

3. Complex arrangements must be made abroad and at the Library of Congress in order to initiate and operate this program effectively.

4. Under these circumstances, a limited extension of the program appears questionable because of the effort and expense involved in setting it up and the relatively short time allowed for its operation as a productive enterprise.

5. Although the program has been in operation for only three years and has never been fully funded, it has already demonstrated its value. Reports from members of the Association of Research Libraries indicate that the percentage of new books being cataloged with Library of Congress catalog copy has increased substantially, that, as a consequence, local cataloging has been speeded up while costs have been reduced and that new books in greater numbers are being supplied to readers more promptly than ever before.

PERCENTAGE OF BOOKS CATALOGED WITH LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG COPY

Library	1965	1967	Increase
University of California, Los Angeles.....	47	58	11
Columbia.....	48	62	14
Illinois.....	43	58	15

A recent analysis in the University of Michigan Library shows that cataloging with Library of Congress copy in hand costs approximately one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) as much as original cataloging.

Because the Title II-C Cataloging Program has already produced impressive results, because, even with funding limitations, the promise that was foreseen for this program has been substantially realized and because the nature of the program is such that a certain amount of time is required for it to be put into operation and to yield results, we would respectfully ask the Committee for a five-year extension.

NETWORKS FOR KNOWLEDGE

The basic purpose of this Title, that "of stimulating colleges and universities to share to an optional extent, through cooperative arrangements their technical and other educational and administrative facilities and resources while maintaining their respective institutional identities, and in order to test and demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of a variety of such arrangements preferably on a multi-institutional basis where appropriate and feasible", is laudable and its accomplishment will surely be beneficial. The Association of Research Libraries endorses and heartily supports it.

The present draft language of this Title, however, appears to make an unwarranted assumption. It implies that only a communications network is needed, that what is to be communicated is already available, or will be generated in the routine operations of colleges and universities. This is probably true with respect to student and financial records. It is not true, I suggest, with respect to library materials needed for research purposes.

Agreements among universities and colleges to share access to each other's library collections, by computer or facsimile transmission networks or by any other means, are very useful and should be encouraged. But even the most widespread and generous of such agreements cannot provide access to materials that none of the participants can afford and, therefore, do not have available. A communications network, however efficient, is of value only to the extent that what is wanted is available to be communicated.

One of the clearest statements of an essential element of the library problem appears in the Office of Education Fact Sheet: "The 'knowledge explosion' of the past few years coupled with the vast increase in the number of materials available has made it almost impossible for even the wealthiest university to afford extensive specialized library collections in all the areas its faculty and students might wish to investigate".

Libraries have been grappling with this problem for a long time. One way of trying to cope with it is exemplified by the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. This is a non-profit organization established by a group of universities to acquire and house for their joint use extensive and expensive collections of research material. Briefly, this is a "libraries' library", now supported by thirty-two institutions in sixteen states across the nation from Massachusetts