GILBERT D. MOORE, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE
OF THE AMERICAN PERSONNEL & GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION

Madame Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Gilbert D. Moore. I am Professor of Education at the State University of New York at Buffalo, New York. I am speaking today on behalf of the Federal Relations Committee of the American Personnel and Guidance Association. More descriptive information about the Association has been given to you by our Executive Director, Dr. Willis Dugan. I, too, join with Dr. Dugan in thanking you for the opportunity of presenting our Association viewpoints. There are several specific points which reflect the concerns and positions of our committee and Association.

First, we should like to point out that the American Personnel and Guidance Association has consistently supported the wide variety of federally sponsored education bills, more specifically, the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and its subsequent amendments; the Vocational Education Act of 1963; and its later amendments and the International Education Act of 1966. Examination of prior testimony will reveal that the Association has consistently supported efforts which were in the best interest of American education.

At the present time we would like to indicate our support of the amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1964. However, we think it is very important that a number of serious questions be raised with the committee with the hope that the legislation can be amended.

We recognize that giving to the Commissioner of Education the responsibility for determining manpower needs in education is an historic and major step. We do not necessarily take issue with this new move but we do feel it is very important for the Commissioner of Education to work closely with state departments of education and the professional organizations who are deeply concerned about educational manpower. Our professional organization is in close touch with its membership and the needs of children and youth whom they serve. We are equally aware of the critical and continuing shortage of counseling manpower at all levels. Although we do not have data collecting facilities we are able through our state branches, and university training programs to be of assistance to the Commissioner in determining manpower needs in our own field. We are also confident that other associations would be able to provide similar assistance.

We are furthermore concerned about the continuing need for counseling specialists in many levels and settings in American society. Many of the esteemed