

Until the passage of the 1965 Higher Education Act, Federal assistance was not available. The provisions of funds in title II-A is, I believe, a national necessity if we are to give our students the kind of education necessary to cope with the world problems of tomorrow.

No one questions the need for trained librarians. A cursory glance at the want ad section of any of the newspapers in cities of this Nation gives evidence of the increasing requests for professional librarians.

The library community has attempted to offer financial aid to its students, but it does not have nearly enough resources to meet the demand. The grants provided for in part B should enable many students, who for financial reasons have not been able to attend graduate school, to pursue a career in library science.

Without good library schools, it would be foolish to encourage these students to attend and the assistance provided for in H.R. 6232, for planning and development grants for library schools should assist in raising the standards of library education.

Also, I am gratified by the inclusion of the provisions for grants for research in the area of library and information science research. Many worthwhile studies have had to be shelved because of lack of funds and it is quite clear that research in depth is the only way to find answers to the many problems involved in the collection and dissemination of information.

As most of you know, title II-C of the Higher Education Act, commonly known as the shared cataloging program or the national program for acquisitions and cataloging (NPAC to suggest its impact) which is administered by the Library of Congress and which was advocated by the Association of Research Libraries and the American Library Association, among others, was designed to assist the libraries of colleges and universities in this country with one of their most serious problems—the cataloging of foreign library materials.

The program authorized by the legislation has been in operation for less than 1 year, funds having become available in May 1966. The act authorized \$5 million for fiscal 1966 and \$6,315,000 for fiscal year 1967.

The total amount appropriated for these years, however, has been \$3,300,000. Despite this very limited funding, the achievements to date have exceeded even the most optimistic expectations.

In order to accomplish the purposes outlined in the Higher Education Act, the Library of Congress has worked out cooperative agreements with national libraries and the publishers of national bibliographies abroad to utilize the professional cataloging done in several European countries.

These shared cataloging arrangements eliminate the necessity of completely recataloging materials in this country. This enables the Library of Congress to utilize scarce catalogers here to the very best advantage and it speeds up the receipt of catalog information by American libraries.

To date contracts have been entered into with 13 national bibliographies for the Library of Congress to receive printers' copy well in advance of publication in the country of origin in order that the Library of Congress may have printed catalog cards available by the time the research libraries acquire the book itself.