

Again on page 94, line 21: "The administrative and program support costs of the central facilities of the network * * *" are permitted as costs under a grant. In the design of modern time-sharing systems, much of the administration of the central computing facility is done by the central computer itself. It should be part of the legislative history that where this administrative use of the central computer can be sequestered, it does not form a part of the institution's pro rata share of the cost of using the central computer, but is, rather, a cost of the administrative and program support.

With the realization that the foregoing comments are relatively insignificant considering the extreme national importance of the act itself, our primary input to you today is in the form of applause and encouragement for the passage of the Networks for Knowledge Act of 1968.

Thank you.

Dr. Miller, my colleague, who is principal scientist for Educom and who is also vice president of academic affairs for Cleveland State University, is one of the authors of the "Edunet" book and a man who is very strongly involved in the concept of educational network. He has some brief remarks to make also, sir.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Go right ahead.

Dr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, in making five major points I would like to attempt to respond to some of the questions that both members of the committee have asked of those who have testified earlier.

First of all, I would strongly support the need for further intensive planning in this area. I would also like to point out that planning has been going on rather intensively now in this area since 1961. In 1961 I was working as special consultant for the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and a conference was held in November of that year with representatives from the National Science Foundation, Dr. Waterman was present, and with representatives from the Office of Science and Technology, Dr. Weisner was present, and many others, in which it was agreed at the conclusion of the conference that development of such a network was imperative for HEW, the emphasis at that time being particularly on health aspects.

As you know, our organization of Educom was formed out of a strong sense of need of many universities in 1964. There has been continuous planning going on since that time.

In 1966 a conference was held which was sponsored jointly by the Office of Education and National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, and the National Library of Medicine, which resulted in this book "Edunet." There were representatives of all the Educom universities, of about 15 Government agencies, and of the relevant industries, publication industry, computer industry, television and communications industries, and I think it is fair to say it was essentially the unanimous agreement not only that there was a deep need for this sort of planning and implementation but also that it was technically feasible and that it was possible to proceed.

Specific plans were laid out, the last chapter being a proposal which has now been informally before a number of Government agencies and we expect that there will be beginning funding of a planning grant for it in the near future.