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The Right To Select Books—Whose?
New Degree In Adult Education
Tulsa's City-County Library Becomes Reality

January 1962

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OF OKLAHOMA AND THE PEOPLE THEY SERVE
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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. Second-class postage paid 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 nonmembers is $3.00 per year. Membership dues and subscription 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

With Christmas just days away as I write this letter, I find it hard to concentrate upon the particular subject I need to write about. The season is out of joint. Our celebration of the birth of Christ engages all of our finest qualities. Love, belief, tolerance, justice find their fulfillment now. But there are other qualities in man—hate, suspicion, intolerance, fear—which are, or can become, an active force in society. If that force had the strength and stamina of that created by the union of our positive qualities, we would never have gotten far from the cave. Still circumstances do at times create openings through which the irrational, corrosive, destructive forces sweep through to destroy institutions. Besmirch and smear those individuals and groups who represent order, to divide society and to poison the relations of neighbors long after reason and sanity have rallied to blunt and repel the incursion.

Considering the state of high tension which exists in the world today, it is not surprising that we are witnessing a revival of the dormant energies of our darker side. Once again we and our libraries are attracting the fervent attentions of the "protectors" or, as they are generally called, the "super-patriots." We are not alone. In our company are such distinguished personages as Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy plus Senators Goldwater and Symington, our Chief Justice and many another fine American. To be attacked is to be recognized as important, as intelligent, and as capable, though it is not easy to obtain much warmth from this thought when something that you have struggled to build, something in which you believe and which you cherish, is being ripped asunder.

Why is this possible? Is it because the irrational is stronger than the rational? I don't believe this is so. It happens because the wise, the understanding, the tolerant are just that. They hesitate to act until action is mandatory and inescapable. The delay can be painful and can itself arouse doubts, but would we really want it any other way? I don't believe we would; I sincerely hope that we never do. The whole fabric of our society rests on our willingness to let people make up their minds in their own way and at their own speed.

There is, I think a principle for us in all of this and a basis for action. The critical factor when a library comes under attack isn't the virulence of the attack itself, it is instead the rapidity with which the community pulls itself together and helps the librarian to resist the attack. The community will do this eventually, the problem is to survive the interim period. If to survive the library feels that it must conciliate, temporize with, and gauge its actions in terms of, the super-patriots, the library is taking the most dangerous course of all; for, by thus easing tensions and by forsaking the true nature of the library, the library at once makes it easy for the average citizen to slight his duties and make the library an institution no longer deserving of the support of those of true preception, intelligence and goodwill. The delay between attack and counter-attack can best be shortened by anticipating an eventual attack and by working actively today to mitigate the rigors of the future. This is the only sure defense, but it must be prepared long before trouble arises. By informing the community fully and continuously, by taking the citizenry into our complete confidence, by serving our communities with candor and complete honesty, we do all that we can really do.

This is a job that we must work at each minute of every day. It must be a part of every

(Continued on Page 18)
The Right To Select Books—Whose?

The proliferation of erotica in the form of comic books, paperbacks and magazines through the thousands upon thousands of retail outlets has aroused bitter and determined community reaction. Many individuals and groups genuinely concerned about this sex-laden material do not know what to do. Others, reacting with a kind of neurotic demagoguery attack books indiscriminately. The resulting confusion (usually involving censorship, booklists and obscenity laws) accomplishes very little and can seriously damage the work of libraries and other bookmen.

There is no doubt as to the official position of the library profession. Our literature is filled with talk about the evils of censorship and the necessity of the Freedom to Read. Unfortunately, these articles, expressing a philosophical rather than a practical point of view, do not seem very helpful to the harrassed and confused librarians asking such questions as: What is an obscene book? How do I meet patrons' complaints? What should I do with highly controversial material? One solution is to avoid buying anything that appears questionable or controversial and to hide offending books under the desk. At least we are not book burners! A recent California study revealed that 45% of a sample group of California librarians expressed a wavering, weak or restrictive attitude toward the purchase of controversial material.

But what should the librarian do who takes seriously such statements of the American Library Association as Freedom to Read and the Library Bill of Rights and tries to meet his responsibilities? What is needed is practical help, not a sermon. The purpose of this article is to attempt to clarify the issues in the present controversy involving obscenity and censorship and to suggest some solutions for libraries.

First, what are the issues? Simply put there are those who believe in censorship (the philistines) and those who don’t (the literati). Both sides have intelligent and responsible adherents who advance logical and reasonable arguments. Both groups are also plagued by their “lunatic fringe.” Both seek the same end, good literature. Those advocating censorship maintain that no man exercises real freedom when he is controlled by passion or mistaken ideas. The anti-censorship group insists, on the other hand, that a man is free only so long as he has freedom to make his own choice. To put it in another way “Freedom is conceived by some to consist in the ability to do as one pleases whether or not one does as one ought; it is conceived by others to consist in the ability to do as one ought whether or not one does as one wishes to.”

To complicate the picture, few advocate absolute censorship or absolute freedom, but rather it is a question of degree and emphasis. The argument is an ancient one going back before the time of Plato, and no final solution is yet in sight.

If there is any justification for censorship most groups agree at least on the censorship of what is known as “hard core” pornography. D. H. Lawrence had this to say, “But even I would censor genuine pornography rigorously. It would not be very difficult. In the first place genuine pornography is almost always underworld, it doesn’t come out into the open. In the second, you can recognize it by the insult it offers invariably to sex, and to the human spirit.” However, others see obscenity as a necessary part of life, which when restrained and censored does not disappear but only assumes more pernicious and socially undesirable forms. A few speak as dogmatically as Elmer Rice in saying “Freedom of speech means the unlimited and unimpeded right to say anything.”

“Hard core” pornography may take the form of photographs, motion picture films, books, periodicals, etc., produced for the sole purpose of stimulating erotic desires. This material is either distributed through the mail or peddled on the streets. The size of this underground obscenity market is debatable but estimates range as high as five hundred million to a billion dollars annually. Youth is generally considered to be one of the major targets of this illicit traffic. Mailing lists are thought to be secured from

Mr. Lowry is the director of the Pioneer Multi-County Library with headquarters in Norman. Like so many, he has been increasingly interested in the practical application of the freedom-to-read principles. He shares with us some of his reading and thinking on the subject.
such sources as high school yearbooks, and from those answering "innocent" advertisements. Whether a disproportionate amount of commercial pornography actually reaches youth, however, is questionable.

The Tariff Act excludes foreign erotica, and the Post Office Department governs its distribution through the mails. In addition to these federal acts, most states have anti-obscenity laws. In the fiscal year ending July 1, 1959, the U. S. Postmaster General received 50,000 complaints, conducted 4,000 investigations and managed to get 293 persons arrested. This was the most ever accomplished during a 12-month period and yet it is doubtful that many of these 293 persons were permanently restrained from business.

Closely associated with commercial pornography and yet, technically at least, not a part of it, are the dozens of "girlie" magazines which fill the magazine racks of supermarkets, bookstores, and newstands. Why are these allowed to continue and flourish? Basically, I suppose, because the U. S. Constitutional rights of freedom of speech and of the press are weighted on the side of leniency rather than toward restriction. Nor has it ever been demonstrated that these magazines, offensive as they may be, incite their readers to criminal action. It is also impossible, in most cases, to exercise what is known as "prior restraint." That is, objectionable material must be published and distributed before it can be legally restrained.

The central problem in obscenity and literature is not over "hard core" pornography but is concerned with that elusive point beyond which a work becomes obscene. To one individual a particular book is moral, to another the same work is obscene. Justice Louis I. Kaplan recognized this when he said, "obscenity is an undefinable something in the minds of some and not in the minds of others, and is different depending upon the individual's taste, occasion, background and time. It is not the same today as it was yesterday or will be tomorrow." Everybody can judge obscenity for himself, the problem arises when he judges for others.

Erotic literature did not originate in the 20th century but goes back to the beginning of recorded history. It flourished during the Greek, Roman, Medieval and Renaissance periods. Aristophanes' Lysistrata (411 B.C.) and Ovid's Art of Love (2 B.C.) are pornographic classics. Chaucer included extremely frank sexual passages in his Canterbury Tales (1381-99) and Boccaccio's Decameron (1348-53) is a monumental work in pornography. Many of Shakespeare's scenes are "earthly" and his Venus and Adonis has been cited for its obscene passages. These old classics, it has been said, were written to "stimulate healthy laughter, not lecherous desire, to amuse rather than arouse." There was no apparent concern that they would corrupt.

The most famous and oldest continuing example of censorship today is the Index Librorum Prohibitorum first drawn up in 1559 by Pope Paul IV. However, this monumental effort is primarily directed against heresy, not obscenity. Today the Index lists about 4,000 titles, two-thirds of which are of a technical or professional nature and of little interest to the layman. While the writings of Zola, Balzac, Hugo, Moravia and Gide appear on the list, only two English novels, Richardson's Pamela and Sterne's Sentimental Journey are forbidden. No American novel is listed. The restrictions of the Index are not absolute since many exceptions are made for both individuals and groups. Perhaps a more important guide to Catholic laity today is Canon 1339 which lists forbidden categories of books rather than individual titles, e.g., books are forbidden which purposely treat of or teach lascivious or obscene matter. This type of broad prohibition would seem to place the major responsibility of deciding what not to read on the individual.

Other than heresy, early censorship was directed against political subversion. Both Queen Mary and her successor Elizabeth suppressed "certain seditious and heretical books, rimes and treatises." Obscenity was ignored in England until the Puritan Revolution in 1642 when the theater was abolished and dancing, cards, light literature, games on Sunday and personal adornment with jewels, cosmetics and fancy dress were forbidden. The Restoration returned obscenity as well as monarchy to England but neither was ever quite the same again. John Dryden, a literary genius of the Restoration period, filled his poetry and comedies with licentiousness and then regretted it on his deathbed.

As obscenity became less acceptable and went underground, the courts began to define its use and pass sentence on those who exceeded the bounds of propriety, a process that has continued to this day. No one can understand what obscenity really is (rather than what one thinks it is) without some understanding of certain classic court decisions.

It was not until 1738 that English common law
was found to cover "obscene libel" and Edmund Curll "paid the first fine ever levied in England against obscenity." It was another one hundred and twenty-five years, however, before England had its first obscenity law (directed against pornographic imports from Paris). Lord Chief Justice John Campbell secured the passage in 1857 of another statute directed against the domestic market and "intended to apply exclusively to works written for the single purpose of corrupting the morals of youth and of a nature calculated to shock the common feelings of decency in any well-regulated mind." Eleven years later, Chief Justice Cockburn went further than Lord Campbell intended when he declared (Regina v. Hicklin) "I think the test of obscenity is this, whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscenity is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences and into whose hands a publication of this sort might fall." The subject of this decision was an anti-Catholic tract admittedly obscene but directed neither at youth nor at all certain to upset "well-regulated minds." The great objection to Cockburn's decision was that it declared anything obscene which might adversely influence the most immature or perverted member of the community likely to read the publication in question. The effect of such a decision, in the words of Justice Frankfurter written 90 years later, would be "to reduce the adult population ... to reading what is only fit for children."

Nevertheless, Cockburn's pronouncement reflects much of the present day thinking about obscenity and remained unchallenged in the courts until Judge Learned Hand made one of the most quoted definitions of obscenity in 1913 (U.S. v. Kenneley) when he asked whether the "word 'obscene' be allowed to indicate the present critical point in the compromise between candor and shame at which the community may have arrived here and now?"

Joyce's Ulysses was the catalyst in a decision reached in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, December 6, 1933, by Judge John Woolsey in which Cockburn's opinion was finally buried with the statement that Ulysses "must be tested by the court's opinion as to its effect on a person with average sex instincts ... It is only with the normal person that the law is concerned."

These twentieth century court opinions were but preludes to the Roth-Alberts decision of June 24, 1957, which upheld the validity of state and federal obscenity statutes in a split 6 to 3 decision. Mr. Justice Brennan in delivering the majority opinion of the court said: "But implicit in the history of the First Amendment is the rejection of obscenity as utterly without redeeming social importance ... We hold that obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press ..." Justice Harlan, Douglas and Black dissented with opinions that cited the inherent weakness of legal censorship against obscenity. "Government should be concerned with anti-social conduct, not with utterances." It is not sufficient, the dissenters maintained, that obscenity arouse lustful desire, it must be proved that such desire leads to illegal actions on the part of normal people.

The more familiar part of the Brennan opinion deals with the definition of obscenity, "whether to the average person applying contemporary standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appears to prurient interests."

The Roth-Alberts decision satisfied neither the philistines who hoped for a stricter definition of obscenity nor the literati who wished to be rid of all state and federal obscenity statutes. The court's definition of obscenity is vague and ambiguous making it difficult to apply to specific works. However, it is the traditional difficulty with all such attempts. Nevertheless, the Roth-Alberts decision does seem to provide a basis for effective community action.

It makes it possible, for example, to regulate the distribution of pornography by state legislation provided that such laws do not conflict with constitutional rights as defined by the courts. One should be aware, at the same time, of the limited effectiveness of the legal approach to moral problems."

Secondly, the Brennan decision limits the effectiveness of many censorship groups who confuse the issues by their misguided zeal and coercive tactics. Oklahoma has had an example of this during the past year when a group hired a trailer and called it the "Smut Mobile with a trailer load of smut that belongs in the city dump." This "trailer load of smut" contained an assortment of some forty-three girlie magazines, the perennial favorite, Mad, and an assortment of paperbacks including Irving Stone's Lust for Life, D. H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers, Erskine Caldwell's God's Little Acre and Tobacco Road, and Margaret Mead's Male and Female.

The Irish Board of Censorship furnishes us with an example of what can happen when a group with narrow interests applies its standards to literature with the force of law. Since
1929, this board has banned as indecent books by George Bernard Shaw, William Faulkner, F. Scott Fitzgerald, John Dos Passos, Somerset Maugham, Jean Paul Sarte, Albert Camus, Sean O’Casey, Sinclair Lewis, and many others. Such lists are appropriately called Guides to the Modern Classics. Not to be outdone, the Dublin County Libraries Committee has included under the title Books Considered Unsuitable for General Circulation, Tess of the D’Urbervilles, Crime and Punishment, Anna Karenina and Death Comes to the Archbishop.

It is unfortunate when groups seriously concerned with pornography do not work primarily in the area of raising public literary taste since this is ultimately their most effective weapon. The battle for good literature will never be won with lists of banned books or in the courts. John Courtney Murray, commenting on the activities of the National Office for Decent Literature, proposed four rules for the guidance of such groups. They are in abbreviated form as follows:

1. Each minority group has the right to censor for its own members.

2. No minority group has the right to demand that government should impose a general censorship, affecting all citizenry, according to the special standards held within one group.

3. Any minority group has the right to work toward the elevation of standards of public morality through the use of persuasion and pacific argument.

4. No minority group has the right to impose its own religious or moral views on other groups, through the use of force, coercion or violence.

Librarians, if they are to do their work of providing a variety of quality books which are interesting, informative and enlightening to all people, must understand the censorship controversy and recognize it as something with which to live rather than to be feared. After all, the present controversy over obscenity and censorship is more than two hundred years old, and is not going to be resolved tomorrow. Controversy is an essential ingredient of democracy and only its absence is to be feared.

The librarian must learn not to panic in the face of threats. His work is guided by high ideals. Unlike the owner of a newsstand or book store, he does not realize a financial return from the circulation of controversial books. Nor can he be held legally responsible for the contents of all the books in the library's collection.

There are positive steps that can be taken to protect the works of the library. The first of these is to follow sound principles in the selection of books. Basic to this is a written book selection policy, formally adopted by the library board, which sets down the basic guiding principles for the purchase of library books. Such a policy should include the broad purposes of the collection, the literary standards of the books to be acquired, the use of controversial material and the methods used in book selection. Through the book selection policy, the library board shares responsibility with the librarian and serves as the ultimate recourse for those objecting to books in the collection. Using the book selection policy as a guide, the librarian applies his knowledge of community needs to the library’s financial resources in order to provide the best possible book collection. Such a procedure also minimizes the librarian’s personal prejudices from serving as a censor.

Finally, the librarian has refuge in a very old and not dishonorable device known as the “closed shelf.” This shelf, when its use is not abused, does not become an untidy mess, nor a “patchwork of prejudice.” It serves the very specific purpose of holding those few books for which some prerequisite of reading is necessary.

The community’s own sense of taste and standards will ultimately govern the kind of reading materials available to it. The public library as the only institution serving the literary needs of the entire community can act as a major force in determining these standards, provided it has the necessary funds. But as long as the library remains financially starved and the community finds it easier to destroy “bad books” than to provide the money for good ones, poor literature will continue to corrupt the tastes, if not the morals, of young and old alike.

Suggested for Further Reading

New Degree In Adult Education

Within the last few months, the University of Oklahoma has established a new degree program, for adults. The College is the College of Continuing Education, and the degree is the Bachelor of Liberal Studies. This new degree is a radical departure in higher education and in education for adults, which may be particularly interesting to librarians. I’ve been asked to describe this new Bachelor of Liberal Studies program because it is book centered and is based primarily upon independent reading which is done off campus. I have helped work on this B.L.S. degree program myself for three years as one of the planning committee, and am quite enthusiastic about it.

The University started the new College of Continuing Education because of a growing concern with the need for education of adults. The college will be housed appropriately in a splendid group of buildings made possible by a grant of $1,850,000 from the Kellogg Foundation plus matching funds from the State. The faculty of the new College consists of members of the regular faculty who teach part time. The Center will serve three different functions in adult education:

First, remedial education, the kind of learning adults should have received but missed in their youth. Before World War II, most people thought of this as all adult education.

Second, professional and technical education, to help specialists continue their education and keep up with the new discoveries as they come along. The college student who graduates from college today cannot possibly know all he will need to know 15 years from now... because at least half of what he must know 15 years from now, has not yet been discovered. In number of programs and students, these programs to help the college graduate keep abreast of new knowledge in his chosen field probably will continue to outnumber all other types of programs, as they do at this time.

Third, the new Bachelor of Liberal Studies program.

The University recognizes that there is another kind of education that needs more attention in this world of specialization—the kind of education we call general or liberal education. We’ve become such good specialists that we sometimes see the whole world through our own specialization. So... without minimizing the programs of professional and technical education... programs to help adults make a living... the faculty of the University has been working now for more than three years on a program which will help adults live better, fuller, and richer lives.

The Bachelor of Liberal Studies program is designed to give mature adults the kind of learning they need to deal with the personal, social, political, economic, problems we face in this last half of the Twentieth Century.

1. It will help the adult achieve better understanding of himself and of other people.
2. It will give him sufficient knowledge in each of the three broad areas of learning that he can deal with contemporary issues and problems growing out of the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences.
3. It will improve his ability to read and interpret the works of scholars and to understand the ways scholars search for new knowledge in the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences.
4. We hope the BLS will help adults understand some of the problems of Man in the Twentieth Century and the probable direction and effect of political, economic, and technological change.

If there is any one word that describes the faculty approach to this program... the word is "flexibility." Although the program is designed to achieve a high standard of learning, the adult has almost complete freedom in the method he

Dr. McAnally, Director of Libraries at the University of Oklahoma, presented this speech at the OLA Convention in Alva last spring. However, many conventioners did not get up that early, so here is a bonus opportunity to learn about a new frontier in adult education.
uses to work toward the degree and in the amount of time he may take to reach his goal.

This is a non-credit program, offered in a non-residence framework. This, of course, breaks sharply with the University tradition throughout the United States which says in effect that you present your body in a classroom sixteen hours weekly, two semesters, for four years in order to accumulate sufficient blue chips in the form of credit hours to exchange for a degree. The BLS program doesn’t award the degree on the basis of where your body has been, but on the basis of where your mind has been. You have to know something to get this degree.

When the student applies for admission to the BLS, he is given placement examinations. He then meets with a team of three faculty members for further evaluation of his prior learning. At the conclusion of this process the advising team makes an estimate of where he is. Is he just at the level of high school graduation? Or has he gained a couple of years in college through the experience he has had in life and the informal study he has done on his own? This isn’t too difficult to measure with existing tests, used and interpreted by competent faculty.

The advising team will then assist the student in outlining a program of additional independent study. This independent study can be done in any way the student wants to go about it, but he will usually begin with some recommended books to read. As he reads these books, he will return from time to time for personal assistance from his adviser in the area or areas in which he is enrolled. This, too, is up to the student. He can take one area at a time or all three.

When he has made sufficient progress, he and his adviser will agree on a date for him to try the Area Comprehensive Examination in the Humanities, the Social Sciences, the Natural Sciences, whichever he has elected to study first. If he makes a satisfactory score, he is admitted to the Area Seminar. Now for the first time he must come to the University as a resident student. He spends three weeks in an intensive residential seminar taught by a team of two or more faculty members of the University. We think he learns more in these three weeks than he would learn in three months in many kinds of traditional classwork.

Now as he completes the area seminar satisfactorily he is awarded a Certificate of Studies in that Area. He may then take up a second area, repeating the process of independent study and seminar until he has completed all three areas. Finally, he completes what we have called the “Study in Depth” and is enrolled in the final inter-area residential seminar of four weeks. At the conclusion of that seminar he takes an inter-area comprehensive examination and is recommended for the degree.

This is not a degree by examination. The advising team maintains very close relationship with the student during his period of study. These faculty members in a sense are academic couches who know him very well indeed, before they place him on the first team and give him the final examination. He will be judged on play for the whole season and not on the last big game.

The program of studies is divided into three broad areas: Humanities, Social sciences, and sciences. For each area, a list of recommended books has been prepared. The student will read those that he and his advisers consider necessary before he takes the area examination. The list for the humanities for example, has forty titles, and it will be revised frequently. Other books may be substituted for any of these, however, and the University will attempt to furnish the books, but some of you probably will be called on by people in the program in your town. Those persons enrolled in the course will be or become readers and users of libraries. They should be strong friends of libraries.

The seminars may be focussed on any of several topics. The subjects used for the first seminars were, in the Humanities, “Man as a religious creature”; in the Social Sciences, “Problems of emergent nations”; and in Sciences, “Meaning of science for our society.” The broad concluding inter-area seminars might deal with such subjects as “What is man?” or “What is communication?” or “To what extent will a cultural climate which fosters scientific technology also foster the fine arts and literature?”

The University, received a $61,000 grant for scholarships for the first group of students, from the Carnegie Corporation. Eighty students are enrolled at present as a pilot project and are going through one of the three areas. The first seminars were held this past summer, using regular faculty members as discussion leaders. They appear to have been highly successful, pleasing to both the students and to the faculty. Most of these eighty students come from Oklahoma, but others are enrolled from Washington, St. Louis, San Antonio and other places. I may add that this new degree is arousing great interest in adult education circles. The University faculty is enthusiastic about the program.

JANUARY, 1962
Tulsa's City-County Library

By Allie Beth Martin

November 14th was the biggest day in the history of libraries in Tulsa County. On that date citizens voted by an overwhelming majority, a $3,800,000 bond issue for new library buildings and a 1.9 mill annually recurring levy for the operation of the new county library system. The election followed by just eleven months an election in December of 1960 in which both issues had suffered a stunning defeat. The success will mean the development of one of the finest library systems in the Southwest. The events which took place in those eleven months demonstrate the effectiveness of an aroused citizenship concerned about the desperate need for effective library service.

The bond issue will provide a new central library of 140,000 square feet to replace the antiquated library which has been in use since 1915 and has been outgrown for thirty years. The site for the new library has been the center of controversy for a number of years. In addition to the new central building in the civic center, two new branch libraries will be built in suburban shopping centers and a building will be built in Broken Arrow. The bond issue also provides money to modernize the Page Memorial Library in Sand Springs and the Collinsville Public Library, both adequate in size but urgently needing renovation.

The levy of 1.9 mills will provide approximately one million dollars per year for operation of the county library system by the time the expended program is developed. This will mean an annual sum of approximately $2.50 per capita as compared with the $1.30 currently provided in the city of Tulsa for operation of the library system. Funds will be provided for leasing facilities in two suburban shopping centers and in five communities in the county. Three additional bookmobiles will be purchased to serve residents of the county in areas some distance from branch or community libraries. At present there are 70,000 people in the county without any library service. When the system reaches full operation citizens of the county will have access to the central library, twenty branch and community libraries and seven bookmobiles. The city of Tulsa and the four towns currently operating libraries on extremely modest budgets will be relieved of any expenditure for libraries in the future as the system will be completely financed from the county levy.

Mrs. Martin is head of the Extension Division and the Children's Services Department of the Tulsa Public Library. To her and to all Tulsans who have worked long and hard to realize their dream, we send hearty congratulations.
Library Becomes A Reality

The major factor contributing to the defeat of the library issues in the previous election was the resistance to increased taxes. This same resistance was felt throughout the recent campaign although the actual increase for the average home-owner was small, approximately $5.00 per year. Leaders in the previous bond elections and professional politicians were pessimistic about the outcome of a second try and all emphasized the issues could never be successful without a very large turnout of voters and all advised that only a "hard sell" campaign utilizing the techniques of practical politics had any chance of success. Dogged determination and hard work were the keystones of the resultant effort which achieved a success which surprised even the most knowledgeable.

Major factors which produced this result were:

1. Thorough planning, and study, and a new library law. A careful precinct analysis of the vote began December 14, 1960, the day after the earlier defeat. Library campaigns in other cities and other Tulsa bond elections were studied. A Technical Committee made up of librarians from throughout the state was appointed, with the Librarian of the Tulsa Public Library, James E. Gourley, as chairman. A detailed program of library service for the county was worked out. In every area every voter could be told what the new system would provide for him and his family. A new library law was enacted in the legislature providing legal framework for city-county systems of libraries in those counties of the state with adequate population (only Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties qualify at present) governed by a City-County Library Commission. This Commission was organized immediately to replace the Metropolitan Library Board which had served prior to the earlier election. With Alfred E. Aaronson as chairman it is made up of a dedicated group of citizens who have given untold hours of time to the organization of the program, often at personal sacrifice.

2. All levels of government joined forces in an unprecedented cooperative effort. The city released personnel to work full-time in coordinating the campaign. County School Superintendent, Tom Summers, gave up a portion of his office as headquarters for the Library Commission. The County Commissioners and other county officials provided additional help in getting the office in operation. The Oklahoma State Library gave the project its full support lending personnel, a bookmobile for exhibit, and much additional assistance.

3. A "Citizens for Libraries" organization with John Bennett Shaw and Mrs. Hans Norberg as co-chairmen was set up to spearhead the campaign. Tulsa has had an active Friends of the
Library group for a number of years and this group became a part of a much more extensive activity which recruited support from every neighborhood, from every organization, from every segment of the county-wide community. At the outset a membership of 1,000 people was sought for Citizens for Libraries. Before the campaign ended the Citizens who made some contribution to the campaign exceeded 1,200.

4. Planning, organization and education continued until one month prior to the election when the actual date was set and the election called. Two other issues, a bond issue for a greatly expanded system of parks and a bond issue for an expansion to Tulsa’s Gilcrease Museum, were also on the ballot. Efforts of all three issues were coordinated in the last month and a barrage of publicity began through all media. The final get-out-the-vote effort during the last week involved a personal appeal to every household; citizens mailed thousands of cards to their friends, every school child took information to his parents, information was distributed door-to-door, telephone reminders continued until fifteen minutes before the polls closed.

The result—45,000 voters (the largest turnout in a bond election in the history of the county) went to the polls and by a 66% majority voted to raise their taxes to provide good library service for every citizen of Tulsa County.

Young People To Discuss Books On Television Series

Among the programs being planned for the spring Books in Good Hands series, which will continue on channels KETA-TV and KOED-TV, are four panels of Junior Reviewers.

Chaired by Miss Frances DuVall, Mrs. Rama Nolan, Mrs. Ida Self, and Mr. Kenneth Poverud, respectively, a 3rd-4th grade group, a 5th-6th grade group, a junior high group and a senior high group will each discuss books they have enjoyed reading.

Librarians, teachers, and other interested persons are invited to submit candidates for these panels. Four in each age group will be chosen and it is hoped they will represent many areas and reader-interest groups of the state. It will be necessary for the participant or sponsor to arrange transportation to Norman for the taping of the programs. Please write pertinent details about the boy or girl you would like to see on these shows to Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, 1349 Dorchester Dr., Norman.

See You On The Moon—OLA Conference Plans

The 1962 Conference, to be held on the Oklahoma State University campus at Stillwater, April 26-28, will blast off into a new program orbit. Mary Ann Wentroth, OLA president-elect and program chairman, announces a revolutionary scheme to cut across Division lines and present a unified meeting from the Thursday night dinner right through the Saturday luncheon.

Centering upon the theme, The Library Image, each session will interpret some aspect of how we see ourselves, how other people see us, etc. The program committee, consisting of each Division chairman or his alternate, is putting enthusiastic hard work into this project. Add OSU hospitality at the launching pad and it is bound to be an A OK Conference.

Start your count down now—January—February—March—

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Craddock Appointed Director

By Frances Kennedy

The appointment of Miss Mariam Craddock to the position of Director of the Oklahoma City Libraries represents a success story not frequently experienced in library circles. After 38 years of service to the library, Miss Craddock was named Director by the City Manager on November 2, 1961.

This is not Miss Craddock's first experience as director, although it is the first time she has been officially so. "Acting Director" has been her title three times in the past—for seven months following the retirement of Mrs. Mable Peacock in 1947 until Clarence Paine became director in December of that year; for three months following Mr. Paine's resignation until Mike Sexton's appointment in 1959; and since Mr. Sexton left the position in January 1961 Mariam has been "acting" again, until her recent appointment as director. She "acts" exceedingly well, but with appointment to this position she will, for the first time, be able to initiate and execute long range plans not feasible or advisable on an "acting librarian" status.

Miss Craddock is well qualified by education, experience, and personality to fill the position capably. She is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, and received her library training at Simmons College, Boston. Returning to her native state, she joined the staff of Oklahoma City's Carnegie Library in 1922 as branch librarian at Webster Junior High School. She worked as an assistant in the catalog department of the main library the following year, and one year later was appointed reference librarian. She held this post until she became First Assistant to the Librarian, Mrs. Mable Peacock, in 1931. When Mrs. Peacock resigned in 1947 Miss Craddock did her first tour of duty as "acting librarian." Under Mr. Paine and Mr. Sexton she served as head of the Acquisitions and Processing Division of the library, and upon each resignation "acted" again. Mariam has been each librarian's Girl Friday since she joined the library staff in 1922, and has given loyal and efficient service to each.

Professional association activities have claimed a part of Mariam's time. She has been secretary, treasurer, and second vice-president of OLA, the Oklahoma representative to the Southwestern Library Association board, and for the past four years has been a member of the ALA Membership Committee as the Oklahoma representative.

In October of this year a special honor came to Mariam. In the Oklahoma City Downtown Association's second annual observance of "Salute to Women Who Work," Mariam was named Woman of the Year in government work.

Mariam is no longer "acting librarian," but as Director of the Oklahoma City Libraries she will be exceedingly active in the next few years. A one million dollar bond issue was voted for library purposes in October to build a new branch library, provide additional bookmobiles, and to purchase new books for the entire system.

A new position, new honors, and new money for the library seem especially appropriate as the culmination of long years of devoted service to Oklahoma City and its library patrons.

OLA's best wishes go to Mariam in her new position as Director.
O.L.A. Committees—1961-62

Auditing Committee: Mrs. Ida Self
Opal Carr
Lucy Finnerty

Awards Committee: John Stratton
Mrs. Mary Morris
Gene Hodges

By-Laws & Constitution Committee: Dee Ann Ray
Mrs. Pat Baker
Richard E. King

Exhibits: William H. Stewart

Local Arrangements: Richard E. King

Nominations Committee: Frances Kennedy
Mable Murphy
Jim Gourley

Program Committee: Mary Ann Wentroth

Publications Committee: Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver
Melville Spence (Business Manager)
Elizabeth Price
Hunter Miracle
Charles Nelson

Resolutions Committee: Mrs. Mildred Donaldson
Mrs. Sara McAlpine
Mildred Patterson

Officers Manual Committee: Mrs. Irma Tomberlin
Marian Dierdorf
Mairiam Craddock

Legislative Committee: Elizabeth Cooper
Mrs. Mildred Donaldson
Mortimer Schwartz
Mrs. Austin Smith

Library Development Committee: Wm. H. Lowry
Esther Mae Henke
Elizabeth Cooper
Lee Spencer
Mrs. Pat Baker
Mrs. Austin Smith
Kenneth Poverud
Herbert Winn

Membership Committee: Aaron I. Michelson
Calvin Brewer
Mrs. Ethel Gay
Mrs. Mary Jeanne Hansen
Mrs. Christie Cathey
Mrs. Helen Lloyd
Mrs. Michial S. Ward

National Library Week Executive Director:
Virginia Owens

Recruiting Committee: Mrs. Della Thomas
Virginia LaGrave
Sarah Jane Bell
Sylvia Coles
Elva Curtis
Mrs. Thelma Gunning
Mrs. Dorothy Gleason
Mrs. Jane Stevens

Sequoyah Children's Book Award: Edith Gorman
Mrs. Evyline Snelson
Mrs. Betty Spence
Dee Ann Ray (Steering)
Clytie McCalib (Steering)

TULSA—Edgar L. Maddox, 80, father of Eugenia and Trean Maddox, Tulsa librarians, died October 19 at his home in Tulsa. He and his wife had observed their golden wedding anniversary in 1957.

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Inter-Organization Committee Completes Its First Year

The Inter-Organization Committee, of which the Oklahoma Library Association is a charter member, held its fall meeting, November 8, at the Faculty House in Oklahoma City. The purpose of this organization, formed early in 1961, is to improve communication among voluntary organizations working in the field of health, education, and welfare. Organizations, in order to qualify for membership, must be active on a regional or state basis and their programs must include some form of social action. Membership, in addition to the Oklahoma Library Association, includes: the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Episcopal Diocese of Oklahoma, the Eastern and Western Oklahoma Chapters of the National Association of Social Workers, the State A.F. of L., C.I.O., the Oklahoma Association for Children Under Six, the Oklahoma Association for Mentally Retarded Children, the Oklahoma Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Commission on Christian Social Relations of the Oklahoma Council of Churches, the Oklahoma Health and Welfare Association, the Oklahoma Public Health Association, the Oklahoma Society for Crippled Children and the Urban League.

During 1961, the Inter-Organization Committee issued a Legislative Reference Circular which reported action on bills of concern to Committee members. A compact and by-laws were also drafted and approved. Presently, the Committee is extending its membership and distributing a questionnaire which, when completed, will define the purposes, organization and program of member organizations. This information will then be made available to all members.

Officers for 1961/62 are Mr. William H. Lowry (Oklahoma Library Association), President; Mr. Frank Blosser (Western Oklahoma Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers), Vice-President, and Miss Barbara Thomson (Oklahoma Health and Welfare Association), Secretary.

Have You Heard That . . .

The Wilson Public Library won a Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award.

Preparations are under way for a ceremony at Wilson on April 8 at which time the $1,000 prize will be presented. Given to supplement the usual small book budgets of communities under 25,000 and sponsored by the Book-of-the-Month Club, the awards recognize libraries which have made outstanding efforts to better their services during the previous year.

During 1961 the Wilson library was remodeled, new furniture was added, and a thousand new books were obtained with the help of the Chickasaw Multi-County Library.

Mrs. Neva Clark is the Wilson librarian.

Two Oklahomans are on the ALA slate?

The 1962 ALA Nominating Committee report lists Edmond Low, Librarian of Oklahoma State University, for the office of President-elect. His opponent is Frederick H. Wagnman, Library Director at the University of Michigan.

Miss Virginia Owens, Field Librarian at the State Library, is a candidate for the Council.

February 16 is ALA Membership Day?

The third annual American Library Association Membership Day will be celebrated February 16, 1962. Membership cards and some ALA promotional material may be obtained from the state ALA membership chairman, Miss Mariam Craddock, Oklahoma City Libraries, 3rd and Robinson, Oklahoma City 2.

Dr. Joe Timken is the new president of the Oklahoma Adult Education Association?

He succeeds Miss Adeline Franzel who resigned the office when she left the state to accept a position with the Free Library of Philadelphia.

The annual meeting of the Association is being planned for May 1962.

The Secondary School Librarians have disbanded?

The Secondary Librarians’ Section of the Oklahoma Education Association has voted to merge with its parent group, the Librarians’ Association of OEA. This is a step in the formulated plan to consolidate organizational efforts of the school librarians in the state.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK
April 8-14
1962

JANUARY, 1962
State Committee For NLW Meets

The 1962 National Library Week Committee met Oct. 4, 1961 at the State Library in Oklahoma City. Present were Paul Parham, Betty Lou Neel, Mrs. W. S. Corbin, Marriam Craddock, Calvin Brewer, Mrs. Sarah Jane Bell, Mrs. Mildred Donaldson, Mrs. Elizabeth Y. Price, Virginia Owens, and T. Gene Hodges. Esther Mae Henke and Gerald Coble were guests. Committee members unable to attend were Mrs. Carrie Eagon, James Murray, and Sam Smoot.

Miss Owens, State Executive Director for NLW 1962, presided and explained the history of NLW and its goals for 1962. She announced that Beryl Reubens, formerly of Brandeis University is replacing John Robling as NLW Executive Director.

Mrs. Price reported on the 1961 observance, showing how many of the activities grew from the composition of the lay committee itself—the large number of college presidents led to a recruitment emphasis and several committee members from the Council of Churches led to alerting churches to values of reading. Television coverage, newspaper lineage and billboard space were also mentioned.

From this discussion the question arose of how NLW is financed. It was explained that while the lay chairmen of the past two years have contributed expense money for stationary, etc., this is not necessarily a continuing practice and certainly not a condition of chairmanship. The suggestion was made that OLA be asked to budget a small amount for NLW. The ALA Committee for NLW has recommended that state associations make provisions for such support. The State Library has contributed mailing, postage, paper, staff time, etc., in the past and will continue to do so. However, local committees and libraries are expected to purchase their own supplies of bookmarks, posters, and other promotional material.

The big job of the meeting was the selection of nominations for state lay chairman. (Donald S. Kennedy, President of The Oklahoma Gas and Electric Co., has since accepted the NLW chairmanship.)

Discussion of other lay committee members followed the reading of last year's list. It was suggested that representatives of national sponsoring groups be contacted. At the local level it was suggested that school, public and college librarians meet to select a local chairman and organize a local committee. Miss Owens pointed out that the public library would be urged to initiate such a meeting, but that where a public library did not exist in a community, it would be well to look to the area's college library for leadership.

Legislative, Library Development Committees Hold Joint Meeting

The Legislative Committee, Miss Elizabeth Cooper, Chairman, and the Library Development Committee, Mr. William H. Lowry, Chairman, held a joint meeting, Friday, November 17, at the Oklahoma City Main Library. Attending, in addition to the chairmen were Mr. Kenneth Poverud, Librarian of Central High School, Oklahoma City; Mr. Lee Spencer, Librarian, Oklahoma Baptist University; Mrs. Pat Luster Baker, Assistant Law Librarian, University of Oklahoma; Mrs. Mildred Donaldson, Librarian, Taft Junior High School, Oklahoma City; Mr. Ralph Hudson, State Librarian; Miss Esther Mae Henke, State Extension Librarian, and Mrs. Elizabeth Price, Information Specialist, Oklahoma State Library.

Miss Henke reviewed library legislation and progress during the past five years. Mr. Hudson then reported on a state library development meeting held October 11, 1961, and conveyed the request from the participants of that meeting for the two Committees to consider the implementation of state grants-in-aid and scholarship programs. After considerable discussion, it was decided that more information was needed about similar programs operating in other states. Mr. Poverud and Mrs. Donaldson agreed to study library grants-in-aid, and Mrs. Baker consented to look into scholarship programs. The feasibility of a state library survey was also discussed and Mr. Lowry and Mrs. Price are to study the scope and nature of such a survey.

The Committees recommended that the Citizen's Committee for Library Development be reactivated as soon as possible and that reports on scholarships, grants-in-aid, and the library survey be presented to it. (Mrs. Richard B. Rutledge, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the citizen's group, later agreed to call a reorganization meeting of her Committee early in January.) The Committee discussed various legislative and development programs before adjourning.
The Nomination Committee submits the following report to the members of OLA. Election will be by mail, and each member will receive a ballot on which to indicate his choice of officers. Members of the Committee are Mabel Murphy, James Gourley, and Frances Kennedy, Chairman.

President
MARY ANN WENTWORTH, Head of Children’s Services, Oklahoma City Libraries will succeed to this office automatically through her election to the office of First Vice-President at the annual meeting in 1961.

First Vice-President and President-Elect
TREAN MADDOX, Librarian, Bell Junior High School, Tulsa. B.S., Oklahoma State University; B.S. in L.S., Western Reserve University; M.S. in L.S., Columbia University. Former positions: Librarian, Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, Tulsa; Reference Assistant, Riverside Branch, New York Public Library; visiting instructor during summers at Texas Woman’s University Library School, and Western Michigan University Department of Library Science.

DELLA THOMAS, Assistant Professor of Library Education and Director, Curriculum Materials Laboratory, Oklahoma State University: B.S., Wisconsin State Teachers College; B.S. in L.S., University of Wisconsin Library School; graduate work in English. Former positions: public school teacher in Wisconsin schools; teacher-librarian; school, public and college librarian; textbook consultant and bibliographer; Head of the Education area, Oklahoma State University Library.

Second Vice-President
JEAN HARRINGTON, Librarian, Enid Public Library. B.A., Phillips University; summer school terms at Denver University Library School, and University of Chicago. Positions: Children’s Librarian, Cataloger, at Enid Public Library, and Librarian since 1955.

ESTHER HENKE, Extension Librarian, Oklahoma State Library. B.A. in L.S., M.A., University of Oklahoma. Former Positions: Bookmobile librarian, County Librarian, Ray County Library, Richmond, Missouri; Reference Librarian, Field Librarian, Oklahoma State Library.

Secretary
CHRISTIE B. CATHEY, Circulation Librarian, University of Oklahoma. B.A., M.A., University of Oklahoma. Former positions: Reviser, University of Oklahoma Library School; Acting Assistant Director, Public Services, University of Oklahoma Library.

A. ELIZABETH SMITH, Librarian, Bethany Nazarene College. B.A., Olivet Nazarene College, Kanakee, Illinois; Library certificate, Carnegie Institute of Technology; M.A., University of Denver. Former positions: Children’s Librarian, Warder Public Library, Springfield, Ohio; Assistant Librarian, Olivet Nazarene College; Cataloger, Whittenberg College Library.

Treasurer
NEWS NOTES

MUSKOGEE—Muskogee’s Public Library joined with most other libraries over the state in celebrating National Children’s Book Week November 12-18. A special exhibit of “Then and Now” in children’s books, from the McGuffey readers to the newest Seanya, Caldecott, and Newbery awards books of today was on display.

Other libraries with such displays or who marked book week with children’s visits to the library were Kingfisher, Ada, Bartlesville, Poteau, Tahlequah, Midwest City, Wagoner, Yukon, Claremore, Woodward, Guthrie, Sapulpa, Hobart, Ponca City, and Enid. In addition there were special book reviews in both Tulsa and Oklahoma City book sections.

ARDMORE—W. L. McGiboney, Nebo rancher, is a new member of the Chickasaw Multi-County Library board, joining Mrs. Howard Mitchell of Davis and Mrs. Robert Doty of Sulphur as Murray county representatives on the 15-member board.

CHICKASHA—On the Caddo-Grady Multi-County Library board, the other demonstration library system operated by the State Library, a new member is Joe Hartin of Tuttle. He replaces Mrs. Garret Coblentz, who is the new Mineo librarian. Mrs. T. E. Stevens has been named librarian in Cyril, replacing Mrs. Merrill Burruss. Libraries in Mineo and Cyril are new since operation of Caddo-Grady started last spring; both are participating libraries with the multi-county system.

In Rush Springs, Mrs. Ida Lee Estes is the new librarian in a city library which on November 16 celebrated its 12th anniversary. Sponsored by the Rush Springs Study Club and later taken over as a city responsibility, the Rush Springs library also is a participating library in the Caddo-Grady system.

EASY WAYS TO BOOK DISPLAYS

By Wilma Tipps

Mrs. Tipps, Chairman of the Children’s and Young People’s Services Division of O.L.A., broke out with a virulent case of exhibits right after the fall workshop. After diagnosing her symptoms, daily displayed throughout her Children’s Department at the Norman Public Library, we asked, why? The following remarks are her answer.

Anyone can make an attractive poster. This was the happy message of Mrs. Della Thomas at the Book Selection Workshop last fall.

Proving her point with engaging examples (some of which can be seen on the opposite page), Mrs. Thomas emphasized that ingenuity is more important than artistic ability in making effective exhibits. She recommended posters as a practical focal point of display because they are easily stored and books, jackets, and other materials can be added or changed as desired.

The use of advertisements, greeting cards, and other materials from her voluminous Idea File was illustrated, as well as the effect of various lettering styles, the use of interestingly textured materials, and the impact that three-dimensional figures can have. With a flannel board, Mrs. Thomas demonstrated that simple geometric shapes can be combined to suggest objects; their sharp lines and bright colors producing extremely attractive effects.

Mrs. Thomas’s enthusiasm was contagious and I am sure many Oklahoma libraries were brightened this winter because her listeners caught her cheerful certainty that EXHIBITS CAN BE FUN.

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 3)

encounter with citizens in our communities, of every informational release, of every service we offer. If we are positive today, we need not fear the negative forces of tomorrow.

At our annual conference in April, all of us will have an opportunity to look at ourselves and at our libraries through the eyes of the non-librarian. If we feel that that view is distorted, ambiguous, biased, or unclear, then we must, together, find means of correcting that vision to 20/20. If we find that the general view is true, clear, and valid, then we can concentrate on ways of keeping it that way and of converting it into active support for our libraries. I believe this will be an extremely interesting program; I am convinced that it is timely and urgent.

May I, in closing, wish you on behalf of myself and of the officers of O.L.A. a happy Christmas and a wonderful New Year.

GERALD M. COBLE

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
OKLAHOMA CITY—The Oklahoma State Library again is offering a $1,500 grant for graduate study at an accredited library school in 1962-63. It is a staff-administered scholarship using funds given by an anonymous donor. Deadline for applications is May 1, 1961. Lucy Ann Babcock is chairman of the staff committee dealing with details of the grant.

Winner of the 1961-62 grant was Miss Amelia Coose of Okarche, who is now attending the University of Denver school of librarianship. Miss Betty Lou Neel, Tulsa, who was graduated from the University of Oklahoma school of library science in 1961 after studying on that year's grant, is the assistant librarian of the Pioneer Multi-County library based in Norman.

NORMAN—Mrs. Florrinell Morton, president of the American Library Association and the Southwestern Library Association, was in Norman November 20 and 21 as Louisiana's representative to the regional Conference on Education to the Aging. (Mrs. Morton is head of the Louisiana State Library School at Baton Rouge.) Librarians on the program, as chairmen or recorders of panel discussion groups, were Ralph Hudson and Virginia Owens of the State Library, Robert S. Bray of the Library of Congress's Division for the Blind, and John S. Stratton of Oklahoma State University library.

Headlining the first issue of the Pioneer News, a monthly bulletin of the Pioneer Multi-County Library, is a feature story of the November opening of two new libraries in McClain County. The addition of Blanchard and Purcell to the tri-county system increases its branches and stations to seven, and demonstrates the good effects of the McClain County's passage of a millage for library purposes.

Blanchard's initial collection, installed on bright salmon-colored shelving, is housed in the W. B. Rich appliance store with Mrs. Rich serving as librarian.

The City of Purcell has provided a temporary location for the library administered by Mrs. Wayne Pearson until a permanent building is constructed with approval of a bond issue.

LAWTON—Morris Swett has been named president of the Carnegie Public Library Board in Lawton, replacing the late Ted Warkentin, Dr.

Association Dues Are Due Now

Some 400 librarians will arrive at the Stillwater Conference with at least 400 images of themselves. But the Membership Committee will probably see only one—The Great Unpaid Membership.

The habit of waiting until conference time to pay dues has produced a three months vacuum in the organization. It is a pretty lame duck outfit that is at full strength only 9 months of each year. There are plans to be made, bills to be paid, addresses to be changed and mailing lists to be brought up to date.

The three months before conference is the busiest time of the year and it is made more difficult by not knowing who's in and who isn't. Help your officers break the paperwork barrier. Be a member ALL YEAR. Pay your OLA dues now.

Registration blank on back cover.

Charles Green is a new member of the board.

CLINTON—Clinton's new public library building opened in October. A picture story of its progress and the services to the Clinton Library Board of Mrs. Tommie Myers was featured in the Oklahoman's Orbit Magazine on November 5.
OLA MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION
1962

Name

Address

Library

Address

Check type of membership and amount of dues paid:

☐ INDIVIDUAL
☐ INSTITUTIONAL
☐ Salary under $3,000 $2.00
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☐ $4,000 to $4,999 $4.00
☐ Over $5,000 $5.00
☐ Students, trustees, or lay members $2.00
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DATES TO REMEMBER

ALA MEMBERSHIP DAY—February 16, 1962

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK—April 8-14, 1962

OLA CONFERENCE—April 26-28, 1962, at Stillwater