

Arrangements were made for instructors to request the filming personnel to report at a specified time to film the instructor's demonstration. After six weeks the research group returned to interview the filming personnel and instructors to discover how successful the project had been.

Results: During the six weeks trial period, five films were produced. They were titled, *How to Make a Bed*, *The Hile-Damroth Presentation*, *L. M. Heterodyne Frequency Meter*, *Hydraulic and Automatic Thermo Pneumatic Control Systems for Magazine Sprinkler System Control Valves, Part 1.*, and *Introduction to Basic Electronics*. These films included an audio-visual record of a demonstration, record of an outstanding instructor, demonstration of small equipment not readily visible to a group of trainees, record of a demonstration on a heavy device, and a record of instruction. The typical film was 400 feet in length, required about four hours preparation, eight hours filming time and was available to the instructor after processing and editing in less than two weeks. Direct costs consisted of about \$35 film cost and \$30 for labor.

No particular administrative problems were encountered in producing the films. The films were found to be useful by the instructors who prepared them and they continue to be used. The Penn State reviewing panel rated the films as surprisingly good and quite adequate for training purposes. The equipment included in the kit was considered to be satisfactory. It was suggested that a larger film magazine, a more suitable microphone and a "zoom" type lens might be used with greater success.

It was concluded that relatively unskilled personnel can produce useful training films for local use, using the kit of equipment supplied—*L. Twyford*.

STEIN, ELISABETH MAYS. "Effect of Mental Hygiene Films on Normal and Abnormal Individuals." *Technical Report SDC 269-7-46. Research by the Instructional Film Research Program, Pennsylvania State University for the Special Devices Center, Office of Naval Research, Port Washington, L. I., N. Y. 42 p., May 6, 1955.*

Purpose: In this study it was desired to learn whether the sex of the main character in mental health films was important and how normal and hospitalized patients differ in their acceptance and learning from mental health films.

Procedure: In the first study, 479 college students participated in an experiment in which two motion pictures, *Feelings of Depression* and *Over-dependency*, were shown. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory was used to separate the psychological normals and deviates. An attitude questionnaire and information test were given after the film showing. In the second study 36 patients in a psychiatric hospital were shown the films used in the first study plus *Feelings of Hostility* and *Feelings of Rejection*. After seeing the films the patients were interviewed individually. The interviews were analyzed for the kinds of attitudes expressed.

Results: (a) Relevancy and acceptability are important in films which must promote learning about mental health problems. This is more important than the sex of the main character. (b) Women identify more with characters in mental health films and find them more relevant and acceptable. (c) Normal as well as acutely ill individuals do not find mental health films as relevant as do psychologically deviant individuals. (d) Those who identify most with a film tend to talk most about themselves and their problems as a result of seeing a mental health film.—*L. Twyford*.