

The budget recommendation for fiscal year 1968 is \$25 million, just half the amount authorized, and the following factors should be considered in making a judgment:

1. Contemporary college instruction depends heavily on a large variety of library materials, rather than textbooks.

2. Fifty percent of our 4-year colleges and 82 percent of our 2-year colleges are below standard with respect to library holdings.

3. The rapidly rising student enrollment in higher education institutions increases the demand for books and further aggravates the deficiencies of below standard academic libraries.

4. Most college libraries are receiving inadequate financial support. A widely accepted standard for support is 5 percent of the total annual budget for educational purposes but the actual amount that is being allocated averages about 3.5 percent.

5. There has been a phenomenal increase in publications in recent years and most of our libraries are unable to cope with it. It is estimated that in the natural sciences alone more than 50,000 journals are published annually. In the United States, 28,595 books were published in 1965, more than twice the number published in 1958. The college library must acquire a significant proportion of the current output of publications to serve effectively its students and faculty.

6. The broadening of the curriculum which is taking place in our colleges requires additional library material.

7. The expansion of graduate studies and research creates additional new demands for books and journals.

My own college library provides a good example of the impact of these factors. We have 24,000 students; approximately 11,000 undergraduate day students, 3,000 graduate students, and 10,000 evening students. Up to 1961 our college was an undergraduate liberal arts institution. Today it is a university in fact if not in name. The library, accordingly, must serve a university type program.

Our library presently contains about 250,000 volumes. It should contain also close to 1,000,000 volumes to serve present programs of teaching and research. By 1972 the college is destined to have an enrollment of 40,000.

We applied for a basic and supplemental grant, but had no matching funds to support a special purpose grant. A library for an institution of such scope and size should possess not only a large general collection, but must add new books at a rate of between 50,000 to 100,000 a year in order to keep up the flow of new publications and fill in the gaps in its retrospective collections.

I might put in an aside that in the United States we published 20,000-some-odd books. In England I think they published somewhat more than this number. This is only the United States and England; when we consider the output of the other countries throughout the world, one can readily appreciate the mass of new materials we face is very great indeed.

Every college has to have some portion of this mass for its students and its faculty.