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April 1963
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OLA MEMBERSHIP
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.
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A Message from the OLA President

April is Conference Month. This year’s meeting in Norman at the Center for Continuing Education should have significance for all of us. The program has been planned skillfully to blend entertainment and challenge. The facilities are efficient and luxurious. I hope we can have a record attendance.

There are several matters of some importance to be brought before the membership, some of them for action at the Conference and some for future consideration. In this connection your attention is directed to the article by Richard King in this issue. Read it thoughtfully and discuss it with your fellows. It seems to me that it may hold the key to the solution of several irritating situations.

The Pre-Conference Workshop sponsored by the Public Libraries and Trustee Division should be both stimulating and helpful. It is to be hoped that many of you will make the extra effort to participate.

April is National Library Week. By the time you read this most of the plans are made, but the celebration is still before us. May much come of it!

This month also sees the conclusion of my year as president of OLA. It has been an experience both revealing and rewarding. I thank you for making it so. The sharing of experience and responsibilities with the Executive Board and with committees has enriched friendships and enlarged my understanding of many professional problems and situations.

It has been a revelation to see how unselfishly you have given of yourselves in service to the Association when called upon. None of you have great amounts of ‘spare time’ and it follows, therefore, that what you give to OLA must be made or stolen from some other activity—usually your own precious free time.

So together we close another year, breathe a sigh, straighten our shoulders, and prepare to support the new officers and meet the new problems with our best. (Next year I’ll bet I find out what they do at that Past President’s Breakfast.)

April, 1963
Giving library service in a Dependents School on an Air Force Base in Labrador presents an entirely different set of problems to those normally found in a library in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Emma Lucile Best, Central State College librarian and widow of the late Dr. Jesse C. Best, medical doctor, spent an enlightening and rewarding year in library work at Goose Bay, Labrador, a United States Air Force Base. The base has a population which varies from 4,000 to 10,000 depending upon various activities which bring people there for limited periods of time.

Here, where the sun shines every day and where the annual snow fall is from 125 to 200 inches, Mrs. Best put to work the knowledge of library procedures which she had gained as a member of the library staff at Central State College, at Oklahoma City Public Library, and at Oklahoma City University Library. As head librarian of a secondary school library, she was given authority to make whatever acquisitions were necessary in order to serve the students of the school. During the year, Mrs. Best added approximately 2,000 titles to the collection.

The only special preparation that Mrs. Best had was visiting the model school and curriculum libraries of the Dependents Schools of the U.S. Air Force in Washington, D.C.

Leaving the United States by plane on August 18, 1961, she arrived at Goose Bay—to find no help of any kind for the library, and all the shelves in the library sealed with paper and tape. Her first step was to organize part-time student help and then to create a position for an assistant librarian. Also, after checking the files, she found that over 200 subscriptions to periodicals needed to be renewed at once!

From a nearby Air Force library that was closing, Mrs. Best, with some assistance, was able to salvage a number of books, and some equipment.

Mrs. Best stated that even though everyone on the Base worked under pressure, all persons were very cooperative and eager to help in every way possible. Because of this willingness and interest, she was able to obtain for the library such equipment as two typewriters, a tape recorder, a record player, a slide projector, a film strip projector, tapes, records, slides and film strips. Also, the Air Force personnel furnished her with all the art work she needed. “New,” “up-to-date,” “modern,” “the ultimate” are the adjectives Mrs. Best uses to describe this library on Goose Bay. The building is newly built brick, with modern design and furnishings.

An experience that not every librarian encounters is to arrive at work in the morning to find water ankle-deep on the floor! This was the case for Mrs. Best. It was caused by a sudden thaw. One adjusts,” Mrs. Best observes.

In serving the faculty and students of the school, Mrs. Best was able to render services which were greatly appreciated. “I always had a feeling of being needed,” was her comment.

Extra-curricular experiences included fishing through 30 inches of ice, watching the sport of curling, attending an Eskimo wedding, and dog sled races.

During the winter, all travel was done by dog sled. There was only one horse on the entire Bay area, and only 40 miles of paved road. With the thaw in June, the boats arrived. One might imagine that the weather of this region was quite uncomfortable. To Mrs. Best it was very pleasant. "It was not a piercing cold rather a still, dry cold," she reports.
One of the most outstanding features of this region is, of course, the Northern Lights. "Sometimes at night when their magnificence would fill the sky, one could almost feel it inside," is the way Mrs. Best describes the experience of seeing them.

During her spare time, Mrs. Best worked with the Mackinney Memorial Library in Happy Valley, Labrador. This library was established by Mrs. Rena B. Mackinney as a memorial to her husband and her son, Paul, who gave their lives in missionary service to these people. This library, on the Hamilton River across from Goose Bay, serves Canadians, Eskimos, Frenchmen, Germans, and Australians. Many of these people cannot read English. The few who can, help the others. Often only one member of a family can speak English.

The Mackinneys came to Labrador to continue the work of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, who many years ago set up a hospital, mission, and school there. Mr. Mackinney devoted his entire adult life to the cause, and at his death, his son came from the States to aid Mrs. Mackinney. One Christmas day he boarded his plane to take food and gifts to natives at Northwest River and St. Anthony settlements. He never returned. His plane crashed during a "white out." So Mrs. Mackinney started the library in memory of their devotion and service. Interested people from all parts of the world have sent contributions to aid in the work.

Mrs. Best sometimes worked a total of 12 to 18 hours a day, serving these two libraries. She said she was never tired, but always felt satisfied. She also said that she experienced no loneliness because of the library work. "It was rather a delightful solitude," she remembers.

On the way to Labrador, Mrs. Best was able to visit several of the large and outstanding university libraries of the East. Among these were McGill University, George Washington University, The Catholic University, and The American University. Also she attended the dedication of the Memorial University of Newfoundland at St. John's where she was privileged to hear the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in one of her last public speeches.

Mrs. Best holds a B.S. degree in Library Science from Texas Women's University, Denton; the B.A. degree from Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, and the M.A. degree from Stephen F. Austin College, Nacogdoches, Texas.

Throughout her career, Mrs. Best has had this one inspiration: "To get the right book to the right person at the right time because people can find in books the answers to their questions."
Richard Chase

Folklorist to Highlight Conference Program

Mr. Richard Chase, American folklorist and master storyteller, will be the featured speaker at the Third General Session of the State Convention of the Oklahoma Library Association to be held in Norman at the Center for Continuing Education, April 25-27.

Mr. Chase, author of the well-known Jack Tales, was born in North Alabama and finished his schooling at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Not until twenty years of age, when he visited a Pine Mountain School in Kentucky, did he hear his first ballad. Now living on Beech Mountain, North Carolina, he has devoted forty years to the collecting, learning, and retelling of the oral traditions of the English-speaking world.

The versions he tells have been collected chiefly in the Appalachian South but their counterparts can be found in every country where our language is spoken. Ancient story motifs, known and used by Chaucer, Boccaccio and Shakespeare, have come down through the centuries passed on by word of mouth. In tales remembered and told in mountain homes, outlines of Beowulf and King Lear can still be traced. Richard Chase recites these tales and songs as he learned them from his neighbors in the mountains.

The love which this collector of stories has for the mountain people from whom he has learned them, is evidenced in a project which he fosters near Banner Elk, North Carolina, known as King's X. The undertaking includes plans for a community center, and lending library to serve readers from 8 to 80. Friday night music making is already an established part of their social life.

In addition to his JACK TALES Mr. Chase is the author of GRANDFATHER TALES, AMERICAN FOLK TALES AND SONGS, and Jack and the Three Sillies. He has also made a recording entitled AMERICAN FOLK TALES AND SONGS with Jean Ritchie and Paul Clayton.

Program Theme to be Accent on Culture

Miss Trean Maddox, Librarian, Bell Junior High School, Tulsa, is program chairman. The theme for the Convention will be Accent on Culture.

Registration will open Thursday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. Committee meetings are scheduled from 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. The Executive Board will meet at 4:00 P.M.

The FIRST General Session Thursday evening will begin with dinner at 7:00 P.M. Dr. Clevy Strout, Associate Professor of Spanish, University of Tulsa, will be the speaker. The theme for this program will be "Cultural Footprints."

The SECOND General Session will be Friday morning beginning at 9:30. Theme: "Opportunities for Cooperation Among Libraries." Friday afternoon will feature Division meetings from 2:00 to 3:45 P.M. with well-planned programs for the different groups. A distinguished guest at the School Libraries meeting will be Miss Mattie Ruth Moore, President of SWLA and Library Service Consultant, Dallas Independent School District.

(Note: The Technical Services Division will meet at 4:00 P.M. for a business meeting only.)

Meetings of special interest groups are scheduled for Friday morning from 9:00 to 10:30. Oklahoma Library Educators will have a called meeting at this time.

The FOURTH General Session on Friday, 10:30 to 12:00 will be a business meeting. The Conference will come to a conclusion with the annual Sequoyah Award Luncheon at 12:30.

This is but a broad outline of what has been planned for this State meeting. Get your reservations in, and plan to attend every session.

There will be a workshop for librarians and trustees on April 25th the first day of the Oklahoma Library Association Conference. This workshop, "How does your library rate?" is sponsored by the Public Library Division, the Trustees Division and the Library Development Committee of OLA. Registration is at 10:30 a.m. and the first session will begin at 11 o'clock. The last session will be over in plenty of time for you to rest up a little before the first session of the OLA Conference begins. Put this date on the calendar. All public librarians and trustees will want to plan to attend this one-day workshop.

April, 1963
Reorganization of OLA Needed?

By Richard M. King

There have been expressions of dissatisfaction from several sources concerning the present organizational basis of the Oklahoma Library Association. We have been operating in a rather laissez-faire atmosphere but this is now being questioned in favor of a more sharply defined structure. As of now, when a new member joins OLA, or an old member renews his dues, he merely becomes a member of OLA and is not asked, or required, to show preference for any division of the Association.

Divisional preferences are indicated officially at the annual conference of the Association. The process by which this is achieved is somewhat dissatisfactory and can give a rather distorted picture of the fundamental interests of the OLA membership. During the divisional meetings at the annual conference, registers are usually passed around to those attending the meeting and those signatures subscribed represent the membership of each division for the year.

The divisional register is subject to several vagaries. When two or more divisions meet concurrently, members are often attracted to the meeting having the more popular appeal of the moment, though it may not be basic to their professional responsibilities. Some members might have other conflicts which would keep them from attending the meeting of the division to which they give their loyalty. It is possible that the collection of a register of members might be overlooked in any given division by accident. Some people present might fail to sign the register, or conversely, some might register as members at every divisional meeting they attend. Annually, there is a substantial percentage of the OLA membership who for a variety of reasons do not attend the annual conferences.

When a person becomes a member of the American Library Association, he indicates a preference for two divisions on his application blank. If he wishes to belong to more than two divisions, he may do so by paying an added amount above his basic dues. The ALA has categorized its divisions by types-of-libraries and types-of-activities. The basic dues gives one the right to membership in one division of each type. With this highly refined system, the ALA Council and Executive Board are provided with a good view of the interests of the membership, the strengths and weaknesses of the various divisions, and can better allot funds to the divisions. The divisional officers are well apprised of their members and are better equipped to carry out the responsibilities of their offices. This dual membership by type-of-library division and type-of-activity division was put into effect by ALA about six years ago. It seems to have been functioning quite well.

It is recalled, however, that ALA is a nationwide organization embracing a membership of many thousands of members. A large membership might be said to require a higher degree of organization than a small membership. OLA has a membership of but a few hundred persons. Could we function better by using an organizational structure similar to that of ALA? Some state associations are beginning to study this question. One of our immediate neighbors has studied the matter and decided that it could function better by adapting to the ALA structural setup. The Texas Library Association recently approved their reorganization plan which went into effect last year. Time will tell how well the plan will work there, but as of now they seem to be exactly in favor of it. Still, the membership of TLA is about 3 to 4 times greater than that of OLA. This, however, should not discourage our studying a possible reorganization of OLA.

There are variations in this new organizational setup. In ALA, funds are allotted to divisions as are deemed needed. In TLA, the divisions are given a stated percentage of the basic dues from the members of each division. Thus, the divisions in TLA are financed according to membership and divisions in ALA according to need. Divisions may be organized by the petition of a stated percentage of the total membership in some cases. In others, divisions are organized by the petition of a stated number of persons. Both ALA and TLA require each division to frame its own constitution.

If OLA were to be reorganized in such a way that members would join a type-of-library divi
Thanks to the Former Editor

I would like to take this opportunity to express appreciation for the services given by Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver as editor of The Oklahoma Librarian. I do this on behalf of each reader of The Librarian, knowing that each one would like to do so personally, if it were feasible.

Mrs. Oliver became editor with the October 1961 issue and continued through the January 1963 number. She has done a splendid job, indeed! We have enjoyed the fruits of her talent and energy. And so, from us to you, Beth Oliver, a sincere and hearty “Thank you!”

ADA INGRAM, Editor

Harold Holland Joins
OU Library Science Staff

The program of studies in the areas of science literature and special libraries at the School of Library Science of the University of Oklahoma has been greatly strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Harold E. Holland as assistant professor. He began his duties at the School in January, 1963.

Mr. Holland, a doctoral student at the University of Southern California, has had an interesting and varied life. Born in Nashville in 1924, he attended local schools. His college work was done at David Lipscomb and Harding Colleges from the latter of which he received the B.A. (English) and M.A. (Religion) degrees. Between these two degrees, Mr. Holland did post-graduate work in the sciences at Vanderbilt University. His first degree in librarianship, the M.S., was received from Columbia University.

Among the non-library positions he has held are those of physics instructor at David Lipscomb, teacher and Dean for 2 years at Ibaraki Christian College in Hitachi, Japan, and minister.

His library experience is equally varied and includes a year as a junior high school librarian in Yonkers, New York, a position in the technical library of Linde Company Laboratories in Tonawanda, New York, the librarianship of George Peppermill College, a visiting lectureship in the bibliography of the sciences at U.S.C., and, lastly, the post of Chief Cataloger in the library of the Aerospace Corporation at El Segundo, California.

Mr. Holland is a member of ALA, SLA, and AALSN.

A course in special librarianship is being established at the school so that Mr. Holland’s fine training and experiences may be efficiently transmitted to students.
The Dorothy Canfield Fisher Library Award

By Esther Mae Henke

Are small libraries ever noticed? Too often achievements in small town libraries go unnoticed and only the activities of the large public libraries make the headlines. This is no longer true. Ask the citizens of Wilson and Clinton if their efforts toward better library service went unnoticed. The Wilson Public Library received nationwide recognition in 1962, and the Clinton Public Library in 1963. These libraries received $1,000 award for their efforts to provide more and better library service for their communities.

The Book-of-the-Month Club in 1958, established the Dorothy Canfield Fisher Library Award to libraries in small communities, where it is not easy to raise money to equip a library properly. The original plan was to make a single Award of $5,000 each for the purchase of books. The first award, for 1959, was made to Martha Canfield Memorial Library in Arlington, Vermont, the village where Mrs. Fisher lived most of her life.

In 1960, the Club invited all small libraries that could meet the criteria which had been established by the American Library Association to apply for the $5,000 Award. A committee was appointed from ALA's Public Library Association to select ten applications from which the Book-of-the-Month Club officials would make the final selection. The Club was so impressed by "the sincerity of purpose of all ten libraries, by the dedication of the citizens supporting them, and by their desperate need for funds," that it was decided to give nine grants of $1,000 each in addition to the main award. This same procedure was followed in 1961 and 1962. In 1963 Harry Scherman, Chairman of the Board, announced that there could be a winner in every state. "We finally came to that practically inevitable decision," he said, "because it was borne in upon us that the values to all the libraries that become involved were far greater than any of us had anticipated in the beginning."

This Award is important — not only in the actual winning of an award but the effort that goes into applying for one results in wider benefits for the library and the community it serves. Each application is judged against the criteria which have been established by the American Library Association. Every librarian and library board member who is considering applying for the Award has an opportunity to measure his library against criteria which would lead to improved service. There is nothing in the criteria which would eliminate good public libraries, regardless of size — free library service to the entire community, open to the public five days a week with some evening hours, plans for cooperating with other libraries in the area, a good weeding program, etc. These are not unreasonable requirements of a public library.

Every public library in Oklahoma serving a population of less than 25,000 should be applying for this Award, if for no other reason than for the involvement of the community which the library serves. If the library doesn't have enough funds to stay open five days a week, the city officials should know that this is the minimum under which any library should be operating.

To qualify, the library must receive at least half of its support from public funds. If the library is dependent entirely on donations, cake walks, volunteer help, it is far from being a public library service the community deserves.

Every library should have plans for future development. Maybe these plans include participation in a future multi-county library system, which will give the library more services and materials to provide the community. A statement from the chairman of the library board or a governing official of the city, outlining the library's plans and goals is required with every application for the Award. This statement is important in consideration of the library for an award. The library is as progressive as its governing officials, and it is a point in its favor if the library has definite plans and goals for improvement.

Applications will soon be available from the Oklahoma State Library for the 1964 awards. Copies of procedures and criteria are available now. Deadlines for applications will be October 1, 1963.

As in years past, the State Library will ask the President of the Oklahoma Library Association to appoint a committee to assist in the selection of Oklahoma's two entries. The two Oklahoma entries will then be submitted to the Book-of-the-Month Club. A committee of three librarians will make the final decision.
ans representing the American Library Association may then select a winner from each state. However, the ALA Committee will not give an award to any state if neither of the two applications from that state fulfills the spirit as well as the letter of the criteria, in the committee's opinion.

From the state winners, the ALA Committee will further designate the ten libraries throughout the Nation which they consider most outstanding. From these ten, the Book-of-the-Month Club will choose the national award winner of $5,000. The remaining nine libraries will receive $1,000 each.

Most of Oklahoma's libraries serve communities of less than 25,000. There should be at least 25 or 30 libraries applying for these awards. Let's make it hard on Oklahoma's Selection Committee and have lots of applications for them to examine.

**Oklahoma University Library Elected to ARL**

The University of Oklahoma Library has been elected to the Association of Research Libraries, effective January 25, 1963. Membership in this 31-year-old association of the largest research libraries of the country is by invitation and is limited to major university libraries, and a few other libraries whose collections and services have national significance. There are 72 members at present. Election to membership reflects the growing strength and size of the University of Oklahoma and its Library, as well as a desire on the part of the Association to expand its membership.

Libraries now members of the ARL hold some 110,000,000 volumes, and their combined operating budgets last year totaled more than $105,000,000. The principal function of the Association of Research Libraries is to improve the collections and services which support research. The ARL has been a major stimulating force in the development of cooperative programs of acquisition.

The program at the January meeting in Chicago was primarily a review of current activities as reflected in the work of various committees, for the benefit of new members. Dr. McAnally was asked to serve on the Farmington Plan Committee.

**Scholarships Available**

**SOUTHWESTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP**

A scholarship of $750 will be awarded to an applicant from the Southwestern region — Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas — for one year's full-time study toward the M.S.L.S. degree or its equivalent at an accredited professional library school for the academic year of 1963-64.

Scholarship applicants should at least be provisionally admitted in advance of application by the library schools of their choice.

For further information and application forms write to Mr. Marvin A. Miller, Chairman, SWLA Scholarship Committee, University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Applications must be received on or before April 16, 1963.

**H. W. WILSON SCHOLARSHIP**

The School of Library Science of the University of Oklahoma has announced the availability of the H. W. Wilson Scholarship of $1,000 for the 1963-64 school year. Applications must be filed by May 1, 1963. All interested persons should write to Gerald Coble, Director of the School of Library Science.

**OKLAHOMA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

Deadline for the annual scholarship award of $1500 offered by the staff of the Oklahoma State Library is May 1.

Applicants are required to be residents of Oklahoma, college graduates and must have been provisionally accepted by the library school of their choice. The scholarship award, offered for the school year 1963-64, is to be used within a twelve month period to secure a graduate library degree from any accredited school of library science in the United States. As a part of the contract the recipient must agree to work full time in an Oklahoma library for a period of two years after graduation.

Forms for application may be requested from Miss Lucy Ann Babcock, 109 State Capitol, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.
The Paradox of Mobile Library Service

By Charles E. Nelson

Mobile library units within a metropolitan area are a curious anomaly. They are not like large central libraries, nor do they exactly resemble small branch libraries, nor do they service rural areas like the traditional bookmobile. In a sense, they exist in a state of limbo; they are neither fish nor fowl.

A mobile library unit is designed to serve one primary function: the circulation of books to those areas of a city or rural area that have no other access to books. From this, we can conclude that in a metropolitan situation, a mobile unit is, at best, a temporary solution to a lasting problem. Within such a limitation, a mobile library can serve its function well. There is no question as to the efficacy of book circulation on mobile units: they can keep thousands of books in circulation at a time and they can amass surprising circulation statistics — statistics that can even out-distance central libraries and branches.

However, rhapsodizing and sentimentalizing to the contrary, a mobile library can offer no primary service other than book circulation. But it can offer many intangibles: these have been admirably pointed out by a North Carolina librarian, Dorothy Thomas, who suggests that personnel who work on mobile units, whether such personnel are professional or not, develop a “sense of the varied needs of their patrons” and that the mobile library staff serves as the “eyes and ears for the library system” and conducts an informal public relations and community survey program.” The mobile library can “put the tools of self-education within reach of many persons who were almost unaware of such tools.” These are values which are difficult to measure, but are no doubt present.

But mobile units cannot achieve even these values unless they are related to the aims of the library system as a whole. Some libraries no longer have a separate mobile library department, but divide their mobile units among the branch libraries in their library system. Such a practice seems desirable, and in a large city (such as Dallas) each individual bookmobile is assigned to a particular branch; it is regarded as an extension of that branch and is under the supervision of the branch librarian. In such an operation there would be no bookmobile department as a separate entity. This would also eliminate the need for a permanent mobile library collection, since the mobile unit’s book collection would be part of the branch library collection and the branch library collection would be immediately accessible at all times. Further, all office work could be done by the same library assistants that handle this work for the branch as a whole. The book selection would be handled by the branch librarian and his assistants.

In Oklahoma City, because we do not have an extensive branch system, we have a separate Mobile Library department. The Oklahoma City Public Library installed mobile library service within the city limits of Oklahoma City in February of 1960. We began with two mobile units (trailers rather than self-powered units) and visited various shopping centers around Oklahoma City. We first went to each stop every other week, but soon reduced this to a weekly basis. We originally had many two-a-day stops, but we discovered that one long stop each day was more desirable for a metropolitan operation such as ours. Now, eighteen of our twenty-two stops are one-a-day and are open from two in the afternoon until eight-thirty in the evening. At each stop we roll out an electrical cable and plug into 220 volt electrical outlets. The electricity is supplied by the shopping centers we visit.

In late December of last year, we received two new mobile units, due to a city bond issue which was passed the previous year, thus bringing to four the number of units in our system.
These new units contain many improvements that we found we needed based on our experiences from working on the first two trailers. Although the terms “mobile library” and “bookmobile” are synonymous, they have come to represent a distinction in the minds of many librarians; many people have come to associate the term “bookmobile” with a self-powered unit with its own chassis; the term “mobile library” is not as traditional, but it is more inclusive. Since in Oklahoma City we use large commercial-type trailers pulled by a truck-cab (a one and one-half ton truck with a shortened wheel-base, a four-speed transmission, and heavy-duty clutch), we have adopted the more inclusive term.

The first two mobile units we acquired are twenty-nine feet long and eight feet wide. When stocked to capacity they can carry four-thousand books. They contain two-ton air-conditioning units and are heated by propane gas furnaces. Our two new units came furnished with air-conditioning, recessed lighting, birch paneling and shelving, and counter and drawer space. In an experiment, on the new units we are trying electrical heating furnaces; this requires a considerable increase in amperage load requirements, and we have just now brought our new steps up to meet this necessity. However, we do not know if electric heat will prove to be successful. We converted from gas to electric heat because, presumably, electric heat requires lower maintenance.

There is only one reason why we installed the truck-trailer type of mobile operation in Oklahoma City rather than buying the self-powered units: the reason is an economic one; the truck-trailer unit costs less than half the money. Moreover, it can, point-for-point, give equal service, and the trailer itself requires much less maintenance.

This is not to say that maintenance is not a problem in any mobile operation regardless of the kind of units that are in use. The central problem, however, in mobile library service in Oklahoma City is coordination. If the daily movements of four trailers, together with personnel, books, fines, reserves, requests from the Main Library, maintenance, janitorial service, supplies, schedules, and general office work, are properly and closely coordinated, a mobile library service can function efficiently as a separate department within the larger framework of the library system.

Although mobile library service is essentially a “boondock” operation, it cannot perform its services adequately unless it is an integral part of the library system. It is a commonplace to point out that a high level of cooperation must exist between the mobile library units and the central library agency. Dorothy Thomas points out that one of the most significant factors in a successful mobile library operation is the attitude that all personnel, from the library administrator on down, have toward the service. Miss Thomas was speaking of rural library situations where the population is thinly scattered and with less mobility than people have in metropolitan areas. But the attitude is of just as much importance in a city-wide system. In a city situation mobile libraries might incidentally point up desirable locations for branch libraries. But in the meantime in their “dramatic focusing of attention on the hunger of the individual for books, they will probably never be equalled in effectiveness.”

The Mobile Library must represent the library system as a whole. It must reflect the library’s purposes. However, by its very nature, a mobile library cannot always do this effectively. Richard Sealock has indicated that as more and more people move into metropolitan areas, as more peripheral suburbs are developed, there will always be a time-lag between the growth of these suburbs and the various public services that are provided for them. Libraries, for their part, usually attempt to answer the immediate problem by installing mobile library service. But, as Sealock says, in a metropolitan situation, the mobile unit is “at best, a temporary or supplementary service.” This is because mobile libraries have more difficulty in meeting the standards promoted by their own library system than any other agency in that system.

This is what makes mobile library work challenging and rewarding, but also frustrating and discouraging. This is why coordination, cooperation, and attitude, are of such importance in a mobile library situation. It makes the mobile library into something of a paradox. The mobile library travels around lowering somewhat the high standards of the library at the same time that it is achieving the library’s forward-looking goals.

Note: Our new units were designed and built, according to our specifications, by the Mobile Engineering Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

REFERENCES
OBU: A Reading University

The full text of the following article appeared originally in the Autumn 1962 issue of THE UNIVERSITY ANVIL. It was written by Miss Betty Green.

This fall a voluntary program of reading and discussion is making its debut on the Oklahoma Baptist University campus. Interested students and faculty members meet each Friday afternoon to discuss for two hours books that are being read and discussed on college campuses throughout the country. Seven works of fiction, and seven works of non-fiction were carefully selected by members of a special committee appointed by Dean William E. Neptune, Mr. Gregory Pritchard, Dr. J. Don Reeves, Dr. Beryl Clolfelter, and Mr. John Alford. The general subject of the discussion is “Themes in Twentieth Century Thought.” The discussions alternate each week between fiction and non-fiction.

Although text books provide a valuable framework for knowledge, other books such as these, not usually included in a university curriculum, enable students to fill in the frame with the best ideas of current thought.

The first fiction selection discussed was Arthur Miller’s play, The Death of a Salesman, the story of the degeneration and suicide of an American salesman, Willy Loman. The Stranger, an early novel of the French author Albert Camus, is concerned with “the absurdity of existence,” according to Mr. Alford. The title is derived from the fact that the main character is unable to relate himself to others in society, and is unable to share in normal emotions. The work of another French author-philosopher, Jean-Paul Sartre, has also been chosen — the play, No Exit. The Power and the Glory by Graham Greene is a psychological study of the internal struggle of a Mexican priest. The setting of Alan Paton’s novel, Too Late the Phalarope, is South Africa and is a vivid portrayal of the intenseness of love and hate.

Next is Russian author Fyodor Dostoevsky’s short novel, Notes From the Underground. It is in the form of a diary written by a Russian officer in pre-revolutionary days. The final selection in the fiction group is a novel by a contemporary Negro author, James Baldwin. Go Tell It on the Mountain is a picture of the life of the contemporary Negro in New York City’s Harlem area viewed from a rather objective standpoint.

Science and Human Values by Bronowski will be the starting point for the non-fiction group. It is an argument for a science that is more than a collection of facts, for a science that actively contributes to values. Next is Ruth Benedict’s classic study of the culture of three primitive Indian tribes, Patterns of Culture. Portions of The Meaning of Evolution by Simpson, a tracing of the theory of organic evolution as an explanation for certain factors in the universe, will be discussed next. The Communist Manifesto, the statement of the platform of Marx and Engels, will be the topic for one session. Another selection is Dynamics of Faith by a leading Christian theologian, Paul Tillich. The final non-fiction discussion will center around Charles Frankel’s book, The Case for Modern Man, an argument for liberalism.

Dr. Clolfelter, chairman of the committee, expressed in his chapel speech last spring the reason why he felt such a program to be necessary. “Active learning is more effective than passive learning. By active learning I mean that which comes as a result of reading, thinking, and wrestling with ideas instead of passively recording them in a notebook to be memorized thoughtlessly before the examination. I believe that what we learn by the use of our own effort is more completely ours and will be retained longer than what we learn passively.” The discussion groups are certainly very active. This fact is obvious by the enthusiasm and originality of thought which results. A policy of “no read, no talk” is strictly enforced, and the groups are small enough so that each individual may readily communicate his ideas to the others. The groups are conducted similarly to the Great Books discussion groups; the leader does not lecture but simply starts the discussion moving. The discussion is not concerned with what authorities have said about the book and preferably no research is done beforehand.

The sight of paperbacks in hip pockets being carried in readiness for spare moments of reading shows the enthusiasm and interest of the students. The stimulation of the exchange of thoughts and ideas seems to spill over from the discussion groups into broader and additional reading and discussion among the students themselves.
Master List for the Sequoyah Children’s Book Award 1963-64

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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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<td>Carlson, Natahe</td>
<td>Song of the top-cared mule</td>
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<td>Cleary, Beverly</td>
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<td>Davis, Julia</td>
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<td>Davis, R. J.</td>
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<td>De Borheg Yt. Suzanne</td>
<td>Ships, shoals and amphoras</td>
<td>Holt</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>Eliot, Anne</td>
<td>Dorie of Dogtown common</td>
<td>Abingdon</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<td>Enright, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Return to goneaway</td>
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<td>Fleischman, Albert S.</td>
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<td>Little</td>
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<td>The cat and Mrs. Cory</td>
<td>Viking</td>
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<td>George, Jean C</td>
<td>Summer of the falcon</td>
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<td>Heck, Bessie</td>
<td>Millie</td>
<td>World</td>
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<td>Noodles, nitwits, and numskulls</td>
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<td>Coward</td>
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<td>Robinson, W. P.</td>
<td>Where the panther screams</td>
<td>World</td>
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<td>Steele, William O.</td>
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<td>Harcourt</td>
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<td>Steffan, Alice</td>
<td>Firm hand on the rein</td>
<td>Longmans</td>
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<td>Stevens, Mary E.</td>
<td>Little Cloud and the great plains hunters</td>
<td>Reilly</td>
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<td>Tunis, John R.</td>
<td>Silence over Dunkerque</td>
<td>Morrow</td>
<td>1962</td>
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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
National Library Week—April 21-27

National Library Week of 1963 will be observed April 21-27. This year the slogan for the sixth national observance of this Week will be "Reading—the Fifth Freedom"...enjoy it!

The National Library Week program is a voluntary citizens' movement dedicated to the long-range goal of encouraging lifetime reading habits, increasing people's use of libraries, and expanding and improving the total reading and library resources of the nation. Each week, nationally and in some 5,000 communities throughout the several states, Library Week is both the climax and the starting point of many year-round activities that spur Americans to read more and to accept the responsibility for making reading opportunities more available to others.

National Library Week is sponsored by the National Book Committee, Inc., in cooperation with the American Library Association. In Oklahoma, the Oklahoma State Library and the Oklahoma Library Association are the organizations responsible for promoting activities.

Mr. T. Gene Hodges, Librarian, Central State College, Edmond, is the Executive Director. Dr. W. McFerrin Stowe, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Church of Oklahoma City, is Chairman. In accepting the appointment, Dr. Stowe stated, "I accepted the chairmanship of this committee because I feel the significance of books being made available to our people in these critical times of decision." Dr. Stowe's interest in books, libraries, and the promotion of reading is evidenced by his own scholarship. He is the author of "Characteristics of Jesus," a book of fourteen sermons which was published by Abingdon Press in 1952 and is a constant contributor to religious journals.

Professional librarians in the core committee for the State are Mr. Calvin Breuer, Miss Virginia LaGrave, Miss Betty Lou Neel, Miss Virginia Owens, Mrs. Della Thomas, Miss Mary Ann Womtroth, and Mrs. Hannah Atkins. Mrs. Atkins serves as secretary.

In announcing Oklahoma's National Library Week Committee, Dr. Stowe said, "We recognize the significance of books for the development of individuals and a better world. We are hoping to focus attention of all Oklahomans to libraries during National Library Week this year. We envision the stimulation of activities in communities with libraries and the establishment of groundwork for service where there are no libraries at present."

Members of the Committee are: Miss Bessie Truitt, Enid; Harold C. Price, Jr., Bartlesville; Mrs. Charles M. Crawford, Frederick; Mrs. Glen Martin, Guymon; R. S. Carmack, Hinton; Robert T. Motter, Jr., Muskogee; V. C. Bratton, Norman; Bryce A. Baggett, Norman P. Bagwell, Charles Bennett, Ben Blackstock, William R. Burchardt, Frank Doyle, Dr. M. K. Duval, Jr., David Fudge, Donald S. Kennedy, Bud Liedbetter, Lowe Runkle, Jake Smart, Roy Tillman, Miss Montez Tjaden, Oklahoma City; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pyle, Pauls Valley; Roy E. Grantham and Gareth Muchmore, Ponca City; Ira Hollar, Kermit Ingham, Jr., John H. Melton, Miss Grace Spivey, Stillwater; Jack N. Hays, Mrs. Phillip Howell, James O. Kemm, Fred Peters, Tulsa; Robert E. Lee, Woodward.

Sub-committee chairmen are: State Press, Mr. Charles Bennett; Radio and TV, Miss Montez Tjaden; State Trade Publications, Mr. Ben Blackstock; Civic Club Programs, Mr. Charles Pyle; Professional Groups, Mr. Bob Motter; Special Events, Mr. James O. Kemm.

Central State Acquires Columbia School Catalog

Recent acquisitions at the Max Chambers Library, Central State College, Edmond, include the seven volume set, Dictionary Catalog of the Library of the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

This Library is the largest collection relating to librarianship in the United States. Its history dates back to 1876 with the collection begun by Melvil Dewey and it has been in continued existence ever since. The Library now contains more than 34,000 titles in over 72,400 volumes classified by Dewey.

There is a "laboratory" reference collection of some 7,750 volumes. All material in librarianship is collected in depth, including many foreign journals. The catalog includes entries for a historical collection of children's books numbering 5,000 volumes. In addition, there are main cards only for a practice collection of over 5,000 juvenile books.
NOTES FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

January 19, 1963

Members Present: Mary Ann Westroth, Esther Mae Henke, Mary Jeanne Hansen, Gerald Cole, Juanita Means, Mable Murphy, Ada Ingram, and Christie Cathey.

Guests Present: Eugene Hodges, Bill Lowry, and DeAnn Ray.

The Executive Board of the Oklahoma Library Association met January 19 in the Staff Lounge at Oklahoma City University at 9:45.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mary Ann Westroth. Since all members had received copies of the last minutes, it was moved and seconded to dispense with the reading.

RECOMMENDATION:

June 1st—May 31st be considered the budget year, and budget committee to budget only funds available on June 1st.

Christie Cathey
Mel Spence
Jerry Cole, Chairman

A letter from Miss Wentroth to Mr. Burl Hays was read in which she expressed the Association's respect to Robert S. Kerr as a great friend to the libraries of Oklahoma and an expression of sympathy to his family.

Miss Wentroth also reported on a letter written to the Ardmore League of Women Voters in which she suggested a study by the L.W.V. of Oklahoma's public libraries, national standards, or the Oklahoma Plan as part of their year's program.

Miss Henke was asked to represent the Association at the A.L.A. meeting in Chicago during the meetings of the National Library Week Committee and the Exhibits Round Table.

Eugene Hodges, Chairman of National Library Week Committee, gave a report on the organization and work done by the Core Committee and the Citizens Committees in the state. The date of National Library Week is April 21-27.

Mr. Lowry, Chairman of the Library Development Committee, reported on a questionnaire prepared by the members which is a rating sheet for the evaluation of the Public Library.

Mr. Lowry also presented sample copies to the Board of Publications of the Inter-Organiza- tion Committee, one being a Legislative Reference Circular and the other Progress of Bills Through the Oklahoma State Legislature.

Miss Ray gave a progress report and recommendations for the Sequoyah Awards Committee.

Miss Henke moved that Miss Ray call a meeting of Presidents of sponsoring organizations and their representatives for a progress report and recommendations for future plans. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned

CHRISTIE B. CATHEY
Secretary
Library buildings are big news again this month with the Tulsa City-County system reporting the most activity. In working toward their goal of 20 modern branches, the system is averaging a new branch opening each month. This involves either remodeling property presently owned or obtaining new property. Branch libraries at Collinsville, Sand Springs, Suburban Acres, are scheduled to be opened within a few months while the Red Fork Library had its open house on February 3 and Prattville on March 17. Also in Tulsa, the new medical library in St. John’s hospital opened recently.

Open house for Miami’s new $210,000 building was dedicated on January 27. Charles Banks Wilson, prominent artist, is president of the library trustees.

Construction has begun on the new Ardmore Public Library building, with completion date scheduled for the end of June this year. The modern gray brick building, comprising 14,163 square feet, is being built at the bid price of $182,649 including furniture and equipment.

Library bond issues were successful in Bethany, El Reno, and Healdton.

The “library-centered” new million dollar Blackwell school was featured in the January 6 edition of the Sunday Oklahoman’s Orbit. A functional and striking building, it won an honor award from Educational Facilities Laboratory for its new design concepts.

Ralph Hudson, state librarian, has been appointed to the American Library Association Commission on a National Plan for Library Education. A meeting was held prior to the Mid-Winter for the purpose of re-examining the basic assumptions underlying library education, and to identify the elements to be included in a National Plan.

Mrs. Alie Beth Martin, formerly Director of Extension services of the Tulsa City-County Library has been named acting director of the system. She assumed the new duties after the resignation of James Gourley, who has been librarian of the Tulsa Public Library for 23 years.

Mrs. J. L. Summers has been appointed librarian of the Healdton Community Library.

New Special Services librarian at the Oklahoma State Library is Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin, a newcomer to this state and country. Her home formerly was Banbury, Oxfordshire, England and she has had a varied background with public libraries and the USAF libraries in England. Her husband, John Luther Griffin, is a native of Hobart and is presently a student at the University of Oklahoma.

Head of the new division of General Reference and Research at the Oklahoma State Library is Mrs. Hannah D. Atkins. Mrs. Atkins was formerly reference librarian for the Extension Division of the State Library.

Mrs. Celia T. Harville, a prominent Grant County teacher and former librarian at Pond Creek, died February 4 at her home.

Phillips University Library has been awarded a grant from the Association of College and Research Libraries recently. This library received one of 70 grants made to libraries from a total of over 300 applications.

Spring meeting of the Central Oklahoma Library Association is scheduled for April 19 at the Oklahoma Christian College. An original skit, “What is a Librarian” will be presented.
O.U.-O.S.U. Summer Schedules

University of Oklahoma

The summer session of the School of Library Science will begin with enrollment during June 3-4 and classes meeting for the first time on June 5th. Again the school will be offering courses to prepare students for many levels and kinds of librarianship including school, academic, public, special, cataloging, reference, and many others. To do so a wide assortment of courses is scheduled, courses at both the beginning and advanced levels. They are as follows:

Books and Materials for Young People. L.S. 310 2 hrs. MTThF, 11:00-11:30.
Communications. L.S. 311 3 hrs. M-F, 2:00-3:00.

Low Article Published

An Article, The College and University Librarians' Stake in Federal Legislation, by Edmon Low, appeared in the ALA Bulletin for December, 1962. Mr. Low is Librarian, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, and second vice-president of the American Library Association.

Oklahoma State University

"SCHOOL LIBRARIES, '63," a one-day workshop in the Oklahoma State University Library at Stillwater on June 28, will highlight the activities of the Library Education program at OSU this summer. Tentative plans, based on results of the questionnaires returned by participants in last year's workshop, "SCHOOL LIBRARIES, '62," promise a luncheon, with a well-known speaker of interest to both elementary and secondary school librarians, exhibits, demonstrations involving outstanding Oklahoma librarians. Registrants will receive packets of useful materials, including the first copies of a new departmental publication on ideas for book displays.

Joining the staff for the summer session will be Elizabeth Geis, Librarian, De Witt Waller Junior High School, Enid. Mrs. Geis, a graduate of Phillips University and the Columbia University Library School, has had a wide range of library experience, including school, county, pub-
Public Relations Leaflets Available

A fifth printing for the leaflet "Public Relations Whose Job?" and the introduction of the leaflet "Publications . . . Why, When, for Whom" have been announced by the Library Administration Division of the American Library Association.

"Public Relations Whose Job?", produced by the Public Relations Section of LAD in 1960, briefly explains how the actions of the individual staff members affect the impression the public receives of the library.

"Publications . . . Why, When, for Whom," produced by the Public Relations Section during the fall of 1963, outlines the role publications play in telling the library story.

Serving on the committee for "Publications" were: Mrs. Helga Eason, Miami (Fla.) Public Library; Neal Austin, Public Library, High Point, N. C.; H. Vail Deale, Beloit College Libraries, Beloit, Wis.; and S. Gilbert Prentiss, extension division, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

The leaflets which are available in quantity lots from the LAD office at ALA headquarters, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill., are priced as follows:

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Kansas and Oklahoma Children Agree on Books

The Helen Keller Story by Catherine Owens Peare was the tenth annual winner of the William Allen White Children's Book Award last year by Kansas school children and was the fourth annual winner of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award in Oklahoma.

Previous winners of the Sequoyah Award are Old Yeller by Fred Gipson (1959); Black Gold by Marguerite Henry (1960), and Have Space Suit Will Travel by Robert Heinlein (1961).
REPORT OF ALA COUNCIL MEETINGS

By Mabel A. Murphy

Perhaps the most exciting report made to the Council of the American Library Association in Midwinter meeting, January 21 to February 2, concerned the extent to which libraries and library service were included in the Omnibus Education Bill that President Kennedy sent to Congress. As Chairman Emerson Greenway said: “This is not just a step forward; this is a leap forward.”

Quoting President Kennedy: “Education is the keystone in the arch of freedom and progress... For the individual, the doors to the schoolhouse, to the library and to the college lead to the richest treasures of our open society... We must give special attention to increasing the opportunities and incentives for all Americans to develop their talents to the utmost — to complete their education and to continue their self-development throughout life... viewing educational opportunity as a continuous life-long process.”

Of particular significance to librarians are: Opportunities for Students, providing for work-study programs for academic institutions; Quality Education, advanced study for teachers whose activities have a significant impact on the quality of the process of education; Higher Education, for materials, salaries and increased staff; Continuing Education, extending the present Library Services Act to include urban and suburban areas as well as the rural areas to which it now is limited.

Since any program of this magnitude will receive automatic opposition, it is essential that librarians ask their Representative or Senator immediately for a copy of the bill, study it carefully, discuss it thoroughly and thoughtfully, and keep your congressional staff informed about the service that would be provided in your community. Bills introduced to enact the requested legislation are S309 and HR3000.

To meet the rapidly increasing opportunities and responsibilities in the library profession there is a need for a more vital interest in membership. “In time of great crisis, we can’t just take out, we must put in.”

The American Association of School Librarians, a division of ALA, has received a grant from the Knapp Foundation for a five-year project to demonstrate the educational value of a full program of school library services. The first year the project will establish the pilot programs in elementary schools with good existing provisions for library service. Three more programs in elementary schools with less adequate facilities will follow in the second year, adding three pilot programs in secondary schools the fourth year.

The primary purpose of the project is to show how our national standards for school libraries can be used to improve an education program in a school. Miss Peggy Anne Sullivan, a charming, extremely well qualified elementary library specialist, Montgomery County School Libraries, Rockville, Maryland, has been appointed as the Project Director to begin work on March 1.

A re-examination of the basic assumptions underlying library education and an identification of the elements that are included in a possible National Plan received many hours of thoughtful consideration by the Commission established for this purpose. The membership of the Commission includes not only representatives of library schools but also directors of various types of libraries, those who must depend upon the product of the library school. Concern for better quality as well as increased quantity of librarians was the impetus for this two-year study. Mr. Ralph Hudson, State Librarian, is a member of this committee.

ALA Midwinter is a working meeting, devoid of planned social activities or inspirational speeches. More than 950 people were involved in some 400 meetings, all essential to the wide range of services that are the responsibility of the American Library Association. Those from Oklahoma included Miss Frances Kennedy, Miss Esther Mae Henke, Miss Virginia Owens, Miss Barbara Bailey, Mrs. Della Thomas, Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Mrs. Elsa Howard, Mr. Edmon Low, Second Vice-President of ALA, Mr. Ralph Hudson, Dr. Arthur McAnally, and your councillor.

Join OLA Today!

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
1963 Newbery-Caldecott Awards Acclaimed

A housewife, author who once served as a country storekeeper, and an artist whose only formal art training came as a WPA painter were acclaimed as winners of the nation's top award given by the American Library Association for the most distinguished children's books published in 1962.

Madeleine L'Engle (Franklin), a one-time actress, a country store-keeper, and now a wife and mother and Ezra Jack Keats were named winners of the 1963 Newbery and Caldecott Medals.

Announcement of the awards came from the New York office of Frederic G. Melcher, donor of the medals. Mrs. Ruth Gagliardi, director of Library Service, State Teachers Association, Lawrence, Kansas, made the announcement as chairman of the Newbery-Caldecott Awards Committee of the Children's Services Division which selects the award winning books on behalf of the American Library Association.

The John Newbery Medal, given annually since 1922 for the "most distinguished contribution to American Literature for children" goes to Miss L'Engle for A Wrinkle in Time published by Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, Inc., of New York, N. Y.

The Randolph Caldecott Medal, awarded since 1938 to the artist of the year's "most distinguished American picture book," was won by Mr. Keats for The Snowy Day, published by The Viking Press, Inc., New York, N. Y.

These medals are the highest honor awarded creators of children's books. Selection is made by the committee from nominations submitted by school and children's librarians representative of different areas of the United States. Announcement of the awards is eagerly awaited by all who concern themselves with children's reading. The medals will be presented at the Newbery-Caldecott Awards banquet on Monday, July 15, at 7:30 p.m. in the International Room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Ill., during the annual conference of the American Library Association. Tickets $5.50. Checks to be sent to Mrs. Harriette Cummer, Evanston Public Library, Evanston, Illinois.

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April, 1963
Readability Level Of Sequoyah Books

By Mavis D. Martin

Librarians are often in the position of needing to match reader to book and, especially with children's books, this is not always an easy task. Children's reading skills have not matured and it is necessary to estimate the difficulty of a book in order to have reasonable confidence that it will not be too difficult for the child who needs or wishes to read it.

Frequently the librarian has no guide in this but her own judgment of difficulty. Occasionally she has a publisher's grade-level recommendation. Judgment is often quite good, particularly when made by experienced persons. However, studies have indicated that judgment estimates made by teachers and librarians generally rate a book as easier than it is (Chall, 1957).

Another method of determining difficulty level, most often referred to as readability level, is by the application of some reliable readability formula. There are a number of widely-used formulas and they are considered more generally reliable than judgment. Most formulas are not difficult to use, and after a little practice one can become quite proficient in making a readability estimate of a book. The most trying thing about the task, actually, is that it is ordinarily quite tedious. For this reason, more and more re-

SEQUOYAH CHILDREN'S BOOK AWARD LIST

Readability Grade Level

1961-1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Interest Grade Level</th>
<th>Readability Ggr. Levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annixter, Jane and Paul Butcher</td>
<td>Horn of Plenty</td>
<td>Holiday, 1960</td>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlson, N. S.</td>
<td>The Trouble with Jenney's Ear</td>
<td>Little, 1960</td>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleary, Beverly</td>
<td>The Tomahawk Family</td>
<td>Harper, 1960</td>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant, A. W.</td>
<td>Jean and Johnny</td>
<td>Morrow, 1959</td>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frost, Robert</td>
<td>Miss Charity Comes to Stay</td>
<td>Crowell, 1959</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George, J. C.</td>
<td>You Come Too</td>
<td>Holt, 1959</td>
<td>any age</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallowell, P. C.</td>
<td>My Side of the Mountain</td>
<td>Dutton, 1959</td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuman, William</td>
<td>Long-Nosed Princess</td>
<td>Viking, 1959</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, A. and Edgar Johnson</td>
<td>Missouri River Boy</td>
<td>Dodd, 1959</td>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, G. W.</td>
<td>Torrie</td>
<td>Harper, 1960</td>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendall, Carol</td>
<td>America is Born</td>
<td>Morrow, 1959</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>7-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krumgold, Joseph</td>
<td>Gammage Cup</td>
<td>Harcourt, 1959</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>9-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leighton, Margaret</td>
<td>Onion John</td>
<td>Crowell, 1959</td>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>4 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindquist, J. D.</td>
<td>Journey for a Princess</td>
<td>Ariel, 1960</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariott, Alice</td>
<td>Little Silver House</td>
<td>Harper, 1959</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>4 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nordstrom, Ursula</td>
<td>First Comers: Indians of America's Dawn</td>
<td>Longmans, 1960</td>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>9-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odell, Scott</td>
<td>The Secret Language</td>
<td>Harper, 1960</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>4 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear, C. O.</td>
<td>Island of the Blue Dolphins</td>
<td>Houghton, 1960</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>4 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penney, G. J.</td>
<td>Helen Keller Story</td>
<td>Crowell, 1959</td>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushmore, Helen</td>
<td>Moki</td>
<td>Houghton, 1960</td>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>4 and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Shadow of Robber's Roost</td>
<td>World, 1960</td>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
searchers in this field are calling for a sharing of the readability level figured on a given piece of printed material. Some have gone so far as to suggest that perhaps someday there will be a central national resource file where everyone will report any figured readability and this would be available information to others who had some reason to need the difficulty level.

For several seasons the Reading Center of Oklahoma State University has had need to apply a readability formula to various kinds of reading material. Children's books rank high in this work, of course, because of the necessity for a sure difficulty index of books used with children in the reading clinic. Among others estimated are the books on the annual Sequoyah master list.

The staff at the Reading Center has elected to use the Dale-Chall Readability Formula, Dale and Chall, 1948. This Formula is one of the most widely-used and most desirable of several available. Readers who would be interested in using this formula themselves may find instructions in "Formula for Predicting Readability," Education Research Bulletin, January, 1949, or may purchase a small manual of instructions for their own use from the Educational Research Bulletin. (See reference directly above.) This Formula gives only a gross measurement for easy reading below grade four and gives a more specific measurement from that level through grade 16 and above.
Revision of ALA Filling Rules

The ALA Editorial Committee, with the cooperation of the Cataloging and Classification Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division, has appointed a subcommittee to prepare a new edition of ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards.

Pauline A. Seely, Supervisor, Technical Services, Denver Public Library, is the chairman who also will serve as editor for the revised Rules. The five other members, representing various types and sizes of libraries are: Doralyn J. Hickey, Frances R. Lubowitz, Mrs. Orcena Maloney Peterson, Claribel Sommerville, and Catharine Whitelorn.

The Subcommittee is not only to determine revisions needed for a new edition of Filing Rules, but to decide on the advisability of preparing simplified rules for small and medium-sized libraries.

The Subcommittee will welcome your comments and suggestions. Information is being sought particularly on the following questions:

(Continued on Page 52)
Requests for nominations for OLA officers for 1963-64, were mailed to the membership the last of January. Returns were tallied by the committee at a meeting in Norman, February 11. A tentative slate of officers was prepared. During the week following, consent of candidates was obtained. The slate was mailed to the membership in March, including biographical material on the candidates and with a ballot attached. By the time you read this the votes may be in and tallied. The deadline for mailing ballots is April 10.

President—Treaser Maddox, Librarian, Bell Junior High School, Tulsa, automatically succeeds to this office.

First Vice-President and President Elect
A. Elizabeth Smith, Librarian, Bethany Nazarene College, Bethany.

Della Thomas, Assistant Professor of Library Science and Director, Curriculum Materials Laboratory, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater

Second Vice-President
Bob Motter, Vice-President, Motter Bookbinding Company, Muskogee.

Joel Whitten, Trustee, Moore Public Library, Moore, and of the Pioneer Multi-County Library, Norman, assistant accountant O.G &E, Norman

Secretary
Sara Jane Bell, Librarian, Douglas High School, Oklahoma City.
Jane Stevens, Librarian, Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa.

Treasurer
Mary Jeanne Hansen, Head, Technical Services Dept., Oklahoma City Libraries, Oklahoma City, automatically continues in office another year.

Since the biographical material has gone out to the membership already, may I insert here an informal comment or two? It’s more fun and could hardly influence the voting at this point—if ever!

Treaser—so busy with this year’s splendid program that she’s hardly aware of what comes after—preared for it, yes, but she looked a little startled at board meeting when someone mentioned officers. . . Della—a gracious, if hesitant consent—I think she’s more than half afraid she might be elected!! Elizabeth—delighted to accept—because she’s positive that she won’t be elected. . . Bob—“Well—all right. You are kidding, aren’t you?” and flustered enough to leave out of his letter about his activities the fact that he’s a Vice-President of Motter Bookbinding Co. . . Joel—after determining, for sure, the purpose of my call—“Certainly, if this is for libraries.” . . . Sara Jane—a startled “Do you think I can do it?” . . . Jane—wholly and completely surprised that we’d want her for a candidate!!! . . . Mary Jeanne—can do nothing about hers but carry on, but is, as always ready to go ahead. *

To a man—or woman—they were all surprised by my call, pleased by the knowledge that their colleagues wanted them as leaders, and graciously accepted the responsibilities involved.

One of the very best things about working with librarians is their quiet acceptance of such leadership. It’s a rare thing to find one who seeks recognition, yet all accept the burdens placed upon them—whether it’s an office to be filled or a job to be done.

Respective, if informally submitted.

Spanish Cooper, Chairman
Freda Gillam
Gerald Coble

March, 1963
If you haven't voted, and this reaches you by April 10, 1963, mail your choices in at once to:

Miss Elizabeth Cooper, Chairman
Nominating Committee, OLA
Oklahoma City Public Libraries
Northwest Third at Robinson
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma

Mark outside of envelope "BALLOT"

Revision of ALA Filling Rules

(Continued from Page 50)

1. Patterns of arrangement for a new edition of the filing code.
   Which of the following would you prefer?
   (a) A single set of recommended rules without alternative rules.
   (b) A single set of recommended rules together with alternatives relating to certain filing problems. Perhaps indicate in some way which alternatives logically go together.
   (c) A single set of rules including alternative rules where appropriate without recommending any.
   (d) Two or more sets of rules in one volume, each set complete, including only the rules appropriate to a particular system of filing, e.g. straight alphabetical disregarding punctuation; alphabetic regarding punctuation; grouped or class arrangements, etc.
   (e) Same as (d) but each set of rules published separately.

2. Would you prefer:
   (a) A topical arrangement of the rules.
   (b) An alphabet arrangement of the rules.

3. Filing problems which are not covered, or not adequately covered, in the 1942 ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards:

4. Actual entries or types of entry that present problems in filing, or do not result in the arrangement you would prefer.

Please address your comments to Miss Pauline A. Seely, Chairman, Subcommittee on ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards, Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver 3, Colorado.

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Please reserve for

(name)

(address)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 25</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 26</td>
<td>Luncheon</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 26</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>Sequoyah Award Luncheon</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I wish to reserve a room for the night(s) of April 25-26 at the Oklahoma Center at the rate of $4.50 per night.***

If you answer the above question, do you have any preference as to whom you would like to share your room with?

(name)

---

**The housing accommodations at the Oklahoma Center consist of rooms with twin Hollywood-type beds and a bath. The rate is $4.50 per person per night, and two people are to share a room. If other accommodations are desired, the following places are suggested:***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>1 person</th>
<th>2 persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Inn</td>
<td>$8.59</td>
<td>$10.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600 W. Main</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockett Hotel</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325 W. Main</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman Park Motel</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1131 North Porter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you desire a room at any one of these places, please send your reservation with the individual hotel.