Exclusive Pre-Release Screening of Disney/Pixar’s Animated Film “Cars” to Benefit OLA Endowment Campaign

Buckle up for the ride of your life on the Mother Road June 3, 2006! Join Michael Wallis, Oklahoma author and voice talent of “Cars,” along with other celebrities for a private pre-release screening of the most anticipated movie of 2006. Disney/Pixar and Harkins Theatres join the Oklahoma Library Association to promote Oklahoma libraries and literacy with a benefit fundraiser for the OLA Centennial Endowment.

On June 3, 2006 at 3:00 p.m. Oklahomans will be treated to an exclusive early screening of Disney/Pixar’s animated movie “Cars” at the luxurious Cine Capri Harkins Bricktown Theatre.

Following the “Cars” screening, First Lady Kim Henry and OLA invite you to attend a VIP reception and dinner at the Governor’s Mansion – Phillips Pavilion. There you will “walk the red carpet” with Oklahoma celebrities and enjoy great food, beverages and entertainment, including a classic car show and silent auction.

Both events include a “behind the scenes” look at the making of the movie with Michael Wallis, consultant to Pixar on the movie and the voice of the Sheriff of Radiator Springs, a forgotten town on Route 66. The Sheriff is none other than a 1949 Mercury! Michael has many colorful stories to share about the making of “Cars” and Route 66, The Mother Road. Admission to both events includes exclusive “Cars” posters, movie memorabilia and much, much more!

“Thanks to the generosity of Disney/Pixar, Harkins Theatres and First Lady Kim Henry we are able to have two exciting unprecedented venues to raise money for the OLA Centennial Endowment that benefit Oklahoma libraries and literacy,” said Jennifer Paustenbaugh, Endowment Committee Co-Chair.

Watch for Your Invitation!

OLA members, Trustees and dues-paying Friends will have special pricing for the private screening. Seating is limited, so make your reservations early! *

FEEL GOOD – Be the First to see a Pre-Release Private Screening of “Cars”
FEEL BETTER – See and be seen with Oklahoma Celebrities
FEEL GREAT – Benefit Oklahoma Libraries and Literacy

* If you do not receive your invitation by May 15, contact the OLA office at 405-525-5100.
Just so you know, the library community and lovers of libraries have been involved in a very difficult struggle this spring. A story comes to mind as I contemplate recent events involving the Oklahoma legislature and legislation affecting libraries.

“In Germany they came first for the Communists and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Communist. Then they came for the Jews and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics and I didn't speak up because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me--and by that time no one was left to speak up.” Martin Niemöller (1892-1984)

I heard Elie Wiesel, a survivor of the Holocaust and Nobel Prize winning author of Night, speak last spring at Oklahoma City University. He left me with an image of people who chose to ignore truth; who chose to not look; who heard but did not listen. As a result, they thought nothing would happen to them as those around them lost their freedoms and rights as citizens. Even as they marched to the death camps, they tried to find positives and convince themselves that nothing really bad could happen to them.

As we reflect on the current situation in Oklahoma and our nation, I am concerned. Will we remain silent as basic freedoms and rights of our citizenry are diminished? Will we just look the other way and meekly bow our heads as libraries are shackled by legislation such as HB2158 and SB1777?

Just so you know, House Bill 2158, Representative Sally Kern, R-Oklahoma City, provided that state funding be withheld from public libraries which do not segregate books with homosexual or sexually explicit material. These books would be prohibited from library patrons eighteen years or younger. These materials would be placed in a “special area of the library which is separate and apart from the children and young adult sections of the library and the library has a policy in place to limit distribution of the material to adults only.” A committee substitute which passed the House was of even greater concern as it was more restrictive.

Public libraries represent certain basic freedoms in America. Kirk Douglas remarked, “My mother and my father were illiterate immigrants from Russia. When I was a child they were constantly amazed that I could go to a building and take a book on any subject. They couldn't believe this access to knowledge we have here in America. They couldn't believe that it was free.”
Tulsa City-County Library Commission has issued a statement which includes, “The existing law is adequate to protect all of the library’s readers. Sexually explicit material is defined as obscenity and state law prohibits distribution of obscene material to any person. The Tulsa City-County Library System does not have or distribute such material to any reader and especially not to children.” The same could be said of any of Oklahoma’s public libraries.

If we agree with Representative Kern that AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and teen pregnancies are, indeed, a problem in Oklahoma, we cannot agree that library collections and circulation of materials contribute to those social problems. We must not be silent. We must not abdicate our obligation to make our voices heard.

Though this bill passed the House, it is not expected to come to the floor of the Senate. We still have work to do as we do expect this issue to surface again next year and it could, feasibly, come up again this year if its author has her way. Please get to know your legislators and talk about library services with them. Let them know how the library enriches the lives of their constituents. I have heard members of our House of Representatives say that if three citizens call or write them about an issue they recognize the importance of the issue. If as many as ten or fifteen contact them, it is a mandate. Let us help our legislators recognize that we oppose this legislation.

On another note, there is an initiative which would require public school districts to spend a minimum of 65% on classroom instruction. School libraries, school librarians, nurses, counselors, transportation, etc. would not be included in this 65%. This would mean that a meager 35% of a school’s budget would have to stretch to include such expenditures—including any other administrative costs. School libraries and their staff will be endangered if this becomes law.

Yet another storm front is the Taxpayers Bill of Rights (TABOR). Colorado has already experienced a version of TABOR and has recently voted to put it “on hold” until further notice. Please take time to learn about TABOR and, once again, let the people at the State Capitol hear your opinion.

At the beginning of my term as President of OLA, the leadership of the Association developed a list of goals and concerns. Making our voice and opinions heard and respected at the Oklahoma State Capitol was a primary matter for us. Let us finish the year with a resounding noise in support of libraries and library funding.

Please mark your calendars for Saturday, June 3. You won’t want to miss the pre-screening of CARS, the Disney/PIXAR movie based upon Michael Wallis’ book, Route 66: the Mother Road. The members of OLA’s Endowment Committee are planning a spectacular event at the Governor’s Mansion and the Harkins Theatre in Bricktown. I’ll be looking forward to seeing you there!

Jeanie Johnson
OLA President
Just What Do School Library Media Specialists Do All Day?

Report on the Oklahoma Time Task Study

Just why do Oklahoma schools need certified library professionals with a master’s degree? Couldn’t a clerk do that job? Don’t they just do story time and check out books? Surely they don’t need assistants? Can’t the students just use the internet or the public library? These are typical questions and comments made by people who have never spent time in an active school library media center. Unfortunately these same thoughts have been discussed in recent years in the Oklahoma Legislature, which mandates staffing and certification requirements for Oklahoma’s Public Schools.

OLA and OASLMS have found themselves in the uncomfortable position of having to defend not only school library certification requirements but also minimum staffing standards. We believe these challenges stem from a lack of understanding of what professional librarians actually do to support teaching and learning while they manage the day to day operations of the library media center.

Rather than wait for the next legislative assault, the OASLMS Board and the Library Media/ITV Section of the Oklahoma State Dept. of Education decided to take a proactive approach and gather research to answer the question of what school library media specialists do on a daily basis to contribute to student achievement in Oklahoma’s schools.

Those of us working in the world of libraries are by now familiar with numerous research studies conducted during the past decade by Keith Curry Lance and Ross Todd among others. Their work clearly demonstrates that “quality” library media programs positively contribute to academic achievement and student success. Unfortunately many Oklahoma school libraries are operating with minimum staffing, on fixed class schedules. Many library media specialists (LMS) provide isolated instruction, story time, and checkout periods. They fail to achieve their potential to connect to classroom curriculum and to impact student achievement.

OASLMS Board members Ellen Duecker, Barb Pfrehm, Jeanie Johnson and MaryAnn Robinson worked with David Loertscher of the University of San Jose, CA and Nancy Miller of INTE-Consulting, to design and develop a time/task analysis research study to be conducted during the 2004/5 school year. Our goal was to identify and organize the specific elements of a “quality” library program and measure the amount of professional and clerical time needed to carry out the complex and varied tasks involved in providing full library services.

Our study revealed the following:

- LMS spend more time on professional tasks when an assistant is available.
- LMS work long exhausting days filled with professional tasks.
- Elementary and secondary LMS spend their time differently based on the needs of students and staff.
- Collaborative planning and assessment present challenges to the busy professional.
- When no clerical assistance is available, professional time with students and staff decreases, rendering the LMS less effective in promoting student achievement.

Methodology: The OASLMS Board identified 30 outstanding, full-time LMS who each had clerical assistants for a minimum of 25 hours per week. Study participants “tracked” the tasks they performed throughout the day for 15 “typical” days between October 2004 and January 2005. Using a list of 60 tasks, participants recorded their time spent on each task either on paper or in an electronic spreadsheet developed by Nancy Miller specifically for the study. Schools also recorded basic program information such as budget, school population, the number of students using the library each hour and circulation statistics. Each participant was also asked to respond to reflective
questions including “ah-ha’s” and “uh-ohs” that occurred to them as they tracked their time.

In late spring of 2005, a smaller follow-up study with a group of six exemplary LMS who did not have assistants in their programs tracked their activities using the same instruments. Although this was a very small group, it did provide some baseline data and insight into the significant differences in programs with and without assistants.

Twenty-two LMS and their assistants completed the original study along with six LMS without assistants in the follow-up. Their data was compiled to reveal a composite of the “day in the life” of a school library media specialist. Activities/tasks were sorted into the four roles identified in the national standards for school librarians, *Information Power: Building Partnerships for Learning* (ALA/AECT, 1998). These roles include the following: Teacher, Instructional Partner, Information Specialist and Program Administrator. The study also provided for the catchall category of “Non-Library Related Duties” which included activities like playground and lunch duty. Participants did not record time spent in social interaction, lunch and any non-school conversations or activities that took place during the school day.

The findings of the study surprised no one, yet they verified and quantified much of what we suspected about how LMS spend their time and effort. In fully staffed schools with full-time certified library professionals and library assistants:

**Professionals spend more time on professional tasks when an assistant is available.**
- LMS spent 85% of each day on these professional tasks: Collection development, class instruction, collaborative planning with teachers, reference assistance and other professional tasks. Remaining time is spent handling materials and doing other school duties.
- Clerks and assistants spent 73% of each day on clerical tasks including: materials handling, circulating, shelving and other duties.

**LMS work long exhausting days.**
- LMS were busy every minute, on task for an average of just over 9 hours each day including non-contract hours spent after school and on weekends.
- An average of 35 students visited high school libraries each hour compared to 23 middle school students and 21 elementary students.

**Elementary and secondary LMS spend their time differently.**
- Elementary LMS spent nearly 60% of their time as teachers and instructional partners, providing instruction, planning and promoting reading. Time spent in these areas decreased to approximately 20% of the day for senior high LMS, where less time was devoted to working with classes.
- A corresponding increase occurred in senior highs in time spent coaching and assisting individual students with research.
- Time spent as an “information specialist”, assisting individual students and staff in finding and using information, increased throughout grade levels from less than 30 minutes in elementary to more than 1½ hours daily in senior high schools.

**Collaborative planning and assessment present a challenge.**
- Only 3% of LMS time was devoted to co-planning for instruction with teachers (10 to 16 min daily) with even less time, only 1%, spent on co-evaluation of lessons and student work.
- Most planning tended to be done “on the fly”, quickly before school, during lunch, in the hallways and at other moments when teacher and LMS schedules could intersect.

When there is no clerical assistant, professional time with students and staff decreases:

**LMS spent more time performing clerical tasks and less time in professional duties.**

Cont. on next page
• LMS spent 15% more of their day in handling materials, circulation and shelving when they had no assistant.
• LMS professional time spent with students, teaching, promoting reading and collaborating with teachers decreased from 46% of their day to 31%.

One of the most revealing aspects of the study was the realization that exemplary LMS customized programs to fit the goals of the school, the needs of their students and their own professional strengths. Participants in this study were all nominated as exemplary school librarians with great programs. Even so, there was a wide variation among their percentages of times reported serving in each of the four major roles. Data revealed that one elementary LMS spent most of her time collaboratively planning and co-teaching (3.12 hrs), while another focused more on promoting reading and reading activities (3.72 hrs. daily). Middle school LMS who managed technology and networks spent anywhere from 20 minutes a day to nearly an hour on these tasks. Time spent teaching in senior high schools varied from 9% to 33% of the day. No two programs looked alike, yet each was exemplary and effective.

Self-reflection yielded benefits. Several LMS found that tracking tasks made them more conscious of how they used time. They adjusted their practice, assigning more clerical tasks to assistants and focusing their time on “professional” tasks and direct work with students and staff. The study itself proved a valuable tool for refining their program.

Reflection: Much of what the study revealed, we intuitively and instinctively knew. Yes, LMS are very busy all day long using unique professional skills to perform their job. Yes, the job looks different in elementary school from the job in a senior high. Yes, if there is no assistant, LMS spend more time on clerical tasks. The benefit of the Oklahoma Time Task Study is that it quantified exactly how LMS in fully staffed programs spend their time. It used data to dispel the misconception that it’s “story time and checkout”, a job any clerk could do. It provided data to show that library assistants support those professional activities. It also tracked the negative impact of having no clerical assistance.

What can you do? Consider doing action research in your school or district to create a valid time on task profile of your work. Track your time over several random days to determine whether your perception of your day is the reality. Consider if your time is well invested in the services to students and staff that we know boost achievement. If your program is understaffed, use your data as a rationale to request increased hours or clerical assistance. Study your data to refine your practice and improve your program.

Sharing Our Findings: Ellen Duecker and Nancy Miller shared the results of “Oklahoma Time Task Study” at Treasure Mountain, a forum for disseminating new research in the library media field. Ellen, Barb Pfrehm and Mary Ann Robinson presented the study to a packed audience at the 2005 AASL National Conference in Pittsburg. Nancy Miller also presented the Oklahoma Study at the AASL Judy Pitts Research Forum.

Nancy Miller, who generously donated her time to Oklahoma, has since refined the Time Task tool developed for our work and is marketing it under the name Time & Task Tracker, available from LMC Source². She hopes to gather data from around the country to continue and extend the work Oklahoma’s library media specialists began.

A full report of the study compiled by Nancy Miller can be found at www.oklibs.org/oaslms. It includes comparative data on each of the specific categories and separate tasks for elementary, middle and senior high LMS.


2 http://www.lmcsouce.com
Search Engines for Federal Government Information on the Internet
Ranked by usefulness of returned hits for sample searches

Google UncleSam   http://www.google.com/unclesam

Google/Uncle Sam is the foremost search engine that federal government information librarians use for identifying and retrieving government information.

OPTIONS:
1. “Advanced search tips” allows for Boolean searching, searching by phrases, and searching by language.
2. In “Preferences” you can also choose the language by which you search.

USER HELP: None

FirstGov   http://www.firstgov.gov

FirstGov has one search box, semi-permanent subject topics, and features web pages on news topics. It is meant to be the “official” meta-site search engine of the entire U.S. government. The top-page tabs you will find useful are labeled “For citizens” and “For businesses and non-profits”. It defaults to “For citizens”.

OPTIONS:
1. “Advanced search” allows for Boolean searching, searching by phrases, and searching by language.
2. You can choose to execute searches in “Federal and States,” “Federal Only,” “All States,” and in individual states.

USER HELP: is called “Search tips”


NOTE: the above address has one underline after “U” and two underlines after “S”.
Yahoo is not a search engine, but a directory of websites. Its greatest strength is these value-added indexed web pages. Because Google indexes Yahoo’s web pages, when you search one search engine you also search the other. But you will find usefully indexed web pages only on Yahoo: U.S. Government. These are divided into the Executive, Legislative, Judicial branches of government, and “additional categories” for searching by such topics as “Agencies” (which you have to use to search for independent federal agencies), “Local government,” “State government,” “Military,” and “Research labs”.

USER HELP: None.

NOTE: Before you search for government information on this page you must click the “Just this category” button that is directly above the search box. Otherwise you will be searching in all of Yahoo’s directories, not just the government pages.

SearchGov.com   http://www.searchgov.com

SearchGov has the simplest search template available. Its greatest strength is also its greatest weakness: you can key only a few terms into its inflexible template. SearchGov is good for a quick and simple search when you already know exactly what you want, and you are just retrieving information rather than searching for it. It retrieves both federal and state government information; you can search in each state government.

OPTIONS: None.

USER HELP: None

Beyond the basics: Gigablast, Boolistic, and Clusty

There are many other search engines; knowing all of them just can’t be done, and most of them don’t offer anything special for government information searching. But you might find these three useful. Gigablast has a “gov” limiter that you can use to limit searches to government websites. Boolistic doesn’t limit searches to “gov” websites, but offers visual Boolean searching by showing search hits within circles which can intersect each other when the subjects of those search hits have something in common. It makes Boolean searching very easy to use. Clusty also doesn’t limit searches to “gov” websites, but groups your returned search results into subject categories, which can be very useful.

Steve Beleu, ODL
Library Legends

The OLA Centennial Ad Hoc Committee has worked for several years toward the 2007 celebrations of both the Oklahoma and OLA centennials. One of the Committee’s goals is to recognize a group of approximately 100 people and/or groups who have made the most significant contributions to the development of libraries from territorial days to the present time.

Names of potential Legends were submitted by persons contacted by the Committee because of their knowledge of or access to information about various areas of librarianship in Oklahoma through the years. Other names were taken from a history of Oklahoma libraries published in 1937 by the Oklahoma Library Commission (now ODL), Sarah Haney’s 1996 dissertation *The Origin and Development of the Oklahoma Library Association: 1907 to 1994*, and OLA archival materials. Additionally, the OLA membership at large was asked to provide input during a public comment period from January 10-27, 2006. Many additions, corrections, updates, and some self submissions were made to the list at that time.

The Oklahoma Library Legends were selected using the Delphi Study Method, a method that achieves a consensus of opinion from a group of experts in situations in which there is a lack of historical data or which human judgment is critical. The Delphi technique has been used for futures research, policy formulation and decision-making. The process consists of identifying a panel of experts who remain anonymous to each other. Anonymity minimizes problems that may arise in normal group dynamics and encourages members to be completely honest in their assessment. The study proceeds in rounds and feedback from previous rounds is incorporated to structure each subsequent round. In this study, panelists were encouraged to consider the decade in which nominees were active as well as the geographic area in which professional contributions were made in order to have a final list that was representative of all time periods and regions. The composition of the panel helped ensure that librarians and library supporters in all types of libraries were represented.

The study was conducted between January 30 and March 4, 2006. Dr. Jennifer Paustenbaugh, Associate Dean for Planning and Assessment at Oklahoma State University, facilitated the study which was completed in three rounds utilizing SurveyMonkey software. She was assisted by Legends Subcommittee members Jan Keene and Ila Grice Coffman. Dr. Anne Prestamo served as consultant on the project.

The expert panel consisted of 22 panelists—17 of whom participated in more than one round of the study. On average, each panelist had worked in Oklahoma libraries for 29.1 years and had worked in libraries inside and outside of Oklahoma for 34.4 years. Eight panelists were from public libraries, 5 from academic, 4 from school libraries, 1 from medical libraries, and 4 from other types of libraries. Half of the panelists are retired and half are still active in librarianship. Half of the panelists are currently or were at retirement directors or deans of libraries. Twelve of the panelists have served as president of the Oklahoma Library Association. Geographically, the panelists came from all four quadrants of the state, with the largest number coming from the northeast quadrant (north of I-40 and east of I-35).

A listing of the Oklahoma Library Legends is found on the following page, and descriptions of their contributions will be available through the OLA website. As photographs and additional biographical information are received, they will be added to the website. The OLA Centennial Ad Hoc Committee is continuing to develop plans to honor these Oklahoma Library Legends.

Jennifer Paustenbaugh
OSU
100 Oklahoma Library Legends

Aaronson, Alfred
Anthony, Nancy
Bierman, Ken
Boies, Kay
Brawner, Lee
Brown, Ruth
Butcher, N.E
Carnegie, Andrew Foundation
Clark, Bob
Clarke, Polly
Corwin, Aarone
Dale, Dorothea
Delaney, Oliver
Delphian Clubs and Societies
Dessauer, Phil
Dieterlin, Beverly
Dover, Leta
Duvall, Frances
Ellison, Sandy
Estes-Rickner, Bettie
Ferguson, Milton J
Ferguson, Mrs. Thomas B. (Eva Shartel)
Frasier, Sally Freeman
Friends of Libraries groups around Oklahoma
Friends of Libraries in Oklahoma (FOLIO)
Friends of Tulsa City-County Library
Funk, Mrs. Trimmer Sloan
Gates, Bill & Melinda Foundation
Gorman, Edith
Hale, Kathy
Hand, Elsie
Hanway, Wayne
Hardesty, Donna & Roger
Helmerich, Peggy
Henke, Esther Mae
Hewey, Dell
Hinkle, John
Hinshaw, Marilyn
Johnson, Edward R.
Johnson, Jeanie
Keene, Jan
Kennedy, Frances
Lau, Ray
Laughlin, Mildred
Lester, June
Literary Clubs
Low, Edmon
Lowry, William (Bill)
Maddox, Eugenia
Marable, Mary Hays
Martin, Allie Beth
Masters, Anne Rounds
McAnally, Arthur
McGlenn, Alma Reid
McVey, Susan
Miles, Ava
Miller, Gail
Miltmore, Cora
Morgan, Anne Hodges
Morris, Donna
Motter, Robert Jr
Motter, Robert T, Sr
Noble Foundation
Norberg, Lilian Born
Norvell, Donna
Parker, Mrs. J.C.
Patterson, Lotsee
Phelps, Edith Allen
Phillips, John & Vicki
Porter, Cora Case
Rader, Jessie
Ramsey, R.W.
Ratliff, Julia Brady
Ray, Dee Ann
Robbins, Louise S.
Rock, Marian
Rouse, Roscoe
Sanders, Jan
Saulmon, Sharon
Segal, Bob & Pat
Sherman, Mary
Skvarla, Donna
Spriestersbach, Barbara
Staggs, Barbara
Sturdivant, Nan
Swisher, Robert
Thomas, Della
Thompson, Clinton M. Jr. (Marty)
Tomberlin, Irma
Townsend, Mrs. Hosea
Troy, Forrest (Frosty)
Vesely, Marilyn
Weaver-Meyers
Wentroth, Mary Ann
Willingham, Gerry
Women's Federated Clubs
Women's Groups
Woodrum, Pat
Young, Bill
Zarrow, Henry & Anne
OLA Board Actions

May 2005

- Approved the printing of stationery with new OLA logo.
- Approved entering into an agreement with Pioneer Library System to sell items with the JSYK logo through the OLA store.
- Approved the creation of an OLA Discussion Group for Tribal Libraries.
- Approved the PLD workshop “Connecting Boys with Books.”
- Approved the SMART workshop “Stress Management 2.0: Balancing Work, Home & Life for a More Productive You.”
- Approved continued non-profit support of Let’s Talk About It, Oklahoma; Oklahoma Connections; and Oklahoma Reads Oklahoma.

June 2005

- Approved a revised trade licensing agreement with Pioneer Library System via electronic voting.

July 2005

- Approved the creation of an ad hoc committee to examine the contents of the Governor’s Mansion library collection and recommend to the Board what should be done with the items.
- Approved the proposal for the third annual Support Staff Conference.

August 2005

- Approved a recommendation that the treasurer set up an automatic bank draft for member donations to the endowment.
- Approved the Technical Services RT workshop “Are We There Yet? Avoiding Detours in Big & Small Technical Services Workflows.”
- Approved the OLA Gold/SMART workshop “Motivating Under the Radar: Jumpstart, Inspire, Communicate.”
- Approved the creation of an ad hoc committee to develop guidelines for electronic voting on urgent congressional legislative issues.
- Accepted the OLA FY 2005-2006 budget.

September 2005

No actions.

October 2005

- Approved paying Myra Goldman $1000 in advance for the PLD pre-conference as long as the contract protects the association should Ms. Goldman not present for whatever reason.
- Voted to reappoint Oliver Delaney as legislative liaison at the same rate of pay.
- Approved the Renaissance OKC Group contract for the 2007 conference.

November 2005

- Approved the concept of producing note cards featuring drawings of the nine Carnegie libraries that were in existence at the time of statehood, to be offered for sale in sets.
- Approved the appointment of David Oberhelman to replace Wayne Hanway as MPLA repre-
sentative for the remainder of Wayne’s term, which ends June 30, 2006.

- Approved the Sequoyah Administrative Team’s procedures for selection of the book to be honored with the Donna Norvell Award.
- Approved the Social Responsibilities RT workshop “Library Services to Adults with Developmental Disabilities.”
- Accepted a proposal for reciprocal recognition of Public Librarian Certification (director’s level) with the Western Council of State Libraries.
- Approved the 2005-2006 Legislative Goals.
- Approved sponsoring a library camp grant application proposal from the Career Recruitment and Retention Committee and Rose State College.
- Approved the contract for the Centennial Endowment Committee fundraiser at the Governor’s mansion.

December 2005

- Approved the UCD workshop “What is Knowledge Management and How Do I Use It in My Library?”
- Voted to join the Alliance for Oklahoma’s Future to help fight against the Taxpayer Bill of Rights.
- Approved the use of up to $12,243 from the reserves to lease office space at 310 NE 28th, Suite 210, Oklahoma City, OK for OLA offices for 2006.
- Approved a $5 increase in minimum workshop fees to help fund OLA office space.
Southwestern Christian University’s C.H. Spring Library, located in Bethany, is launching a Friends of the Library program.

Libraries are also about people and so we are developing the first history of the library related to this institution. The institution dates back to 1946 and has been known as Southwestern Bible College, Oklahoma City Southwestern College, Southwestern College of Christian Ministries, and now as Southwestern Christian University. Preliminary surveys indicate that it may be the first ever history of an academic library in the religious tradition of the parent denomination.

Over the decade many people worked in the library — professional, paraprofessional, and work-study students — so we are seeking anecdotes, information, and other interesting historical tidbits for the history.

If you are one of those librarians or work-study students, please contact the library and share your history. If you know about any of those early librarians please tell us what you know. A lot of changes occurred in those years as the library grew from 800 books housed in a renovated barn to a collection in the multiple thousands with current technology.

I am looking forward to hearing all about these wonderful pioneers who helped make our library a place of exploration and learning over the years.

Information may be sent to me at marilyn@swcu.edu.

Marilyn Hudson, SWCU