

tion; in Missouri, Washington University received a grant for \$22,377 to retain an urban housing specialist as a consultant for the St. Louis area. Across the Nation, a total of \$3 million is being used for programs concerned with problems of Government; over \$1 million for programs concerned with problems of poverty; and over \$1 million for programs concerned with problems of health. Of the 539 programs being conducted through such funding, over 450 deal specifically with the problems of the population centers of the country. Because of such emphasis, Title I is the program on which rests the challenge of utilizing all available means to overcome the physical and educational needs of a growing and increasingly urban population. In Fiscal Year 1967, \$10 million was appropriated to continue the work initiated under the program.

In the Higher Education Amendments of 1967, the Administration is proposing that Title I be extended 5 years through Fiscal Year 1973. The present rate of 75 percent Federal and 25 percent non-Federal shares would be continued through Fiscal Year 1969. The Administration proposals provide that present matching requirements be maintained, because this will allow the Community Service and Continuing Education program to attain the size and scope necessary to fulfill the intent of Congress. During the first 2 years of the program, \$25 million (or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the \$75 million authorized) was appropriated, curtailing the initiation of new projects and limiting the size of the projects established. Since the cost of establishing new projects and expanding existing ones is more expensive than maintaining an already established project, a larger Federal share of the cost is necessary.

Administration proposals further provide that 10 percent of the sums appropriated for Title I be set aside for experimental or pilot projects. The set aside has been requested because, last year, administrators of the program thought that, given the resources available, the Title I projects incorporated into a State plan should be aimed toward existing problems peculiar to the particular State. However, State and Federal officials received many innovative proposals which they judged worthy of funding but found impossible to justify as part of a State plan, due to the national or regional scope or the proposal. The set aside would allow State officials to forward for consideration those proposals which would be of benefit in developing community service and continuing education programs of value to the entire Nation. Such a provision would also allow administrators more flexibility in determining which projects should be funded.

For Fiscal Year 1968, \$16.5 million is being requested to be appropriated for this program.

Title II of the Higher Education Act is a program designed to strengthen the heart of our Nation's colleges and universities—the library. In Fiscal Year 1966, Part A of Title II provided nearly \$9 million to 1,830 institutions in every State. This money provides for basic grants of up to \$5,000 to aid colleges and universities and their branch campuses in buying books, periodicals, documents, tapes, recordings, audio-visuals, and other library materials. Through the assistance provided under this title, it is estimated that the increase in library resources will reach 1.5 million volumes. Part B of the title supported 139 fellowships in library and information science in 24 colleges and universities during fiscal year 1966. Of the fellowships awarded, at a cost of \$900,000, 52 were doctoral, 25 postmaster, and 62 master's. Part C of the title transferred \$300,000 to the Librarian of Congress, for the acquisition of all library materials currently published throughout the world which are valuable to scholarship, and for the cataloging of such materials. This provision has brought about major international breakthroughs for research libraries in the United States. Previously, the libraries could not acquire catalog cards for the major portion of the foreign books they purchased. This led to competition for existing scarce catalogers. Through Title II, the Library of Congress has now been able to accept the cataloging responsibility on behalf of the research community of the Nation. A system known as the Shared Cataloging Program has been established to adapt descriptive entries in foreign national bibliographies for Library of Congress cards. In time, the program may even lead to international standardization. But, at present the Library of Congress is utilizing the results of cataloging practices in other countries through seven offices on three continents. Because of these efforts, all the cards adapted by the Library of Congress will become available to research libraries and the catalogs will become, increasingly, an international guide to materials of value to scholarship published around the globe.