

(Dr. Schick's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. FRANK L. SCHICK, COORDINATOR, ADULT EDUCATION AND LIBRARY STATISTICS, NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, BEFORE THE AD HOC DE FACTO SEGREGATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1966

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Dr. Frank L. Schick, Coordinator of Adult Education and Library Statistics, National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education. I am very pleased to appear in response to the invitation of the Chairman to discuss various aspects of the provision of books for educational use by the publishing industry which the chairman has asked me to cover. My contacts with publishing cover the last 16 years. I taught courses on various aspects of publishing at the University of Michigan and Columbia University and will shortly return to teaching at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; wrote my dissertation and published a book on the history of inexpensive American book publishing; edited a book entitled "Current Trends of American Book Publishing"; and wrote many articles and an OE pamphlet on "The Cost of Library Materials".

In 1964, I represented the Department of State at a UNESCO Conference of Government experts where we finalized standard international publishing statistics. (A "UNESCO Recommendation") I am for several years a member of several American Library Association Committees which are concerned with costs of library materials and binding.

During August, I was the convener of an HEW Ad Hoc Committee representing the American Library Association, the American Book Publishers Council, and HEW-OE.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISION OF BOOKS FOR EDUCATIONAL USE BY THE PUBLISHING INDUSTRY

One of the measures of book publishing production is of the number of titles of new books (including new editions) released annually. The data on these releases are provided by *Publisher's Weekly*.

Table 1 gives the data from 1930 to 1965 for all titles in all categories, and, for illustrative purposes, for books in the education and juvenile categories. Over the last 35 years the number of new book titles nearly tripled, as did those for juvenile books. Books on the subject of education increased about four-fold. Relatively substantial increases have occurred since 1962.

There has been no general complaint from librarians and educators about the quantity of titles to choose from. The numbers of titles for our schools seem adequate, particularly considering the fact that many English-language books are imported into the U.S. New book titles imported into the United States during 1965 represented 16% of all new book titles in the country (i.e. 4,670 of all 28,595 new book titles or 1% in terms dollar volume).

As a measure of the size of the operations concerned with the publishing and printing of books and periodicals, it is noteworthy that according to the Census Bureau, the number of production workers and other employees engaged in those operations during 1964 totaled 143,000. This figure is exclusive of the numerous employees in commercial printing, miscellaneous publishing, and related industries.

PROJECTED NEEDS FOR BOOKS AND OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS

On the basis of past Office of Education surveys of library statistics, table 2 summarizes projected expenditures for library materials and binding for 1965-66, 1969-70 and 1974-75. Under normal conditions of growth the estimated 1965-66 expenditures of \$245.2 million would grow to \$504.7 million by 1974-75. The escalation of school enrollments, and the size of population which will have free access to public library service, and the rising costs of library materials, all contribute to the large increases.

Actual and projected growth of service population, 1964-65, 1974-75	1964-65	1974-75
Elementary and secondary schools.....	40,000,000	47,000,000
Colleges and universities.....	5,300,000	9,400,000
Total population.....	194,600,000	220,000,000