

loans. These proposals should assist more students through more involvement of more fund sources.

One provision of Title IV allows some unfairness to creep into the national defense student loan program funds. The state quota method of allocating funds has resulted in a discrimination against institutions in certain states. The institutions in some states receive 100% of their approved request for loan funds, while others get only 75% or less on their approved dollar request. Only in 11 states and Puerto Rico do institutions now receive 100% of their loan request: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Texas, my own state of Utah and Virginia.

The governors were enthused about the provisions of Title XII which is designed to support graduate education for the public service. All of us recognize the growth of state and local governments and the need for talented employees, especially at the state level, and we urge this committee to endorse the provisions of Title XII. We hope this program will be funded at the \$10 million level recommended by the Administration.

The governors also support the provisions of Title IX—the so-called networks for knowledge title—and see in these provisions the potential for more efficient utilization of facilities and faculty both within the states and between and among the states, and we urge the approval of this program.

The governors also support the provisions of title IV, particularly Part C, special services for disadvantaged students, and we hope the authorization of that program at the \$15 million level recommended by the Administration will be approved by the Appropriations Committee. With particular reference to this section, however, we caution the establishment by the Office of Education of too elaborate and too complicated procedures to implement this and other new programs and urge that initially simplified procedures and packaging concepts be employed, rather than waiting until the program has been in effect for some time. The governors do not believe that it is necessary to circumscribe many of these new programs with the kind of elaborate, detailed and time-consuming strictures which have typified other programs in the past.

The governors also endorse the proposal to improve the so-called middle range of graduate schools by the infusion of funds which are estimated to total between \$5 and \$10 million in the fiscal year under consideration, and we heartily endorse the proposal to increase the cost of education allowances to the schools accompanying Office of Education fellowships from \$2,500 to \$3,500.

This ends my remarks relative to H.R. 15067, and I would like to conclude by referring to two other sections of the resolution adopted by the Governors' Conference relating to education which may be of interest to this committee. The first relates to the subject of teacher unrest and states that "the Governors' Conference and the Education Commission of the States take cognizance of the problem of teacher strikes, and will devote the annual meeting of the Education Commission on June 26-28 to this problem, and will follow up with proposals to the July meeting of the National Governors' Conference."

Because the main reason for teacher strikes seems to be salaries, and because of the tremendous difficulty of increasing local property taxes on the one hand and/or state-wide taxes on the other to ameliorate the problem and provide additional state-wide salaries, the Governors' Conference asked the Education Commission of the States to review the possibilities of federal aid programs for teacher salaries in an effort to alleviate this problem.

One final comment relates to the desire by many of the governors to have the Upward Bound program transferred from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education.

I would like to express my gratitude to the committee for the opportunity to present this information and position of the National Governors' Conference on this most important piece of education legislation.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO INFORMATION—A RECOMMENDATION FOR A NATIONAL LIBRARY-
INFORMATION PROGRAM—REPORT OF THE AD HOC JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL
LIBRARY-INFORMATION SYSTEMS (CONLIS)

SUMMARY

1. The national interest requires that all users throughout the nation have ready access to information; such access should not be limited to a few geographic areas or to a few elements of the economy.