INSIDE . . .

Linda Hall Library
Images of the Librarian
Caddo-Grady County Election
Libraries Are More Than Books

October 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 is based on annual income as follows:

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
A Message from the OLA President

Vacations are past for most of us, and a new season's activities in progress. This is the best time of the year to me. There is an excitement in the prospect of cooler weather, new programs starting in the library, and the opening of a world of fall and winter doings. New Year's Day really should be October 1st.

Your Executive Board got things under way with a long meeting on August 25. We committed the Association to a rather large project which I feel sure you will approve. In order to acquaint more of our citizens with the need for libraries in the state, and with the Oklahoma Plan for extension of library service, the OLA will hold a one-day meeting of leaders from state organizations.

We feel that if more of the voters had been better informed at the time of the spring elections, the vote for libraries might have been more favorable. Many would not have been misled or confused by false information. Others would not have been indifferent. Therefore, it will be the intention of this meeting to inform, and then to encourage these leaders to pass on the information, and to create helpful active movements in support of future library development.

As I write this a firm date has not been set, but it will be early in October. The Library Development Committee is in charge of planning the meeting and it sounds very stimulating.

Watch for the Fall 1962 issue of the SWLA NEWSLETTER. There are some changes proposed in the Constitution and By-Laws which need our consideration. These will be presented for approval at SWLA meeting in San Antonio. If you have opinions which you want expressed at that meeting and can not attend yourself, let someone know.

For those of you not able to attend SWLA, let me re-emphasize the Book Selection Workshop sponsored by the Childre's and Young People's Division of OLA in connection with the State OEA meeting in Oklahoma City, October 20th.

Something for us all to be proud and happy over is the appointment of Barbara Bailey, an Oklahoma City School librarian, to the Newberry-Caldcott Committee this year. We can bask in the reflected honor and lend moral support for her new responsibility.
Images of the Librarian

By MORTON KROLL

In our society we have become very much, perhaps overly, concerned with the image. When we use the term image I presume we refer to how we are perceived in our roles by ourselves and others. And, of course, we cannot divorce prestige from this image and the status it connotes. Here, I think, we get at the nub of the whole problem of our image. The librarian, as a professionally oriented person, seeks recognition for his skills and for the work he does. He wants, I would conjecture, greater recognition than he has thus far received and his recognition can best be realized through an improved image which would bring greater prestige and higher status to his profession. In our particular society where money is a criterion of status, the librarian would seek recognition through money on two levels: increased allocations for his library and increased salaries. I am certain that money is not the only criterion, but I’m sure you will agree that it is not without importance.

But any image of a person or group performing a professional role is highly complex. There are many angles from which this image can be viewed and I want to address myself to some of these tonight. I shall limit myself to a consideration of three perspectives of the library image: (1) the Self Image, (2) the Clientele Image, (3) the Community Image. I hasten to say that these images are not inclusive and that there are others. However, I think these are of considerable importance for in a sense the image of the library as an institution is dependent upon them.

The Self Image Several years ago, in connection with the Pacific Northwest Library Association’s Library Development Project, I asked a well known sociologist to do a study of the professional librarian as he views his role in our society. This work prepared by Professor Kaspar Naegle and Elaine Culley Stolar was a pioneering venture, along with the study of Children’s librarians by Sarah Wheeler, and I am sorry to say there has been little follow-up.

Professor Naegle and Mrs. Stolar interviewed something of a cross section of librarians in the Pacific Northwest. Let me briefly outline some of their conclusions which are pertinent to our discussion. First, they found that librarians are conservers and orderers of an ever increasing output of printed material. “Librarians become representatives and servants of a certain stream of cultural accomplishment and of a special type of social organization.” (p. 117) They point out that librarians are uniquely dependent upon the ordering of materials in a medium they never own.

There are several elements here worthy of our consideration. There is the idea of conserving and ordering which is, I believe, at the very heart of the library profession. The idea of conserving and ordering presumes a process of selecting and organizing. This requires rigorous training, not only in librarianship, but often in technical subjects as well; these are very difficult tasks. Even the public librarians must be selective, especially given the limited amount of money they have at their disposal.

In a way the task of selecting and ordering is more difficult for public librarians. They must make continuing judgements as to what is worthwhile and what is not. At the same time they have an obligation to serve their publics. In a very real sense time is a great, though not always fair, arbiter of taste. The ephemeral will, often as not, soon disappear from the public eye and mind and the books and documents with enduring qualities will do just that. They will endure. Yet we cannot always find comfort in
time. The public's pressures are great. And if the criterion of 
enduring quality is to have much meaning, a process of selection based on free 
access to materials must take place.

I do not want to get off my theme and lapse into a discussion of freedom and quality; suffice it to say that the professional image of the 
librarian takes into account this never ending process of selection within the boundaries of freedom.

The library is, as Naegle and Stolar point out, a special kind of organization. In some respects it is much like other organizations. There are hierarchical relations, there are positions, there is a division of labor—often not as much as we would like. In other respects the library is unique in the distinctive role it plays, in the material it utilizes, and in its relationship to its clientele. The library is an instrument of enlightenment and information and the librarian sees himself as the master of it.

This relationship of the librarian to the library raises important questions. Perhaps one of the outstanding developments in the image of the librarian in recent years has been the increased professionalism of his role. Independence of action and autonomy go hand in hand with professionalism. We presume, for example, that the physician and the attorney can act autonomously and that their professional performance represents a professional standard. On the other hand the librarian, because of the service nature of his role, is peculiarly sensitive to the needs of his clientele and in the case of public libraries this involves a whole community. Need these two be incompatible? Obviously not. The difficulty is largely historical; at one time in the history of its development, librarianship was less complex, if no less demanding. There were fewer libraries, fewer materials; perhaps the patrons were themselves better able, in the more stratified societies of the past, to use them or at least to judge their efficacy. In the case of the publicly supported public library, it was thought that a board of trustees was in a better position than the librarian to set policy and to remove the library from the political influences of local government—and protect it as well.

Now the image and the situation have changed. We found in our study of library boards of trustees that many professional librarians who are in effect administrative heads of agencies enjoyed a relationship with their trustees which was quite different from the role I just described. The professional librarian plays an increasingly important role in the making of library polici

ces. The board becomes more and more an advisory and supporting group. I think this is inevitable and not undesirable, given the increasing professional competence of professional librarians. Most librarians feel that they have a professional right to direct their libraries' programs.

This readjustment has not been easy. We did find some trustees who were reluctant to accept the librarian's judgement as a professional person, in others we found very real resistance. Where the board tended to dominate, of course it was difficult to get a vigorous librarian to stay on, and as a consequence, we developed a hypothesis of strong board—weak librarian and, I must confess, in a few instances the reverse was true as well. In other words, it was difficult in a time of transition to develop a new image for the librarian more quickly than it would of its own accord.

In the rural areas of the Northwest we found that in numerous instances the trustees were almost literally the library staff. The development of the county library system served to limit this somewhat, but the problem remained of staffing in a professionally competent manner, the rural library needs. Washington, of course, is very proud of its regional library development and there is hope that this device may serve to offer better service in the less populous areas of that state.

In the cities there was a strong indication that in those municipalities which enjoyed a relatively high caliber of administration, especially in council manager cities, the librarian was able to work directly with city officials, acting as the head of a municipal department. In such instances we began to wonder whether boards of trustees, as they exist in the states of the Northwest, serve a useful purpose. In a few instances, indeed, it seemed to us that the board acted as something of a barrier to smooth working relations between the librarian and his fellow department heads. Perhaps our most controversial recommendation in our public library studies was the suggestion that boards of trustees be given a more advisory and a less policy formulating function.

I cite this to illustrate to you the changing self-image of the librarian and its impact on at least one area of librarianship. I could have drawn my illustration from college and university libraries as well where librarians are struggling in many institutions for full fledged academic status, a status I personally feel is richly deserved, given the necessary and inevitable working
partnership between scholar and librarian and certainly, in many institutions, the development of the scholar-librarian.

The image of professionalization and all it implies is then an important evolutionary factor in the development of librarianship in recent times. Coupled with the increased need for the services that librarians can provide—and nowadays it carries many labels such as information services, information retrieval and the like—it means that the demands will be greater and the work more demanding.

I have not said much about the other aspects of the self-image, about the plight of the librarian in the library organization and in the larger organization of which the librarian and library are inevitably a part. This opens up the whole field of library organization and development about the role of librarians and non-professionals in libraries. I think many of the problems which arise in libraries can be attributed to penury on the one hand and change on the other. Penury could mean that the services are never adequate and change could mean that the role of the librarian is not clearly set forth. It would not be difficult to expand on this at great length, but I should like, for the purposes of our discussion this evening, to move on to the other images.

The Clientele Image The library patron or user is becoming increasingly specialized. In a way I think this is unfortunate, for at a time when we in the United States need the broadest possible grasp of the many problems confronting our society we are becoming, to paraphrase the old cliche, more and more knowledgeable about less and less. I often wonder whatever happened to the general reader and I bemoan his dropping into the shadows. But, let's face it, the library is becoming increasingly geared as a special instrument for providing information to special groups. These may be very large groups, such as chemists, physicists and engineers. My hunch is that this specialization has reached into the public libraries as well.

Specialization in the United States is tied into professionalization and that on a national level. This means that we think in terms of grids of information and the problems of interlibrary relations become important. It means that the clientele want specific information, ephemeral information and always information in a hurry. The user of this service expects the librarian to be sufficiently knowledgeable so that the jargon of the scientific or technical profession will hold no mysteries, and that the vaguest, and no doubt oftentimes incorrect, reference can be identified, tracked down and delivered.

In this regard the librarian is considered as something between a clerk and a colleague. It has been interesting to me how name change often connotes change in status. Librarian, generally speaking, is not a high status term. Information specialist and information officer carry higher status connotations. Perhaps we ought to dispense with the term librarian altogether!

Most library patrons regard the librarian as the link or the medium between the question and the answer. In this regard, the image is confused. I don't think that the users have any clear idea of what the librarian does or what his role is. The image of the library and librarian is often little more than the result of a haphazard series of impressions.

In part this may be because librarians have failed to communicate in specific terms the range of their services. I think this is due as well to the rapid changes in technology in our society and the uses to which the libraries have been put.

It is also worth noting that the library depends in a very particular way upon its clientele for support. Upon the image seen by the clientele will depend the status of the library; this will range from a library that is not highly regarded and has a low priority position in the community to the opposite, perhaps utopian view of the library as a vital information medium. There is also the possibility that the patron may be so limited in his utilization of the resources that he does not see or recognize the image as being associated with a library. The engineer in a large aircraft manufacturing firm may avail himself of thousands of pieces of material, including articles on basic research in the field of his interest, books, manuals, etc. Yet he does not think of the technical information center, or information retrieval office as having anything to do with a library. When asked about a library, he is apt to see a public library in his mind's eye, one which he rarely enters.

In the public library field it is important to note that the clientele often represent a minority of the community, a small segment of users. Generally, unless their ire is aroused by some grievous shortcoming or problem, they are not a well organized, or indeed organized minority. Yet the public library must depend upon the support of at least a majority of voters of the community if it is to flourish. Given a certain broad anti-intellectualism (perhaps that isn't the right way of putting it, narrow intellectual-
isms might work more precisely, the library is often the victim of common stereotypes and prejudices 'It is for the kids' and 'It is for the ladies' are common expressions we heard in our interviews of librarians and patrons.

The Community Image This brings me to the final category I wish to discuss, Communities in the United States, even within the states of the United States, vary to such a marked degree that it is difficult to generalize about them and I hope you will bear with me and recognize that I am aware of the exceptions. I am aware also that nothing is so constant as change and that the libraries are changing and will continue to do so.

Yet if I were to sum up the collectivity of attitudes held by the community I would emphasize that most libraries are regarded as low pressure, low priority organizations. I think this is in part attributable to the general lack of understanding and appreciation of culture, in its best and broadest sense. There is a tendency to attach to knowledge a very pragmatic value. Since spunk, the relative allocation of funds to science, to educational systems in the United States, has strongly favored science. A good scientific education is also considered a practical education. Now I have no objection to this in principle, I agree that we ought to train more scientists of all kinds. But there are equally important questions. Science in many respects is a means to the understanding of all kinds of phenomena. But the question for human beings is how to live, how to use the findings of science. There are myriad unsolved human problems which require intelligence, a broad grasp of the richness of which mankind is capable, and the sort of humanism that can make our lives richer than anything the world has known. We have not even begun to approach this stage of understanding. Science cannot stand alone. It is entirely possible that we can become its slaves, rather than its masters. At present the idea of accepting non-material outlooks on life or even a humanistic scientific outlook, is in the background.

I hate to impose additional duties on librarians but it is your function to serve as teachers, to join with school and college and university faculties to help change the non-intellectual image our society has of itself. The process is evolutionary and slow. Personally I see encouraging signs in such things as the purchase of important and serious writings now available at book stands in airports, drug stores, super markets and the like. Whether people actually read these books is something else again, but obviously the publishers put them out to make money and they must be bought. I would say the act of buying or feeling that the book ought to be bought is a first significant step in what might be a change. The mass production and sale of classical records is another hopeful sign.

As I have already put it, the public image of the library is confused. Most people do not know the kinds of resources, even a good small library can provide. Now if a city council knew that the library enjoyed strong community support, it would treat the library more generously. As it is now in many cities, the city fathers in council care little for their library and the amount of money they expend for it reflects this attitude. In the face of increasing costs for public services with which public libraries must compete, city councilmen are apt to think more of the matters that are politically pressing than about the advantages of library service.

One point worth mentioning is that despite the pragmatic view of intellectualism taken by most Americans, the library, especially the public library, is important as a symbol. Like sin and motherhood it can be ignored but never removed. Public library service is a symbol of good in the United States. In this light, the development of effective library service enjoys a very real advantage which I feel ought to be more fully exploited than it is. Public Librarians ought to develop, in very conscious fashion, strategies for reaching as many persons in the community as possible through the image of the library as being a good institution. Generally speaking, community leaders are themselves of above average intelligence (whether or not they are library patrons) and I feel they could be reached with this symbol.

As a public institution the library cannot divorce itself from the political process. Let me just tick off a few points for your consideration. (1) Politicians are inherently responsive to pressure they think will help them as politicians. They will support libraries if they feel the pressure is strong enough. Heretofore, for the most part, the library has been removed from the political mainstream by the institution of the board of trustees. During eras of relative corruption and high politicization this may have been a good idea. Now that most city governments and county governments are steadily improving in the caliber of their administration and integrity of behavior, it seems that the library ought to be brought, in judicious fashion to be sure, back into the mainstream of the political process. I think this holds especially for
Whether the librarian likes it or not, the library is involved in politics. We could say that the special library is involved in the politics of its organization as well. No unit or organization functions in a vacuum. Any head-in-sand attitude, aloofness, or going it alone is likely to produce an unfavorable response. We live in a society where squeaking wheels are heard, where positions are taken, where negotiation, conference, and compromise are all part of the way of life that requires the librarian to take an active role in the business of the larger organization of which he is a part.

What do these rambling remarks boil down to? First, I think the self-image is one of growing professionalism, yet there is confusion as to what the library ought to be, and inadequacy in gaining necessary support. The community image of the librarian is filled with stereotypes of both the librarian and the library. The community is willing to support in theory but does not assign high priority to library needs. The political image follows suit.

What can be done about it? I think the idea of the image we want is a good one. I don’t know whether you’ve decided who you are, as librarians, but I think this must be established first. Once you have decided upon some reasonably articulate set of criteria as to the role of the library, then you can proceed to organize support for achieving your objectives. In our national society organization is important. The librarian must try, in as careful and skillful a manner as possible, to organize support. This organizing need not be direct in the sense of working up a lobbying group; though on national and state levels I think this is vitally important. It means developing groups interested in the library around the library. Patron associations, friends of the library and similar groups can make a very real contribution.

I think time is on the side of the libraries. The image is changing with the changing needs of society. I feel there is a very real struggle for personal, community and national identity in the United States today. When man asks who he is, where he is and where he is going, then he must avail himself of the ideas of his fellow man. Then he cannot do without the resources of his heritage, many of them available through his library. More and more the library is becoming the focal point of man’s endeavor.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
The Caddo-Grady County Election

By MABEL GRADY

They will. They won't. They won't. They will. And then they didn't.

The big question: What happened?

Rapidly in retrospect: Enthusiasm about the prospect of library service from the inception of the idea by people in various parts of Caddo County; rising interest when Grady County was asked to make it multi; rapidly increasing use of materials and services as soon as available; quick response of local groups to meet requirements for community libraries; amazing circulation from bookmobile and local libraries; support of program and tax levy reported by many individuals and organizations; and, perhaps most exciting of all, a greedy, avid use of book by men and women, boys and girls, resembling the reception of rain after a long, serious drought.

Obvious reasons for defeat of the tax levy in the May election: Numbers one through a hundred -- a general complete lack of understanding of the program in spite of excellent publicity in all of the newspapers of the two counties, talks by many people, public and private, and extensive use of materials available. There are those who thought this had nothing to do with the bookmobile.

There are those so happy with the local libraries that they were sure nothing else was needed -- like the bookmobile. To which one librarian replied: "Just where do you think we got our library and just where have you been the past three months that I have been talking straight at you?" Her only consolation was the look of consternation on the man's face and his reply: "What do we do now?"

There were those completely baffled by the wording of the question on which they were voting, in spite of widespread effort prior to election to warn every voter of this possibility, to be sure he really understood the question so that he could vote exactly as he wished.

Of course, eventually opposition reared its ugly head -- doesn't opposition always have an ugly head? -- pouring forth a great confection of facts that bore the minutest resemblance to truth. With unlimited resources and professional guidance, their program was superbly timed and presented. Whether it was believed or merely caused temporary indecision, it was effective.

What difference did the aggressive availability of books make in the two counties? Comparison of annual reports of service in the two counties for the past two years will indicate the answer. These reports are for fiscal years, July 1 to June 30.

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<td></td>
<td>Libraries</td>
<td>Libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddo</td>
<td>20,765</td>
<td>51,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grady</td>
<td>61,740</td>
<td>75,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>82,505</strong></td>
<td><strong>126,747</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total circulation never presents the complete picture of service nor of the needs of the area that have not been touched but it does indicate a definite answer to the complaint that Johnny won't read. With these figures it is obvious thatJohnny and Johnny's brothers, fathers, mothers, sisters, aunts and uncles do read when good reading is available; that they all recognize the necessity of reading to keep up in today's world and that they all take advantage of every opportunity.

What of the future? Resembling popping corn are the spontaneous questions from all over the two county area: "What do we do now?" "What can we do?" "What can I do?" "This is a necessity! What can I do?"

Meetings called by locally interested people have been held and are scheduled to be held in various communities of the Multi-County area. In one place a simple notice in the local newspaper drew a much larger crowd than was found at a pre-season football scrimmage game. Several people met with the Multi-County Board to hear Mrs. Allie Beth Martin discuss the Tulsa experience. There is deadly serious concern about losing a service that is recognized as essential, a service that is meeting an obvious need in today's world.

What happens when there is serious concern? For weeks volunteers have been signing to do anything as they meet the bookmobile. Sixty-eight people met at the Caddo County Court House in Anadarko on September 18th in response to the Library Board's call to an open meeting. Miss Henke explained the informational material given to each one and then led the discussion that followed.

(Continued on Page 92)
Libraries Are More Than Books
By G. KENNETH POVERUD

HOME ECONOMIC teacher plans unit with aid of filmstrips and records.

SCIENCE TEACHER sprays stencil for class study.

SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHER checks class materials for reading level and speed.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHER uses duplicator for lesson outlines.
Instructional Media

Instructional Media—that vast amount of material which is necessary in today's teaching world for teachers to do an effective teaching job. Have you ever looked over your school to see how many different materials are used for instructional purposes? Stop and think. Of course you have textbooks, audio-visual equipment, and library books which are a traditional part of our schools, and a very important part. But look again, what else is there? There is possibly a plastic model of the human body which is used in the science laboratory. Do you suppose that any other teacher might have need to refer to this model at any time? Of course he might, but does he know of its existence? How many maps do your social science teachers have? Do they use them all of the time? Would there be a possibility of their each having the same kind of map, and because funds are already exhausted unable to purchase a greater variety? Are you as librarian, adequately informed on materials on hand in the building to make purchases which the total school will use? Before I came to Central High School and began developing an Instructional Materials Center, my answers to all of those questions would have been negative. After two years of planning, organizing and just plain old hard work, I feel much more adequately qualified to answer these questions positively.

To be able to answer the questions in respect to materials available, participate in curriculum, and give service to teachers and students adequately, has many times made up for the time and work involved.

I am sure you have heard that the library is the most important place in a school. In many school libraries I have seen, including those in which I have previously worked, I seriously doubt it was the most important place in the school. It has been a great tendency for all phases of instructional materials to rest on islands self-contained within themselves. No one, superintendent, principal, department heads, librarian or anyone else, had the faintest idea of what they had in their school. What we have done at Central High School is by no means a new idea, but because of rigid rules of organization within schools, and lack of interested personnel, the Instructional Materials Center has not taken a foothold across the nation.

Concept of a Building Level Instructional Materials Center

Designed as a one-stop service center for teachers and students, the Instructional Materials Center is the administrative unit of the school which centralizes and coordinates all phases of instructional material. Our school library did not lose its identity in the Materials Center; the library became one of the major divisions in the center, equal in regard to its impact on education. There are a number of basic principles we have regarded as necessary before any Materials Center can be developed:

1. All materials within a school belong to the whole school and not to independent self-contained departments.
2. The Instructional Materials Center is not a department which controls use of all materials, but a philosophy of service.
3. The Center is not necessarily a storehouse of all materials, but a service center which knows the availability of materials within the building.
4. The philosophy of service which is given by the Center is entirely guided by the curriculum and the material needs of teachers.

ORDERING, PROCESSING, RECORD KEEPING AND DISTRIBUTING OF THE FOLLOWING MEDIA IS THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF THE CENTER:

1. The Center maintains a library which includes a sample copy of every set of textbooks in the building. This leads to a quick and easy selection for teachers.
2. Library books.
4. Instructional supplies (though not major media, its convenient access within the center saves time for teachers.)
5. Instructional aids (maps, globes, dictionaries and encyclopedias, all of which are checked out on a master classroom chart for quick and easy location.)
6. Instructional machines (typewriters, sewing machines, business machines and other instructional equipment.)
7. Professional Library (serves as an ideal center for teachers' planning and curriculum development.)
8. Audio-visual equipment.

By centralizing and coordinating all of these media in one agency, we strive for service that will save teachers' time and provide for student use of these materials.

October, 1962
TEACHER WORKSHOP

(1) Instructional Materials Clerk to aid teachers with typing, duplication, and gathering of material resources.

Equipment available:
- Math typewriter
- Foreign language typewriter
- Standard typewriter
- Primary typewriter
- Duplicating machines
- Copy machine
- Heavy duty stapler
- Paper cutter
- Hole punch
- Microscope
- Lettering equipment
- Art equipment

TEXTBOOK DIVISION
LIBRARY DIVISION
MAGAZINE DIVISION
PROJECT MATERIALS CENTERS
INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPLY DIVISION
INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS DIVISION
INSTRUCTIONAL MACHINES DIVISION
PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY DIVISION
COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA DIVISION
PAMPHLET DIVISION
MOBILE LIBRARY DIVISION
Linda Hall Library

By Lois G. Walter

It was my privilege, while visiting at Kansas City this summer, to take a tour through the Linda Hall Science and Technology Library. This Library was established under the terms of the will of Herbert F. Hall, a Kansas City business man who died in 1941, as a memorial to his wife, Linda Hall, who passed away in 1933. Five trustees were appointed by Mr. Hall in his will which directed that the library should be located on the Hall estate.

After more than three years of carefully study of the library needs of the area, the trustees consulted a number of experts in the field and retained Dr. Malcolm Wyer of Denver as consultant. Late in 1945, upon his recommendation, the trustees adopted a proposal to "establish the Linda Hall Library as a specialized library center which will make available to Kansas City and the surrounding geographic area, services and facilities not adequately provided by any library at the present time." It is a free library, open to the public, covering the field of basic science and technology. While it was decided to establish the Linda Hall Library as an independent library, the Trustees emphasized the advantage of close cooperation with the neighboring libraries, adopting a policy of supplementing but not duplicating what other libraries are doing.

For the first ten years of its operation, the Library was housed in the former home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hall located at 5109 Cherry Street in the Country Club District of Kansas City. Some fourteen acres in extent, the Library grounds lie adjacent to the University of Kansas City campus and within easy reach of the Nelson Art Gallery, Rockhurst College and the new Midwest Research Institute. In the construction of the new library building, the old home was retained as a part of the general architectural plan, though it is presently limited to the storage of little used materials and is not open to the public. The new building was opened to the public March 19, 1956. It has an area of 90,000 square feet and cubic content of 940,000 cubic feet. It is designed for a book capacity of about a half million volumes but the capacity may be increased by compact stor-

age in some stack areas. It is made up of four levels, two of which are above the ground.

As I stepped into the entrance hall on the north, with a 19 foot ceiling, I was impressed by the atmosphere of spaciousness opening into a large casual Reading Room, and a Periodical Reading Room on the south forming together a large T-shaped area. The South side of this casual Periodical Reading Room is lighted by a window nineteen feet high and one hundred feet long. Drapes shade the entire window on days when sun strikes directly into the room. Immediately to the left, inside the entrance hall, is the card catalogue with a capacity of one and one half million cards. The building is completely air conditioned with humidity and dust control incorporated into the system. The exterior of the building is constructed of red brick, intended to match closely the brick of the whole Hall residence. Drives and parking lots to the north of the building, provide space for about one hundred cars. Staff parking is on the east side of the building.

The Trustees in 1945 defined the library area of specialization as "covering the field of basic science and technology." The subject was more explicitly defined as the 500's and 600's of the Dewey Classification, with several important exceptions. Clinical, medical and dental facilities in Kansas City were already highly developed. It was decided that Linda Hall Library would not collect in these fields. The Kansas City Public Library had already established a Business and Technology Department and, since there were other related facilities available, it was decided that the library would not collect intensively in the area of Business Information Services.

The first collection was purchased in 1946 and consisted of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston (which had established its library as early as 1790) and totaled 62,358 items.

Since then the Linda Hall Library has added many older Academy sets and complete long runs of classical serial titles in physical, chemical and mathematical sciences. Some are as much as 200 to 300 years old. Steady acquisitions throughout the fifteen years of the library's
history consists of many sets in biological sciences, in engineering and in the industrial arts and have rounded out the present collection so that its strength in these various fields is fairly even. At the present time, the Library's total holdings approach 250,000 volumes and nearly 7,000 current serials are received.

I spent what time I could in the Periodical Publication section. The Pharmacology Library at the University of Oklahoma has many more journals in the field of Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy than I found on the shelves there. We can match their complete sets of American Journal of Pharmacy and American Pharmaceutical Journal and others. We have as many of the Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics as they have. Also, we have several valuable foreign long run sets which are complete or nearly so. Our collection of the United States Pharmacopeias is nearly as complete as theirs although I did want to get my hands on the Massachusetts Medical Society Pharmacopeia of 1908 and walk out with it.

It was a most interesting and very pleasant visit and I came home with some additional titles of Journals in Pharmacology which I hope to add to our subscription list this year.

**NEWS NOTES**

*By ELIZABETH Y. PRICE*

Two new librarians at Central State College this year will be Mrs. Myra Cunningham, who has been on the staff of the Capitol Hill High School Library, Oklahoma City for three years, and Miss Flora Imogene Troxel, who was formerly at Moore High School.

Dee Ann Ray, field librarian with the Oklahoma State Library, was initiated into Beta Pi Mu, international library science honor society, during the ALA convention in Miami Beach, Fla., early last summer.

Carl Reubin, Tishomingo, is a new member of the Chickasha Multi-County Library board. Other members of the board from Johnston county are Mrs. May Hunt, Wapanucka, and Mrs. P. W. Williams, Mannsville.

Mrs. M. C. Hamilton, librarian at Guymon Senior-Junior High School, has resigned to join the staff of Panhandle A and M College at Goodwell. Taking her place at the Guymon schools will be Mrs. Doris Steele, a member of the Oklahoma State Library staff for five years.

New librarian at Blackwell, who started her duties August 16, is Mrs. Lucy Sampson, who had been living in Ada for a number of years. Mrs. Sampson received her library science degree at OU in 1961. She succeeds Mrs. Bess Friedman, who resigned last summer after 10 years with the Blackwell library.

A reception July 1 honored Mrs. Lester O'Reiley, who resigned after 36 years serving as librarian at Durant's Robert L. Williams Public Library. Mrs. William J. Pyrum is replacing Mrs. O'Reiley.

Mrs. Wilma Tipps has resigned as Children's Librarian of the Pioneer Multi-County Library to join the Ardmore Public Library in a similar capacity. She began her new duties October 1.

It is with great reluctance that the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN staff announces the resignation of Mrs. Elizabeth Y. Price from its ranks. Always willing and able to help with materials, deadlines, etc., Libby was a mainstay of this publication and we will miss her.

She has resigned her position with the State Library to become the Director of Publicity and Promotion for the Oklahoma City Symphony Society. We wish her all the best in her new job.

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American Library Association Report

MABEL A. MURPHY

The magnitude of the service provided by the American Library Association throughout the world becomes more evident through the meetings of the Council, the governing body of the organization. With a firm conviction that in a free society a library is one of the primary instruments through which citizens gain understanding and enlightenment and that now is a critical time in which understanding and enlightenment are essential, the members of the thirteen ALA Divisions are exerting every effort to provide the best service possible in every area.

Much of the business concerned changes in constitutions and by-laws that will expedite existing or proposed service. So that any one wishing to speak might have an opportunity, much time was given to the proposed changes in membership recommitted to Executive Board by the Council at the 1962 Midwinter meeting. The Council then voted to set a time limit of three years for ALA Chapters to meet the ALA policy of membership open to any person, library or other organization interested in library service and librarianship. This was adopted, with minor clarifying changes, by the membership at the annual meeting a few days later.

To make reference to the stimulating programs would require unlimited space and reading time. Reports of the various meetings can be found in the professional magazines and these you should read. Perhaps the Public Library Association drew the largest number, an estimated 1,000, to the discussion of Obscenity and the Law by Dr. Robert C. McClure, professor of law, University of Minnesota.

Contrary to the cliche that librarians never talk about books, the meetings of the Adult, Children, and Young Adult Services Divisions were devoted to discussion of selected books that had been read prior to the meeting. Since advance registration was required to attend each of the Division meetings, some familiarity with the books discussed was assured. Selecting books in problem areas for children, modern fiction for young adult and reading in a changing world for the adult provided interesting discussions in each division.

Oklahomans had more than the usual interest in the aauguration banquet as Edmon Low, Director of Libraries, Oklahoma State University, was introduced as the incoming second vice-president. The inaugural address by James E. Bryan, Students, Libraries and the Educational Process, established the emphasis in 1962-1963 on cooperative service by all librarians for all ages.

Oklahomans are proud and pleased, also, that the Beta Phi Mu Award for distinguished service to education for librarianship was presented to Mrs. Flurinell P. Morton, director of the Library School at Louisiana State University, president of ALA at the time of the conference, and president of The Southwestern Library Association.

Among the Oklahomans attending were Miss Miriam Craddock and Miss Dee Ann Ray who also attended the preconference Equipment Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Low and their daughter, Mrs. Frances Chisolm of Canton, New York, Miss Opal Carr, Miss Mary Evelyn Potts, Mrs. Frances Dahl, Miss Rachel Whittaker, Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Miss Virginia LaGrave, Mrs. Della Thomas, Mrs. Mary Jeanne Hanson, Miss Helen Donart, Mrs. Howard Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Richard King, Dr. Arthur McAnally, James Gourley, John Stratton, Charles Nelson and your councilor Mabel Murphy.

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DON R. PHILLIPS
Paragon Bindings
Vandalia, Michigan

OCTOBER, 1962
Carter County to Vote in November on Library Levy

Johnston County Commissioners draw lots as provided by law for terms of office of board members of new Chickasaw multi-county library. Left to right are Glenn Keeling, Milburn; Bob Hudgens, Mill Creek; and Joe Harbert, Tishomingo. Commissioners of Love and Johnston Counties signed the agreement creating the new multi-county library district on July 2, 1962. (Photo courtesy of The Johnston County Capital-Democrat)

The Carter County Library Committee attended a recent meeting of the Carter County Commissioners to present a petition requesting that a 1 mill library tax question be put on the November 6 general election ballot.

Under the Library Amendment, 10% of the qualified voters of a county may request a library tax election. This would be 1,457 voters for Carter County and Mrs. S. B. Powell, Wilson, the Committee's chairman, reports the petition carried 2,708 signatures which represented all parts of the county.

The Commissioners, Joyce Taliaferro, chairman, Huss Standifer, and Mack Fraser, voted unanimously to put the question on the November ballot.

Johnson and Love counties have already passed a library tax and have appointed members to the new Multi-County Board. It is hoped that Carter county can join this unit with a favorable vote in November.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Members Present: Mary Ann Wentroth, Trean Maddox, Esther Mae Henke, Mary Jeanne Hansen, Gerald Coble, Juanita Means, Mabel Murphy, Elizabeth Oliver.


The meeting was called to order by the President, Miss Wentroth. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The secretary was instructed to mail copies of the minutes of each executive board meeting to all members of the Board, and to the editor of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN.

Mrs. Hansen read a summary report on the state of the finances. A copy is attached. Miss Wentroth mentioned the need for setting up a working budget for the operation of the Association. There was agreement this would be advisable, but no action was taken.

Mr. Coble moved that the OLA Library School scholarship of $350 be renewed. Miss Murphy seconded. The motion carried.

Announcement was made that Mr. Coble would represent the Association at the Genealogical Society Institute in Norman, since OLA was an associate sponsor of the institute.

Miss Wentroth said she had received a questionnaire from ALA concerning chapter certification of OLA. The Board advised her to complete this form and return it to ALA headquarters.

The following tentative dates for meetings of the Executive Board were set: November 3, 1962; January 12, 1963; March 9, 1963.

Committee appointments for the 1962-63 year were read as follows:

Sequoyah Award Committee
Steering Committee (1) Dee Ann Ray, Chairman; (2) Clifto McCleb, representing the School Libraries Division; (3) Rama Nolan, appointed from the membership at large; (4) Willa Henke, (5) S. Fegna, (6) Ruby Ewing, (7) Wilma Tippens

Library Development Committee
William H. Lowry, Chairman; Esther Mae Henke, Mary Fox, Jackman, Kenneth Powers, Mrs. Wray Finney

Officers’ Manuals Committee
Gerald M. Coble, Chairman; T. H. Milby, Irma Tomberlin.

National Library Week Committee
Gene Hodges, Chairman
Auditing Committee
Marian Dierdorff, Chairman
Local Arrangements Committee
Aaron Michaelson, Chairman
Program Committee
Trean Maddox, Chairman, Division Chairman
Legislative Committee
No Chairman at this time, Beth W. Heimann, Leta Dover, Mortimer Schwartz, William H. Lowry.

Membership Committee
Helen Lloyd, Chairman
Recruiting Committee
Dorothy Gleason, Chairman
By-Laws and Constitution Committee
Richard King, Chairman
Nominations Committee
Elizabeth Cooper, Chairman
Publications Committee
Elizabeth Oliver, Editor; OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN: Mel Spence, Business Mgr., Elizabeth Cooper, Elizabeth Price, Charles Nelson.

Miss Henke moved the appointments be approved. Mr. Coble seconded. Motion carried.

Mr. Lowry submitted the report on OLA which he had presented to the Inter-Organization Committee.

Miss Maddox read a letter she had received from the American Association of School Librarians. They requested a location to demonstrate a model elementary school library in Oklahoma City during the Elementary School Principals’ Convention in the spring of 1963. It was decided to forward this request to Dr. Mervel Lunn, Director of Teaching Materials for the Oklahoma City schools.

The secretary was instructed to write a letter of congratulations to Mrs. Florrinell Morton, who received the Beta Phi Mu Award for distinguished service to education for librarianship at the annual convention in Miami.

Miss Henke was asked to report on the state library/services elections which won in five counties, and lost in five. She analyzed the failures.
as due to the following:
1. Lack of support by trained librarians.
2. Active opposition by big names and corporations in the state.
3. Incorrect voting time. One year was not sufficient time to build up service, and to wage a campaign for the projects.
4. Lack of publicity. Many people do not use, and do not know about libraries, so they voted against them.
5. Lack of trained personnel to give the services promised in the demonstrations, especially in the Caddo-Grady installation.

To overcome these deficiencies in the future, Miss Henke suggests the following action by the OLA organization:
1. Seek out various candidates and find their attitudes on library support.
2. Endorse the Public Library Standards, openly.
3. Recognize the support given the library projects by the state press.
4. Sponsor a meeting of leaders of state-wide organizations, to enlighten these groups concerning the library development program.

Mr. Coble moved that OLA actively support all plans aimed at better informing the state associations and the general citizenry as to the needs and procedures for library development in Oklahoma. He added that this should include financial support within the ability of the organization to pay. Mrs. Hansen seconded this motion. It carried.

Miss Henke moved that OLA sponsor a meeting of the leaders of state-wide organizations as soon after October 1 as the facilities of the Kellogg Center for Continuing Education were available, with the purpose of the meeting to be to inform Oklahomans concerning the library program in the state. Mr. Coble seconded. Motion carried.

Mr. Coble moved that the OLA Library Development Committee be the action committee for this effort. Miss Murphy seconded. Motion carried.

Mrs. Heimann suggested that the OLA Library Development Committee and the OLA Legislative Committee study various state-aid plans for libraries, and contact Mr. Henry Bellmon and Mr. W. P. "Bill" Atkinson for their opinions on such legislation.

Miss Murphy suggested that the meeting of representatives of state groups in October be a

Smith W. Richardson
Wins Library Award

Smith W. Richardson Jr., Stillwater, is attending the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science this year on the Oklahoma State Library staff scholarship for 1962-63. His selection as recipient of the $1500 grant was announced in June by Lucy Ann Babcock of the State Library staff.

Mr. Richardson, who has moved his family to Norman for the school year, is a 1960 graduate of Oklahoma State University and had been teaching English and history, also acting as librarian, at Perkins High School for the last two years. He held an assistantship in the OSU history department during his senior year.

A Navy veteran, the scholarship winner was on active duty as a communications technician during 1953-56. He is a member of the Toastmasters' Club, Phi Alpha Theta, Pi Gamma Mu and the Oklahoma Education Association.

An anonymous donor of the $1,500 grant offers the scholarship, with the only stipulation that the library graduate then work in some Oklahoma library for two years. Previous winners have been Betty Lou Neel, assistant librarian with the Pioneer Multi-County Library, and Amelia Coose, who will be employed in the Bethany Nazarene College library this year.

The meeting adjourned

Juanita Means
Acting secretary
Highlight of the summer library scene was the School Libraries' Workshop and Idea Fair which the Oklahoma State University Library Education Department put on July 13, under the leadership of Della Thomas Speaker for the luncheon was Mary Libal Barker, children's author and winner of the Dodd-Mead Librarian-Teacher prize competition award in 1961 for her new book, Milenka's Happy Summer. Mrs. Barker, who lives in Falls City, Nebraska, told interesting anecdotes of her first contacts with the commercial publishing world and of her way of writing her successful children's stories.

There were buzz sessions on (1) The Library as Curriculum Materials Center, with Ken Peverud, Central High School, Oklahoma City, and Mrs. Louise Roberds, Bristow, as leaders. (2) School Library (ALA) Standards with Mrs. Sylvia Coles, Midwest City, leader, and Mrs. Helen Lloyd, Oklahoma City's Jefferson Junior High, as resource person; and (3) Recent Trends in Cataloguing Practice, with Mrs. Mildred Donaldson, Taft Junior High School, Oklahoma City, as discussion leader. School librarians attending received certificates. The Idea Fair prize went to Mike Sowers, Holmes School, Tulsa, who also reported his ceramics project. Other school children on the program were a group from another Tulsa elementary school, Patrick Henry, giving a play developed from a favorite book, and Enid's television "Book Bowl" teams, giving a demonstration of their book quiz game.

Next school library get-together will be a Book Selection Workshop at the OEA meeting in Oklahoma City October 26. Mrs. Donaldson will be chairman and the program will be presented by Mrs. Thomas and Dr. Elizabeth Starkweather, also of OSU.
Minutes of Executive Board Meeting

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
May 19, 1962
Oklahoma City University Library.

Members present: Gerald Coble, Mary Ann Wentroth, Jack O'Barr, Elizabeth Cooper, Elizabeth Oliver, Juanita Means, Trecan Maddox, Mary Jeanne Hansen, Christie Cathey, and Guest: Richard King.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Coble, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The treasurer's report showed a balance in the General Fund of $2,922.07. The Past President's Fund—$541.00. The Children's Book Award Fund—$319.99.

Mr. Richard King reported on the O.L.A. convention at Stillwater. An estimated 450 members attended. Registration receipts totaled $2,191.00. Expenses to O.S.U. Student Union—$1,738.60.

Mr. Coble turned the meeting over to the

new president, Mary Ann Wentroth. The secretary was instructed to write letters to Mr. Low, Librarian at O.S.U. and Dr. Willham, President, thanking them for their hospitality and financial support during the recent convention.

Elizabeth Cooper moved that $10.00 be allowed to O.C.U. for coffee served at the Executive Board meetings the past year. Motion carried. M. Cobble moved that $100.00 be allowed for the A.L.A. Washington Fund. Motion carried.

The dates for the 1963 O.L.A. meeting at Norman are April 23-25. The 1964 meeting will be held in Oklahoma City on April 23-25. The dates for the 1965 convention will be decided later.

Mr. Coble suggested that in the future the Sequoyah Book Award Fund pay half of any expenses incurred for special autograph parties.

Letters were read by the president from Dr. Kroll and Sarah Wallace thanking the Association for its courtesy and hospitality.

It was decided that the Awards Committee turn their report and recommendations to the By-Laws Committee for further consideration and action.

Trecan Maddox was appointed to be the official delegate at the National Library Week committee meeting in Miami Beach.

The Executive Board voted to continue holding its meetings at Oklahoma City University Library the coming year.

Miss Means, past secretary, and Mr. O'Barr, treasurer, will turn their books over to their successors as soon as their final reports are finished. The next meeting will be announced later.

Meeting adjourned

Christie Cathey, Secretary

Caddo-Grady

(Continued from Page 81)

Questions were asked about service, costs, financing, elections, problems of all kinds, possibilities for the future, in fact about every aspect of a multi-county library system. Following this frank discussion, the group voted with enthusiasm, to request the Multi-County Library Board to take necessary action to call a special election to vote on a two-mill tax levy before May 1, 1963.

The Board will proceed with necessary action.
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