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THE OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Official Journal of the Oklahoma Library Association
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
Mailing Address: Virginia Owen, Editor, Oklahoma State Library, Oklahoma City 8, Oklahoma

Volume 9  April, 1959  Number 3

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OLA MEMBERSHIP
The OLA membership year is the calendar year. Membership dues of $2.00 per year include a subscription to the Oklahoma Librarian. Subscription price to nonmembers is $2.00 per year. Dues should be sent to Alton P. Juhl, Treasurer, Oklahoma State University Library, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
The time has come, the walrus said, to examine the phrase "broader areas of service."

Libraries of all kinds, college, university, public, school, and special, are confronted with the task of providing a cultural and intellectual focal point for the entire community they serve. A number of institutions across the country are moving to meet this much broader challenge of community education, community improvement, and community planning, that we hear and read so much about. Are our libraries in Oklahoma ready to meet such a challenge?

Economists tell us that the U. S. in the coming decade will spend more than a quarter of a trillion dollars for new community facilities, an average of $28.5 billion a year. Bear in mind that this colossal ten-year annual outlay of $28.5 billion is for physical facilities only. The cost for cultural, social, and educational services has not been estimated other than the plants that will house these activities. The next ten years will bear watching and preparing for.

There seems to be little question of the nation's ability to support such an expansion in community building. The success of such a vast program will depend upon the answers to these questions: Is the great ideal of democracy real enough in most people's minds to permit a balancing of needs of the physical and of the many adjuncts that go along with them, i.e., books, staff, and equipment in the case of libraries? Are modern librarians equal to the task, or non-moderns for that matter?

With such a vast building program in the not too distant future, and the labor leaders of our country demanding shorter hours for their workers, most libraries will have an additional problem thrust upon them. It is an agreed fact that among the greatest problems of modern civilization is the proper application of the surplus energy of human beings.

The overcrowded conditions of American libraries during the great depression of the thirties and the more recent recession is only one evidence of the fact that humanity, in America certainly, has decided to devote a greater amount of its leisure than ever before to the things of the mind. Sometimes groping in the dark though they are for what they come to a library to seek, and unsatisfactory as are the methods by which the modern library is handling these swarms of knowledge seekers, the fact is nevertheless apparent that Americans have more time than ever to devote to matters of culture and self education. Our problem in the library is to help create a civilization which does not degenerate under that leisure.

April, 1959
OPENING WINDOWS FOR THE BLIND

(An account of Oklahoma's library service for the blind by the former head of the Special Services Division, Oklahoma State Library.)

"I am not deaf—just blind," said one of our readers. This statement was brought about by a waitress's question addressed to the reader's wife, "What does he want?" Librarians to the blind have realized that we must ask the individual what he wants. The loss of sight does not suddenly compel two different persons to desire to read the same book. Therefore, we say that our purpose is to provide books to individual readers who are to some degree limited by the loss of sight.

Some of our readers are as young as five years old. The majority are above fifty-five years old, and a few have reached the 90's. The vocations range from student to housewife to salesman to teacher. The formal education varies from little or none to Ph. D. degrees. The information given us concerning education of a reader is sometimes misleading. For example, the reader who has had no schooling sometimes requests the more scholarly books, while a college graduate will read only westerns.

These are some of the problems involved in selecting books for an individual blind reader. Our solution has been to ask that person, "What do you want?" This is not an easy solution. In fact, this brings us toprobablyour greatest problem—communication with our readers. Only a small percentage of our readers who live in Oklahoma City can contact us personally either by telephone or by visiting our library. For this reason the most interesting part of the day is mail time. Through the medium of letters we are able to form a mental impression of the individual reader, his interests and needs.

Book selection for 1460 readers with varied backgrounds, religious interests, educational opportunities, age differences, and geographic locations, is fascinating, if not always successful. In an attempt to ease the situation our readers are asked to check a preference card with the types of literature in which they are particularly interested. This card is a great aid to selection, but in some cases the problem of communication again faces us. In this situation the problem is that what the librarian and reader view as (for example) adventure may be two distinctly different types of books.

One of our readers requested American history. Book after book of American history was sent to him. His replies were definitely not complimentary. Finally, by a quirk of fate, or a miracle, Lone Star Ranger by Zane Grey was sent to him. His response was immediate—most wonderful book—you finally sent me American history! The term is now clear to us. For that reader, American history means westerns!

A shock is sometimes in store for us, as we check our files, to find a reader who has a preference card marked "Bible only," but whose card shows that he is receiving every western or mystery in our collection. Then, as a heart attack draws near, the eye falls on the little red checks on the card which indicates that he is requesting mysteries and westerns by specific title.

Of course, there are occasions when mistakes are made by the staff. One in particular was the sending of Madame Pompadour by Mitford to a "religion only" reader. A postcard was immediately dispatched to the reader asking her to return the book, and explaining that it was sent to her by mistake. The book was some time in being returned, and some of us secretly wondered if the temptation was not too great.

Requests sometimes are hard to interpret. The reader often asks someone else to write for him. As a result, we get some of the following:

"Please send me the Ax of the Bible."

"Please send me a book on history by Joe Cephus."

"Send Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and any other detective story."

"Whispering Smith is badly scratched and can scarcely be heard."

"The Florentine has proved too rough for Maman!"

All of these are just samples which will prove to you why the mail is so interesting.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Another problem for consideration in book selection is the person who records the book. Not only do we have to consider the author, his subject, and his style, but also the voice reading the book. Many of our readers develop a like or dislike for individual voices. For example, many Americans will not accept a recording made by a British reader. We receive requests such as these:

"Send me anything you have read by Alexander Scourby."

"It is physical pain for me to attempt to read a book recorded by a woman reader."

"I cannot bear her—she talks with a low, soft voice, and speaks as my father used to say, 'down below her waistband,' takes pride in characterization without thinking of her listener."

Alexander Scourby records Bible records. You can imagine the uproar when he played a villain.

(Continued on Page 42)

James Yahola, Oklahoma State Library staff member, "reads" a book on a talking book machine. Part of the day's mail of returned talking books may be seen in the background. Mrs. Pattilou McCoy, head of the Special Services Division, is looking over a borrower's preference record.

ABOUT THE SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Special Services Division of the Oklahoma State Library, located in the State Capitol, Oklahoma City, is one of 30 regional libraries serving America's sightless readers. It is under the administration of the Library of Congress, and is a division of the Oklahoma and Arkansas Government funds administered by the Library of Congress, which pays for the printing of embossed (braille) and the production of talking books (sound recordings).

All services of the Special Services Division are free. To borrow braille books, the reader should write or telephone the Library giving his name and address. He then will be registered as a borrower and sent a catalog of available titles.

To borrow talking books, the reader must first have obtained an approved talking book machine. These are provided by the federal government on loan for as long a time as needed, free of charge, to persons who have vision so limited that print is not a satisfactory reading medium. To correct a common misconception, it is not necessary for a person to be totally blind to be eligible to borrow talking book machines or talking books.

Talking book machines are distributed in Oklahoma by the Section of Service to the Blind, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, 1212 North Hudson, Oklahoma City 3.

If he prefers, a reader may purchase his own (Continued on Page 40)
PROCLAMATION

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Executive Department

WHEREAS, the week of April 12-18, 1959 has been designated as National Library Week in the United States; and

WHEREAS, we must have a first class system of libraries in order to have access to accurate and complete knowledge on a multitude of subjects for the purpose of effectively discharging our obligations as citizens; achieving maturity of action, thought and judgment; broadening our understanding of people and of domestic and foreign affairs; expanding our grasp of advances in the social and technological fields and in the humanities; and fortifying our beliefs in the fundamental freedoms that are a part of our heritage; and

WHEREAS, Oklahoma is faced with an urgent necessity for the expansion, adequate maintenance and effective organization of its library system and resources if the State and its citizens are to achieve their potentialities;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, J. Howard Edmondson, Governor of the State of Oklahoma, hereby proclaim April 12-18, 1959 as

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY WEEK

and I firmly recommend that our citizens mark the importance of this week and initiate and carry on continuing strong efforts to give our whole commonwealth the advantage of thorough and positive library services.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Oklahoma City, this 24th day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine, and of the State of Oklahoma the 51st year.

Signed: John Conner
Secretary of State

Signed: J. Howard Edmondson
Governor

Students Throng to O.U. High School Library Day

The fifth annual High School Library Day was held at the University of Oklahoma on Friday, March 29, with approximately 600 junior and senior high school library assistants in attendance. The meeting is sponsored by the Extension Division of the University and the School of Library Science.

Students from the School of Library Science took the library assistants on tours through the University Library, and staff of the Library Extension Division of the Oklahoma State Library welcomed the library assistants to the bookmobile which was stationed on the campus for the day.

The first general session was a business meeting of the Oklahoma Student Librarians' Association. Reports were given by the state officers, and election of officers was held for the following year. Luncheon was held in the ballroom of the Student Union Building, with entertainment by Gene Campbell and his puppets.

In the afternoon session, the library assistants heard Mr. Edmon Low, librarian of Oklahoma State University Library. Mr. Low spoke about the library profession and the need for recruiting alert young people to a career in librarianship. The meeting closed with an installation ceremony for the new officers of O.S.L.A.

Rayner Taylor, senior high school student from Edmond and president of O.S.L.A., presided at the meeting. Mrs. Irma R. Tomberlin, Assistant Professor of Library Science, is sponsor for the Oklahoma Student Librarians Association.
Newbery and Caldecott Winners Named for 1958

Elizabeth George Speare and Barbara Cooney are winners of this year's Newby and Caldecott medals for the most distinguished books written for children in 1958. The Newbery Medal, given annually for thirty-seven years to the most distinguished contribution to American literature for boys and girls, was won by Mrs. Speare for *The Witch of Blackbird Pond* published by Houghton Mifflin Company. The twenty-second Caldecott Medal for the most outstanding American picture book of the year was won by Barbara Cooney for *Chanticleer and the Fox* published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company.


The medals will be presented to the winners at the Newbery-Caldecott banquet Tuesday, June 23, at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D. C., during the American Library Association conference. Frederic G. Melcher is donor of the medals, and the Newbery-Caldecott Committee of the Children's Service Division of the ALA is responsible for selection of the prize-winning books each year.

Mrs. Speare was born and brought up in Melrose, Mass. As a New Englander she has a basic sympathy and understanding for the Puritan character, and her own love for history and biography provided a natural background for her prize-winning book, *The Witch of Blackbird Pond*. The setting of the story is Wethersfield, Conn., where Mrs. Speare now lives; the time is 1687; and the heroine is Kit, a gay sixteen-year-old who comes from the Barbados to make her home with relatives in the Puritan community. In that day, because it was generally accepted that one could become a witch by association, Kit's friendship with old Hannah leads her into serious trouble. When Hannah is accused as a witch and escapes, the wrath of the community falls on Kit. Two witches were actually tried in Wethersfield during Puritan days—one was hanged and the other deported, and it was in the town records that Mrs. Speare found the text of the indictment and the tests she uses in her book.

Barbara Cooney, who won the Caldecott medal, was born in Brooklyn and spent her childhood on Long Island and in Maine. She was educated in the Great Neck Preparatory School, Briarcliff, Smith College, and the Art Students League of New York. After various experiences, including WAAC, farming, and running a children's camp, she is now settled with her four children in Pepperell, Mass., where her husband, Dr. Talbot Porter, is a general practitioner. She has done illustrations for various magazines and anthologies and has illustrated thirty-five books. *Chanticleer and the Fox* is her adaptation of Chaucer's *Nun's Priest's Tale*. She studied the treasured illuminated manuscripts of the Cloisters, the Morgan Library, and the New York Public Library for background and atmosphere of the period as well as for the richness of her colors. Her own herb garden provided living copy for the plants she scattered over the pages and a neighbor loaned chickens to model for the main characters. When the book was finished she even modeled its figures in gingerbread for decorations for her children's Christmas tree.

Miss Barbara Morris of Duncan, a member of the student library staff at Oklahoma College for Women, recently received the Nash Award, one of the most highly prized awards of the college, given each year to the ideal OCUW girl. She is senior class president and is completing her fourth year on the library staff.

Recognition Sought For Deceased Library Leaders

Members of the OLA have expressed an interest in gathering information about early-day library pioneers in Oklahoma who have died, so that appropriate recognition may be given the fine work they did in past years to develop library service.

The OLA Awards Committee requests that names of deceased Oklahoma librarians who have made a special contribution to librarianship in Oklahoma be sent to the Editor of the *Oklahoma Librarian*, with any information about the deceased librarian, particularly names of relatives and friends from whom more information may be obtained.
"Old Yeller" Wins First Sequoyah Book Award

"Johnny Can't Read" and "Johnny Won't Read" were refuted, en masse, by the children of Oklahoma in the first-year voting returns of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award program. 13,456 votes were cast in the final weeks; 5,935 votes, or 44% of the total, made Old Yeller, by Fred Gipson, the winner of the first annual award. Runners-up were: Black Gold, by Marguerite Henry, 1,300 votes; and Fifteen, by Beverly Clearly, 1,141 votes. The award, which this year will be a plaque, will be made at the Saturday Luncheon, April 11, at the Oklahoma Library Association Annual Conference, held at Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner.

The program was initiated in September, after two years of planning, by the Children's Book Award Committee, OLA, and was sponsored by OLA, OEA, Oklahoma P-1A, Oklahoma State Library, State Department of Education, Oklahoma Council of Teachers of English, and the Library School of the University of Oklahoma. The reading program was voluntary and seventeen school systems, involving many grade and junior high schools, participated in this first year's voting. These schools were, in order of number of students voting: Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Seminole, Blackwell, Bartlesville, Norman, Enid, Okmulgee, Holdenville, Sulphur, Wagoner, Pawhuska, Cherokee, Muskogee, Del City, Guymon, and Alva.

The geographical distribution has been wide enough to warrant belief that the 1959-60 program will make Oklahoma school children more book-conscious than ever before. Public libraries all over the state have cooperated with the schools in a concerted effort to make Oklahoma one of the few states in the nation in which a book award program has been successfully carried on. Johnny, and Sally, and Jerry, and Susie, have read, and read well, in Oklahoma this year!

The master list for 1959-60 has been compiled by the committee and is included here. This early publication is made in the hope that librarians and teachers will include these titles in their spring and summer orders.


1959-60 Master List


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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Fred Gipson Winner of First Sequoyah Award

Fred Gipson lives on a small stock farm with his wife, Tommie, and two sons, Mike and Beck, four miles out of Mason, Texas, where he was born in February 1908. After attending the University of Texas, he became a reporter for the Corpus Christi Caller-Times, the San Angelo Standard-Times, and the Denver Post. He took up free-lance writing in 1940, the same year he was married, and has published a great number of articles and short stories, which have appeared in Collier’s, Holiday, Reader’s Digest, and Southwest Review, to name a few.

His first book, Fabulous Empire, was published in 1946 by Houghton Mifflin. In 1949 he came to Harper’s with his novel Hound Dog Man, which was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection. Since then he has written Cowhand, Old Yeller, The Trail-Driving Rooster, and Recollection Creek. Old Yeller and The Trail-Driving Rooster are both books for children and a revised edition of Recollection Creek is soon to be published for young people.

The author raises cattle and hogs on his farm, and in season hunts deer, wild turkey, quail and doves. He prefers fly fishing to all other outdoor sports. Recently he has become very much interested in the study of soil and plant growth, and is conducting a number of experiments in the reseeding of rangeland to native and imported grasses. At present he is also an editor of True West and often acts as a special consultant for the Walt Disney Studios.

Fred Gipson writes, “I've always liked true adventure tales, and have always felt that I learned more history of my country from these tales than I ever did from the history books.”

"Since 1950 the population of the U.S. has increased about 15%. During the same period, library circulation has increased 27%. What are the possibilities of change that might increase the ratio of library users in the population? Bar- ring a national calamity such as war, there seem to be two that are inevitable. One is the constantly increasing amount of leisure time, the other the ever rising educational level of our people."—Grace T. Stevenson, quoted in the January 1950 issue of Arkansas Libraries, page 10
NOTES FROM EXECUTIVE BOARD MINUTES

November 22, 1958

The Executive Board met in the Oklahoma City University Library. Members present were James Gourley, William H. Lowry, Alton P. Juhlin, Esther Mae Henke, and Virginia Collier. Guests were Frances Kennedy and Virginia Owens.

The Treasurer’s report was given by Mr. Juhlin: General fund balance, $792.25; Children’s Book Award Fund, $184.10; Past-president’s Scholarship, $120.00. Total $1,096.35.

The Membership Committee reported: 1958 personal memberships, 295; 1959 personal memberships, 1; 1958 institutional memberships, 24; 1958 subscriptions to the Oklahoma Librarian, 14.

A motion was made to pay the $5 dues to the “Joint Committee on Librarianship.” The question was put to a vote and approved.

(Continued on Page 39)
Trustees and Librarians Hold Regional Workshop

A regional workshop for librarians and trustees, first of its kind in Oklahoma, was held February 24, 1959, in the Osage-Pawnee Multi-County Library headquarters at Pawhuska. Objectives of the meeting, was to achieve an understanding of the cooperative aspects of multi-county library service.

Thirty-one board members and librarians were present, as follows. From Barnsdall, Miss Ethel Briggs, chairman of the Library Board; Mrs. George Meyers; Mrs. James Quinlan; Mrs. Mary Coffman; Mrs. Tommy Dahl; Mrs. Stella Eskew, Librarian.

From Cleveland, Mrs. M. L. Saddoris, board chairman; and Mrs. Walter Parrish, Librarian.

From Fairfax, Mrs. Elsa Durst; Mrs. Frank Mahan; Mrs. Loyd Evans; Mrs. Bess Jackson; Mrs. Elizabeth Tate; and Mrs. Albert Philippe, Librarian.

From Hominy, Mrs. T. L. McFall, board chairman; Mrs. Fred Drummond; and Mrs. John Starks, Librarian.

From Dewey, Mrs. Ruby Klewer, and Mrs. Bertha Harbour, Librarian.

From Pawhuska, the Rev. B. F. Williams, board chairman; Mrs. D. C. Howard; Miss Violet Willis; and Mrs. Mildred Wallen and Mrs. Alice Couey, library assistants.

From the Osage-Pawnee Multi-County Library, Mrs. Jack Marcum; Mrs. Bernard Goad; and Miss Martha Heller, Librarian.

The Oklahoma State Library Extension Division was represented by Miss Esther Henke, Extension Librarian, and Miss Virginia Owens, Field Librarian.

Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Extension Librarian, Tulsa Public Library, spoke to the group in the morning session on National Library Week aims and promotion ideas.

Morgan Hayes, Pawhuska City Manager, brought greetings and a welcome from the city. The morning session, with Mrs. Dorothy Marcum as chairman, featured reports from local libraries receiving services from the multi-county library. In the afternoon session a panel of trustees discussed responsibilities of library trustees. Mrs. T. L. McFall was chairman for the afternoon.

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Kansas City, Mo.
OLA and OEA representatives meet with Miss Mary Helen Mahar, specialist in school and children's library work from the U.S. Office of Education. Left to right are Cleo Mosley, Ida Self, Margaret Stewart, Barbara Bailey, Dr. Arthur McAnally, Dr. Roger Shepherd, Evelyn Snelson, Miss Mahar, and Irma Tomberlin.

OLA–OEA School Library Legislative Committee

Members of the School Library Legislative Committee of the OLA and the OEA met on February 14 in the OEA office building in Oklahoma City. Miss Mary Helen Mahar, specialist in school and children's library work from the Library Services Branch of the U.S. Office of Education was a special guest at the meeting. Miss Mahar came to Oklahoma at the invitation of Dr. Arthur McAnally, Director of Libraries at the University of Oklahoma, to visit school libraries and to meet with Dr. Oliver Hodge and other persons interested in the development of school libraries in Oklahoma.

The committee members discussed with Miss Mahar the need for a school library consultant in the State Department of Education, and ways and means of implementing this position. Miss Mahar also pointed out and explained implications for school libraries in the National Defense Education Act. It is essential that school librarians be alert for materials sent out to principals and superintendents from the State Department of Education pertaining to the NDEA, and that they (the school librarians) point out ways in which school libraries may benefit from the provisions of the act. Books, other than textbooks, and other library materials may be purchased in the fields of the sciences, mathematics, modern foreign languages, and guidance, or counseling. In order to participate in the local plans, school librarians must work closely with teachers and principals to prepare lists and estimates of needed materials in these areas.

After much discussion about school library problems in Oklahoma, it was decided that the greatest need was for a committee made up of representatives of both the OLA and the OEA, from the school library sections of these organizations, and with representatives on the committee from public, college and university, and special libraries, as well as teachers and administrators from our public schools. The primary purpose of such a committee would be to survey school library needs, and to formulate recommendations which could then be presented to Dr. Hodge, and to the Legislature. Study should be given to the formulation of standards for
O.U. Library School Sets Summer Schedule

Enrollment for the summer session at the University of Oklahoma will begin on June 2, and classes will start on June 4. The summer session will last until August 2, on which date commencement will be held.

The School of Library Science is pleased to announce that the following visiting faculty members will be teaching during the 1959 summer session.

Dr. James Dyke, B.S. in L.S. from the University of Oklahoma, M.S. in L.S. and Ph.D from the University of Illinois. Dr. Dyke has served as Assistant Librarian at Hardin-Simmons College and has taught library science there. Since 1951, Dr. Dyke has been the librarian at Eastern New Mexico University in Portales, New Mexico.

Dr. Margaret Knox, graduate of the University of Illinois, receiving the M.S. in L.S. and the Ph.D. degree. Dr. Knox is an Associate Professor of Library Science, and Head of the Reference and Bibliography Division at the University of Florida. She has also had teaching experience at George Peabody Library School in Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Ethel McClendon, graduate of George Peabody College and Florida State University at Tallahassee, receiving the B.S. degree and the M.A. degree. Mrs. McClendon is school librarian for Paxon Junior High School in Jacksonville, Florida. She has had teaching experience in library science in Jacksonville University, and at Albany State Teachers' College in Albany, New York.

Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, graduate of George Peabody College and Columbia University, holding the B.S. in L.S. and the M.S. degree. Mrs. Martin is Head of the Extension Division of the Tulsa Public Library. She has taught at O.U. in the Library School in the summer of 1958, and has taught Extension Classes for the University in 1958 and 1959.

Mrs. Irma Tomberlin, who is a regular member of the faculty of the School of Library Science, will also teach during the summer session. She holds the B.S. in L.S. degree from Louisiana State University, and the M.L.S. degree from the University of Oklahoma.

The tentative schedule of courses is as follows.

**Courses Offered**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 222</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reference Materials, MTWThF, 8:10, to be arranged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 223</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Book Selection and Acquisition, MTWThF, 11:40, Martin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 226</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>Directed Reading and Investigation, to be arranged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Literature of the Humanities &amp; Social Sciences, MTWThF, 9:20</td>
<td>Tomberlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 302</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cataloging and Classification I, MTWThF, 2:00, Lab MW, 3:10-5:10</td>
<td>Dyke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 303</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Organization and Administration of Libraries, MTWThF, 12:50</td>
<td>Knox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 306</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Audio-Visual Materials, MTWThF, to be arranged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 308</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Books and Materials for Children, MTWThF 8:10, to be arranged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 309</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Books and Materials for Young People, MTWThF 2:00, Martin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 312</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government Publications, MTWThF, 9:30, to be arranged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 314</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Academic and Research Libraries, MTWThF, 12:30, Knox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 316</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>School Libraries, MTWThF 11:40, McClendon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 317</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>County and Regional Libraries, MTWThF, 8:10, Tomberlin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 402</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>Directed Research, to be arranged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S. 499</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>Research for Master's Thesis, to be arranged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elementary and secondary school libraries, and recommendations should also be made concerning the need for school library supervisors in the state Department of Education, and possibly in counties, cities, and towns.

We are indebted to Dr. McAnally, and to Mr. John Lorenz, Chief of the Library Services Division, for making it possible for Miss Mahar to visit Oklahoma, and to discuss our problems with us.

Members present for this meeting were: Dr. McAnally, Mrs. Ida Self, Miss Barbara Bailey, Mrs. Margaret Stewart, Mrs. Evelyn Snelson, Dr. Roger Shepherd, Miss Virginia Ovens, Miss Esther Mae Henke, Mrs. Irma R. Tomberlin, and our guest, Miss Mahar.—Irma Tomberlin, Chairman, OLA Legislative Committee.
Frances Kennedy

ALA COUNCILOR REPORTS

Tom, Dick, and Harry were noticeably missing from the 1959 ALA Midwinter meeting in Chicago, January 26 to 31. According the ALA, "Midwinter meeting has returned to its original function as a working meeting of Council, committees, and boards of ALA and its units." As a result, registration dropped from the 1481 in attendance in 1958, to 796—796 librarians attending the two Council meetings, open to all members; and more than 265 meetings of committees and boards, closed to non-participants. Oklahoma was well represented, and an industrious group they were—ample evidence of active participation in ALA affairs.

A Post Conference "Workshop" was held in the club car of the Santa Fe Texas Chief Friday evening, January 31. Among the notables in attendance were three candidates for high offices in the association: Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, nominee for First Vice-President and President Elect of the Public Libraries Association; Esther Mae Henke, candidate for First Vice-President and President Elect of the Adult Services Division; and Edmon Low, nominated as First Vice-President and President Elect of the Association of College and Research Libraries.

Perhaps ALA should reconsider the location of headquarters!

Since a rather complete and much detailed report of business transacted at this Midwinter meeting appears in March 1959 issue of the ALA Bulletin, your councilor will report only the highlights of the conference.

Election of ALA President

The next time you vote for First Vice-President President-Elect, and Second Vice-President of ALA, the names of two candidates will appear on the ballot, instead of the customary two for each office. The candidate receiving the larger number of votes will become President-Elect, and the other will serve as Second Vice-President. This was the recommendation of the Nominating Committee, which was accepted after lively discussion. The Bylaws still make provision for additional nominations by petition of Councilors.

Maps above show the pattern of library service in Cleveland, Garvin, and McClain counties before and after the establishment of the multi-county library. The tri-county bookmobile makes 90 monthly stops at community centers. Two branch libraries, at Purcell and Lindsay, have been opened. William H. Lowry is librarian.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Chapter Alternates
The present practice of a single ALA Councillor from each state chapter, with no provision for alternates, will be continued. This was the recommendation of the committee appointed to study the subject, and the report was adopted. A state whose councillor is unable to attend an ALA conference because of illness, conflict in schedule, etc., will have no voice in association matters. It was pointed out that any member of the association may voice his opinions on any subject brought before Council. In theory this would be acceptable; in practice, it is not workable, as a later session of Council clearly demonstrated. Your councillor voted for chapter alternates.

Library Services Act Extension
Council adopted the recommendation of the Federal Relations Committee that the association “support the extension of the Library Services Act until the full $37,500,000 authorized by the Act has been obtained.” By this action the Association endorses the continuance of the Library Services Act beyond the five years originally planned, until the total funds specified in the Act have been appropriated for library services.

Goals for Action
The April 1959 issue of the ALA Bulletin will carry the Goals for Action statement adopted at the Midwinter meeting. This statement outlines the needs for improved library service in various areas. The Federal Relations Committee proposed, and Council approved, an immediate study of the needs of all types of libraries. Such a study will be helpful in planning at both the national and state levels.

Headquarters Location
The Committee on Headquarters Location recommended, and Council adopted, locating new headquarters of the association on the present building site, with ALA occupying at least part of the present building during new construction.

Standards for Undergraduate Training
The October 1958 ALA Bulletin carried the proposals, adopted by Council, for the Standards and Guide for Undergraduate Library Science Programs. The Standards have been prepared for the use of regional accrediting agencies in accrediting undergraduate institutions offering library training.

The coming year will bring renewed effort to increase the membership of the American Library Association. ARE YOU A MEMBER?

Notes From Executive Board Minutes
(Continued from Page 34)

It was reported that the OEA appointed a Legislative Committee to work with the OLA School Legislative Sub-Committee.

The Sequoyah Book Award Committee reported that at an OEA meeting the suggestion was made that this committee should be made continuous and not be replaced in its entirety each year, and also that other participating organizations should be represented on this committee.

Mr. Lowry reported some tentative changes in the OLA convention program.

The meeting adjourned.

January 10, 1959

Letter was read from Emerson Greenaway explaining further about time of his arrival for the convention and costs involved.

Mr. Gourley announced the following committees: Nominating committee, John Stratton, chairman; Eugenia Maddox; Mariam Craddock; Ida Self. Membership committee: Bonnie Haugh of the Tulsa Public Library, chairman.

The report of the Legislative Committee was given by Irma Tomberlin. She plans to spend one afternoon a week at the capitol.

The recruiting committee report was given by Bill Lowry for Mabel Murphy. Her committee suggested a pre-conference session on recruiting.

It was reported that Mrs. Evelyn Day Mullen, Library Extension Specialist, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will attend the OLA conference.

The Special Libraries Association and the College and University Libraries Division of OLA have agreed to share expenses ($100 each) on a speaker.

Mrs. Eulalie Steinmetz Ross, Children's Librarian, Cincinnati Public Library, will speak at the Children's Division meeting.

Phyllis Maggiori, Consultant, Library-Community Project, will also be present.

The meeting adjourned.

ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUNE 21-27

April, 1959

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Cataloging in Source Seeks Your Opinion

The Library of Congress, under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., is currently running an experiment in supplying cataloging information to be printed within books themselves. During the year of the experiment (July 1958—July 1959) cataloging information is appearing in over 1000 titles being published by trade, religious, government, university, and society publishers.

As part of this testing project, the Library is eager to receive as much information as possible as to the reaction on the proposal. How would libraries use this information if it were made generally available and what effect would it have on their procedures and on their organization? Some 200 libraries of various sizes and kinds and locations have been selected for depth interviews by consultants working for LC on a Consumer Reaction Survey, but voluntary expressions are being sought from all interested libraries. Librarians are urged to write to the address below summarizing the reactions of their professional staffs to the ideas following.

It is hoped that books carrying their own cataloging information (being cataloged in source) would help libraries and their users by (a) getting new books to users faster, (b) cutting the present high cost of cataloging, and (c) providing greater standardization in the identification of books. With these goals in mind, what would Cataloging in Source mean to your Library? Might it:

1. Affect your library's ordering procedures, book selection, reference, or bibliographical work, particularly if bibliographic publishers and all libraries used the same form of author and title entry?
2. Affect your library's methods of obtaining and preparing catalog cards?
3. Simplify or complicate your library's work?
4. Eliminate equipment or create need for new equipment?
5. Affect inter-library relationships such as library systems, centralized or cooperative cataloging or processing, library deposits, inter-library loans, union catalogs?

For the sake of greater bibliographical standardization, would you be willing to adopt the LC form of author and title entries? Always, or with specific exceptions?

You are urged to get your opinions on record by sending them (favorable or unfavorable) to the Director of this CIS Consumer Reaction Survey: Miss Esther J. Piercy, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

About Special Services

(Continued from Page 29)

machine from the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, or American Printing House for the Blind, or he may write to the Library of Congress, Division of the Blind, for approval of his commercial machine.

A folder, "The Special Services Division," ex-

Our Prebound

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

- last longer
- look better
- cost less

Charles M. Gardner & Co.

Scranton, Pa.

Known for

FAST — FRIENDLY — RELIABLE SERVICE

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
plaining the services to the blind is available on request to the Oklahoma State Library. The division also issues a newsletter to borrowers.

The borrower sets the pace in his reading. A reader may borrow at one time as many books as he wants. These may be kept as long as a month, and renewed, if desired, for another month. Novels, economics, histories, mysteries, science, sociology, travel, drama—the Special Service Division offers the reader a wide choice in braille and talking books.

Besides braille books, braille magazines are also available. Among them are the Reader's Digest, Braille Musician, Braille Science Journal, Braille Radio News, World Digest, several foreign periodicals, and Jack and Jill, the magazine for children. Magazines available on talking books are the Reader's Digest and Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine.

Readers can learn of new titles that become available through the Braille Book Review and Talking Book Topics, issued bimonthly free of charge from the American Foundation for the Blind. A recorded edition of Talking Book Topics is available for a nominal fee.

This library has pioneered in extending book services to children and teenagers with limited sight. It is most heartening to note the increasing number of books that are becoming available for these readers, now that they can obtain talking book machines as early as five years old. Heidi, Adventures of Pinocchio, Winnie-the-Pooh, Roller Skates, and The Wind in the Willows, are some of the titles found in the Special Services Division collection. For young people in junior and senior high schools, current biographies, science fiction, books about hobbies, foreign lands, art, music, and poetry are being added to the braille and talking books collection.

Last year this division sponsored its first Vacation Reading Club for children. The theme was "Fishing Is Fun," and each child received a license to go fishing. Good books for children for each book read, a toy metal fish was given to be strung on cord. A reading certificate was awarded to each of the forty children participating in the club at the end of the summer.

The Special Services Division also has available projected books (books on film projected to the ceiling) and projected book machines for bedfast sighted patients, both adult and children, who cannot hold a book comfortably in the normal reading position. Machines and books are available to libraries through interlibrary loan, to individuals, or to hospitals and institutions. No charge is made for the use of the books or machines; the only cost is for the transportation both ways.

The Special Services Division had the following active readers as of January 1, 1959: braille, 176; talking books, 1,353. Of these, 71 read both braille and talking books. Juvenile talking book readers number 29, and there are 28 juvenile braille readers.

Circulation for the calendar year, 1958, was as follows: Braille titles, 1,218; volumes, 2,694. Talking book titles, 40,483; volumes, 44,510.

During the past few months a complete reorganization of the system of circulation, handling, and record keeping for talking books has resulted in what we believe is an efficient, streamlined procedure.

A "Visirecord" card has been made for each borrower, coded to provide basic information about the borrower needed in book selection, and with sufficient numbered spaces to record each book lent. The code provides for information such as this about the borrower: Birth year, education, religious preference, kind of books desired (12 different categories, such as serious novels, historical novels, love stories, westerns, Bible only, etc.), juvenile, adult, machine in for repair, state of residence (Arkansas or Oklahoma), owns his own machine, has tape recorder, etc.

These master borrower records are filed in a large tub designed for easy handling with the name and address of the borrower easily visible. Up to 2599 book titles may be recorded (by book number) on each borrower's card. Thus, at a glance, the librarian may tell whether the reader has already received a given book.

Under the new system, talking books are shelved by fixed location. Each book receives a book number, and shelving is numerical by book number.

Book cards are housed in two files, an "in file" and an "out file," arranged in numerical order by the book number. Book selection is done by pulling the Visirecord borrower's card, selecting from the "in file," then with the desired book cards in hand, finding the books in their numerical location on the shelves.

A time-saving feature is the use of a spirit stencil (called the "Visiriter Master") for the name and address of the borrower on the borrower's card. The stencil, with name and address, is inserted in a window on the borrower's card, and by means of a special moistening stick, the address label for mailing the books may be duplicated directly from the borrower's card.

April, 1959
We believe that this new system will greatly improve the speed with which each day's requests are filled. The special problems in handling talking books because of their bulk and our extremely crowded working conditions have forced us to consider our routines very carefully for efficiency. Formerly book selection was done directly from the shelves. The new fixed location system and the selection of books from an "in file" means less traffic of personnel back and forth among the shelves, saving wear and tear on books, furniture and staff.

Pattilou McCoy joined the staff of the Oklahoma State Library in February, 1957, as head of the Special Services Division. A native of Greenville, Texas, she decided at the age of 9 to become a librarian, and a few years later in 1950 completed her library degree at Texas State College for Women (now Texas Women's University), Denton. She has had varied library experience in the Denton High School Library, the Paris (Texas) Public Library, and as cataloger for the Dallas County Library. She is married to Troy L. McCoy, Minister of Music and Education at the Agnew Avenue Baptist Church, Oklahoma City, and they have four children, Karen, Deborah, Michael, and David. Karen has already attended a midwinter ALA meeting.

Mrs. McCoy is resigning her position as head of the Special Services Division effective April 1 to concentrate on her career as homemaker. Succeeding her will be Mrs. Joe Ice (who was Dorothy Harlow when she attended the library schools at O. U. and the University of Illinois). Mrs. Ice is presently Documents Librarian, Oklahoma State Library.

### NECROLOGY

Miss Jo Evelyn Phillips, formerly Garfield County Librarian, died February 27, 1959, in an Enid hospital following an illness of several years. A native of Cordell, she came to Enid in 1939 and was employed at the Enid City Library. She later served as Garfield County librarian for five years. Miss Phillips was a graduate of Phillips University.

Opening Windows For the Blind

(Continued from Page 29) on a talking book play. We must admit that the voice is very important!

Other than the very fine professional readers who record talking books, some famous voices have been heard by blind listeners. Think of the added interest in hearing Theodore Roosevelt's voice, reading his Letters to His Children. Agnes De Mille reads her autobiography, Dance to the Piper, and Eleanor Roosevelt reads her story, This I Remember. Billie Burke and Eva Le Gallienne are among the famous personalities who have recorded their autobiographies. Fine dramatizations of Shakespeare and other classics are available, performed by famous casts, including Claire Bloom and the Old Vic Company, Alec Guinness, John Gielgud, Judith Anderson, Tyrone Power, and others. Famous poets, such as Robert Frost and Stephen Spender, may be heard recording their own works on transcriptions produced by the Library of Congress Recording Laboratory.

One of the major concerns of librarians for the blind is the small percentage of the blind who are reading braille. Oklahoma and Arkansas have 1400 talking book readers, while the braille readers number only 176. However, it is true that in our region braille circulation last year increased slightly over the previous year.

It is unfortunate that braille volumes demand so much space and are used so little. For this reason, braille volumes are now shelved in a separate room two floors below the Special Services Division, which is located in room 245 of the State Capitol.

There are several reasons for the popularity of talking books over braille. Readers must be taught to read braille, while the talking book requires only the ability to listen. Many of our readers are aged, and it is a physical impossibility for them to learn to read braille because their fingers have lost their sensitivity. Further, for the average reader the talking book is a medium from three to five times faster than braille.

Although both talking books and braille are sent free through the U. S. Mail, the mailing of a talking book is more simple than braille. Each talking book comes in a stout mailing container which may be used to return the book by simply flipping the address label. A braille book re-
quires hand wrapping with brown paper and string.

There are at least two areas of thought concerning selection of books to be printed in braille and talking books. Some think that every title should be reproduced in both mediums. If it is worth recording, it should also be brailed, and vice versa. The other thought is that the medium should be chosen in reference to the book’s usage, whether it will be for research, pleasure, etc. One argument which influences opinion is that some books which are very objectionable to the listening reader (especially since there may be a companion listening at the same time) can be read in braille and thoroughly enjoyed. The other side of this argument says, “Stop censoring reading material for the blind.”

The selection of materials to be recorded or to be brailed or both is a very complex problem. The Library of Congress tries to solve this by having a selection committee of the American Library Association. Recently a group of children’s librarians have been asked to serve as a selection committee for juvenile literature.

The selection problem was emphasized by the article in the Saturday Review by Ved Mehta, author of the book Face to Face. Ved Mehta received talking books from this library in 1950 to 1952 while he was a student at the Little Rock School for the Blind. Mr. Mehta’s article pointed out the need for more scholarly and technical reading material for the blind. Not one of us would disagree, but those of us in this work could have hoped for a more sympathetic criticism. The problems involved include the need for more federal funds for producing talking books and braille.

In many cases, the problem of financial support does not stop at the federal level, but permeates to the regional libraries. Library services for the blind began in earnest with the passage of the Pratt-Smoot bill, signed by President Hoover on March 3, 1931. A resolution passed the next day appropriated $100,000 for the year 1932 to provide books for the adult blind. After consultation with the American Library Association and the American Foundation for the Blind, eighteen libraries were selected to act as regional distributing centers. Steps of progress included:

1932, the American Foundation for the Blind established a laboratory for development of talking books.

1933, the American Foundation for the Blind produced two types of talking book machines.

1934, Congress amended the postal laws to facilitate the circulation of talking books by allowing them to be mailed free of postage.

By 1935, the number of libraries had increased to 28.

In 1935, Congress set up separate appropriations for talking books ($75,000) and for braille ($100,000).

It is interesting to note that Congress did not immediately provide funds for the production of talking book machines. The first records were played on individually owned machines or given to the blind by groups. Under the personal interest of President Roosevelt, a W.P.A. project provided 20,000 machines.

In 1952 the Pratt-Smoot Act was changed by omitting the word “adult.” This paved the way for recording of juvenile books.

Regional libraries for the blind now total 30. Federal funds provide the books, while space, personnel, and supplies are paid for by local, state, or private funds. In the beginning, very few regional libraries received financial aid from the entire area served. For example, two libraries serve Oklahoma and Arkansas. The complete expense of this operation was borne by the Oklahoma State Library until 1956. At that time Mr. Ralph Hudson, Oklahoma State Librar-
ian, completed an agreement with the Vocational Rehabilitation Director of Arkansas to contribute $3,000 a year for this library service to the blind in Arkansas. At the present time this financial aid has increased to $5,000 per year.

The Library of Congress has recommended that the basis of the fee should be a unit of circulation rather than the number of readers served. This is reasonable since the number of readers does not necessarily show the true picture of service. The *Survey of Library Service for the Blind, 1956*, by Francis R. St. John, sets the approximate cost of library service per reader at between $20 and $30. This includes both machine distribution and book circulation.

For librarians, this progress has not always been easy. In many regions, including Oklahoma and Arkansas, separate agencies handle the distribution of machines. This necessitates a close cooperation between these agencies and the library. The Oklahoma City and Little Rock vocational rehabilitation agencies handle the machines for their respective areas. Each time a machine is issued to a reader, the vocational rehabilitation agency automatically notifies the library to begin service. This agency also has home teachers for the blind who teach the blind braille, as well as handicrafts.

One of the major problems in service to blind readers has been the issue of different kinds of talking book machines. Since the Federal government issues bids on the machines each year, changes in models have come fast and furious. Needles for the machines are furnished free. At one time our library was supplying six different kinds of needles. Because the number of the machine did not always denote the kind of needle required, we requested that the reader return the old needle. We have received more than one tone arm disconnected from the machine and mailed to us. In 1958 the Library of Congress recommended that needles be furnished by the rehabilitation agencies, so libraries are now relieved of this service.

The problems of library service to the blind are numerous, but there has been definite improvement. For example, libraries for the blind have been in the past more or less neglected by the American Library Association. For many years the only place in the Association for librarians to the blind was a committee entitled “Blind, work with.” In the recent reorganization, the ALA dropped this committee. However, owing to the efforts of Ralph Hudson, Charles Gallorzi, formerly librarian of the Free Library for the Blind of Philadelphia and now Assistant Chief of the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress, and Robert S. Bray, Director of the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress, a Round Table on Library Service to the Blind was formed.

Regular Round Table meetings are scheduled for midwinter ALA and the annual ALA conference. This has proved most beneficial to the 30 librarians separated by distance and laden with heavy duties. This meeting gives inspiration by means of sharing ideas and methods. A certain satisfaction is gained through discussion of problems. Librarians also find that meetings of groups such as the American Association of Workers for the Blind, the National Rehabilitation Association, and local vocational rehabilitation agencies are very important. The only problem is lack of time and money to attend.

One recent major accomplishment was the Survey of Library Service for the Blind, mentioned above. This was conducted by the American Foundation for the Blind with funds provided by the E. Matilda Ziegler Foundation. Francis R. St. John, Chief Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, was selected to direct the survey and prepare the written report. See Francis R. St. John, *Survey of Library Service for the Blind, 1956*, published by the American Foundation for

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARYAN
the Blind, 1957.) Prominent librarians studied the libraries for the blind, the material was compiled, and recommendations were made for improvements. The Survey was presented to ALA and as a whole was heartily approved. Everyone concerned was grateful that the problems were recorded.

The future for library service to the blind looks good even without rose-colored glasses. Gradually, progress is being made. Talking book machines are now being made with provision for three speeds, 33 1/3 rpm, 16 rpm, and a place to insert a new speed. The Library of Congress has authorized the recording of only one book in 16 rpm, as an experiment. We do not anticipate the change over to 16 rpm for the simple reason that research on a speed of 8 rpm is continuing satisfactorily. This would be a marvelous achievement which would cut the size of the book, thereby cutting cost. More titles could be recorded, checking records would require less time, and it would in general be a blessing.

An 8 rpm machine has been completed for research purposes. The 8 rpm records would play about an hour and one half to the side, whereas the 33 1/3 rpm plays only about 23 minutes to a side. One reader has suggested that a "beep" be put in every fifteen minutes to keep the reader of 8 rpm talking books from falling asleep.

Many libraries are furnishing tapes of books not available on records. Soundscriver discs are also used. Reading matter available for the blind is gradually widening. To the blind reader and the librarian the progress sometimes seems discouragingly slow, but there is hope.

Librarians with courage and muscles—where are you? Work for the blind requires everything you have and more. The rewards are the same as in any library field, plus many more. The greatest thrill is probably felt when a reader writes: "I never knew of anything like this. These books have opened a new door for me. Send me anything, anything!"

"There is a lot of science fiction 'trash' on the market, but do not confuse it with the quality material being written by reliable and informed authors. Some of the best: Arthur Clarke, Isaac Asimov, Murray Leinster, Robert Heinlein, Randall Garrett, James Blish, Hal Clement, Chad Oliver, John Wyndham, Paul Anderson, Theodore Cogswell."—Newsletter of the Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of Library Extension, May 1958.

O.U. Adopts 16th Dewey

The University of Oklahoma Library Staff Bulletin reports as follows regarding adoption of the 16th edition for official use at O. U.

"Although the Catalog Department now uses officially the 14th edition of the Dewey decimal classification, actually many of the changes in earlier editions have not been accepted, e.g., the period divisions under 940, European history, date back to the 7th (1911) ed. and much of the material on Aeronautics has been classed in numbers taken from the 12th (1927) ed.

"The 15th ed. (1951) was rejected as inadequate by almost all academic libraries, including O. U. The new (16th) edition of the Dewey Decimal classification was published in October. The Library of Congress Decimal Classification Section began to assign the Dewey numbers from the 16th edition on December 8. If we could take full advantage of this centralized classification service, our cataloging costs could be decreased and the processing of new books and serials could be accelerated. The Catalog Department has begun, therefore, an intensive review of all classification schedules and policies. Completion of this study will require at least a month."
The following policies have already been tentatively established:

1. No reclassification of materials already cataloged is possible due to lack of staff.

2. Insofar as it is possible, the 16th edition will be adopted as the official edition in use at OU.

3. If the number in use now at O. U. has been assigned to a new subject in the 16th ed., the old number will be used instead of the new. I.e. two different subjects will not be classed in the same number. This is a problem primarily concerning the period subdivisions in history.

4. Subdivisions of subjects will be kept to a minimum, i.e., our classification policy will tend to be broad rather than close.

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The annual directory of OLA members will appear in the next issue (July) of the Oklahoma Librarian. Members whose 1959 dues are paid will be listed. Send dues in amount of $2.00 to Alton P. Juhlin, Oklahoma State University Library, Stillwater.

Libraries May Pay Trustee Memberships

The American Association of Library Trustees has announced as its minimum goal that every library board among the 700 in the country be represented in the association by at least one trustee member.

The following official statement of the ALA, adopted at the Midwinter meeting, records ALA's recognition of the value of trustee membership and participation in the national organization.

"The American Library Association recognizes the Library Trustee as the policy maker of the public library. An informed and enthusiastic library trustee doubles in value to the library and community when encouraged to participate in ALA Conference and meetings. The expenses incurred by attendance and participation in the AALT and the ALA are a legitimate and desirable budget expenditure of the local public library and should be reimbursed whenever possible."

Librarians, does your library pay for ALA and OLA memberships for trustees? Trustees, does your library send a trustee representative to state and national meetings?

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TV Program Offers Good Tie In For Libraries

An hour-long television spectacular featuring Grace T. Stevenson, ALA's Deputy Executive Director, and a cast of notables will be rebroadcast Monday, April 29, 1959, from 5 to 6 p.m. over stations KETA-TV, Oklahoma City, and KOED-TV, Tulsa.

This exciting program, entitled "Pursuit of Happiness," was first presented live at the Cincinnati meeting of the Adult Education Association of the USA last fall. A huge studio audience saw the broadcast, produced as a demonstration of the possibilities for adult education in the medium of television.

Mrs. Stevenson presided in her capacity as president of the AEA. Moderator was Lyman Bryson of CBS Radio, narrator of "Invitation to Learning" and Professor Emeritus, Columbia University. Discussants were: Edgar Anderson, Engelmann, Professor of Botany, Washington University, St. Louis; John Ciardi, poet, Professor of English, Rutgers University, and Poetry Editor of the Saturday Review; and Daniel Lerner, Professor of Sociology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and author of The Nazi Elite and The Passing of the Traditional Society.

Librarians can recommend this program to their patrons with the assurance that it is top-flight entertainment of a high educational quality. The discussants are uninhibited, controversial and the issues discussed are very much alive. Oposing viewpoints about ways in which happiness may best be pursued today are presented vigorously, and the role of adult education in furthering individual happiness is clearly outlined.

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Illinois Libraries for September, 1958, is an Audio-Visual Issue. Small and large libraries wishing to inaugurate record collections, films, TV, and art services will find this most useful.

"Will television replace books? President Javonovich of Harcourt, Brace & Company, Publishers, answers: 'Books will never be replaced because reading will never be replaced. Beyond thought and prayer, reading is the last truly private act of reflection. People will not give up their privacy and therefore they will not give up their reading.'" —In Libraries for Florida, June 1958, p. 1.
FROM THE FOUR CORNERS

New president of the Central Oklahoma Librarians Association is Gene Hodges, librarian at Central State College, Edmond. Mary Jeanne Hansen was re-elected secretary at the meeting held March 6 in Oklahoma City University student union. The program featured William Morse, librarian, Ardmore Public Library, and Aaron Michelson, Oklahoma State Library, in a discussion of the Oklahoma Library-Community Project. Virginia LaGrave, outgoing president and librarian at Tinker Air Base, presided.

Betty (Mrs. Cab) Renick, a graduate of the O. U. Library School, has joined the staff of the Library Extension Division, Oklahoma State Library, as Field Librarian. She will be responsible for field work in the northeastern part of the state.

The January 1959 issue of Library Trends contains an article by Arthur McAnally, Director of the O. U. Libraries, entitled "Departments in University Libraries."

Frances Kennedy, OCU librarian, is the new editor of the SWLA Bulletin.

The new edition of the Library Handbook for Tulsa Public Elementary Schools which appeared last fall is a revision of an earlier handbook published in 1939. Mrs. Pauline Rutherford and Mrs. Elizabeth Seymour are the teacher-librarians who carried the major responsibility in the revision. The handbook, an attractive publication of 60 pages, has chapters on selection of materials for the library, preparation of books, library activities, the organization of library classes, equipment of the elementary school library, the library and other departments in the school, cooperation between public and school libraries, aids to book selection, and others. Information about securing copies may be received from Dr. Jess S. Hudson, Asst. Superintendent for Instruction, Tulsa Public Schools, or it may be borrowed from the Library Extension Division, Oklahoma State Library, State Capitol, Oklahoma City, 5, Oklahoma.

The O. U. Library has 31 incunabula of which the majority are in either the Bizzell Bible Collection or the DeGolyer Collection in the History of Science.

Mary Jean Lymburner, O. U. Architecture Librarian, resigned in December. She is succeeded by George Jenks, formerly at the Information Desk.

Two interesting library newsletters are now appearing. The Tulsa Elementary Library News Letter is now in its third volume. It is a mimeographed publication prepared by the Elementary School Librarians Association of Tulsa and the staff of the Tulsa Public Library, and is an excellent example of close cooperation between school and public libraries. It contains news notes of school librarians, library activities, and provides for exchange of helpful ideas.

Third issue of the University of Oklahoma Library Staff Bulletin has just come out. Besides news about staff members, the first number included comments on O.U.'s experience with the Farmington Plan, notes on recent library literature, and library school news.

O. U. Seeks Applicants for H. W. Wilson Scholarship

The School of Library Science of the University of Oklahoma has received, for the school year 1959-60, the $500 scholarship given by the H. W. Wilson Company, world famous publishers of library indexes.

The scholarship will be awarded on the basis of financial need, scholarship, and potential contribution to librarianship. All applicants must meet the regular requirements for admission to the Graduate College, of which the School of Library Science is a part.

Application forms are now available from the School of Library Science. The completed forms should be returned, before May 15, 1959, to Dr. Arthur M. McAnally, Director, School of Library Science, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
IRA TOMBERLIN

OLA LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN REPORTS

Senate Bill 173 has been introduced by Senators Hope and Bailey at the request of Mr. Hudson. This bill provides for an appropriation of $29,579 for each fiscal year of the biennium to be used specifically for the purpose of matching federal funds available under the Library Services Act. If this bill is approved, we can easily match all the federal funds available to Oklahoma. This bill is now in the Senate appropriations committee, and it is essential that you contact your Senators now requesting their support of this important bill.

OU Plans Workshop In Adult Education

Dates for the summer adult education workshop to be held on the O.U. Campus have been set for July 6 through 10. Theme will be "Educating Adult Educators." The workshop, offered alternate summers by O.U. and O.S.U., is directed toward public school adult educators and college and university extension workers, but librarians are invited to attend any or all sessions. One hour's credit is given for attendance at all sessions upon payment of the course fee. There is no registration fee for non-credit attendance.

Activities have been planned to cover four areas of interest: Group A, Parent Education, meeting July 6-8, will have as leader Dr. Ethel Kawin of Chicago University in an intensive leader training session which will introduce the Parent Education Project to Oklahoma.

Group B, Institutional Adult Education Programs, will also meet July 6-8. E. D. Goldman, president of the National Association of Public School Adult Educators, will be one of the leaders.

Group C, Community Development Through Adult Education, will be led by Dr. Stanley Clifton, Sociologist, Department of Social Work, O.U. A study of Lawton's community development program will be examined. The discussion is scheduled for Thursday, July 9.

Group D, Community Fine Arts Programs, will meet on July 10, and will feature reports from art, music and little theater associations.

Groups C and D meeting on Thursday and Friday, July 9 and 10, will probably have the most interest for librarians and trustees. For more information, write Dr. Joe E. Timken, School School and Community Services, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

House Bill 551, providing for an annual appropriation of $200,000 for the Oklahoma State Library, was approved by the House, and moved from there to the Senate Appropriations Committee. It was passed by this committee, but it has now been sent back to the Senate Appropriations Committee as a Committee substitute. This Substitute came about as a result of several conferences which Mr. Hudson had with Senator Hope, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and the bill now calls for an annual appropriation for the State Library of $259,789. We have much work before us to be sure that we can have the Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill 551 acted upon favorably by both the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Senate, the House Appropriations Committee, and the House as a whole.

This substantial increase in the State Library's budget will go a long way towards bringing about improved library services in Oklahoma. Please do your part, and contact both your Senators and Representatives by phone, by mail, or in person, urging their strong support for Senate Bill 173, and Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill 551. We can do it, if we all work together on this important legislation.

WRITE, WIRE, PHONE TODAY!

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