

which you and the other members of your committee heard our testimony on March 10, 1965.

The result was the addition of part C to title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965. I said in my original testimony that it would probably take about 3 years before the effect of this legislation would be fully apparent in the increased speed and economy with which the libraries of the country cataloged and organized for use the flood of new books from all over the world.

It had been my first intention to report to you in about a year but it gives me particular pleasure to report today, only about 9 months after the first appropriations were made available, that the impact of the legislation is already beginning to be felt and felt strongly.

The Library of Congress has moved with speed and imagination to set the program in operation. Ninety-one of the larger libraries are participating and amplifying the book selection machinery of the Library of Congress by reporting all books which they are acquiring for which cataloging copy is not available at the time the books are ordered.

Thus the Library of Congress is assured of getting the books which are important for American teaching and research, and the program is fitted to the real needs of libraries.

Furthermore, the Library of Congress has established offices in many of the major book-producing countries of the world and more important, in a number of areas from which book procurement is difficult.

The offices in the developed countries have established close working relationships with the book trade and national bibliographic centers in order that in implementing the II-C program, full advantage may be taken of all cataloging work done abroad.

In the less developed areas these offices are essential to procurement of the books themselves because there is often no well-developed machinery for publication and distribution as we know it. Without a representative in the area we cannot even find out what is being published.

In preparation for this testimony we asked a number of major college and university libraries to let us know whether they were able yet to see any effect of title II, part C, upon their own operations. The replies were so enthusiastic that they surprised even us, optimistic as we had been about the potential benefits. Let me read you a few excerpts from these letters:

University of Pennsylvania (reading) :

Title II-C provides the support for one of the most promising cooperative endeavors in the history of research library development in this country—After just the few months that this massive and complex program has been operational, we are beginning to feel its effects here at Pennsylvania * * *

Cornell University (reading) :

If all aspects of salaries, space, benefits, and the administration of this personnel were included, the total savings to this library in dollars would undoubtedly be in the range of \$15,000 to \$18,000 * * *

Duke University (reading) :

The facts are, however, that because of what the library of Congress has been able to do in this first year of the program, we shall catalog with the same number of catalogers 5,000 more volumes than last year, and a substantially larger