

Dr. SCHICK. During 1965 Congress has passed a massive amount of legislation to help with the financing of the book needs of the country. Two years ago I worked on an assessment of needs according to a national standard for such materials. I can summarize the total legislation by saying Federal legislation has about doubled the amount that goes now for the purchase of books and other library materials.

The one outstanding lag that has to be noted in the document we prepared, together with the American Library Association, is a massive gap to bring the country up to par. This gap is not being covered by the existing legislation. As we move forward from year to year and Congress appropriates funds, a tremendous dent is being made to keep up to date. This was not possible before.

But the 390 million gap in books which existed before the Federal program came into effect remains uncovered.

Mr. BURTON. How did you arrive at the 390 million book gap?

Dr. SCHICK. We used the existing national standards to determine the needed number of volumes there should be for every child in school, how many books there should be in colleges and universities and in public libraries. If you take the number of schools, colleges, and public libraries and use the standards as yardsticks, you arrive at these figures.

We have translated these figures into dollar figures by using cost index conversions. They are the figures we have used to say that Congress is now doubling the actual expenditures. As a result of congressional support to the purchase of library materials.

There has been a good deal of discussion about the cost increases of library materials. We believe these costs increases are not abnormal. They don't deviate too much from other related cost increases. There is a fear that on account of this massive funding from Federal sources increases are going to be greater than in the past.

This is possible but they cannot be measured at the present time because the 1965 legislation started to pump dollars and books into the schools during 1966, the current fiscal year. Only at the end of the current calendar will you be able to see how much the cost of materials has actually gone up. It is possible that there is a substantial increase but we can't measure it at this time.

Problems in connection with the physical makeup of books relate to a condition which is now being investigated. It was looked into by the Senate with regard to publishers library or reinforced editions for children. There is a possibility that in some instances books which appear in various bindings have provided means to escalate the price to libraries beyond a reasonable amount.

I understand there is a grand jury action going on in Chicago which is looking further into this aspect.

As far as the quantity of supplies of material for the educational community is concerned, I think there is no dearth of material. I am staying away from quality comments because this was covered by other witnesses and is not my field.

During the last two decades the increase of publications it is far greater than the increase of the population. Between 1930 and 1960 the population increased 58 percent, but books increased by 168 percent. In terms of numbers, the publishing industry is certainly doing its share.