INSIDE

The Time is Right
McClain County Approves Library Levy
Clinton Plans New Library
New Films and Filmstrips

January 1961

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A New Year is beginning. In the age old tradition, I listed my resolutions—but as I wrote they changed to prayers. I share them with you:

Thank you, God, for work where service is still “labor performed for the benefit of another.” Make me worthy of this privilege.

Give me pride and wisdom and show me how to use them.

Grant me understanding and compassion, for I deal with human beings.

Teach me patience and humility for little things loom large.

Give me courage for achievement as well as defeat.

But above all, let me meet each day head-on, with love and laughter, with tears and a song, with joy in living and faith in God and man.
The Time Is Right!

(An address to the School Librarians' Workshop at the April, 1950 Conference of OLA in Ada.)

It is with pride that I speak to you today about the new standards for school libraries. The whole library profession, I think I can safely say, is impressed by the quality and vision of this program. And well it might be, for a glance at the names of the members of the School Library Standards Committee is enough to prove that not only the finest minds in the school library field but also the combined thinking of authorities in related fields representing some 21 associations are represented.

What are standards? Webster's dictionary says a "standard" is "that which is set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, weight, extent, value or quality," or "That which is established by authority, custom, or general consent, as a model or example." In these new standards, then, we have a criterion by which to evaluate our own programs; a goal toward which to climb. And it will be a climb! While a few schools in the country already have reached, or exceeded in part, these new standards, the great mass have not even approached them - have not, in fact, achieved the 1945 standards. For example, 75 percent of the elementary schools in the country do not yet have libraries.

If this be true, why have such high standards? Webster, in another definition states that a "standard is a structure built for, or serving as a base or support for something." This is the function the American Association of School Librarians hopes the new standards will provide for all of you - a support for the program you are building in each of your schools throughout your state.

Standards, may I remind you, are not new! Nor is the idea of a school library new, for a fundamental belief in good education accompanied the earliest settlers to this unexplored land. As early as 1827 Governor DeWitt Clinton suggested to the New York Legislature that there should be a small collection of books in each school. Laws were passed in many states empowering districts to tax themselves for such library service. By 1850 in New York alone there were 1,500,000 volumes so purchased. Unfortunately, the people generally did not understand the value of library service, teachers preferred to teach from a single text, book selection was done by board members from publisher's catalogs and little if any provision was made for the housing of these collections. Consequently, the program dwindled away, the books became lost and the whole thing was considered a failure.

The idea lay dormant until after the Civil War had been fought, for this was a period when libraries as well as every other educational and cultural endeavor suffered. But there was a bright spot! The philosophy of education was changing. New aims created a demand for liter-

Miss Hatch is an Associate Professor at the School of Librarianship of Denver University. Since receiving her B.S. in L.S. from the University of Denver, she has been active in both local and national library fields. She is well known as a speaker and writer.
ature in the classroom. By 1876 there was a resurgence of interest in school libraries. Public libraries, which for some time had been instrumental in developing service for or in the schools, continued to provide special collections for students. They “taught” courses in library instruction. They permitted teachers to check out 50 or so books for a classroom library. Sometimes they set up branches or stations in the school.

State legislation, as it had earlier, proved to be an important influence. By 1892 New York State had passed library laws requiring (1) school libraries to be housed in schools, (2) the appointment of a school librarian to care for the library and (3) the district to raise locally by tax as much money for books as it received from the state. For the period this was an excellent law and especially note-worthy for its inclusion of state aid. Unfortunately, it would be eight years before a library school graduate would be appointed as a high school librarian. Book collections too often were still dominated by poor state lists. Progress continued to be slow.

In 1911 the Library Department of NEA appointed a committee to study high school libraries. In 1914 a similar committee was appointed for elementary schools, probably the first important recognition of the value of libraries in elementary schools. The same year the School Library Section of ALA was organized.

Acknowledging the need for standards, the Library Department of NEA in 1915 appointed a library committee (1) to investigate conditions in school libraries, (2) to make the results known to administrators and (3) to aid in bettering conditions. The committee report, often called the Certain report from the chairman’s name, was adopted in 1916 by NEA and endorsed in 1919 by ALA. By our standards the report was filled with petty details, but it formulated principles that still today are basic to a good school library program. Appropriate housing and equipment of the high school library, professionally trained librarians, scientific selection and care of books and other printed matter, proper classification and cataloging, instructions in use of books and libraries, adequate annual appropriations and a trained librarian as state supervisor.

Until 1945 no new national standards were adopted. Instead, states and regions were active in this area with growing emphasis placed on qualitative standards, rather than the quantitative approach so noticeable earlier.

In 1945 ALA published School Libraries for Today and Tomorrow, which would serve for 15 years as its official statement. Although definite figures were listed, the members of the Committees on Post-War Planning were wise enough to state: “The post-war period will witness a great upsurge in the availability of books, periodicals, and other printed materials for use in schools. It is recognized that the standards submitted herewith must be considered only tentative. They represent the most recent professional thinking and planning concerning school libraries. They are based on the vast experience of the personnel of the American Library Association and its section, the American Association of School Librarians. They represent minimum essentials in budget, staff and facilities. It is hoped that boards of education and superintendents of schools will not only utilize these standards as budgets are prepared, personnel is engaged, and facilities are provided, but that they will also recognize the importance of moving steadily forward, so that the library may truly become a community center of the world’s best thinking to which citizens and children may have access. It is also important that libraries never be considered static and that frequent surveys be made to discover new needs and new aspects of modernization.”

By the fifties it was obvious that they had been prophetic, for this was a period of tremendous growth as all of you know. With dynamic educational programs unfolding in the pre-and-post-sputnik world, figures such as $1.50 per pupil for books became obviously inadequate to provide the quality of library service required.

It is not surprising, then, that several years ago there came to the executive office of the American Association of School Librarians a steadily increasing number of requests from school administrators and librarians that the national standards for school libraries be revised.

American Association of School Librarians, recognizing that most of the quantitative standards were out of date and unrealistic, appointed a School Library Standards Committee. Recognizing, too, that the new standards would be of vital importance to all connected with education, AASL invited representation on its committee from 21 professional organizations, such as the American Association of School Administrators, American Institute of Architects, Department of Classroom Teachers, etc. For a complete list of the cooperating organizations, see pages 10-11 in Standards for School Library Programs.

As a beginning they turned to the goals of education as stated by the Educational Policies Commission in Education for All American Youth:

“All American youth are citizens now. All for
nearly all will be qualified voters in the future; all require education for civic responsibility and competence.

"All American youth (or nearly all) are members of family groups now and will become members of other family groups in the future; all require an understanding of family relationships.

"All American youth are now living in the American culture and all (or nearly all) will continue to do so in the future; all require an understanding of the main elements in that culture.

"All American youth need to maintain their mental and physical health now and in the future; all require instruction to develop habits of healthful living, understanding of conditions which foster health, and knowledge of ways of preventing disease, avoiding injuries, and using medical services.

"All American youth will be expected to engage in useful work and will need to work to sustain themselves and others; all therefore require occupational guidance and training, and orientation to current economic conditions.

"All American youth have the capacity to think rationally; all need to develop this capacity, and with it, an appreciation of the significance of truth as arrived at by the rational process.

"All American youth must make decisions and take actions which involve choice of values; all therefore need insight into ethical values. Particularly do they need to grow in understanding the basic tenet of democracy—that the individual human being is of surpassing worth."

They re-evaluated the objects set forth for the school library in School Libraries for Today and Tomorrow in reference to the objectives above and found them still valid. With this background of understanding, "these representatives participated in several all-day meetings and gave invaluable assistance and direction in planning the procedures for revising the standards, in formulating the philosophy of school library service today and in carefully appraising the three preliminary drafts of this publication submitted to them.

"From the beginning of the Committee's work, the policy was followed of utilizing the judgments and experience of a large number of administrators, teachers, and librarians in the schools so that the standards would be not just a committee project, but, in a very real sense, the enterprise of many individuals throughout the country."

State supervisors were asked to identify schools having very good library facilities and resources. To 1400 of these were sent questionnaires covering facts about library budgets, staff, materials collections, and quarters.

"From all these sources—plus the advice, suggestions and criticism obtained from consultants in special areas and innumerable conferences with individuals and small groups—have evolved the general plan, coverage and content for those principles and policies that represent the qualitative standards for school library progress."

The quantitative standards reflect the best judgement of the panel supported by evidence that the standards here presented are being met in a small number of schools with very good library situations and by the reports of many school libraries that they could profitably use collections, fund and staff of the size recommended.

Dr. Frances Henne in her talk at the State Assembly Breakfast stated, "We are not just talking about materials; we're not just talking about staff; we're not just talking about any isolated part. We are talking about a 'bang-up' program in the school in which the school library is permeating every nook and cranny of that school—with materials throughout the school as well as in the library, with work with teachers, and with the boys and girls and young people. So when we present a figure to you think first of program, because this is the context in which we are presenting it."

"Any of the recommendations for the improvement of schools, currently receiving so much stress and attention, can be fully achieved only when the school has the full complement of library resources, personnel, and services. This fact holds true for the multitrack curriculum, ability groupings in subject areas, and expanded and intensified science program, the toughening of the intellectual content in all courses, advanced placement and accelerated programs, the development of the disciplines of critical thinking, the teaching of reading, the provision of a challenging education for superior students, the meeting of needs of all students no matter what their abilities may be, ungraded elementary school classes, and similar practices and proposals." The standards, therefore, apply to all schools, regardless of grades.

"The standards consist of three main types: (1) principles of policy and practice that make the library program an educational force in the school; (2) principles of administration and (3)
specifications for the staff, materials collections, funds, quarters, and equipment required for the translation of principles into action.”

I understand that a series of meetings have been held throughout the state on these standards. I do not, therefore, need to list for you the various specifications contained here in. Rather, let me stress the fact that, while the figures at first seem high, they are merely realistic in view of what is expected of our educational program today and through it of our school libraries. No longer will a collection of a few hundred books answer all the questions of our youth, stimulated as they are by TV, radio and other media of communication. No longer can we find represented all the insights necessary to the development of critical thinking, even in a collection of many titles. All types of materials—magazines, maps, pamphlets, must be supplemented by national and international points of view. Differing opinions must be represented.

To provide such a wealth of material demands cooperation. Therefore, Part I covers the importance of a strong library program to all citizens, explaining in detail the objectives and scope of such a program and what citizens can do to get libraries established in the schools of our country. Worth repeating here is a statement by Dr. Henne relative to the term instructional materials centers:

“The word ‘library’ is rich in tradition, meaning and usage, and for more than sixty years the definition of school library has reflected this heritage. A school library has always been and will continue to be flexible in its program of services and the scope of materials of communication contained in its collections as it meets the changing needs of the school that it serves.

“A school library does not have to change its name to embrace new materials and new uses of all types of materials any more than a school has to call itself by some other name to indicate that it is a continuously growing social institution. Services, not words, portray, the image of the school library. The school library is a materials center—an instructional materials center, an instructional resource center, or any of the equivalent terms now sporadically springing into existence” (then down) “where the school library, through books, films, and other materials” (and this is important in our philosophy first) “goes beyond the requirements of the instructional program and unfolds for the many private quests of children and young people the imagination of mankind.”

Part II devotes itself to the problem of planning and implementing school library programs, with discussions of the roles of school boards, administrators, school library supervisors, the school library staff, curriculum coordinators and teachers. Each has a vital role to play.

Librarians too long have been content to work alone. There has been too much of the “willing martyr” approach, too little sharing of the responsibilities and hopes for the library program. Administrators and school board members more often than not have failed to appoint supervisors or to provide adequate budgets or to plan library quarters carefully, even to participate in the formulation of philosophy, because they did not understand the library’s potential, its proper role in the total educational picture. How many-times students of mine have obtained the “impossible” just by asking after their courage was stifled by class discussion? If your superintendent is not enthusiastic and whole-hearted in his support, perhaps you’d better study your campaign techniques! Ask him to read this section of the standards! Offer to discuss it with him! Encourage him to have the school board members read it! Ask for time in faculty meeting! Solicit the aid of your teachers who more and more will find that their success depends upon the resources of the library. Ask for an advisory committee to share in establishing policies and selecting books. Keep them informed about the services of the library through bulletins, book talks at department meetings or, if the school is small, individual conversations! Make good use of the excellent Discussion Guide prepared to help your district implement this new program. You’ll be surprised at the results!

And don’t stop at the local level! Work for a state supervisor! In fact, 2 supervisors! There is no better way to develop a topnotch program at a reasonable cost than to have a supervisor who can devote full time to a study of the needs and the strengths of a whole state, one who can coordinate services, advise both the trained and the untrained, and plan realistically step by step for the future so that in five years, ten years, every school will have a strong program within its own walls or through the services of a district materials center as outlined in the chapter, “Cooperative Planning for School Libraries.”

Part III covers the resources for teaching and learning. This is the most controversial section, for administrators take the figures out of context and decide they cannot be met. True, $4 to $6 per student for books seems high compared with the previous $1.50—particularly when many schools have not yet reached the $1.50 level. But
have you compared the purchasing power of $1 today with that of $1.50 fifteen years ago? It is not as big an increase as you might think! If you can "sell" your program—and you can, it is needed—the school board will find the money!

In reference to personnel requirements, I would like to quote again from Frances Henne’s speech at the State Assembly Breakfast.

"I would like to point out that the number of staff sometimes seems high, but if we break down, even for 300 it means just slightly more than five minutes per child in your school if you did nothing else—if you did no book selection, which can take a full year for almost any librarian on a staff if properly done. It does not allow for technical processing, which, as you know, can take time. It does not allow for work with teachers, and here again, there is no school in the country in my opinion that couldn’t have the equivalent of a full-time librarian working with teachers, and as we get into larger schools, two, three, four, and five.

"I assure you that when we have presented material and recommendations for the program where the librarian has partial or full responsibility for all materials—audio-visual and all—these figures are increased, so that does not mean this is one more thing added onto the busy load of the librarian."

Looked at that way, one librarian for every 300 is not excessive. When facts and figures are presented logically, administrators can see this. Unfortunately, too many still think all a librarian does is to stamp out books and tell children to be quiet. Until they think otherwise, they will not willingly allocate the necessary funds or hire the necessary personnel. To convince them you must demonstrate what a good program is even though your resources be far too limited. You must know exactly what services the library would add if more help were available and why.

Unfortunately, as a professor in a library school, I know it will be easier to convince your administrators of the need for librarians than it will be for us to supply them. Last year there were six vacancies for every graduate. 1960 will find the need even greater. As a profession, we must encourage outstanding young people to become librarians. We must not be reluctant about discussing the satisfactions to be gained and we must sponsor scholarships to help those who are interested to obtain professional training.

As I read the new standards, as I think of the challenge school librarianship in the future offers, I feel almost over-whelmed as I suspect you do. Then I think of a quotation I came across recently.

"I’m not worrying over possible war shortage of the necessities of life. I can always find a fork in the road, a dipper in the sky, a bed in the stream, a shelf of rocks, a blanket of fog, a curtain of mist and a carpet of leaves."

Yes, we do have more than we think! Never has the climate been so favorable, never have so many people been so ready for guidance, so ready to help! The challenge is great, the "struggle" will be a long one, but what wonderful satisfaction awaits as each new goal is reached! We can’t afford to look back! We can’t afford to hesitate! We must begin now to insure that the youth of the future have the the library sources necessary for the fulfillment of an education that encompasses all of the goals as enunciated by the Educational Policies Commission. You have your feet firmly planted on those first rungs! With patience and enthusiasm you can reach the pinnacle. Will you do it? Yes! For the time is right!

1. Standards for School Library Programs. ALA, 1960
2. Frances Henne. Remarks (adapted from tape recording of speech given at State Assembly Breakfast, June 26, 1959. Washington, D.C.)
4. School Libraries for Today and Tomorow. ALA. 1945

NEDA Helps Pay Cost Of Library Reference Books

Are you school librarians in Oklahoma taking advantage of the materials available under Title III of the National Education Defense Act? The State Department of Education, administrator of the NEDA program in Oklahoma, will pay one-half the cost of materials for reference use in science, mathematics and foreign languages. "Materials" includes films, filmstrips, recordings, books, pamphlets, periodicals, maps and charts which are used as media for instruction in these fields.

Further information may be secured from the State Department of Education, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.

For a Richer, Fuller Life, Wake Up and Read
McClain County Approves Library Levy

On Tuesday, November 8, 1960, McClain County became the first of Oklahoma’s 77 counties to approve a library tax levy, culminating many years of effort to secure a stable library service for the county. A total of 4,377 votes were cast and of this number 2,329 or 53.2% were in favor of the levy. This was a surprising 2% increase over the 51.2% majority which approved the non-taxing amendment last summer.

At the time the Cleveland-Garvin-McClain Multi-County Library was begun early in 1958, McClain was one of 20 counties in Oklahoma without a public library. Purcell, the county seat, had tried unsuccessfully to operate a library 15 or 20 years ago. While the library did not last very long, an annual appropriation continued to be made for the library even though it remained unspent. The new multi-county library program made it possible to reopen the Purcell Library and establish 20 bookmobile stops throughout the county. But at the conclusion of the demonstration program the County was unable to take over full financial responsibility of the multi-county program and it was necessary to close the library at Purcell and most of the bookmobile stops.

A small county appropriation was provided in the 1959/60 county budget to continue a limited bookmobile service in the hope that the proposed constitutional library amendment would be approved so that McClain citizens could vote the necessary funds for full service. However in August 1959 hopes for a successful county library were not very bright and after two unsuccessful attempts most Purcell residents were discouraged.

As the vote for the constitutional amendment neared there was renewed hope that something could be done. A member of the Citizen’s Committee for Library Development lived in Purcell and through her efforts a telephone and publicity committee was formed. It was this group that encouraged the favorable vote the amendment received in McClain County. With the amendment passed it was time to go to county voters for an approval of library levy.

A county citizen’s group met September 20 to decide what action should be taken. As librarian for the Multi-County Library, I met with the group. We reviewed the efforts of the last three years and then I explained what kind of service a one mill levy would provide for the county. It did not seem advisable to recommend a two mill levy since it would not really be possible to offer a two mill library program. Moreover Cleveland and Garvin Counties were spending only a half mill each and the contrast between 1/2 and 2 mills appeared too great. It does not seem however that we have necessarily established a precedent for 1 mill elections in the other two counties.

The group decided to circulate a petition calling for a special election. There was only a week in which to secure the required 407 signatures. A chairman was elected for the group and a former county attorney agreed to draw up the petition and make the necessary contacts at the court house. Purcell residents were to circulate the petition within the city and I was to be responsible for most other areas in the county. Each petition provided for 20 signatures and read as follows:

“To D. D. Chandler, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of McClain County, Oklahoma.

We the undersigned qualified electors of McClain County, Oklahoma, respectfully request that the Board of County Commissioners of McClain County, Oklahoma, call an election to determine whether or not a majority of the voters of McClain County will approve a special annual recurring ad valorem tax levy of one (1) mill on the dollar of assessed valuation of all taxable property of McClain County, Oklahoma, to provide funds for the purpose of establishing and maintaining public libraries and library services in McClain County, Oklahoma, all as provided in the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma, Article X, Section 10 A.”

January, 1960

In addition to his work as librarian of the Cleveland-Garvin Multi-County Library, Mr. Lowry gives a great deal of his time to affairs of OLA. A former president, he is now serving as chairman of the Legislative Committee of OLA and as a member of the Executive Board.
On Wednesday morning, September 28, a group from the citizens committee called on the county commissioners with petitions from all parts of the county bearing 592 signatures. It had obviously been a wise move to circulate the petitions. The commissioners ordered that the signatures be checked against the county election rolls and after this was done the election was called by the commissioners at their meeting on Monday, October 3, just in time to get the question printed on the county ballot. The commissioners were unwilling to call the election at any time other than at the presidential election.

Now it was time to plan the campaign with the election only five weeks away. While this seems like a very short time, it should be remembered that the library had been a matter of considerable interest for several years.

Two factors largely determined the nature of the campaign:

1. The big task would be to inform voters so that they would understand the issue. The heated presidential race would get out a big vote.

2. Main efforts should be centered in the communities of Purcell, Blanchard, Washington and Wayne in which almost half the county's 12,500 population lived and where more than half the ballots would be cast.

The campaign was to be carried by the following means:

1. A simple brochure was needed for county-wide distribution explaining the library question in terms of what it would provide and what it would cost.
2. Telephone committees were to be established in each of the four communities so that as many people as possible could be contacted personally.
3. Newspaper publicity was to be prepared with prominent advertisements in the final issues of the two county newspapers.
4. The librarian was to coordinate the campaign throughout the county.

The campaign proceeded according to plan. A brochure with the following text was prepared and mailed to all 2200 post office box holders in the county, both rural and city with the exception of the city of Purcell:

McClain County's Library Question to Be Decided at the General Election.

McClain County Can Have Good Libraries

Bookmobile stops increased from 8 to 18
Libraries to be established at Purcell and Blanchard open to all county residents
New County-wide Library Services including:
- story hours
- book talks
- discussion groups
- film programs
- reference services to individuals and groups

The Cost

1 mill levy on all taxable property or $1.00 per $1,000 of assessed valuation — which means
- Property assessed at or below $1,000 will not be taxed
- Taxpayers with a home valued at $10,000 would pay only $1.30
- Few taxpayers would pay more than the price of a book

For less than the price of a book 30,000 Multi-County Books are Available

All Registered Voters Can Vote YES for Library Service

McClain County Needs Good Libraries

VOTE YES FOR LIBRARIES NOVEMBER 8

Telephone committees were easy to establish. Press releases were prepared for two newspaper issues and through the efforts of organization and businesses a full page advertisement appeared in the Purcell Register and a quarter page in the Blanchard News. These advertisements proved to be spectacular publicity. Total cost of the 5 weeks campaign was about $500 and was shared by many individuals and organizations.

The campaign strategy of concentration on the four urban communities proved effective. A 61% majority in these communities more than offset the unfavorable vote in the rural areas. But the victory must really be attributed to the fact that people wanted public library service and when they understood the issue were willing to vote the necessary funds.

OKLAHOMA LIBARIAN
Children's Book Review Workshop Held In Norman

The success of the Children's Book Review Workshop held in Norman, November 4 has led to plans for continuing this type of meeting under the joint sponsorship of the Children's and Young People's Section of OLA and the Extension Division of the State Library. At a meeting of an evaluation committee in Oklahoma City, November 23, tentative plans were made for another workshop to be held in Norman in the spring to give children's librarians a chance to examine new spring books and to exchange reviews and opinions. The evaluation committee was composed of Miss Mary Ann Wentroth, Chairman of the Children's and Young People's Division, Miss Elizabeth Cooper, President of OLA, Mrs. Beth Hermann and Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, members of the planning committee of the fall workshop, and Miss Esther Mae Henke and Miss Virginia Owens, representing the Extension Division of the State Library.

The fall workshop was held on the North Campus of the University of Oklahoma with sixty state librarians and trustees attending the one day session. Miss Wentroth presided over the morning session and introduced Mrs. Allie Beth Martin who presented the key note address, "Worth Their Keep". A browsing period followed so that the librarians would have an opportunity to examine the 150 children's books on display and to read the reviews which had been written by librarians over the state who had volunteered their services. Following the luncheon Mrs. Heimann presided over the afternoon session which consisted of oral reviews and discussions of new books in various subject fields. Those taking part on the afternoon program were Mrs. Bebe Spessard, Mrs. Louise Condon, Mrs. Dorothy Burrow, Miss Elizabeth Francis, Mr. William Lowry, Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, Mrs. Wilma Tipps, and Mrs. Mary Sloan.

Beth Welch Heimann

The Oklahoma State Library has been appointed to help the Notable Books Council in selecting the notable books of 1960. The appointment runs through 1963.

National Library Week Scheduled For April

Plans for National Library Week in Oklahoma April 13-22 were accelerated with the appointment December 1 of John Rogers, Tulsa, as state lay chairman. He is an attorney and civic and church worker who has long been interested in library planning, both in the law library field and in library construction. Rogers is a former member of the Oklahoma Board of Regents for Higher Education and former Oklahoma University regent.

Announcement of his selection was made at the Tulsa meeting of the Oklahoma Bar Association, both by Allie Beth Martin and for the press by Whitney North Seymour, New York City. Mr. Seymour, who is chairman of the National Book Council, one of the NLW-sponsoring groups, was in Tulsa to make the major OBA address as president of the American Bar Association. Pictures of the two men were in the Tulsa World.

Mr. Rogers is an advisory member of the Citizens' Committee for Library Development, one of the large active groups from Tulsa that helped with last summer's library amendment passage. Currently he is a member of Governor Edmundson's committee on human relations and president of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation.

Recently he was in San Francisco to attend the annual National Council of Churches meeting, being active in the national organization of the Disciples of Christ denomination and past president of the Tulsa Council of Churches. Mr. Rogers still teaches a few classes at Tulsa University's law school, having resigned as dean of the School of Law there in 1957. Admitted to the bar in 1914, he saw World War I service as a captain with the 348th infantry overseas, returned to serve as an attorney and officer for several Oklahoma oil companies. He is past president of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce.

Goals

Joint discussions by Mrs. Martin and Mr. Rogers on Oklahoma goals for National Library Week include the following goals: a statewide concentration on legislation, inasmuch as the Legislature will be in session during National Library Week and the appropriation for the State Library's extension services (to match Federal funds through LSA) will probably still be pending; supporting the establishment of a supervisor of

(Continued on Page 21)
Mrs. R. D. Myers

Clinton Plans New Library

Sometime in 1961, the Clinton Public Library will be moving to a new location, a shining new home of its own. For 43 years it has shared space with other city offices in the Clinton City Hall. Many times during these years there have been spurts of interest in a modern library building, but each year a progressive and growing town needed other facilities enlarged, and the library project would be tabled until a more opportune time.

In October 1960, that time had come and the townspeople went to a library bond election and voted $100,000 for building construction, and $5,000 for equipment and furnishings, by a 5-1 ratio. Actually, the only surprise of the bond election was not that it passed, but that it passed so overwhelmingly.

Many factors contributed to the success of this library project. Back in 1955, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McBurney had acquired suitable property and had offered it to the city to be used as the location for a new building. At that same time, Clinton was trying desperately to find an adequate supply of water for immediate and future use, and that was considered by the community to be the No. 1 problem. Also, the four-laning and rerouting of U.S. Highway 66 was to become a reality and the town felt that a wide, attractive, fast city route was necessary to keep the traffic from by-passing the town. The then City Commission was very interested in accepting the gift of lots for a new library, but with these two major projects to be financed, they did not feel that the lots could be accepted and used within a reasonable time. Dr. and Mrs. McBurney held the lots, with the offer open, until such time as the water and city route could be solved.

Clinton has always had an excellent record of voting bonds for city improvements, and between 1955-1960, the people voted $875,000 for water, sewage and highway. It has for some years been a policy of the City Commission that when improvements were needed, they be given careful study by a Citizens group. This Citizens group would assume the responsibility of working out details, reasonable costs, and make the information available to as many people as possible before a bond election was called.

In August, 1959, the Mayor and City Commissioners asked the Library Board, the City Librarians, Civic clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Jr. Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Education, the Parent Teachers Association, the American Legion, V.F.W. and Auxiliary, Junior Service League, and others, to appoint a representative to a Citizens Committee whose purpose it would be to study and work out a program for alleviating the crowded City Hall-Library situation. Without a doubt, the successful passage of Library bonds was the result of the hard work, interest and open mindedness of these 22 representatives. This was not a hand picked group whose main interest was in libraries, or whose knowledge of libraries was great, but a group of men and women whose interest in a better community WAS great, and they were willing to read, study, listen, and inform themselves on the problems and the possible solutions.

The Mayor and City Commissioners were invited to meet with the group to listen, discuss and contribute their knowledge of city needs and finances. The mutual confidence between the Commission and the Citizens group contributed greatly to a relaxed discussion of many city problems. From the first meeting there was the feeling that whatever the decision might be, it would have the backing of both city government and a representative group of Clinton citizens.

For a ten month period, the Citizens Committee heard reports from authorities on desirable library location, desirable municipal building location, combination of City Hall-Libraries, space requirements for each, standards for each separately. Individuals of the School of Library Science at the University of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma State Librarian, and many others were consulted for their knowledge and experience. The Oklahoma State Extension Library furnished excellent written material to be studied. Questionnaires were mailed to 32 towns of comparable size to Clinton, towns which had built new libraries.

Mrs. Myers, trustee of the Clinton Public Library, is very modest in her account of the Clinton campaign. Her associates in Clinton give her credit for "ramrodding" the issue to a successful end.
Contemporary design will invite Clinton residents to new use of their library

within the last ten years. Questions were asked about space, location, parking, cost, combination city hall-libraries, public meeting rooms, etc, and thirty two answers were received and proved helpful to the committee.

In June, 1960, the Citizens Committee felt that it had made a fairly complete study of possibilities, and was ready to apply the information to Clinton, Oklahoma, population 9500. All information had fallen into a pattern, and the decision was not difficult. Clinton needed both a new municipal building and a new library. 1. The two should be separate buildings. 2. The library should be in a busy, downtown location, and should be street level. 3. Off street parking for library patrons is desirable, but not essential, for in a small town it would be almost impossible to hold the parking for library patrons only. 4. A municipal building should be located in a less congested area, for off street parking is essential. 5. A minimum of 7500 sq. ft. of floor space would be adequate for a library building. 6. A minimum of 4200 sq. ft. of floor space would be adequate for city offices.

A recommendation was written by the Committee, which listed the requirements for both library and municipal building. It requested the City to accept the McBurney lots, which were an excellent location, and as a first step in relieving the crowded situation, to immediately make plans for the construction of a new library building, to be financed by public bond issues. The Committee further recommended that the City acquire property suitable for a municipal building, and that within a reasonable time plans be made for the construction of a municipal building.

The Clinton City Commission accepted these recommendations and proceeded to employ an architectural-engineering firm on a contingency contract, and work began on sketches and plans for a contemporary, functional and attractive library building. Mr. Irwin Sexton, Director of Oklahoma City libraries, gave much help toward working out a floor plan which would make the most of available space, and which would fit the needs of the community. The work of informing the public began.

October was selected as the month to vote on library bonds, which gave the Citizens Committee just about two months to pass on to the people the information which had been acquired through the months of study. This information not only explained the need for a new building, but proved to be an educational program on city finances, bonded indebtedness, property valuation, tax rate, and the cost to each property owner. The local newspaper used its facilities to inform the public, and voting bonds for a new library became a town project.

Each member of the Citizens Committee arranged to have a speaker bring these facts to the organization which he represented. Questions were asked and answered frankly and truthfully. Speakers met with each women's library club, the individual P.T.A.'s, and with any other group which would listen. The Clinton public was so interested in hearing the "why's and how's" that the request for speakers zoomed until some days in early October there would be as many as five groups hearing about a new library in one afternoon or evening.

On October 18, a dreary rainy day, Clinton
New OLA Memberships

1961 dues are beginning to arrive from OLA members, many of them new. Very few libraries in Oklahoma can boast that their trustees all belong to OLA. There is one brand new library that can—the Chickasaw Multi-County Library. All eleven members of the board have sent their 1961 dues to the Treasurer. They are:

Apel, Mr. Frank, Box 47, Woodville;
Choate, Mrs. Wilma, 301 East Chickasaw, Marietta;
Davis, Mrs. John Kelley, 504 West Broadway, Marietta;
Doty, Mrs. Robert, 1423 West 12, Sulphur;
Gibson, Mrs. E. Dan, Box 627, Tishomingo;
Hunt, Mrs. Mary, County Court House, Tishomingo;
McAdoo, Mrs. Roy, Mannsville;
Mitchell, Mrs. Howard, Davis;
Powell, Mrs. S. B., Wilson;
Townsend, Mrs. Price, 300 S.W. Third, Marietta;
Wheeler, Mrs. Marvin, 967 West Tishomingo Street, Madill.

The first foreign subscription to the Oklahoma Librarian has just been received from Die Staatsbiblioteck of Pretoria, South Africa.

citizens went to their voting places and showed their tremendous approval of a new library building.

The architect has worked out details of the floor plan, and is completing the working drawings for the building, and the Citizens Committee continues to act as advisor. The new library, which will be located at a busy spot on the main street, will be of contemporary design, open and inviting to the public, with 6500 square feet of floor space on street level, and 1000 square feet of basement space. The building will have adequate office and workroom space for staff, staff restrooms, book lift, air-conditioning, space for magazine storage, and space to house some 20,000 volumes.

Public interest has not lagged with the passing bonds. Now the townspeople are asking “How soon can we get started?” The answers, “Just as soon as the plans are complete and bids can be received, which should be early in 1961.”

Clinton, a Western Oklahoma town, has shown its willingness to spend money for education, information and reading pleasure.

NEWS NOTES

Irwin “Mike” Sexton, director of the Oklahoma City Libraries has resigned effective January 15, 1961, to accept a position in San Antonio, Texas, as director of the public library there. He came to Oklahoma City May 1, 1959, from Kansas City, Missouri, where he was Chief of Readers Service. Previously he served as head librarian of the St. Joseph, (Missouri) Public Library and had held positions with the Cleveland (Ohio) and Gary (Indiana) Public Libraries. During his administration the book budget was more than doubled and two mobile libraries to serve outlying areas of Oklahoma City were put in service. Before leaving Mr. Sexton completed a study on the essential needs of Oklahoma County in regard to library service.

Edmon Low, Librarian, Oklahoma State University, and President of ALA’s Association of College and Research Libraries, was a speaker on October 7 at the Pennsylvania Library Association Conference in Erie, Pennsylvania.

M. Ruby W. Ewing, Dunbar Elementary School, Oklahoma City, has been asked to review and appraise books for Junior Libraries Magazine, published monthly by R. H. Bowker Company.

Mrs. William Heimann, nee Beth Welch, has resigned her position with the Oklahoma City Libraries to devote full attention to a new husband and a new home. She was in charge of mobile library service.

Mrs. Virginia Collier, formerly librarian of the Okmulgee Public Library, has joined the extension staff of the Tulsa Public Library. Mrs. Collier was elected chairman of the Public Libraries Section of SWLA at the recent meeting in Tucson.

Two men joined the staff of the State Library this fall, Otto Walter (Wally) as Reference Librarian and Ralph Funk as Documents Librarian. They replace Mrs. Leah Law, who resigned last year and now, is active in Carnegie and Caldwell library planning, and Mrs. Marge Oneson. Mr. Funk will serve as Legislative Reference Librarian during the current legislative session.

Ralph Funk is renewing his Oklahoma friendships after work on the staff of the University of Kansas Library. He is a graduate of the OU School of Library Science.

Son of Mrs. Lois G. Walter, pharmacy school

(Continued on Page 23)
Mariam Craddock

Guest Editorial

ALA MEMBERSHIP

The American Library Association has in progress an intensified membership promotion program. In checking the ALA Directory it has been found that many Oklahoma Libraries and Librarians are not listed, and it is hoped that this situation will be changed during the next year. We, as librarians, should be proud of ALA and its accomplishments, for it has developed libraries and librarianship with resultant benefits to the profession, and has made the role of libraries a dynamic force in the education and culture of the nation.

The individual librarian receives many benefits from membership in the ALA. He profits from information and consultant services of the Headquarters Staff; he participates in workshops, institutes and conferences, working with other librarians toward the solution of mutual problems. Subscriptions to the ALA Bulletin and some divisional publications are included in membership dues.

The individual librarian also contributes much to the realization of the library's potential in our society, by working with other librarians in our professional association, by attendance at meetings and participation in committee work. He increases the strength and influence of ALA as the voice for libraries in such areas as intellectual freedom, governmental support, and setting standards.

Institutions—public libraries, state libraries, college and university libraries, school libraries—and all types of institutional and special libraries contribute to library development through membership in ALA. Likewise, they receive direct benefits by improvement of standards, legislation sponsored and endorsed by ALA, publications, advisory services, cooperation and exchange of ideas.

Head librarians should encourage members of their Staffs and Boards of Trustees to join ALA, for there is a place in its organizational structure for anyone interested in the support and advancement of library service.

The ALA Membership Committee in Oklahoma is to be represented in each organized Division of the Oklahoma Library Association. To assist the State Membership Committee in any way that seems useful and appropriate are members of the Committee for a Greater ALA (GALA), who are appointed in each region to render special assistance.

Let's join the American Library Association, both individuals and institutions, thereby strengthening the profession of librarianship and the foundation of library service in the nation and the state.

ALA Membership Dues For The Calendar Year

For a personal membership in your name, your dues (tax deductible) are if your salary is:

- $6.00 $2,999 or less
- 7.00 3,000 to 3,499
- 8.00 3,500 to 3,999
- 9.00 4,000 to 4,499
- 10.00 4,500 to 4,999
- 12.00 5,000 to 5,499
- 14.00 5,500 to 5,999
- 16.00 6,000 to 6,499
- 18.00 6,500 to 6,999
- 20.00 7,000 and over
- Life members $200.00
- Trustee and lay members $6.00

The ALA Bulletin is sent each member as part of the membership dues. In addition, ALA membership entitles you to membership in a choice of two divisions, one by "type of library" and one by "type of activity".

January, 1960
Libraries As Resources For Rehabilitation

A national growing awareness of the potentialities of libraries and librarians as resources in rehabilitation was shown when for the first time a panel on library service was part of a National Rehabilitation Conference on October 10, 1960. The session was opened by Ralph Hudson, State Librarian and Archivist for Oklahoma, who stressed librarians’ willingness to help with rehabilitation problems, although they do not pretend to know all of the answers.

Miss Rose Vainstein, Public Library Specialist in the Library Services Branch of the U.S. Office of Education, acted as the panel moderator. Panelists were Eleanor Phinney, Executive Secretary of the ALA Adult Services Division and the Institutional Libraries’ Division; Charles Gallozzi, assistant chief of the Library of Congress Division for the Blind; Eric Josephson, New York City, research specialist with the American Foundation for the Blind; and Miss Adeline Franzel, Special Services Librarian, Oklahoma State Library, and also chairman elect of the ALA Roundtable for Librarians to the Blind.

In giving background for the discussion of library resources, Miss Vainstein listed the three areas in which libraries work: first with the individual himself; second with groups of all kinds; and third with the community at large, developing the “conscience of the community.” Librarians’ goals, she pointed out, are universality of service, regardless of age or status; the strengthening of all types of library service; the concept of life-long learning and realization that at no time in a person’s life does he know all he needs to know as a citizen or individual; the realization that library service is a fiscal responsibility of community government, and should not be dependent on charity or good will of private sources; and the understanding that library resources include not only books, but art forms, films, records and whatever else modern technology may come up with for communication.

Panel Discussion

Miss Phinney explained that as part of her work with ALA she comes into contact with many phases of rehabilitation through the libraries in VA hospitals, convalescent homes and correctional institutions. Library associations can be both stimulative and informative, taking a facilitative role. As one of the best recent manifestations of this, Miss Phinney cited librarians’ work in both White House Conferences—the 1960 one on youth and the 1961 conference to be held in January on the aging population. Librarians can develop a climate conducive to fostering a wide range of community activities for these groups by their use of resource materials.

Personnel is lent from ALA to other fields to familiarize agencies with library service, and also to familiarize librarians with the work and problems of these fields. A lend-lease operations, according to Miss Phinney, that works to the advantage of both.

Miss Phinney discussed the selection and use of books and materials, either for the handicapped person himself or for the personnel of the rehabilitation organization working with his needs. She mentioned many books lists compiled by librarians for different kinds of handicapped persons or persons with special needs. This is related to a controversial and undeveloped-new field called “Bibliotherapy”, the use of books in the treatment of the sick and disabled, not as a time filler, but as active therapy. Miss Phinney mentioned that the American Hospital and Institutional Library Association hopes for a grant to finance a workshop to study the roles of the disciplines which are involved in the therapy—the physician, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, nurse, recreational and occupational therapist and the librarian—and to learn more about the techniques being developed in each field so that a team approach can be perfected.

Mr. Gallozzi pointed out that every blind person using the “talking” and Braille books published by the Library of Congress gets identical service no matter where he lives. In some ways this is better service than sighted people receive in the library field. The Division for the Blind uses a network of regional libraries to distribute its books, but each one has the same book collection: bigger in more populated areas, but with the same titles. General recreation interests are served those who want standard fiction and best sellers, biography, history, religious books, etc. Many special interests are included ranging from vocational fields and touch typing to gardening and farm methods.

Study on Blindness

The only non-librarian on the panel, Mr. Josephson discussed a preliminary study made by the American Foundation for the Blind concerning blindness, its reading problems and social and psychological effects. In a society such as
OEA Library Sections Meet

The Library Section of the Oklahoma Education Association held its annual meeting October 28, 1960 in the Auditorium of the First National Bank. Mrs. John B. Townes, Seminole, presided over the business meeting.

Officers for 1961 are:
President, Mrs. Frances Barnes, Oklahoma College for Women.
Vice-President and President Elect, Mrs. Edith Gorman, Northwestern State College.
Secretary, Miss Mary Hellen Denker, Enid.

School library standards were discussed by a panel composed of Mrs. Ida Self, Norman High School; Mrs. Frank Mosley, Norman High School; Miss Elva Curtis, Ponca City High School; and Miss Hazel Fleming, Enid High School. Panel members pointed out how much work is necessary in Oklahoma and gave practical advice from experience on the way to make a school library study.

Miss Trean Maddox, Bell Junior High School, Tulsa, reported on the Pilot Program being planned in connection with school library standards. The climax of the meeting was the address by Mrs. Alberta Wilson Constant on "Writers, Libraries and Librarians." A fluent speaker with a delightful sense of humor, Mrs. Constant told of her experiences in writing, which has been her main interest since writing a poem at the age of 12. Her early efforts included some of the "worst westerns" and stories about sophisticated people who met in the cocktail bar of the Waldorf Astoria—a place she has never visited.

Mrs. Constant complimented librarians for their assistance to writers. She illustrated how she had received help from libraries in writing Oklahoma Run, describing the interviews she had with people who had lived through the run of 1891.

A desire to write about a "good" little girl who had fun culminated in the publication of Mrs. Constant's latest book, Miss Charity Comes to Stay, which is on the 1960-61 Sequoyah Award Master List.

Secondary Librarians Meet

The Secondary Librarians of the Oklahoma Educational Association met in a business meeting at 11:45 a.m. in the First National Bank Building on Friday, October 28, 1960.

The meeting was opened by the president, Mrs. Edna McMahan Kelly, El Reno. The minutes of the 1960 meeting were read and approved as read.

The report of the nominating committee was made by the chairman as follows:
President: Mrs. Sarah Jane Bell, Oklahoma City
Vice-President: Mrs. Nancy Ruth Amis, Shawnee
Secretary: Mr. Charles Kiser, Putnam City

The motion was made and seconded that the report be accepted. Nominations were requested from the floor; since there were none, it was moved and seconded that the officers for the coming year as recommended by the nominating committee be accepted by acclamation.

The meeting was adjourned.

Nancy Ruth Amis, Secretary
PROFESSIONAL CORNER

LIBRARY CIRCULATION METHODS STUDY

A full-fledged study of library circulation methods will be made by the Council on Library Resources under the supervision of the American Library Association's Library Technology Project. The circulation, or lending systems of school, special, public and college libraries will be investigated toward the end of improving book circulation systems applicable to libraries of different types and sizes. The study will be conducted by George Fry & Associates, a Chicago firm of management consultants.

An estimated billion books each year are charged out and back across the loan desks of American libraries. If the per-transaction cost of these loans can be reduced substantially overall savings will be achieved. The financial aspect is only one facet of the program, however. Existing book-charging procedures are also deficient from the administrative viewpoint, involving problems of staffing, interchangeability of procedures between branch libraries and the central library, and insufficient information.

Four areas of work will be investigated in the present study: book preparation for circulation, registration of borrowers, charging and discharging books, and processing of overdue books. The study is expected to result in a report summarizing the findings and presenting recommendations. Preparation of a manual which will enable each library to evaluate its book-charging system is planned.

HUMAN RELATIONS BOOKLET DISTRIBUTED

A new booklet, distributed by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, "To: The Librarian About Human Relations" will be helpful to librarians in promoting intercultural understanding. Single copies may be obtained free from the nearest office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Oklahoma offices are at 310 Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and 515 S. Denver, Tulsa 3, Oklahoma.

Librarians of the United States are contributing to the American Library Association headquarters building fund, with $78,755 received from individuals, organizations and firms. Individual Oklahoma librarians have contributed $461 toward the new building.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

News Bulletin for Librarians — White House Conference on Aging is being published jointly by the Office for Adult Education and the Adult Services Division of the American Library Association. It is designed to provide libraries and librarians throughout the nation with the latest information from the field of aging in the form of books, pamphlets, promotional ideas, activities and preparations for the White House Conference by libraries and librarians.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDINGS

A practical guide to planning and equipping libraries will be found in Guidelines for Library Planners, based on the proceedings of the Library Buildings and Equipment Institute sponsored by the Buildings and Equipment-Section of ALA. It provides architectural background and the philosophy of design which should be an integral part of any library building.

In Guidelines experts discuss how to get the most from a building in regard to layouts, interiors, flooring, equipment, heating, lighting and ventilation. Provisions for parking, flow, modular construction, use of panel walls, air locks, future expansion and the psychological value of certain types of office and library furnishing are some of the innovations covered.

Guidelines, published by the American Library Association for $3.75, was edited by Keith Doms, assistant director, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and Howard Rovelstad, director, University of Maryland Library, College Park, Maryland.

PUBLIC RELATIONS PAMPHLET

Librarians and Counselors Work Together is a booklet designed to make guidance programs more effective in the nation's schools by outlining how guidance counselors and school librarians can work together. The brochure will be available at no cost to associations in multiple quantities for distribution at conferences and meetings, and within school districts. Copies may be obtained by writing:

American Association of School Librarians, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

or

American Personnel and Guidance Association

1605 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Washington 9, D.C.
SWLA Elects Officers For 1961-62 Year

Twenty-nine Oklahoma librarians joined with 250 colleagues of the Southwest in the 18th biennial conference of the Southwestern Library association in Tucson on October 27 through the 29th. Three general sessions, section meetings, interesting speakers, an imposing array of exhibits, and lots of shop talk still left time for sightseeing and the parties dear to librarians. The theme of the conference was “Progress and Prospects.”

Dr. Arthur McAnally, Director of the OU Library and President of SWLA, presided at the general sessions, and delivered the President’s message at the last session. Other conference speakers were Dr. Frances Lander Spain, President of the American Library Association; William H. Carlson, Director of Libraries, Oregon State System of Education; Dr. Joseph Wood Krutch, author and formerly Brander Matthews Professor of English at Columbia University; and Dr. Irving Lieberman, Director of the University of Washington School of Librarianship.

In his presidential message, Dr. McAnally proposed a program for SWLA which would include the identifying of regional problems and the solving of some through cooperative effort; action of the association as a publicity function; and giving aid and advice to individual states as was done when Oklahoma needed help in passing the Library Amendment. He believes that SWLA can and should contribute to other areas the unique flavor of the Southwest through our enthusiasm, confidence and warm appreciation of our natural heritage.

The officers elected to serve for biennium beginning January 1, 1961, are:

President, Mrs. Florrinell Morton, Director, Library School, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
First Vice-President and President-Elect, Miss Mattie Ruth Moore, Consultant Library Services, Dallas Independent School District, Dallas, Texas.
Second Vice President, Mrs. H. W. Batchelor, Librarian, Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.
Secretary, Miss Mabel A. Murphy, Field Representative, Oklahoma State Library Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Treasurer, Mr. Joseph C. Borden, Associate Librarian, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

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New OLA Dues Schedule Went Into Effect Jan. 1

With January 1, 1961, a new schedule of OLA dues went into effect. The change was voted at the April, 1960 annual conference when the following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

By-law No. 3 — Dues and Fees.

(a) All dues are annual and payable in January of each year. Delinquent members shall be notified once in writing of their default not later than March 1, and if dues are not paid within sixty days of the notification date they shall be dropped from the roster of active members.

(b) Dues of librarian members shall be the amount listed hereafter based on the present annual salary.

A salary not in excess of $2,999.99 $2.00
A salary of $3,000.00 to $3,999.99 $3.00
A salary of $4,000.00 to $4,999.99 $4.00
A salary of $5,000.00 or more $5.00

(c) Dues of students, trustees, non-salaried librarians and lay members shall be $2.00.

(d) Dues of life members (limited to individuals) shall be $100.00.

(e) Honorary members shall be assessed no dues, and shall have no vote in the affairs of the Association.

(f) Dues of library members shall be the amount listed hereafter based on the total annual income for the previous fiscal period.

An income not in excess of $4,999.99 $2.00
An income of $5,000.00 to 19,999.99 $4.00
An income of $20,000.00 to $49,999.99 $7.00
An income of $50,000.00 or more $10.00

(g) Dues of non-library association, institution and organization members shall be $3.00.

(h) Each member listed in sections (f) and (g) shall be entitled to one vote in the affairs of the Association which shall be cast by the duly appointed representative of the member.

(i) The registration fee for each person, not a guest, attending a regular general meeting of the Association shall be fixed by the Executive Board and shall not be less than $1.00. The Executive Board shall fix the registration fee, if any, for a special meeting of the Association.
Oklahoma State Library Scholarship Available

This scholarship is granted by The Oklahoma State Library Staff from private funds received anonymously for this purpose. The amount of the grant is $1,500. It will be given for the school year 1961-62, and is to be used within a period of 12 months to secure a graduate library degree from a school of library science accredited by the American Library Association.

Applicants must be residents of Oklahoma and must have been provisionally accepted by the library school of their choice. The recipient must agree to work in an Oklahoma library for a period of two years after graduation.

The Staff Scholarship Committee will select the recipient on the basis of academic attainments and honors, aptitude for the profession of librarianship, potential for growth as a librarian and citizen, character, intellectual capability, health, personality, and other relevant factors.

Nationality, race, religion, and sex of the applicants have no bearing on eligibility and will not be considered in making selections.

Applications and letters of reference are to be submitted on the forms provided by the Staff Scholarship Committee, and must be received before May 1, 1961. Requests for application forms should be addressed to the following:

The Oklahoma State Library Staff Scholarship Committee, P.O. Box 2217, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.

1960-61 Award

Miss Betty Lou Neel of Tulsa is attending the University of Oklahoma's school of library science this year, as the 1960-61 recipient of the Oklahoma State Library's staff scholarship for graduate study. Ralph Hudson, State Librarian, and Miss Lucy Ann Babcock, chairman of the staff scholarship committee, announced the annual grant of $1500 in June.

Applications will be taken next spring for a similar grant for 1961-62 at the State Library. It is the gift of an anonymous donor, who wished to channel this contribution of Oklahoma library development through the State Library. After graduation from any accredited school of library science, the scholarship winner promises to work for two years in some Oklahoma library; if for any reason a person does not do this, then the grant becomes a loan.

Scholarships And Fellowships

The recruiting of librarians will be greatly helped this year with the announcement of several new fellowships and scholarships. In addition to the scholarship given by OLA, SWLA and the Oklahoma State Library, announcements have been received about several others.

The Special Libraries Association is offering three $1,000 scholarships for the academic year 1961-62 to be used for graduate study in special librarianship leading to a degree at an accredited library school in the United States or Canada.

The Association lists the following eligibility and qualifications requirements: Eligibility: College graduates working in special library, or with experience in a special library, or recent college graduates or college seniors wishing to enter the special library profession.

Qualifications: Definite interest in, and aptitude for, special library work and a sincere intent to contribute to the profession. High scholastic standing throughout college. Financial need. Provisional admittance to an accredited library school in the United States or Canada.

Applications may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, New York. They must be received by February 15, 1961, by the Chairman, Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee, Special Libraries Association at the same address.

The California State Library has established a scholarship program for 1961-62. Three awards of $2,000.00 each will be made under the Federal Library Services Act to assist in the development of rural library service. Recipients will be expected to work for two years following graduation in a California library serving a rural area. One $5000.00 fellowship for graduate library research will also be awarded under the Federal Library Service Act. The recipient will be expected to complete a research study which will contribute toward the development of rural library service in California. Applications addressed to California State Library, Scholarship Program, Library-Courts Building, Sacramento 9, California must be received before February 1, 1961.

Miss Neel was employed last year at the Ponca City public library. She is a graduate of Tulsa university, class of 1957, and has also worked in the TU library and has taught in the Tulsa school system. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Neel of Tulsa.
National Library Week Set
(Continued from Page 11)

school libraries in the office of the State Superintendent of Education; informing the public on the new multi-county library unit to be started this spring in Caddo and Grady counties, possibly with dedicatory exercises during National Library Week; informing local citizens about new library standards and their communities' efforts to reach these goals.

Miss Edna Blanc, president of the Oklahoma chapter of the Special Libraries Association, and research and development librarian at the Phillips Petroleum Company in Bartlesville, has been added to the state library committee by Mrs. Martin. The State Library Association is concentrating on National Library Week activities this year, since the 1961 H. W. Wilson award will go to the State Library Association chapter making the most outstanding effort in its behalf.

Librarians are reminded that the new address of the National Library Week headquarters is 58 W. 40th St., 13th floor, New York 18, N.Y. The telephone number, Wisconsin 7-1616, remains the same and kit orders still go to P.O. Box 365, Midtown Branch, New York 18.

Notes, From December Executive Board Meeting

The OLA Executive Board met December 10, 1960, in the staff room of the OCU Library. 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 Mae Henke, Elsa Howard, Mary Evelyn Potts and Melville Spence.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Elizabeth Cooper. The minutes of the meeting held October 1, 1960, were approved.

Miss Dierdorff presented the Treasurer's report. Projected revenue and expenditures were discussed.

Mr. Lowry, Chairman of the Legislative Committee reported that Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, W. L. Steiner, Mortimer Schwartz, and Miss Esther Mae Henke had accepted membership on the committee. Mr. Dorwin Kirk of Tulsa is working on city-county library legislation which he will submit to the 1961 Legislature through OLA. This legislation will spell out the legal basis of metropolitan library systems.

After a discussion of state needs in relation to providing matching funds for the Library Services Act, Mr. Coble moved that the Executive Board encourage the State Library to match with emergency appropriation the federal funds available during the current fiscal year. Miss Kennedy seconded the motion which carried.

Mr. Lowry moved that the State Library be requested to draw up the desirable qualifications for the proposed job of State School Library Supervisor. The motion was amended to suggest consultation with the School Libraries Division of OLA. After a second by Mr. Coble the motion carried.

Suggestions for nominees for the Distinguished Service Award were requested, and it was suggested that suggestions be solicited through the Oklahoma Librarian.

Mr. Coble presented a tentative program for the 1961 OLA Conference in Alva on April 27-29. Miss Cooper appointed Mr. Lowry to serve as OLA representative to the Inter-Organization Committee. It was decided that this function should reside with the legislative chairman.

Mrs. Oliver reported that $50.00 had been given to the Sequoyah Award fund from the Oklahoma Council of Teachers of English.

The meeting was adjourned.
Grace Jackson Penney

New Films And Filmstrips At OU

Many new and interesting films and filmstrips are now available from the University of Oklahoma film library. A random selection of titles with brief annotations is given here. Each rental period is from one to three days. Librarians are invited to request film catalogs for their reference files, since many of their patrons will need such information in planning club and group programs.

16mm FILMS

LIFE OF CHRIST IN ART. 20 min, b&w, Coronet. Rental $2.50. Accounts the major events in the life of Christ through paintings drawn from seven centuries of religious art, and through carefully developed visual imagery. Narration is composed largely of passages from the New Testament, Revised Standard Version.

FAMILY OF A MAN. 20 min, b&w, United World, Rental $3.00. Edward Steichen describes and demonstrates various panels and explains the basic concept of the "Family of Man" exhibit on display at the Corcoran Art Galleries, Washington, D.C. Explains how photography can be used as an art medium to show the universal oneness and goodness of man.

HELEN KELLER IN HER STORY 45 min, b&w, deRocherment, Rental $4.50. A fine, moving documentary film, transmitting the hope and courage of this unusual woman through actual scenes of her life: her childhood when illness left her blind, deaf, and mute; how she learned to talk, read lips, and read in Braille. Her home, her friends' and her work for others throughout the world.

WOODPECKER GETS READY FOR WINTER. 9 min, b&w, Moody, Rental $1.50. Charming nature film using live, close-up photography to show the activities of the California woodpecker, drilling and storing acorns and nuts in trees, Woodpecker, squirrel, and blue jay for the stored foods.

WHERE'S THE BUNNY. 14 min, b&w, U. of Michigan, Rental $2.00. Rusty the Rooster and the Kittens are playing a wild game of tag as the film opens. To quiet them the Friendly Giant reads Ruth Carroll's Where's the Bunny?, a favorite story.

BOY OF THE CIRCUS. 14 min, b&w, Coronet. Rental $2.00. Children will love this story of Dino, whose parents are of the circus, and how he goes from one performer to another trying to find a place where he can be useful. It will go well with many of the stories of the circus.

FLANNEL BOARDS AND HOW TO USE THEM. 15 min, color, Bailey, Rental $4.50. (of special interest to Librarian-Storytellers) Your stories "come alive" when you use the flannel (or felt) board in presentation of ideas: shows how to make the boards, kinds of materials, ideas for creative devices; demonstrates varied uses.

FILMSTRIPS

There are hundreds of story-films available. Ask for a filmstrip catalog.

We are very pleased to announce that we have a number of the notable filmstrips on art produced by LIFE MAGAZINE. Study groups and art classes find these especially valuable. All are in color, have manual and rent for $1.00 for one to three days.

GIOTTO'S LIFE OF CHRIST 55 frames showing the frescos in the Arena Chapel, with interpretation and critical analysis.

MICHELANGELO: THE SISTINE CHAPEL. 60 frames with more than 40 scenes and enlarged details, and a complete view of the whole ceiling.

MODERN ART: GEORGE ROUALT. 66 frames illustrating the development of the artist; includes self-portrait. Pictures through 1954.

MODERN ART: HENRI MATISSE, Pt. I. 54 frames. Study of periods in his work, his life and techniques he used and originated. Many works.

MODERN ART: HENRI MATISSE, Pt. II. 54 frames, continues study of life and notable works, including Dinner Table, Blue Nude, etc.

MODERN ART: PIERRE AUGUSTE RENOIR.

(Continued on Page 23)
NEWS NOTES

Continued from Page 14)

librarian at OU, Wally got around to librarianship after a first interest in the ministry. He has an A.B. degree from Washington University, St. Louis, attended the OU School of Library Science, and received an M.A. (L.S.) from Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. Wally is married and the father of two small sons, the traditional “apples of his eye.”

Gaston Litton, formerly head of Archives Division of the University of Oklahoma, is visiting Oklahoma this month. He is on the staff of the Escuela Inter-American de Bibliotecología, Universidad de Antioquia, Medellin, Columbia, S.A. Mr. Litton was president of OLA in 1952.

New Films

Continued from Page 22

71 frames. Study of 32 paintings from the Sterling and Francine Clark Institute, one of the largest and most carefully selected private collections of Renoirs. Contains examples of all the artist’s favorite subjects.

MODERN ART: VINCENT VAN GOGH. 70 frames. Study of the life and some of the major works from many collections.

NEW MULTI-COUNTY LIBRARY FORMED

Caddo-Grady Multi-county Library came into official existence January 3, 1961, when the Commissioners of Caddo County signed a contract establishing the unit. Grady County Commissioners had previously signed the contract in December. A Citizen’s Committee of both counties has set March 2 as the deadline for the new library to be in operation.

With the signing of the contract the Commissioners of the two counties have set up a library district and will appoint a Library Board of Trustees of six members—three from each county.

The first step will be an organizational meeting to formally establish the Board of Trustees, work out a time table, and discuss various problems always present in establishing a new library unit. Next will be the signing of an agreement with the Oklahoma State Library, which will make available a grant of $80,914.50 for the eighteen months demonstration period. This amount is based on $1.50 per capita.

New books have been processed by the State Library and a brand new bookmobile purchased for the Caddo-Grady Multi-county Library.

Awards Committee Needs Your Suggestions Now

The Awards Committee of OLA wants suggestions from the membership for an award to be given at the annual conference next April 27-29. By the OLA Constitution, a Distinguished Service 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.” Only one award may be given each year, and there are many years when the Distinguished Service Award is not given. OLA members who know of anyone who qualifies for this award are invited to send their suggestion to Edmon Low, Chairman of the Award Committee, Oklahoma State University Library, Stillwater, Okla.

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January, 1960
Tulsa Voters Turn Down New Library Proposals

Proposals for a $3,850,000 bond issue to provide funds for the construction of a new library, and a 1.9 mill tax levy for a metropolitan library system were turned down by Tulsa County voters in a special election on December 13. The proposals had the endorsement of nearly every civic organization in the county, along with newspapers, radio and television.

The bond issue, which needed 60 per cent of the voters to carry, lost by 15,519 to 12,129, while the levy proposal was turned down by a 15,803 to 11,829 vote. The bond issue would have provided funds for the construction of a badly needed new library building to be located in Tulsa's proposed Civic Center, while the tax levy would have provided funds for operating it and renovating community libraries throughout the county.

Reasons for the defeat can be a matter only for speculation, with many people laying the blame on the time of year. It was pointed out that tax bills have just been mailed and taxpayers are extremely aware of their ad valorem taxes. Recent newspaper accounts of the probability of an over all tax increase for the state may also have had an effect. The Christmas shopping season is another factor to be considered. Certainly the vote was extremely light (27,639), Christmas bills and automobile license tags may have been another obstacle.

Alfred E. Aaronson, chairman of the Tulsa Metropolitan Library Board who led the drive for the two proposals, has promised that the plan will be submitted to another vote at an early date.

A NEW LOOK FOR STATE LIBRARY

The Oklahoma State Library faced the new year 1961 with a completely new look. Its old continental-style elevator really got a work-out as older books first got a good weeding and then a move to the third floor.

During the holidays the library was closed to the public while books and shelves were stacked in the hallways and approaches. For a time Adeline Franzel and her special services staff had their desks in an elegant office in the second floor rotunds of the Capitol with flower-like fixtures, and a view of what went on before the legislature met.

Whole point of the move was to get the special services division into the basement, so that the “talking” and Braille books mailed to readers in Arkansas and Oklahoma can be just wheeled in and out to the post-office and stay off the elevator permanently. Extension division books are now on both the second and third floors, with more overall shelf room.

Special dispensation from state librarian Ralph Hudson allowed all librarians and secretaries to wear blue jeans during the dusty move. It was hard work but worth it.

SWLA Elects Officers

(Continued from Page 19)

Chairman, Children's and Young People's Section, Mrs. Alice Brooks McGuire, Librarian, Casis Elementary School, Austin, Texas.

Chairman, College and University Libraries Section, Mr. Roscoe Rouse, Librarian, Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

Chairman, Public Libraries Section, Mrs. Virginia Collier, Tulsa Public Library Tulsa, Okla.

Chairman, Technical Services Section, Miss Helen McIntyre, Acquisition Librarian, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The Nineteenth Biennial Conference of the Association will be held October 25-27, 1962 in San Antonio, Texas, with headquarters at the Grenada Hotel and Inn.

Trustees Adopt Resolution

Oklahoma Trustees will be interested in the following resolution adopted by the National Assembly of Trustees and ratified by the general membership of the American Association of Library Trustees in June at the annual conference:

" Whereas the American Library Trustees Association believes the time has come for both public library trustees and school officials to recognize and accept their separate but complimentary responsibilities in strengthening the total library resources of the community to serve all age groups and all individual interests. Therefore, be it resolved, that the legal authority and responsibility to establish policies that will provide citizens of every age in the community with the best possible public library services resides in the public library trustee. And be it further resolved, that school libraries are an essential part of the total school program; the provision of libraries and school library programs in the school should be the responsibility of the school board and administrative officers. Therefore, trustees should work for the gradual assumption of this responsibility by the board of education, relinquishing school library service as the schools are able to undertake it."
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53rd Annual Meeting
Alva, Northwestern State College Campus, April 27-29, 1960
Program Outline – Tentative

THURSDAY, APRIL 27
Afternoon, Board Meeting and Committee Meetings
7:00 p.m. Dinner and First General Session Dr. Irving Lieberman, speaker

FRIDAY, APRIL 28
9:30 to 11:00 a.m. Division Meetings
Trustees
Cataloging – New code and new union list of serials
Children’s and Young People’s Services – Oklahoma authors
11:15 to 12:30 Second General Session Reports
12:30 to 1:30 p.m. Luncheon Meeting
2:00 to 3:15 p.m. Division Meetings
College and University Libraries – Panel: Dr. Lieberman, Dr. Arthur McAnally
and Mr. Edmon Low
Public Libraries
3:15 to 7:00 p.m. Visit Exhibits
7:00 p.m. Annual Dinner Meeting Dr. Frances Lander Spain, speaker; Awards;
Reception

SATURDAY, APRIL 29
9:30 to 10:45 a.m. Division Meetings
School Libraries
Open Meeting – General information for membership.
11:00 to 12:00 noon Third General Session Business meeting
12:30 noon Luncheon – Sequoyah Book Award. Winner will speak. An autograph party will follow the luncheon.

Headquarters: Student Center, Northwestern State College
Motels and Hotels

De Luxe Motel 105 Oklahoma Boulevard
Singles $4.00 and $4.50, With rollaway, $6.50
Twin Beds $6.50
Doubles $7.50, 2 double beds
TV 50c extra

Ken Hotel Court 106 E. Oklahoma Boulevard
Single (double beds): 1 person, $4.50
2 persons, $5.00
Double bed and twin bed $5.50
2 doubles $7.50
2 room unit (double and twin): $6.00 for 4
TV 50c extra

Vista Motel 11th and Oklahoma Boulevard
Single: $5.00 and $5.50 (TV)
Doubles: $7.50 and $8.00 (TV)
Has mini-suites and connecting rooms

Western Motel 607 E. Oklahoma Boulevard
Single: 1 person, $5.50, 2 persons, $6.50
Doubles (2 full beds) 2 persons, $7.50
Doubles (2 full beds) 4 persons, $8.50
TV inc.

Hotel Bell 5th and Barnes (Downtown)
Single, without bath, $2.00 and $2.50
Single, with bath, $3.50
Doubles, with bath, $4.50

No rooms on campus, but all motels on Highway 64 (Oklahoma Boulevard)