

consideration to the "Education for Public Service Act" and the "Intergovernmental Manpower Act" which we understood will be heard soon by your Committee. It is our Association's belief that without the development of a positive policy and coordinated program for public service education and training, a continuous manpower shortage will threaten the ability of federal, state, and local governments to fulfill their purposes effectively, efficiently, and economically. The changes in urban living produced by new technology, population mobility, rising income, shifting employment conditions, evolving concepts of social and economic democracy and citizen participation in determining governmental goals, have created situations that demand high administrative competence. We are actually seeing 1968 administrative problems being administered by persons with 1938 to 1948 educations. Educations which, however good, did not equip administrators with the diverse kinds of knowledge indicated by today's problems.

It seems that only a reshaping of many existing education and training programs will provide the manpower required for governmental service. Inadequate programs of public service education and training result in unjustified social and economic costs. These costs are reflected in underdeveloped manpower, diminished personnel performance and inadequately administered public programs. The education needs affect more than the public service. All segments of private and public enterprise suffer undesirable consequences when public servants are not appropriately qualified for their tasks.

It is our belief that state and local government has even greater need than does the Federal Government for the kind of education and training which would be made possible by enactment of the bills before you. Nevertheless, all segments of government could profit by improved training and education. The California Association for Public Administration Education respectfully requests your support for this important legislation.

Very truly yours,

NEELY GARDNER,

Chairman, California Association for Public Administration Education.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD,
Washington, D.C., March 5, 1968.

HON. EDITH GREEN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. GREEN: May I impose upon your patience and possibly that of other members of your Sub-committee to make several comments about the Higher Education Act of 1968.

1. It is my understanding that participating colleges estimate that the amount of money required to renew EOG grants will apparently use so much of their allotments that a smaller number of incoming students will receive grants than was true last year. If there have been no revisions of these estimates and the evidence still suggests that it will be necessary to reduce the number of new grant recipients, then this will be a very grave setback and would seem to be a most shortsighted economy. It would in fact be incomprehensible to provide for a reduced number of new students when the same act provides for an increase in funds for Section 408, the Talent Search Title, and for a new sum of \$15 million to provide training to reduce the number of drop-outs. The increased talent search funds should produce an increase in the number of students needing grants and the program to increase retention should increase the amount of money required to maintain continuing students.

2. The preceding comment should not be interpreted as lack of support for the increase for Section 408 and for the new program to provide special services. Actually there may be additional benefits from the provision of special services which I have not heard mentioned in the testimony. The inattention and the ineffective teaching given to the instruction of all undergraduates but particularly those in the first two years, has become a source of major criticism from undergraduates and has been a central and an aggravating factor in a large number of the student protests of which I have any firsthand knowledge. The program proposed in the Higher Education Act is pointed rather specifically towards underprivileged students but I am convinced that any programs which result in