

to the students at the institutions which then gets you into the situation of having to have more aid per student and for more students.

So, some kind of balance is necessary to go—and I guess in a sense, Mr. Perkins, that is the background of my suggested statement of purpose of this student assistance, that it does not imply that we can meet really the needs of higher education in full or even partly just by going the student assistance route.

I will say we must try to keep a balance and certainly to keep the Higher Facilities Act as an example as high as we can, recognizing that if we don't, we cannot take the students who will get the aid or we may have to raise the cost of them in order to finance the buildings that we need to build for them.

So, it is a matter of balance and I can't say specifically as to exactly what the balance is.

Chairman PERKINS. Dr. Martin.

Mr. MARTIN. I would say student aid is the most important thing because it is really disheartening when you come to a situation when you finally just have to say to the student we have no assistance for you because our funds are exhausted.

I think the comprehensive aid and all other forms of aid will be helpful because generally you have had more work-study money than you can use because they can't get the other basic needs to come there. That I assume will be corrected if these programs are placed together.

Now I have to say in all candor to the committee that college housing for all practical purposes has evaporated. I do not know where it has gone. We built 14 or 15 dormitories but 2 years ago or thereabouts it just became impossible to build and the amount was cut.

The same thing has happened to higher education facilities. There was a one-third reduction this year. Of course you cannot overlook these programs that you have, I think they are important too, but I would place it in these areas to assist students to attend college because it is probably the only opportunity they will have to attend and they cannot very well wait if we are going to give them education.

Chairman PERKINS. Dr. Johns.

Dr. JOHNS. I would say in the light of the world situation and the problem of funding if you had to pick for a period of time and I am making this condition, for a period of time, I would say the student assistance program should receive the priority.

We can hold off a building, we can make innovations on utilization of facilities, we can pick up that loss. But you cannot pick up the loss of an education of a young person between 18 and 22. He cannot back up. We can adjust brick and mortar.

Life is not affected then. At our institution which is, as you know, in one of the real poverty sections of this country, 75 percent of our students rely on some form of financial assistance to even go to college.

I would say that if we did not have these programs that we would be in trouble. We can hold off a new facility.

Chairman PERKINS. One final question.

This legislation as you all know, involves the extension of several programs. We have so many varying matching formulas, 95-5, 90-10, one-third, two-thirds. Has this brought about a problem to you gentlemen?