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O. L. A.

WINTER 1954

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A Message from the O. L. A. President

We are proud of the remarkable progress Oklahoma libraries and librarians have made in 1953 as shown by the new buildings in the state and evidences in the satisfying annual reports. We are justly proud of the personal achievements of the individual members of the Association, too.

Oklahoma A. & M. College in Stillwater will be host to our annual meeting April 30 - May 1, 1954, when Edmon Low will roll out the welcome mat to his magnificent new library where the meetings will be held. The Local Arrangements Committee headed by John Stratton and Helen Donart is already hard at work while William Morse, Program Chairman, is working on an interesting theme. We are most fortunate to announce that Miss Ludington, President of A.L.A., will be with us as will the Secretary of A. L. A., David Clift.

The O. L. A. grows stronger every year. We must take steps to insure that it will continue to do so. I sincerely believe we can as we interlace our various sections in a large well-organized united front to accomplish our aims for the betterment of Oklahoma libraries.

We expect a record-breaking group this year. Please urge your trustees and staff to join the Association and attend its meetings.

1954 O. L. A. Meeting Will Be In Stillwater, April 30-May 1

Plans are under way for the annual O. L. A. meeting in Stillwater April 30 - May 1 when the program will be directed toward formulating an Oklahoma Plan for Library Service. The first meeting Friday morning, will hear a panel present various phases of the problem: financial, organizational, legislative. At the luncheon Mrs. Gretchen Knief Schenk, Library Consultant, will speak from her broad experience in this field. For the afternoon session the conference will break up into discussion groups, each of which will report its findings to a later general meeting.

Miss Flora B. Ludington, Librarian at Mt. Holyoke College and President of A.L.A., will address the dinner meeting Friday evening, and Mr. David H. Clift, Executive Secretary of the A.L.A., the luncheon on Saturday.

Saturday morning is reserved for sectional meetings.

Virginia LaGrave, president of O.L.A., has announced the following chairmen of committees:

Program Committee, William Morse, Ardmore Public Library; Local Arrangements, John Stratton, A. & M. College, Helen Donart, Stillwater Public Library, co-chairmen; Exhibits Committee, Carl Dahl, Oklahoma City Public Library, Edwin Pattee, A. & M. College Library, co-chairmen; Awards Committee, Lee Spencer, O. B. U. Library; Nominating Committee, Elizabeth Cooper, Naval Base Library, Norman; and Publicity Chairman, James Babcock, University of Oklahoma Library.

Members of Local Arrangements Committees have been selected and are completing their plans. They are: Banquet and Luncheons, Miss Zona Edwards, Catalog Librarian, O. A. M. C. Library; Dr. Angie Debo, Curator of Maps, O. A. M. C. Library; Decorations, Miss Mary Graves, Physical Sciences and Engineering Lib-

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The New Oklahoma City University Library

The Methodist Gold Star Memorial Building on the Oklahoma City University campus was opened for use in September 1953. First visualized by Dr. C. Q. Smith, OCU president, in 1943, the building was ten years in the making. In 1946 preliminary drawings were made and approved. Construction actually began late in 1949, but lack of funds prevented its completion until July of 1953. Total cost of the building when completed will be approximately one million dollars.

Planned by Winkler and Reed of Oklahoma City, the building carries on the Gothic tradition of the campus. It is 254 feet long and 88 feet wide at the center. The wings are 50 feet wide. The tower rises 286 feet from the foundation stone. In addition to the four stories to be occupied by the library and the department of religion, there are ten levels in the tower.

The building is steam heated and will be air conditioned. Fluorescent lighting has been used on all floors except the first. The floors are terrazzo and asphalt tile. The furniture is birch and maple, in a natural finish. Two bronze plaques in the foyer will carry approximately 1,200 names of Methodist men and women for whom the Gold Star building will be a permanent memorial. The huge gold star mounted atop the tower measures six feet in diameter and is made of copper, plated with silver and gold.

The library, serving OCU’s 2,500 students, occupies the two lower floors of the building. It is designed for a capacity of 250 readers, and at maximum will accommodate 100,000 volumes. The book collection at present numbers almost 54,000 volumes, with approximately 4,000 volumes being added yearly. Plans at present are that as the library continues to grow, additional space in the building will be converted to its use.

Informality was the keynote of library planning. Open stacks have always been a policy of the library, and the students find their own books and have them charged at the central loan desk. Counter height book shelves serve the dual function of bringing the student closer to the books, and of dividing the rooms into smaller study areas.

The entrance to the library is also the main entrance to the building. The foyer is comparatively small, but mirrored columns give an illusion of depth. The circulation desk is located in this area, thus controlling traffic from the two reading rooms. Reserve books are shelved behind the circulation desk, thereby making it possible at times for one student to ser-
vice both regular and reserve circulation. Directly behind the reserve book stacks are the library offices and the catalog department. Conveniently close at hand may be found the bibliographic aids, easily reached from the librarian's office, the catalog department and the reference room.

On each side of the main entrance is a large reading room. Warmth and color characterize these two rooms, which have been decorated with soft blue-green walls and colorful leather backed chairs, in one room persimmon and sea-foam, and in the other, sea-foam and red. The draperies carry out the color schemes already established.

In the north wing may be found the reference department, the periodical reading room, and the browsing room. The browsing room, a feature new to this library, has quickly taken its place in the student way of life. Furnished with easy chairs and popular reading material, the room is seldom empty. The book collection, fiction and non-fiction alike, is arranged around the room according to author. Books may be borrowed for two weeks, but may not be renewed.

The south reading room contains a major part of the library's circulating book collection. Along the south end of the room, six ranges of steel book stacks nine sections long furnish the largest single block of book shelving in the library. In the interests of economy, steel book stacks from the old library were moved and equipped with new birch end panels to match the furniture. Near the entrance, the card catalog is close to the circulation desk and to the catalog department.

Since funds are not available at present to finish the entire building, the lower library floor has been roughly converted into stack, reading, and storage areas. The north wing has been made into a reading room, with a section of closed stacks housing unbound periodical bindings. Wooden book shelves from the old library building were moved and re-assembled here. All fiction and foreign literature and language books were placed in this room as being the books less frequently used and more easily found without assistance.

A projection room on this floor will be the beginning, it may be hoped, of an audio-visual center on the campus. Seating 100 persons, it has already been put to use by several groups. Eventually a music library will occupy the remaining space, used at present for storage.

The staff lounge is a good example of what can be done on a limited budget. The entire room was done at a cost of about $60.00. The walls are beige, and the colors used are aqua, coral and brown. Two of the most attractive items in the large room are the sofas. These are old car seats, purchased at a salvage yard and upholstered with brown material. Couches are GI beds with legs cut off, doors instead of springs, aqua denim mattresses and brightly covered cushions. An old supply cabinet, painted coral and brown, is a respectable cabinet hutch, and army surplus tables and chairs help complete the furnishings.

An attractive room on the third floor has been set aside for the Methodist history collection. In time, it is hoped to have available here, complete records of the Methodist church in Oklahoma.

There has been a marked increase in student and faculty use of the library. This we attribute in great part to expanded facilities and attractive surroundings.

Membership in the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, dedicated to the prehistory and history of Oklahoma, is open to any individual or institution interested in the subject. Institutional membership are three dollars a year and members receive all publications of the Society. For further information write R. B. Hall, Secretary-Treasurer, Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma.
Public Relations for College and University Libraries

Editor's Note. Talk given before the College and University Libraries Section of O.L.A. at Ponca City, April 1953.

In reviewing the literature on public relations, I am reminded of the oft quoted definition of library literature as "60% how I run my library good, 35% testimonials, and 5% research". There is an abundance of articles on library public relations, a staggering list of suggestions of how to conduct a public relations program, but few really factual articles on fundamental principles.

Public relations is referred to as a variety of activities and there is little consensus of what it actually is. Frequently it is used interchangeably with publicity or it is intertwined with all other library activities to such an extent that it becomes difficult to analyze clearly. With the danger of adding to already existing confusion on the subject among distinguished experts and practitioners, I propose to define public relations, point out some of the objectives of a good public relations program, and indicate briefly some of the methods employed.

As officially defined by the Public Relations Society of America and corrupted for library implications, public relations includes the activities of an organization in building and maintaining sound and productive relations with its clientele, employees, and the public at large, so as to adapt itself to its environment and interpret itself to society. In the best sense of the term then, public relations implies a definite, concerted program of systematic and continuous communication with various publics to develop understanding and appreciation of the purpose and objectives of the library as well as its policies and services. The communication is two way and is transmitted directly by various communication methods and indirectly by the conduct of service. The public expresses its attitudes and feelings to the library, and the library, adapting its program to public desires, explains its services and methods of operation. The responsibility for public relations is shared by all members of the organization and carried on by a planned pattern of behavior and expression. This still may sound complicated but it is really about the same process as getting along with your neighbors and understanding each other's problems projected to a larger public and carried on by expert methods.

If one considers the many direct and indirect methods by which attitudes toward a library are formed, the scope of public relations is very broad. It includes the fundamentals of good service itself such as the building, collections, staff, and administration. An effective and well rounded service program is dictated as well as activities to communicate with the public and demonstrate the importance of library service to them. In short, as one writer puts it, "it is good library service—publicly appreciated."

The specific objectives of a public relations program are many. Among most important are: keeping the library before the public, building and maintaining good rapport with the public served, maintaining the prestige of the organization, increasing use, winning support for its policies, obtaining adequate financial support.

In simpler terms this means making day to day relationships go more smoothly and winning friends for emergencies.

To discuss how to achieve all of these objectives and the various methods to employ would require an extensive dissertation which is clearly beyond the scope of this paper and the time allotted. Consequently I shall confine my remarks to a discussion of some of the direct communication devices in a public relations program which is the usual combination of
the term. This is not to say that the many indirect factors are not important, for no direct approach can be effective if the conduct of service does not support the claims made by direct appeal. In a very real sense "actions speak louder than words."

As a direct communications activity then, public relations becomes a systematic and continuous program to learn the attitudes, opinions, and habits of library borrowers and potential borrowers and to inform them of all aspects of the library and its services. It is necessary to understand the "library's public", what to say and how to say it, and the appropriate method of approach.

Who is the library's public and how do we find out about them? For a college or university, the public consist of the students, faculty, and staff of the institution. Occasionally it may include the general public in the community and the alumni.

What do we need to know about them? This becomes important, for it has been discovered that people vary considerably in attitudes, habits, and ability—all factors which influence the extent and method of using the library as well as their ability to understand what you have to say. Freshmen may think of the library as a reserve book depository whereas a graduate student or faculty member may regard it as a research tool. Some of the essential data about the public might include: age, sex, subject field, special interests, organizations associated with, place of residence, etc. Also of interest would be knowledge of the library building, departments, resources, services, ability to use, attitudes about present practices, suggestions for improvement, amount of use, etc. This type of information is essential before we can understand how much and why the library is falling short of its potential service. Once we understand the problems and their causes, know whom we must contact, and the type of appeals which will be effective, we can develop a successful public relations program.

How can we secure information about the public? This is a continuing process for each public contact yields insight. Certain gross data such as ages, sex, subject fields, organizations, etc., is contained in various school publications. Interviews with various students and faculty can be helpful as well as conferences with student groups or various faculties. Some colleges and universities have conducted systematic interviews or opinion polls on various problems. The latter require some skill in design and interpretation but are not beyond the ability of most institutions.

Now that we have defined our public in more specific terms, know what attitudes persist, and have learned some of the appeals which will be effective, we can design an information program to tell our side of the story.

We must then decide on: what we want to say, the most effective way to say it, whom we want to address, and the most appropriate channel.

The message or appeal will depend upon the objective we are seeking. If we want to increase use of the library, we will describe resources and services. If we want to increase our appropriation, we will stress the importance of the library to the program of the institution. If we are instituting a change in policy, we must describe the new policy and why it is necessary.

The most effective way to state an appeal is the more difficult problem and will depend upon the persons who are being addressed. Generally speaking it should be phrased in terms which they will understand, be related to them in a personal sense, and be dramatic enough to gain attention. Statements should be truthful and in the public interest. If opinion is contrary to your appeal, the message will be less effective or may gain no reception. Your appeal must be repeated and varied in approach to attract interest.
The public to be contacted will govern what is said and the channel employed. If the persons concerned are a small group, a personal address may be effective. If the group is large a medium which reaches the majority of the groups will be required. A mass approach requires a simple, concise appeal directed to a common interest whereas a more restricted appeal may vary in content and complexity according to the interest and ability of the group to be contracted.

The most appropriate channel or medium of communication will be governed by available facilities, cost, staff, and appeal to be made. The group to be reached, and to some extent the importance of the appeal. It may be desirable to use several or all available media for one message. The available media for any one institution are considerable. They vary from signs, posters, pictures and exhibits to lectures, book reviews, tours and demonstrations, newspaper and radio publicity, and various types of publications such as book lists and reports. The literature on available media for libraries is so complete that there is little need to repeat all of them here. Two good sources are: “Public Relations for Libraries” prepared by the Public Library Supervisors, Division of Library Extension, N. Y. State Library, and “How to Sell the Public Library” by Howard Samuelson. L. H. Jan. 15, 1952.

There are limitations inherent in each media which must be considered in selection. Newspapers and radio generally reach the widest audience but require some knowledge and skill to use effectively. Publications require time to prepare and are relatively expensive but may have extensive distribution. Signs, posters, and exhibits may be easily prepared although the latter are often time consuming but are restricted in the amount of information which may be conveyed and the extent of coverage. Lectures, tours, and demonstrations are the most adaptable and may be quite effective but are less feasible if the group to be reached is large.

Some of the essential factors in a good public relations program are:
1. Assign definite responsibility to a staff member or committee for public relations program.
2. Provide a definite operating budget.
3. Define the public relations problem by analyzing the library public.
4. Develop a definite program and list of objectives.
5. Determine the appeals to be made and the appropriate approach based on a study of attitudes and reactions of the public.
6. Determine the media to be employed.
7. At the same time adapt services and public contracts to build good will.
8. Make library attractive and comfortable.
9. Keep it up and keep refining techniques as you go along.

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Esther Mae Henke Appointed Oklahoma Field Librarian

Progress in the field of library extension throughout the state was highlighted this fall by the appointment of Esther Mae Henke as Field Librarian in the Library Extension Division of the State Library.

Library extension is not new to Miss Henke. She was Librarian of the Ray County Library in Missouri from 1948 to 1951. She had earlier been Assistant Librarian and Bookmobile Librarian in the same county library. She is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma and the University of Oklahoma Library School. Her thesis is on the History of Libraries in Oklahoma.

The service of a field librarian is an innovation in Oklahoma; the need has existed for many years. Miss Henke will visit the public libraries of the state, consult with librarians and board members on the needs of their community and talk with interested groups. Any group, community, or civic organization in areas having no library service may write for a consultation on local library service. Any librarian needing help with problems of organization, administration, building plans, remodeling of library techniques may ask for an appointment with the field librarian.

Miss Henke writes describing her first weeks on the job in which she spends two days of each week in the field: "The extension field work program is finally underway. I have been out six times, so far calling on libraries."

At the present time I am trying to get acquainted with the librarians and the trustees. Not only personally acquainted with the people but acquainted with the library and its problems. I try to call on as many libraries as I can in the two days I am out and yet spend enough time in each library to learn as much as possible. Most librarians are eager to talk about their libraries and ask for help in giving better service. The most common plea is for help in stimulating more interest in the library and for ideas for publicity.

The Newsletter has been revived and is being mailed to librarians, trustees and other interested in library service in Oklahoma. The Newsletter was started in the belief that there are many ideas and news items of interest and value to libraries which should be made available. Much of the material included is gathered on my trips and some of it is sent in by librarians and trustees."

Miss Henke is also serving as Reference Librarian of the Oklahoma State Library.

Housing Information For O. L. A. Annual Conference

The following accommodations are available on the Oklahoma A. & M. College campus for the O. L. A. Annual Conference, April 30 and May 1, 1954:

Union Club—singles $4.25 and $5.00; doubles $6.25 and $7.00; roll-away bed $2.00 extra.

Dormitories—singles only $1.50.

Reservations for on-campus rooms should be sent to Edmon Low, Librarian, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

Off-campus housing is also available as follows and reservations should be made directly with the hotel or motel:

Grand Hotel—604 South Main—singles $2.75 and $3.00; doubles $4.60 and $5.00.

Misons Hotel—118 West 7th Street—singles $3.50; doubles $5.00.

Anglin Motel—310 North Main—single $3.00; double $4.00; two double beds $5.00; four persons $6.00; and a few courts for two persons at $3.50.

Curran A. T. E., 315 North Main—$3.50, $3.50 and $5.00; and 50¢ for each additional person.
New Master's Program at O. U. Library School

During the summer, 1953, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education approved a revised curriculum in librarianship to be offered at the University of Oklahoma. The program as now constituted will include courses for both undergraduate and graduate students. In addition to the B. A. degree, with a major in library science as conferred by the College of Arts and Sciences, two graduate degrees are offered—Master of Arts in Library Science and Master of Library Science.

This action by the Regents allows the University to offer courses and degrees which are in line with the most recent accreditation standards of the American Library Association. Prior to the change in the curriculum at the University at least thirty of the thirty-five accredited schools were offering advanced degrees.

The aims of the new program as stated in the recently published catalog are four-fold: (1) to develop an understanding of libraries as social institutions for the dissemination of information; (2) to convey knowledge and understanding of library materials and resources; (3) to instill knowledge of the methods of organizing these materials for use; (4) to develop the ability to evaluate and formulate library programs on the basis of scientific inquiry.

Admission to the new graduate program first requires admission to the Graduate College of the University. In addition to these requirements, there are certain prerequisites asked for by the School of Library Science. There are: (1) twelve hours, with B average, in library science in the "core courses"—Libraries in the Social Order, Organization of Library Materials, Reference Materials, and Book Selection and Acquisition; (2) a reading knowledge of at least one foreign language; or one year of college language or a satisfactory grade on a special reading exam; and a personal interview with the Director of the Library School, or a person designated by him, to determine the personal qualifications of the applicant.

Candidates for the Master of Arts degree must complete thirty hours of class work in the graduate college of which four hours may include research for the thesis. The no-thesis program leading to the degree of Master of Library Science requires thirty-two graduate hours. Candidates for either degree must maintain a B average in the graduate courses.

Students must take at least twenty hours in graduate library courses. The minor, a minimum of eight hours, may be selected by the student, but must be approved by the Director of the Library School and the Dean of the Graduate College. One may, however, select a no-minor plan and take additional electives in library science or other departments. Basic required courses for all students include:

- Library Science 300. Literature of the Humanities and Social Sciences.
- Library Science 301. Literature of the Sciences.

For further information regarding the program please write to the Director, School of Library Science, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

Send O.L.A. Dues Now

O.L.A. membership is for the calendar year. 1954 membership dues of $1.50 should be forwarded to Joe Templeton, treasurer, Muskogee Public Library, Muskogee, Okla.
Chase Dane

This Is Also Freedom of Communication

When we talk about freedom of communication we usually consider only one side of the problem. We talk about the danger, in a democratic society, of restricting the freedom of the press. We discuss the evils of censorship. We write about the perils of suppression. We speak of the tragedy of thought control by political caveat. And in library circles we worry about the consequences of book selection by fear.

All of these threats to free communication have been written and talked about a great deal; and rightly so, for these are the most obvious and the most sensational threats to free communication. We must not, however, in our eagerness to protect the right of free speech and a free press, concentrate too much on this one aspect of the problem. We must not forget that there is another, an entirely different danger which also threatens freedom of communication—a danger which must be guarded against just as vigilantly. We must not allow freedom of communication to be overwhelmed from the rear because we have devoted all our attention to frontal attacks.

This danger from the rear is, in a way, greater than that from the front because it is so insidious. And this danger is insidious because it springs primarily from indifference, from an unawareness of the seriousness of the threat.

Freedom of communication means, or should mean, freedom of all communication. Thus along with the danger of suppressing the truth goes the equal danger of not aggressively publicizing the truth. For many reasons, however, we worry much more about the former than we do about the latter. But failure to make the truth known can be just as harmful as suppression of the truth. We usually, however, spend more time fighting censorship, because we are its victims, than we do fighting indifference, because so often its origin lies in us. Moreover, suppression of the truth is an overt act whereas ignorance of the truth is simply a failure to act at all.

The nature of this rear attack on freedom of communication can perhaps be made clearer by citing one or two concrete examples. It is the danger which arises when people fail to take the right action because they are ignorant of the truth—not, it must be emphasized, because the truth has been suppressed or withheld but because it has never been made known. Industry has recognized the harm which results when there is an absence of this kind of freedom of communication. The courts have also recognized the need for this phase of freedom of communication; and to insure it they have decreed that “ignorance of the law forgiveth no man.” It is to insure this freedom of communication that industrial managers post notices of all changes in policy. It is to secure this freedom that labor and industrial councils have been established.

Factory owners recognize that they cannot effectively achieve their purposes unless their workers are informed of those purposes. The army realized the importance of this aspect of freedom of communication during the last war, and for this reason squadron leaders briefed their pilots before each flight. During these briefing sessions pilots were given more information than they actually needed to achieve their objective more effectively. And industrial leaders know that if their workers are told more than they actually need to know to perform the task assigned them, they will do a better job.

Securing this type of freedom of communication is also an important duty or function of the library. And too often, unfortunately, it is a duty which is neglected or overlooked. We are so prone to devote ourselves exclusively to the active
phases of freedom of communication—censorship and book selection—that we often lose sight of the passive phases of it. In this respect it is not enough simply to make available certain books about certain ideas. It is not enough to make sure that we have on our shelves books which deal with all sides of a question. We must also see to it that it is almost impossible to avoid a knowledge or at least an awareness of these books. For only if our patrons know about them are we doing our utmost to maintain freedom of communication.

This view of the problem is really nothing more, of course, than a new way of looking at the old objective of library publicity. But it is important to look at an old objective in this new way, for it thus takes on new meaning and significance. When we think of publicity not as simply a way to secure the greater use of library materials but as a means to attain greater freedom of communication, then we begin to realize just how important publicity really is. Too often, no doubt, we draw the conclusion that after we have provided certain books for the use of our patrons our job is done. Whereas, in reality, when viewed with the freedom of communication in mind, it has only begun. For upon reflecting further it is easy to see that the provision of books is only the first step in assuring freedom of communication.

To secure this freedom we must push our wares aggressively, by every means possible. We must call attention to every department of the library. We must almost, if needs be, thrust the book in the reader's hand. We must do all we can to insure that every reader knows about every resource of the library. And again it must be stressed that this is nothing new. Librarians have always sought new ways to increase the use of the books on their shelves. They have tacked up posters, they have organized book talks, they have broadcast book reviews, they have printed booklists, and they have televised story hours. They have frequently, however, failed to realize that the most important reason of all for doing these things is, not simply to increase circulation per se, but to maintain freedom of communication. And this kind of freedom of communication will probably, in the long run, more than offset the evils of censorship and book selection based on timidity.

This freedom of communication also implies a careful study of the library's clientele. Once again, this is something libraries have been doing for years. Usually, however, they have made such studies to determine the degree to which libraries meet the needs of their patrons. This is a very important reason, to be sure, but still in all it is perhaps not as important as to maintain freedom of communication. When this becomes the purpose of such a study the needs of the patron are not forgotten but they become secondary to the necessity of making him aware of what is available so that his choice of action is the best attainable.

The absence if this kind of freedom of communication is just as important, although not as sensational, as censorship. Its absence, therefore is just as much to be guarded against as censorship. Indeed, when we have defeated censorship we have fought, and won, only half the battle, for the absence of censorship does not guarantee freedom of communication. The removal of censorship simply insures the availability of information; it does not, unfortunately, insure the propagation and dissemination of information. That will come only when active steps are taken to secure complete freedom of communication—only when a constant effort is made to inform everyone of all he needs to know to act intelligently, only when energy is exerted to render certain that no one remains uninformed. Only when information becomes thus universally a-

(Continued on Page 16)
ADA, Public Library—A Great Books discussion group, organized in December, has been so enthusiastically received that another such group will be formed. "Space Travel in a Rocket Ship" was the theme of an exciting book week this year. Hazel Whaley reports that an unfinished room in the basement of the library is being completed to serve as a much needed auditorium.

ANADARKO, Public Library—The city has appropriated $5,063 for the purchase of books during the current year. Two new refrigeration coolers have been installed in the library during the past year.

BARTLESVILLE, Public Library—Book week was observed with an open house, when over 2,000 patrons and guests were registered. More than 200 new borrowers were added during the week.

Herbert Winn, librarian, reports that he is using a new type cover for book jackets with much success. The product is a clear gummed plastic available in rolls. It can be cut to any desired length, placed over the jacket, and attached to the book. He adds that it is less expensive than the commercial plastic jacket and is satisfactory on all except extremely heavy books. Since it is not carried by the library supply houses, he will be glad to send the name and address of the dealer to anyone interested.

BRISTOW, Public Library—Redecoration of the library is now in progress, with soft shades of salmon and green predominating. Celotex ceiling and slim line lights will be installed, and floor and woodwork refinshed. A silver tea and open house will be given upon the completion of the work.

CHICKASHA, Carnegie Public Library—The report of Mrs. W. S. Corbin, covering the first sixteen months of her work as librarian, includes the following: weeding of the book collection, installation of almost three hundred feet of new steel shelving, redecoration of the office area, and the establishment of a separate section for reference books. The Library is in the process of the re-registration of borrowers, for the first time since the library was dedicated in 1904.

DUNCAN—Mrs. Will H. Willis has been appointed chairman of the reactivated Trustees Section of the O. L. A.

DURANT, Southeastern State College—Faculty library surveys, an exchange and gift program, and the refurbishing of library science offerings are on the program for the current year. To stimulate greater student use of the library, the staff has arranged weekly displays of library materials on timely subjects.

GUTHRIE, Benedictine Heights College—Sister Mary Joachim, O. S. B., librarian, served as chairman of the business meeting of the Midwest Unit of the Catholic Library Association at its recent meeting in Wichita, Kansas, October 30-31. Anna Bird Stewart, author and lecturer, was a guest of the college during Book Week, and spoke to all English classes and to an all-school assembly.

HOBART, Public Library—During book week the library assigned members of the Mothers’ Club to speak to the service clubs of Hobart on "Children and
pre-school Books.” Moving picture versions of children’s books will be presented during the Christmas holidays.

MEDFORD, Grant County Library—Mrs. Edgar Boyd, librarian, reports that one thousand dollars worth of new books have been purchased for the library.

MUSKOGEE, Public Library—A program information service to the organized groups of the city has been inaugurated. The groups file their programs in the library, and these are available to other organizations or to program chairmen who are often called upon to supply a program on short notice.

A 16 mm. sound projector has been secured through civil defense funds for use by the library or other county groups who wish civil defense programs.

A book trailer has been in operation since July, 1953. After a successful summer of reading club activities the trailer is being used now with elementary schools. The Adult Education Activities began the year with a series of art classes held in the library. Classes in china painting, textile painting, oils, and hooked rugs are on the schedule for the balance of the year.

NORMAN, University of Oklahoma Library—The Director’s Library Booklist resumed publication this fall. This is a listing of additions to the collections, library news and items of interest to the campus community.

The second edition of the Check List of the DeGolyer Collection is now available. Inter-library services (by University Station wagon or car) to the Medical Library and to Oklahoma A. & M. College, was resumed in September. By this service books, periodicals, faculty and students are transported free of charge. Dr. McAnally represented the O. U. Libraries recently at the dedications of new library buildings at Georgia Institute of Technology and the University of Georgia.

At the last meeting of the Public Service Units, the librarians came face to face with their critics—namely, the faculty. Four faculty members from four departments met with group to discuss merits and weaknesses of library services. Gratifyingly enough, merits came out on top! University architects and Mortimer Schwartz, law librarian, are planning extensive remodelling of the reading area of the Law Library.

The University administration has been requested to grant faculty status to professional librarians. Action on the request is still pending.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma City Libraries—Books delivered to your car window—this is the new package service offered by Oklahoma City Libraries and called the Auto-Library. Located at the rear of the new main library, the Auto-Library is in operation Monday through Saturday from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Materials loaned must have been previously reserved by a telephone call or personal visit. Adapted from the drive-

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up window service provided by some banks, the Auto-Library employs a speaker system so that motorist and librarian may communicate, and a push-out drawer in which books are placed and then extended to the car window. Oklahoma City is the first city in the country to offer this service.

OKMULGEE, Public Library—Building repairs and redecoration are now in process, with a new heating system and roof to be installed, and the building completely waterproofed. New browsing and periodical rooms are planned upon the completion of the renovation.

TONKAWA, Northern Oklahoma Junior College—Miss Jeanne M. Aber, librarian, reports much interest in a recent display of Japanese prints. The exhibit, consisting of one hundred prints, is the property of the Robert Lee Gallery of Newton, Connecticut, and was on exhibit at the library for one week in November.

TULSA, Public Library—A new Southeast Branch has been established and will be housed in a book trailer until a new branch is built.

Two branch librarians have completed twenty-five years of service at the library: Miss Violet Williamson, East Branch, and Miss Marjorie Ahlum, West Tulsa Branch.

TULSA, University of Tulsa Library—Thieme-Becker's *Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Kunstler* has been presented to the library by an anonymous donor. The library shared in two recent gifts of office furniture received from the Stanolind and Sinclair Oil Companies. The estimated value of the furniture donated to the University is $100,000.

Two television programs have recently been presented by the library in a University of Tulsa series produced by station KOTV.

WOODWARD, Public Library—Miss Metta Woodward, librarian, reports an interesting experiment in both testing and promoting interest in county library service. Two days in November were set aside aside for exclusive use of the library by county residents. The response of these borrowers was most enthusiastic. During the observance of book week additional books were presented to the library for, the Howard Patton Memorial Shelf—a Kiwanis project, bringing the total number of memorial books to 201.

YUKON, Public Library—Landscaping the grounds and planting of new shrubs and bulbs is the current project of the Ladies' Library Club, assisted by a local club. The former organization is also sponsoring a fund-raising campaign for an addition to the present library building.

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BARTLESVILLE, Public Library—Herbert E. Winn became librarian of the Public Library on September 1. Mr. Winn received his master's degree in library science from Peabody Library School.

CHICKASHA, Carnegie Public Library—Miss Cara Jo Marsh became assistant librarian on June 1. Mrs. Jack Hughes has been appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mrs. Jesse Garrison on October 15, 1953.

DURANT, Southeastern State College—On August 1 John R. Willingham was appointed head librarian and associate professor of library science, following the resignation of Mrs. Maude Cowan. Mrs. Cowan remains on the staff as part-time instructor in library science. Mr. Willingham received his B. A. degree from East Texas State Teachers College; B. S. in L. S. and M. A. from North Texas State College, and his Ph. D. in American literature from North Texas State College, and his Ph. D. in American literature from the University of Oklahoma. He was formerly on the staff of East Texas State Teachers College, and more recently has taught English at Sam Houston State Teachers College and the University of Oklahoma. Mr. Raymond A. Piller became assistant librarian, and instructor in library science in September. Mr. Piller, a former member of the reference staff at Oklahoma A. & M. College, received his B. A. degree from Texas Technological College, and has completed all requirements for a M. A. in L. S. degree at the University of Texas. His degree will be conferred in January 1954.

NORMAN, University of Oklahoma Library—Miss Edith Scott, formerly head of Technical Services at Ball State Teachers College, has been appointed Head of Acquisitions and Cataloging, and Assistant Professor of Library Science. Mr. Mortimer Schwartz, new Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Law, came to O. U. from Montana State University where he held a similar position Mrs. Esther Witcher, former Periodicals Librarian, now heads the new Education Psychology Library which opened this summer. Mrs. Mary Sue Butler Brown succeeds Mrs. Witcher as Periodicals Librarian. Mrs. Brown is a graduate of the O. U. Library School, and for several years was a student assistant in the Cataloging Department.

Mrs. Varue Lindsay Bailey, and O. U. Library School graduate, has returned to the campus as Librarian of the Reserve Room and the DeGolyer Collection.

Mrs. Mary Lou Frazor has been appointed Physics Librarian.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma State Library—Mr. Don W. Der is the new Archivist of the State Library. Before coming to the Oklahoma State Library Mr. Der was in the Archives Division of the University of Oklahoma Library, and the processing department of the Oklahoma City Libraries. He will assist the State Librarian and Archivist in the performance of his duties and will be in charge of the Archives Division of the library.

Miss Hollis C. Haney, former Reference Librarian, is now Documents and Serials Librarian. As head of the Documents Division she is in charge of all
U.S., Oklahoma, state and miscellaneous documents and periodicals.

Mrs. Gladys H. Cobbs of El Reno, has been appointed Special Services Librarian. Mrs. Cobbs was formerly assistant librarian of the Texas County Free Library, San Antonio, Texas. Special Services is concerned with Braille, talking books and projected books.

OKMULGEE. Public Library—Mrs. Virginia Collier has recently been appointed librarian. Mrs. Collier received a B. A. degree from the University of Texas, and a B. L. S. from Emory University. Mrs. Theo Orbison has been promoted to Assistant Librarian and Mrs. Emily Warriner has become Children's Librarian.

PONCA CITY, Public Library—Miss Lenna Gibson has been employed as assistant, starting November 1, 1953.

TULSA. Public Library—Mrs. Allie Beth Martin has been appointed Director of Extension Service, to supervise the work of the four bookmobiles recently put into service. Mrs. Shirley Ann Marshall is Assistant Director and will be in charge of the Children’s Department at the main library. Mrs. Generose Selman is the new executive secretary to the librarian.

James E. Gourley, Librarian, was granted leave from November 28 to December 12, 1953 to attend the Industrial Mobilization Institute in Oklahoma City, conducted by the Armed Forces Institute and the War College.

Miss Doris Park has been appointed librarian of the new Southeast Branch. Mrs. Mary Frances LaCoste has been named assistant.

The Annual Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association will convene in Chicago, February 2 to 6 with headquarters at the Morrison Hotel. The A.L.A. Annual Conference will be held in the Twin Cities: St. Paul-Minneapolis, June 26-28.

This Is Also Freedom Of Communication

(Continued from Page 11)

available can we speak of freedom of communication.

To secure this kind of freedom of communication may be more difficult than to secure freedom from censorship. For we are acutely aware of the existence of censorship but we are not always, unfortunately, so aware of the communication of information. Because it is more passive, because it is usually less noticeable, it is apt to be much more treacherous. When this kind of communication is not free—when, that is, important and necessary information does not flow freely—it is often owing to ignorance or indifference. What we don’t know, however, either because we are not made aware of it or because we won’t take the trouble to find out about it, can be as harmful as knowledge which is withheld from us.

This kind of ignorance can lead to action which is as seriously wrong as that which results from censorship. We must always, therefore, be as vigilant to insure the first as we are to protect ourselves from the second, for only when we have awareness and when we do not have censorship do we have freedom of communication.

We must begin to think, therefore, of publicity and availability and promotion as the other half of the fight for freedom of communication. We must not allow ourselves to be completely occupied with the removal of censorship while we forget that it is just as necessary to insure awareness and knowledge of all information which will lead to right action.

American librarians working with children or young people are asked to submit manuscripts, minimum 50,000 words, for boys and girls nine to sixteen. Deadline, May 15, 1954. Address: Librarian Prize Competition, Dodd, Mead & Co., 432 Fourth Ave., New York 16.
Work for the Library Services Bill Before Congress Convenes

Now is the time, librarians, to contact your Senators and Representatives urging support of the Library Services Bill. Congress will reconvene January 4, 1954. There is a tremendous amount of work to be done between now and then. If each one will do his part we can get this bill passed. The least we can do is write, call or make personal contacts.

Since the bill is planned specifically to stimulate library service in rural areas, Oklahoma would benefit greatly from its passage. 49% of the state's population is rural; twenty-two counties have no public libraries; 60% of our population has no library service.

Provisions of the Bill

Each state will receive a grant of $40,000 plus additional funds based on the rural population of the state as compared with the national rural population. Each state will match both the $40,000 and the additional funds on the basis of the per capita income of the state as compared to the national per capita income. The bill calls for an appropriation of 71 million dollars per year a small amount as far as other federal programs are concerned. Actually the cost of this bill would amount to less than five cents per person and it would be impossible to measure the potential value of the return from each investment. The bill has a definite terminal date. Federal assistance will be granted for a limited period of only five years.

The bill does not have any federal control of any kind except for fiscal control. It is an accepted fact that if the federal government grants funds it has the right to insure that the money is being spent for the purpose for which it was appropriated. Plans for spending the funds rest entirely with the various states. Buildings or land may not be purchased. The funds are designated to assist in providing public library service to rural areas only. Urban areas cannot benefit directly.

Nonpartisan Nature of the Bill

The proposed bill has the support of senators and congressmen from both parties. Of the bill's sponsors in the 83rd Congress, eleven are Republicans and eleven are Democrats. The Senate Bill, No. 1452, is now in the hands of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. In the House thirteen identical bills have been introduced including H.R. 4042 presented by Tom Sted of Oklahoma. These have been referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor.

How You Can Help

Every librarian, trustee, and friend of libraries should write his representatives in Congress immediately asking support of the Library Services Bill when Congress reconvenes.

Interest local newspaper editors in supporting the measure. Developments of news interest will be relayed promptly to all libraries. Editorial comment will be most helpful.

Be sure that civic leaders, organizations of all types, in fact, everyone in your area interested in promoting rural library service, understands the provisions of the proposed legislation and the importance of its passage.

The Oklahoma A & M College library has been awarded a grant of $5,000 by the Fund for Adult Education for a program of adult education in rural communities. This grant is one of twenty made to selected libraries of all types throughout the nation from a fund provided by the American Library Association by the Ford Foundation for the purpose of stimulating the initiation and development of adult education services to adult and young adult community groups. The grant to the A & M Library was one of four made to colleges and universities.
RUTH COX is Catalog Librarian of the Oklahoma City University. She has a B.A. degree from the University of Oklahoma, and B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Oklahoma. She was Reviser in the library school.

RICHARD E. CHAPIN is Assistant Professor of Library Science in the Library School at the University of Oklahoma in Norman. He received his B.A. from Wabash in 1948 and his M.S. in L.S. from the University of Illinois in 1949. He was a member of the staff of the University of Illinois Library and previously at Florida State University.

STANLEY MCELDERRY joined the staff of the University of Oklahoma Library in 1952 as Assistant Director and Associate Professor of Library Science. His former positions include Head of Circulation at the University of Minnesota Library; Librarian of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Los Angeles, and Administrative Assistant to the Director of Libraries of the University of Chicago.

CHASE DANE is Assistant to the Chief of the Publishing Department of the American Library Association.

HAZEL WALEY, Librarian of the Ada Public Library, is O.L.A. A.L.A. Coordinator for Oklahoma. Her vigorous support of the Library Services Bill deserves a word of commendation from every O.L.A. member.

JACK DELANEY is Reference Librarian of the Capitol Hill Branch of the Oklahoma City Libraries. A veteran of the Korean War and World War II, he has done psychiatric social work, and had journalistic experience before completing his library degree at Our Lady of the Lake in San Antonio. He is currently studying journalism at O.U.

LEE SPENCER, Librarian at Oklahoma Baptist University, is a regular contributor to the Oklahoma Librarian. His article on pioneer librarian, Trimmer Sloan Funk, is one of a series on notable Oklahoma librarians.

State Library Publications

Two publications have been revived by the State Library. The last issue of Oklahoma Libraries was published some ten years ago by the former Oklahoma Library Commission. This publication is sent to librarians, legislators and other state officials. The Newsletter, discontinued in May 1952, contains information of interest to libraries over the state. The Bulletin of the Oklahoma State Library, published semi-annually, has been brought to a current status mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Geraldine Smith.

Librarians in Who's Who

Work on "Who's Who in Library Service: 3rd Edition" is now in progress. It is believed that a directory type book is needed, so all United States Library School graduates and persons doing work at the professional level will be included. Have you received your copy of the questionnaire yet?

James A. Babcock, assistant archivist, University of Oklahoma library, joins the business staff of the Oklahoma Librarian with the current issue.

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Seven Ways to Meet Television Competition

Editor's Note: Mr. Dane's article This Is Also Freedom of Communication and Mr. Delaney's Seven Ways to Meet Television Competition present divergent views on the responsibility of the librarian to the public. Comments from readers will be welcomed.

In the greatest salesmanship book ever written, "How I Raised Myself from Failure to Success in Selling," Frank Bettger tells a trade secret which may be of use to librarians. He found that half of his work resulted in 93 per cent of his sales, but the other half brought in only 7 per cent. How come? The first half of the day was devoted to people who wanted insurance. The unrewarding half was wasted on people who had no desire for what Bettger was trying to force on them. So he concentrated on that 93 per cent.

The lesson for librarians is this: There are several classes of people who give their patronage all the time, and the rest of the citizens are like Frank Bettger's 7 per cent. There is a class of library zealots who will be waiting at the front door no matter how good television programs become. And after the pocket book business, offering good books and bad (and a few the library neglected to buy), has cut off some more of public library business, this hard core of public library zealots will still be there.

Then let's aim public library service at the people who want such services and not waste time and money in attempts to entice citizens who never have and never will check out a book. The only trouble here is in knowing who are the big buyers so that we may aim our trade at them. Just aiming to please is not enough in an age of television. You must aim at something.

Here are seven classes of library patron, though it would be possible to further subdivide them or combine some of these classes. The first three are like the 7 per cent of Bettger's customers—they're good people to aim away from. The last four are prime and rewarding targets.

1. First there is the salesman or other passer-by who comes in to dissipate some idle moments while awaiting an important appointment but his patronage does not pay for the amount of electric light he uses.

2. Next there is the library bum who just came in to get warm, or maybe to take a bath in the men's room. He deserves to be treated like a human being, but he and his colleagues will not exactly transform the place into a Mecca of culture and refinement.

3. Then there is the perennial recalcitrant student. He chose War and Peace for a book report four months ago, but forgot about it until this moment. What can you do to make him erudite by eight o'clock tomorrow morning? You can admire his courage in the face of odds like this, but you have to admit that he isn't exactly another Ernest Hemingway.

These people and others simply don't want to use the library. That's their business. Now let us concentrate our efforts on the classes who do want to use it and who represent the major portion of our patrons.

4. High school and college students, at the peak of their reading interest, use the public library more during these student years than they will ever again. Here is an opening for plenty of library service. With more people, youth and adult, going to college, the opportunities for student assistance have no limits. Get them into the habit of studying in the reference section, because there they can help themselves more than they could with two or three books taken home.
5. The book lover, a born patron, comes in two and three times a week, wants to see all the new books, and delights to talk over business with you. Don’t mistake him for a pest. Like the church member who is in his pew every Sunday morning, this man is worth his weight in gold. And he is also worth all the extra time it takes to keep him happy. He should not be frozen off with comments about all patrons getting treated equally. They don’t all use the library equally. Let him know you value his support. Don’t milk the last dime out of his pocketbook when he brings in something a little late.

6. The scholar or technician who asks for a book the title of which never appeared in any B.P. You wish you could help him because, to begin with, his presence is honoring your humble dwelling. This is the only tragedy in the library business—having to turn some people down. What can you do? Offer substitutes, then offer to send to another library for him. You have another repeating type of patron. And the repeater is the one who counts most.

7. The adult seeking education. Considering that workers have more leisure time now than ever before, more and more adults will turn up at the reference desk in the role of students or just as intellectual wayfarers questing for some profitable use for their leisure hours. If some want only to check out mysteries or westerns, that is their business. But if others want something more—then the librarians should have something better to point to than the newspaper rack. Be able to point to Great Books groups, American Heritage projects, lectures, motion pictures, language records, symphony records to be played in the library or taken home free.

To get the library ready to meet the competition of television stations and drug stores which sell everything from Mickey Spillane to Andre Gide, aim the library service at the four groups who always have provided most of the patronage. People in these groups, together with some more, will be using the public library in the years ahead, no matter what program comes over the coaxial cable.

**Freedom to Read**
Reprints Now Available

Freedom to Read is such a vital issue that is believed every interested citizen should have access to the statement prepared by the American Library Association and the American Book Publisher’s Council. Quotations from President Eisenhower together with the text of the Freedom to Read statement have been issued separately in four-page reprints. Up to 100 copies for distribution will be supplied without charge to any library or community group requesting them. Address: Wilson Library Bulletin, 950 University Avenue, New York 52.

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O.L.A. Meeting To Be In Stillwater April 30-May 1

(Continued from Page 2)
Trimmier Sloan Funk: Pioneer Oklahoma Librarian

The institutional history of Oklahoma in the period 1900 to 1950 to be adequately told must include a chapter on libraries, especially public libraries, and librarians. This era when our state was earning its self-conscious sobriquet “The New State” was a period, somewhat less spectacular perhaps than the earlier period when the land openings lent color to history, but it was vivid in its own right, never-the-less. This was the time when most Oklahoma libraries were established and their staffs recruited.

Trimmier Sloan Funk (Mrs. R. W. Funk), a native of New Albany, Mississippi, moved to Shawnee, then Indian Territory, in 1901. Mrs. Funk had received much of her education as a girl from a governess retained to instruct the several Sloan children, and her later career reflected the central importance she placed on home and family life. Mrs. Funk, like most of her contemporaries in the Territories, was an immigrant who brought interests, tastes, and a way of life from a previous home with the result a new cultural amalgam came into being.

Mrs. Funk, as Librarian of the Shawnee Carnegie Public Library, ably served her city and its environs for thirty-seven years (1909-1946). Her contribution to the cultural life of this area and to the personal well-being of countless citizens was considerable. As a professional librarian, she helped give form and direction to the library movement in her state and she truly pioneered in several phases of her work. It was a matter of keen regret to many of her friends that her passing, only a few weeks after the death of her husband and of the onset of her own retirement, came at a time—summer of 1946—when the city and the country as a whole were preoccupied with picking themselves up after the shattering effects of World War II. In the opinion of these friends, adequate recognition of Mrs. Funk’s work could not be made at the time of her retirement or her death.

Personally, Mrs. Funk, a handsome woman, somewhat short and stout, had an abundance of energy, drive, and physical endurance. In addition to carrying on her tasks at the library, Mrs. Funk took time to be an active friend of many people, an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and also an active member of her church. She, like many of her generation, was at home in her flower garden, at her sewing machine, or in her kitchen. According to members of her family, she required little sleep and often worked far into the night in preparing some gift for a friend or relative. Recollections by her friends, several years after her death, uniformly stressed her wide interests, her strong loyalties, and her penchant for doing well anything she set out to do. Several needy people were beneficiaries of Mrs. Funk’s generosity over extended periods of time. She consistently subscribed money for causes both public and private, although her salary was never by any standard, commensurate with her duties and responsibilities.

Mrs. Funk took considerable pride and pleasure in speaking of the individuals whom she had selected and groomed for careers in library service. Several public college, and school librarians, including her own successor, Miss Opal Hami, were proteges of Mrs. Funk. Administratively, delegation of large measures of responsibility to individual staff members and repeated encouragement of their participation in library professional affairs were perhaps Mrs. Funk’s two most effective training methods. Callow student assistant members of the staff were accustomed to hearing the names of A.L.A. presidents and Oklahoma Library Com-
mission personnel, for example, banded about the library to the point one felt it was the most natural thing in the world to become a career librarian.

Vivid in recollection is the orientation admonition to one student assistant "Make as few mistakes as possible! In a library no mistakes ever corrects itself—it goes on to breed additional mistakes!" Never to be forgotten either was the monumental scorn vented on the careless student assistant whose additional duties included hoisting the national flag on recognized occasions when once he let Flag Day come and go unmarked.

Many staff members, principally the high school and college students who were part-time library workers, went on from library work in Shawnee to other vocations. A good percentage of these, while they did not join the library profession as Mrs. Funk usually would have had them do, have risen to a notable degree of achievement. Prize lay alumnus of Mrs. Funk's era was Burton Rascoe, the eminent author and critic, who reciprocated the admiration and affection displayed by Mrs. Funk. In 1937 he returned to Shawnee as Mrs. Funk's guest for the state library convention. Later he deposited an important collection of manuscripts and autographs in the Shawnee library in appreciation of Mrs. Funk.

One student assistant, doubling as janitor, once had the misfortune of causing large chunks of hall plaster to fall when he sleepily "sloshed down" the stairs with three or four times the normally prescribed amount of water. Mrs. Funk often re-told this incident in an effort to help some new page come to take his work more seriously.

Mrs. Funk twice served as President of the Oklahoma Library Association and was active on many committees for the Association. She counted a large number of other Oklahoma librarians as her close friends and her faculty for cultivating such friendships cemented firm relations. Mrs. Funk was uniformly respected by her colleagues and fellow professionals for her leadership and competent performance of her duties. She maintained a large correspondence; many of her business letters and all of her personal letters were prepared with a lovely and distinctive penmanship just bordering on illegibility to the uninitiated.

Library causes she championed and toiled for included establishment of a library in Shawnee and securing a Carnegie Library building (both before she became a professional librarian), state legislation toward library support and certification for librarians, library extension to county residents (the Shawnee library was an Oklahoma leader in this particular), establishment of deposit stations and cooperation with the public schools in a day when their libraries were either nonexistent or inadequate. Her policy of library use and library extension was truly an enlightened one.

A tentative hint by a staff member on one occasion that closed stacks might help reduce losses of books (some western "copyrights" were disappearing with disgusting regularity) brought the indignant enjoiner "That would be returning to the Dark Ages!"

Mrs. Funk had a scholar's attitude toward the methodology of research and made it an early lesson for new staff members for them to provide information to the public in a workmanlike manner. Extreme care was to be taken to document properly information furnished patrons over the telephone. She would occasionally hint of a shaking experience the library staff had once had with a club woman who had somehow got from the library the wrong pronunciation of a word for later use (disastrously) at her club.

A test, truly and literally a "trial by fire," challenged Mrs. Funk when in 1927 a blaze severely damaged the library building and much of the book stock. Temporary measures and temporary quarters were employed until 1930 when the
renovated original building could again welcome its staff and patrons.

One of Mrs. Funk's chief professional abilities was her adeptness at book selection. Library patrons in Shawnee discovered early in her administration that materials for every interest would be found in some measure in the Carnegie Public Library. It was characteristic of Mrs. Funk's procedure for her to request recommendations for books from subject matter specialists among friends, associates, and other library patrons. An admirable balance, therefore, came to characterize her library collection. It was not until the time of the Depression that fiction, as a type of literature, began to play a large role in library purchases; by then a new justification for this type began to appear in the widespread need for recreational and entertainment materials for the unemployed.

In retrospect, it is apparent that Trimmer Sloan Funk was a woman of faith, courage, and high ideals, with an abiding belief in her fellowman. Her career bridged the difficult eras of two World Wars, a depression, and several local emergencies and periods of stress. She was a builder, and a loyal daughter of her profession. She touched the lives of thousands. Oklahoma, The New State, today is much the richer and stronger for her, an example of many of its early adopted sons and daughters who brought gifts more enduring than money, and a spirit whose ultimate food only Time can measure.

Nominees for A.L.A.

Trustee Award Requested

Two outstanding trustees of the libraries of the nation will be cited by the American Library Association at the A.L.A. Annual Conference in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis-St. Paul, June 20-26. Nominations for the 1954 Awards must be mailed to the Jury on Citation of Trustees, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, not latter than March 15, 1954.
It's Time to Apply for Dutton-Macrae Award

Information about the $1,000 E. P. Dutton—John Macrae Award for Advanced Study in the Field of Library Work with Children and Young People, and application forms may now be obtained from the chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on this award, Mrs. Frances Lander Spain, Superintendent of Work with Children, The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York 10, New York. Open to all librarians concerned with children and young people through public, school and special libraries. Deadline for applying—March 15, 1954.

Mark your calendar now for April 30 and May 1—the days to attend the annual O. L. A. meeting in Stillwater. An excellent program is in store, and housing and food is available at reasonable cost. Send in your reservations now. (See page 8.)

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