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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN

O. L. A.

October 1956

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES
Centralized Cataloging: Developments and Problems Oreena Mahoney 80
Kim's Klub: Tulsa's Television Program Kim George 82
Jesse Lee Rader: South of Forty-Three Lee Spencer 84
The "Good Books" in Oklahoma Public Libraries LeRoy C. Merritt 86
American Library Association News 94
New OLA Members 96

FEATURES
A Message from the OLA President John Stratton 79
Who's Where 92
From the Four Corners 90
Meet the Authors 95

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
The members of the Oklahoma Library Association are especially privileged to have the Southwestern Library Association meet in their state during October 10-12. Many fine cities of the Southwest have hosted the regional library meeting in recent years—Phoenix, New Orleans, San Antonio, Mexico City, Albuquerque. The names of these cities and others recall fond memories of outstanding meetings with enjoyable experiences.

Oklahoma City for a second time will add its name to the list of fine cities which have entertained the SWLA conference. Arrangements for the conference are being made by the Oklahoma City Libraries under the chairmanship of Mr. Clarence Paine, Director, Oklahoma City Libraries. All who heard the inspiring address of Miss Patricia Paylore, President of Southwestern, at our Pawhuska meeting or who have read “Inside Oklahoma” in the July *Oklahoma Librarian*, have had a preview of the discerning approach to education for librarianship, the subject of the meeting. As all but the newest members of OLA may know, membership in the state association includes membership in SWLA. Plan to attend this interesting conference and assist in welcoming the Association members from other states.

This summer, work has been going forward on the state plan for the expenditure of federal funds under Public Law 597, the Library Services Act. Early in August, Mr. Ralph Hudson, State Librarian, submitted a draft of a plan to the OLA Advisory Committee to the State Library. This committee was enlarged to include Leta Dover, Allie Beth Martin, Irma Tomberlin, as well as James Gourley, Richard Covey, William Morse, and John Stratton, ex-officio, as previously announced. After a preliminary study the committee held two sessions—one in Muskogee, the other in Tulsa. In spite of the very warm August, the full committee was present both times. The committee took its assignment seriously and was one of the best working committees on which I have been privileged to serve. Discussions were full and shades of opinion were explored in an attempt to contribute as much as possible to the library plan and the success of library development in Oklahoma. The committee’s unanimous report has, at this writing, just been returned to Mr. Hudson who will take it under advisement.

The adoption of “Operation Libraries” by the National Junior Chamber of Commerce was another important event of the summer. Oklahoma is extremely fortunate that Jaycee member Herbert “Gene” Winn, Librarian of Bartlesville Public Library, has been appointed by the Oklahoma State Junior Chamber of Commerce as their library project chairman. This is an activity close to Gene’s heart, involving as it does two of his major interests. He is prepared to spend considerable time and effort with the local Jaycee clubs throughout the state helping with their projects. Aid to libraries by this energetic group of young men can be extremely helpful and far reaching.

As the fall, winter and spring months approach the Oklahoma Library Association has the opportunity to help and influence plans and projects which will contribute to achieving higher levels of library service for years to come.
Orcena Mahoney

Centralized Cataloging: Developments and Problems

(Text of Mrs. Mahoney's address to the Catalogers' Section at the OLA meeting in Pawhuska.)

First I want to tell you how pleased I am to be here and to bring you greetings from all the staff at ALA Headquarters. I have been at Headquarters for almost two years now and one of the most rewarding things about my work is the privilege of visiting state and regional meetings throughout the country. Some of my field trips have been strenuous and wearing, but they have all been pleasant and profitable through meeting our members and talking with them to learn what is going on.

It was on a trip that I first learned of the tremendous interest in regional and centralized processing. That was a vacation trip for me, but I was with Miss Kee and Miss Myer who went to the Lake-of-the-Ozarks to meet some Missouri extension librarians. When it was learned that I was the Executive Secretary of the Division of Cataloging and Classification, the extension librarians began to ask me if DCC couldn't do something about one of their biggest problems. They were all very busy giving service with bookmobiles and film circuits and just didn't have time for processing books. They wanted to order their own books, or rather select them, but they wanted to receive the books all cataloged, marked and ready for the shelves. They realized that somebody had to do the processing, but wondered if some scheme couldn't be worked out whereby it could be done centrally. It sounded like a wonderful idea and I proceeded to investigate to see what might be done or had been done in other places. The idea was not at all new, but I discovered that there is very little written on the subject and not a great deal is being done.

At the outset, it might be well to consider some of the difficulties that seem to stand in the way of centralized processing. Of course the obvious one is financial. How do two or more separate fiscal units agree to finance a project? Many municipal or county governments provide no legal means for sharing funds. There is usually enough red tape connected with ordinary purchasing to discourage the thought of allotting money for a service. And if you could get the funds, how do you estimate the cost of cataloging? The Los Angeles Regional Group of Catalogers tried to find this out in their study of the problem and sent out questionnaires. The returns showed library estimates ranging from thirty cents to three dollars per volume as the cost of cataloging. We all know from our own experience the variation in the time it takes to catalog, depending on the completeness of the cataloging, the kind of books we are dealing with, the amount of clerical help provided, the amount of mechanical assistance, and so forth. Another variable is the size of the library. Statistics don’t seem to provide all the answers and to arrive at a cost basis seems a formidable task. It is pretty generally agreed, however, that several copies of the same book can be done more economically by one cataloger than by having several catalogers each doing the same titles in separate operations.

This leads to another difficulty that presents almost as great a problem as finance. And that is the idea that each library is peculiar unto itself. A classification that will work in one library may not be satisfactory for another. The form of card in one institution is not desired by another. Some of these individual differences are quite legitimate. One library may have specialties that need expanded classifications, another may have patrons who do a great deal of research and need more bibliographic cataloging; but a great many variations are traditional rather than essential. And tradition is quite as hard to cope with as necessity. Let's take two public libraries of practically the same size and with similar patrons. One uses Cutter numbers on all but fiction, and the other uses no Cutter numbers, not even on biography. They both like their own system and who is to say which is the better? One library wants pockets in the front, another in the back, and a third does not use pockets. If central processing were being done for these three, only one method should be adopted and who gives? And take the problem of classification. Some libraries want travel in with history, and others want history and travel separate. Even the editors of the Dewey Classification are having difficulties in deciding on sched-
ules and are giving alternative schemes in several instances. If one library has followed a modified classification for many years, is it wise to change and adopt another scheme? These are not all just picadillos, though I confess many seem hardly legitimate barriers to centralized processing.

In order to make a study of all these problems, the Division of Cataloging and Classification established a Special Committee on Regional Processing. Committee members are now being appointed and we hope the committee can eventually make some definite recommendations.

You will, I believe, be interested in some of the efforts that are being made toward centralization. It should be mentioned here that both the Library of Congress and the H. W. Wilson Company provide a centralized card service that is invaluable to many libraries. Most large public libraries provide centralized processing for their branches, and many school systems have centralized processing procedures. From these we can learn techniques, but now we are interested in separate autonomous units joining together for the same sort of service.

The most successful attempts at central processing have been achieved in New York. The county library system has become a fed

eration of city and village libraries in places like Monroe and Buffalo Counties. Practices of both of these systems are in print, so I'll mention them only briefly. Two short articles appearing in the December, 1954 Public Libraries readily convince the reader of the popularity of central processing. In Monroe County the library system is a federation of municipal public libraries. Books are selected by the individual library, but ordered and processed at the main county office and then delivered to the member libraries in plastic covers with the corresponding catalog cards.

One local librarian said. “How can I help being in favor of the Monroe County system? Because of centralized processing I have more time to work with my public; because of centralized buying I have more books on the shelves and more money to spend; and best of all, I have many, many more people coming in the front door.” Libraries that have contracted with the county system for service are finding many benefits, but all mention central processing as one of the most valuable.

The Watertown Regional Library system in New York operates a little differently from that in Monroe and Erie Counties. The Regional Library Service Center in Watertown is a detached office of the New York State Library. It was established in 1948 to offer advisory and supplementary assistance to the established public libraries in three counties in upstate New York. Some 63 established libraries participate in the Center’s program—with each library being completely independent, having its own board and its own budget, making its own policies, buying its own books. The services of the Regional Center are advisory and supplementary, and may be accepted or disregarded by the local library. One of the services offered is processing. Of the 63 libraries in the region, 57 are using the processing service. The Regional Center has its own collection of books which may be borrowed by the local libraries, and the Center does the processing of these as well as for the participating libraries. Processing for these other libraries includes cataloging and classifying, pasting of pockets and date slips, and marking books. The local libraries do not have centralized ordering—each library orders its own books and instructs the jobber to send books directly to the Regional Center by mail, or else the library sends books to the Center on the week.

(Continued on Page 88)
Kim’s Klub: Tulsa’s Television Program

Boys and girls of northeastern Oklahoma are discovering new fun with books through the Tulsa Public Library’s television show, Kim’s Klub. This show began telecasting May 29, 1956 over KOTV Channel 6 in Tulsa. It is a weekly half-hour program seen every Saturday at 9 a.m.

Kim’s Klub is an informal panel quiz show. Boys and girls within viewing range participate by submitting questions about books, authors, or illustrators. Viewers are urged to send questions which will be interesting to answer — ones which will arouse the curiosity of the audience and make them want to read the book.

The audience also participates by identifying the mystery illustration shown each week. Correct answers are entered in a drawing, and the winner receives a book from the Tulsa Public Library. The picture shown is from a well-known book; but if the child cannot identify it as he sees it on the screen, he is encouraged to go to his library and find the book. Wherever possible, the mystery picture of the week is on display in the library. Lists of the books to be used for the first fifteen weeks of the show were sent to Oklahoma public librarians whose towns are within viewing range of KOTV.

Everyone sending an answer to the mystery illustration or a question to Kim’s Klub receives a membership card. If his question is used on the show he receives a bookworm pin. If it is one of the most interesting questions, he is invited to appear as a guest panelist. There are two such guest panelists each week. Two telephone calls are made during the show so that the boys or girls whose questions have been selected may be invited to appear the following week. During the calls they ask their questions and the panel answers them.

The three regular panel members serve for five consecutive weeks. They were chosen from auditions of elementary school children who were representing their schools. Each panel member receives a book each time he appears on the show. These books are given by the Utica Square Book and Record Shop of Tulsa.

Many letters have been received from outside Tulsa — even from Kansas and Arkansas. Oklahoma towns from which letters are received are Ada, Bartlesville, Cartersville, Henryetta, Hoyt, Jenks, Muskogee, Owasso, Porem, Prue, Stigler, Stroud and Turley.

We appreciate the interest and cooperation of everyone who is asked to help. They have enabled us to vary the program as much as possible. Some of the out of town guests who have participated have told about their libraries, children’s departments and summer reading projects.

Margaret Bass, Muskogee Public Library, told of her work with boys and girls. Herbert Winn, Bartlesville Public Library, brought a boy and girl who explained their summer reading program and asked questions of the panel. Pawhuska children have been reading around the world. Under the direction of Hollis Haney and a library page, these children taught the Kim’s Klub panel a Chinese game. Esther Mae Henke appeared on one show to explain the Oklahoma State Library services.

Guests from Tulsa Public Library have been a branch librarian, a cataloger, library pages, the extension librarian, and bookmobile librarians. Helen Rushmore brought the little trunk full of treasures which inspired her first book. Rod Jones, instructor at Tulsa University, entertained with folk songs. Norman Hartweg, a Tulsa University art and drama student, told and illustrated a modern version of the Pied Piper of Hamlin. The city zoo provided a boa constrictor, an indigo snake and a chimp.

School librarians give names of children who can present skits from books. Casts in costume from Little Theater have entertained viewers with information about their productions of Robin Hood and Rip Van Winkle.

Knowsey is a very important member of Kim’s Klub. She is the bookworm puppet mascot. Knowsey’s name was submitted by a Tulsa girl. She believed that this double-meaning name fitted the bookworm’s personality. Because Knowsey gets in and out of a good many books, she generally has a question to ask the panel or a reading problem to discuss with them.
Each week's show usually has a theme which is brought out by Knowsey's conversation and costume. This change in costume appeals to the younger viewers. Some of the themes featured are the reading program, vacation reading privileges, nature, folklore and biography.

Kim's Klub is planned to be of interest to upper elementary school age boys and girls, but we are happy to have a much wider viewing audience — from pre-school through junior high school.

Tulsa's reading program for this summer is using a bookworm theme. Otherwise, it is conducted as in other years. It is discussed at various times on the show.

On one show a group of children presented a folk dance which they learned during the park recreation program. A new project for Tulsa Public this summer was park story-hours. These were conducted in cooperation with the city park department. Nearly one hundred story sessions were held in the parks from June 15th through August 15th. A bookworm puppet — a relative of Knowsey's — was taken by the storytellers to the parks.

This helped boys and girls make a connection between storyhours, Kim's Klub and the public library.

The continuation of the show will give an opportunity to have other cities represented as guests. Also, a program during the school year will enable us to cooperate more fully with the school librarians and perhaps to feature several schools on special programs.

Deadline for copy for January, 1957 Issue of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN is December 1st. Please support your Editor with news about Oklahoma's Librarians.

Clinton Girl Scouts are seen pantomining book titles on the Tulsa TV program. Panel members are seated at the right. Kim George is at the extreme left, and seated next to her is Tommie Ruth Gardner of Tulsa University's Children's Theater.
Lee B. Spencer

Jesse Lee Rader: South of Forty-Three

(Another in the series of profiles of Oklahoma librarians)

The careers of two bookmen converged for a time at Norman, and out of this interaction in favorable surroundings a literary Golden Age emerged for the University of Oklahoma. Jesse Lee Rader, Librarian, and the late William Bennett Bizzell, President, were the principals. Both of these men deserve the epithet *bibliophile*. To most observers they seemed perfect associates for each other. Dr. Bizzell, with a scholar’s interest in books and library paraphernalia, stood back of and assisted Librarian Rader in his bringing into being a library cast in a university mold, a library for higher learning that was to establish many “firsts” in its geographic region. In addition to the living memorial to these two men which is the Bizzell Memorial Library building, erected in 1929, Mr. Rader made other scholarly endowments to Oklahomans through his successful efforts at establishing the Library’s special collections: the Treasure Room of several thousand volumes includes rare books of many kinds — incunabula, books with unusual bindings, first editions, autographed editions, etc. Included in the Treasure Room is the largest private collection of Bibles, given to the University by the family of Dr. Bizzell, who collected them. The group of 679 Bibles includes incunabula, such editions as the Tyndale, the Bishop, the Geneva, the Cranmer, the Biblica Sacra, and others. The DeGolyer collection of 500 volumes on the history of science and technology, consisting partly of gifts and partly of books on deposit with the library, was collected by Everett DeGolyer, famous geologist of Dallas and one of the University’s first graduates in geology.

The breadth and scope of Mr. Rader’s professional leadership is further indicated by his contribution in founding the University School of Library Science in 1929 which he served as director until he retired. Too, he served as a member of the Oklahoma Library Commission throughout its existence, and was a founder and three-time president of the Oklahoma Library Association.

Mr. Rader not only knows books, but he knows people. His impressive tenure was marked by his warm and inspiring relations with his staff, his colleagues, his fellow Oklahoma librarians, and most of all, with library science students. There are few, if any, librarians of Mr. Rader’s period who fail to think of him nostalgically when the rich aroma of a good cigar floats down some institutional corridor. Good books, good conversation, and good company in Jesse Rader’s thinking called for good cigars.

Mr. Rader was at his best in the complex world of bibliography and rare books. He could draw excited gasps from the most casual visitor by his masterly presentation of some typographical gem or some bookbinder’s *tour de force*. With library science students and graduate students in all fields he was counsel at its best. He cut through red tape for them with a spirit just short of iconoclasm—he stood for no nonsense—academic or otherwise. He probably deserves mention in various dissertation acknowledgements more than many official committee men.

Personally, Mr. Rader is a native of Missouri. His family brought him to Newkirk, Oklahoma, in 1894, where he attended high school. In 1904 he entered the University of Oklahoma as a student and a year later took a job as library assistant to finance his studies. Later, when Milton J. Ferguson resigned as University Librarian, Rader was named Acting Librarian, and he became Librarian in 1909. In this capacity he served for 43 years until his retirement in 1952. Since that time he has continued to teach a course in library science and has the title Librarian Emeritus. He has a B. A. in English and an M. A. in history from O. U., and studied library science in Indiana in 1909, and at the University of Illinois in 1920. In 1911, he married Mary Frances Simpson, and they have a daughter Katherine, professor of English at Oklahoma Baptist University.

No bibliographical recluse, he, Mr. Rader has been one of the more active members of the University faculty. A member of the First Presbyterian Church, Norman, he has served there as treasurer, deacon, and elder. He has been a member of the Norman lodge of Masons since 1909. He is director of the City National Bank. He was a charter member.
of the O.U. chapter of Sigma Nu social fraternity and is a member of Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalism fraternity. He also is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Honors have not been slow in coming to this modest scholar. He was one of four state librarians honored by the Oklahoma Library Association in 1950 for "distinguished service to the profession and to the people." In 1949 he was one of four university professors named as honorary members of the Oklahoma Historical Society, the first honorary members named. In May, 1956, he was named to the Oklahoma Hall of Fame and is to be inducted officially on November 16 in Oklahoma Day ceremonies. Earlier, in October, 1950, he was named as a fellow in the Royal Society of Arts, Great Britain.

Like many another knowledgeable librarian he has taken time all too rarely to do serious writing. Well known, however, are his very successful Readings in Oklahoma History (with Dr. E. E. Dale), and his 1947 University Press publication, South of Forty From the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. He also has edited plays of Goldsmith and Sheridan for high school texts.

On the private side, good books are Mr. Rader's chief hobby. He has a private library of about 4,000 volumes, a hundred or so of which are rare or valuable editions. The collection includes literary and historical material of all kinds but he specializes in books on Southwestern history. Balancing his book hobby, he loves to play billiards, as often as possible each week, and also plays golf and pitch with old friends.

Indeed, O.U. and Oklahoma itself have come a long way since that morning in 1905 when Jesse Lee Rader, sophomore, entered the 20 by 30 foot "library" as a staff member. Many an Oklahoman today in metropolis and crossroads alike is sensitive to the beauties of a well made book and kindred values because of the work and belief of this librarian. While there does appear to have been a bookish Golden Age at O.U. in the Bizzell-Rader era (new library building, accelerated book collection growth, new literary quarterly Books Abroad, new University Press, to mention a few aspects) there needs now be no recession in gains, for these men planned and worked for the future, both in the realm of things and in that of ideas.

And so, my teacher and counselor, as you once penned South of Forty as a book—now you are, careerwise, South of Forty-three, forty-three fine and worthy years. Here, try one of my cigars, won't you?

L.B.I. To Meet in Oklahoma

The Library Binding Institute will hold its twenty-first annual meeting at Western Hills Lodge, Fort Gibson Lake, May 8-10, 1957. Over 100 members of the Institute, representing Class A binders in almost every state, are expected to attend. The L. B. I. extends an invitation to all librarians in the southwest area to join with them in discussing topics of vital interest to libraries.

This is the first meeting of the L. B. I. this far west, and those who have not had an opportunity to visit the sumptuous Sequoyah Park should have a double reason for attending. Just as libraries must work with publishers and suppliers to bring about the solution of various problems, they must also work with binders in solving problems associated with library binding. Plan to attend this meeting and give the L. B. I. a real southwestern welcome.
“Good Books” in Oklahoma Libraries

LeRoy C. Merritt

Going on the assumption that the avowed educational objective of the American public library can only be achieved if the library acquires a substantial proportion of the important and significant new books as they are published, a list of the “good” and “notable” books of the last twenty years was prepared for checking with public library catalogs. This list of about 1200 fiction and non-fiction titles was checked with the card catalogs of 17 public libraries in Oklahoma during 1955. The results of the now completed tabulations are presented herein, along with certain conclusions derived from the data.

The checklist was compiled in two ways. It contains all of the books originally published during the last twenty years listed by Asa Don Dickinson in his three most recent compilations of the “Best Books,” published by the Wilson Company. Books were listed by Dickinson on the basis of a consensus of critical opinion, as gleaned from their appearance on a wide variety of other lists of good books. These books, judged “best” by the critics, were considered to be the kind of books which public libraries might reasonably be expected to buy, and, as is shown below, which most libraries large enough or affluent enough, did buy.

The checklist also includes all of the books found on the annual list of “notable” books of the year, chosen by a committee of the American Library Association since 1944. These, too, because of the method of choosing, were presumed to be books which the fiscally able public library could be expected to buy. The choice of a twenty year period was in part arbitrary, and in part based on the idea that if these books chosen by critics and librarians were really “best” or “notable,” they should reasonably be expected to remain on public library shelves for a minimum of two decades. It should be emphasized that all of these books are new books, published for the first time during the twenty-year period. New editions, condensations, compilations were all omitted; an occasional new translation was, however, admitted. The Revised Standard Version of the Bible, for example, is included. The checklist contained about 25 per cent fiction and 75 per cent non-fiction.

The results of the tabulation of the list are shown in Table 1, where the libraries are subdivided according to population served. If a “substantial proportion” of the checklist is defined as meaning 75 per cent, then a library must serve more than 50,000 people to succeed in providing a substantial proportion of the “good” and “notable” books as they are published. It is interesting to note that Oklahoma public libraries do better in providing the good and notable fiction than they do the non-fiction. By the 75 per cent definition of “substantial proportion,” the three libraries in the 25,001-50,000 population group did provide a substantial proportion of the good and notable fiction published during the previous twenty years.

Table 1
Mean Percentage of Titles Held by Seventeen Oklahoma Libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pop. Served Libraries</th>
<th>No. of Titles</th>
<th>Total Non-Fic. Titles</th>
<th>Fiction Titles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2501</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2501-7500</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7501-25,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,001-50,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 100,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>93.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The checklist was accompanied by a very brief questionnaire which asked for certain statistical data which might prove useful in determining which aspects of library operation were most related to the provision of substantial percentages of the “best” and the “notable” books. Not all libraries were able to provide all of the data, which accounts for the varying number of libraries on which the correlations in Table 2 are based. The correlations are all derived from applying the Spearman rank order correlation to the percentage of titles held, and each of the other variables shown.

All of the correlations are high and positive, indicating a high degree of relationship between titles held and the other factors. Differences between most of these correlations...
are too small to be statistically significant, but for general interest the several factors have been arranged in descending order according to the correlations for the whole group of 17 libraries. That Total Operating Expenses and Expenditures for Adult Books should come out highest is both interesting and pertinent to the problem of providing a substantial proportion of the good books as they are published. The lower correlation between percentage of titles held and Number of Professional Personnel is explained by the fact that many of the libraries having no professionally educated librarians were credited with having one professional librarian — and so lacked differentiation on this score.

**Table 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
<th>Libraries Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Operating Expenses</td>
<td>.93</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for Adult Books</td>
<td>.93</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures for Books</td>
<td>.91</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Served</td>
<td>.87</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Adult Titles Added</td>
<td>.86</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number Adult Volumes Added</td>
<td>.77</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Professional Personnel</td>
<td>.68</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"all plus"

The general conclusion from Table 2 hardly constitutes news for Oklahoma librarians: The more money a library has to spend, the better will be the book collection. Table 1, however, provides one additional argument for larger units of service, for the creation of library systems serving 50,000 people or more: Unless and until such systems are created, libraries in Oklahoma will not succeed in providing immediate access to a substantial proportion of the "best" and the "notable" non-fiction being published.

**OCTOBER 1956**

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### Oklahoma Librarians Hosts to Southwestern

Oklahoma librarians will welcome members of Southwestern Library Association in Oklahoma City, October 10-12, 1956. It has been eighteen years since the regional conference was held in Oklahoma. This is your opportunity to see Southwestern in action — to have the pleasure of hearing Patricia Paylore again — to meet Ralph Shaw, President of ALA — to talk with old friends — to visit the interesting exhibits — and to be enriched and enlightened professionally.

Details of the program appeared in the September issue of the SWLA Newsletter. A busy schedule has been outlined — one well worth your trip to Oklahoma City. All general sessions will be at the Biltmore, headquarters hotel.

Clarence S. Paine, Librarian of Oklahoma City Libraries, is Chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements. Chairmen of local committees under his direction and supervision are as follows:

**Host Librarians**

To the college librarians — Frances Kennedy, Oklahoma City University
To the trustees — Mrs. Walter L. Gray, President, Oklahoma City Library Board
To the public librarians — Marian Craddock, Oklahoma City Libraries
To the school librarians — Marian Dietz, John Marshall High School
To the special librarians — Edna Fletcher, Oklahoma Publishing Company
To the state librarians — Ralph Hudson, Oklahoma State Library

**Decorations:** Mary Shaw and Charles Ingram, Oklahoma City Libraries

**Exhibits:** William Lowry, Oklahoma City Libraries

**Hospitality:** Frances Beattie, Oklahoma City Libraries

**Publicity:** Virginia Owens, Oklahoma City Libraries, and Esther Mae Henke, Oklahoma State Library

**Registration:** Mary Ann Wentworth, Oklahoma City Libraries

**Transportation:** Ruth Cox, Oklahoma City University, and John L. Holman, Oklahoma City Libraries

As a member of the Oklahoma Library Association you are also a member of Southwestern Library Association. We'll expect to see you in Oklahoma City, October 10-12.
CATALOGING

(Continued from Page 81)

ly delivery. When returned to the local libraries, their books have been marked, pasted and have complete catalog and shelflist cards. The local library is required to submit a duplicate copy of all its book orders as a check on books shipped directly to the Center. Wilson cards are used when available and if not, cards are reproduced on a multilith machine. A brief account of the processing procedures at the Watertown Regional Library Service Center is given in the October 1955 issue of the Journal of Cataloging and Classification, if any of you are interested in more of the details.

The State of Georgia has taken a step toward regional processing by establishing regional libraries and offering a cataloging service to any of the regional libraries in the system. State aid to libraries is made available when two or more county libraries join together to form a regional library. There is a $3,000.00 annual regional allotment for materials. A new regional library during the first year receives from the state a materials fund in the neighborhood of $12,000 to $20,000, depending on number and population of counties involved. Every region is entitled to a regional materials fund alone of $8,600 during its first year. Materials are selected locally but are ordered through the state at approximately 30 per cent discount on books. In addition to individual county allotments for materials and the regional allotment, all regions with more than two counties receive annually from the state an extra $1,000 for materials for each additional county beyond two.

It is the policy to process at the state office the books ordered for a new region. Members of the State Cataloging Service staff consult with the local regional director on established or new classification and cataloguing practices to be sure that state prepared books conform to local practices and procedures. Here we see an example of concession to local autonomy, one of the precautions necessary to sell the regional idea throughout the state.

Since we are primarily interested in processing, I shall not describe the Georgia Regional system, but only the processing techniques involved. Once a regional library is established, books and other materials are selected by the regional library and ordered through the state. Deliveries are made to the individual libraries so each library does its own processing. At the time of ordering, however, they may also order catalog cards. When the order for books is received at the state office on a specific form, whether or not cards are wanted is indicated, for several of the regional libraries prefer ordering Wilson cards if available. The Catalog Service receives this order and the cataloging is done from available bibliographical information. Unit cards are reproduced on an addressograph machine and sets are sent to the libraries ordering them. A careful check is kept by the Cataloging Service to see that cards are sent as books are supplied. For books that have been reported out of stock or out of print, cards are not made until the library notifies Cataloging Service that it has received the books. Because the cards are made quickly and easily on the addressograph, no card stock need be kept to fill orders. It is simplified cataloging, since only nine lines of print are possible. At the bottom of the card the subject heading and call number are indicated, and the ordering library types its own set after receiving the cards.

The idea of a card service has seemed like a step in the direction of centralized processing in other states. In Missouri where the extension librarians were looking for assistance, Mr. Price, the state librarian, decided to experiment with a card service. Many of the local librarians found that Wilson cards were not available for all books. Library of Congress cards were slow and often more detailed than necessary. Mr. Price thought that the state library would be receiving most books ordered by local libraries and he offered to try to supply cards duplicated on an addressograph machine. He thought the cost would be less than printed cards, and that the state catalogers would have cards available sooner. Starting such a project was dependent on having at least 20 libraries agreeing to purchase cards, and he hoped that more would use the service. I attended one of the meetings last fall for the presentation of the project and was much interested in the discussion. Since the cards were to be made on an addressograph machine, they would have to represent simplified cataloging. If the call number was to be already on the card, it could not appear in the margin as on typed or printed cards. Many of the librarians objected to using the same call number as the state library, and others wanted
completed sets of cards including subjects and added entries. Mr. Price explained that whatever was decided upon would have to be acceptable to all, so it was agreed that the call number would be indicated at the bottom with the tracing. Several of the librarians at the meeting did not approve of the looks of the card; they liked printed cards better and did not want to "spoil" the appearance of their catalogs. Other librarians said looks didn't matter, they wanted cards as quickly as possible, so books could be on the shelves immediately and still be cataloged. It is probably too soon to know how the project is working out, though I did ask Mr. Price about it at Midwinter. He said so far the main difficulty was getting the cards run off, for they were doing them on Saturdays and they were finding that orders for the same titles were not coming in at the same time, which involved duplicate work.

The Arkansas Library Commission is also making available to county and regional libraries cards for books that are purchased by the Commission. The first of each month a list of the books ordered by the Commission is sent to county and regional librarians to indicate the cards that will be available. There too, cards are duplicated on an addressograph machine as well as book cards and pockets.

In my opinion, there is a great advantage in having simplified catalog cards available quickly and inexpensively, but such a service can hardly take the place of centralized processing.

Another attempt that is being made to solve the cataloging problem is cooperation between two or more nearby libraries. In California the Monterey County and Salinas Public Libraries are exchanging cooperative services. This is a plan of cooperation on an administrative level only, with no exchange of funds. The administrators of the Monterey County Library and the Salinas City Library, both with headquarters in the city of Salinas, devised an agreement for the exchange of services. The city library assumed the services to the public — supplying a circulation department, reference and reading room facilities to both city and county residents; the county library took over all of the processing of books for both libraries. Ideally this should have included joint ordering; but with the diverse purchasing routines of the city and county, they waived the problem by continuing separate ordering. To make the system of cooperation function smoothly, with libraries housed several blocks apart, it was necessary to install direct telephone service between the two buildings and to have a daily messenger service which the county library provided. In this way reference service was extended to include public use of the much larger county library book collection. The two major problems were circulation and cataloging. Borrowers' cards for county residents were provided and separate statistics were kept. The cataloging problems were more difficult because of the shortage of help and the small differences in procedures. These had to be eliminated in order to make possible the cataloging of 1,000 to 1,200 books each month. Approximately one-third of the books cataloged were for the city library. Adjustments and compromises were made between the two libraries on marking of books, color of book cards, and other small differences. Both libraries eliminate Cutter numbers, subscribe to Wilson cards; Library of Congress cards are ordered when needed; and both libraries use plastic book jackets. Order slips for both libraries are filed together on different colored slips, making it possible to put

(Continued on Page 98)
BARTLESVILLE, Public Library—More than 200 third through seventh graders signed up for the Summer Book Club. Because of the large attendance this year it was necessary to hold two story hours, one for four to six years old, and the second for those who are seven and eight.

The Library has duplicate copies of the Chronicles of Oklahoma which are being offered in exchange for other Oklahoma materials. Particularly desired is a copy of volume 2, number 1 (1924) of the Chronicles.

A book entitled Corporation and Manufacturing Accounting, long overdue and considered lost, was finally returned to the library with the following note: “This book was found at the Company office. The person who took it out is now in the penitentiary for embezzlement!”

BEAVER, County Library—A new cooler was installed in the library this summer.

CHEROKEE, City-County Library—The Progressive Home Demonstration Club presented a new reading table for the Children’s Corner. The library also acquired a custom-made cabinet for periodical storage.

DUNCAN, Public Library—New policies inaugurated call for providing each child with a library card and basic knowledge for intelligent library use; expansion of the collections; provision for bookmobile service to Stephens County; publicizing the library by use of radio and newspaper; and the fostering of good reading habits. A special project has been the issuing of cards and tours of orientation and instruction for Negro children who will be integrated in the schools this year. Teen agers will be invited to represent their group at Library Board meetings to present their needs and interests.

Three books ranged, with a capacity of 6,000 volumes, were recently added.

ENID, Public Library—The Friends of the Library Corporation has purchased land for $42,000 as a possible site for a new building. A bond election is scheduled for early fall.

A gift of 4,000 phonograph records, mostly popular selections, was recently received. They are being checked out for a two-weeks loan period.

The Summer Reading Club enrolled 650 children. The Children’s Reading Room was decorated in a “Treasure Island” theme, with an old chest filled with “jewels,” clipper ships, fish net, etc., all lending appropriate atmosphere.

FAIRVIEW, City Library—Sixty boys and girls participated in the summer reading program, with the themes “Book Worm” and “Modern American Explorer.” The Beta Mothers Club and the Librarian conducted a story hour for children who will enter the first grade this fall.

HENRYETTA, Public Library—New equipment includes two book shelves and a Magnasonic High Fidelity set. The Hi-Fi set will be used with the story and listening hour, the first program scheduled to be the Newbery Prize record, “Wheel on the School.”

HOBART, Public Library—The library was presented with 114 books as gifts, and 93 as memorials during the past year. A total of 680 books were added during this same period.

Vacation Reading Club ended its activities by awarding 40 certificates for good reading. A map of the United States was used, with a colored slate given for each book read. Eighty-nine young people were enrolled.

HOMINY, Public Library—The 1956 edition of an unabridged dictionary was recently acquired as a gift from H. G. Benson. Mrs. John J. Starks, Librarian, reports that now when looking for such words as “uranium” the definition will not be “.. . metal of little value,” as given in the early edition. Other gifts from Mr. Benson include shelves for an Oklahoma collection.

KINGFISHER, Memorial Library—A new library building has been purchased by the city. It is air-conditioned, and includes a Reference Room, Reading Room for children and adults, periodical room, and offices. New equipment includes tables, chairs.
shelving. Other furniture has been refinished.

LAVERNÉ, Delphian Public Library—The library has moved into a new modern building on West Main, erected on lots owned by the Delphian Club. It is of modern design with an attractive front. Landscaping is planned for the future. All library work is done by volunteers from the Delphian Club.

LAWTON, Carnegie Library—Equipment recently added include new steel stacks for periodicals, and air conditioning units.

McALESTER, Public Library—A gift of 37 books presented by the First National Bank of McAlester, has been received for the 4-H Club Book Shelf. The bank was instrumental in setting up the Book Shelf in 1950.

MARSHALL, Will Rogers Memorial Library—The Library sponsored the city's first Hobby Show on July 7.

MEDFORD, City Library—The Medford Progress Club presented a $100 check to purchase books. This sum has been an annual gift from the club since 1941.

NASH, City Library—Mrs. Forrest Beall and Mrs. W. O. Wethington have made monetary gifts to the library.

PERRY, Carnegie Public Library—The Summer Reading Program enrolled 195 young patrons. The “Book Worm” theme was used and carried out in the certificates and posters.

PONCA CITY, City Library—A bronze Memorial Book Plaque was recently dedicated. Names of persons who have been honored with Memorial Books will be listed on the plaque, and recorded in the permanent Memorial Book Roll.

Six hundred and fifty boys and girls enrolled in the Vacation Reading Club, with the theme, “Have Fun, Read Books.” Open book charts showed the reading progress of each member, while miniature books with the reader’s name were placed on a book tree in the children’s department.

POTEAU, City Library—About 150 boys and girls have joined the Five Civilized Tribes Reading Club, sponsored by the library. An Indian village, complete with teepees and Indians in various tribal activities, has been displayed in the library.

SEMINOLE, Public Library—Recent purchases have been museum reproductions of Michelangelo’s “Moses” in terra cotta, a fifth century B.C. Greek horse, and Grecian urn. An original painting, “Deer Dance,” by the noted Indian artist, Peter Gracia, of San Juan Pueblo, has also been acquired recently.

STILLWATER, Oklahoma A & M College Library—This summer the college library became a depository for all United States patents. The first patents received were those issued August 28, 1956. The patents, which will be administered by the Documents Department, will be available for consultation within the library building. The Library will also offer photoprints, but according to the stipulations of the Patent Office, they will not be available for interlibrary loan.

TULSA, Benedictine Heights College Library—The College, formerly at Guthrie, plans to move into its new Tulsa quarters in early fall. The Library, located in the air-conditioned million dollar building, was planned and furnished by the Library Bureau of Remington Rand. It will house 20,000 volumes. In addition to a reading and reference room seating 58 readers, the library has a magazine area furnished with informal upholstered furniture. The open stacks are equipped with five carrels for research work. A workroom, adjoining the stacks, contains special shelving for the bibliographic tools, cabinets and desks topped with Formica. Formal dedication of the building is expected to be held shortly after the opening of the fall session.

A gift to the Library, from an anonymous donor, is a rare fifteenth century Bible valued at $10,000. The Bible will be displayed in the reading room during the opening.

TULSA, Public Library—The Library has sponsored a series of 100 story hours, in cooperation with the Park Department, at play grounds and parks throughout the city. Storytelling by staff members has been under the direction of Jackie “Kim” George, who also served as moderator of the Library’s popular weekly television show, “Kim’s Klub.”

July 11 was a red letter day in the bookmobile schedule. For the first time more than 1,000 books were checked out during a five-hour stop at the new community shopping center in Suburban Acres. In response to overwhelming demands at Suburban Acres, a sub-branch will be opened in a trailer.

WEATHERFORD, Southwestern State College Library—A two-week workshop was conducted by the Library during the summer. Fifteen students attended the first week, and eighteen the second week.
BARTLESVILLE, Public Library—Una Nell Roberts has joined the staff as Secretary to the Librarian.

Virginia Lasley, library assistant, has recently retired. The Library Board and staff held an open house in her honor on July 21.

DUNCAN, Public Library—William Stewart, formerly with the Oklahoma City Libraries, has been appointed librarian to succeed Eugene Graziano. Mr. Graziano has resigned to become librarian of the Parsons, Kansas, Public Library.

Two new members of the Library Board are Dion C. Wood, Superintendent of Schools, and J. Gordon Stephens, active civic leader.

ENID, Garfield County Library—Mrs. Clara Bickle has been appointed Librarian.

ENID, Public Library—Jean Harrington, Librarian, was appointed Eighth District Chairman of International Relations for Altrusa International.

HOBART, Public Library—Dorothea Meyer, formerly librarian of the Lawton High School, was appointed Librarian effective July 1. She succeeds Mrs. John Gleason who recently resigned.

Bob Grinnell was elected to the Library Board replacing Lester Burnett.

KINGFISHER, Memorial Library—Dr. C. H. Hodgson has been elected President of the Library Board. Other officers are Nann Glass, first vice-president, and Laura Morris, secretary.

LAWTON, Carnegie Public Library—Mrs. Arnold Newcomb is a newly elected member of the Library Board, and Ted Warkentin has been reelected for another term.

MEDFORD, City Library—Mrs. Carl Jungmann has been elected to the Library Board, replacing Mrs. Glynn Curran who recently resigned.

NORMAN, University of Oklahoma Libraries—Jim Babcock, Assistant Archivist, resigned in August to take work towards an advanced degree in library science at the University of Michigan. His wife, Jean, who is a graduate of the O.U. Library School, has accepted a position in the circulation department of the University of Michigan Library.

Miss Edith Scott, Assistant Director for Technical Services, did advanced study and research at the University of Chicago during the summer.

Mr. Jack Dickey has been appointed Geology Librarian to replace Mrs. Lucy Finnerty, who resigned to go into private business in Norman. Mr. Dickey is an O.U. Library School graduate, and was previously a member of the library staff at Oklahoma A & M College.

Mrs. Frances Penfold has been appointed Catalog Librarian. Mrs. Penfold is a graduate of the O.U. Library School, and has previously been on the staffs of the Oklahoma City Libraries, St. Louis Library, and Milwaukee Public Library.

Miss Mary Evelyn Potts, Chief Cataloger, completed work on her master's degree at the University of Michigan Library School in June.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Interstate Oil Compact Comission—Miss Maureen Flynn has been appointed librarian to organize this special library. Miss Flynn received her library degree at the University of Illinois in June.

STILLWATER, Oklahoma A & M College Library—Alton P. Juhlin, head of the Special Services Department, attended the Special Libraries Association meeting in June. Mr. Juhlin then visited the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library in Washington, D. C., and several government map libraries.

Joanne Thompson, high school librarian in Altamont, Kansas, was a member of the Library Staff during the summer, with duties in the Education Area. Miss Thompson was formerly Assistant Librarian at Southwestern State College, Weatherford. She has returned to her position at Altamont.

Calvin Brewer, junior acquisition librarian, taught several courses in library science during the summer, in addition to his regular duties.

TULSA, Benedictine Heights College Library—Sister Mary Joachim, O.S.B., Librarian, presented a paper at the Library Science...
Section of the American Benedictine Academy during its August meeting at Cullman, Alabama.

TULSA, Public Library—Mrs. Velma Ward had charge of the library program during two recent Farmer's Union Camps. Books were available for the campers to read, and Mrs. Ward explained libraries and library service.

Florence Braley, head of the Reference Department, has made her seventh trip to Mexico. With a group of other Tulsans she spent a month during the summer exploring southern Mexico by car.

WARNER, Connors State Agricultural College Library—Mrs. Lula K. Pratt, Librarian, was chosen Chairman-elect of the Junior College Section, Association of College of Reference Libraries of the ALA. She will serve as chairman for the year 1958.

Get Out The Vote!

The American Library Association is cooperating with more than 100 other national organizations in the 1956 non-partisan "Register, Inform Yourself, and Vote" Campaign sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation.

Posters especially designed for libraries are being distributed direct to libraries in towns of 10,000 population and over; other libraries may obtain them from their state library agency, or by writing to the American Heritage Foundation, 11 West 42 Street, New York 36, New York. The red, white, and blue posters, which were contributed by Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., emphasize "USE YOUR LIBRARY" and carry this message: "Vote, but don't vote in the dark—Listen! Read! Look! Talk! Discuss! Think!"

Librarians who plan to participate in the campaign may find the following suggestions helpful.

Under "Listen," libraries may maintain a calendar of Community activities—speakers, radio and television and club programs related to the issues in the campaign; may provide a meeting place in the library for speakers and discussion groups; may have for loan tape recorded broadcasts, speeches and discussions; may have recordings of pertinent subject matter.

Under "Read," the libraries may have books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers, background information to assist speakers; furnish book lists; have reading material to supplement students' work in social studies and political science; emphasize the importance of reading materials on the American heritage and all aspects of citizenship.

Under "Look," libraries may display posters; supply reminder bookmarks; prepare special bulletin boards; prepare exhibits and cooperate with citizen groups in setting up exhibits outside the library; provide slides, filmstrips and motion pictures; participate in television and radio programs.

Under "Talk," and "Discuss," the library may provide information for public addresses, forums, debates and discussion groups; may plan and initiate a series of library-sponsored discussion group programs; may provide non-partisan book talks; may encourage other community groups to organize discussion groups.

Under "Think," the library may encourage reflection and review of our historical heritage that provides inspiration for good citizenship: attempt to provide the library user with an opportunity to Listen, Read, Look, Talk, and Discuss, so that he will Think—and then Vote as he pleases.

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OCTOBER 1956
American Library Association News

LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

After ten years of effort the Library Services Act, passed by both houses of Congress, was signed by President Eisenhower on June 19. Julia Bennett, of the ALA Washington Office, reports further developments as follows:

"Instead of appropriating the full authorization of $7,500,000 for grants to the states, the Congress on the day before adjournment cut this back to $2,050,000. This allows only the basic $40,000 to each state. Congress also allowed the full $140,000 for Federal administration of the Act, which will help tremendously in getting the program underway. With these funds, the Service to Libraries Section of the United States Office of Education will be able to hold a series of four regional conferences, bringing together representatives of the state library agencies to discuss legal aspects and other problems involved in the administration of the Act and to work on finalizing state plans. They will also provide permanent staff, including extension specialists and research analysts, as well as consultants. The funds will offer other assistance as well.

"In granting these funds, the $2,050,000 for grants and the $140,000 for administration, Senate and House Conferences on This Appropriations Bill stated that the amount of money granted was all that could be spent on so new a program between now and January 1957. We will begin now to make our plans to request the balance of the funds soon after Congress convenes in January."

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The ALA Coordinating Committee for the Library Services Act, whose Chairman is Mrs. Loleta D. Fyan, State Librarian of Michigan, met at ALA Headquarters in Chicago on September 7 and 8. Following the meeting the Committee called on all state library agencies to send copies of their most recent state plans to David K. Easton, ALA Headquarters Librarian, for the purpose of loan in order to interchange ideas among the states.

It was explained that this is the first step in helping state extension agencies to complete state plans which must be filed with the U. S. Office of Education. Mrs. Fyan also said:

"The committee is studying how to coordinate ALA activities now needed because of the Library Services Act. A primary objective is to cooperate with the USOE in the expanded program authorized by the act. This can be accomplished only after the Library Services Section of the department has had time to fill its new professional positions and determine its program. We hope that by January 1957 a coordinated plan of action by the ALA divisions and committees can begin to take shape."

The Committee, which was established by the ALA Public Libraries Division, includes: Mary Nelson Bates, Field Representative, State Library, Tennessee; Ralph Blasingame, Assistant State Librarian, California; George W. Coen, Library Trustee, Lancaster, Ohio; Sallie J. Farrell, Field Representative, State Library, Louisiana; Mary W. Gaver, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University; Alta Parks, Gary Indiana, Public Library.

Its work and functions were set forth as follows: "To coordinate the activities and programs of ALA in the implementation and promotion of the Library Services Act with particular emphasis on the following: (1) Work with and assist the U. S. Office of Education in all phases of the program, particularly at the beginning in the recruitment of personnel for the Office and in the program for the first regional conference; (2) Stimulate and coordinate the interests and efforts of the divisions and other units within ALA in so far as this program is concerned; (3) Arrange for state and national studies covering development and evaluation of the program; and (4) Make periodic reports to the Association."

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

A program to assist development of library public relations, increase membership in the ALA, and promote understanding of librarianship as a career has been announced by David H. Clift, Executive Secretary. Mr. Clift announced that Len Arnold, who has served during the past five years as ALA Public Relations Consultant on a part time basis, has been retained full time as ALA Public Relations Director, with offices at ALA Headquarters in Chicago.

As a headquarters activity, the ALA Public Relations Office is designed to develop a program as rapidly as resources permit, which will be of effective assistance to the various membership groups concerned.

Mr. Arnold was a newspaper man for 11 years before entering public relations work in (Continued on Page 97)
JACQUELYNE KIM GEORGE is Consultant in Children's Reading at the Tulsa Public Library. She is a graduate of Kansas State Teachers' College, B.S. in Education with a major in Library Science and a Library Certificate. Before going to Tulsa in February of this year she was on the staffs of the Colorado Springs Public Library, Kemp Public Library in Wichita Falls, Texas, and the Oklahoma City Libraries.

ORCENA MAHONEY has been Executive Secretary of the Division of Cataloging and Classification at ALA since May 1954. She was formerly head of the catalog department of Wayne University, Detroit, and prior to that was associated with San Jose State College Library.

LeROY MERRITT, Professor at the University of California School of Librarianship, started his library career as a page-of-all-work in the Milwaukee Public Library before graduating from the Wisconsin Library School in 1935. He received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School in 1942. After four years as librarian of Longwood College in Virginia he went to his present position, where he teaches book selection, collection evaluation, and sociology of reading. Mr. Merritt says that the early experience in Milwaukee left its mark, and he is still primarily interested in the public library field.

LEE B. SPENCER continues his interesting series of biographies of early and well known Oklahoma librarians in this issue. Mr. Spencer is a past president of OLA, and Librarian of Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.

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OCTOBER 1956
Necrology

Miss Elizabeth Thomas, head of the Humanities Area at Oklahoma A & M College Library, died in Stillwater on April 14, 1956. Miss Thomas, a native of Port Huron, Michigan, received her bachelor and master of arts degree, and a library science degrees from the University of Michigan. She was head of foreign languages and librarian in the Manistee, Michigan, schools. In 1946 she came to Oklahoma A & M College as bibliographer. Services were held in Stillwater on April 16, with final interment at Port Huron.

1956 Book Week

"IT'S ALWAYS BOOK TIME" has been announced as the theme for the 38th annual celebration of National Children's Book Week, November 25-December 1, 1956. The Children's Book Week Council has issued a folder with suggestions and material available to libraries. Write to the Council at 50 West 53 Street, New York 19, New York.

Know and Grow Program

The "Know and Grow" program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which has interested club women in public library improvement during the last two years, is being carried forward with Know-Your-Library Month in November, as the kick-off event.

Mrs. Robert F. Herrig, Librarian, Lincoln County Free Library, Libby, Montana, has been re-appointed Chairman of the GFWC Libraries Division for another two years. The American Library Association is cooperating in the November observance and in the general "Know and Grow" program.

During the month, GFWC members—numbering 5½ million—are urged to visit their public libraries to get to know them better and find ways to help them grow.

The annual Book Week event, November 25 to December 1 is being suggested as an excellent climax for the activities of Know-Your-Library Month.

Heads of State Library Extension Agencies and Presidents of State Library Associations are being furnished by ALA with Suggestion Sheets for the observance. Additional copies are available at ALA Headquarters.

New OLA Members

The following individuals became members of OLA after the 1956 directory was issued in the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN, July 1956. Add these names to your list:

Jeanette Barbour, Norman Public Library.
Goldie Barnett, Norman Public Library.
Opal Haney, Shawnee Public Library.
Maureen Flynn, Interstate Oil Compact Commission, Oklahoma City.
Ayliffe Garrett, P.O. Box 564, Erick.
Mrs. Vernon Johnson, Central State College, Ada.

Myrtle T. Jones, Oklahoma A & M College, Okmulgee.
B. E. McCoy, Remington Rand, 216 N. W. 10, Oklahoma City.

Mrs. Maud H. Salyer, Norman Public Library.

Gladys Tingle, East Central State College, Ada.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
ALA NEWS

(Continued from Page 94)

1938. He has been consultant for such organizations as the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, American Dental Association, and Adult Education Association of the U.S.A.

CHANGES AT HEADQUARTERS

Ransom L. Richardson, who has served as editor of the ALA Bulletin since 1952, has resigned to accept appointment as Associate Librarian at the Flint, Michigan, Public Library. Among Mr. Richardson’s responsibilities, which begin the end of October, will be planning and developing expanded services in a new one million dollar library building nearing construction. Under Mr. Richardson’s editorship the format of the ALA Bulletin was changed, and several interesting features introduced. His successor has not yet been announced.

Mary Helen Mahar has resigned as Executive Secretary of the American Association of School Librarians, a division of ALA, to accept appointment as Professor of Library Science, State University Teachers College, Geneseo, New York. Miss Mahar has been with ALA since 1954.

Mrs. Mariana K. McAllister, Russellville, Arkansas, will serve as Interim Executive Secretary for AASL, a position which she also held in 1954.

Jack Dalton, Librarian, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, becomes Director of the newly established ALA Office for Overseas Library Development on October 1.

Mrs. Dorothy Smith has been appointed to serve as Interim Executive Secretary of the Public Libraries Division until Midwinter, 1957.

Robert L. Gitler, Director of the Japan Library School, will assume his duties as Executive Secretary, Library Education Division, in November 1956.

GRANTS

A grant of $11,000 has been given to ALA by the Rockefeller Foundation to encourage American participation in the development of library services abroad.

New grants received by the Association of College and Reference Libraries are $30,000 from the United States Steel Foundation, a renewal of last year’s grant, $5,000 from the New York Times for microfilm edition, and $5,000 from Remington Rand for equipment needs. “The larger portion of the grant monies will be made in modest subgrants to various college and university libraries, primarily in non tax-supported, four-year institutions.” Full details of these grants will appear in the September issue of College and Research Libraries, official ACRL journal.

Recruiting News

A 12 page Action Manual for Library Recruiters appears in the Wilson Library Bulletin for September 1956. The manual, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career, and written by John F. Harvey, Chairman, outlines some practical pointers to encourage young people to enter the profession. A list of associations with active recruiting groups includes the Oklahoma Library Association. The manual also includes a list of accredited library schools, and a selected bibliography on recruiting. According to Marie D. Loizeaux, Wilson Library Bulletin editor, “It takes an enthusiastic librarian, one ‘sold’ on librarianship, to win others to the same persuasion.” ARE YOU AN ENTHUSIASTIC LIBRARIAN?

The Library Services Act brings into sharp focus the shortage of professional librarians. Librarians are needed now, as well as five years from now ALA President Ralph Shaw said, in his inaugural address, “... the success or failure of the library profession in carrying out the provisions of the Library Services Bill depends upon our ability to provide competent staff to plan and man the new library services ... Even if we could recruit enough additional people we simply do not have enough time to train them—and many of these positions require experience of a high order. The only alternative, as suggested by President Richards, is to release available qualified staff, and that must be done if the Federal program for aid to libraries is to succeed. This is an emergency and requires emergency measures. We can release professional staff through relieving trained librarians from the clerical and subprofessional jobs in our medium size and large libraries, assigning those duties to clerical staff.”

President Shaw’s suggestion may be the answer to an immediate crisis; but for long range planning within the profession we must continue to recruit young people to fill the ranks in the years to come.
Cataloging

(Continued from Page 98)

copies of the same book through for both libraries at the same time. Both the city library and the county library feel their experiment in exchange of cooperative services has been successful for effective use of both personnel and materials to improve public library service in the region.

Another procedure which I found on the Pacific coast is a printed catalog made by IBM machines. Its use by county libraries in the system is interesting at this point only because the procedures might be adopted in a centralized processing center. The IBM punched cards and printed catalogs were first introduced by the King County Library in Seattle to meet a particular need. This need was for catalogs for small changing collections which were frequently serviced by untrained people. It would not have been difficult to prepare cards, but keeping catalogs up to date was the problem. There are 29 community libraries and two bookmobiles in this system, with the only permanent collection in each library being the resource, books, that is, dictionaries and encyclopedias. All other books are on loan from the central library. New books are distributed every week and the ones that are not in great demand are sent to a different branch. This system created an unusual problem of catalog maintenance. The librarian decided to investigate the use of IBM punched cards. IBM had never done anything like it before, but agreed to have their specialists study the needs and if possible make recommendations. They finally worked out a code that would provide for author, title and subject listing. This means that a new printed catalog is sent to each library every eight weeks, supplemented by invoice for each shipment. The old catalog is destroyed as a new one replaces it. The IBM machine also makes the book cards and pockets and makes a location file at headquarters that tells at which library any book is and how long it has been there. Headquarters has a standard card catalog for the total book collection; IBM catalogs are used only for the individual branch library collections which are constantly changing in content.

The catalog looks a little strange because of the limited space and characters on the machine. There are no periods so spaces have to be used in the call numbers; and no punctuation appears in the subject headings. Subject headings are limited, so they use a key which shows all the headings used in the card catalog, and directs the user to the simplified ones in the throwaway catalog.

The IBM catalogs made for the Los Angeles County Public Library are a little different in principle. For one thing, the library does not have to rent an IBM punch machine. Altogether there are about half a dozen machines used in the operation, but there is one big one to punch the cards; and in Los Angeles the library is able to use machines belonging to the tax and to the elections departments when they are free, and it would appear that taxes and elections do not usually come at the same time. Having the use of bigger and more expensive machines makes it possible for fuller information on the printed sheet. But the main difference between King County and Los Angeles County is in the theory of use. A large part of the collections in Los Angeles County branches are permanent, though any books may be borrowed from central or another branch and some books travel from one branch to another. The idea behind the Los Angeles catalog is to have one listing of the complete holdings of the system. It is in six books, three adult and three children's: author, title and subject. The catalog is to be cumulated once a year with a six-months' supplement.

Each branch is to have the complete catalogs plus its own shelf-list. Once you have found your entry in the catalog, the branch shelf-list tells you whether it is in that branch. If not, telephone service to the central library locates it and you have the privilege of borrowing it from anywhere. When I was in Los Angeles over a year ago, the adult catalog had not been completed; and I have heard no report about how it is working or whether or not the large branches that had card catalogs are going to replace them entirely with the printed ones. In any case, it is a development that has possibilities for a regional system.

It is rather obvious from these trends toward centralization that it is more than just a passing fancy. Two aspects which we must consider are the realization that all areas of library work are becoming more and more complex, and the recommendations of the restated Public Library Standards for Library Systems soon to be published.

In speaking of the complexity of library work, I refer to the fact that the library

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
has become the materials center with books reinforced by clippings, pamphlets, films, micro-reproductions, pictures, magazines, recordings, maps and other cultural media. Each requires a different approach for selecting, different sources for acquiring, different methods of preserving, of circulating, of housing, different uses with different types of users. Machines are used for many different kinds of operations. No one person could possibly know all there is to know about library work today. For this reason, we have a higher degree of specialization, and one of these areas of specialization is cataloging. Catalogers seem to become scarcer, and even if there were a plentiful supply of expert catalogers, most public libraries (numerically speaking) could not afford one. In order to get the cataloging done there are two alternatives. One is to let the single librarian do all things in the library. There are advantages of having the person cataloging the books also serving the public and knowing the use of those books, but the disadvantage is that he's spreading himself so thin he is not doing anything adequately.

The other alternative is to develop specialists and locate them in centers where much of the work can be done and from which advice and consultation can be obtained by local libraries. This principle is the dominant one throughout the revised Standards for Public Libraries. Based on the experience of the regional centers which I have described, the section on the "organization of materials" in the revised Standards is recommending the establishment of processing centers.

For several years public librarians have been anxiously waiting for the publication of the revised Standards. A second preliminary edition has just been distributed. Since I had the good fortune to be included in the group of librarians who were invited by the Committee on the Revision of Public Library Standards to participate in a work session following the 1955 ALA Midwinter Meeting, I received one of the preliminary copies. At that work session there were four processing people: Mr. Custer of the Detroit Public Library and at that time President of the DDC, Miss Piercy of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and editor of the Journal of Cataloging and Classification, Dr. Maurice Tauber of the Columbia University School of Library Service, and myself. For two days the group sat in general meetings and discussions; for one day we were dispersed into various sub-groups; and for one day Mr. Custer, Miss Piercy, two county librarians and I struggled with the task of preparing a working paper in the area of processing. That was one of the most difficult and wearing sessions in which I have ever participated. In spite of the fact that we were not satisfied with the disconnected ideas we were able to get down on paper, it was an exciting ordeal.

The Standards Committee, in working on the papers from the meeting, decided it needed further help on the one from our processing group, so it requested Miss Piercy to take the responsibility for preparing a longer, fuller and more comprehensive working paper. Miss Piercy observed that she drew upon the background thinking and recommendations made at the meeting as well as critical advice from many other people.

The preliminary document we received is entitled "Public Library Service to America. A Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards." It is divided into three sections, Background, Guides and Standards, and Appendices. The headings under Guides and Standards are: Structure and Government, Service, Books and
Non-Book Materials, Personnel, Physical Facilities. Organization and Control of Materials. One of the recommendations in the chapter on Structure and Government of Library Service is: "The central library and the community libraries in a natural district should function together in a system of affiliation for library service"; and one of the Standards reads: "A library system has centralized cataloging and preparation of materials for use, to avoid duplication of effort and inefficient small-scale operations."

In the chapter on Organization and Control of Materials, we are aware of the concept of library systems also. One of the first recommendations is, "The pattern for the organization of materials should be appropriate to the size, location, and type of service to the individual library or library system." And we are aware of another precept: "Cooperation or centralization should be sought wherever possible in organizing materials. A cornerstone of the library system as defined in previous chapters is centralizing the organization of materials. Even for libraries not yet so organized, a system of cooperative work can be evolved. Where instituted, it has proved to be effective both in curtailed costs and in improved services. Various plans have been advanced; one is for a group of homogeneous libraries to combine, sharing the costs of a centralized office; one is for small institutions to contract with larger ones to do the work; another is to buy services from a centralized agency, such as a state library. The advantages of cooperation are many and include securing of a better discount in buying materials, economy in the elimination of duplicated tasks, elimination of duplicating of expensive bibliographic and professional tools, assurance of having work done expertly, advantageous procurement of supplies, uniformity of work procedures, saving time and labor by utilizing machinery too expensive for smaller libraries, better deployment and training of personnel, and speed in making materials available. Even larger libraries are gaining through pooling experience and through such cooperative ventures as planned buying, deposit libraries, bibliographic centers, and union catalogs." Under the recommendation: "The collection of library materials should be organized logically and appropriate catalogs and guides should be made available" is the statement: "Since often as much judgment and experience are required to simplify work as to produce full records, it should never be done by the inexperienced nor those crowded for time, because the result is then inadequate, time and motion are wasted, and an expensive re-cataloging project is inevitable. In fact, since cataloging is so important and competent catalogers are so scarce, no library should attempt to do its own cataloging unless it can afford a full-time cataloger and typist and can acquire enough material to keep them fully occupied."

With these standards and recommendations in mind, it is important that procedures for centralized cataloging be established. Assuming that the trend in public libraries follows the implications in the standards, catalogers can look forward to an interesting future; for with the development of machinery, establishment of centers of processing activities, more pooling of cooperative work, there will come into being specialists in materials organization as well as bibliographic specialists.

Nominate An Officer!

Now is the time to send in your suggestions for OLA officers for the year 1957-1958. Offices to be filled in the election (by mail) are: First Vice-President and President-Elect, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. Nominees must be members in good standing of the Oklahoma Library Association. The membership directory appeared in the July 1956 issue of OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN. New members are listed elsewhere in this issue.

It is your responsibility to nominate librarians with leadership and vision—librarians who are willing and able to carry forward the high standards required in the years ahead.

Send your nominations to the Chairman of the Nominations Committee, Miss Marian Dierdorff, 1224 N. W. 26 Street, Oklahoma City, November 15, 1956 is the deadline!

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<td>96</td>
<td>Inside Back Cover</td>
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