

For those of us, like my own college, which is really a university, we have to build up large collections of retrospective materials to support programs of research, programs of higher studies.

The example I have given may appear to be an extreme example, but it is not. Throughout our country it is possible to find many examples of academic institutions which have responded to the pressures of rising demands for admission and the requirements of our country for well-educated specialists by opening their doors more widely despite deficiencies in staff, facilities and resources.

The Higher Education Act can assist such institutions very significantly indeed. There is also a great need among hundreds of struggling smaller institutions.

I should like to submit for the record some of the results of a limited survey which the American Library Association has just made of title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965. In order to see what the act has accomplished, the association obtained replies from 71 institutions of higher education from various parts of the country, 40 different States and two territories in all. The group consisted of 16 junior colleges, 24 four-year colleges and 31 universities.

We could not get a larger sample because the time was too short, owing to the fact that the guidelines from the Office of Education had been delayed and were just reaching the institution. The tabulations do give some indication of how beneficial the funds have been, however.

According to the returns, these colleges and universities have a total enrollment of 325,282 of whom 254,337 are undergraduates and 70,945 graduate students. They expect to be short 143 professional positions in the academic year 1967-68.

These 71 institutions of higher education are proposing to apply in the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1967, for: basic grants, \$385,400; supplemental grants, \$1,206,665; and special purpose \$1,054,300.

This small group representing approximately one-thirtieth of the total number of institutions of higher education in the United States, has plans for spending \$2,646,365 in fiscal year 1968 compared to the actual expenditure of over \$8 million by 1,830 institutions in fiscal year 1966 on a total appropriation of \$10 million.

In other words, if all 2,200 institutions of higher education should apply at the same rate for these grants in fiscal year 1968, the total amount would be approximately \$78 million.

According to the replies of the ALA questionnaire, the colleges and universities gave the following purposes for which they were going to use the basic, supplementary, and special purpose grants in fiscal year 1968. I would like to ask that this material be made a part of my testimony for the record: