

that are difficult to obtain and needed by libraries periodically to fill a special research request.

The proposed language to amend section 231(2) reads: "providing cataloging 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 materials not needed for its own collections."

The revision of the language of this section would make it perfectly clear that the Library of Congress could not only provide cataloging information about currently acquired materials but that it could also prepare other aids to higher education, such as bibliographies, indexes, guides, union lists, and the like, describing not only current books but other important materials vital for research.

Such bibliographic tools are essential to the librarian and the scholar if a library's resources are to be effectively utilized.

A new subsection (3) is proposed in H.R. 6232 and in H.R. 6265. If enacted, this language would enable the Library 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 the country of origin for institutions of higher education or combinations thereof.

In some areas of the world where there is little or no export book trade, it is impossible for American libraries to obtain the significant materials published in those areas without a staff member physically there to collect them, and this is impossibly expensive even for the larger university libraries.

As I have already noted, the Library of Congress has had to establish procurement centers in such areas in order to insure that we get needed publications. Because we already have a representative on the spot, to obtain an additional copy for another library would add little to the cost of acquiring the material, yet it would save an untold amount of acquisitions staff work in many libraries.

Furthermore, in many instances the number of copies of a single title published in the emerging countries is so small that unless the publication can be obtained shortly after it comes off the press, there simply are no copies left for distribution outside the country of origin.

Under the plan proposed in section 232(3) the library receiving the book would, of course, pay for it. Library of Congress would merely serve as a procurement agent in those developing countries where it has a person on the scene. It would be impossible to prorate the acquisitions cost. Therefore, authority to pay the administrative expenses out of the funds appropriated under title II-C is requested.

This subsection (3) differs from the proposed amendment to section 231(1) of part C of title II, in that universities and colleges with particular area programs would need to purchase a copy for their own collections, while subsection (1) as revised would permit the Library of Congress to obtain an extra copy, or copies, for national use.

Because of the extreme importance of this centralized cataloging program, the research community has strongly recommended that title II-C be extended, as are parts A and B, for a 5-year period, rather