

From Inside the DLSEF

By DR. KATHARINE M. STOKES

College and University Library Specialist, Library Planning and Development Branch, Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

A compilation of the statistics of the 1967 grants awarded under the Higher Education Act of 1965, Title II-A, revealed the following proportions of the \$25 million appropriation going to three categories of libraries: junior colleges with an enrollment of 901,290 full-time equivalent (FTE) students, 17.4 per cent of the total college population, received 20.1 per cent; four-year colleges with an FTE enrollment of 1,958,298 or 37.9 per cent of the total college population, received 44.5 per cent; and universities with an enrollment of 2,310,050 FTE students, 44.7 per cent of the total college population, received only 35.4 per cent.

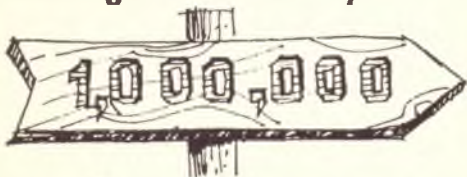
The staff of DLSEF's Library Training and Resources Branch, which is responsible for administering the College Resources Program, was concerned that the universities had apparently

not received a share of the grants proportionate to their enrollments. Although this group appears to have been slighted, a further analysis of the individual grants showed that eight universities got almost a third of the \$25 million appropriation. Three of the eight applied only for basic and supplemental grants, but because of their large enrollments one was awarded over \$150,000 as a supplemental grant, and the other two each received about \$100,000. Three other universities were awarded \$100,000 special purpose grants requiring non-federal matching money of 33% per cent, but with their supplemental grants their "free money" amounted to \$98,890, \$97,183 and \$92,738 respectively. Another university with a special purpose grant of \$75,000, still cleared, with its supplemental, somewhat more than \$92,000. The remaining university received a special purpose grant of only \$10,296, but its supplemental grant brought its total to almost \$91,000 that required no matching.

An examination of the grant applications of a selected group of sixty-nine libraries showed that twenty-six of them had made no request for supplemental grants. Several of these twenty-six

7th Collective Index to Chemical Abstracts 1962-1966

Your guide to nearly



chemical papers and patents...

The 7TH COLLECTIVE INDEX gives you access to one-fourth of all abstracts ever published in CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS. Volumes 56-65 of CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS are included. The 10 separate Subject Indexes, Formula Indexes, Author Indexes and Patent Indexes for these volumes are combined, re-edited, and updated into one Subject Index, one Formula Index, one Author Index and one Numerical Patent Index and Patent Concordance. You can focus on your interests within this large body of information and see 5 years of development in your specialty.

Publication of the 7TH COLLECTIVE INDEX began in April, 1967. Subscription rates for the complete 28 volume set are as follows:

Colleges & Universities* . . \$2,000
All Others \$2,500

Postage: Foreign—\$24.00: PUAS & Canada—\$16.00

*Due to the special rate granted, purchase is made through a lease agreement.



Order from:

American Chemical Society
1155 Sixteenth St. N. W. / Washington, D.C. 20036



CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE
American Chemical Society
Columbus, Ohio 43216

did apply for special purpose grants and a few failed to receive them. But they may have missed an opportunity to be awarded a substantial supplemental grant if they had tried for whatever points they could earn of the ten possible. Only five institutions earned that high score of ten points, while most of the libraries receiving supplemental grants earned them on five points or even less. For any institution with a big enrollment, the supplemental grant should be a big attraction. ■■

CONNECTICUT NETWORK

A Teletype network which interconnects the Connecticut State Library, five public libraries, and five academic libraries—Connecticut College, Trinity College, University of Connecticut (Storrs), Wesleyan University, and Yale University was installed initially for the purpose of facilitating communications of any kind among the libraries on the network. It has to no one's surprise turned out that the major use is to effect interloans and provide book location service. The network is of the class called TWP, which means that calls from any of the parties can only be directed to another party on the network (or to all members of the network).

The major use of the system is by the state

library (including replies to its queries), which undertakes to locate, usually for interloan, a publication desired by a patron of any other library in the state and not located in its own or the state library's holdings. In most cases, the asking library is one of the two hundred or so public libraries not on the network, but the service is not limited to public libraries. Also, in most cases, the loan is sought from one of the five public libraries on the network. The academic libraries are called upon by the state library only for the more scholarly material being sought. Even so, Yale is usually called upon only as a last resort, to avoid inundating them with requests that might be filled elsewhere.

The second heaviest traffic on the network is by and among the five academic libraries themselves. As Yale, of the five, is the one most heavily endowed with library resources, it seems probable that it is the greatest contributor of interloans to the other four, but it is also a borrower from these. Recognizing Yale's importance in this scheme, the five academic libraries have jointly financed the salary of a librarian who is stationed at Yale and given custody of Yale's part in the Teletype network.

The remaining, and least heavy, traffic on the network is by and among the five public libraries. These use the network to seek interloans from one another and from the state library. Requests they may wish routed to the academic libraries are, by agreement, channeled through the state library.

Cost of the Teletype facility is borne by the state library using LSCA Title I funds. During the development phase of the network (which has now been in service nearly one and a half years), all other costs have been borne by the member libraries on the network. This capability has been used to some extent for inter-communications between the Connecticut library Teletype network and those in Rhode Island and Vermont, as well as to and from specific libraries both within and outside of Connecticut. However, full use of the potential of interstate traffic is yet to be developed.—*Charles E. Funk, Jr.*, Supervisor, Department of Planning, Evaluation & Research, Connecticut State Library. ■■

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

**Library Agency
WIESBADEN • GERMANY**

*Direct service
on all German language
books and periodicals*

•
*Orders and inquiries are invited on
both new and out-of-print material*

•
*Farmington Plan agent
for West and East Germany*

•
*For economy, speed, and accuracy
you may rely upon your*

**German agent
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ**

TALENT!

Credit for the Membership Promotion ads which have appeared in the *CRL News* issues since December, goes to Frances Kennedy, librarian of Oklahoma City University and ACRL Representative on the ALA Membership Committee. The series will continue through the May issue.