would hate to see loans supersede stipends. In other words, we must not forget that stipends are necessary, particularly at the graduate level, and if possible some kind of arrangement should be made to take care of this.

I think that the bankers have discussed the financial aid in the form of loans and the possible misuse of them so I don't need to go into that.

I do feel that you have made a great step forward in trying to make it easier to administer the loans. The people who are in the institutions and who have to administer these loan programs, they really have a terrible job because they are put into positions of making decisions against somebody who needs a loan, possibly because of something in the family situation, they do have a difficult job in allocating limited funds. We have actually acquired a staff who do nothing but this.

We also believe that the borrower logically could be expected to assume interest charges beginning the second year following graduation and we believe that the requirement would be an incentive to earlier payment. I have heard the argument against this, but I think it is incentive rather than the other way around.

Title I, the university services program, for which $10 million was appropriated for the current year, calls for 75-percent Federal and 25-percent non-Federal sharing. We believe some flexibility in this provision might be written into this requirement to good advantage. Actually, it does cost the university more than 50 percent to administer the program.

Funds available under these programs are a tremendous contribution to developing institutions like we have in Nevada. For instance, we have an education building and a physics building which are firetraps.

There is no question about it. In fact, we just spent $59,000 fixing the doors so the kids could push them open and out. The floors are made of wood. We are forced to use so much of our money for providing faculty, that we are even, at times, in a position of having to use the local schools at night. The institution which is represented in the 10-year plan to which I referred runs from 8 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night. I have been by there when the lights were still on at 1 o'clock. People were working here in the early morning hours.

We happen to be in a particularly peculiar situation where we have many part-time students so they can work at night. Nevertheless, even if they weren't, we still have to work at night because we do not have enough classrooms to operate the institution and we don't have enough tax money to buy the classrooms to operate the institution.

Title XII programs were the subject of a whole day's discussion at the recent meeting of the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education. Men there were pointing out the fact we not only need this in the Federal service, but in State service.

In our State we actually do not have enough money at any level to provide adequate counseling and guidance service. We have a little money each year but it never is quite enough and we end up in the institution with one counselor for 1,500 students and this is really inadequate.

The programs such as talent search, upward bound, work study, and educational opportunities grant programs are extremely valuable; that really offer an opportunity for disadvantaged students to get and educational opportunities grant programs are extremely valuable: