OPINION



Supplementary funding needed

A&M can't be a first-class school without good library

beauty, may well be Charles R. in the eye or mind of the beholder. There Guest Columnist are many things = about Texas A&M

Schultz

University which are great.

an excellent faculty, an enlightened administration, more than adequate physical facilities and a supportive almuni — In 1942, the Library Committee of A&M falls seriously short only in the the A&M chapter of the American Asso-

This inadequacy has resulted from over a century of neglect or lack of commitment by university administrators.

Several years ago a professor of chemistry wrote to the president of A&M: "I am sure that in the history of the library at Texas A&M any number of impressive memos and summary reports have been prepared regarding the needs of our library. Everyone is convinced that the library is the University and there is no such animal as a first class university with a second or third rate library."

At the risk of being branded trite, I cannot resist remarking that truer words were never written, on both the number of memos and reports and the role of the library in the stature of an academic institution.

Any list of the top ranking universities in the nation will be very similar to the list of top ranking academic librar-

to students in the fall of 1876, there was no library for the use of students and faculty, and there was no indication of any intention to establish one.

Slouch

students changed this. Unfortunately, and Schools in connection with re-acthe library has never overcome this orig-creditation. inal neglect.

frequent eloquent pleas by library direc- consciousness...does not exist here" and tors for adequate funding for the library concluded that the A&M "Administraduring the past eleven decades, there tion must act to improve the climate for Of the six attributes which are nec- have been, as the professor of chemistry an atmosphere that is in keeping with essary for a truly great university - an surmised, several impressive reports in the other American Research Libraroutstanding library, inquisitive students, which support for the library has been ies." recommended.

> In 1942, the Library Committee of ciation of University Professors compared the A&M library with the libraries at four other land grant institutions. The committee found the A&M library inadequate and recommended the library's funding be increased substantially until its holding reached the size of the libraries at the other institutions. There is no record of any supplementary funding.

In 1949-50, the University Administration brought in two consultants from land grant libraries to study the A&M library. Among the several recommendations they made was that there should be substantial increases in the library

The Board of Regents appropriated \$100,000 immediately for the purchase of materials, but no additional funds were ever provided.

In 1961, the Administration established the Century Study Council and the Faculty-Staff-Student Study Committe on Aspirations, both of which looked at the library and made recom-When Texas A&M opened its doors mendations for improvement. Included were suggestions for increased funding, but there is no record of such activity.

At almost the same time Texas A&M, including its library, was evaluated by Pressure from some faculty and from the Southern Association of Colleges

"I don't agree with his method, but you gotta admit he has whipped

By Jim Earle

The library representative on the re-Aside from the expected regular and accrediting team noted that "library

> He then went on to remind the Administration that the library is "the heart of the university for study, teaching, and research. No college or university can achieve excellence until the library has achieved excellence."

> There is no record of any substantial increase in funding as a result of this re-

> In 1964 the Library Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences Advisory Council made a report on the library in which it found some notable weaknesses and made recommendations for improvement. The weaknesses included lack of awareness by the Administration of what is meant by a good library, an inadequate collection of books and journals, a staft that was too small and not always sufficiently qualified, and salaries that were well below the levels needed to attract and retain competent personnel.

> Recommendations included expanding the facility to two million volumes by 1976 (the library actually reached half that number), giving a high priority to library improvement by the Administration, upgrading the staff and raising large sums of money to fund the other three. Some slight improvements can be seen over time, but there was no real evidence of a positive commitment by the Administration to improve the library.

In 1971-72, A&M once again went through the self-study process for re-accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The Library Council, which served as the committee to report on the library, recommended modest annual increases in funding for the library to fill some of the most notable gaps in holdings. Some increases were provided, but they were very mod-

In 1974, the Administration appointed a committee to recommend a plan for expansion of the facility and improvement of the collections of the library. This committee recommended supplementing the library budget by over \$2 million a year for five years to acquire materials and expand services. An additional amount was suggested to expand the building.

In one year the Administration provided \$400,000 to puchase books so that the collection could reach one million volumes during 1976. The Administration provided \$12 million for an addition to the building, but that was only about half of what was really needed to construct a facility to house an excellent collection of library materials and to provide the services needed by a first class university.

Easy answers to tax reform questions

By ART BUCHWALD Columnist for The Los Angeles

Times Syndicate

The mail has been pouring in on tax reform:

Dear Sir,

I keep reading in the newspaper that the only people who will benefit from tax reform are the very rich and the very poor. How can the very poor benefit from a change in the tax laws?

Larry of Lafayette Park

Dear Larry,

The very poor will gain in this way. Their capital gains taxes will be cut from 20 percent to 17.5. So, for example, if a poor person sells a piece of investment real estate or a block of stock he will profit tremendously from the reduced rates. Secondly, while poor people may not be able to subtract the interest on their vacation homes, they will still be able to deduct the interest on their principal residences. Thirdly, even though poor people will be limited on deducting business travel and entertainment allowances, they will be able to keep more of their minimum \$3.50-anhour income.

Dear Sir,

My company makes computer chips. We have a sky box for the Dallas Cowboys home games where we entertain our customers. Under the new tax bill we will not be able to deduct the cost of the box. How can we sell chips if we can't take our clients to watch the Cowboys play?

Horatio Alger IV

Dear Horatio,

For starters you might make a computer chip that works.

Why is the President so insistent that state and local taxes no longer be deducted from your federal taxes? He keeps referring to my state as a wasteful spender.

Worried New Yorker

Dear Worried New Yorker,

The President doesn't like your state because you have a Democratic

the deficit will grow even larger than Dear Sir, Then why is he doing it? Just Curious Dear Just,

You already wrote in a question Let someone else have a chance.

governor, and if Mr. Reagan can make life miserable for him, Mr.

Cuomo won't be able to get his party's

How much revenue will President

The President's tax simplification

is "revenue neutral," which means

that by the time the lobbyists and

Congress get through with it, there

will be a lot less money coming in and

Reagan's tax reform bill bring into

nomination in 1988.

Dear Sir,

the Treasury?

Dear Just,

Just Curious

Dear Sir,

Why doesn't President Reagan in his tax reform speeches mention that the real reason people are so mad a the present system is because the IRS computers don't work, and the peo ple who work for the Internal Reve nue System are always trying to scare the hell out of us.

Frightened Silly

Dear Silly,

When the President talks about the tax abuse he never likes to point the finger of blame at anybody. It's just not his style.

Dear Sir,

My brother and I are two people who believe that the more compli cated the IRS tax forms are the better it is for the American people. We say Washington should keep their cotton-picking hands off the 1040 form. Could you please pass on this message to Mr. Reagan and the Con-

H&R Block

Dear H&R. It's done.

The Target 2000 committee recommended in 1983 that the library's budget be augmented by \$1 million every year to attain first class status by the year 2000. While this is a step in the right di-Southwest Journalism Conference rection, it is not nearly enough. To attain first class status by the year 2000 to adequately develop the collection, increase the size of staff and upgrade its

In 1983-84 the University supplemented the library budget by \$800,000. This is the largest amount that has ever been given the library in a single year.

quality, construct the necessary facilities,

and improve the services — the library

will need total supplementary funding

of more than \$150 million over the next

fifteen years.

What supplement, if any, will be made in 1985-86 is undetermined. Since the legislature has cut the library's budget by a substantially larger percentage than that of the University, a sizeable supplement will be needed simply to maintain current status and services.

Both Texas A&M University and the Sterling C. Evans Library have excellent potential for greatness, but neither can become great alone. For the University to be great, the Evans Library must be bigger and better than it now is. For the Evans Library to be great, the University must make a firm longstanding commitment.

Expecting the library to become great on legislative appropriations based on formula funding and occasional supplements of end-of-the-year surpluses is a pipe dream.

The library must receive substantial supplementary funding at the beginning of each year in order to make the most effective use of it.

Charles R. Schultz is the University archivist for Texas A&M

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