

Presidential Notes

We hope we are not subject to the epithet "philanthropoids," but after our first experience with foundation giving we recognize clearly that "giving" on any large scale is exacting and responsible work, albeit satisfying and exhilarating. As president of ACRL I am much indebted to members of the Committee on Foundation Grants for long hours of thoughtful work on a recent snowy weekend in Chicago. You will recall that in Philadelphia Dr. W. Homer Turner, executive director of the United States Steel Foundation, Inc., turned over to ACRL a check for \$30,000. This generous grant we were to distribute in modest amounts to privately supported liberal arts colleges for strengthening or modernizing library teaching or learning tools. A portion of the grant was to be retained for financing research into current problems of college libraries.

A special committee was appointed to administer this grant and to consider ACRL's long-term program with reference to procurement and use of foundation funds. During the fall, information about the United States Steel Foundation project and procedure for application was issued in *C&RL* and several national educational journals, and ACRL state representatives were asked to assist in spreading the word. Application forms were then distributed to all inquirers as well as to an existent list of some 500 liberal arts colleges. Approximately 400 formal applications were returned for committee review, so we feel that librarians and educators generally were alert to the opportunity and aware of a need for financial aid to libraries.

Our review of these requests only intensified our conviction that there is clear need for vigorous action in this field. This initial and exploratory grant will bring realistic aid to the 89 libraries selected by the committee. It will barely affect, however, the widespread financial poverty of the country's liberal arts college libraries. The Ford Foundation has recently provided powerful support to these colleges for other worthy purposes; ACRL must move vigorously to help assure that library services and facilities are

not further neglected. A statement of program adopted by the committee is appended. We are already optimistic that further funds will be available next year, but such a forthright development program is essential. An expanded program of direct grants will, we hope, look to the need for books and related material, for equipment, for consultative service on library programs, and for aid to individual librarians in continuing or expanding their postprofessional education. The basic need for continued research will not be overlooked.

Of the 400 applications received, the greatest number by far were for book or journal funds for general or specific purposes. Several were for audio-visual equipment or services of one kind or another; the *New York Times* on microfilm was frequently wanted. Less numerous, yet significant, were requests for general equipment, including building funds, and for assistance with programs of instruction in the use of the library.

The committee took particular account of whether or not the college itself, within its resources, had been giving a fair measure of support to the library program in recent years. Since it was desirable at this point to make a considerable number of modest grants to several institutions throughout the country, the committee naturally looked to cases where even a small grant gave promise of obvious benefit to the college educational program. The committee took special pleasure in offering basic support to some forthcoming interlibrary cooperative programs. It was heartened by those requests that revealed a clear attempt on the librarian's part to bring his financial problems into focus and often to solve them in part by genuine "boot-strap" methods.

The application forms did not merely startle us with the widespread and basic need for broad financial aid to libraries; they provided us with the beginnings of a collection of precise documentary information on the nature of the total need. The information thus provided by all applicants will materially assist ACRL in stating the

case for additional foundation support of this type.

A word about the research grant project is also in order now. Final decisions will be made at midwinter meeting, but already the Publications Committee is reviewing several fruitful proposals. Only one grant has been finally approved at this time—Simmons College will undertake to accumulate information to support a "case method" procedure for teaching college library administration.

Whatever the future holds for us in the whole area of foundation support, ACRL owes a special debt to the pioneering vision of the United States Steel Foundation, the officers of which saw an important social need and acted on it. Furthermore I can say here, as president, that Arthur Hamlin and his colleagues at headquarters have furnished many hours of concentrated effort, much of it beyond working hours, in encouraging and supporting this germinal program. This work has been done in addition to already heavy responsibilities.—*Robert Vosper, President, ACRL.*

Policy Statement by the Committee on Foundation Projects

The Association of College and Reference Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, founded in 1876, is charged with the promotion of library service and librarianship in college, university and research libraries. Its services are available to all institutions of higher education. Within this scope, it has recently established a twofold program for administering foundation grants for college and university library development. One phase of the program involves allocation of funds to college and university libraries to make them more effective in the teaching program. Libraries so helped may use the funds for the purchase of books and teaching aids where the need is demonstrated. The second phase involves support for basic research in library problems leading to more effective operation and procedures. This phase includes examination of ways to stimulate use of libraries and teaching tools toward quality improvement in education, as well as standards for accreditation, self-evaluation, national and

world-wide extension of bibliographical control of printed materials, regardless of language or form.

Machinery for the allocation of foundation grants was set up recently when it became evident that aid-to-education programs should include direct grants to libraries. It was realized that financial aid to college and university programs did not necessarily reach the libraries and lead to their enrichment. Unless the library is able to expand proportionately with the other divisions of the college or university, general education cannot appropriately benefit from corporation grants. Such an aid-to-education program is unbalanced and unrealistic.

Libraries with rich resources and adequate, well-trained staffs are basic to the instructional program of the college or university. This fact is so thoroughly recognized by accrediting agencies that almost one-third of an accrediting questionnaire is customarily devoted to the library and its ability to participate fully in the educational program.

The Association of College and Reference Libraries is prepared to allocate wisely substantial funds to bring college and university libraries to the level of strength and efficiency where they will be actually, as well as ideally, the "heart of the institution." The Association envisages a large-scale, basic program of library development. This will include (1) enriching the collections and increasing library services, (2) developing a library building program (the Association's Buildings Committee is available to offer advice on modern library building plans), and (3) stimulating and maintaining cooperative projects among librarians, possibly on a regional basis, so that scholarship resources may be economically shared and made more widely available.

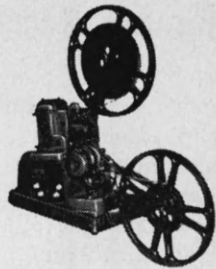
The program of aid to libraries is far-reaching and it is the considered judgment of the Association that the time is ripe for attacking the problems of the pursuance of fundamental research in library science and of the impoverished college library on all fronts. The criteria for aid to libraries had been prepared and the machinery for allocation of funds has been set up and is operating. Adequate funds are now to be solicited.

Libraries Receiving United States Steel Foundation Grants

Abilene Christian College	\$ 200	Nebraska Wesleyan University	\$ 200
Adelphi College	300	North Central (The College and Seminary Library, Naperville, Ill.)	300
Allegheny College	300	Occidental College	300
Assumption College	300	Ohio Wesleyan University	1,000
Athens College	200	Oklahoma City University	300
Atlanta University	300	Olivet Nazarene College	250
Augustana College (Ill.)	200	Ottawa University	300
Aurora College	300	College of the Pacific	300
Berea College	300	Pacific Union College	150
Bessie Tift College	100	Pacific University	250
Birmingham-Southern College	300	Park College	150
Blackburn College	300	Parsons College	300
Buena Vista College	100	College of Puget Sound	300
Catholic University of America	300	Randolph-Macon Woman's College ..	300
Catawba College	100	Redlands University	300
Chapman College	100	Reed College	500
Clark University	300	Roanoke College	300
Dakota Wesleyan University	300	Russell Sage College	300
Doane College	200	College of St. Catherine (Minn.) ..	300
Fairfield University	300	St. Francis College (Pa.)	300
Goshen College	300	St. Francis Xavier College for Women (Chicago)	300
Greenville College	300	St. John's University (Minn.)	300
Hastings College	150	St. Joseph College (Conn.)	150
Kalamazoo College	300	St. Joseph's College (Ind.)	300
Kansas Wesleyan University	150	College of St. Joseph on the Rio Grande (N. M.)	300
Kentucky Wesleyan College	300	St. Mary's College (Ind.)	300
Kenyon College	300	Salem College	300
Knoxville College	300	University of Santa Clara	300
LeMoyné College	300	Seton Hill College	150
Lewis and Clark College	200	Springfield College (Mass.)	300
Loyola University (La.)	150	Sweet Briar College	300
Lynchburg College	300	Talladega College	300
Macalester College	150	Thiel College	300
Manchester College	300	Tougaloo Southern Christian College	300
Marietta College	300	University of Tulsa	300
Midland College	300	Union University (Tenn.)	300
Miles College	100	Ursinus College	300
Millsaps College	300	Viterbo College	150
Monmouth College	200	Wartburg College	300
Mount St. Mary's College (Md.)	300	Washington College (Md.)	300
Mount Union College	200	Wilkes College	300
Muhlenberg College	300	Whitman College	300
Muskingum College	300	Willamette University	300
National College of Education (Ill.) .	300	William Penn College	150
National College for Christian Workers (Mo.)	100		

A—V Clearing House

Edited by the
ACRL AUDIO-VISUAL
COMMITTEE



No. 3

Louis Shores, Chairman; Fleming Bennett; Jane Culler; Budd Gambee; John Harvey; Margaret I. Rufsvold; Walter Stone.

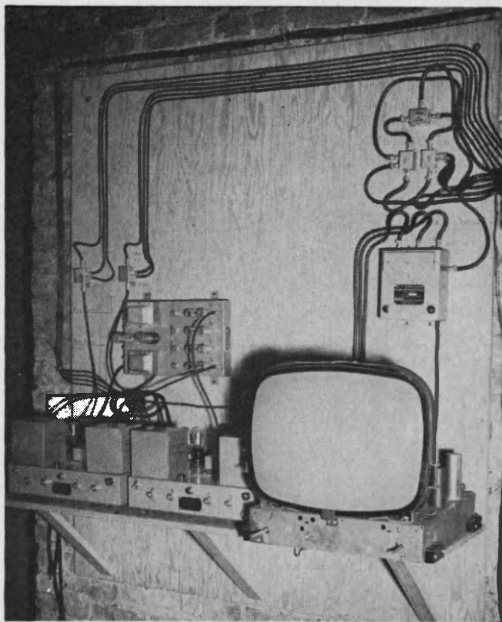
The Library and Closed-Circuit TV

Television, although a familiar adjunct to many libraries, is currently employed in only very limited ways. A small room or alcove is usually equipped to permit individuals or small groups to view commercial and educational telecasts. Such installations are worthwhile, but they hardly begin to exploit the potentialities that TV has for libraries and library schools.

Closed-circuit or captive television is a coaxial cable-connected system which distributes images picked up by a television camera to one or a number of viewing locations simultaneously. To accomplish this feat, home-type TV receivers are employed in combination with revolutionary cameras costing less than one thousand dollars. These are connected by means of cable priced at about six cents a foot. The cable carries negligible current and voltage, and does not have to be run in conduit. This makes for simple and economical installations.

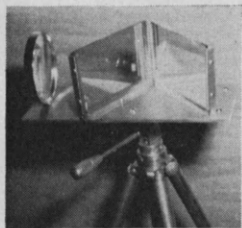
A library located in a college or university might well install a "coax" system between the library and classrooms, laboratories, study halls, the auditorium, and other strategic areas. The cables, terminating in outlet boxes at these locations, permit the quick connection of camera and/or receiver. Outdoor TV antennas oriented to local transmitting stations and wired into the system expand its usefulness to handle such programs. With such a setup, the library becomes more effective as a communications center. Through the use of an inexpensive lens and prism device, known as a Multiplexer, it is possible to distribute motion

picture films on the cable system for reception and viewing in as many locations as is desirable at one time. Also, several films can be electronically transmitted simultaneously on this single cable, with the selection of program desired made through the use of the channel selector switch on the receiver in the classroom. This approach to film distribution eliminates transporting projectors and screens to the various rooms, and permits a single operator to service a relatively large organization from a centralized location. Although



Distribution system for TV at Chicago Teachers College. Thirty-five locations are now connected, with provision for two additional buildings.

synchronized motion picture projectors are used for this purpose in commercial television installations, it has been found through experimentation that conventional 16mm projectors will work satisfactorily.



The Multiplexer—used for the pick-up and electronic distribution of films and other visuals.

It is desirable at the start of each semester to familiarize entering freshmen with the facilities and routines of the library. Through the use of closed-circuit TV it is now possible to seat an entire class in a large

hall to view the TV screen, while the camera is taken on tour by the librarian. Pertinent questions and other desirable interaction between members of the class and the conductor of the tour is provided for through the use of a two-way audio intercommunication system that accompanies the camera. In this way each student has, in effect, a ring-side seat to study the important details that are electronically magnified and dramatically emphasized through proper lens selection and camera technique.

Story telling and book review programs of local origin can be distributed on the cable. Similarly, classes in library science can view and discuss, from the vantage points of their own rooms, the procedures and operations customarily in progress at strategic places in the library: processes in the cataloging room, routines at the charging desk, reference procedures, etc.

The current development of the Video Tape Recorder, a device that will permit local recording of the sight as well as the sound signals of any television program on magnetic tape, will soon enable the library to distribute an assortment of the best programs that have been televised. These can be "played back" through a conventional TV receiver for individual viewing, or put on the cable for electronic distribution. The tapes can be preserved or re-recorded as desired.

Space limits discussion, but closed-circuit television appears to have almost limitless

applications for the library.—*Philip Lewis, Chicago Teachers College.*

Filmographies—A Partial List of Highly Technical Films

The following filmographies on scientific (other than medical or dental) and industrial subjects include highly technical films along with less difficult ones, with enough of the former to make their purchase worthwhile by libraries receiving requests for such films.

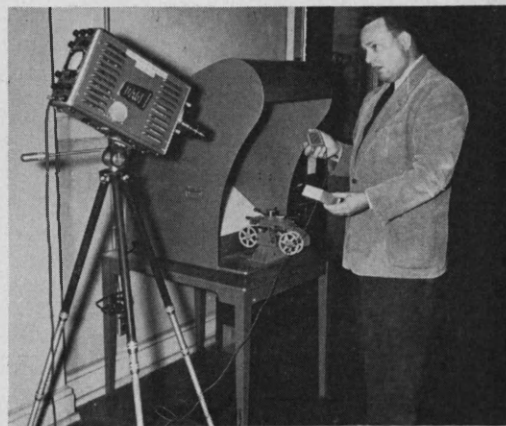
1. *Industrial Film Bibliography*, 3d edition (1952) with 1954 supplement. \$2; \$1. National Metal Trades Association, 122 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Illinois.

This is quite a large list and useful to other than firms in the metal trades field. There is a wide range of subjects covered, including aerodynamics, chemistry, electricity and electronics, engineering, hydraulics, metals and metallurgy, and thermodynamics.

2. *Plastics, Selected Industrial Films*; a list and description of films available to business from industrial, commercial and government sources. \$.50. Office of Technical Services, Business and Defense Services Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

This is given as an example of the bibliographies of films and filmstrips issued by the Office of Technical Services. There are also lists on Materials Handling, Time and Motion, Packing and Packaging, Textiles, Safety, Foods and Food Processing, Mining, Refrigeration Equipment, Ceramics, and Leather. All are \$.50 each except the list on Building and Construction which sells for \$1.

3. *The Index of Training Films*, 3d ed., including 1954 supplement. \$2. Business Screen Magazines, Inc., 7064 N. Sheridan Road, Chi-



Use of closed-circuit TV for orientation to the library. Explanation of the microreader.

cago, Illinois. A "listing of more than 2900 . . . industrial and technical motion pictures and slidefilms." . . . Includes films on such subjects as aerodynamics, ceramics and glass, chemical industry, electronic theory, electrical measurement, hydraulics, metallurgy, optics and photography, and thermodynamics.

There are many films of a highly technical nature, especially those produced by the Department of Commerce and the Department of Defense, listed in *3434 U. S. Government Films*, Bulletin 1951, No. 21, of the Office of Education. This is available for \$.70 from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

The *NEMA Movie Guide* which is issued by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N.Y., is a compilation of over 400 16mm films selected for their educational value in the electrical field. The majority of these are of a popular nature, but there are some listed under electricity and magnetism, electronics, radio and television, and X-rays which are of some technical difficulty.

Not to be overlooked are the *Educational Film Guide* published by The H. W. Wilson

Company and the *Educators' Guide to Free Films* published by Educators' Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin. The former lists over 13,000 titles in its basic 1953 volume and current supplements; the latter, 2982 films distributed by manufacturers, associations, government agencies, etc.

Look and Listen, a British audio-visual publication, carried a note in its November, 1954, issue stating that:

The British Universities Film Council has now completed the cataloguing of 600 films considered to be of value in university-level teaching and research. . . . A List of Titles has now been issued classifying all of the 600 films in subject order . . . and also in alphabetical order. This "Green List," as it is called, may be obtained from the Catalogue Secretary, Royal Technical College, Glasgow, price 1/6 post free. Copies of Index Cards are available from the same source at one penny per card, minimum 2/6.

*Forrest Alter, Librarian
Film Council of
America*

New ACRL Publications Officer

Mrs. Cynthia Spigelman resigned as ACRL Publications Officer on October 1. Her place has been taken by Samray Smith, who was until recently editor of publications in the ALA Publishing Department. Before coming to ALA Mr. Smith worked in several academic libraries, including those of Stephens

College, the University of North Carolina, Emory University, and Guilford College, where he was also an instructor in the English department. He is a graduate of Guilford College, with an M.A. from Haverford College and an A.B. in L.S. from the University of North Carolina library school.

Corrections

Mrs. Thelma V. Taylor of the Los Angeles Harbor Junior College Library, Wilmington, California, is the new Chairman of the ACRL Junior College Libraries Section. Catherine Cardew was incorrectly listed as Chairman in the October, 1955, issue of C&RL.

In the article, "Microfilming Services of Large University and Research Libraries in the United States," by Robert H. Muller, in the July, 1955, issue of C&RL, Table I, page 261, it was noted that the Armed Forces Medical Library owned 16 cameras. This should have been printed as 6 cameras.

Notes from the ACRL Office

This January issue, the first for Volume 17, is the first bimonthly *C&RL* and also introduces our new printer, The Ovid Bell Press, Inc., of Fulton, Missouri. The new cover, type, paper, format, etc. all represent problems which have been studied and wearily discussed for nearly a year. If the final solutions are attractive, much of the credit should go to Mr. Bell, who has been wise in counsel and patient in explanation. The much-discussed ACRL Organization Manual has been delayed because of Mrs. Spigelman's resignation on October 1. The Manual is at last in the press and should be mailed to all members during February.

I have just prepared "A Program for Grants to Assist College Libraries and a Report on the United States Steel Foundation Grant of 1955." As the title indicates, this reports our stewardship with funds already given and states our program for the future. It is designed to interest corporate foundations, industry and other sources of grants in the support of college libraries through ACRL.

There must be some personal contact with prospective donors in a presentation of the special needs of college libraries. No document alone will bring important results. I am making contacts as time permits, principally in Chicago and New York. Many of you who read this column have friends who are leaders in the industries and foundations which now support higher education or will be doing so. Please don't hesitate to request copies of this report for your own use and for passing on to an acquaintance who may be able to turn a modest grant toward ACRL. The Association offers an important service to donors as well as libraries in providing national distribution of funds where the most good will be accomplished. Our cause is just, our position sound, our presentation convincing. We need only membership cooperation in placing our story in the right hands.

I am looking forward to doing brief library surveys for Nebraska Wesleyan and Park colleges in the spring. While some large universities may have had too much of the efficiency experts and management

analysts in recent years, there are many college libraries which need a sympathetic, enlightened examination of problems and thoughtful recommendations for the improvement of the library's role as an instrument of education. A survey helps me to keep in touch with practical problems. I am also interested in this type of experience because I believe ACRL should promote this professional service.

The ACRL Board of Directors has always encouraged me to spend a good deal of time in the field at library and educational conferences and in visiting libraries. Conferences attended this fall include Mountain Plains at Jackson Hole, Wyoming; Kansas at Pittsburg; Tri-State (Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky) at Cincinnati; Illinois, in a nearby Chicago hotel; and the Eastern College Librarians Conference in New York. On several occasions I spoke informally about ACRL. For the New York conference it was necessary to prepare a formal paper, "A Statistical Summary of Library Personnel Now and for the Future," which will probably be published with other conference papers as an ACRL Monograph.

Relatively few libraries have been visited this fall because of time consumed by the ACRL grants program. As evidence of the increased load of correspondence here, our year's supply of envelopes was nearly exhausted in five months. I hope to visit more libraries in 1956.

At Midwinter and Annual Conference any executive secretary's schedule is filled with committee and other meetings, normally from 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. Personal and informal group contacts are limited to meals and the time before and after eating. While attendance at a good many meetings is absolutely required, this year I am scheduling Wednesday (February 1) afternoon and evening in the Edgewater Beach west lounge. Come by then for a brief chat if you can. I regret very much that the pressure of business at previous conferences has often been allowed to take precedence over a modest amount of informal membership contact.
—Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary