

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. ■■

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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.