

sides standard field books which we otherwise would have been unable to obtain through our own resources. These materials are used by both our students and our faculty."

The College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota: 1,353 enrollment.

Basic, fiscal year 1966: "We used the entire grant of \$5,000 plus an additional \$5,000 from our college to purchase *Gmelin, Handbuch der Anorganischen Chemie*. We have now placed a standing order for all subsequent parts. We could not have purchased this without the grant funds to help with the basic volumes. This set, together with *Beilstein*, which we already had, has given us the basic research material in both organic and inorganic chemistry."

Special Purpose, fiscal year 1968: "To provide common acquisition procedures and plan a research/storage center for 7 academic libraries (4-year liberal arts colleges) in cooperation with the James J. Hill Reference Library."

Mount San Antonio College, Walnut, California: 9,505 enrollment. "This legislation, in my opinion, is very important to support junior college libraries at a time which is so critical in obtaining adequate materials for junior college library collections as increased demands are made upon the junior colleges. Receiving such funds will make the difference between adequate or inadequate services to our students."

TITLE II—PART B. LIBRARY TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Mr. GELFAND. The purposes of this title are admirable. There is a continuing, critical shortage of librarians. It has been estimated that 125,000 librarians are needed to staff the school, college, public, and university libraries according to nationally accepted standards, but the existing library schools graduate only about 3,000 new professionals each year.

Although the authorization for fiscal year 1968 was \$15 million for library training and research, the budget recommendation is only \$8.25 million for training and \$3.55 million for research.

Research in library problems is now a national necessity. The impact of the computer, the development of library networks, the possibilities of improved methods of information storage and retrieval, the social and cultural potentials of modern libraries are all fit subjects for research.

I would hope the committee could find time in their busy schedule to have a look at this subject.

I would just have a few additional comments to make here. Only last week I spent a whole week going back to school, at my age, to the IBM school where I received some insight into the possibilities of the computer and the way it can help our libraries in the future.

Funds under this act will prove very helpful indeed in stimulating a rise in the production of librarians and intensification of research activities.

TITLE II—PART C. STRENGTHENING COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARY RESOURCES THROUGH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

This subject is going to be discussed in some detail by our eminent colleague from Princeton University, Professor Dix, but on behalf of the association I would like to read the brief comments I have here.

This is another admirable provision of the act. College as well as research libraries are already profiting under the expansion of the accession and cataloging programs of the Library of Congress, under the Higher Education Act of 1965. Indeed, the scientific and cultural