

may end up in the pockets of the parents of some wealth and not the institutions or the students. Have you any comment on that?

Mr. OSWALD. Very much, not only in the pockets of parents but also what we are concerned about is that you are going to end up in the situation of an institution feeling that once a parent is relieved to a certain extent by a tax credit, that then they feel they can justifiably raise their tuition to help meet the greater needs.

You are in a situation there where you begin a spiraling of the tuitions charged the students which is really getting into the situation of where you need more aid in order to help some of those that aren't even affected materially at all by this tax credit. This would be primarily by far the students with which many of our land-grant institutions don't even deal with.

Mr. JOHNS. 43.5 percent of the population of Pike, Ky., have incomes of less than \$3,000 a year. Those are our students. What help would that be. We fund 75 percent of them now. They don't have any money.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Any other comment on this?

Thank you very much, Dr. Oswald. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. GREEN. If Congressman Carey will allow me I will say that Oregon has the second or third highest State income tax in the Nation. All of the institutions of higher education in Oregon, both private and public, are suffering.

May I suggest, Congressman Brademas, perhaps we should have a panel of the presidents of several State senates and the speaker of the houses of representatives from several of the States to whom you could address your question.

Mr. BRADEMAs. That is an excellent idea.

Mrs. GREEN. Congressman Carey.

Mr. CAREY. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Just a brief set of questions mainly addressed to the alarm that I feel in the underlying statement on page 17 where you state that the report issued by our own Office of Education showed that the academic space per student is definitely the lowest since 1952 and probably the lowest at any time in U.S. history.

This wipes out the notion that we have had that there are ample seats around the country for the students who have the means or who will be able to borrow the means to go to college either now or when they return from the service, is that correct?

Mr. OSWALD. That is correct.

Mr. CAREY. It is true that the administration announced a policy in which it said we would go two ways, seek a partnership with the States and private institutions and land-grant colleges and so forth, to amplify their facilities to provide the seats that should be there for the burgeoning number of qualified students seeking higher education.

We said the second part of our policy was to provide the wherewithal through loans—a three-legged stool—grants, work-study and so forth, to enable the student to get the wherewithal to go to college.

Isn't it true we are sort of short-sheeting that present policy now? We are going to try to continue to expand the base of fund support and loan money available for the student to gain admission and pay tuition but we are not any longer willing to go the full measure of our way in making certain that there will be seats there for him.