

would favor legislation that would cover the total cost of programs that are deemed to be in the national interest or which would establish equalization grants that would take into account the relative resources of participating institutions.

I might liken the operation of the new programs in support of higher education to the early operation of the programs of Federal grants to States for highway construction and for welfare purposes.

As you know, in the early days of this legislation, many States with relatively low budgets were not able to take advantage of the funds available or actually authorized for them. A few of the wealthier States were able to utilize all of the funds available to them. Subsequently, reducing matching requirements and equalization grants were introduced into these programs. May I suggest that the principle of equalization be considered in the area of higher education legislation.

We also wish to encourage and support legislation that strengthens teaching as well as research and public service programs, and the need for facilities. We are in agreement with others who have advocated the development of a program of unrestricted institutional grants. Such a plan does not deny the importance of specific programs in particular categories and is, in fact, necessitated by the existence of such categorical aid.

During the past year, Roosevelt University has shared the experience which must be common to most other universities as well as to the U.S. Office of Education: the feeling that we have had to prepare for and submit proposals under tremendous pressure of time. It is our understanding that this pressure was a result of the new legislation and the necessity of developing immediate implementation. It is our hopeful expectation that, as more experience is gained with these programs, more advance notice can be given to us of the deadlines and guidelines. We have already noticed considerable improvement in this area during the current academic year.

I am confident that your committee, which has initiated these programs to serve the national need for education, will continue to be cognizant both of the national welfare and the specific needs and problems of the Nation's colleges and universities.

I would be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Thank you very much, Dr. Weil.

Also affected by the name of Roosevelt, I will let you answer a question that Mr. Quie has for you.

Mr. QUIE. We are talking about Teddie there. [Laughter.]

Dr. WEIL. Take it either way.

Mr. QUIE. I want to ask you a question. I understand you have to leave.

You mentioned a 100-percent need for financing of Federal programs. It is my understanding they are already 100 percent financed, with all the overhead costs covered in the research contracts and the Appropriations Committee setting a fixed figure which causes difficulty with the institution. They all seem to be 100 percent financed.

Dr. WEIL. Many of our programs are not 100 percent financed. I think you are right about the institute programs.

Mr. QUIE. Which ones do you specifically have in mind?