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From Sir Thomas Phillipps to You

October 1963

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Volume 13  Number 4

October 1963

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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 non-members is $1.00 per year. Membership dues and subscription should be sent to the Treasurer. The OLA membership year is the calendar year. The dues schedule as based on annual income follows:

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
A Message from the OLA President

As I write my message fall weather is here with its pleasantly cool nights and comfortably warm days. This brings a reminder that vacations are over, for the most part, and ahead lies a whole new season to be filled with many exciting and yet to be explored activities.

Although we expect summer to be a time when little is going on, there has been so much happening since I last wrote that I find it difficult to condense it into a few short paragraphs the many significant developments for special comment. Perhaps foremost of immediate importance to every Oklahoma librarian is the passage of House Bill 973 creating the Oklahoma Council on Libraries. By the time you read this, the names of the Governor's appointees to the Council, may be known. Those serving on this Council hold the future of Oklahoma libraries in their hands, and we sincerely hope each is genuinely interested in working for better libraries statewide.

Your Executive Board held its first fall meeting on September 7. It was a long and busy session, planning for the year ahead.

I must regretfully report that Miss Mabel Murphy, formerly with the Oklahoma State Library and Oklahoma Library Association's Councilor to the American Library Association, has resigned as our representative. As you know, Mabel left Oklahoma to take a position as Assistant Humanities and Art Librarian at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. While Oklahoma and our profession will miss this dedicated worker, to her go our best wishes.

At the same time, I am particularly pleased to announce the appointment, effective immediately, of Mrs. Della Thomas, a member of the teaching staff of the Oklahoma State University Library, as the interim Councilor representing the Association on the Council of ALA. She serves until the Councilor, elected next spring, takes office at the adjournment of the 1964 ALA Annual Conference. Our thanks go to Della for accepting this important assignment.

An able, energetic, and enthusiastic group of Committee Chairmen has been appointed. Selection of Committee memberships is almost complete, and Committee activities already are getting off to a fine start.

It goes without saying, it's a proud day for Oklahoma librarians when a new library appears on the scene. September saw three officially cutting ribbons and opening doors to the public. On Sunday, September 15, the Suburban Acres Library of the Tulsa City-County Library System was dedicated, the following Sunday, September 22, Ardmore dedicated its modern library building, and on September 29, Oklahoma City's new Branch was viewed by the public.

Word has just been received that the Library Services and Construction Act, H.R. 4879, remains pending in the House Rules Committee. While prospects for consideration by this committee seems favorable, to bring the measure to the floor for action depends on the interest shown in it. You are urged, therefore, to contact your Congressman immediately, asking him to favorably support the Library Services and Construction Act, H.R. 4879.

* These are but a few of the recent happenings, on them we shall build the future.

October, 1963
Oklahoma City Opens Belle Isle Branch  
By MARIAM CRADDOCK

The new Belle Isle Branch of the Oklahoma City Libraries system, located on the Northwest Highway and Villa Avenue, is a departure in style from the conventional. The structure is a round design, with two extensions. On the south side is a lozenge-shaped auditorium, and a workroom-storage area on the west. Exterior walls are of Silvertone stone, segments alternating with full-length windows in the reading rooms. These are of gray-tinted thermal glass, which, with the roof overhang, eliminates the use of shades and drapes.

The building is entered from both east and west where there are parking spaces for about 100 cars. The east entrance leads directly to the circulation desk, all such services being concentrated in the central section. The librarian's office is behind the circulation desk, divided from it by full-length glass partitions which are draped for privacy when needed. Excellent visual control of all service areas is obtained from this office and the desk, a prime requisite when the number of staff is limited.

The adult area occupies the northeast side of the building, with shelves radiating from near the center, interspersed with reading tables and chairs, catalog cases, filing cabinets, and other library equipment. One corner is arranged for periodicals and newspapers, with comfortable lounge furniture upholstered in colorful material. The children's area, on the southeast side, has shelving of varying heights around the wall, and groupings which provide the division of books by age levels. Furnishings throughout the service areas except lounge chairs, are wood—maple, with a dark finish, and backs of chairs upholstered in several colors of Naugahyde.

The west entrance opens into a spacious lobby with attractive lounge chairs and benches. A corridor leads to the multi-purpose room, where library-sponsored meetings will be held, either for full capacity of 100 people, or divided into three conference rooms by folding doors. One of these, opening directly from the children's area, will be used for story hours. Plastic-stack-type chairs in a variety of colors, with folding tables when needed, are the furnishings for this room.

A comfortable staff lounge is provided, opening into a large workroom which has metal shelving for periodical and book storage, microfilm reader, typewriter desks and filing cabinets, as well as storage space for supplies. A book depository in the west wall opens into this room where sorting of books for return to the shelves is done.

The building is attractive and spacious, with floor space of approximately 18,000 square feet, exclusive of basement, and allows for a book collection that can be expanded to 50,000 volumes.
Newbery-Caldecott Awards for 1963

By BARBARA BAILEY

First and Foremost: A great big bow to Miss Mary Ann Wentworth, OLA immediate Past-President who served on the 1962 Newbery-Caldecott Committee. When I credited her with my appointment she replied: "I am not responsible for your appointment, but you will find it exciting."

Exciting it was! From the time of my appointment in mid-July I began making lists of books to give consideration. I consulted School Library Journal, The Horn Book, ALA Booklist, and Bulletins of the Center for Children's Books, and any other lists of books I discovered in professional journals which I examined. Teachers indicated certain titles which I added to my list.

At the time of my appointment I was advised that all twenty-three members of the Children's Services Division Newbery-Caldecott Committee would be expected to meet in the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago during the Midwinter meeting of the American Library Association in order to make our decisions; and that we must refrain from divulging the result of our decisions until special announcement could be made from the office of Frederic G. Melcher, donor of the medals.

Elizabeth Burr in 1959 summarized the awards as follows: "The Newbery and Caldecott medals for distinguished children's books are awarded each year by the American Library Association. It was June 21, 1921, at Swampscott, Massachusetts, that Frederic G. Melcher proposed a medal for children's books and suggested it be named to honor John Newbery, 18th century London bookseller and publisher."

On June 24, 1937, in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria at the business meeting of the American Library Association Section for Library Work with Children, the children's librarians accepted with enthusiasm the generous offer of Frederic Melcher of a picture book medal to be named the Caldecott Medal in honor of Randolph J. Caldecott, 19th century English illustrator. The medals, donated by Mr. Melcher, were designed by Rene Pale Chambellan.

A local book store graciously let me borrow without cost any books I chose from their shelves: local school and public libraries and Oklahoma State Library furnished other copies; and ones I could not secure in Oklahoma City were sent from ALA. These favors I especially appreciated in my effort to read all books nominated by the Committee. When final tabulations of nominations by the Newbery-Caldecott Committee reached me they included thirty-two titles for the Newbery Award, and twenty-two titles for the Caldecott Award. No doubt all members of the Committee read many, many other books while making selections.

The time schedule was arranged for each member of the Committee to send, early in November, two nominations for each award, with reasons for selection, and early in December an additional nomination. These were tabulated by Mrs. Ruth Gagliardo, Chairman, who sent copies of the tabulations to each member of the Committee.

In December, also, members of the Children's Services Division of ALA were sent ballots on which they were privileged to send, before January 7, 1953, one nomination for each award to the Chairman of the Committee. 406 members sent in titles to be considered. It was observed that there was a wide range of choice, but that books with the highest number of votes were those which had already been nominated by Committee members.

Persons with a vital interest in children's books, while not permitted to send nominations on an official ballot unless they were members of the Children's Services Division of ALA, were free to call attention to titles of their choice to voting members who in turn might place the nominations, with limitations as stipulated.

The books must have been published during 1962. The author-artist must be a citizen or resident of the United States.

The writing-illustrations must be distinguished.

Announcement in April 1963 that the number of children's books published in 1962 was 3326 new titles, or slightly less than 200 books per month, indicates the magnitude of the problem in sifting out the best. Book reviewing journals and aids enabled concentration on most deserving titles. Attention needed to be given to literary quality, format and organization, quality of content, suitability of style, and quality of format, as well as concepts involved. It was helpful when possible to test the books with children.

Miss Bailey is Field Librarian in the elementary schools of Oklahoma City.
When the Committee met the last week of January 1963 at MIDWINTER Mrs. Gagliardo, as Chairman, presented to the members assembled, an inclusive agenda which became the basis of our deliberations throughout the series of meetings which were needed. In some cases viewpoints were solicited, and in others comments were voluntary. Where the books had been tested with children, this fact and reactions were made known. Discussion began with the lowest number of nominations and proceeded to the highest. In a few cases there was a difference of opinion when personal viewpoints were 'aired' but none so definite to keep them from being resolved when ballots were taken.

On each ballot Committee members indicated a first, second, and third choice. A point system, which assigned four points to first choice, three to second, and two to third, was used in the ballot count. It was necessary, to receive the award, for the book to have twelve first-choice votes, or a count of forty-eight. In our first meeting several ballots were taken for a Newbery Award. Recognition was taken of the preferences expressed by the Membership Vote. When our first four-hour session was ending five titles remained, so it was agreed to postpone deliberations until our second meeting. Some members left stating they intended to re-read certain books before our next meeting.

In our second meeting a successful ballot was announced with A WRINKLE IN TIME by Madeleine L’Engle as the Newbery winner, with runners-up MEN OF ATHENS by Olivia Coolidge and THISTLE AND THYME by Sorche Nic Leodhas. These were comments about A WRINKLE IN TIME:

"This highly original science fantasy brings out the struggle between good and evil, and is marked by excellent writing and character delineation."

"Excellent mixture of realism and fantasy skillfully blended into an exciting modern science fiction adventure-creative imaginative writing, clearly defined characters and a reminder that the spirit within man can transcend all else."

"Truly creative writing, excellent in every literary aspect, and enriched by inner meanings and overtones that give depth and richness...Bears re-reading, and also reading aloud."

As our Committee entered into consideration of books which had been nominated for the Caldecott Award, discussion became lively relating to types of media used in the illustrations. Some of our Committee members knew personally the artists whose works we were considering, and had heard explanations of their procedures. We were reminded that the Caldecott Award was given in recognition of the artist’s ability in producing a picture book. It was emphasized that a beautifully illustrated book is not necessarily a picture book, and that the award should be made for a book in which the pictures, rather than the text, are the heart of the book.

On our first ballot THE SNOWY DAY written and illustrated by Ezra Jack Keats had the required number of points. Runners-up were: THE SUN IS A GOLDEN EARRING by Natalia M. Belting and illustrated by Bernarda Bryson, and MR. RABBIT AND THE LOVELY PRESENT by Charlotte Zolotow and illustrated by Maurice Sendak.

These comments about THE SNOWY DAY typify reasons for its appeal:

"Here is art in a modern idiom, but oh so childlike besides. The cold pages are cold, the warm pages are warm. Both color and composition are evocative and exciting."

"It is refreshing to have a natural story in which only the illustrations suggest that Peter is a Negro child. Recommended with enthusiasm."

"A bit of childhood beautifully portrayed by great sweeping pictures which are striking in color and technique. There are rhythm and beauty in both story and pictures."

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Our Committee had no apparent bias for or against making awards to previous winners. Books were considered and judged on their merits. Books published in 1962 present much contrast to books being produced at the time the Newbery Award was originated soon after World War I when there was a dearth of children's books. Our Committee voted to recommend that books by joint authors not be eliminated from consideration for the Newbery Award. We felt that such books should be considered on the basis of making distinguished contributions to American literature.

When children read, they should read good books. Good book selection in getting the right book for the right child at the right time is especially important because

1. Large numbers of books are being published.
2. Tendency of children is to read on a single level of quality.
3. Children have a relatively small amount of time for reading.

Through the presentation of the Newbery and Caldecott awards parents, teachers, and children as well as librarians and publishers have been helped to gain a realization of the qualities which make a book distinguished. Bookstores have made the winning books readily available for their customers, and complete lists of the winners are available in school and public libraries.

Frederic Melcher loved people and he loved books. He enjoyed participation in making formal announcement from his office, of the winners. His son Daniel made the announcement from his office this year on March 11, as Frederic Melcher had died two days earlier. Tributes were also given in his honor. Throughout his 68-year career as an editor and bookseller, countless individuals felt his influence and enthusiasm for books.

An editorial in the April 1963 School Libraries made these very pertinent comments:

"A co-founder of Children's Book Week, he was a tireless innovator of programs to honor books and encourage reading. He fought hard and long for proper recognition of children's books and children's librarianship."

The 1963 Newbery-Caldecott Awards Committee represented all kinds of libraries serving boys and girls. In addition to the four officers of the Children's Services Division, it included eight members selected from the sixteen candidates in the CSD spring election, the five members of the Book Evaluation Committee, and six members appointed by the CSD president. Miss Barbara Moody, Assistant Coordinator, Work with Children, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. Ruth Gagliardo, Chairman of the 1963 Newbery-Caldecott Committee, resides in Lawrence, Kansas and serves as Director of Library Services for Kansas State Teachers Association in Topeka. She had come to Oklahoma City to speak to us in 1953 at the Biltmore, and I had the privilege of meeting her at the airport and taking her to the hotel, and as we returned to the airport to take her for a drive throughout Oklahoma City. At that time the William Allen White Award was just new in Kansas, a pioneer effort in giving children an opportunity to vote for a book of their choice. She was most enthusiastic about the impact of the William Allen White Award program as she felt it would encourage children to read good books. "LET'S READ ALOUD" is a 255-page compilation of stories and poems which Mrs. Gagliardo edited and published in 1962. She proved a good leader for our Committee. She was serving, also, as Vice-president of the Children's Services Division of ALA.

When Virginia Haviland was presented as Head, Children's Book Section, a newly created position in the Library of Congress, we were delighted. She has proved her ability in many ways while serving as Reader's Adviser for Children in the Boston Public Library, and as one of the staff of the Horn Book Magazine.

Augusta (Braxton) Baker, Coordinator of Children's Services, New York Public Library, was a member of our Committee. She is editor of TALKING TREE, a 255-page book published in 1955.

Helen Kinsey, permanent member of the Committee, representing ALA Headquarters, is associated with Booklist, as editor of the Children's Books Department.

Mrs. Zena Bailey, editor of the Bulletin of the Center for Children's Books, University of Chicago, was another member of the 1963 Newbery-Caldecott Committee.

Participation on the Committee gave me an added incentive to do something I wanted to do anyway—read books. The acceptance speeches of the winners which appear in the August 1963 Horn Book make me appreciate them as real persons, ones who appreciate children, the audience for whom they wrote. It is also interesting, as I receive letters and clippings from friends and relatives, to know the far-reaching publicity which the books have received. My association with the members of the 1963 Newbery-Caldecott Committee as we decided the forty-first Newbery Award and the twenty-sixth Caldecott Award, it is an unforgettable experience.
The Oklahoma Genealogical Society had its official beginning on August 8, 1955 when 32 charter members, under the leadership of Rev. Schuyler E. Cronley of Oklahoma City, filed Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of Oklahoma. Today the Society has over 300 members throughout the United States; and its publication, the Oklahoma Genealogical Society Quarterly, in addition to being in the hands of these members is sent to libraries in 29 states and the District of Columbia and to four European countries.

The objectives of the Society are set out in its incorporation papers, and by looking at them we can best understand both what the organization is and what it aspires to be.

The first four purposes of the Society are: "to bring together interested persons for discussion and interchange of opinions in the field of genealogy; to study methods of research; to help develop and maintain the ancestral charts and records of its members; to assist members in their genealogical research and compilations, particularly beginners in the field."

The objectives are being implemented in the varied activities of the Society. The first among these is the Society's monthly programs which are held October through June on the first Monday evening at the Oklahoma City Library. These meetings which are open to the public, feature speakers who are experts on some phase of genealogy or history. In addition personal assistance is given to members by appointment. Classes have been offered during the past three years through the cooperation of the Oklahoma City Library and its Community Workshop Division.

Here we should point out that the Oklahoma City library system through its directors, Board, and individual librarians has been a mainstay of the Oklahoma Genealogical Society. Recognizing that the Society was a "library-related" or-organization the Library early gave not only the use of various rooms for society meetings and workshops but also performed a signal service to all students of family and local history by permitting the Society to house its collection of books and periodicals in the adult reference section of the main library. This spirit of cooperation and helpfulness has been shown also by the staff of the Oklahoma Historical Society Library under Dorothy Williams and by Ralph Hudson of the Oklahoma State Library.

Further the Oklahoma Library Association itself has strengthened the work of the Society by acting as one of the Associate Sponsors of the Oklahoma Conference on Genealogy held under the auspices of the University of Oklahoma's College of Continuing Education. These Conferences, the first one being in 1962 and the second one Oct. 3-5, 1963, are the newest and most significant of the Society's efforts to raise the standards of genealogical research to the highest possible level in Oklahoma and surrounding states. The intelligence, the technical competence, and the dynamic personalities of such men as O.U.'s Dr. Arrel M. Gibson and Dr. Donnell M. Owings and O.S.U.'s Dr. Berlin B. Chapman have already served to make the Oklahoma Conference a subject of interest throughout the Southwest.

Important as these purposes are the Oklahoma Genealogical Society has a still wider goal, for its fifth aim is to issue publications. To the present time the Society's publication program has been restricted to the Quarterly, but the Society is proud of this aspect of its work. The Quarterly, now under the capable editorship of Dorothy DeWitt Wilkinson, has carried in each issue since its inception in 1965 some historical or genealogical material concerning Oklahoma or its people together with a variety of previously unpublished source material dealing with all phases of local and family history. The Quarterly's wide distribution is a tribute to its quality.

The next two purposes for which the Society was founded and ones of prime importance to all of its members are "to collect and preserve genealogical material and historical data and to encourage the establishment of more and better

Mrs. Ervin is president of the Oklahoma Genealogical Society
genealogical departments and libraries in the state. Today in every county and town valuable, indeed irreplaceable, historical records are being destroyed outright or allowed to deteriorate. This is a source of grave concern to everyone who is interested in the history of this state and of this nation. Until Oklahoma has an adequate archival program the burden of conservation rests with each of us, and what better depository is there, in the absence of a state archives, then the local libraries? In this important work the Oklahoma Genealogical Society is prepared to help. It has members in 39 counties and an Executive Board and standing committees who can and will assist any library wishing to set up or to enlarge a local history and genealogy section. The time is now; the cost is principally effort; the reward is great.

This, then, is the Oklahoma Genealogical Society whose members have as their motto and their guide "Sic vos non vobis" — "thus we labor not for ourselves but for others."

Inquiries concerning the Society may be addressed to:
John A. Ashworth, Jr., President, P. O. Box 7632, Oklahoma City, 16.

Second Annual Oklahoma Genealogy Conference

The second annual Oklahoma Conference on Genealogy was held October 3-5, 1933 at the Center for Continuing Education, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

The purpose of the conference was to acquaint genealogical researchers with library facilities, technological aids, bibliographical tools, local materials and resources, land and other public records available to them.

It was open to all persons interested in genealogical activities, whether for professional or personal use.

The Oklahoma Library Association was an associate sponsor of the meeting.

Papers on Heraldry and Genealogy Published

Two papers, one on heraldry and one on genealogy, presented at the 1962 annual conference of the American Library Association in Miami Beach, have been published by the History Section of the Reference Services Division.

The papers, "Heraldry and You—the Librarian," by J. A. Reynolds, University of Miami Library, Coral Gables, Fla., and "A Closer Look at Genealogy," by Joseph Wolf, Newberry Library, Chicago, Caroynine L. Wendell, State Library, Indianapolis, Ind., and Abby Moran, Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas, have been combined in the printing for distribution purposes.

In presenting these for publication, Gerald D. McDonald, past chairman of the History Section, stated "Heraldry is a problem in libraries and many librarians have trouble when they have helped a reader find a coat of arms to which his really had no claim. Genealogy, too, is a problem. Yet it is the subject which is most likely to bring people into the world of scholarship and research."

Dr. Reynolds' paper on heraldry points out the interrelationships of heraldry and genealogy and makes it clear that one must establish through genealogical research, his right to use a coat of arms.

This RSD History Section Occasional Paper No. 1, is available for $1 in cash ($1.25 when billed) from the Reference Services Division, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, III.
First in line to claim his autograph for one of the door prizes awarded at the luncheon was a lucky Tulsa boy who participated in a demonstration during the morning session. Mr. Felsen was kept busy autographing and visiting with workshop registrants during the whole afternoon session.

School Libraries — '63

Nearly 200 Oklahoma librarians and teachers turned out for the second annual workshop at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, "SCHOOL LIBRARIES, '63," on June 26. Chief drawing card was author Henry Felsen, whose informal luncheon address, "From Hot Rods to Hollywood," drew warm applause and was followed by queuing for autographs for his books at the afternoon session held in the Library Education Department, workshop sponsor.

Oklahoma librarians and other educators who assisted Della Thomas and Nancy Ruth Amis, OSU co-directors of the workshop, in the day's program included Dr. Ida T. Smith, OSU reading specialist, with an address, "The Teen-ager Looks at the Classics." Mary Louise Tate, Tulsa Elementary School Supervisor, Evatine Snelson, Librarian-Coordinator, Oklahoma City Schools, and Helen Lloyd Jefferson Junior High School Librarian, Oklahoma City, as buzz-session chairmen, and Gladys Lovell and Margie Looper, Librarian and Speech teacher at Herbert Hoover Elementary School, Tulsa, who directed a pupil demonstration of correlation of library and classroom activities in dramatization and puppetry.

A panel discussion of the role of the paperback in the school library and classroom in the morning program was followed by a Paperback Book Fair in the afternoon, featuring recommended titles for children and young people assembled and arranged by summer session classes in book selection and young people's materials. Members of the panel were Elisabeth Geis, Librarian, De Witt Waller Junior High School, Enid, chairman, a student, Richard Scating, also of Enid, a teacher. Gladys Burris, of Stillwater High School, a distributor, Earl Mullenax, of Kansas City News, and author Henry Felsen.

Autographed copies of Mr. Felsen's books were awarded to prize-winning entries in fourteen categories of the "Idea Fair," exhibits of student work representing library-classroom-correlated activities in Oklahoma elementary and secondary schools. Also included in the afternoon session, was a book-mending demonstration by Mae Merman of the Demco Library Supply Company. Mrs. Geis and Sara MacAlpine, both members of the OSU summer faculty of the OSU Library Education Department, were in charge of the Book Fair and Idea Fair, respectively.
The School Librarian and the World of 1980

By Mattie Ruth Moore

Recently there have appeared in professional literature two phrases which I want to discuss in relation to the meaning which they have for the future of school library service. One of these phrases, "individualized reading," or "individualized instruction," as it is sometimes called, appears frequently in the literature for educators and occasionally in the literature for school librarians. The other phrase, "self-directed learning," appears in the statement of Standards for School Library Programs that has been issued by the American Library Association.

In considering these two phrases as they apply to library service let us look at library service as we know it now or perhaps as we have known it in the past.

A school library is a collection of books or perhaps in a broader sense it is a collection of "materials" which have been selected to suit the reading abilities and interests of the pupils who are in the school which the library is to serve. These books or these materials are organized, a program for their use is planned and the service gets under way.

Let us consider the nature of this service. I have used the word service by design. The library gives service to pupils, classes and teachers. The librarian stands ready to give service to pupils who come to the library with assignments. These pupils come individually or in small groups or as a class. If the librarian accepts her responsibility for service, and if she performs it well, the pupils and teachers say of her "she is a wonderful librarian, she always finds me what I need to have" or "she helps me so much. She puts out the books that we need to use" or "she makes lists for us of the materials that we need to use." The teachers co-operate with the librarian by letting her know always what assignment the pupils are going to have so that the lists can be made and the books can be "put out" where they can be found easily by the pupils.

Now let us examine this kind of service in relation to individualized reading and self-directed learning. The pupils have been given assignments. They know exactly what they are to read about and sometimes they even know in what book they are to read it. Each of us is acquainted with the problems which arise when several pupils have been assigned to read about the same subject. Sometimes several of them must use the same book. The librarian who is trying to give service promotes solutions for this problem by suggesting that one teacher make the assignment at one time and another teacher make the assignment at some other time that will not conflict with the first teacher's time. The librarian buys as many duplicate copies of materials as she can but she knows that buying an excess of duplicate copies narrows the scope of the library's collection.

In this program of library service are there elements of individualized reading or self-directed learning?

Let us consider another kind of library use. In this situation the pupils, the teachers and parents do not often say of the librarian, "she is a wonderful librarian, she finds for me just what I need to have." The users of the library will be more likely to say, "Ours is a wonderful library, I can find what I need to have and if I have any trouble the librarian is always there to give me a suggestion or help." In the library there is a wealth of material that has been selected cooperatively by the librarian and the faculty, careful consideration has been given to curricular and personal interest needs of the pupils. The librarian is the expert in book selection and she is recognized as such because she sets a standard for selection and she draws teachers into the process by sending them reviews of books to consider and by talking books when groups of teachers are discussing teaching procedures. She reads many books and she encourages teachers to do the same.

The teachers, in this second situation which I am describing, join with the librarian in the process of giving instructions to the use of the library. The goal is to provide instruction and practice for all pupils in school so that in so far as they are able each pupil will become an independent user of the library. Some structured experiences in use of the library will be a part of this program so that the practice of skills will be within the experience of every pupil. The goal of such instruction and practice is in reach when pupils come to the library with a curiosity and an interest which causes them to practice the skills.
by self-direction. As this goal is reached there will not be an assignment perhaps. Pupils will come to the library to read and to find information but they will come as explorers. They are well acquainted with the keys to information and to "enrichment reading" and they move about the library as individuals who are on their own in reading and in the use of the library. They recognize the librarian as one who shares their excitement when a discovery has been made and they know that the teacher welcomes and encourages the contribution that a pupil makes when he shares with the class some reading that he has discovered which broadens his own concepts and understanding and those of his classmates with whom he may share his experiences.

In this second situation which I have described there may or may not have been an assignment which was a specific naming of a topic which is to be "looked up." (Why do we say "looked up," would "looked into" be the same?) Nor does the librarian require that a statement of purpose be made before a pupil enters the library. She assumes that it is a normal thing for any pupil to come to the library at any time. It is his field of discovery and he comes there as an explorer.

Let me illustrate these two kinds of programs by describing two situations which I observed in two elementary school libraries. In each case there was a fifth grade in the library.

In the first situation the class, when first observed, had just arrived in the library and there was movement all about the room. Various pupils had been assigned to look up topics. There were five topics. Ten were to look up hamsters, ten were to look up goldfish, ten were to look up guinea pigs, ten were to look up rabbits and ten were to look up pigeons. In observing the class, some elements of the situation appeared to be significant:

1. Members of the class were to turn in a report the following day. One boy, as he returned a volume of the encyclopedia to the shelf showed me his report. It was all ready to turn in after about ten minutes of endeavor.

2. One boy remarked that he did not have to look up hamsters. He has several at home and yesterday one of the girl hamsters had two baby hamsters.

3. One girl said that she never was worried much about getting reports. She just asked the librarian to show her a book and she always did.

4. The librarian was quite busy moving from individual to individual and from group to group locating material for them.

5. One pupil was experiencing great unhappiness and frustration because he could not spell guinea pigs.

6. One boy said everybody had already found all of the books so he just wrote a poem about pigeons.

In the second situation the fifth grade was busily reading in the library. Several pupils were moving about, one was using the card catalog and another was standing at the shelf examining the index in a book. When the librarian was asked what the class was doing in social studies she said that she did not know, that they had just finished a unit of study. When she asked the class what they were discussing in class the answer was "How people live in the coldest countries of North America, Canada and Alaska." She asked if the class had an assignment and the answer was "No, we just started talking about it this week." A walk around the library revealed the fact that six pupils were reading books about Alaska. Most of the books were non-fiction but one boy had Lipkind's Boy With a Harpoon. One pupil had moved from his table over to another table and he was having a quiet discussion there with a classmate as they compared what was in the books they were reading.

![ROLL ALONG WITH A GAYLORD BOOK TRUCK](image)

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See page 8-11 of the Gaylord catalog.
Now, not all is bad in the first situation. There is evidence there of the directions that librarian, teacher and pupils need to take to bring that class to the point of individualized reading, interest in reading and of self-directed learning.

One thing we know and that is that an assignment can determine the pattern for use of the library. In the first situation the assignment was to "get a report" and the boy who had written on his paper an authoritative statement from the encyclopedia had performed his task. We say "I tell them not to copy from the book but they will do it." We can discard "telling them not to copy from the book" as a method of promoting effective communication about what has been read. We will have to begin from another point. The teachers and the librarian have a joint interest in this endeavor. Perhaps the most important consideration is whether the purpose is to "get a report" or to read for information and understanding.

As you give further consideration to the first situation you may see in it certain cues for bringing that class to the point of readiness for self-directed learning. You may see the opportunity that presented itself by the presence in the class of a boy who owns several hamsters in the need pupils have for an acquaintance with key words for finding information on a subject, in the need that pupils have for listening, reading, organizing and writing about a subject and in the opportunity that such an assignment presents to the teacher and librarian to explore with the class the keys in the library which open doors to such information.

If pupils are to become independent users of the library who are capable of "self-directed learning" then we may need to alter some of the traditional practices which we use. We will need to plan a program of library service that will include:

1. An open door to the library. Pupils may come to the library without the restraint that at the present time, causes too great a per cent of the enrollment of a high school to go through three to six years of secondary school attendance without use of the library.

2. Coordinated planning on the part of the librarian and the classroom teachers, under the leadership of the principal, that will bring use of the library into active participation in the school's instructional program.

3. A plan for the introduction of books to pupils so that every one will have the opportunity to get acquainted with the tools for self-directed learning.

4. A free flow of books from the library center into other centers where pupils are.

5. The provision of those media of communication which, in addition to books, are suitable for increasing the knowledge and expanding the concepts and understandings of pupils.

6. A plan for developing reading interests and an inclination to participate in self-directed learning activities.

If the changes are to occur that may be needed to bring such planning into action we can expect that by 1980 libraries in the schools in Oklahoma will have:

1. Enough librarians to serve as real instructional leaders. These librarians will be prepared for instructional leadership and for guidance in the use of the library. Sufficient personnel will be employed to carry on the technical and clerical procedures.

2. Space enough for users of the library so that every pupil in school can have the opportunity to use the library every day and several times a day if it is needed.

3. Library materials available throughout the school. There will be a center for library materials but there will also be "branches."

4. A budget to support a library program that is an active and indispensable part of the school's instructional program.

I am no prophet but the demands of adult life today make us know that we must begin now to provide a different kind of library service to insure that pupils who live in the world of 1980 can continue to learn without assignments and can gain knowledge and understandings through their own efforts. Pupils who are ours to guide today will live in a world of information retrievers and other aids to learning which we know little about. We must adjust our tried and true procedures to meet the new demands that are made upon those who plan for the library to serve as a tool for learning.

Philip Ogilvie Chief of Tulsa Library System

Philip S. Ogilvie has been appointed Chief of the Central Library in the Tulsa City-County Library System effective October 1, 1963. A graduate of the Catholic University Library School, he comes to Tulsa from Jackson, Mississippi where he was administrator of the public library systems. He had previously been administrator of library systems in Roanoke, Virginia; the Coastal Plains Regional Library in Georgia; and the Albemarle Library in North Carolina.
Tulsa City-County

A Progress Report . . . July 1, 1963

By ALLIE F. MARTIN

Public libraries are thriving in Oklahoma's most rapidly developing city-county system now one year old.

Summary of Activity

Since July 1, 1962:

Approximately 78,400 people in county towns and rural areas of the county have free library service for the first time.

Eight new libraries have joined the library system. Seven of these are outside the City of Tulsa: Broken Arrow, Collinsville, Jenks, Owasso, Page Memorial in Sand Springs, Prattville and Skiatook.

An ambitious library building program is underway. The architectural work is nearing completion on the Central Building. Three new branch libraries are under construction: Broken Arrow, Nathan Hale and Suburban Acres.

Four existing library buildings have been expanded and renovated: Collinsville, Page Memorial (Sand Springs), Florence Park, and Red Fork.

Five buildings have been rented, furnished and redecorated for library use: Jenks, Owasso, Sheridan, North Harvard, and Skiatook.

A new library has been opened in a trailer especially constructed for library use in the Prattville community, a rapidly growing unincorporated area in which an economical rental building could not be located. If use warrants construction of a building at a later date, the trailer will be retained for temporary use in other neighborhoods in transition.

Bookmobile service has been expanded — three new units have been purchased bringing the fleet to seven.

49,000 new books have been added bringing the total collection to 371,000.

Factors Contributing to Success

This rapid progress has been made possible as a result of the successful election in November...

Mrs. Martin is director of the Tulsa City-County Library Commission

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
of 1961 in which a $3,000,000 bond issue for library buildings and a continuing levy of 1.9 mills was approved. The income for the countywide system from the levy in the first year of operation produced approximately three times that previously provided from general revenue funds for libraries.

A dedicated group of laymen making up the City-County Library Commission has worked with unceasing devotion to insure the success of the venture. Recognizing its responsibility for establishing policies it has been steadfast in supporting the staff in its administrative activity and serves as a liaison between the library and the city and county governments. The ratio of problems requiring policy making decisions has multiplied at a far greater rate than the library income. As a result, the Library Commission individually and collectively has been called on daily. An indication of the sense of civic responsibility of this group of dedicated citizens may be found in the almost one hundred per cent attendance at meetings and the determination with which the group has set aside personal feeling and convenience and refused to brook pressures of any kind. Its only concern has been to build the best library system possible.

The zeal with which the staff has supported the new system has also been a major factor in the initial success of the venture. Already accustomed to years of effort in straightened conditions, the enthusiasm with which the group has undertaken an overwhelming volume of work and solved unforeseen problems brought results by the year’s end beyond those anticipated at its beginning.

Policies Established

As has already been indicated, the development of the best library system possible has been the principal concern of every individual associated with the program. Plans for the library system had been spelled out in detail before the election. Fulfilling promises made to the citizens has been the first order of business during the year. It was decided that those areas without any libraries should be the first to be served. As a result
some communities which had voted overwhelmingly against the issues were the first to see visible results.

Efficiency and economy have been the primary concern in planning new buildings and renovating existing libraries. In addition, it has been determined that the library deserves to be the most inviting building in each community. Realizing that beauty and good taste are not necessarily expensive and that these installations will be in use for many years, architectural consultants have been retained on all projects to supplement staff recommendations. A conscious effort has been made to avoid the "institutional look." The resulting bright, modern libraries are a source of continual pride and satisfaction to patrons and to staff.

Tulsa

Routines and clerical procedures are being centralized and mechanized as rapidly as possible. It is felt the staff working with the public should be freed from time consuming routines and concentrate on assisting patrons.

Libraries are planned for community use outside library hours and multi-purpose areas are included in new buildings. Furniture and equipment is purchased which is easily maintained and re-arranged and can be transferred from one location to another as community response necessitates expansion or reduction.

The Year Ahead

The growth and expansion of the county system will most certainly accelerate during the next fiscal year. Construction will be underway on the new Central Building. Branch libraries in construction will be opened. The renovation and expansion of older libraries will be completed. Negotiations are in process to obtain a leased building in the last location promised prior to the election and the twentieth library will be open to be designated the South Yale Library.

The next emphasis will be on the development of a more adequate book collection. Staff recruiting will continue. More opportunities for on-the-job training, professional growth and advancement will be provided. A staff manual is in preparation. One portion, the book selection policy, has been completed. The personnel policy is being developed.

Already, plans are being made for fiscal 1964-65 when the new Central Building will be completed and full-scale operation will be realized. Tulsa County's new library system has had a promising beginning, its growth is healthy, its future exciting.
In January of this year, the Oklahoma State Library became the 33rd State Library to join the "State Traveling Exhibit of Children's Books" program sponsored by the American Library Association—Children's Book Council Joint Committee. Under this program publishers send sample copies of new children's books to the participating state libraries. The purpose of the program is to make newly published children's books available to school administrators and their staffs, public librarians and other groups within the state who might not otherwise have an opportunity to examine new books before purchase.

The enthusiastic reception given to the Children's and Young People's Book Selection Workshops jointly sponsored by the O.L.A. and the State Library has brought the realization that regional reviewing centers would be much welcomed by the librarians and teachers of the State. This "Traveling Exhibit" will make it possible for the State Library to aid in setting up review centers by supplying the newly published books for review and examination.

The State Libraries taking part in this program must decide how the books will be made available in their own states within the limitations of the total program. During A.L.A. last year in Miami Beach, the Oklahoma State Library was invited to send a representative to the A.L.A.—C.B.C. joint committee meeting, at which reports from the states which were then participating in the program were presented. With this information and the knowledge that Oklahoma would be taking part in this program, it was decided to divide the books into smaller collections and ask eleven libraries in the State to act as review centers. These libraries, chosen because of their geographic locations, it was felt, would provide easy access to the books for all interested parties. The libraries have agreed to cooperate in rotating and in providing display space for the collections. Each collection will have an unscheduled month, during which libraries, and organized groups, interested in providing access to such a display for their area, may borrow the books from the State Library. Publicity regarding the presence of the collections will be handled on the local level. Because Oklahoma has joined the program just recently, some libraries will not have the collections for several months, but in time all review centers will receive review collections regularly.

All of the approximately 1500 books sent to the State Library each year under this program will be put into smaller collections and no screening process will be followed. Many of the books will have been reviewed in the major library periodicals.

One of the terms under which the State Library participates in this program is that the books received will not be used for general circulation for one year. The Libraries acting as review centers are also bound by this term and the books are to be used only for examination purposes.

### STATE TRAVELING EXHIBITS

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October, 1963
From Sir Thomas Phillipps to You

By GERALD M. COBLE

The annals of bibliomania record but few individuals with a passion for manuscripts and books as intense as that which drove Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bt., to amass during the long years of his life a library of such astonishing variety, scope, and richness that it was never to be satisfactorily described. Literally the collection was his life. His energy, intellect, fortune, and family, he sacrificed to the consuming demands of his "vello-mania," to employ his own term. His heavy purchases of manuscripts had, in part, the purpose of raising the market value of this form of material which was often sadly used in his day. Raising the value of what one intends to purchase might well be considered an odd thing to do. For Sir Thomas it was normal. He was an eccentric in the great English tradition of useful, or at least not dangerous, or if dangerous then extremely interesting, eccentrics; though some of Sir Thomas' actions and habits were so very peculiar as to suggest that he was a bit more than just barmy.

But everything negative about the baronet is overshadowed by the sheer immensity and value of his life's work, the library of Middle Hill, Broadway, later of Tharlestone House, Cheltenham. An unsympathetic man generally, he persevered, always collecting, never selling, until, at his death in 1872 at the ripe old age of 80, the scholarly world stood at his doorstep seeking the privilege of using his library.

Happily Sir Thomas was liberal in his relations with those who had a legitimate claim on his library, except for his later years when certain prejudices of his became so strong as to eliminate some from consideration. So liberal was he in fact, that much of the manuscript content had been copied and published by the time the dispersal of the collection began. For this reason, Harvard declined to purchase a major portion of the manuscripts for approximately a half a million dollars. The disposal of the collection at auction and by private purchase has occupied a period of some seventy-five years, and it is still not complete. The remnants remaining in the hands of the present owners, the Robinson brothers of London, are reported as extensive and valuable.

Deliberately to read of the events of some of the sales of Phillipps' materials constitutes a mild form of masochism. Who today could imagine purchasing a 14th century vellum manuscript for only $15? To add that a manuscript purchased for that price in 1928 eventually turned out to be Petrarch's own copy, annotated in his own hand, is to rub salt into the wound. In 1835, Sir Walter Raleigh's geographical commonplace book, written while he was incarcerated in the Tower, slipped by the big buyers and into the hands of an obscure professor for the sum of about $22. The authorship of the manuscript had not been determined of course. When the professor made the discovery in 1952, he was able to ask and to receive 3000 pounds for the volume, a very tidy return on his investment.

While bargains of this sort were common, generally the sales produced good results. When Phillipps began collecting there were not so very many collectors; but by the time the dispersal started there were private collectors on every hand plus institutional buyers of great ability and of awesome financial potential, so that most books and manuscripts brought good prices. If the prices seem low to us now, they did not seem so to the buyers of the day.

This brings up one of the memorable events associated with Sir Thomas. On March 13, 1847, at the Sotheby auction of the John Wilkes library, Sir Thomas, England's finest, entered the lists with James Lenox, the American champion, the winner to carry home a copy of the 42-line (or Gutenberg) Bible. The results of this bookish battle caused a major stir in the bibliothecal circles of the day. Previous to the encounter, the highest auction price for such a Bible had been the 215 pounds paid by Wilkes in 1829 for this very same Bible. Through a combination of errors on the Lenox side combined with Sir Thomas' fervent determination not to be bested, the bidding was not completed till the sum of 500 pounds, a stupendous price, was reached, the price at which Lenox's agent routed Sir Thomas. Mr. Lenox, whose instructions to his buyers had not been understood, was most upset at the price and even more so at the sudden notoriety he gained. For a time he refused to accept the book at customs and to pay the charges. His English agents sought to remedy their error of commission by offering the work to Sir Thomas at a reduced price, but he had had enough. And so the first 42-line Bible to come to the New World was purchased over Sir Thomas'
The institute has in its collections three kinds of Phillipps materials: printed books, manuscripts, and art works. Of the printed books, little can be said. A casual browsing in the rare book section of the institute's library does indicate that a fair number of these valuable books can be traced back to Middle Hill.

The manuscript material is of more interest. It is better defined, of greater value, and offers more challenges than the printed books. In case of one set of manuscripts, we are offered a perfect example of the difficulties and pitfalls inherent in the description of this sort of material. The reference is to a set of journals kept during the 1631 voyage of Luke Fox in search of a northwest passage.

Henry Stevens in his Recollections . . . gives a full account of his purchase at the sale of the library of Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valenitia, held December 6, 1852, of "two of the original autograph log books of Capt. Luke Fox's famous voyage in 1633 [sic] to Hudson's Bay. These . . . were . . . offered in May and June, 1853 to Mr. Lenox, Mr. Brown, the British Museum, etc., but without any luck. Finally in 1854, they were thrown into auction at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's, and were bought by Sir Thomas Phillipps at prices nearly equal to what I had asked." This seems quite clear. We have two, of what is presumably an unknown quantity of volumes, and we know where they came from and where they went. The writer, or writers, of the volumes is, however, uncertain, and their content is really unknown.

Munby, the biographer of Phillipps, identifies the volumes as important Americana consisting of "two volumes of Luke Fox's autograph journal of his voyage and undertaken in 1631 in search of the Northwest passage (Nos. 20994 and 13314)." He further states that the volumes were acquired from Stevens and later sold to the Gilcrease Foundation. So far so good. We now have two volumes in Fox's own hand of his journal i.e., not of a log book. The Baronet contributes a jarring note. In his catalog of the library, he gives the source of 13314, not as Stevens, but as Lord Kingsborough's library via Sir Bentham, and he gives no source at all for 20994. The thought that 20994 might just represent the two volumes referred to by Stevens and that 13314 might actually be another volume related to the voyage but acquired by Phillipps from another source is not an illogical one. Somebody is in error. Munby doesn't help matters when, at another point, he states that 20994, consisting of the autograph journal of Luke Fox, was sold to the Institute. What happened to 13314 and
why the singling out of 20994 as Fox's journal?  
To add a further touch of confusion, the British Museum has in its Additional Manuscript 19302, 
two journals, one written by Fox, but the other, 
according to the BNB where the note occurs, 
being the journal of the master of the "Charles," 
the vessel used on this voyage of scribblers. These 
two journals are reported to be 18th century 
copies, "more or less perfect," of the originals. 
Knowing definitely that at least one person other 
than Fox was busy writing during the trip is of 
scant help at this juncture. The only way to 
resolve such puzzles is to see and examine the 
actual volumes themselves, as pleasant an ex-
cuse as one could imagine for scheduling a 
visit to the Gilcrease Institute library and its 
amiable chief, Martin Wenger.

The two volumes in question are handsomely 
bound in gilt, brown calf and bear on their 
spines Sir Thomas' customary external mark 
of ownership, a small paper label on which the 
manuscript number is printed. The Institute 
possesses both 13314 and 20994. Manuscript 20994 
is indeed the journal of Luke Fox entitled by him 
"Towards the North-West"; but 13314 consists of 
two separate items bound together: the 
traverse book kept by the mate Yourin (or Urin) 
which is nothing more than tables of information 
about winds, tides, positions, etc. and what 
appears to be a log kept by the master, Dune. 
More than one hand might be discernible in the 
scripts of both these manuscripts. So there are 
two volumes but three different manuscripts, 
hardly what had been expected. If one assumes 
that Sir Thomas made an error in recording the 
source of 13314, then the problem vanishes and 
this does seem to be the best way out. The 
alternative is to hypothesize that Stevens pur-
chased what was to become 20994 as two un-
bound parts of a single journal and recorded the 
two parts as two volumes. Sir Thomas would 
then have purchased the two parts (volumes) 
and had them bound in one. In such a case, 
13314 might indeed have come from another 
source, perhaps from Kingsborough, though why 
Kingsborough would have had the work at all 
is another problem in itself. His interest in the 
Americas ranged no farther north than Mexico. 
If one doubts this, he should visit the Institute 
library and cast his admiring eye on the nine 
elephant folios of Kingsborough's famous, or 
infamous, work Antiquities of Mexico, infamous 
because of the publication of the volumes, pushed 
on by Sir Thomas be it noted, led directly to 
the untimely death of Kingsborough. All in all, 
it is easier to believe that Sir Thomas, who after 
all was not a librarian, got his lots mixed up. 
Why the content of the journals was so badly 
presented by Stevens and Munby is something 
else—again—probably neither man really knew 
their contents.

The problem of the copies in the British 
Museum remains an open one. The situation 
seems to be that Amnesley owned both the 
originals and the copies and both were offered 
for sale in the auction described by Stevens, but 
in different lots. Since the description of the 
lots was not sufficient to distinguish the real 
from the false, it is believed that the British 
Museum bid in the copies in the mistaken belief 
that they were purchasing the originals. One 
thing is certain; the copies are not 18th century 
copies. Some of the paper used bears the date 
1813. Just how the copies compare with the 
originals is not known, and it will not become 
clear until someone has edited the journals.

The Fox journals are not the only Phillips 
collection manuscripts held by the Institute. As 
examples of this type of material, one could 
cite Mss 16456 and 15469 consisting of the journals 
and a volume of water color paintings belonging, 
or related to, Jean Louis Berlandier, who helped 
survey our border with Mexico; Mss 13041, the 
journal of the proceedings of the trustees for 
establishing the colony of Georgia for the period
Catlin, probably in 1853, and again as security for a loan, seventy original, it is believed, water
color portraits of Indians. These are small but
handsome pieces of work which constitute the
series 13010-13079 also owned by the Gilcrease
Institute.

Lest Sir Thomas seem hard hearted, one should
note that Americans generally and the United
States government in particular were not in-
clined to be at all generous to Catlin. Sir Thomas
really had other interests, and his financial situa-
tion was always precarious because of his con-
stant heavy expenditures on the more prosaic
kinds of manuscripts. He was not, in short, the
ideal patron of an American artist of the Indian.
That he did his best is incontestable. Should he
doubt this, he might browse through the corre-
spendence of the two men recently purchased from
the Robinson brothers by the Institute. These with
the oils and water-colors, handbills of Catlin
exhibitions, exhibition guides, and other memori-
abila, form a rather complete record of the
relationship—a relationship not even mentioned
in the only biography of Catlin available to the
writer.

In any event, a more fitting place and setting
than the Gilcrease Institute for Sir Thomas’
collection of Catlin art works does not exist.
They have come home as it were, a fitting
denouement to the relationship between the
eccentric English country gentleman and the
cratic American. We in Oklahoma certainly
certainly must feel some slight degree of identifica-
tion with Sir Thomas Philipps as, knowing the facts,
we feast our eyes upon the manuscripts, books,
and paintings once owned and cherished by him
and now a part of Oklahoma’s cultural resources.

Munby, A. N. L. Philipps Studies No. II-V.:
Stevens, Henry. Recollections of James Lenox.
D. Rici, Seymour. English Collectors of Books
& Manuscripts (1530-1930) and Their Marks of
Ownership. Bloomington: Indiana U. Press,
1960.
Western writing is going through a painful growing up process. Lots of us would happily return to the days of plentiful pulp and paperback markets; but we can't. We must explore new techniques, seek new media, try new devices.

For a recent speech to Oklahoma writers, Inc., I wrote to August Lenninger to ask about the outlook for short western fiction. Gus replied, 'I'm terribly sorry, Bill, but I must give you a complete negative. I really know of no place where one can seriously hope to sell a Western short story these days, as even Saturday Evening Post under its new policy is definitely discouraging Westerns. Argosy hasn't been buying them for the last year or so. Within the last year even the 'true Western' magazines have folded, and the various men's magazines that use some Western 'non-fiction' are all satiated; might use one they have in inventory occasionally, definitely are discouraging new material.'

Last year's Western Short Story winner in the Western Heritage Awards was All Legal and Proper by Steve Frazee, in Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine. This year's winner was Comanche Sun by Fred Grove, in Boy's Life. A high percentage of our own Spur Award short story winners of recent years have been originals published in our own anthologies.

If you want to write a Western short story, and it is a good yarn, it will likely find publication somewhere. But it's unlikely that anyone is going to make a fortune, or even a living, writing Western short stories for a while.

For the same speech I queried Harold Kuebler at Doubleday about futures in booklengths, commenting that the commercial traditional Western novel seems to be having rough going right now, but that other areas of writing about the West, juveniles, non-fiction, 'the novel of stature' seem to be doing well.

Harold replied, 'I do not feel that the decline in 'escape' reading or the entertainment novel, is confined to Westerns only, but should be considered a part of a general cultural pattern. I wonder if the American public, surrounded as it is with all sorts of recreational outlets, may not be becoming more discriminating in its reading taste, or perhaps we are all suffering from a huge guilt complex that makes us feel uneasy when we are frittering away our time reading an entertainment novel. Whatever the reasons may be, the big novel seems to be here to stay ... the writer of Westerns must be flexible and must continue to keep up with the changing times ... the public seems to want the (big) novel and is becoming less interested in the novel solely devoted to entertainment. The West has a lot of source material that must and should be translated into the terms of the 'novel of stature.' The role that Western history has played in the shaping of the national character can never be over estimated.'

Harold comments that his authors know they can be off-trail if they like and that he has no taboos, except being dead-set against trite, standardized plots. 'I feel that the future of the Western lies with the author who can take the strength of the Western—background, color, plot, themes, basic human drama—and magnify it to meet the requirements of the modern novel.' says Harold.

'Statistically speaking, the future seems to be brighter in the field of non-fiction than it does in fiction. There has been an attempt lately to cash in on this interest with shallow, poorly researched books, but the reviewers have been prompt to single these out as frauds and they have suffered in sales. I do believe that the picture is very bright for the non-fiction book on the Western scene. Here, as in the novel, the writing must be entertaining, yet educational. If the work can make a contribution to the literature on the subject, so much the better.'

To wind up my speech, I wrote to Tommy Thompson to ask about the situation in Hollywood. Tommy replied: 'It is increasingly hard to sell a Western series to TV. Yet, on the other side of the coin, big outfits such as Revue Productions have three new Westerns coming up — one
of them, based on Owen Wister’s The Virginian, will be an hour and a half show. MGM’s How The West Was Won is one of the big productions of the year."

Tommy comments that perhaps TV is facing the issue squarely for the first time—"what people want to see is that scope of the outdoors—the bigness that is behind any good Western story regardless of how intimate the story before the canvas might be. It will be interesting to see what comes of all this."

It’s obvious that while we who write about the West are having problems keeping pace with a fast changing public taste, interest in the American West is at an all-time high, and the future of Western Americana is as bright as a new dollar. Rodeo continues to be second only to baseball as the most popular U.S. spectator sport. The sales of western wear and western toys mount higher every year.

Is it worthwhile for us to make the effort to find the handles, to try to solve our problems, to keep writing about the West? To me, it seems most definitely worthwhile. I like the way Time put it a year or so ago. America grew too fast, and we have lost something in the process. The Western story offers us a way to return to the soil, a chance to re-define our roots. In its finest expressions, it is an allegory of freedom, a memory and a vision of the deepest meaning of America."

Too many writers are still telling us that all is hopeless, that defeat and frustration are inevitable, that man is lost in time and doomed, that life is nothing but a sadistic accident. The Western story is the antithesis, the exact opposite of such attitudes.

I’ll never forget Bob Howard’s remarks when we installed William McLeod Raine in the National Cowboy Hall of Fame: “What can we do about human hunger for freedom? We can work for human spirit conservation as well as soil conservation. We can preserve the legends of the American West, not as the symbol of a quarter century of cattle drives and Indian wars, but as the symbol of man’s ancient bloody march from slavery to freedom. A symbol of hope for the tenant kid, the frustrated commuter, and, most of all, for the billion victims of the world’s dictator governments.”

We have a tremendous subject. I'm proud to belong to an outfit that has such a subject, and I think it deserves the very best work we can turn out (Note: For related material see "Round-up," page 112).

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Western Americana
Conference Theme

Western Americana was the theme of a joint preconference of the Rare Books Section of the
Association of College and Research Libraries and
the History Section of the Reference Services Divi-
sion which was held July 12 and 13 prior to
the American Library Association annual confer-
ence at Chicago.

Three significant fields within Western Amer-
ican history were selected for particular attention
during the two-day meeting “Transportation as
a Factor in the Development of the West,” “The
Economic Development of the West,” and “The
Urbanization of the West” each was the subject
of historiographical and bibliographical papers.
The historiographical papers stressed the special
historical problems found in the West and the
nature of the scholarly publication in the fields.
The bibliographical papers covered such topics as
the historical resources that are or should be
available for research, the problems of evaluating
and using, the bibliographical apparatus that is
available or should be available.
May 18, 1963

The meeting was held at the O.C.U. library, with Miss Wentroth presiding. Present were: Trean Maddox, Della Thomas, Robert Motter, Sarah Jane Bell, Mary Jeanne Hansen, Mary Ann Wentroth, Mabel A. Murphy, Christie Cathey, Ada Ingram, and Mr. Gene Hodges.

Mrs. Hansen, treasurer, reported:

GENERAL FUND
May 1 Balance $3994.36
Receipts 645.00

$4639.36
Disbursements 827.70
Balance $3811.66

CHILDREN'S BOOK AWARD
Balance $417.64
Receipts none
Disbursements 12.82
Balance $404.82

PAST-PRESIDENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND
Balance $561.00
Receipts 129.00
Total Balance $4897.48

Past presidents have recommended that the scholarship fund be invested in a savings account in order to take advantage of interest rates. Motion carried that the Board act in accordance with this request.

Discussion then centered around the proposal that meeting of OLA be held in Tulsa, Oklahoma City, or one of the state lodges. It was agreed that definite decision should be made by a vote of the membership.

Mr. Hodges made the National Library Week report.

Miss Wentroth then turned the meeting over to the new President, Miss Maddox. She announced that the Oklahoma Genealogical Society had invited OLA to co-sponsor the Second Genealogical Conference. Motion carried that we comply by assisting in this project.

Library educators who attend the OLA Conference have requested that the Board form a select committee and name a chairman for this group. They desire to become a Division of the OLA eventually.

The Board adjourned for lunch.
Mrs. Helen Lloyd
Joins OSU Staff

Mrs. Helen Lloyd, formerly Librarian, Jefferson Junior High School, Oklahoma City, will assume her new position on the staff of the Oklahoma State University Library at Stillwater, as a member of the Library Education Department. A graduate of the University of Oklahoma, where she received her Bachelor of Arts and Master of Library Science degrees, she brings to the program of training for school librarianship experience as both teacher and librarian in Arizona and Oklahoma schools. Mrs. Lloyd was an honor student in both undergraduate and graduate studies, being a member of Mortar Board, Kappa Delta Pi, Delta Kappa Gamma, and the recipient of the Grace E. Herrick Award in Library Science. She is currently engaged in a doctoral program in Education.

opening of the Fall term at several state colleges last month. Northwestern State College at Alva, Northern Junior College at Tonkawa, and Murray State Agricultural College at Tishomingo were among those boasting of new and expanded library buildings.

Ardmore Public Library and the Chickasaw Multi-County System have moved to the new library building at Grand and “E” Northwest. Open house for the system was held on Sunday, September 22.

Newly appointed librarian for the Ponca City library is Mrs. Jane B. Stevens, who began her duties October 1. She succeeds Mrs. Gertrude K. Sterbo, who retired September 1 after 36 years of service. For the past three years Mrs. Stevens has been librarian at Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa, and taught library science there. She is presently chairman of the recruitment committee for the Oklahoma Library Association and has served on the committee the past two years.

Dr. Roscoe Rouse, who taught at the University of Oklahoma last summer and was editor of the "Oklahoma Librarian," has joined the Faculty at the State University of New York at Stony Brook as Director of Libraries, it was announced by Dr. Karl D. Hartzell, the Administrative Officer.

Mrs. Josephine Howard, former reference librarian for the Oklahoma City Library, has been named head librarian of the Capitol Hill Library.
REPORT OF ALA COUNCIL MEETINGS

By MABEL A. MURPHY

More than five thousand librarians, trustees, architects, publishers, exhibitors and interested parties converged on Chicago for the 82nd annual conference of the American Library Association, July 14-20, 1963. There must have been close to three thousand in the International Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel when the president, James E. Bryan, Newark Public Library, called the session to order. This was the largest registration in the history of the Association.

A new wrinkle in program organization set up a Conference within a Conference where concerted attention was given to the exploding needs of students in relation to libraries and the educational process. More than four thousand gave a rising ovation to Dr. Mason Gross, president, Rutgers University, as he concluded the keynote talk on current trends as they related to contemporary educational patterns and institutions.

As reactor to Dr. Gross, Rutherford D. Rogers, deputy librarian, Library of Congress, pinpointed implications of the changing educational picture and effectively reemphasized the vital importance of being ready to meet tomorrow’s demands today.

Study-Discussion groups of not more than thirty met all over three hotels in three sessions totaling seven and one-half hours. Background papers read before coming to the conference, at least that was the idea, and very practical talks by experts at the topical forums stimulated ardent discussion on each of the five topics. Specific problems involved in meeting the educational needs of the students with at least one recommendation for solution evolved from each discussion group by the end of the last session. The topics studied and discussed: Assessing the availability and accessibility of resources to meet student needs. Using advances in technology to make library resources more available. Developing general understanding of library potential and the need for library resources in meeting student needs. Staffing library services to meet student needs, and identifying student needs and the role and responsibility of various types of libraries in meeting them.

Dr. Lowell Martin, vice-president and editorial director, Grolier Society, performed behemoth service in correlating all of the 120 recommendations into ten major points for further consideration. It may be a surprise to no one that his first report was that in general the handwriting of librarians leaves much to be desired.

Dr. Samuel B. Gould, president, Educational Broadcasting Company, brought the Conference within a Conference to a stimulating close as he discussed the demands, challenges and adjustments that may be required in the future of public education in the United States.

Probably the most interesting report to Council was a progress report on Access to Public Libraries, giving highlights of the findings of the study conducted by International Research Associates at the request of the Association. This is an investigation by an Association of its own service, judged by the standards that it has adopted. Further information will be published later in the year.

One consistent report from the great variety of meetings was the greater emphasis placed on quality and a more serious consideration of preserving what is of real value.

There were at least 32 Oklahomans at the conference and it looked as if among them they attended most of the scheduled meetings as well as pre-convention institutes and workshops. Also seen were many former Oklahomans from every part of the country—Oklahomans do get around.

This is my last report as Oklahoma Councillor and I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to serve in this capacity, to attend the council meetings at Midwinter and the annual conferences. It is unfortunate that more librarians and their friends do not take the opportunity to see and hear the operations of the American Library Association and appreciate the varied, vital service they provide. Any improvement in any library service large or small is due to some action of the national organization. The possibilities for the future are limitless. The 1964 ALA meeting is in St. Louis. Plan now to be there.

Join ALA Today!

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
If The Book Could Speak

If the book could speak to us of its spirit, its long trials, its needs, its goodness, I think it would say something like this:

"I am the Book.

"I can aid and instruct you. I can enrich your life. I can also annoy and irritate you. I can be dangerous. I can, sometimes, make you think.

"I have been mistreated and I have suffered. I have been burnt. Yet have I survived. I am, perhaps, the only imperishable thing upon this earth because I am the essence of Man's dreams and Man's spirit.

"Since I am ageless, I am for all ages of time and for all ages of men.

"I am not without needs. I need to be nurtured by Man, not for my sake, but for his. Do not let me be put aside nor suffer me to banishment and darkness. Darkness cannot contain me for long, but darkness imposed upon me leaves Mankind blind."

By DAVID H. CLIFT,
Executive Director of American Library Association

October, 1963
HINTON'S NORMAN SMITH MEMORIAL LIBRARY WITH AND WITHOUT A MULTI-COUNTY LIBRARY

By MRS. KEITH SPEAR, Librarian, Hinton, Oklahoma

The Norman Smith Memorial Library at Hinton, Oklahoma was organized by a group of citizens in 1969 and opened to the public in May of that year.

In March 1961, the Caddo-Grady Multi-County Library System began an 18 month demonstration period with funds provided by the State Library. The Norman Smith Memorial Library was a participating library in this system. By participating in this system the library received books, equipment, periodicals, records, films and two-thirds of the librarian's salary.

In May 1962 at the Primary Election the people were given the opportunity to vote on making the Caddo-Grady a permanent library system, and it was defeated. In my opinion our loss was due a great deal to the fact that people who were interested could not believe that anyone would vote against libraries, thus they did not organize an active campaign early enough to counteract the opposition.

I would like to stress that any county that has the opportunity to avail themselves of this service should do so.

To really convey to you what I mean by this being a good service, I am listing comparative circulation records below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With Multi-County Service</th>
<th>Without Multi-County Service</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>October 31, 1962</td>
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<td>March 1963 292</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1962 722</td>
<td>April 1963 236</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Roundup Can Help You Select Western Books

Is selecting Western books for your library one of your jobs? The ROUNDUP, monthly organ of the Western Writers of America has a checklist of new Westerns called WESTERN RATINGS which lists and rates books considered noteworthy by the nationwide press, and a book review column by three well-known writers. The Old Bookaroos. (The editor is Gordon C. Baldwin, 2230 E. Mabel, Tuscon, Arizona).

Some other useful tools are the STANDARD CATALOG series, including FICTION CATALOG; HISTORICAL FICTION, seventh edition, by Hanna Logas, and AMERICA IN FICTION by Otis W. Cook, published by Stanford University Press, 1945.

I armed her against the censures of the world; showed her that books were sweet unpreaching companions to the miserable, and that if they could not bring us to enjoy life, they would at least teach us to endure it.—Goldsmith in Vicar of Wakefield, Chapter XXII.
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