

For Fiscal Year 1967, a total of \$31.75 million was appropriated to carry on the work of these major programs started under Title II.

The Administration proposed amendments to Title II would extend Parts A and B for 5 years through Fiscal Year 1973. Part C would be extended through fiscal year 1969. At this time the program would be reviewed and the results of an on-going study to be completed in 1969 of the relationship of the Library of Congress to the Congress and the Executive Branch would be considered. Some perfecting amendments to Title II-C have also been suggested to make the program even more responsive to the total library needs of higher education in this country.

A single copy of many publications, especially those from areas where small editions are published and books cannot be readily obtained from dealers, is not enough for the Library of Congress' use in meeting the national needs of higher education. The copy obtained for centralized cataloging purposes is usually required in Washington for Congressional and other Government purposes. A second copy for loan purposes is therefore highly desirable. Such a copy could be deposited by the Library of Congress in a centrally located depository, such as the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, under a cooperative agreement that the Center would loan it to research libraries for faculty and student use. The cost of such second copies would be moderate.

It is therefore proposed that Sec. 231(1) be amended to read:

"acquiring, so far as possible, copies of all library materials currently published throughout the world which are of value to scholarship."

The addition of the word "copies" would permit the Library of Congress to acquire a second copy for the purpose explained. If experience demonstrates a need, and appropriations for the purpose can be justified, the wording would also permit the Library to acquire additional copies for deposit in a few other regional centers, but this is not contemplated in the near future. Nor is it contemplated that LC would acquire second copies of books that other libraries can easily obtain through regular trade channels.

It is proposed to amend Sec. 231 (2) to read: "providing catalog information promptly and distributing this and other bibliographic information about library materials by printing catalog cards and by other means, and enabling the Library of Congress to use for exchange and other purposes such of these material not needed for its own collections."

This would make it quite clear that bibliographic information—bibliographies, indexes, guides, union lists, and the like—describing not only current but other important materials could be prepared and distributed by the Library of Congress under this title of the Higher Education Act. This information is vitally needed by our colleges and universities, for such bibliographic tools are essential to the efficient and effective operation of any large research institution.

A new subsection is proposed, as follows: "(3) enabling the Librarian of Congress to pay administrative costs of cooperative arrangements for acquiring library materials published outside of the United States, its territories, and its possessions, and not readily obtainable outside of the country of origin, for institutions of higher education or combinations thereof for library purposes, or for other public or private nonprofit research libraries."

Because in some areas of the world it is virtually impossible to obtain books unless there is a person on the spot to collect them, it is necessary for the Library of Congress to establish procurement centers, as previously noted, in order to insure that one copy of every significant publication from that area is obtained and is cataloged promptly. Other research libraries are trying to obtain books from these areas but they cannot each afford to send an agent to acquire them. Usually, however, it would be possible for the LC center to obtain additional copies for other institutions. The research institutions would, of course, be expected to pay for the publications themselves. The proposed amendment, which is advocated by the research libraries, would authorize the Librarian of Congress to utilize Title II-C personnel at these centers to obtain extra copies as ordered by individual libraries for their collections. It is expected that this would add little to the total cost of the program but would be a great service to college and university libraries.

One of the most unique programs to be incorporated into legislation affecting higher education in the United States is the Title III program to strengthen developing institutions. In Fiscal Year 1966, Title III support was in the form of \$4.3 million for cooperative arrangements and \$.7 million for national