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The Oklahoma Librarian is the official organ of the Oklahoma Library Association, and as such, carries news of the Association, its members, divisions, and the addresses of conference speakers, as well as general articles. Published quarterly in January, April, July and October. Application to mail at second-class postage rates is pending at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mailed to each member of the Association upon payment of regular dues, $2.00 of which is for one year's subscription. Subscription price to non-members is $3.00 per year. Membership dues and subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer. The OLA membership year is the calendar year. The dues schedule as based on annual income follows:

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A Message from
the O.L.A. President

This message is as difficult to write as any personal letter covering deep feeling that I ever had to face. But then, about you, as individuals and as an association, I have a very personal feeling. The warmth of your friendship has permeated this whole year in my private as well as in my professional life. I am humbly thankful for that friendship.

Your confidence in me, and the help you have given without question have softened the edges of my own inadequacies, and offered a brightness of accomplishment. At the present writing there is still much to do, but I feel no uneasiness.

My pride in you, and in my association with you has been ever a forceful thing. This year it has reached new proportions.

The future for our profession looms large—and bright. Each year we learn more of our individual abilities, our specific capacities; and each year we grow more aware of the inherent qualities in the accomplishments of others in our field; more conscious of our need to work closely together. In spite of a growing specialization in divisions of service, we are a more closely knit organization than ever before. There is a broader vision, a wider knowledge of the whole picture and yet a clarity of detail that portends great things.

To have been your leader through a small period of time is a signal honor; to have felt your confidence and support is to have been handed strength; to have had your love is to have been presented a great gift. I am deeply grateful.
A New Library For Miami

The NO votes seldom defeat a library bond issue, it is the YES votes who stayed home. People who are aware of a library's importance can never believe anyone would oppose the progress of that institution. These people, whose votes are most important to success, seem the most difficult to get to the polls. The Miami Public Library Board, in the recent successful campaign for a new building, concentrated on getting out the yes vote while at the same time hoping to make such a strong case for the library the opposition might not vote at all.

In any library election many types of opposition are apt to come up. We found most of the reasons to be a veiled opposition to taxes. In our case, however, we also had over a period of years a controversy regarding location. We also had the usual benefit of political advisors who suggested we were having the election at the wrong time! As it is always just before, during, or after taxes there never is a perfect time. We decided the right time was to be determined by the need. We had a proven library need. Circulation has outgrown the present facilities. Our building is a 42 year old unsound structure. The election was called for January 17.

Everything considered it was not the best time. For one thing Tulsa had just lost a library bond election in a well publicized defeat. We were inclined to agree when people confided this would hurt us. To the contrary, it probably helped the cause. Many people were shocked and resolved it shouldn't happen here.

Our campaign differed from Tulsa's in many respects. The most important, we feel, was our use of newspaper advertising. The newspaper ad allows for a 'display' not possible in a news or editorial story. We found the impact of simple facts in big type, forceful and memorable. Sufficient funds for an advertising campaign might be the second determining factor as to when to call an election.

The most perfect library campaign I know of, one which emphasized the newspaper ad, is preserved in scrapbook form by the Stockton, California Library. It is a blue-print for success, if there is such a thing.

Our idea was to leave no stone unturned and the first we turned was the school system. They were in on our plans from the start, advising and helping to form them. Support from civic leaders was requested early. As President of the Board I talked before many groups, P.T.A.'s, Rotary, Lions, Jr. Chamber of Commerce, etc. In no instance, however, did I ask for club support, although we did receive it. I emphasized the importance of individual support as only the individual could vote. Too often published approval by a civic group does not mean support by the individual members.

Visual Aids

Visual material was an important factor. Our architect made tentative plans and our building design was rendered as a full color painting for display. From this a two color brochure was prepared containing not only facts about a proposed new facility but proof the present one is used to capacity. This must not be underestimated.

A most effective visual approach was born out of the need to show people the present building. Experience of other libraries, including Tulsa, seems to be people will not turn out for personal inspection tours. We resorted to color slides. These made an informative and entertaining
addition to a talk about the library. Our slides not only show crowded shelving, poor supervision, outdated facilities, etc., but also compared these items with modern facilities planned for inclusion in the new building. We made color slides of the new Pryor, Oklahoma Library which we injected for forceful contrast with our inadequate one.

The Miami Library Board was more fortunate than many towns in that our Mayor is a strong library supporter as well as an active patron. Librarians will recognize his uniqueness right there! Mayor H. A. Andrews was active throughout the campaign and prepared news articles detailing not only such matters as taxes but also emphasizing that a library may well be the best evidence of a community's progress.

Taxes Won't Be Raised

Just about everyone would vote for the library if it didn’t have to be paid for. We found taxes to be the cackle-burr under our saddle. It was the opinion taxes should be an issue for late in the campaign, only after the need for the library had been thoroughly sold. In preparing detailed figures regarding taxes we stumbled upon an aspect of this matter more important perhaps than anything else written in this article. Miami and its School District, as in most places, has a bonded indebtedness from former bond elections. These bonds are being retired by annual payments, many thousands of dollars being paid off each year. It became obvious with only elementary arithmetic that if library bonds went on so were payments of other bonds going off. In our case the retirement of previously voted bonds was greater than the annual library payment would be. In effect the library bonds did not raise present taxes!

We wrote many personal letters, telephoned hundreds on election day, passed hand bills, advertised on the radio. We had the cooperation of the newspaper. We won a close election. Maybe our campaign was a good one—you can’t argue with success. We believe we are building a new library and looking forward to even greater use of it by our citizens mainly because Miami is a most progressive town, with a history and a future to prove it.

April, 1961
Bartlesville Votes Library Bond Issue

On the morning of May 25, 1930, the headline in the local paper read, “City Library Bond Issue approved 1,873 to 1,273.” This was the happy result of an election held the day before in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and it marked the close of efforts to get money to pay for better and more adequate library facilities in our community.

This is a reporting to the public librarian of Oklahoma on how our bond issue was passed. It is hoped that we can offer a few ideas and pointers to help you in your community. Our campaign consisted of a distillation of ideas from many other librarians—adapted to fit our local needs and conditions. If you plan to put on a bond issue, we urge you to read all that you can on the subject.

Our drive extended over a period of seven years, if you want to include the time given over to dreaming and thinking. Actually, three years and three elections were required before victory came. We prefer to restrict this writing to the final successful effort. Twice, in 1957, and 1959, the identical issue was defeated. You too, should be prepared for defeat at the polls; but be of good cheer and courage—nothing spurs active library support more than defeat in an election.

The first election was held in competition with five other local improvement issues. The library was one of two issues to fail. The second election, in 1959, was held in conjunction with seven other local items. This time the library was one of six issues to fail. The single item to pass received a majority of 38 votes. The library lost by 37 votes. The third election, the successful one, was held as a separate election and the issue went over with a nice majority. The moral is, get a separate election for your library if at all possible.

We discovered early in the game that the library board, the librarian, and the library staff are about the only citizens interested or aware enough of the public library and its needs to do anything constructive. Our job was one of education—a big one—and this is how we went about it. Preliminary items such as outlining your overall needs and objectives in writing, selection of site, how much to spend, selection of architect, etc. are omitted.

We selected two or three possible desirable dates on which to hold the election. We did not want the election to be held close to tax paying periods, vacation periods, or in conjunction with other local political issues. We made sure that schools were in session. We set a date that was near or immediately after school examinations.

It was deemed to be advisable to have an overall Mayor’s Committee of Citizens to head up the drive. This committee was broad enough in its membership to undertake and insure the following: a. Strong support of the Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.
b. P.T.A. presidents and leaders of other groups were asked to make short announcements of the election with a motion included to urge support of the library proposal. It was felt that these people could be more effective in their appeal. The librarian and/or board members appeared only by specific request and then only for some three or five minutes: or, a representative of the library was in the audience to answer questions.
c. Newspaper pictures and suggested items were outlined for publicity which was under the direction of one person—an employee of a local company. One visit to him with preliminary information was made. We did not bother him again, nor he us, except to ask an occasional question. Publicity was, however, checked by the chairman of the board, usually in consultation with the librarian.
d. Circulars and leaflets were printed (as brief as possible) setting forth the proposal, why it was needed, and the estimated cost of the proposal. These circulars were made available to groups, handed out at the library, distributed door to door.
door in certain areas of town, and mailed to all ministers and influential vote getters.

**Phone Committee Active**

e. A phone Committee was organized. This was a strong and **ACTIVE** calling committee. Two phone books were cut up and 5 to 8 names were clipped and fastened to a sheet which told the caller what to say when calling. Volunteers were signed up at the library and at the high school. We had more than 300 callers active before and on election day. We kept a list of the callers and staff members checked with each one of the callers on the nature of reaction being received. Staff members checked at least three times with each caller on the committee within a two week pre-election drive.

f. The librarian wrote a letter to ALL ministers. This is an effective method of reaching many people who are more apt to vote "Yes". This letter was short and might well bear quoting here.

"Dear Rev. --

We feel certain that you are interested in the improvement of any agency which has as it's purpose the elevation of the educational level of our community. We hope you will wish to support the efforts to enlarge and remodel our public library facilities.

"If you favor the project we hope you can see fit to urge your parishioners to act favorably at the polls on election day. Any notice of this important election in your publications or from your pulpit will be appreciated and most helpful in getting out a large and favorable vote.

"We like to think that our contributions to your church, as well as to the community at large, will merit your confidence and support in this urgent need."

An information leaflet was enclosed with each letter.

g. We were prepared to "pay" for ads in a series used a few days prior to the election. The opposition, we learned, places ads too, and often at the last minute. We answered any ads via letters to the editor when there was time enough or an opportunity.

We used a series of "personal endorsements" running one each day the week before the election. This was simply a picture of an individual with a short quote endorsing and urging support for the library. The tendency here is to use your most prominent citizens. This we did not do. Instead, we selected ordinary citizens who were well known in certain areas of town. We used our YMCA director, director of the Boy's Club, a PTA worker, a minister, a principal of one of the outlying schools, and a labor leader.

h. Official school support is apt to be difficult to obtain, but we were fortunate enough to receive it. However, considerable pressure was needed. The schools have to vote bonds too, and we found them most reluctant to help us in the beginning. We were reminded of those "who want their cake and eat it too."

**Civic Leaders Visited**

In the main, the outline above represents the areas of our major activities. But before any item, as outlined, was undertaken we found it desirable and, we believe, absolutely necessary to our success that we made some private visits to a number of people in the community.

These persons on whom we called, were the "leaders" in our community. Need we point out here that the leaders in our community were not the PTA presidents, nor the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce. These folks were important to us; but, more important were the heads of our industrial plants, our labor leaders, our older business men, our ministers, and the school people. We paid a personal visit to a dozen or more asking their advice and seeking a pledge of active support—in writing, if possible. We found that it is these men who can carry the ball on library and other projects. And we feel strongly that they deserve to hear of any plans before reading about it in the paper.

You may note that the editor of the local paper has not been mentioned as yet. This is fine. Leave him to the last. He may or may not support you from the beginning. Again, he may say he is behind you and then fail to deliver. In any case, he is apt to openly support your cause if you can tell him who it is in town that supports you. This is how we found circumstances—and the same applied to our school officials. This then, is the first "must" of a bond election: take your problem to people who can help you solve them.

There are other items which fall into a "must" category. It is easy to commit the common error of furnishing too much information to your voters. Nothing will get you fewer favorable votes than trying to give more information than "people" can digest. We found it wise to concentrate on civic pride, children, and education. No doubt, your library, the new one that you are seeking.

(Continued on Page 43)
Library Services Act Will Strengthen Oklahoma Plan

By Esther Mae Henke

Extension Librarian, Oklahoma State Library

For many years the Oklahoma Library Association and the Oklahoma State Library have worked together trying to find the best possible way to develop good library service throughout the state. The result is the "State Plan" for public library development adopted by the Oklahoma Library Association and the State Library setting forth the multi-county library program. The first step in accomplishing the program was the Multi-County Library Act which was passed by the Oklahoma Legislature in 1955. The passage of the Library Services Act by Congress in 1956 gave Oklahoma a chance to implement the Multi-County Library Act by providing funds for library demonstrations.

In 1958 two multi-county libraries were organized using Library Services Act funds. The Pioneer Multi-County Library, serving Cleveland, Garvin and McClain Counties, is still in existence, operating on funds appropriated by the County Commissioners to continue the service. The Osage-Pawnee Multi-County Library was a "successful failure." The library did not continue because the County Commissioners did not appropriate funds for the library, even though eighty per-cent of the voters wished to have bookmobile service. This "failure" helped to spur Oklahoma's leaders into action, and the Oklahoma Legislature in 1959 passed a House Joint Resolution to permit the people of the state to amend the Constitution to allow counties to vote a library levy. The "Library Amendment" was adopted by the people of Oklahoma on July 26, 1960. Now it became possible for Oklahomans to tax themselves for library service. The first county to vote on the "Amendment" (November 8, 1960) was McClain County, and the election was successful.

In the meantime, a five-county library system was organized in the Ardmore area. The Chickasaw Multi-County Library, serving Carter, Johnston, Love, Marshall, and Murray Counties was established in April, 1960. The State Library is supervising a demonstration program in this area for an eighteen months period.

With the extension of the Library Services Act by Congress and the passage of the Library Amendment, the "State Plan for Extending Library Service to Rural Areas in Oklahoma" has been changed. The 1/4 mill in matching funds during the demonstration period is no longer required from County Commissioners. Now the responsibility for supporting multi-county libraries is entirely up to the people of the area, it should be up to this same group to decide whether or not they should have a multi-county library. Before an area is eligible to receive funds from the State Library for a multi-county library demonstration program, a Multi-County Library Development Committee must be organized. Expressions of interest must be received from clubs and organizations representative of the county, local libraries must be willing to cooperate for the demonstration period, and the Boards of County Commissioners must be willing to call an election to permit the people of the area to vote for a tax levy to support the library.

The State Library will supervise the multi-county library for an eighteen month period and make an establishment grant of $1.50 per capita. State Library staff will have been working with the interested counties in every way possible to make the program a successful one and a worthwhile one.

The State Library hopes to be able to help establish three or four more multi-county libraries within the next five years with the help of federal funds available under the extended Library Services Act. Citizens in Caddo and Grady Counties have been working hard for a multi-county library and we believe this will be the next library to develop.

Material on the revised "Oklahoma Plan" is available from the Library Extension Division, Oklahoma State Library, 109 State Capitol, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.

Library Services Act, 1961

For the first time since the Library Services Act was passed in 1956 the President's Budget message to the Congress requests the full amount authorized by the law. Funds are requested for the fiscal 1962 (July 1, 1961-June 30, 1962) to continue grants at $7,500,000.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Sequoyah Children's Book Award

Because the winner of the third 1959/60 Sequoyah Book Award will be announced after press time of the Oklahoma Librarian, readers may have to wait until the Sequoyah Book Award Luncheon, April 29, culminating event of the annual OLA Conference in Alva, to hear the name of the new winner.

The Sequoyah Book Award program is sponsored by OLA, Oklahoma Education Association, Oklahoma Congress of Parents and Teachers, State Department of Public Instruction, Oklahoma Council of Teachers of English, Oklahoma State Library and the University of Oklahoma School of Librarianship. Master-lists for the year are publicized through the summer and fall by all sponsoring organizations, with children voting each winter through their school for the title of their choice.

The first year the award was given, it was won by Fred Gibson for Old Yeller; the second year by Marguerite Henry for Black Gold.

The master-list for the coming year has been announced by the award committee as follows:

Constant, A. W. Miss Charity Comes to Stay. Crowell, 1959. $3.00. Grades 5-7.
Elizabeth Hunt

Hospital Library Serves Veterans

People are sometimes surprised to find that the Veterans' Administration provides not only a medical library for its staff, but also a general library for patients—for their recreation, morale, and learning. Much “adult education” can take place when a man is hospitalized for weeks. The seven thousand books in the Patients' Library touch, even though lightly, on most subjects that would be covered by a public library of similar size. Except for a greater-than-average emphasis on fiction, the collection's most noticeable characteristic is its newness. An adequate book budget and many gifts enable us to provide a small workable collection of interesting books.

Part of our book budget is spent to keep up with the newest fiction, book-of-the-month club selections, and the like; and part to build up our non-fiction and reference collections in whatever areas need it most. All book selection is geared to the masculine taste—or tastes. Among our patients the range of choice is just about as wide as in that of any other group or community.

The two most prominent areas in which we differ from the public library are in our attitudes toward periodicals and cataloging. Regarding the former, our watchwords are quantity and currency. We take 226 subscriptions of 30 titles, are given many more, and keep practically none of them. The main problem is to check them in and distribute them promptly to the wards, and keep the old ones from swamping us.

Because of lack of space and infrequent need, we keep no periodical files except the National Geographic, and don't even buy the Readers' Guide. The first copy of each issue goes into a plastic magazine cover for the reading room, the next two are sent to the “closed” wards, TB and Neuropsychiatric. The rest are all for bed-to-bed distribution in the rest of the hospital. Naturally, the patients don't want old magazines to read. We follow a policy of getting the latest issues to the wards as quickly as we can, and picking up the old, especially if they have become ragged or torn.

Besides the very welcome gift subscriptions furnished by interested organizations, we receive a great number of paper-back books that we do not catalog but distribute freely to all patients and also place in the ward day-rooms. These help fill the demand for westerns and mysteries.

Volunteers Help

Volunteers who work with us on regular schedules are invaluable in doing this distribution, as well as many other needed tasks. In fact, we could hardly operate without our volunteers, as I am the only librarian in the Patients' Library. My assistance comes from these volunteers and from patients who have been assigned to work there.

Another thing that makes it possible to maintain library service without more full-time professional people is the co-operative cataloging carried on by the V. A. supply depot in Somerville, N. J. All our books are ordered through this depot, which also catalogs and provides catalog cards for them. Thus, we manage nicely without a cataloger...and with minimum of classification and cataloging time on the part of the librarian.

In other respects our acquisition and processing work is about like that of any small general library. Our services, on the other hand, are understandably different.

Circulation “on the wards” from a small book-cart resembles public library bookmobile service on a small scale in all but two overwhelmingly different respects—you have a more or less “captive” clientele, and nobody feels very well! These peculiarities sometimes work to our advantage, sometimes the opposite.

The book-cart's reception varies from utter indifference to deep gratitude. The librarian's problems range from a somewhat wheedling effort to persuade a man, who says he “doesn't read too much”, that reading a book with hard covers isn't really a vice, to supplying the demands of an electronics bug, a Civil War buff, or the female patient (we have a few) who reads at least two love stories or mystery novels a day. Westerns, as in many libraries, comprise a large part of the fiction. More so here, perhaps, because of the predominantly male population. Mys-
tectics and historical novels are the runners-up. Circulating copies of the Bible and medium-sized dictionaries are worth having on the cart as a surprise element, for the patron who says, "No, you wouldn't have the kind of book I want—I want a Bible!" The trick is to have some of everything (on a cart holding 100 books) and to fit the right book to the patient.

The system I find most efficient is to follow a definite routine of certain wards each day, covering them quite thoroughly in the mornings, checking out books and writing down requests. Then during the afternoon I make a quick return trip to those same wards filling requests. It is also wise to remind frequently that if at any time a patient wants more books without waiting for the next scheduled book-cart visit, the nurses or the ward-clerks will be glad to call the library. They will be supplied right away.

These of our more eager readers who are ambulatory are a joy to work with. They come to the library, which is a comfortable and attractive place, and browse to their fill. A good record player and numbers of records add to their enjoyment. All the records are of a fairly high type of music—for the protection of the staff's ears as well as those of others! The relaxed atmosphere induced by music, comfortable chairs and sofas, plenty of ashtrays, and new magazines, is probably more therapeutic to the books themselves. Many a patient who can get about, either afoot or by wheelchair has found it a good place to spend a lot of his too abundant time. Naturally, these are the ones who account for most of our reference questions, too.

Therapeutic Value

Industrial Therapy is the hospital's term for the assignment of patients to work—for their good more than the staff's—in the various departments of the institution. We have usually from one to four of them assigned to the library, and they are the mainstay of the place. Almost always they are men from the Neuropsychiatric Service who are practically well and will very soon be back in the "outside world". The assignment of regular daily hours of work is part of their re-orientation. Many of them take such a keen interest in learning how a library runs, and how to do the circulation routines, book shelving, magazine checking-in, physical processing of books, alphabetizing of cards for the catalog, and a dozen other useful chores, that it really gives the librarian a glow of renewed pride in our work, and a feeling that it would be interesting to teach in a library school!

Of course this dependence on unskilled and spasmodic help is not an unmixed joy. Just as you get everything running beautifully, and contemplate using one of your best "patient helpers" to help with some big, long-delayed task, suddenly they are well enough to be discharged—and you start all over again with new ones who are bewildered by it all. With luck, this kind of crisis happens only every six or eight weeks.

The librarian's other main contact with patients is in Bibliotherapy groups. These are designed to promote, with the use of library materials, an interest in discussing outside matters, whether current political events, travel topics, ancient history, or feelings and understanding of abstract qualities. These weekly discussion groups, on the TB ward, one on the closed NP ward, and one in the library open to all patients from the rest of the hospital, follow whatever subject matter seems to interest the men in the groups at the time. A few months ago, we had five men with varying degrees of scientific training (including two Ph.D.'s) on the NP ward, and our topics for weeks centered around Einstein-atom smashing, space travel, the expanding universe, and missiles. I brought up from the library the most recent materials available, and those men did most of the talking, which is the optimum situation.

Contacts with the rest of the hospital employees are rewarding too. To them we seem a convenient small-town library, from which they can quickly check out a book or consult a current magazine. The selection and purchase of books always is done with the patients in mind, but considerable use is made of the general collection by the employees—doctors, nurses, clerks, cooks, technicians and dieticians. The doctors of course spend a lot of time in the medical library in the next room, and find it easy to drop in for a bit of general reading matter too.

Since this is a branch of library work to which I have come only recently, I find it interesting (and perhaps helpful to others) to compare it with other types, and ask myself in what ways other experience can contribute to an understanding of this field. General reference work, of course helps in this or any form of library work and is the best of basic experience. Cataloging practice in other types of libraries is more demanding than the simplified usages prevalent in this small, general, but constantly used collection. Practical experience along cataloging lines is, however, a valuable addition to the theories we learned in library school. Supervision of student assistants in college or school libraries is
Adeline Franzel

The Librarian's Role In Library Service To The Blind

Recently at a meeting of librarians from many types of libraries, I was amazed at a question someone asked. "What should I say to a blind patron who might come into our library?" The first answer that came to mind was simply, "Welcome", but then I realized that some librarians not familiar with serving blind readers might wonder at their own part in this specialized field of library service.

Most librarians know that books for the blind for many years have been printed in a special type of raised dots called "braille" developed by a blind Frenchman named Louis Braille. This way of reading is taught to blind children at school and may be learned by adults who lose their sight. Learning braille is not difficult, but it requires long hours for practice not always available in our busy modern way of life. Then, too, the increasing numbers of older blind people are often physically unable to acquire this skill, or simply unwilling to do so.

This is why the Talking Books (books on records) were developed to make it possible for all blind people to read by sound. A wide variety of books, magazines, and similar materials have been recorded to give blind people information, enjoyment, and a new measure of independence that comes from continually widening their horizons.

Books published in talking book form or in braille are very expensive. Libraries would be completely unable to give adequate service in this area if left to their own budgetary limitations. Congress annually appropriates funds to insure uniform service to blind readers all over the country. The Library of Congress, through its Division for the Blind, utilizes thirty-one regional libraries as distribution agencies.

Talking Book Machines are also the property of The Library of Congress, but are available on free loan to individual blind readers by agencies for the blind that serve their own locality.

Miss Franzel helping Mr. Raythel Jones choose library books from new book lists and catalogs available in braille as well as ink print.

A blind person who wishes to own his Talking Book Machine may purchase one for his own use. Some records may also be purchased from special agencies, but most blind people borrow books and magazines from their regional library in a manner similar to that of other citizens who use their public library to enrich their lives in many ways.

Mail Service Given

The real difference lies in the fact that seldom can a blind reader visit his regional library. He selects books from printed or braille catalogs, skillfully annotated to aid in selection, and furnished him by The Library of Congress. The
books chosen are sent to him free through the mail in a special container and are returned to the library in the same way.

Generally one Regional Librarian for the Blind serves many hundreds or even thousands of readers who live at a great distance from the library. Specially developed systems of record-keeping are used to expedite getting the right book to the right reader at the right time, but guidance in choosing books is usually lacking. Any librarian may use the excellent Talking Book and Braille catalogs and special book lists available to give at the local level the reader's advisory service much needed by many blind persons.

**Opportunities For Service**

If a blind person comes into library, welcome him. Help him by talking about books and programs that he can enjoy. Invite blind children and their parents, especially, to share in story hours, book talks, or other events. Eyes are but a part of a whole person and the needs that the blind patrons have are similar to those who read with their eyes instead of with their fingers or ears. Here, indeed, is a stimulating opportunity for a librarian to use knowledge of books and knowledge of people to bring them together.

Librarians willing to expand service to all people, children and adults, sighted or blind, can first of all seek out the blind patrons in their own community. See that they know about the special library program available for them and how they can benefit from it. Information and guidance is readily available from any regional librarian.

Once service is begun to a blind reader, he has continuing need for the same kind of reader's advisory service that all librarians can give. It is so rewarding to share the endless wealth of libraries with all American citizens, visually handicapped or not. If a blind person comes to your library, or if you know of one who can't come in, welcome him warmly and help him to open the door, by means of books, to a rich, full life.

Catalogs, booklets, and further information may be obtained by writing to: The Oklahoma State Library, Special Services Division, 109 State Capitol, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.

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**OAEA Holds Winter Meeting In Norman**

The second meeting of the year of the Oklahoma Adult Education Association was held February 17, 1961 in the Union on the University of Oklahoma campus in Norman. The morning meeting emphasized the responsibility of public school systems to indicate and organize adult education programs. A panel of school superintendents and administrators discussed programs now current in Oklahoma and how these programs have been built around the needs of the individual communities in which they operate. The consensus of the panel: schools have responsibilities in adult education in the fields of recreational activities, vocational training and in cultural programs.

Dr. E. T. Dunlap, President of Eastern Oklahoma A & M College, and Chancellor Elect of the Oklahoma Regents for Higher Education, spoke at the luncheon meeting concerning “Continuing Education for Today's World”. After defining “continuing education” he asserted that it is necessary to help people solve their immediate problems stemming from the need for retraining due to advancing technology and from the need to make productive use of increased leisure time. He emphasized that it is the responsibility of people who know the value of continuing education to find the people who need it.

Following the luncheon meeting members were given a tour of the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education being constructed with funds given by the Kellogg Foundation. The Center is expected to be completed and in operation by January, 1962.

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**Mrs. Leta S. Dover**

**Heads Awards Group**

Mrs. Leta S. Dover, Bacone College Library, Muskogee, has consented to become the chairman of the Awards Committee, replacing Edmon Low who has asked to be relieved.

There is still time for nominations for the Distinguished Service Award to be given at the annual conference April 27-29. This award MAY be given to "the individual professional librarian who has effectively demonstrated for a period of ten years or more-a valid, thorough and imaginative concept of librarianship and library service and has expressed that concept in actual practice." OLA members are invited to send their suggestions to Mrs. Dover.
The controversy over medical care for the aged got most of the publicity during the recent White House Conference on Aging, but what went on in the other group meetings seemed just as exciting to some of us. The Education Section report in particular has some important implications for librarians and libraries, as well as others engaged in adult education. It is an extremely strong statement, containing so much meat that its implementation will keep all of us concerned about the education of adults busy for years to come.

In the first place, the Education Section report emphasizes the importance of education for, by, and about aging in finding solutions to all the problems of aging. Further, the statement makes it clear that education for aging is a part of the whole process of lifelong learning. The discussions in my workgroup emphasized the need for changing the attitudes of young adults, of other members of the family, for equipping people with creative avocational interests while still in the prime of life to arm them for the barren years ahead, for beginning retirement counseling early enough to make it possible to plan a satisfactory economic basis for the later years. There are implications here for the library's entire adult services program.

Next, the statement calls on all agencies, public and private, with educational goals, to make their unique contributions to education for aging. In every case where institutions are mentioned by name, the word "libraries" appears. But a special responsibility is laid on libraries, for the statement goes on to say that the initial stimulation of educational programs for, about, and by the aging, should be "through institutions that have public responsibility for education, that in combination have nationwide coverage, and that have the confidence of all groups. These institutions are public schools, institutions of higher learning, and libraries." (Italics ours.)

Perhaps the most visionary and to many the most exciting items in the Education report is a recommendation that the education of adults should be as much a public responsibility as the education of the young. This recommendation proposes:

That the various states include provision for the education of adults as an integral part of their ongoing public education programs, and provide financial support for the whole program consistent with the educational needs within their respective states.

America has long been committed to public responsibility for the education of the young. Strangely enough, in this country where the citizen has considerable responsibility for the decisions made by government, the need for continuing education for adults is only now receiving proper attention. Up to now government's role in providing educational opportunities for adults appropriate for citizens of a free society has been minimized.

Much Illiteracy in Oklahoma

The appalling statistics of illiteracy in the United States are one consequence of the failure of public education to be concerned with the education of adults. (No doubt many will be surprised to learn that Oklahoma ranks 15th from the bottom of the states in literacy level, with 10.98% of the total population over 25, or 136,515 persons having less than a fifth grade education, and therefore classed as functional illiterates.) The Education report specifically mentions the need for eradicating adult illiteracy in the United States.

Full proceedings of the Conference are scheduled for publication within 90 days thereafter. Meanwhile, I have a few copies of the Policy Statement of the Education Section which I shall be glad to send upon request to anyone interested if you will write to me in care of the State Library.

I believe you will be delighted to see the role of leadership assigned to libraries in that report.
while at the same time you may feel as I do that a burden of responsibility is laid upon us.

To a librarian, it is exhilarating to report that there were 28 librarians at the Conference, representing some 18 states, that they were vocal, that they were involved in the Conference in positions of leadership, that individual librarians were quoted in public speeches and were listened to with respect by leaders in other professions.

In my own workgroup, it was never necessary for a librarian to remind the group of the important role of libraries in education. It was always a public school administrator, or a representative of the college and university extension divisions, who first pointed out what libraries could and should be doing. I believe this acceptance of libraries as educational institutions and librarians as professional educators is due to the work of librarians in such organizations as the Adult Education Association of the U.S.A. and their own state adult education associations, the Council of National Organizations, the N.E.A. and its departments, and on various committees drawing from the several educational professions. I feel that we advance our profession not by adopting an attitude of "don't forget us," but by showing a genuine concern for all aspects of education and contributing our own specific resources or talents as librarians to helping solve educational problems.

What Good Did It Do?*

The question I have been asked most frequently since I returned from Washington is: What good did it do? What was accomplished for the senior citizens? The best answer I can give is that the White House Conference on Aging did all the good such a conference can do. It was not a legislative body, and could not make law. It did make specific recommendations to Congress, based largely upon a body of recommendations coming from the various states, but I do not believe this was the most important achievement. The focusing of public attention on the plight of the aged, and the cross-fertilization of ideas provided by bringing together persons from all parts of the country and from every stratum of society were very valuable.

In the Conference Proceedings, the Background Papers on each of 20 subject areas, the reports from the state conferences, and the many publications both private and governmental inspired by the Conference, there is a tangible achievement which no doubt contains specific answers to many problems of the aging.

I like very much this method of dealing with problems facing the community and the nation—that is, of holding problem-centered meetings, workshops, and conferences, which inspire every agency and every interested individual to make the contributions they are uniquely equipped to make. Conferences like this do help solve problems. Concerted action is also good for the agencies participating which are forced to re-examine their own goals and measure their performance against specific community needs.

Wilson D. Steen, of the O. U. Extension, who is the Oklahoma Coordinator for the White House Conference, has indicated that the most important part of the Conference is still to come. He considers the various committees set up to get ready for the Conference as still functioning, and there is to be a report meeting soon at which Oklahoma's delegates to the Conference will get together and discuss implementation of the Conference findings. The excellence of the speakers at the Washington Conference, the hard work done by participants, and the contact with other delegates from all parts of the country could hardly have left a single delegate without a new idea or some adjustment of previously conceived opinion. I believe that much good has already come from the Conference and will continue to accrue to the benefit of our elder citizens.
The Caddo-Grady Multicounty Library

It all began when several people in Cyril decided that they needed a library and there was no time better than right now to do something about getting one. Quite independently the Delphian Club of Carnegie, supported by other organizations, organized a public library with the frank intent of being ready to participate in multicounty library service when such was available and at the northern edge of the county the people of Hinton were making inquiry about coordinated library service as they organized the Norman L. Smith Memorial Library to serve their extensive trade area.

Inquiry to the Extension Division of the State Library, gaining an understanding of the advantages and opportunities provided by the multicounty library program, suggesting that Grady County join in this program to make it "multi", telling the library story throughout both counties, and working toward the passage of the much publicized amendment "392", was climaxed when the commissioners of each county signed the contract establishing a multicounty library district.

Well, it really wasn't quite that simple. For months preceding this objective achieved there were many, many meetings throughout the counties; showing the bookmobile and the film, "Books on the Go", and explaining the eighteen month demonstration program. Too much credit can not be given to the local chairmen who, working with the county chairman, made sure that every person who would listen, could be well informed about the desired library service.

The staff of the Extension Division met with any group that invited them. Here the program was explained in detail with all encouragement given to questions and discussion. If anyone be so ill-informed as to think that people aren't interested in books and other reading material, he should attend some of these meetings or follow the bookmobile to community and county fairs. The enthusiasm was contagious, making it easy to forget long drives or uncooperative weather.

Meeting the requirements of the state plan, the necessary recommendations came from civic clubs, church organizations, Home Demonstration clubs, P.T.A.'s, women's clubs, music clubs, farm organizations, community clubs—from groups of people interested in providing better resources for their communities. Too, there were numbers of letters from individuals who wanted to help. Not only did these recommendations state a positive belief in the importance of the library program but they also contained a promise to work for the passage of the tax levy when it is time for the multi-county service to become self-supporting.

Service Begins

March the first was set as a tentative opening date with the first trip of the bookmobile going into Caddo County. This may be delayed slightly since snow and ice interfered with some of the essential preparation. Because of the resources available in the Carnegie Public Library and in the Nash Library of the Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha was selected as the location of the headquarters library.

In addition to signing the contract establishing the multicounty library district, the county commissioners had the responsibility of appointing the library board, three from each county. From Caddo County are Mrs. Wray Finney of Ft. Cobb, Dr. Hugh Conner of Cyril and Mr. John Murphy of Hinton. Grady County members are Mrs. Garnet Cobble of Mineo, Mrs. Arthur Harris of Iush Springs, and Dr. Wesley Davis of Chickasha. This is an excellent board as these six people have a habit of civic activity, of personal reading, and keen interest in the library program.

An organization meeting was held February 15, 1961, in the Civic Room of the First National Bank of Chickasha. Mr. Murphy of Hinton was elected chairman of the Board. Other officers are Dr. Davis of Chickasha, vice-chairman and Mrs. Finney of Fort Cobb, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Ralph Hudson, State Librarian and Archivist, met with the officers to discuss the problem of finding a headquarters building and recruiting a full staff to carry on the establishment of the library.

Mahel Murphy
Extension Division
Oklahoma State Library
O.U. Graduate Wins
Beta Phi Mu Prize

While a student last year at OU, Alfreda H. Wuester won second prize in the first Beta Phi Mu competition in professional writing. Library schools submitted the best paper written by a student in that school, with the entries judged by Eric Moon of the Library Journal, Samroy Smith of the A.L.A. Bulletin, and John Wakeman of Wilson Library Bulletin. The prizes are financed by the United Educators, Inc. of Lake Bluff, Illinois.

Miss Wuester's paper, "A System of Subject Access to Denominational Periodicals", was a shortened version of the thesis she submitted to OU as a part of her work for the M.A. degree. Professor Edith Scott was her faculty advisor on the project. As her award, Miss Wuester will receive $100.00, a book, and a certificate. Her name will be inscribed on a bronze plaque at OU which will list those whose papers are chosen each year for submission.

After graduation Miss Wuester worked in the Bethany Nazarene College Library until recently, when she married George Hanna. Her home is now in El Paso, Texas.

New Facets Set For 1961
National Library Week

Plans for National Library Week April 16-22, still in the preliminary stages at press time for the Librarian, will have two facets this year not touched on before in the week's four-year history in Oklahoma.

One is a series of displays and meetings stressing recruitment of librarians at most state colleges, as well as private, denominational colleges and universities, some time during the week. Since a number of college presidents are on Chairman John Rogers' lay committee, this recruitment emphasis was a natural outgrowth of their dual interests. Panhandle A and M in Goodwell (Dr. Marvin McKee, president) will have a talk by Gerald Coble, OU School of Library Science head, and show the "Books on the Go" film. Tulsa U., OSU and Eastern Oklahoma A and M were among early planners for the week.

The other is a state-wide program to inform churches of the importance of libraries and also get their help in recruitment, particularly on a high school vocational guidance level. Olen Nalley, executive secretary of the Governor's Committee on Human Relations, is chairman of this church committee, assisted by Don Sullivan of the Oklahoma City regional office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Rabbi Joseph Levenson, also of Oklahoma City, and the Rev. C. K. Stahaker of Tulsa. Posters were sent to churches over the state.

Other groups active in NLW plans were the school librarians, contacted by Helen Lloyd of John Marshall high school, Oklahoma City, speaking for the school librarians' division of the OLA, and Mrs. John Townes of Seminole, for the Library division of the OEA. They had a two-pronged drive to raise individual libraries nearer to new ALA standards and to urge appointment of a school library supervisor in the State Department of Education, dependent on budgetary approval by the State Legislature.

Two local chairmen's names had been received by Allie Beth Martin by March 1—Charles Lane in Oklahoma City and John Bennett Shaw in Tulsa. Others were expected throughout March as local libraries set up committees and activities.

SUPPORT YOUR PROFESSIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS
JOIN ALA AND OLA NOW
ALA Councilor Reports

By Mabel Murphy

Midwinter meeting of ALA is a working meeting, a network of committee and executive meetings, 349 in all for January 28 to February 4, 1961 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago. Since these were closed meetings, there was opportunity for the 347 who registered to meet in groups of two or more to discuss problems, personal and professional, to continue arguments with feeling, to trade ideas and experiences, to learn the progress and problems in similar situations in various parts of the country, and to enjoy the variety of fine food available in or near the hotel.

Since no other meetings may be scheduled during the open meetings of the Council, there were many guests at each meeting taking advantage of the opportunity to know more about the business of the organization. Each session moved efficiently, gave ample time for discussion, revealed excellent preparation and reflected the gracious personality of the president, Mrs. Frances Lander Spain.

Committee on Organization

At the Montreal conference the committee proposed "that the former practice be revised of having divisions report briefly once a year to Council on their plans and programs." The amount of time required, even with reports limited to five minutes, would eliminate from 35 to 40 scheduled meetings. The Council, in response to the Board's request for assistance in finding the best solution to the problem, voted without dissent to give the Board authority to make the best arrangement possible.

The committee had been requested to make a full-scale review of the question of responsibility for materials. Katharine Laich, chairman, gave a report that showed a great deal of work and thought by the committee but that also drew expressions of strong feeling from the members of Council. The problem seems to be whether the type-of-service division will be solely responsible for evaluating materials or if in certain situations the type-of-library might assume the same responsibility. The report was tabled until the Cleveland meeting.

Library Exhibit

Participation of libraries in "Century 21 Exposition" to be held in Seattle in 1962 as described by the chairman, Irving Lieberman, will present as far out equipment and services as will be possible to conceive. With the exposition theme, "Man in Space", automation will be featured. To care for current needs, the Seattle Public Library will maintain a branch library while the children's services will be directed by the King County Library. The Bureau of International Expositions in Paris has designated Century 21 an International Exposition, thus attracting exhibits from many foreign lands.

International Relations

Planned by the International Relations Committee, seven American librarians will visit in Russia in the near future. Jack Dalton, chairman, explained the work of the committee as exploratory, analytic and catalytic: formal training of foreign librarians and development of foreign libraries, recruiting for foreign service, and informal visits by foreign librarians indicating a few of their activities.

Federal Relations Committee

According to Emerson Greenway, chairman of the Federal Relations Committee, the climate for library legislation has never been so good. Needed now are a fresh look at our goals, and accurate and recent facts and figures that point up the gaps in order that necessary legislation can be determined. Work on national, state and local level must be coordinated, using all of the knowledge and technic gained through previous experience.

Civil Liberties

The special committee on Civil Liberties reported that they believed that the Association was obligated to take a clear position. Herman Fussler, chairman, recommended that the following statement be added to the Library Bill of Rights: "The rights of an individual to the use of a library should not be denied or abridged because of his race, religion, national origins or political views." After discussion the Council approved this recommendation without dissenting vote.

Headquarters Committee

Assisted by colored films, Mrs. Gertrude E. Gscheidle, chairman of ALA Headquarters Committee, described the groundbreaking ceremony for the headquarters building. Pictures of the

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
proposed building were on sale for the benefit of the building fund. Mrs. Spain announced that $119,345.06 had been received from ALA members for the building fund, with each contributor receiving an official acknowledgment and a personal note from Mrs. Spain.

Budget

David Clift, executive secretary, assured the Council that the present budget is in balance but warned that there is trouble ahead. Coffee-cup discussion concerned the inevitability of a raise in dues and, related to it, the unfortunate situation that so few members actually are aware of benefits of membership. Perhaps more detailed and interesting information could be given on the local level, including specifically the services received as well as the great gap between ALA dues and those of other comparable professional organizations.

In addition to your Councilor, Oklahoma librarians who were juggling meetings in a tight schedule were Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Miss Mary Ann Wentworth, Miss Frances Kennedy, Miss Esther Mae Henke, Miss Virginia Owens, Miss Adeline Franzel, Dr. Arthur McAnally, Edmon Low, Gerald Coble, and John Stratton.

Bartlesville Votes

(Continued from Page 3)

will enable you to undertake more library services. Our advice is—don’t brag about it. Your citizens have done without “better” library service for years and many of them will figure that they can just as well continue without any improvements. It is easier to sell a theme of “This is for your children and their education — and it costs so little.”

Highly desirable, if not another absolute “must”, we found, is that special attention had to be given to certain areas of town. We tried to do this in two ways. First, through the publicity series already mentioned and then by house to house distribution of leaflets. We found that our heavy “no” votes were coming from two main areas of town. The older property owners, whose children were already educated, were prone to vote against any increase in taxes—no matter how merited. Lower income sections voted a heavy “no” vote too. This heavy percentage of “no” votes can be cut but it takes a lot of work and every avenue to reach them must be explored. You must be prepared to recognize, as we recognized, that you can’t win everyone to your side. Don’t waste time trying to convert chronic “no” voters.

OUR FINAL ADVICE IS—TO YOU AS THE LIBRARIAN—Know what you want from the very beginning. You are the only expert in your community on library matters. Believe in what you want to do—do it—and all will turn out fine.

POSTSCRIPT

As this is being written construction on a $265,000.00 remodeling and expansion project is underway for the Bartlesville Public Library. The completion date is scheduled for sometime in the fall of 1961.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver To Head Book Review Workshop

Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver of the Cleveland-Garvin-McClain Multi-county Library has accepted chairmanship of the spring Book Review Workshop May 12, 1961. The meeting will be held in the Extension Center of the University of Oklahoma. Anyone who would like to review books, either oral or written, should let Mrs. Oliver know as soon as possible.
Notes From The March Executive Board Meeting

The OLA Executive Board met March 4, 1961 in the O.C.U. Library Staff Room. Members present were Elizabeth Cooper, Gerald Coble, Gene Hodges, Elizabeth Oliver, Marian Dierdorff, Frances Kennedy, and William Lowry. Guests present were Mable Murphy, Mariam Craddock, Esther Mac Henke, Louise Smith, Melville Spence, Elizabeth Smith, Leta Dover, John Stratton, and Helen Donart.

The meeting was called to order by the President. Elizabeth Cooper. Minutes of the December 10, 1960 meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Stratton reported on progress of work on the Conference Manual.

Mr. Lowry, of the Legislative Committee, reported that bills to allow insuring of city-county and multi-county vehicles, and to implement the library amendment for city-county libraries are being introduced. Senate Bill 122 on obscenity and Senate Bill 212 on unionization of government employees were discussed briefly.

Proposed changes in the Bylaws were reported by Mr. Spence. These have been mailed to all OLA members. Miss Elizabeth Smith reported that the nominating Committee would have a slate of new officers ready and in the mail shortly.

Miss Donart reported that the Membership Committee had sent out 500 letters urging members to pay their dues. Miss Dierdorff, in giving the Treasurer's Report, reported that the letters were bringing a good response and that it was encouraging to note that many more institutional and trustee memberships are being received.

The Sequoyah Book Award Committee is suggesting that an executive secretary to serve without pay be appointed. This would allow a permanent mailing address. Mrs. Oliver, chairman, asked that suggestions be sent to her. Miss Cooper announced the resignation of Edmon Low as chairman of the Awards Committee and appointed Mrs. Dover to take his place.

Arrangements and progress of the Conference program were reported by Mr. Coble. After a discussion of registration fees, Mr. Lowry moved that $2.00 be charged all registrants. Miss Dierdorff seconded the motion which carried.

Miss Smith requested that the Executive Committee specify what portion of the membership dues was to be considered the subscription price of the Oklahoma Librarian. This specification is necessary to obtain a second-class mailing permit for the magazine. Mr. Lowry moved that $2.00 of the dues be considered the subscription price. Mr. Coble seconded the motion. Motion passed.

Mr. Stratton reported on the Executive Board meeting of Southwestern Library Association at the A.L.A. midwinter meeting in Chicago.

Revised articles of incorporation which will allow OLA to become a non-profit tax exempt organization were presented for the signature of the officers by the president.

Twenty-three Exhibitors Sign for OLA Convention

April's OLA Convention exhibit promises to be better than ever! Twenty-three companies are now signed for the Alva meeting, with a goal of 25 or more in view.

Assuming these exhibits are a worthwhile part of our annual meetings, let's plan to give the representatives more visiting time.

Why not save part of your budget for purchases and orders at the convention?

Exhibitors give us first-hand inspection and review, all at their expense!

Besides a $33 booth fee, companies must pay representatives' salaries and expenses for five or six days. Many firms also send representatives to other state meetings, adding up company costs.

When no orders are received at these meetings, companies are "in the hole" several hundred dollars.

Sales with librarians at state meetings will encourage more and better displays.

Exhibitors directly support OLA through booth fees, estimated to be $330 this year.

Remember their importance and give them your time — and orders this year at the OLA Convention, April 27-29.

Interstate Compacts

Oklahoma's Senators Robert S. Kerr and A. S. Mike Monroney were co-authors of a bill introduced in the Senate on January 17 by Senator Norris Cotton (N.H.) which would spur interstate cooperation in the development of library services. The bill S464, would grant the consent of Congress to interstate agreements for the purpose of developing library facilities and services.
not too different from the supervision of volunteers and patients assigned for Industrial Therapy. What this all adds up to is the not very novel conclusion that a history of rather general experience prepares one to manage a small do-it-yourself library.

The one big difference is the clientele, the working with patients, whether mentally or physically ill. Aside from the relationships involved, there is the hospital atmosphere, the frequent sight of suffering and sometimes despair. You have undoubtedly heard some librarians say that hospital library work is depressing. I have the impression that the younger the librarian, the more apt she is to feel this, and that the longer she lives, the more she learns to accept the facts of illness and injury. Many young people just out of library school would not choose this type of "public" unless they have something of the old "missionary spirit"; many would find it difficult to direct the work of the older Industrial Therapy patients and volunteers. Perhaps for just such reasons it is a very satisfying type of library work to come to in one's middle years.

Edmon Low Invited To National Security Forum

Edmon Low, librarian at O.S.U. and president of the Association of College and Research Libraries, has been honored with an invitation to attend the National Security Forum of the Air University, U.S. Air Force, at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, April 24-28th. He is one of fifty nationally known people invited to the top secret forum, the purpose of which is to acquaint a segment of people of influence with top security and defense matters, and to have them participate in discussions with the staff of the Air University.

Others invited include editors, business and professional men, and representatives of national organizations.

In expressing regret that attending the forum would preclude his attendance at the OLA Conference, Mr. Low said: "I am pleased to be the first librarian invited because it indicates the growing recognition of the influence of libraries and librarians in the life of the people of today."

O.S.U. Summer Courses Listed for Librarians

Edmon Low, Librarian and head of the Library Science Department at Oklahoma State University, announces the following 1961 schedule of summer session classes:

Lib. Sci. 403 Children’s Literature. 3 cr. MTWTF 9.
Lib. Sci. 413 Org. of Library Materials. 3 cr. MTWTF 2.
Lib. Sci. 483 Reading Guidance for Adolescents. 3 cr. MTWTF 10.
Lib. Sci. 520 Audio-visual Education Workshop 2 cr. TWTF 8.

All classes, with the exception of the audio-visual workshop, will be held on the fifth floor of the air-conditioned Library, where classrooms and laboratory for library science are located. The Curriculum Materials Laboratory, also on the floor, is open from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. daily except Sunday, when the Library opens at 2 p.m. and remains open until 12 p.m.

For further information, write to the Library Science Department, OSU, Stillwater. If interested in certification, include in the inquiry a statement of previous courses in library science.
Library Courses Announced For O.U. Summer Session

A full program of courses leading to certification and/or to the professional degree in librarianship, will again be offered at the School of Library Science, University of Oklahoma during the summer session beginning June 6th and ending August 5th, 1961.

The regular faculty of the school will be augmented by the addition of teachers from the field. During the summer of 1961, the visiting faculty will consist of:

Dr. Julian G. Michel, Associate Librarian, the Honnold Library, the Associated College, Claremont, California. Dr. Michel is distinguished as a teacher and administrator at the secondary school and university levels, was a Fulbright Scholar in Paris during 1949-1951 and hence has a splendid acquaintance with European libraries, and as a librarian he has served in the University of California Libraries at Berkeley, in the Fresno State College Library as Head, the Division of Technical Services, and in his present position.

Dr. Patrick R. Penland is presently Assistant Professor of Library Science and Director of Adult Education at Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham. Many librarians in Oklahoma will remember Dr. Penland from the Workshop on Library-Community Development held in Oklahoma City in August 1960.

Gladys M. Sachse is professor of Library Science and Demonstration School Librarian at the Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway. Miss Sachse is a native of Oklahoma, having been born in Shawnee. She has held many professional offices including the presidency of the Arkansas Library Association and she is presently a member of that State's Advisory Committee on School Libraries.

Mr. Michelson, Miss Spalding, and Mr. Coble from the regular faculty of the school, complete the teaching staff for the summer.

Interested students are urged to write the Office of Admissions of the University of Oklahoma for information and enrollment forms as soon as possible. The schedule of courses is as follows:

L.S. 220—3 hrs.—Libraries in the Social Order. 9:20 M-F. Dr. Penland.
L.S. 222—3 hrs.—Reference Materials. 8:10 M-F. Miss Spalding.
L.S. 223—3 hrs.—Book Selection & Acquisitions. 11:40 M-F. Dr. Penland.

AGNES SMITH NAMED WINNER OF AURIANNE AWARD FOR 1959

Agnes Smith, author of An Edge of the Forest (Viking) has been named winner of the third Aurianne Award of $200 given by the American Library Association for the best children's book of 1959 on animal life which develops a humane attitude. This is the first book by Miss Smith, the pseudonym for Mrs. Richard Parrish of Farmington, West Virginia.

First given in 1953, the Aurianne Award has been received by Jean and John George for Dipper of Copper Creek (Dutton, 1956) and by Meindert DeJong for Along Came a Dog (Harper, 1958).

Recommendations of 1960 books to be considered for the award should be sent to the 1961 Aurianne Award Committee chairman, Mrs. Mae Durham, School of Librarianship, University of California, Berkeley. Criteria for judging the awards are described in the March 1956 issue of Top of the News, published by the American Library Association, Children's Services Division.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 1961 OLA DUES?

L.S. 225—1-4 hrs.—Directed Reading. (Arranged)
L.S. 300—3 hrs.—Literature of the Humanities and Social Science. 9:20 M-F. Mr. Michelson
L.S. 302—3 hrs.—Cataloging and Classification I. 2:00 M-F. Lab. 3:00-5:00 MW. Dr. Michel
L.S. 303—3 hrs.—Organization and Administration of Libraries. 12:50 M-F. Mr. Coble
L.S. 306—2 hrs.—Audio-Visual Materials. 12:50 M-Th, Miss Spalding
L.S. 308—2 hrs.—Books and Materials for Children. 8:10 M-Th, Miss Sachse
L.S. 309—2 hrs.—Books and Materials for Young People. 2:00 M-Th, Miss Sachse
L.S. 312—2 hrs.—Government Publications. 10:30 M-Th, Miss Spalding
L.S. 314—3 hrs.—Academic and Research Libraries. 10:30 M-F. Dr. Michel
L.S. 316—3 hrs.—School Libraries. 11:40 M-F. Miss Sachse
L.S. 402—1-4 hrs.—Directed Research. (Arranged)
L.S. 499—1-4 hrs.—Research for Master's Thesis. (Arranged)
Bethany Nazarene College To Have New Library

February 8, 1961 saw ground-breaking ceremonies for a new $350,000 library building on the campus of the Bethany Nazarene College in Bethany, Oklahoma. Final plans for the building were approved by the board of trustees in its annual meeting that same day.

Present library facilities have long been considered inadequate by college officials. Located on the ground floor of the administration building, the present quarters, considered adequate for a student body of 400, are cramped for space and equipment. This year the enrollment exceeds 1100. The college staged a fund-raising drive the past year and one-half in order to finance the construction of a new building. Dr. Roy H. Cantrell, college president, announced that enough money had been obtained or pledged to begin construction on the first stage of the building.

The new building will be a two story structure with provision made for future expansion that will double the size of the library. The first unit will include 14,000 square feet and is expected to be completed by next fall.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, the librarian, had the opportunity of working in close cooperation with architect Ray Bowman. She reports that even before the walls were planned, services and work flow were plotted so that the building could literally be built around these important aspects of a library. Miss Smith came to Bethany Nazarene College in 1957 from Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio.

1961 Newbery and Caldecott Awards Announced

Scott O'Dell and Nicholas Sidjakov have been named winners of the 1961 Newbery and Caldecott Medals for the most distinguished children's books published in 1960.

The John Newbery Medal, given annually since 1922 for the "most distinguished contribution to American literature for children," goes to Mr. O'Dell for Island of the Blue Dolphins (Houghton Mifflin), which is based on the remarkable story of an Indian girl who lived alone for eighteen years on an island off the California coast, and whose record is preserved in the Santa Barbara Mission. Mr. O'Dell, a Californian, is the author of three adult books on California. He has worked as a newspaperman, in the film industry, and as a book columnist for the Los Angeles Mirror-News.

The Randolph Caldecott Medal, awarded since 1938 to the artist of the year's "most distinguished American picture book," was won by Mr. Sidjakov for Baboushka and the Three Kings (Parnassus Press), an old Russian Christmas folk tale in which three kings ask Baboushka, the old woman, to join them in their search for the Child. Mr. Sidjakov has combined his Russian heritage through the folk tale and simple line illustrations with strong colors in the Russian style with a rare antique type fac t to produce a book which will be sure to appeal to children.

The awards will be formally presented at the Newbery-Caldecott Awards Banquet to be held in the Rainbow Room of the Pick-Carter Hotel Tuesday, July 11, 1961 during the Cleveland Conference of the American Library Association.

April, 1961
PROFESSIONAL CORNER

Summer Conferences And Workshops

Columbia University School of Library Science and Teacher College, Columbia University will co-sponsor a three day conference on “Audio-Visual Services and the School Library Program” to be held on the university campus June 27, 28 and 29, 1961. Fee for the conference will be $20. Further information and forms may be obtained from the Office of the Dean, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York 27, N.Y.

The ninth annual School Library Workshop of the University of Michigan Department of Library Science will be held August 7-18 in the Library of the University High School. The subject will be “New Developments in Education and Their Implications for Libraries.” The fee is $45 for Michigan residents, $110 for non-residents. For information write the Department of Library Science, 309 General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

“Seven Questions About the Profession of Librarianship” is the title of the twenty-sixth annual conference of the Graduate Library School scheduled at the University of Chicago, June 21-23, 1961. The questions concern how a profession emerges, how the idea of a library profession developed, how professional education fits into the general pattern of American education, how librarianship has accommodated specialization, how librarians seek to acquire professional status, and how library associations in America have fulfilled the function of the professional association. Further information may be had by writing to Mr. Howard Winger or Mr. Philip Ennis, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, 37, Illinois.

Under the direction of Dr. Bill Martin, principal of Crow Island School, Winnetka, Illinois, the University of Denver’s School of Librarianship will offer a workshop for teachers and librarians, “Of Memory and Muchness: Introducing Books to Children and Young People,” on its campus, July 31—August 11, 1961.

The workshop is open to both credit (3 quarter hours) and non-credit registrants. Tuition will be $48.00. Housing will be available on the campus at $3.00 per day for the first 50 registrants. Anyone interested should register early by writing to the Co-Director, Miss Lucile Hatch, Associate Professor, School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Denver 10, Colorado.

Public Library Abstracts

Of great service to librarians in public libraries is a new publication Public Library Abstracts, issued by the Division of Library Science of the University of Indiana. Mr. Herbert Goldhor, Public Library, 22 S.E. 5th Street, Evansville 8, Indiana, is the editor. Mr. Goldhor welcomes any data, either printed or in manuscript form, which can be helpful in the operation of public libraries. As its title implies, abstracts of reports, statistics and surveys of libraries across the nation are presented by subject.

Professional Reading

Librarians who wonder if they are doing their jobs completely will find Library Evaluation, edited by Wayne S. Yenawine (Syracuse University Press, 1959) will furnish new ideas on appraising libraries. The first two sections are devoted to “Evaluation of Book Collections” by Rudolph Hirsch, and “Evaluation of Personnel” by Philip E. Hagerty. In the third part, “Looking Backward is Forward Looking”, Samuel Simon presents cogent reasons for evaluating programs for adults, an area infrequently explored.

Last summer, the Association of American Library Schools began publication of a new quarterly, the Journal of Education for Librarianship. While directed primarily to library school personnel, this journal should be of interest to all concerned with the welfare of the library profession. One of its goals is the furnishing of reference values through official reports, directories and lists. Changes in curriculum and teaching methods, and accreditation practices and procedures will be covered.

“Do-It-Yourself” Guides

A $60,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. for use in aiding trustees and librarians in small communities to improve library service, has been awarded to the American Library Association. Nearly 6,000 of the nations 7,500 public libraries serve populations of 5,000 persons or less. These smaller libraries have difficulty in keeping in touch with the sources of information and ideas for improving services. The two year ALA project will seek to help these libraries by the preparation and distribution of a series of pamphlets. A series of “do-it-yourself” aids on such subjects as basic lists, service program outlines, basic reference procedures, suggested forms to simplify work, sample staff schedules, and many other guides will aid community librarians.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
54th Annual Meeting
Alva, Northwestern State College Campus, April 27-29, 1961
Program Outline
THURSDAY, APRIL 27
4:00 p.m. Board Meeting
7:00 p.m. Dinner and First General Session Regional surveys and library development. Dr. Irving Lieberman, speaker.
FRIDAY, APRIL 28
Registration
9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Division Meetings
- Trustees and School Library Situation: Father Williams, Moderator
- Cataloging: New card and new union list of serials. Anne Pattee, chairman
- Children's and Young People's Services: Oklahoma authors
11:15 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Second General Session Reports of committees and officers Announcements of new officers
12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Luncheon Meeting Exhibitors
2:00 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. Division Meetings
College and University Libraries Regional surveys and the development of academic libraries. Panel: Dr. Lieberman, Dr. Arthur McAnally and Mr. Edwin Stivers.
Public Libraries: Library buildings and equipment. Panel discussion
3:15 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Visit Exhibits, Coffee
7:00 p.m. Annual Dinner Meeting Mrs. Florence Morton, speaker. Awards
SATURDAY, APRIL 29
7:30 a.m. Past President's Breakfast
9:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. Division Meetings
School Libraries
Open Meeting General Information for membership. Library service to the aging. Progress in consolidation. Adult Education program
11:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon Third General Session Business meeting. Reports of Division Chairmen. Constitutional Committee. Obsecenity and Censorship, Resolutions
12:30 noon Luncheon Sedgwick Book Award. Winner will speak. An autographed copy will follow the Luncheon.

1961 OLA CONFERENCE, ALVA

Please reserve for:
- April 27 Dinner $1.50
- April 28 Luncheon 1.50
- April 29 Annual Dinner 1.50
- April 29 Sedgwick Award Luncheon 1.50

SEND RESERVATIONS (DO NOT SEND MONEY) TO
Erith German, Northwestern State College, Alva
before Monday, April 24, 1961.