

The Senate is considering identical legislation.

In the meantime, the Senate has passed a bill establishing a study commission for the specific purpose of reviewing computer materials so that legislation can be developed several years hence which will take care of copyright materials with particular reference to computers.

The House presumably will hear this matter and make its decision.

In the meantime, the knowledge network provides for the exchange of materials while the proposed revision of the copyright law (unless it is amended) restricts use of these materials.

It is important that the basic conflict in the two positions be resolved in favor of the expanded use and opportunities which are made available through the application of modern communication technology to today's educational dilemmas.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn our presentation over next to Mr. John Witherspoon.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN WITHERSPOON, MANAGER OF BROADCASTING SERVICES, SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE, CALIFORNIA, ON BEHALF OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS**

Mr. WITHERSPOON. Mr. Chairman, I am John Witherspoon, general manager of KEBS television and radio providing educational broadcasting service to San Diego from San Diego State College. I am board chairman of the National Educational Radio, Division of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters.

In the context of today's discussion perhaps my most relevant qualification is that between 1964 and 1966 I directed the educational communications system project of NAEB under a grant from the Office of Education.

The findings of that study lead me to support strongly the Networks for Knowledge Act which is before you today.

This act is rooted in the idea of interinstitutional cooperation, and that is also the foundation of the ECS study. A few words about the project may help lend perspective to my own testimony and to the act itself.

The educational communications system project is a four-phase need and feasibility study to examine the establishment of a network of multipurpose electronic interconnection for American colleges and universities.

The four phases are:

I. A brief examination of the state of institutional cooperation and interconnection.

II. A personal interview survey of approximately 50 colleges and universities throughout the country, in order to learn the views of administrators and faculty members concerning the need for electronic interconnection.

III. The design of three model systems or networks that would test some of the ideas derived from phase II and examine more clearly the communication requirements of academic institutions in selected areas.