INSIDE . . .

Evelyn Day Mullen . . . Effective Public Library Service

OLA Annual Conference, March 31-April 2, Program Outline

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK—APRIL 3-9, 1960

January 1960

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ARTICLES

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In Orbit
Libraries Can Help in White House Aging Study

FEATURES

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OLA Nominating Committee Report
Notes from Executive Board Minutes
ALA Councilor Reports
News Notes
Necrology
Advertising in This Issue
Library Films and Film Strips

CONTENTS

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CONTENTS

Evelyn Day Mullen
Elizabeth Y. Price
Frances Kennedy
Irwin Sexton
William H. Lowry
Frances Kennedy

OLA MEMBERSHIP

The OLA membership year is the calendar year. Dues include a subscription to the Oklahoma Librarian. Subscription price to non-members is $2.00 per year. Send payment to Alton P. Juhlin, Treasurer, O.S.U. Library, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Dues schedule follows:

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Sustaining, $5.50
Life, $50
Honorary, none

Library income to $20,000, $2.00
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**EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1959-60**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>William H. Lowry, Cleveland-Garvin-McClain Multi-County Library, Norman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Vice-President and President Elect</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Secretary</td>
<td>Virginia Collier, Okmulgee Public Library</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIVISION OFFICERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cataloging</td>
<td>Jean Harrington, Enid Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College and University Libraries</td>
<td>Mary Evelyn Potts, University of Oklahoma Library, Norman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Libraries</td>
<td>Elizabeth Oliver, Norman Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Libraries</td>
<td>William Stewart, Muskogee Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee Division</td>
<td>Myrtle Jones, Stillwater Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Libraries Association</td>
<td>Elva Curtis, Ponca City High School Library</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hazel Fleming, Enid High School Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gladys E. Tingle, East Central State College Library, Ada</td>
</tr>
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<td>Retha A. Blythe, Chickasha High School Library</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>John Barksdale, 801 N. Alabama, Okmulgee</td>
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<td>Violet Willis, Box 687, Pawhuska</td>
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<td>Walter Bowman, Box 662, Woodward</td>
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<td>Mrs. Donald Menzie, 1209 Camden Way, Norman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Oklahoma Chapter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President and President Elect</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Adeline Franzel, Oklahoma State Library O. C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMITTEE CHAIRMANEN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awards</td>
<td>Elizabeth Cooper, Box 16, Clinton-Sherman AF Base, Okla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Book Award</td>
<td>Frances DuVall, Northwestern State College, Alva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution and By-Laws</td>
<td>Melville Spence, O.U. Library, Norman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibits</td>
<td>William H. Stewart, Muskogee Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>Edmon Low, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Development</td>
<td>Frances Kennedy, O.C.U. Library, Oklahoma City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Arrangements</td>
<td>Casper Duffer, East Central State College, Ada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>Juanita Means, O.C.U. Library, Oklahoma City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominations</td>
<td>Mrs. Christie B. Cathey, O.U. Library, Norman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Elizabeth Cooper, Box 16, Clinton-Sherman AF Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications and Publicity</td>
<td>Virginia Owens, Oklahoma State Library, Oklahoma City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruiting</td>
<td>Mabel A. Murphy, O.C.W. Library, Chickasha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REPRESENTATIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Representative</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Irma R. Tomberlin, O.U. Library School, Norman</td>
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A Message from the O.L.A. President

I am frequently challenged to justify the Multi-County or Regional approach to public library service. Comments such as these are very familiar: "We think county library service would be a good thing but our people would never approve of having their money spent in another county;" or, "We've got a good library, of course we could do better, but we're pretty happy the way things are." My reply, now almost automatic, runs something like this, "Of course you've got a good library, you've obviously worked hard and should be proud of your program, but here's a way you can have an even better library." Then I try to talk about "standards of library service" and reach for ALA's Public Library Service: a Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards to quote from page 7, "This co-operative approach on the part of libraries is the most important single recommendation of this document." Throughout this 74 page document, against which we measure our library services, we find repeated over and over again the phrase "Systems of Library Service." I rarely succeed in winning my point, but at least my own confidence in co-operation as a solution to our library problems has never been shaken.

Why do they resist? Largely I think because public libraries in Oklahoma have been the result of local effort, originally, at least, based upon the hard work of a few dedicated individuals in each community. Their reaction to multi-county library service has been to see the dangers of domination or absorption in the "system's" idea rather than the imperative need to raise standards of service. Local pride, the sense of accomplishment and a feeling of self-sufficiency can be fine virtues, but in the light of the present day library service in Oklahoma they are best relegated to a secondary position.

A regional library does not destroy community libraries, it strengthens them. In fact, the success of the regional library is primarily based upon the central library. Bookmobiles can serve the reader but only the library permanently and centrally housed can meet the quality needs of the purposeful reader, with strong, diversified collections serviced by professional specialists. These should be the goals of many of our present libraries, but goals which can never be reached except through co-operative multi-county arrangements.

It costs almost twice as much per capita to offer a minimum standard of service to 20,000 people than to 200,000 people. What potential city-county libraries, other than Tulsa and Oklahoma, can even approach the $170,000 minimum budget detailed in the "Supplement" to Public Library Service?

The truth of the matter is that under our present arrangement for providing public library service, we have, to borrow an "Oklahoma" expression, "gone about as far as we can go." Money is not the only solution to our problem; it will take money and co-operation to provide good library service in Oklahoma.

January, 1960
Dr. McAnally, officers of the sponsoring organizations, fellow librarians, trustees and old and new friends of Oklahoma Libraries. Thank you for the invitation to come to Oklahoma and participate in this Institute. I am indeed honored by the invitation and as ever, delighted to be back in the Sooner State. The enthusiasm, the sound planning and dedicated vision of your library leaders creates a truly welcoming climate to anyone who comes to consider with you any topics in public library development. But as great as is my delight in accepting your invocation, it is tempered when I think of the responsibility that I have assumed in undertaking to discuss what is good public library service. And after Dr. McAnally’s introduction I am terrified of what I have to live up to. Books have been written on good public library service, so what can I say in twenty minutes to epitomize the subject?

When offered the chance to perhaps delimit the topic, I came up with the title “Effective Public Library Service—Every Citizen’s Concern.” However you phrase it, it is still the same subject but this may indicate a little more what I hope to emphasize—what is good library service to you—and you—and you, and in telling what it is, try to show why it is important.

So what is it? Public libraries have been called the peoples’ university, stockpiles of knowledge, storehouses of the world’s wisdom. Public library service goes beyond the concept of formal education suggested by the word university, or the static concept of the word storehouse, because public libraries in their truest sense exist to give service and only as they give a dynamic, stimulating service, suited to the needs of people and their communities do they warrant public support. Then they have the right to exist. They fulfill a vital service, and they stand on their own with no apologies to other vital public services and certainly with no cause for sacrifice on the part of other public services. As a public agency, public libraries and their services should be universally available.

What does universally available mean in actual practice? That the citizen should have a Library

Evelyn Day Mullen is Library Extension Specialist, U.S. Office of Education. Her address, “Effective Public Library Service—Every Citizen’s Concern,” was given at the Oklahoma Trustees and Librarians Institute held on the University of Oklahoma North Campus, October 28, 1959.

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Every Citizen’s Concern

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and new elements and services added, the whole producing a "system of libraries" all aimed at providing the best public library service for the citizens of Pennsylvania. To summarize the Pennsylvania plan very briefly, community libraries would be within 15 to 20 minutes travel time of every citizen; a district or regional library would be within available an hour's travel time; and four large libraries, capable of handling the research and other highly specialized needs of the citizens, within a day’s round trip by private conveyance or public transportation of every citizen. Pennsylvania is a heavily and densely populated state. In other states the population density and pattern would call for slight variations in the pattern, chiefly in location of the different levels of service, but the basic pattern remains. Many of the elements needed to develop such systems are already present in the states, but they all need to be strengthened and to be brought into logical and clearly understood relationships, and the missing areas filled in. No library unit loses by such an arrangement, in fact everyone gains, and the citizen for whom the service exists—never forget this—gains most of all!

But remember, we are talking about library service and mere accessibility to a library facility does not mean service. Too often people seeking library service stop at this level and say "Yes, we have a library," and later wonder what exactly is missing and why it doesn't seem to be what they thought it would be. So what are the functions that a system of libraries and every library within the system must fulfill in order to avoid disappointment to the people? The functions are two: the provision of materials and the giving of service.

Let us reverse the order and start with the primary function—service. If you are committed to giving service you must provide materials, but if you start with the materials function you may find yourself stopped there as I have noted above, you have a library—period—but no library service.

So to the first function of service. The modern public library deals not only with the individual as an individual but with the individual in groups, in all of his civic, social and economic associations, it deals with him in other governmental agencies and organizations. It works with the preschool child and the elderly, with the home and heartiest, with the citizen in hospitals and nursing homes, even with the citizen in jail or prison camps; it works with the completely self-educated.

(Continued on Page 20)

Gerald M. Coble

Gerald M. Coble Named To Head O.U. Library School

From Peshawar, Pakistan, to Norman, Oklahoma is a long way but the distance encompasses Gerald Coble's varied library experience. Now the new director of the O.U. School of Library Science, "Jerry" Coble went to the ICA-sponsored University of Peshawar in 1955 to set up a library and spend $90,000 on books. It was a sort of lend-lease arrangement between Colorado State College, sponsor of the Pakistani university, and the International Cooperation Administration, a Federal agency set up to give technical assistance to our allies abroad.

Missouri-born, but Colorado-bred, Coble was born in Pryor, Mo., but swears he never saw it, as his family moved to Longmont, Colo. almost immediately and he grew up there. However he has Oklahoma ties, as his sister was born in a small northeastern Oklahoma town and his two uncles still live there; also his family has some Cherokee blood, which makes him one of Oklahoma's elite, along with Will Rogers.

In Norman since July 1, 1958, the new director came to OU as assistant professor in the library school and assistant director of library services.

(Continued on Page 19)
Citizens Form Committee For Library Development

Library trustees are getting in the forefront of the campaign to pass the Library Amendment, with the organization of a Citizens’ Committee for Library Development. Mrs. Richard B. Rutledge, chairman of the Tulsa Public Library Board, was named chairman of the new committee at its organizational meeting December 9 in Oklahoma City.

Meeting later, January 20, in Tulsa, the group named an advisory committee drawn from all organizations and areas of the state, maintaining the original membership as a steering and working committee.

The committee envisages itself as a permanent committee, with the amendment passage as only the first project. Its long range goals will be to support and promote better library service in Oklahoma and to serve as something of a state-wide “Friends of the Library” organization.

Officers of the committee are Mrs. Rutledge, as chairman; Dr. Joe A. Teaff, chairman of the Muskogee Library Board, as vice-chairman; and Mrs. Walter L. Gray, chairman of the Oklahoma City Library Board, as secretary. Serving as finance chairman is John Martin Meek, Tulsa, a department manager in the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce office there. Wes Mattson of the Enid Library Board and Social Security Office in Enid is head of a speakers’ bureau for spring meetings.

Other members are Mrs. Freda Ameringer, Oklahoma City publisher; John M. Hazlitt, with the Home Security Life Insurance Company, Pauls Valley; Darwin Kirk and D. D. Blair, Tulsa oil men who are leaders in the Tulsa Friends of the Library, Mr. Kirk as president; Robert E. Lee, editor of the Woodward County Journal and member of the Woodward Library Board; Dr. Robert MacVicar, dean of the graduate school at Oklahoma State University; Mrs. R. D. Myers, Clinton, a member of the advisory board to the State Librarian; and Dr. Jack Wilkes, president of Oklahoma City University.

Working closely with the Citizens’ Committee is the OLA’s own committee for library development, headed by Frances Kennedy, OCU librarian, as chairman. Other state librarians who have attended meetings of the Citizens’ Committee are Mrs. Leta Dover, Bacone College; Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Tulsa Public Library; Edmon Low, OSU library at Stillwater; William Lowry, Norman, OLA president; Libby Price, Virginia Owens, Esther Mae Henke, and Ralph Hudson, of the State Library; William Stewart, Muskogee public library; and Irwin Sexton, Oklahoma City Libraries.

A College Librarian Says: I Belong to OLA Because—

T. Gene Hodges is librarian of the Max Chambers Library, Central State College, Edmond, housed in its beautiful new building dedicated last year. For workers in college libraries, he points out the following reasons he belongs to OLA:

“I belong to OLA because I like my profession, because I am proud of my State, and because I enjoy the opportunity of associating with interesting and stimulating people engaged in a mutual endeavor. In short, I like my work, I like where I work, and I like with whom I work and it is in OLA that these privileges best become real, enjoyable, and rewarding personal experiences.”

Membership in OLA is open to “associations, libraries, individuals, institutions or organizations interested or participating in library work in this State” and who pay dues as required in the By-Laws.
Remember April 3-9

“It is later than you think” and National Library Week is less than two months away. Besides being the opening gun in the intensive campaign to pass the Library Amendment, the week is our best opportunity to play up public service that goes on, sometimes almost without notice, all the year long.

Sometimes librarians become puzzled when editors seem so bored with library copy. It doesn’t seem fair, somehow, that it is easier to publicize any kind of meeting than, for instance, a revolutionary new way of speeding up book finding service. Yet, from the editor’s viewpoint, a meeting is something he can write about once and then forget; while, unless he can photograph the first person using the new service, the moment of freshness is gone. He could use a story on it nearly any time—and never uses it at all.

Let’s not let Library Week go by without reminding editors—and the general public through them—that here is this unique free service, available to people of all ages without cost and without signing up for any courses—the Library.

The National Library Week promotion committee has put out a useful organization handbook; there is not a single good promotion idea they have not thought of. If your library does not have a copy, a limited excess number are on hand at the State Library; the latter also has order sheets for the excellent posters, newspaper mats, mobiles, book marks, streamers and table decorations all imprinted with variations on the theme of “Open wonderful new worlds—wake up and read.”

Dr. Robert MacVicar of Oklahoma State University, where he is dean of the graduate school, is Oklahoma state chairman of National Library Week, joining such distinguished company as General Matthew B. Ridgway, Philip W. Pillsbury and Walt Disney, who are state chairmen in, respectively, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and California. Negotiations are under way to have Dr. MacVicar interviewed on the Tom Paxton show on WKY-TV.

Executive chairman named from the OLA is Irwin “Mike” Sexton, new director of the Oklahoma City libraries. Other members of the state committee, named by Dr. MacVicar at press time for the Librarian, are to be Chancellor M.A. Nash, Oklahoma Board of Higher Regents; Alan Schrader, promotion manager for the Oklahoma Publishing Company; Gerald Coble, director of the University of Oklahoma school of library sciences; Mrs. John Townes, Seminole high school librarian; John Barksdale, Okmulgee, head of the trustees’ division of OLA; Darwin Kirk, Tulsa business man on the Citizens’ Committee for Library Development and chairman of the Tulsa Friends of the Library; H. H. Sims, Bristow; the Rev. William Findlay, pastor of

(Continued on Page 16)

HELP WANTED!

Your help is wanted and needed NOW, if O.L.A.’s efforts to publicize and gain support for the Library Amendment (State Question 392) are to prove successful at the polls next July 26.

The Executive Board is seeking $1,000 from librarians throughout the state, including you, as one of O.L.A.’s 357 members. Funds are being sought from several sources; but librarians should be the first to support this amendment for library development in Oklahoma. These funds are needed to print leaflets and brochures, for newspaper mats and advertising, for radio and television announcements, for postage, etc.

A committee of librarians has been appointed to work with the Citizens Committee for Library Development, reported elsewhere in this issue. But every librarian should consider himself a committee member. It will take all of us, pledged to the task of informing the voting population of the underdeveloped library areas in our state, and the potentials when this amendment is passed.

It may not take Churchill’s famous “blood, sweat, and tears” to gain a majority vote on July 26. But it will take time and toil, talent and money! Stand by for a call on your time, toil, and talent, but send your contribution to this fund today to O.L.A.’s treasurer: Mr. Alton Juhlkin, Oklahoma State University Library, Stillwater.

—Frances Kennedy, Chairman, OLA Library Development Committee.
OLA Nominating Committee Report

The Nominating Committee submits the following report to the members of OLA. Election will be by mail, and each member will receive a ballot on which to indicate his choice of officers.

President
ELIZABETH COOPER, librarian of Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, will succeed to this office automatically through her election to the office of First Vice-President at the annual meeting in 1959.

First Vice-President, President Elect
GERALD COBLE, Director, School of Library Science, University of Oklahoma, since Dec., 1959. (Ass't. Director for Public Services, O.U., 1958-1959; Librarian; Western State College, Colorado, 1953-1955; B.A., Colorado University, M.A., Denver University. Graduate work, University of Chicago. Currently, 2nd Vice-President, OLA.

BETH WELCH, Assistant Coordinator Boys' and Girls' Services, Oklahoma City Libraries, 1954-to date. (Has held positions in the Tulsa Public Library, Muskogee Public Library, Kansas City Public Library, Sebastian County Library, Arkansas, and the Dallas Public Library) B.A., University of Arkansas, B.S. in L.S., Louisiana State University. Chairman, Children's and Young People's Services Div., OLA, 1954, 1957; Member, OLA Legislative Committee, 1959.

Second Vice-President

JUANITA MEANS, Reference Librarian at O.C.U. since 1950 (Circulation Assistant, Reference Assistant, O.C.U.) B.S., O.U.; M.A., Denton. Currently Membership Chairman, OLA.

Secretary
MARY MATHIS, Post Librarian at Fort Sill, since 1955. (Branch Librarian, Kansas City Public, Post Librarian, Fort Hood, Texas) B.S., O.S.U.; B.A. in L.S., O.U.

BETH OLIVER, Assistant Multi-County Librarian, Cleveland-Garvin Multi-County Library, since 1959; Children's Librarian, Norman Public Library, since 1957. B.A., Central State College, M.S. in L.S., Western Reserve University. Currently Chairman, Children and Young People's Services Division of OLA. Past Secretary of same division.

Treasurer
CALVIN BREWER, Bindery Librarian, O.S.U. Library, since 1955. B.A., Oklahoma State University; M.L.S., O.U.


ALA Councilor
VIRGINIA COLLIER, Librarian, Okmulgee Public Library since 1953. (Branch librarian, Oakland, California; County Librarian, Austin, Texas) B.A., Univ. of Texas; B.S. in L.S., Emory University. Chairman, Public Libraries Division, OLA. 1956-1957; See'v., OLA: 1958-1959.

MABEL MURPHY, Librarian at Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha. B.S. in L.S. and M.A., University of Southern California. Chairman, Recruitment Comm., OLA; former Chairman, College and University Library Section, OLA: See'v. Council of State College Libraries.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

52nd Annual Meeting

Ada, East Central State College Campus, March 31 - April 2, 1960

Program Outline — Tentative

THURSDAY, MARCH 31

Afternoon, Board Meeting and Committee Meetings

7 p.m.  Dinner and First General Session (speaker to be announced)

FRIDAY, APRIL 1

9:30 to 11:00 a.m.  Division Meetings
   Trustees
   Cataloging
   Children's and Young People's Services

11:16 to 12:45  Second General Session—Dr. Robert MacVicar, speaker

1:00 p.m.  Luncheon meeting

2:00 to 3:00 p.m.  Visit Exhibits

3:00 to 4:15 p.m.  Division Meetings
   College and University Libraries
   Public Libraries
   Oklahoma Chapter, Special Libraries Association

7:00 p.m.  Annual Dinner Meeting  Dr. Burton W. Adkinson, speaker
   Special Libraries Association, Oklahoma Chapter, meeting jointly with Oklahoma Library Association

SATURDAY, APRIL 2

All day workshop, School Libraries Division, on new school library standards

9:30 to 10:45  Aging in the modern world—speaker, Miss Rose Vainstein

11:00 to 12 noon  Third General Session

12:30 noon, Luncheon—Sequoyah Book Award winner will speak
   Following luncheon, an autograph party will be held.

January, 1960
Special Libraries Head
To Speak at OLA Dinner

Dr. Burton W. Adkinson, President of the Special Libraries Association, will make the principal address of the 1960 OLA conference, speaking at the annual dinner meeting on Friday, April 1. Earlier the same day he will speak to the members of the Oklahoma Chapter of the Special Libraries Association who will be meeting jointly with OLA.

Dr. Adkinson has been head of the National Science Foundation's Science Information Service in Washington, D.C. since 1957. In this position he is responsible for coordinating all public and private scientific information services and directs a program concerned with all aspects of handling, controlling and making available scientific information, both domestic and foreign. He began his special library career as an Associate Regional Assistant in the State Department's Office of Geography, then served as Assistant Director of the U.S. Board of Geographic Names and Assistant Chief of the Map Intelligence Section of the Office of Strategic Services. In 1948 he became Assistant Chief of the Map Division of the Library of Congress, the beginning of a twelve-year association in which he was progressively Acting Chief and then Chief of the Map Division and from 1949-1957 Head of the Reference Department. Dr. Adkinson holds a B.A. and M.A. from the University of Washington and a Ph.D. from Clark University and is the author of numerous papers on geography, glaciology and cartography.

Dr. Adkinson has been an active member of SLA since 1945, holding various offices and committee appointments. He lives in Wood Acres, Maryland, with his wife and two daughters.

Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs
Endorse Amendment

First among state organizations officially to endorse the passage of the Library Amendment next summer was the Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs. Action was taken at its winter board meeting in Oklahoma City early in December. Mrs. A. B. Cockrell is state president of the Federation and Mrs. Otto Starr Doyle of Edmond is their education chairman, who has been active in passing on library information to club members.

The state AAUW executive board also endorsed the amendment at a recent meeting.

The League of Women Voters of Tulsa has endorsed the amendment, following their current study of library service as a local program item this year. They have asked League organizations in other cities to put information about the amendment on their voters' service programs this spring. This will mean that one of the most effective non-partisan ways to get information across to Oklahoma voters will be used to the fullest.
Outstanding OLA Agenda Promised for Ada Meeting

A program jam-packed with big name speakers on varied subjects is promised for the OLA conference to be held March 31—April 2 at the East Central State College campus, Ada.

Time schedule of meetings will be revised experimentally this year. It is planned to have the first general session Thursday evening, March 31, following the usual opening informal dinner, with an outstanding speaker who has not yet been named. This will make it important for all conference attendees who can to plan arrival for Thursday evening.

Division meetings (trustees, cataloging, and children’s services) will be held Friday morning, April 1, from 9:30 to 11:00 a.m., if present plans carry through.

The second general session will be held from 11:15 to 12:45 Friday morning. At this time, Dr. Robert MacVicar, dean of the graduate school at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, will speak on the Library Amendment. Dr. MacVicar is a member of the Citizens’ Committee for Library Development and his contribution to the Institute for Librarians and Trustees held on the O.U. campus last fall was received most enthusiastically by those attending.

It is hoped that the legislators who authored the resolution in the last legislative session which called for the vote on the Library Amendment coming up this summer will be special guests of the Association at the Friday luncheon.

The remaining division meetings (college and university libraries, public libraries, and the Oklahoma Chapter of the Special Libraries Association) will be held Friday afternoon.

Dr. Burton Adkinson, Head of the National Science Foundation’s Information Service, will speak at the OLA dinner meeting Friday night and also address the Oklahoma Chapter of SLA that same day. Some excellent entertainment by campus talent has also been promised for the Friday evening dinner.

The Children’s and Young People’s Services Division is planning to present the results of a mail survey of work with child guidance groups being carried on by libraries in the state. This will be given at the division meeting on Friday morning.

School librarians will meet in an all-day workshop Saturday, April 2, to hear an out-of-state speaker brought here by the AASL. Oklahoma is one of several states receiving grants in the pilot program for implementing the new school library standards, and the workshop is the result of this grant.

This year’s still-undetermined winner of the Sequoyah Children’s Book Award will be the guest speaker at the Saturday luncheon, with an autographing party to follow.

Miss Rose Vainstein, Public Library Specialist in the Library Services Branch of the U.S. Office of Education will speak Saturday morning in a meeting open to all those not attending the School Libraries workshop. Her topic will be the development of library service to an aging population. This is in line with preparations now underway for library involvement in the White House Conference on Aging to be held in Washington in January 1961.

Miss Vainstein will also be available for consultation on problems of public library service by conference attendees.

It has been agreed by the program committee that all general sessions and division meetings will place emphasis on plans to secure passage of the Library Amendment next July.

Sequoyah Book Award

To — Public Schools of Oklahoma
The Sequoyah Book Award program is beginning its second year. Are Your pupils reading?

Who May Participate

All children from the fourth grade through the ninth grade may read all, or any number, of the titles on the Master list.

How to Vote

Each child may cast ONE vote for the book of his choice. The teacher will total the number of votes cast for the various books read.

When to Vote

The children will vote for the book of their choice on one day set aside between February 15 and March 10, 1960.

Mailing the Votes

When the votes have been counted, mail the form to arrive not later than March 15, 1960 to Sequoyah Children’s Book Award
Frances DuVall, Chairman
Northwestern State College
Alva, Oklahoma

January, 1960
Book Trailers to Serve Oklahoma City Readers

After much public clamor for library service in the outlying areas of Oklahoma City, particularly the large northwest section that has been growing phenomenally the last few years, Irwin "Mike" Sexton, Oklahoma City director of libraries, finally had bookmobile service scheduled to start February 1.

In charge of the two book "trailers" bought by the city will be Beth Welch, for several years assistant boys' and girls' librarian at the downtown library. Operating on the other book trailer, set to start out February 17, will be a mid-term O. U. library school graduate, Charles Nelson, who has been employed in the Oklahoma City Reference Section since June, 1953.

City fathers also have bought one truck, which can hitch on one of the two trailers and haul it to any one of nearly 30 bookmobile stations and leave it for two or three hour stops. The trailers are large enough to use regular library chairs and tables, chained to the wall.

All kinds of business and civic organizations are providing cooperation with the library in the form of parking places, free electricity to "light us up," as Beth puts it, and even dimes for parking meters in any street where the city insists on the bookmobile paying its own way. Filling stations, supermarkets, labor union halls, insurance offices and industrial firms are included.

Many churches of various denominations also are providing parking spaces and facilities, with the result that several of the stops will be during the evening hours, so that whole families can take advantage of library service. Many such families, who in the past have used the library to little advantage because of downtown parking problems and long distances, are marking the days off on their calendars till their first neighborhood stop.

Mr. Sexton, in outlining the operation of the book trailers, pointed out that their use was in the nature of an experiment, both for Oklahoma City and in the Midwest. A different type has been used in some cities for service to school libraries.

The two all-metal trailers were obtained for a bid price of $4,084 each, made to local specifications with heat and air conditioning using the same duct system, screened windows and doors for summer use, fluorescent lighting, and standard library shelving. The one-ton truck to transport them cost $2,500. The city garage employees have worked on them so that the truck and trailer directional signals synchronize, there is a hitch and safety chain coupling them, and there are jacks for each trailer wheel for more stability when parked for use. Adjustable steps for all street levels were arranged.

Another city cooperative venture was the use of the city's sign shop to paint large informational signs for each side of the trailers informing Oklahoma City's citizens of the new milestone in library service. Photographic charging was set up on each trailer to coordinate with the circulation system in use at the main library. Library patrons may check out books on the trailer and return them downtown or at any other location.

Mrs. J. R. Dale, retired Secretary of the Oklahoma Library Commission, is offering a liberal reward for the return of a blue and gold chiffon scarf lost at a meeting of the Oklahoma City Friends of the Library in the First Methodist Church last fall. The scarf has no monetary, but great sentimental value. She asks that the finder please contact the Editor of the Oklahoma Librarian.

Mabel Murphy, Chairman of the OLA Recruiting Committee, calls your attention to the following quotation suggestive of our responsibilities in recruiting alert young people to the library profession:

"There are riches to be found beneath the minimum wage; there are refreshments not served at the coffee break; there are rewards unseen by Recordak. We who have found them in library work must tell young people about them, must transmit to our successors our faith in books as good medicine for the maladies of modern life, as good tools in education, as joyful companions and as the best of solaces in times of sorrow."

— Lawrence Clark Powell, Librarian, UCLA

Next issue of the Oklahoma Librarian will be a school libraries issue. Information about implementation of the new standards for school libraries will appear, with statistics on Oklahoma school libraries and other timely information. Every school librarian in Oklahoma will want to be sure to read this issue.
O.S.U. LISTS LIBRARY SCIENCE COURSES

Workshop Activities in Library Sciences courses at OSU utilize the Curriculum Materials Laboratory. Malinda Berry, Stillwater, and Jo Ann Patton, Tishomingo, are shown here putting the finishing touches on a Book Week Display.

A Saturday class in Library Science, "Libraries in the Social Order," will be offered during the spring semester at Oklahoma State University, according to Edmon Low, librarian. A three-credit course, acceptable both for school library certification and as a prerequisite for admission to the Graduate Library School at Oklahoma University, Library Science 405 will meet each Saturday from 8-12 at the OSU Library.

Other courses will be conducted during the week in children's literature, organization of library materials, reference materials, and organization and utilization of school libraries. At least three sections of the basic school libraries course will be scheduled to accommodate enrollment, as it has been made a requirement in the study plan for several departments in the College of Education. Workshop techniques utilizing the Curriculum Materials Laboratory will characterize this and other library science courses.

Response to the recent activation of a year-round program of undergraduate courses for librarians has demonstrated a growing interest in the field, Mr. Low reports. In September, a Saturday class in reference materials and weekday sessions in organization of library materials and in reading guidance for adolescents attracted satisfactory enrollment. Programs are being worked out with advisers in teaching fields for library sciences electives and minors, and it is hoped that in a few years these efforts will result in alleviating the shortage of teacher-librarians qualified to meet North Central requirements in

(Continued on Page 15)
IN ORBIT

On June 30, 1960 the final stage will be completed in the jet assisted take-off that was provided by the total bond issue of $1,322,000 voted in 1945 and 1950 for the Oklahoma City Libraries. The early stages of the development with this bond money are well known to most Oklahoma libraries, but for the past nine months we have been involved in frantic preparations for the completion of a final stage when the bond money will have been spent. This analogy with placing a satellite in orbit is not as far fetched as it might seem. The one outstanding exception being that we were not particularly concerned about the possibility of the entire project blowing up. Through the years that this bond money has been used there was always the possibility that we might veer from our course, and we were particularly concerned with being on target when the money was all gone.

In May of 1959 the Library Board, the City Manager and Director of Finance along with the staff and Director of Libraries started the final adjustments that would permit the library to operate completely within the allocation provided from city funds. Two problems stood out: (1) The salary budget for the fiscal year of 1958-59 consumed 30% of all city library money; (2) Less than 4% of the city library funds were in the book budget.

In the early stages of this bond assist relatively large amounts of money were available for the purchase of books and this necessarily involved additional technical processing personnel. All individuals involved in the solution of these problems readily agreed on the necessity of increasing the book budget and reducing the expenditure for staff salaries without any sacrifice in service to the public. The library's administration committee met early in May of 1959 and agreed on a rearrangement of the first and third floors. This excellently planned building made it possible for us to provide an arrangement that would eliminate a public control desk, thus saving a minimum of 60 1/2 staff hours a week.

Additional benefits include a business and technical department on the main floor of the library with an enlarged service area and the consolidation for most of the remaining non-fiction section in an expanded service area on the third floor. This move provided more book resources conveniently/located for both public and staff use. This work was completed early in July of 1959. In October of the same year we experimented by placing our elevators on self service operation. Fortunately, the experiment worked with an additional saving of 1 1/2 staff members exclusive of the added cost for a relief operator that was provided by the maintenance staff. The boys and girls section, completely on their own initiative, rearranged their service area to make it possible for one person to control the entire eight-hour service area at certain slow times. That saving was about 20 hours a week. Our technical processes were already utilizing modern methods, but in order to reassure ourselves that we were achieving full production it was agreed by the Library Board and Director that a two day survey would be made of this division by the Chief of Technical Processing from Kansas City Public Libraries. This work was done at a total cost of $150.00 and the savings achieved thus far have exceeded many times the cost of the work. The full savings potential from the surveyors observations will not be fully realized for several more months. However, this works to our advantage in that it provides us with leeway for an expanded book budget without increasing personnel.* The savings in the technical processing area accumulated to four full time positions and at no time did it place an unreasonable burden on any of the remaining staff.

Our auto drive-in window was open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. The service point for this center is also the circulation office where overdue are processed, but there were not enough clerical assignments to require constant staff attendance for the

*Copies of survey of the Acquisition Department, Oklahoma City Public Library, can be obtained for 25c from the Oklahoma City Libraries.
nine hours of service. An inter-communication system was installed, thus permitting the library user to remain in his car and push a button that would alert one of the staff at the front service desk. By the use of a telephone handset a staff member could speak directly through a loud speaker to the individual in his car. Our patrons can speak from their car into a wall mounted microphone and state their request. The net savings here was approximately 20 staff hours, and service from this point has been extended till 8:30 p.m. The Supervisor of the Adult Services proposed and put into effect a revised registration system that eliminated the necessity for maintaining an alphabetical name file. Based on the experience of other libraries using this system coupled with the early results of our own application we are optimistic that the program will work successfully and provide even more savings in staff time. Additional savings were achieved in the Director's office by not replacing the Assistant to the Director when this position became vacant. The duties performed in this position were absorbed by the libraries various division and section heads and the Director.

Our Capitol Hill Branch Library was operating an adult service department on the main floor and a children's department on the second floor. Since this was a relatively large branch it seemed possible to combine both of these areas on the main floor. After thoroughly discussing this situation with the administrative committee, Library Board and community leaders in the Capitol Hill area it was ascertained that the plan for consolidation would work. This move has been completed and the results are extremely rewarding. No longer do mothers with small children have to climb two flights of stairs to reach the boys and girls library area. Family use of the library is encouraged by keeping the entire group on one floor. By combining these two staffs, we were able to expand the service schedule to 61 12-hour a week with full service being provided for adults and children. In addition to the expanded service, we were also able to save one full time position. Our overall accumulation of funds from salaries alone indicated that we would have a total of $11,000 by January 1960. The Library Board urged the City to authorize the expenditure of this money for the purchase of two book trailers and a prime mover. The Director of Finance recommended this action to the City Manager and ultimately this was submitted to the City Council and approved with the three units arriving in Oklahoma City on January 3. Each of these trailers is staffed with a professional librarian and a clerical assistant. The early schedule is limited to a total of 28 different stops throughout the City and each stop is for three hours and is repeated every two weeks. Early response from patrons indicates complete acceptance for this service.

We are optimistic in planning our 1960-61 budget which goes into effect on July 1, 1960. There is a good chance that we will be in orbit with 70% of our City appropriations for libraries going to salaries and 15% or $60,000 for books and periodicals. The remaining 15% will be used for all other expenditures of services and supplies. Less than the equivalent of three positions had to be eliminated by the Library in order to achieve this status. All other changes were absorbed in our turn-over of staff. This total checking of the final operation stage involved the same team work that it takes to place a satellite in orbit only here the team was composed of the Library Staff, Library Board and many departments of the City headed by the City Manager.

OSU Lists Courses
(Continued from Page 13)

Oklahoma schools. Students who express a primary interest in the library field are assisted in planning their programs with admittance to the graduate library school of their choice in mind. During the Summer Session, 1960, the following courses are scheduled: Children's Literature, Book Selection, Reference Materials, Reference Materials of Special Fields, Organization and Utilization of School Libraries, and Audio-visual Education. For further information, write to the Library Science Department, College of Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Staff committees of the Oklahoma City Libraries are busy on two important jobs. One, headed by Mary Jeanne Hansen as chairman, with Mariam Craddock, Dorothy Burrow, Evalina Simmons, and Pauline Cortelyou, is a SORT committee to work with the ALA Staff Organizations Round Table. The other, with Charles Nelson as chairman, and members Marie Pruitt, Elba Lee Harper, Frances Beattie, Clyde Martin, Rama Nolan, Peggy Pavlas, and Wayne Mayo, will keep the staff informed about the Library Amendment to the Oklahoma Constitution.
Congress Seeks Extension
Of Library Services Act

The January 15, 1960 number of the ALA Washington Newsletter reports remarkable support for library service in the U. S. Congress, such as many librarians would never have dreamed possible. Look up your library's copy for the full story. (The ALA Washington Newsletter is available at $5.00 per year from the ALA Washington Office, The Coronet, 200 C. Street, S.E., Washington 3, D. C.)

Gist of the story is that seven different bills have been introduced in the House and Senate to extend the Library Services Act for five years. All provide for an extension of the present law for five years after 1951 with the same authorization of $7,500,000.

Fifty-one Senators, representing 36 states, and including both Republicans and Democrats, are co-sponsors of the best-supported bill, which was introduced on January 14 by Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.) as S. 2830. Oklahoma's A. S. "Mike" Monroney is one of the co-sponsors of S. 2830. To quote from the ALA Washington Newsletter:

"This clear indication of extraordinary support by more than half the entire membership of the Senate is a tribute to the legislation and the States' administration of the present Act. Even this number, however, does not accurately picture the full extent of the Senate support of the extension. A number of Senators do not co-sponsor bills as a matter of principal but have said they will vote for the bill. A few other Senators were not available at the time Senator Hill was developing his bill but will also support the extension.

"It is understood that the Administration also favors the five year extension of the Library Services Act and will propose similar legislation soon."

The ALA Washington Newsletter continues: "Letters of thanks are needed now to all Senators and those Representatives who have introduced or co-sponsored bills. Members of Congress like to know how their constituents feel about legislation they are supporting. Senators who are not co-sponsors should be urged to support the legislation.

"In the House, bills are not co-sponsored. Individual bills are introduced. Your Congressmen should, therefore, be encouraged to put in bills providing for the extension of the Library Services Act for five years. All House bills will be referred to the Special Education Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor of which Representative Carl Elliott (D., Ala.) is Chairman."

Remember April 3-9
(Continued from Page 7)


Librarians are being asked to suggest chairmen in their respective cities and towns.

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Notes From Executive Board Minutes

April 9, 1959

The Executive Board meeting was called to order, April 9, 1959, at 5 p.m., in the Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner. Members present were James Gourley, William H. Lowry, Edith Gorman, Esther Mae Henke, Irma Tomberlin, Virginia Collier, and Alton P. Juhlin. Guests present were: Frances Kennedy, Virginia Owens, Frances DuVall.

Miss DuVall and Miss Gorman gave the report on the Sequoyah Children’s Book Award.

Continuity of the Sequoyah Award Committee was again discussed. It was decided that it is to be a select committee, with the chairman to be appointed by each incoming OLA president.

Mrs. Tomberlin gave the Legislative Committee report. Senate Bill 173 (for $29,579), introduced three weeks ago for matching federal funds for the Extension Division, is still in the Senate. House Bill 551 went thru the House at $200,000 for each year and then to the Senate Appropriation Committee where it was revised as Committee Substitute for House Bill 551 and the amount of money changed to $209,789. Now it is on the floor of the Senate and if passed must go back thru the House for approval.

The Nominating Committee’s report was presented by Mr. Gourley on behalf of the chairman, John Stratton. A total of 210 ballots were cast, and the results of the election will be announced at the First General Session.

The 1960 annual conference meeting was discussed with Mr. Gourley presenting two written invitations and one verbal invitation: (1) Ada, East Central State College, extended an invitation by letter from Mr. Casper and a letter from the Ada Chamber of Commerce. (2) Letter from Enid Public Library. (3) Verbal invitation from John Stratton representing Oklahoma State University and Stillwater.

Miss Henke moved that the 1960 OLA conference be held in Ada on April 7-9, 1960. The motion was seconded by Mr. Juhlin. Question presented and passed.

Mr. Gourley read a letter about the White House Conference on Children and Youth. OLA will have representatives at these committee meetings.

Mr. Juhlin presented the Treasurer’s report, showing a balance in the general fund of $1,474.23; Children’s Book Award Fund, $184.10, and Past President’s Scholarship Fund, $130.00, for a total of $1,789.33.

The meeting adjourned.

October 28, 1959

The Executive Board of OLA met at 2 p.m., October 28, 1959, at the University of Oklahoma Extension Building on the north campus. Members present were William Lowry, Elizabeth Cooper, Gerald Coble, James Gourley, Virginia Collier, and Josephine Howard. Guests present were Leta Dover, Virginia Owens, Esther Henke, Ruth Warncke, and Evelyn Day Mullen.

In the absence of Mr. Juhlin, Mr. Lowry read the treasurer’s report, showing balance of $1,355.23.

Mr. Lowry read a letter of thanks from Dece Ann Ray, recipient of the OLA Scholarship.

The Library Amendment, State Question 392, was discussed. Mr. Gourley suggested that we use all available OLA funds to help in promotion. A State Committee to direct the campaign was discussed. Miss Cooper moved that we authorize the creation of a Citizen’s Committee for Library Development in Oklahoma. Mr. Coble seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Selection of the state committee and promotion were discussed, as well as preparing estimates of necessary expenditures and a time calendar for presentation to the groups that will be contacted.

It was suggested that the Treasurer prepare an estimate of the OLA expenditures for the remainder of the year, that we may know what would be available from OLA funds.

The suggestion was made that the Membership Committee campaign for contributions for the promotion of the Library Development campaign as well as memberships.

After discussion of the program for the spring conference, Mr. Coble moved that we recommend to the Program Committee that they stress Library Development in Oklahoma as the theme for the spring conference, and that they seek the cooperation of the sections and divisions in scheduling programs to point up this topic, especially in view of the coming election on the Library Amendment. Mrs. Collier seconded the motion. Motion carried. The meeting adjourned.
AL A COUNC I LOR REPORTS

Almost 200 AL A committees and boards held 250 meetings during the 1960 AL A Midwinter Meeting in Chicago, January 23 to February 1. These were the scheduled meetings. The number of unscheduled meetings? Wherever and whenever two or more librarians gathered together in the lobbies, hallways, and restaurants of the rambling Edgewater Beach Hotel! The Midwinter meeting has become the business sessions of divisions, boards, and committees, and 811 registered librarians made AL A big business during this experimental week end conference.

Two open meetings of Council were held, and since a full report will appear in an AL A Bulletin, only the highlights are summarized here. But in a preliminary briefing session, Richard Seaford, AL A Treasurer, presented an analysis of AL A's income and expenditures in a most interesting and enlightening manner.

Library Services Act Extension

Roger McDonough, Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee, reported that bills had been introduced in both houses of Congress to extend the LSA for an additional five years. Senator Lister Hill introduced S2830, co-sponsored by 33 senators; and HR9812, an identical bill, was presented in the House by Representative Carl Elliott. Germaine Krettek supplemented Mr. McDonough's report, and councilors representing four state associations pledged funds in support of the Washington office. The Council had voted by mail ballot in November on the question of LSA extension, with an overwhelming 195 "yes" votes, and 5 "no" votes.

Council Membership

The committee report on the size, composition, and seating arrangements of Council was presented by Flora B. Ludington, Chairman. This Committee is exploring ways to insure and facilitate council participation in discussion.

U.S.-Russia Exchange Program

Jack Dalton, Chairman of the International Relations Committee, reported on a proposed exchange of librarians with the USSR. Under this program five to seven librarians from one country would visit the other country for approximately four weeks. Details of the plan have not yet been completed.

Library Exhibits

The Library Exhibits Round Table report included several recommendations which would benefit both library associations and exhibitors. A master file of conference dates is maintained by this group, and associations are urged to clear with this office to insure exhibitors' support. It was also suggested that exhibitors' fees be standardized, and that library associations consider the advantages of appointing a permanent exhibits chairman. Materials available from the round table include a manual, a newsletter, and a code of ethics. The Council passed a resolution asking that state and regional associations reconcile dates of their meetings.

Headquarters Building

Moving from the mansion to the new AL A office will be a pleasure for the headquarters staff. Gertrude Gschidele, Chairman of the committee, presented a progress report, and slides showing floor plans and elevation of the new building. Construction is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1960.

Intellectual Freedom Committee

In the future, reports and activities of this committee will be carried in the AL A Bulletin. The Newsletter, originally established by a grant, has been discontinued.

H. W. Wilson Company

President Powell announced that the H. W. Wilson scholarship program has been renewed for an additional four year period, 1961-1964. The establishment of a new award of $100, the H. W. Wilson Library Periodical Award, was approved by the Council. This award will be given to a library periodical, regional, state, or local, which has made an outstanding contribution to librarianship.

Montreal Conference

The President of the Canadian Library Association extended AL A members a cordial invitation and welcome to Montreal. Dates for the combined conference are June 19-25. See your AL A Bulletin for January for details.

Frances Kennedy

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Libraries Can Help In White House Aging Study

What is the quality of library service now being provided by the public libraries of Oklahoma to the large proportion of our population which is reaching retirement age? What are the resources and potentials of library service to the aging, and what factors help or hinder state libraries in serving this group?

These are some of the questions library workers in the state may be asked to answer during the next few weeks as the Oklahoma Committee for the White House Conference on Aging begins its work preliminary to the state conference this summer, and the national conference to be held in Washington in January, 1961.

Fact-finding committees have been appointed by President Cross of the University of Oklahoma, which is planning the Oklahoma conference, to survey resources and needs in the areas of Population Background, Local Community Organization, Income Maintenance, Health, Mental Health, Vocational Rehabilitation, Employment, Education, Public Library Services, Housing, Nursing Homes, Social Services, and Research and Training.

Members of the fact-finding committee on Public Library Services to the Aging are: Virginia Owens, chairman; Frances Kennedy, OCU Librarian; Edmon Low, librarian of Oklahoma State University; Mrs. Michael S. Ward, a member of the Muskogee Public Library Board; Miss Irma Manning, the Assistant State Home Demonstration Agent, Stillwater; Gerald M. Coble, Director of the School of Library Science at O.U.; Miss Willa Grace Hardy, librarian at Cushing; H. H. Sims, Superintendent of Schools at Bristow; Miss Louise Smith, Adult Services Librarian, Oklahoma City Libraries; Aaron I. Michelson, Library-Community Project Director, Oklahoma State Library; and Dr. Jack R. Caughron of Oklahoma City.

Coordinator of the overall Oklahoma committee is Wilson D. Steen of the University of Oklahoma Extension Division.

Parallel with the work of the 14 fact-finding committees, grass-roots studies will be made by a Mayor's Committee in each city of over 1500 and a county-wide committee in rural areas.

Libraries have an opportunity to assist local committees and individuals in locating and assembling printed information on problems of aging. Find out what your local committees are doing, offer them your help either through your own collection or through interlibrary loan, and remind them of the important function of the public library in helping re-educate citizens reaching retirement age for their new role. Even more important, re-examine your own library services and policies in view of the special needs of this group of readers.

Gerald M. Coble Named

(Continued from Page 5)

at the university. His appointment as director of the library school became effective December 1, 1959, thus separating administration of the university libraries from the library school. Dr. Arthur McAnally, who has worn "two hats" as university librarian and director of the library school, now will devote his time to the former.

When Coble locates an instructor to fill the vacancy left by the death of the almost irreplaceable Mary Hays Marable, the library school will then have four full-time professors or instructors in library science with no library duties. This difficult assignment he is taking his time about.
until he finds just the very person with the right combination of children's literature and cataloging experience, and with a doctorate or near it.

To get back to the road that led the Coble family to Norman, from Longmont he went to the University of Colorado for his B.S. degree, then sold the Encyclopedia Britannica "very unsuccessfully" before getting started on graduate work. His master's degree in library science he received from Denver University between the Junes of 1951 and 1952.

Three years at Western State College, Gunnison, Colo., intervened before he took the Pakistani assignment, the last two as head librarian there. Returning to this country in 1956-57, he found time finally to start on his doctorate. At the University of Chicago he finished his residence requirements in three quarters and has all the work done on his doctor's degree except the dissertation.

His busy schedule ahead as director may leave him no time to get this done, however. One of the first jobs Coble has ahead of him this spring is visiting all the four-year colleges in Oklahoma to study their undergraduate library courses, if any, and to interview students interested in going on to graduate study in librarianship.

Recruitment he feels is his chief job and primary goal for the library school. The school facilities at present allow for at least twice as many graduate students as are now enrolled; with the need for librarians so great, he believes now is the time to interest undergraduate students, both at OU and other state colleges, in the varied fields open to them in all kinds of libraries.

Much of the Christmas vacation at the library was spent in painting and otherwise refurbishing library classrooms and offices in the "old" library, with the prospect of new drapes to brighten up the Gothic atmosphere and replace the velvet hangings Coble feels sure were the original curtains when the library was built.

Related goals are cooperation with these same state colleges in undergraduate library training, especially for future school librarians, and the study and possible expansion of the Library School curriculum. Not content to call these his personal goals, the new director says they arise from the needs and ideas of the entire Library School faculty. "We just need to turn out more and better librarians," he said as the new year started.

Aside from his professional life, Coble finds that his wife and three children manage to involve him in all the Cub Scout activities and general chauffeuring around Norman his spare time will allow. The boy, 9, and girl, 8, went along on the Peshawar expedition; there is also a new Coble recruit, a 14-month old baby girl.

The ex-Coloradoan has only one regret about Oklahoma; despite the carefully stocked (with hand-picked fish) man-made lakes around here, nothing lures him like the mountain streams and trout fishing near Gunnison. But Gerald Coble is here to grow with Oklahoma like any other good Sooner.

By ELIZABETH Y. PRICE

Effective Library Service

(Continued from Page 5)

and with the Ph.D., it works with the citizen at work and play. Again, it works with the citizen not only as an individual but with the various communities he creates in his groupings and associations.

Thus, in planning to give service, the public library should delineate its objectives—to serve the community and its citizens and who and where it will serve them. To do this the library must know its community—geographically, educationally, socially, economically—the age pattern of its citizens, where and when and how the people live, earn a living and play—for this is the community and communities with which the library must integrate itself. Objectives set in the light of community knowledge do not remain static, but should be reviewed periodically and revised when necessary. As one of several necessary community services, the public library should be conscious of other agencies at all times and integrate its program in relation to their services. Not only must the objectives of service focus on present needs but on future needs. For example, a bond issue for water improvements is very important to the community. The library should be aware of its responsibility to furnish materials on the issues involved and to even stimulate their use. Public apathy in many elections stems from lack of interest or information.

I think we are all aware that public library service is more than moving a book across the desk to the few who do come into the library of their own accord. These patrons need to be stimulated to broader use of the resources at their disposal. But what of the many who never darken the door, who haven't yet awakened to the joy and delight, the personal satisfaction, the
information, the knowledge and the wider horizons to be found from the use of the library? With your objectives in mind always, go to work and advertise. Stimulation of the use of library resources can range from simple booklists and book displays to library sponsored or co-sponsored discussion groups, film showings, programs for organization, radio and TV programs.

Thus, the service of the library must be geared not only to the actual present library users but to the potential library users. Your community knowledge comes into play again here—perhaps you find a whole geographic area with no registered library borrowers, or perhaps a whole segment of the labor and working group with no library users. Identification of these potential users will determine the kind of stimulation you will use to attract them and what you will need to offer them in the way of library service and materials, or identification can help you understand why they do not use the library.

Perhaps the problem is one of accessibility, of ease of use. Earlier when I spoke of accessibility it was in the sense of providing library resources within a general pattern of where people lived, worked or traded. Now accessibility comes down to such things as hours of service (does the library need night hours for example); do the bookmobile routes need revamping; the visibility of the library, can people find it, once you have decided that the physical location is proper; or are there too many steps, or is the lighting poor for ease of use?

Finally you must have people to give the service, to open the resources on hand, now that the library is accessible, to make the materials accessible, to guide and stimulate the full use of what the library has to offer. Some years ago the library program proposed for Wisconsin (I believe it was called the Wisconsin-Wide Idea) affirmed the importance of personal and adequate staff by saying that in a library system with insufficient funds to do all that they wanted to do, quality of personnel was the last element to be sacrificed. I like that declaration and I especially like a sentence in the small-ALA pamphlet A Plan for Better Public Library Service which says, "... the public library staff must be physically and mentally prepared to meet the challenging needs of all citizens, from the child to the elderly person, from the farmer to the business man."

Now to the second function, the public library must provide materials. It has been said that democracy is a hard way of life because everyone has to work at it unceasingly and everyone has a responsibility for making it work. The idea of universal public education inherent in our democracy is based on the belief that government "of the people, for the people, by the people" can best be handled by informed people. The "pursuit of happiness" noted by our Founding Fathers is not the "eat drink and be merry" concept. Heaven forbid! It is a pursuit toward full realization of the individual's inherent capacities, the opportunity to grow, to develop, to find and enjoy his own particular niche in our democratic society. Education and self-education, formal and informal education are tools for this.

What a field that is for supplying library materials! What is the physical nature of these materials, their format? First books and more books, plus the other library materials, pamphlets, periodicals and then the non-book materials such as films, recordings, tapes, picture files, clippings, etc. In content, they are as varied as the people they service.

For why do people come to a public library? For self-education, for development of appreciation, creativity and capability; for an increase of social and political awareness and for recreation.

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Or as summed up in some earlier library slogans, for education, information, inspiration and recreation. Library materials are selected to meet these needs but the materials selected must also meet standards of accuracy, significance both historic and current, responsibility of opinion and literary excellence.

On top of this, the materials must meet the community's special interests and needs but not be limited by these. As an example of what I mean—take the present steel strike and public library service in a strictly agricultural area. The area has not the slightest interest in industry, why should its libraries have materials available on collective bargaining in industry, on labor and management, etc.? No geographical area is isolated today and the steel strike and all factors entering into it are important to the farmer. If not the fact that he might have difficulty in getting a new car when he wants it, it could have immediate and drastic effects on his means of livelihood if at a crucial point in the harvest, he were not able to get vital replacement parts for his reaper. This is a very generalized example, of course, but it also points up two things about library service: first, that materials are not limited to purely local interests and that use of significant materials should be stimulated; and second, that in a national or other issue and particularly in a controversial issue that material be available on opposing points of view.

For just as the farmer cannot escape the impact of the steel strike on a needed piece of equipment, he cannot escape it as "news" of national economic significance. It is on radio and TV and it occupies the headlines of the newspapers. He may not have to deal with it but the legislators and public officials whom he helps elect at the state and national level may well have to deal with it. Where but at the public library can he find materials to help him understand and interpret the news and help him fulfill these and his other civic responsibilities in an informed manner?

That is just by way of an example. Again, in meeting community and individual interests and needs, the library must be aware of less obvious interests, the half or non-expressed interests. We are constantly and specifically aware of the need to be informed on the type of thing I have already mentioned, on social and civic problems and issues, on national questions, on how-to-do-it activities, but the library must not forget the fields of inspirational and recreational materials, great imaginative literature, novels, poems, plays, the thought-provoking materials of history, biography, philosophy, religion. These are only a few of the varied contents of library materials needed in furnishing good public library service.

Perhaps you are thinking that these all seem to be adult services but I am not forgetting public library service to children; for sometimes it is a burning need for such services that first triggers the demand for a public library and its services in the area. Parents want good schools and good libraries for their children and they are quite right in wanting them. Here let me emphasize one thing—children need and deserve good school libraries and good public libraries. Each type of library has an important function to fulfill and neither can do the other's job. Good public library service for children is needed and it supplements good school library service. Another emphasis on public library service to children—I mentioned above standards of excellence, accuracy, etc., for the library materials selected—in no place are standards of excellence more important than in the selection of materials for children's library service. This can never be stressed too much.

So, all of the above and even more is available to everyone through good public library service when it really fulfills its function to provide

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Here we have the three basic elements of effective or good public library service: a system of public libraries easily accessible to all people, dynamic and flexible objectives for service to the community, sensitive and alert to community and individual needs and interests; and the broad well-selected resources both human and material to fulfill these objectives.

In closing may I say, Institutes and other meetings on library service, or any service, can be reminiscent of the old spiritual "Everybody talk about Heaven ain't going there," or such meetings can be spark plugs of a good engine. Knowing the people involved in the planning of this Oklahoma Institute, and through acquaintanceship, from previous visits to Oklahoma, with many of you registered here today, I feel it in my bones that this Institute will not be just talk about good library service but will furnish spark plugs plus fuel and perhaps even added cylinders for the engines of good public library service developments in Oklahoma. Thank you.

**ALA Has Answers To Your Questions on Buying**

The Library Technology Project of the American Library Association is now furnishing information to librarians on materials, machines, equipment and systems useful in library operations.

The project’s staff has gathered a comprehensive collection of equipment and supply catalogs and a library of technical literature. It has made contacts with suppliers, manufacturers, testing laboratories and research and development organizations. From these sources, the Library Technology Project is now prepared to assist librarians in answering questions they may have as to what supplies, equipment or systems will best suit their particular needs. LTP will also furnish information on what to buy and where to buy it.

Librarians should send their inquiries to the Library Technology Project at the American Library Association headquarters, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. The project’s telephone number is Delware 7-4740.

The Library Technology Project was established on May 1, 1959, by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., to collect and disseminate standards information, develop new or improved equipment and supplies, and provide a technical information service for libraries. Frazer G. Poole is director of the project.

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**NEWS NOTES**

Miss Trean Maddox, librarian, Bell Junior High School, Tulsa, was elected to the Board of Directors of the American Association of School Librarians from Region IV for the 1959-61 term of office. She is also the Oklahoma State Representative to the important AASL Standards Committee.

Paul Parham, on sabbatical leave from his position as librarian at Panhandle A&M College, Goodwell, has an article entitled "Oklahoma Libraries Show Growth" in the November, 1959 issue of the Oklahoma Teacher.

Allie Beth Martin and Nan Sturdivant, of the Tulsa Public Library staff, collaborated on an article entitled "The Buddy Bookworm Show" which appeared in the March 1959 issue of Top of the News, publication of the Children’s Services Division and the Young Adult Services Division of the ALA. The article describes the weekly television show co-sponsored by the Tulsa Public Library.

Virginia Owens, Field Librarian for the State Library, was elected Secretary of the Rural Adult Education Section of the Adult Education Association of the U.S.A. at the meeting held last November in Buffalo, N. Y.

Walter Gray, Jr., of the Oklahoma City Libraries Community Workshop Division, has been appointed to the Membership and Field Services Committee of AEA for the next two years. Mr. Gray will attend a national workshop for administrators of discussion group programs which will be held in Salt Lake City in May, to be sponsored by the Fund for Adult Education. About 30 conference have been invited.

**Open Wonderful New Worlds—Wake Up and Read!**

National Library Week April 3-9
Necrology
Mary Hays Marable

"...Through such souls alone
God stooping shows sufficient of His light
For us in the dark to rise by."
—Robert Browning, The Ring and the Book, bk. vi, line 1843.

Mary Hays Marable was born in Osborne, Kansas, in October, 1889, and came with her family to Oklahoma in 1900. She grew up here, was graduated from Oklahoma City University magna cum laude, and took her B.S. and M.S. degrees in Library Science from the University of Illinois with high honors.

She was assistant librarian at Carnegie Library in Oklahoma City from 1910 to 1915 and head librarian from 1916 to 1919, and librarian of Oklahoma City University from 1926 until 1937, when she was appointed to the faculty of the Library School at the University of Oklahoma.

She retired in June, 1959. At that time, the Mary Hays Marable book collection in the library school was started with $600.00 donated by friends and former students. These are children’s books and Mrs. Marable selected them.

She served as president of the Oklahoma Library Association in 1944, and in 1952 was presented the OLA’s Distinguished Service Award, a citation given only to those whose service has contributed unusual growth in library development.

She was the author, with Elaine Boylan, of A Handbook of Oklahoma Writers (1939), as well as articles in professional journals.

She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. William S. Smith, of Oklahoma City, and three grandchildren.

Thus briefly is outlined her work and life. But not so will you find the worth of her accomplishment or the warmth of her living.

To each of us she was an inspiration—a challenge. To all of us she taught patience and service and a strong endurance. She touched our lives gently and with kindness, and gave us friendship and love and infinite understanding. She instilled in us pride in our profession, respect for its service, loyalty to its ideals, and principles.

She had a great dignity, a serene manner and a quiet humor. There are those who rarely call her by name, but speak of her as “that lovely lady.” To one of her students she is associated always with snow white handkerchiefs, to another with white roses, strangely, since that was not her favorite flower. For many she stands for strength and courage and quiet purpose. Dr. McAnally has called her a “warmly loved person,” perhaps because she was a warmly loving woman.

God gave us her light—it will be with us always.
—By Elizabeth Cooper

Bess Jean Stewart

Miss Bess Jean Stewart, cataloguer in the Oklahoma City public library for many years, died in Wesley Hospital, Oklahoma City, August 29, 1959, of a heart attack. A graduate of the University of Indiana, she moved to Oklahoma City in 1921, where she was head of the catalog department during many years when the library occupied the old Carnegie building. In 1955 Miss Stewart was honored with other longtime city employees for completing over 35 years meritorious service with the city, and was presented with a merit pin.

She was a member of the Presbyterian church and active in the work of the Business and Professional Women’s Club. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Raymond Mark, and a nephew, Stewart W. Mark, both of Oklahoma City.

Staff members of the Oklahoma City Libraries and her friends over the state remember Miss Stewart with affection and appreciation for her hard work “behind the scenes” in the library over the years.

ADVERTISING IN THIS ISSUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advertisement</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leibel</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. W. Faxon Co., Inc.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. M. Gardner</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaylord Bros., Inc.</td>
<td>back cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The H. R. Huttting Co., Inc.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Service Company</td>
<td>back cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motter Bookbinding Co.</td>
<td>inside front cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragon Bindings</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
LIBRARY FILMS AND FILM STRIPS

The following films and filmstrips about library service are in the collection of the Library Extension Division of the Oklahoma State Library and may be borrowed without charge. STARRED films have been cleared for television release. PERMISSION to use other films on television should be sought direct from the publishers.

Films

BOOKS FOR ALL. Syracuse Univ. A-V Center. 1957. 29 min. sd. col. 16mm. Illustrates the services and advantages of a county library system.


THE IMPRESSIONABLE YEARS. UWF, 1952. 30 min. sd, black and white, 16mm. This delightful film portrays a little girl's first experience in the children's room of the New York Public Library and explains the appreciations which may develop in children through reading. Produced for the U.S. State Department by Peter Elgar, with Frances Clarke Sayers as technical advisor, and Henry Fonda as narrator.

KEYS TO THE LIBRARY. Los Angeles, Smith and Holst Film Libraries, 1951. 14 min. sd. col. 16mm. Covers the points usually stressed in library orientation instruction. The Dewey decimal system is explained, and the open stack policy is emphasized. Also included are: floor plan, card catalog, Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and other indexes, encyclopedia, dictionary, and biographical dictionary.

THE LIBRARIAN. Canadian Library Association, Ottawa, 1957. Crawley Films. 9 min. sd. col. 16mm. Follows the career of a young man in college after his decision to become a librarian, the library system in use today, and the service a librarian is able to provide to people interested in reading and learning.

THE LIBRARY STORY. Encyclopedia Britannica, 1952. 15 min. sd. col. 16mm. Describes the variety of services offered by a modern large town public library in Wilmette, Ill., for children, adolescents, adults, scholars, and special groups such as the blind.

MAGIC NUMBER. Illinois State Library, 1957. 23 min. sd. black and white, 16mm. Problems faced by small libraries in Illinois and how they may be overcome through cooperation. For the adult audience.

YOUR FOR THE ASKING. Washington State Library, 1958. 23 min. sd. col. 16mm. A network of bookmobiles, branch libraries, stations, and deposit collections bring regional library service to cities, farms, logging camps, and fishing boats in the State of Washington.

Filmstrips

SCHOOL LIBRARY QUARTERS. American Library Association, Chicago. Virginia McJenkins and Kathleen Moon. 1952. 96-frame, 35mm. Shows attractive, economical, and efficient library quarters in actual schools of all kinds, large and small, rural and urban. Details of shelving, furniture, workrooms and audio-visual facilities. Illustrates the effective uses of color.

USE YOUR LIBRARY: FOR BETTER GRADES —AND FUN TOO. American Library Association, Chicago. 77-frame, 35mm. filmstrip. By E. Ben Evans, Supervisor of Library Services, and Wm. A. Dennis, Instructor in Photography. Kern County Union High School District, Bakersfield, California. 1948. Introduces the library to junior and senior high school students. Shows how to find books, brief facts, magazine articles and pamphlets through the use of the catalog, encyclopedias, and other general reference books, and through the Reader's Guide, and the vertical file. Planned for use by teachers or librarians without a manual or study guide.

YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY—ISLAND OR PENINSULA? American Library Association, Chicago. 35-frame, 35mm. color filmstrip with recorded script (33 1/3 rpm disc) and mimeographed script. A lucid interpretation in pictures and sound of the aims, values and present conditions of American libraries. Based on the new standards for public library service and a good way of presenting them.
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