tional defense loans. It is suggested that the 6 percent interest rate is a subsidy in itself and it is recommended that the additional interest subsidy be canceled. The funds thus saved might well be used to provide additional loan insurance and thereby provide a substantial increase in the amount of guarantee funds.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, that concludes, I think, the most significant portions of our testimony in this matter.

(The prepared statement of Dr. Parish follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. H. CARROLL PARISH, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION ON FINANCIAL AID OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Madame Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is H. Carroll Parish. I am Dean of Financial Aids at the University of California, Los Angeles. I am appearing today as Chairman of the Commission on Financial Aid of the American College Personnel Association, a division of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, to present testimony on behalf of the Association. The American College Personnel Association includes in its membership more than 6,000 professional student personnel workers at the university and college level. ACPA's Commission on Financial Aid, which until recently has operated under the able leadership of Dr. Robert P. Huff of Stanford University, includes both experienced student aid administrators from institutions of higher education in every part of the nation and leading representatives from private and public agencies with major programs involving the student aid field.

The opportunity to present the Association's views on H.R. 6232 and H.R. 6265, cited as the "Higher Education Amendments of 1967," is deeply appreciated. My comments will be limited to the financial aid provisions of the Amendments contained in Title IV although I am prepared to answer your questions on related matters not contained in this title.

The Association has strongly supported student aid provisions of Federal legislation, the passage of which has enabled an increasing number of college capable youths to obtain a higher education which otherwise might well have been denied them. Originally restricted to making loans available to students with a "superior" academic background," programs inaugurated under recent legislation have provided several kinds of aid to make college education available to academically qualified youths from the environmentally disadvantaged segment of the population.

In fact, the Higher Education Act of 1965 in Section 408 requires that "qualified youths of exceptional financial need" be encouraged to continue their education beyond secondary school. Institutions participating in these programs are expected to make conditional commitments of financial assistance to high school students in the eleventh grade and below. If such promises are to be honored, legislative action is required. H.R. 6232 and H.R. 6265 contain some important changes which we support. There are other provisions of these bills about which we are somewhat concerned. There are, also, some important changes which we would like to see incorporated in these Amendments.

We favor the authorization to extend all programs on a five year basis as provided in Section 401(a). Institutional commitments to students can thus be made with more assurance.

The National Defense Student Loan Program is aimed at assisting students from low income families and those with exceptional financial need. It should be funded in amounts necessary to take care of the increasing numbers of students entering higher education. The amount set forth in Section 451(a) is favored. Section 452 provides for further extension of the cancellation provisions for loans made under this program. In principle the Association opposes extensions of the cancellation provisions especially as it is extended to more and more fields. As the American Council on Education has pointed out in its policy statement, the cancellation provisions "may well be undermining the whole concept of a loan as something that should be repaid. It unduly complicates the problems of those responsible for collection." Along with the American Council on Education, we urge that "Congress give serious consideration to eliminating existing forgiveness programs and move instead toward larger grant programs open to needy students regardless of the fields they wish to enter."

The program of greatest value to youths from disadvantaged backgrounds is that which provides them the opportunity of obtaining meaningful work ex-