2012 - Another Great Leadership Retreat

Leadership retreat Attendees gather at the Noble Center for a photo op (courtesy of Charles Brooks)

The incoming and outgoing chairs of OLA's divisions, roundtables and committees gathered for their annual 2-day retreat on Thursday, May 31, and Friday, June 1 at the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation Conference Center in Ardmore. The meeting began in the "Pavilion" at 1:00 on Thursday. The Foundation's Head Librarian, Pat Weaver-Meyers, welcomed the attendees and OLA's incoming President, Sarah Robbins, introduced her theme for the year: "Be the Change".

The work of the Retreat then began with an afternoon-long brainstorming session called "The OLA World Café". Participants moved from table to table, focusing on a different question at each table. For example, one table focused on "engaging members", while another tried to answer the question "What does OLA do really well?" In this way everyone had the opportunity to contribute ideas and insights related to the work of the Association. Stacy Schrank served as moderator of the "Café". The session ended in plenty of time for a wonderful dinner in the Conference Center. (The food throughout the Retreat was truly fantastic!)

The evening was free. Some people explored the Foundation's campus, such as taking a sunset walk around the lake. Several watched the Oklahoma City Thunder take on the San Antonio Spurs. Others spent the time enjoying each other’s company or simply relaxing in their rooms.

(con’t. on page 86)
I remember being told that I had won the OLA election for Vice President/President-Elect a day or two before the 2011 Annual Conference in Tulsa, OK. On the drive from Norman to Tulsa, my mind was working in overload. Suddenly, there felt like so much to do. Through the years I have served OLA in a host of capacities, but leading the entire organization has an entirely different weight than chairing a committee or even serving as Treasurer.

As I was driving, I thought about what I wanted to accomplish during my year as President. I know realistically only a couple of initiatives can be achieved each year. There’s so much to do to simply remain a functioning organization; changing too much could paralyze us. How do I want to be remembered as OLA President? I think of Kathryn Lewis starting the Endowment and OLA Gold; Pat Weaver-Meyers celebrating our centennial; Jan Bryant focusing on involving Tribal Libraries; Charles Brooks working on our website and communication; Kathy Latrobe bringing the Festival of Books to OLA; Cheryl Suttles focusing on improving our administrative functionality; and Leslie Langley striving to make libraries the heart of our communities and reaching new members through Each One, Reach One. The list goes on—I know I haven’t listed every recent OLA President, but you get the idea.

With this in mind, I chose “Be the Change” as the logo for my presidential year. It encompasses an idea that guides me in every aspect of my life. It’s easy to sit on the sidelines and judge, to talk about how you would do it better or criticize the work of others. We can all find fault if that’s what we are looking for, but it takes courage and persistence to get up each morning and work to actively create your world. For OLA, I want us all to work together to make the association strong and what we want it to be—an organization that works to strengthen libraries in the state of Oklahoma. How can you do this? Get involved. Attend conference and workshops. Offer to present a program. Serve on a committee. Call or write a letter to your congressman when the Legislative Committee sends a call to action. Write an article for the Oklahoma Librarian about what your library is doing for its community. Share an OLA post on Facebook. Encourage your colleagues to join and participate in OLA. Fill out the survey asking for your input on the direction of the Association. We want to hear from you about how OLA can better meet your professional needs. Tell us. Help us. Have an idea about how to improve the association or a story to share about how OLA had helped you? Please take a few minutes to tell me about it—feel free to contact me anytime (my contact information is available on the OLA website in the Member Area >Directory).

Sarah Robbins, President
The work of the Retreat continued Friday morning when the attendees focused their attention on the "nuts and bolts" of running a statewide professional association. This included an introduction to the new OLA website and a lengthy discussion of some of the tools it provides for OLA's growth and development. The meeting finished with another brainstorming session led by Program Chair Ila Coffman. The group generated a number of exciting ideas for the 2013 annual conference that should make it one of the most memorable in OLA history!

The Retreat ended at noon and after another wonderful meal at the conference center. Some attendees headed home while others met at the Ardmore Conference Center for a tour of the facility that will host the 2013 conference.

I think it's safe to say that everyone who attended this year's Retreat came away feeling mentally charged and ready to take on a new year in OLA. Want to be more involved this year? It's easy: Read the Oklahoma Librarian, subscribe to the OLA discussion list, keep a close eye on oklibs.org, follow OLA on FaceBook or Twitter, and come to meetings and workshops. You, too, can "Be the Change"!

Charles E. Brooks
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Hello, my name is Calypso, and I am a school librarian and am married to a high school principal.

After reading *Being Indispensable: A School Librarian’s Guide to Becoming an Invaluable Leader* (Weisburg & Toor; ISBN: 978-0838910658), I became aware of my mission, my job description... my job security. My job is to be indispensable. Sometimes that means doing the things the principal needs to accomplish for the big picture instead the things a school librarian wants to do to improve the library program.

For me these duties include PTA faculty representative, webmaster, technology troubleshooter, Advanced ED visit hostess, computer counter, year-end technology shut-down queen, state accreditation library report guru, faculty meeting teacher, and stray student watcher. I could be negative and dwell on the reasons these duties do not help the library meet the AASL Standards for the 21st Century or Standard VII of the Standards for Accreditation. However, to meet the goal of being indispensable, I choose to see this as the opportunity to advocate for my library through these duties. PTA = Grants. Webmaster=knowledge of school events. Technology=relationships with teachers. Faculty meeting = library program promotion. Stray student watcher = a chance to get kids in the library.

Not that this means a school librarian should become the principal’s personal assistant. Don’t say no; say ”What are some other ways to solve this problem?” Create filters like the following which help you decide when you can help.

Have a library mission statement and school librarian job description.
Create long and short term goals. Communicate them to your administrators.
Read the rubric for the AASL National School Library Program of the Year.
Keep statistics (lots of them- principals love statistics).
Write some kind of library report at least monthly- keep it short and add photographs.
Read professional journals and share the best ones with your principal (even if he or she doesn’t read it, they know you did)

When I bring these filters up with my principal, it helps him to understand the reasons to improve the library program. For instance, “An average of 80 students utilize the library everyday during the lunch break; therefore, I don’t think it is in the best interest of the those students for me to close the library during my lunch duty two days a week. However, I am willing to move my lunch to 1:00, so we can keep the library open.” Keep students first, share statistics/standards/mission, and offer a different solutions.

- Calypso Gilstrap is a high school librarian at Norman High School and chair-elect of Oklahoma School Librarians. She is also happily married to a high school principal! She can be reached at cgilstrap@norman.k12.ok.us. See you at OTA/Encyclomedia!
Dee Ann Ray

Long time Oklahoma Librarian Dee Ann Ray was born March 28, 1938 to Jane (White) and Herman Lee Ray in Tulsa, Oklahoma and passed away Saturday April 28, 2012, in the Integris Yukon Hospital in Yukon, Oklahoma.

Dee Ann was raised in Tulsa, Oklahoma and attended Tulsa Schools. She continued her education at the University of Tulsa and received a Bachelors of Arts in Modern Languages and she also received her Masters from the University of Oklahoma.

She worked for the Oklahoma Department of Libraries as Field Consultant to Libraries; and for the Missouri State Library as Director of Demonstration Services. She had worked as District Librarian of Western Plains Library until her retirement.

She had been a resident of Yukon for the past several years and was active in Library Associations, serving on many Committees and Executive Board Capacities several times. She received a Distinguished Service Award from Oklahoma Library Association. She was also active in Historical Societies in Custer, Washita and Dewey Counties; worked on several state wide projects for libraries, involved in civic work in all four counties of Western Plains Libraries.

By request of Dee Ann her body will be cremated and spread over the good red dirt of Western Oklahoma where she had spent most of her life. Those wishing to give memorial contributions may do so to the Center of Family Love (a home for the developmentally challenged), Post Office Box 245, Okarche, OK 73762 or the Charity of your choice.

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The Georgia State University Reserves Case and YOUR Electronic Reserves Program

In May, Judge Orinda Evans released her long-awaited decision in *Cambridge U. Press v. Becker*. If you haven’t been following this case, three academic press publishers (backed by full funding from the Copyright Clearance Center and the Association of American Publishers) sued Georgia State Universities, alleging that their online reserve readings exceeded fair use. At the time the suit was brought, GSU’s policies were somewhat lax, but they adopted stricter rules in early 2009.

The decision is mostly very good news for libraries. The judge rejected 95% of the infringement complaints offered by the plaintiffs for various reasons—including the copyright not actually being held by the publisher in question! In a number of other cases, she rejected their claims because no students actually READ the material. She came down strongly on the side of electronic reserves being an inherently fair use under the first factor, purpose of use.

The big bombshell, to my mind, is that the judge felt the “subsequent semesters” guideline for electronic reserves was ridiculous. She felt there was no need to ask for permission to use the same item semester after semester if the initial use is fair. There are also some fun statistics in the ARL webcast on the topic: From the five sample infringement complaints decided in their favor, the publishers would have received only $750.00 in permission fees. Revenue for academic licensing constitutes only 2.5% of all revenue for these publishers – and they spent MILLIONS of dollars on this case. Of course, if it had come down entirely in their favor, they could have won very big in the long run.
There are a few things in her decision which may concern us in the future. First, she did not consider electronic reserves a transformative use (which the ARL Best Practices does – and I’ll talk about that document in a future column). Second, she set the level for the third factor (amount used) at 10% – anything under 10% of an item, she considers fair use. However, many libraries use 20% as their threshold. Another interesting point was that her decision favors getting permission if a license is available – but ONLY if it is “reasonably” available at a “reasonable” price for a “convenient” format. And she doesn’t address non-print materials at all.

The thing to keep in mind is that her ruling is only binding to Georgia State. However, her conclusions can be useful if you’re contemplating a change to your policies. Want to read more? ARL has some discussion and links to other resources at http://www.arl.org/pp/ppcopyright/codefairuse/faq-libs.shtml#gsueffcode.

Have a copyright question you’d like me to discuss? Contact the author at jbcroft@ou.edu.

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Another Value of Oral History

There are many reasons to record oral history interviews. From generating primary source materials to filling gaps in the literature, oral history is powerful. It is a wonderful way to help give voice to the voiceless along with adding depth to your library holdings, complementing collections as well as contributing to the historical record. But let’s put the academics aside for today.

The merits of oral history can be highlighted until the cows come home, yet I would like to give you another reason to stop what you are doing and pick up a microphone: life is short. That’s right, I said it. Life is short.

Every so often, I find myself conducting internet searches for older narrators we have interviewed through the years as part of the Oklahoma Oral History Research Program at the OSU Library. I am always delighted when no search results are found, especially when looking for obituaries. Sometimes, I find out the hard way when contacted by friends or family. Sometimes, I hear about it on the news or via social media. And, with every passing narrator, I get sad. But then, I always do the same thing. I try to pull myself out of it and remember that these fine people can be remembered thanks to the oral histories we have recorded and preserved. We can hear their voices thanks to audio .wav files. We can see their faces on the DVDs produced. We can read their memories in the transcripts created. We can feel good knowing their stories will live on.

If you are a regular reader of this column, you have enjoyed articles featuring methodology, uses of oral history, unique programs, or current happenings in the oral history world. But once again, I was reminded just the other day as to how fragile life is. So think about the people in your community who really need to be interviewed, and get to it! Better yet, think of family members near and dear to your heart, and record their story.

For advice or tips on getting started, e-mail the Oklahoma Oral History Research Program at liboh@okstate.edu or call 405-744-3101.

Juliana Nykolaiszyn
Oklahoma Oral History Research Program
OSU Library
The 2014 Sequoyah Reading Teams were treated to an interview with Dr. Teri Lesesne (rhymes with “insane”) author of “Making the Match: The Right Book for the Right Reader at the Right Time”, “Naked Reading: Uncovering What Tweens Need to Become Lifelong Readers” and “Reading Ladders: Leading Readers From Where They Are to Where We’d Like Them to Be”. She is a professor at Sam Houston State University in Austin, TX teaching children and young adult literature in the Department of Library Science. Dr. Lesesne speaks at conferences and meetings across the country book talking children and young adult books, current trends in young adult lit and matching books to reluctant readers. She taught middle school for 13 ½ years, she’s “made it her job in life to find a book that [a boy or girl] will like.” To achieve this you have to “know the kids, know the books, and know the strategies to connect the two.”

The interview was conducted in the style of “Inside the Actor’s Studio with James Lipton”. I had purple note cards, a microphone and we covered topics ranging from Accelerated Reader, working with reluctant readers, the origin of “Professor Nana” and how she got 3,600 middle schools kids to be riveted by a book talk about Grimm’s Fairy Tales and forget all about the candy in their pockets.

The interview was recorded and is available for download, streaming or subscribing to the feed in iTunes on the CYA: Children and Young Adult Book Review Podcast. Should you be so moved, you can find previously discussed books in the Podcast Reviews archive. Enjoy the podcast!

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(Photo: Dr. Lesesne instructs Sequoyah group, courtesy of Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries)
Oklahoma’s Tribal Government Websites: Focus on History and Culture

During this past spring I developed a 4-hour hands-on Internet workshop about the features of Oklahoma’s tribal government websites that focus on tribal history and culture. I gave the workshop at ODL on May 1. It was successful enough that some of the attendees requested that I develop two additional workshops that focus on the topics of: 1. legal and historical documents on the websites, and 2. medical and health features on the websites. Over the summer I will be developing these separate workshops that will appear in late fall or in the spring of 2013. The basic workshop—Oklahoma’s Tribal Government Websites: Focus on History and Culture—will be available to travel to the Internet labs of your libraries this fall. It will be announced and marketed in my fall workshops flier that I will send out via the OLA listservs this summer.

During the next few issues of the Oklahoma Librarian I will be listing the history and culture links of these websites. Soon the entire list of websites—from the Absentee Shawnee Tribe through the Wyandotte Nation—will appear as an ODL website. I will send the notice of its posting out via the OLA listserv.

Arranged by A – Z name of tribes
Features on websites as of May 16, 2012. Features in development are not noted. “News/newsletters” includes both digitized newsletters and online news. Not included in this guide: links via social media, such as Facebook and YouTube.

Absentee Shawnee Tribe
http://www.astribe.com

**Caddo Nation**  

Open **Caddo Nation** for “About Caddo Nation”.  
Open **History** for “Heritage and Culture,” “Language” – with a word list, “Museum,” and their Library.


**Cherokee Nation**  
[http://www.cherokee.org](http://www.cherokee.org)

Open **News Room** for -
- “Cherokee Font” – instructions on how to download their font to a computer,
- “Radio” – hour-long shows that features stories about music, language, and elders,
- “Podcasts” – has one titled “Cherokee Voices, Cherokee Sounds,” and
- “Webcasts” – webcasts on history.

Open **About the Nation** for –
- “Culture” – articles on culture and arts, a cookbook, language with a word list and online language classes, “History” – articles on history, The Trail of Tears, biographies of such Cherokees as Sequoyah and Ned Christie, places, Chiefs, and events.

Open **Organizations** for –
- The Cherokee Heritage Center in Tahlequah.

Podcasts: [http://www.cherokee.org/PressRoom/PodCasts/Default.aspx](http://www.cherokee.org/PressRoom/PodCasts/Default.aspx)  

**Cheyenne & Arapaho**  
[http://www.c-a-tribes.org](http://www.c-a-tribes.org)

Open **Culture** for historic photos, a directory of artists registered with the tribe, and biographies of tribal members in the Athletic Hall of Fame.

Includes a current photo gallery. News articles are also on the homepage.
Chickasaw Nation
http://www.chickasaw.net

The homepage features a “Word of the Day” tool with an audio recording of the word being properly pronounced.

Open About Us for books about them in “Recommended Reading”.

Open History, Culture, and the Arts for articles about their culture, including their current Chickasaw Dance Troupe, traditional clothing (including instructions on how to sew a traditional woman’s dress and a man’s traditional shirt), churches, six examples of traditional houses, customs and traditions, and foods and recipes (including recipes for Indian Molasses Bread and Wild Grape Dumplings), a video in “Arts,” arts programs in “Arts and Humanities,” biographies of Chickasaw Hall of Fame inductees since 1987, “Language,” their Library, and more.

Note: when you click on a link on the left side of this web page in Menu, for example, “History,” you will get a Sub Menu on the right side of the web page that includes such links as “Historical Articles,” sample articles from the “The Journal of Chickasaw History and Culture,” “Governors,” “Legislators,” “Lighthorsemen,” the “Chickasaw Horse” and more. Other features can open in Sub Menus such as “Related Pages”. Likewise when you click “Arts” in the Menu you will get such links in the Sub Menu on the right side of the web page as “Chickasaw Chamber Music Festival” which is becoming an important national music festival. There are many links here, so don’t miss them: keep checking the links on the right side of the screen.

Open Destinations for historical and current tribal buildings.

News/newsletters:  http://www.chickasawtimes.com/
TV:  http://www.chickasaw.tv/#/home
Radio:  http://www.kcnpradio.org/
Chickasaw Chamber Music Festival:  http://www.chickasawmusicfestivals.org/

Steve Beleu
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Software: Review of Paint.NET

Most of us at one time or another have needed a logo or custom graphic for a project. Unfortunately not every library has the budget (or know-how) for Photoshop. At some point over the past few years a colleague introduced me to Paint.NET. This isn’t the Paint program that comes with your Windows operating system. Paint.NET is more robust and useful, but not so robust that a beginner can’t figure it out.

A note for people already interested enough to go looking for the program: the website is www.getpaint.net. Just typing paint.net into your browser’s address bar won’t get you to the correct webpage. Be sure you click on the download link for Paint.NET.

According to the program’s website, “Paint.NET is free image and photo-editing software for computers that run Windows. It features an intuitive and innovative user interface with support for layers, unlimited undo, special effects, and a wide variety of useful and powerful tools.” It was initially created as a replacement for Paint (the program I mentioned earlier that comes with the Windows OS). It didn’t take off, but thanks to some enterprising project alums the program is available to the general public for free.

The program saves fully-editable images you create in the .PDN file format. However, users can flatten the images and save them as bitmap, gif, jpeg, png, tiff, tga or DirectDraw (DDS). You can open any of these file types in the program for editing as well. There is an easy to use toolbox and several auto correct and effects options. You can keep track of your history, named layers and image/canvas sizing and rotating.

The latest version, released on October 9th of last year, is 3.5.10 and corrected a few bugs. Because the program relies on Windows’s .NET framework, it is not available for Mac or Linux operating systems. There is a project called Pinta which is supposed to be a program similar to Paint.NET for Linux. They have a user forum which is helpful and boasts thousands of topics and replies. While it helps to understand some basic photo editing techniques it’s easy for even novice users to perform simple cropping, use creative effects and resize images.

CNET gives Paint.NET a glowing review of Spectacular or 5 stars. The review suggests that although the program has minor glitches it is still wonderful for the essentials and has a “pleasing interface.” The CNET review gives the impression that version 3.5 is open source, but that isn’t the case. However, it is freeware available under a Creative Commons license. This doesn’t preclude the possibility of writing plug-ins for the program, but the license does prohibit altering the program itself.

I’ve used this program for years and strongly recommend it for any librarian who discovers “other duties as assigned” includes webpages and publications. For more information see the article in Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paint.net, and the CNET review, http://download.cnet.com/Paint-NET/3000-2192_4-10338146.html?tag=contentMain;contentBody;1d.

Nicole Sump-Crethar
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Libraries as Publishers - An Editorial

We all know there are issues with the current ebook paradigm, and it doesn’t help that publishers have resisted working with libraries to seek solutions that will benefit both parties. While libraries should continue to work with and educate publishers, libraries should also explore non-traditional alternatives. With this thought in mind, this month I would like to examine the idea of libraries as content producers. I am not going to go into great detail. What follows will just be an introduction to the idea.

At first blush, publishing may appear as to be outside the purview of public libraries. However, if we look at the mission of libraries - to provide access to information – it seems more relevant. If libraries are producing or helping to produce content, we are also providing access to said content. It is not such a stretch to extend expertise in data management to include expertise the production of content.

By acting as a content producer, whether as an academic, public, school, or a special library, we are giving our community a voice. The community now has the opportunity to share its stories and histories with a broader audience. This is especially important for researchers who have been federally funded. At the public library level, this provides powerful tool that would work naturally with programming. Many public libraries already offer programs on how to write and publish a book or have programs that partner with organizations such as Office of Letters and Light for National Novel Writing Month. By acting as a publisher, libraries give customers a platform to produce their works. This would also work well for school libraries. What a powerful educational or motivational tool for a student to see his story published!

In Digital Book World, Nate Hill writes about what this could look like in an article called ‘Steal This Idea’. He imagines production being tied seamlessly with the library catalog and integrating this with crowdsharing platform similar to FreeThinking. The process would go something like this:

Jane Doe has an idea.
From her library’s website, she creates a project using one of the provided templates such as comic book, novel, etc.
A record is created in the library catalog for the project.
Interested community members can follow the progress of the project. She can invite them to comment and participate allowing for group collaboration.
Like other groups sharing projects, the community can vote on their favorite projects and even provide funding. The projects with the most votes can produce a print copies with the aforementioned funding. The community is then choosing what is published.

Nate encourages someone, anyone, to take this project and run, so please, ‘Steal This Idea.’

No idea is without drawbacks. Libraries would have to develop an infrastructure to support publishing, or they would have to work with a third party. Staff would also have to be trained and large amount of time to the project. With limited budgets and limited staff, this can be a challenge, though not impossible.
Libraries and their communities would also have to adjust to new processes. In academia, there is an emphasis placed on publishing in a peer-reviewed journal. Some promotion and tenure procedures even specify publication in certain journals. While peer-publishing can be incorporated into library publishing, the promotion and tenure process would still have to change. As scholars become more supportive of open access (OA) publishing, things are moving in this direction. In fact, scholars are a major push behind OA.

In public libraries, material selection tends to rely heavily on book reviews in established review journals. If libraries act as publishers or help drive self-publishing, who then becomes responsible for marketing and distribution which includes getting a book reviewed? Conversely, if book reviews no longer cover a great number of works, what criteria do the collection managers use to select materials?

I am not even bring up the more complex issues such as digital preservation, intellectual property and copyright with which all publishing models are struggling. That being said, there are libraries delving into content production including music production.

University of Washington has a Media Studio which acts as both a classroom and a space where students can work in digital video, web publishing, graphics, and presentation.

The Cuyahoga County Public Library has a recording booth with software and equipment where library users can collaborate and produce content.

I would be interested in knowing if any Oklahoma libraries provide opportunities for their users to create content and/or publish content. There are so many levels at which a library can be involved in content production from offering programs and classes to acting as full-fledged publishers. It is definitely an area open to exploration with many potential benefits. It would also be a great project for collaboration among libraries.

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Passion for Reading and Service Enhances Lifelong Library Career

For 29 years, Diana McMahan has devoted her life to the Chickasaw Regional (Public) Library System and says she has enjoyed every moment.

“I love the stories of the library,” stated Diana during a recent interview. Born and raised in Wilson, OK, Diana visited the Wilson Public Library on a daily basis from the time she was 6 years old. She never dreamed her affection for the library would evolve into a life-long career including working as Branch Manager of the Wilson Public Library, and finally serving as supervising manager over CRLS’ seven branch libraries.

Diana started working for the Chickasaw Regional (Public) Library System in 1983 and has worked under four executive directors and assisted with several new building projects and renovations for branch libraries. She recalls the many changes she has witnessed in library services, but her personal experiences with library patrons mean the most to her.

Diana sites technology as being the biggest change in library service. “Technology has certainly played a significant role in the transformation of libraries,” she said. “I feel it took away some of the personal interaction library staff has with the people, but I do see how it has helped the library significantly.” Diana explained how many people are coming to public libraries and using the public computers for a variety of reasons, including job searching, career training, research and more.

Diana remembers her first day as an employee of the Library System as if it were yesterday. Her two week training period began with the task of cleaning books. “I basically trained myself,” she explained. Her first customer of the day came with a reference question which was somewhat of a challenge. “A gentleman came into the library and wanted the name of a foreign dignitary and the address where he could write to him,” she said. In times before technology, hard copy reference books were the only sources of data and facts for research of that kind. Diana turned to the world almanac and found the information for the customer. It gave her a sense of satisfaction to be able to locate and help obtain the answer.

Her most significant role model, her father, never pressured her into a career but demonstrated a passion for intelligence and a life lived through integrity. Diana took her father’s wisdom and used it on a daily basis. Soon, she became inspired by her regular library customers as well. Many of these relationships developed into friendships as they became a substantial part of her routine. “I was very motivated by the people who came into the library,” she said.

One example Diana shared was of a gentleman who frequented the library and was known in the community as “destitute”. She began to notice the materials he would borrow, and would depict them all as being ranked in an academic category. He was very well read and Diana knew it would surprise others to learn of his intelligence. “Like the old cliché, ‘you can’t judge a book by its cover’, I found that to be so true of the people I served,” said Diana.

Diana’s compassion for people was noticed by many as she related to all of her customers’ needs. One elderly lady in Wilson had arthritis so Diana would assist in signing her cards. She became the “go to” person in Wilson and Diana fell in love with the library and the community.

Diana’s library experiences have been plentiful and her ability to attend conferences all over Oklahoma and across the United States allowed her to become more knowledgeable and grow in her library service career. She cherishes these encounters and has had the opportunity to hear numerous speakers from Colin Powell to Bob Boze Bell. She even saw Robert Redford as they both stood side by side while gazing out the window in Sundance, Utah.
Like all careers, Diana faced some obstacles. Her biggest challenge was supervising her friends. Diana became the manager of 7 branch libraries in 1997 and was faced with directing co-workers who were also personal friends. “I tried to never let it hurt our relationships,” said Diana, “but I always did what was best for the Library System.” Ask any of her colleagues, and they will attest to her wonderful nature and hardworking ethic.

[Diana McMahan accepts an honorable award at the CRLS Holiday Party (courtesy of Gail Currier)]

“There is no one quite like Diana,” said Louise Rankin, CRLS Interlibrary Loan Coordinator and a CRLS employee since 1985. “Her disposition was always very kind and she goes out of her way to be compassionate to all patrons and fellow staff members.”

Diana offers nothing but praise to former directors, trustees and “friends” groups she has served. “I learned from all of them and many are the reason CRLS is so successful,” said Diana.

“Since meeting Diana in early 1996, I have known that her outstanding leadership has had enormous influence on shaping the ‘culture’ of CRLS,” said Lynn McIntosh, Executive Director. “She is a dedicated, loyal employee who treats everyone with kindness and dignity. Providing good customer service and setting the example for the other employees has been one of Diana’s finest contributions throughout the Library System. No task has ever been too large or too small for her. She is one of the finest managers I have known in any industry!”

Plans for her future include traveling with Victor, her husband of 40 years, to historical places and National Parks. Her love for gardening and cooking new recipes for her family of 4 sons, daughters-in-law and several grandchildren is also on her list of hobbies. Diana loves reading and plans to continue to read bound books and download books on her E-reader. She says she will read about anything, but John Grisham and Jude Deveraux are her favorite authors.

As far as the Chickasaw Regional (Public) Library System is concerned, Diana will always be a member of the “CRLS family”. “As Diana retires, she leaves a huge void at CRLS and in the library world of Oklahoma,” said McIntosh. “She will be missed by staff and library customers in all of the five counties that CRLS serves. But being the reader and curious person that she is, we hope to see her in any of our 8 CRLS’ Libraries often.”

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NORMAN — Dr. Frances Laverne Carroll, librarian, educator and friend, was born to Robert Allen Carroll and Truda Kilda (Flanagan) on December 6, 1925, in Scammon, Kan. She died June 4, 2012 in Norman, Okla., at the Arbor House, Reminisce Center.

School was fun for Laverne and easy with the exception of speeches. She worked three evenings a week in a drugstore when she was a senior in high school. In 1943, she graduated from Baxter Springs High School, Kan., as Salutatorian. In 1948, she graduated with a Certificate of Bachelor of Science in Education, Kansas State Teachers College (Pittsburg, Kan.) In 1956, she graduated with a Master of Arts in library science, University of Denver, Colo. In 1970, she graduated with a Ph.D. in general education with fields in Higher Education, International Education and Media, University of Oklahoma, Norman. Her Ph.D. dissertation was “The Development of an Instrument for the Evaluation of Internationalism in Education for Librarianship.”

She began her career as a bookkeeper in the Baxter Springs Bank, Kan., in 1944. From 1947-1949, she was a teacher of English and journalism at Caney High School, Caney, Kansas. From 1949-1954, she was a librarian at Field Kindley Memorial High School in Coffeyville, Kan. From 1954-1962, she was a librarian at Coffeyville Kansas Junior College. From 1957-1962, she was also the superintendent of elementary school libraries for Coffeyville, Kan. In 1962, Laverne moved to Norman, Okla., to take a teaching position in the School of Library Science at the University of Oklahoma. She was Assistant Professor of library science from 1962-67, an associate professor from 1972-75, acting director for the school of library science for 1974-75, professor from 1975-86, and emeritus from the university, 1986 on. In addition, Dr. Carroll was also head of the department of library studies and senior lecturer at Nedlands College of Advanced Education, Western Australian Secondary Teachers College in Perth, Australia, 1977-81.

During her professional career, Dr. Carroll was also a guest lecturer at a number of institutions, including the Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, in 1964; the University of London, UK, in 1972; at Pahlavi University of Shiraz, Iran, in 1976; and at Beijing Foreign Studies University, China, in 1992.

Dr. Carroll was the author of many books, including “The Library at Mount Vernon;” “Exciting, Funny, Scary, Short, Different;” and “Sad Books Kids Like;” “Guidelines for the Planning and Organization of School Library Media Centers;” “Guidelines for School Libraries;” “Recent Advances in School Librarianship;” and “Internationalizing Library and Information Science Education: A Handbook of Policies and Procedures in Administration and Curriculum.”

Frances Laverne Carroll

Dr. Carroll also served as an editor on a number of publications, including as the national series editor on Reading for Young People, 1979-1985, and as editor on Biographical Directory of National Librarians; Destination Discovery! Activities and Resources for Studying Columbus and Other Explorers; International Biographical Directory of National Archivists, Documentalists, and Librarians; and her latest book, “International Librarianship,” in 2001. Dr. Carroll also contributed articles to many professional journals, including writing an extensive series of interviews with the IFLA Presidents.

Dr. Carroll was a member of many professional organizations, including Delta Kappa Gamma, Phi Delta Kappa, Beta Phi Mu, the American Association of University Professors, the American Library Association, the Oklahoma Student Library Association (serving as state sponsor, 1963-84), Oklahoma Library Association, International Relations Round Table (Chair, 1970-74), International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) (where she was first Chair of the then sub-section of School Libraries in 1973, and continued until the section was formally established in 1977).

Dr. Carroll’s teaching, research, and work with IFLA took her all over the world, including, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Germany, Mexico, Iran, Australia, Nigeria, Ghana, China, and Iceland. She also attended meetings of librarians in the USA, Canada, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Russia, Argentina and Norway. From the early 1960’s through 2004 Dr. Carroll also participated in most of the annual international IFLA Conferences, held around the globe.

Dr. Carroll had many successes in life. As state sponsor of the Oklahoma Students Librarians Associations, she encouraged the officers, elected from the membership, to lead their organization. As a writer and editor, three publishers exhibited three different books of hers at the Frankfurt Book Fair in Germany in the same year, each on a different topic and all treated with an international perspective. As head of a department, mentioning an idea and having it taken up by students eager to work it out resulted in their attending a national meeting of the library association in Canberra, Australia. She was a recipient of several of the first Federally funded grants in the USA for research and continuing education, involving state, national, and international people and incorporating new technology for communication.

According to Dr. Carroll: “Wherever I was for short or long periods of time was home to me, a place to keep clean and pretty. My favorite quote was ‘Beauty is its own excuse for being’ (Emerson). “The friendships that developed became more important than the personal pleasure of travel wherever I desired and my professional development of an international viewpoint.”

Jeffrey Wilhite
Government Documents Librarian
University of Oklahoma Libraries

The purpose of this book is to cover “every aspect of book sales,” including storage, sorting and pricing, concerns on sale day, recruiting volunteers, and money matters. Library book sales can help raise money for new materials in a time of shrinking budgets and help those no-longer needed items find a new home. According to the authors, there are many other benefits for holding a sale: offering local citizens affordable books, promoting a sense of community, fostering friendships and good will with the sale workers, using donations to augment the permanent collection, letting volunteers develop skills that they can use for paid jobs, and creating positive feelings in the community.

The authors, Pat Ditzler, current chair of the Lancaster, PA book sale, and JoAnn Dumas, retired branch manager with Key Bank of New York State, have a lot of experience in library sales. The situations and advice in the book are taken from their libraries and the Oro Valley, Arizona Library. Since it’s so site specific, that is a slight limitation of this source. This is a how-to-book that’s easy to read, with only ninety-seven pages. The book has an always-helpful index. Some of the most useful aspects of this book are the appendices in the back for listing resources, common book collecting and condition terms, some of the current collectible books for sorters to look for, and Internet and pricing guide resources. Even those libraries that have managed “big” sales will benefit from Chapter 10, called *Encore! Encore!* Other Book Sale Opportunities. There can be even more ways to raise money, from mini-sales at specific events to using the Internet. If your library is interested in starting a first book sale or expanding ongoing sales, this is a source for you.

—Ann Meeks, Belle Isle Library, Metropolitan Library System
Susan Kalter has done an outstanding job of editing this, the first volume of John Joseph Mathews’ autobiography, which was originally planned to comprise three volumes. This first monograph was entitled *Boy, Horse, and Dog*, and reveals John Joseph Mathews’ great love of nature, and his boyhood years exploring the flora and fauna of the Osage Nation. This book relates how Mr. Mathews spent much of his youth in solitary exploration over the hills, valleys, and streams of what would become Osage County, Oklahoma. Of special interest is the influence of his elementary school teacher, Mrs. Tucker, who “was one of the most important people in my life,” according to John Joseph Mathews. From this volume, we can get a glimpse of life in Oklahoma prior to statehood; he relates exciting episodes of hunting and camping, as well as a close call with a tornado.

Mr. Mathews describes much of the attitude of the United States, as the First World War was raging in Europe. This was something that most tried to avoid, until it was obviously that the U.S. must get involved. He was drafted and began training, and was almost by accident assigned to the fledging Aviation Section of the United States Signal Corps. His few weeks of training were often compared to the flight of the red-tailed hawk over the Osage nation. And, within a few months, he became the instructor to other young recruits.

John Joseph Mathews ends this first part of his autobiography as he is heading off to Merton College, Oxford, prior to the writing of his first novel, *Wa’kon-tah*. We know so much of his life after this, but this volume gives us a glimpse of how Mr. Mathews saw his life, in this early part of Oklahoma (as a state) history.

Ms. Kalter’s extensive introduction was extremely helpful to understanding this work; there are several photographs from the Osage Tribal Museum and the Western History Collections Archive, University of Oklahoma Libraries—where Mr. Mathews’ papers and manuscripts were donated. This volume will appeal to many readers, whether their interests lie with Oklahoma history and authors, the Osage Nation and its citizens, or early aviation and aeronautics during World War I.

—Robin Leech, Oklahoma State University

*Being Indispensable* takes a practical view of what is necessary to be an effective school librarian and leader at a time when school library positions are at risk. This book has practical suggestions on being an advocate for the school library. The school librarians of today must have a clear idea of how they can use their skills to make an impact on lifelong learning. This book is helpful for both new school librarians aspiring to be leaders in their schools and for veteran school librarians to help them focus on how effective they are as leaders.

Toor and Weisburg help readers identify their unique strengths and promote those strengths to their stakeholders. The AASL Standards for the 21st Century are mentioned with ideas on how standards may be used to prepare students for their future. They discuss the librarian's need to "claim your territory" and focus on the joy of learning rather than the lesson.

This book is divided into three parts: Part I, Knowing Who You Are, Part II, Knowing Your Stakeholders, and Part III, Thinking Bigger. In Part I, school librarians need to write a mission statement that identifies reasons the library is a vital part of the school. This statement guides the creation of a vision to foster a blueprint for an ideal school library. The next step is to design a personal strategic plan for leadership to carry out the vision. Part II examines the stakeholders. In order to meet the needs of the stakeholders, school librarians need to assess the needs of administrators, the school board, the community, teachers and students. It is important to develop support from all who are stakeholders. Part III encourages a closer look at going beyond local stakeholders to engage the support of legislators, both state and national. If school librarians are going to be looked upon as indispensible leaders, they will need to tell their stories through public relations activities, marketing and advocacy. When promoting oneself as a leader, non-verbal messages are considered as well as verbal messages.

Each chapter provides relevant information on the role of indispensible school librarians who are looked upon as leaders of their schools. There are written exercises, questions to consider, key ideas, and practical ideas for being an advocate locally and nationally. I would highly recommend this book. It is practical and concise.
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