Special In This Issue

Special Libraries and Librarians:
Meeting the Challenge of the "Information Explosion"

Company Library—Investment or Extravagance
The Noble Foundation Biomedical Library
Jersey Production Research Company Library
Preservation and Use of Oklahoma History Materials
The Status of Local History Collections in Oklahoma Public Libraries

January 1965

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE LIBRARIANS OF OKLAHOMA AND THE PEOPLE THEY SERVE
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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
A Message from the OLA President

A note from your Editor, who graciously allowed me to wait until the last possible moment to assure a timely message, has just arrived. This places me, two days before the New Year, in the Janus-like position of looking both ways at the profession and the Association. Assuredly, it is a gratifying view.

The passage of the Oklahoma County library levy on December 15 climaxed a year of great activity in building and building improvements, as well as legislative gains. The new year promises a year of achievement through many excellent projects being carried out by what I am convinced is the most resourceful and energetic set of committees ever assembled.

To me, however, the most significant step is the development of public awareness of library service—and even more important—a change in our own attitudes and approach. Perhaps some of that "hard-headedness" recommended by Governor Bellmon at his Conference in September has made us more willing to admit and publicize weaknesses in our own libraries as the first step in gaining support for improvement. Local pride in its highest form demands that this be done.

When about 500 community leaders turned out for the First Governor's Conference and spent a day in serious consideration of Oklahoma's library needs; when Francis St. John pointed out that support of the state library program has been virtually at a standstill for ten years while other areas have been increased; when the recent NEA report identified school libraries as one of the "gross deficiencies of Oklahoma Schools" (and even the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, while discounting other statements, admitted that school libraries "barely meet minimum requirements"); and when citizens in regional follow-up meetings after the Conference struggled with discrepancies between needs and means, we KNOW that Oklahoma librarians have been communicating their needs.

May I recommend to you a New Year's Resolution? Ralph Hudson has asked the State Legislature to double the State Library appropriation next year. Resolve that YOU will give your active support with a letter or call to your legislators. "A fault denied is twice committed," Thomas Fuller once said. Silence when support is so important is a kind of denial.

This has been a good year for the future of libraries; when we meet together in Enid on April 8-10 (where you will see one of Oklahoma's most beautiful new libraries) may there be many more good reports!

January, 1965
Special Libraries And Librarians:
Meeting The Challenge Of The “Information Explosion”

By MILDRED H. BRODE

By now all librarians must be aware of the “Information Explosion,” but those of us who are working in Special Libraries (defined as libraries devoted to a special subject area and serving a specialized clientele) or Information Centers, particularly in the areas of Science and Technology, had an earlier warning. One of the early manifestations of the Third Revolution in which we are living and which was described by Dr. Seaborg, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, in a recent Civil Service brochure, as that produced by the tremendous acceleration of science and technology in the past ten to fifteen years, was the triggering of an “Information Explosion,” the shock wave from which could not fail to affect profoundly the work of all those concerned with information services for science and technology.

Special Libraries Association Takes Action

Jolted into action by the shock effects of this “Information Explosion” and heeding the “handwriting on the wall” the Special Libraries Association has sought to crystallize its aims and objectives into specific goals with a definite time limit for their accomplishment. The forces for change in the information field today and in the future were recognized as falling into these areas. The first major change was in the rapid growth of knowledge in all fields, produced in part by the splintering of fields and the growth of interdisciplinary research. A second important development that changed the position of the information specialist was the increased recognition, as noted above, of the importance of information and the consequent increase of availability of funds for work with information handling. The third force for change was the rapid change and improvement in available technology of information handling. From simple copying devices to complicated computers each year brings more available means for variation in the way information is presented to an ultimate customer. As the core problem becomes more and more one of choice, it is necessary to identify those methods of analyzing and presenting information which are best adapted to the needs of highly trained scientific and research personnel. And having chosen desirable techniques and products, it is necessary to promote and facilitate their use. The central problem thus moves from that of technology to that of adequate individual communication.

One of the problems of the Special Libraries Association is that the changes described have taken place at different rates in different subject areas and different types of organization. Although developments occur at different times, it is believed that they follow the same pattern and presumably at some future time all special libraries will have reached a plateau where there will be more uniformity among functions in the information field than there is today.

Based on the changes and trends observed the Special Libraries Association has formulated its GOALS FOR 1970. These were accepted by the Association at its Annual Meeting at Denver in June 1963. The year of my Presidency of SLA, 1963-64, has therefore been the launching stage of what I have called “a guidance system for space age librarianship.” I should now like to discuss the four goals and describe some of the activities by which the Association through its Board of Directors, Chapters, Divisions, Committees, Special Representatives and Headquarters Staff hopes to produce a “happy landing” by 1970.

S.L.A. Goals For 1970

Goal 1. states: “At least 20,000 well trained spe-
cial librarian-information specialists should be working in the field. Means for accomplishing this are: a) Recruitment of intelligent young people and competent people from other professions to special librarianship . . . ." Our Recruitment Committee attacked this problem vigorously. In late 1963 it prepared and issued a completely new 16-page brochure describing the profession for college students and adults. Entitled Special Librarianship-Information at Work. It emphasizes that "special librarians act as links in the information chain" and that information is vital and exciting in all subject areas. The Recruitment Committee of the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter contributed copy for seven new Data Sheets, bringing the total of these one page summaries of specific types of special library work to 21. Over 40,000 of these items were mailed during the year to inquirers and distributed to high school and college vocal counselors.

Initiated in 1961, the John Cotton Dana Lectures have been presented by outstanding special librarians at six or seven selected accredited library schools throughout the country each year. These Lectures were named in honor of the dynamic and forward-looking librarian and founder of Special Libraries Association. They present the fundamental objectives, philosophy and methods of special librarianship and information service in these fields, the necessary qualifications for entry and progress in the profession and attempt to interest promising library school students in becoming special librarians. These Lectures are being taped and may be used in schools in which it may not be possible to send a lecturer. At the Oklahoma Library Association meeting I heard enthusiastic reports of the lecture given in October 1963 by Mrs. Elizabeth Owens, a Past President of Special Libraries Association, at the University of Oklahoma.

The Association has this year voted to have a professionally made recruitment film produced. We are grateful to our Oklahoma Chapter for their generous contribution to our film fund.

Goal 1 b): "An extensive program of education, both initial and continuing, at all levels of Association activity." Such a program requires close cooperation with library schools, other professional organizations, and the programming of independent seminars and short courses. Special Libraries Association has established liaison with other organizations — ALA, ADI, AALS, MLA, the LED of the U.S. Office of Education — to attempt to determine the optimum types of curricula needed in library schools to produce proficient library staff members and managers of special libraries or information centers. For those preparing for positions ranging from special librarians to information scientists the curriculum should include such subjects as: mathematical logic; communication theory; information theory; statistics; management analysis; information sources and search techniques; properties, structure, and function of scientific and technical literature; organization of information for storage and retrieval; mechanized information storage and retrieval systems; linear programming; probability and its application and operations research. Some of these represent basic courses, and some could be elective courses.

For several years Special Libraries Association has awarded a number of $1,000.00 scholarships to promising young men and women to attend accredited library schools. For the 1964-65 academic year ten scholarships have been awarded.

Many of the library schools which have been pioneering with changed curricula such as Western Reserve, Columbia University, University of Chicago, Drexel Institute to mention a few, have offered seminars and short courses to help practicing librarians to up-date their professional education in the newer systems and techniques.

Goal 1 c): "All meetings and conventions of the Association should have as their purpose, continuing education of the special librarians." One has only to peruse the latest Convention program to see how this objective is being fulfilled. Dr. Swanson's keynote address was devoted to education; the Metals Division heard five speakers describe ways of controlling and disseminating technical information; the Newspaper and Picture Division held a series of practical how-to-do-it sessions, and the eight sections of the Science-Technology Division considered better-library-management relations, to name just a few. For the second year the Documentation Division arranged a display of unconventional techniques applied to library problems and the 1964 exhibit featured applications used in small libraries.

Goal 1 d): "Standards for special libraries should serve as a guide to the type of education needed and the type of library organization desirable." After several years of diligent work by a Committee on Standards and under the leadership of Miss Ruth Leonard, Professor of Library Science at Simmons College, on sabbatical leave as a Consultant, a tentative draft of STANDARDS FOR SPECIAL LIBRARIES including standards on objectives, services, staff, collections, physical facilities and budget was presented to the membership at the 1964 Convention. After further perfection and the addition of several profiles of different types of special libraries,
these Standards were in the December issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Separates are available for distribution to librarians, administrators and at Association Headquarters.

Statistics are closely related to standards and often form the basis on which standards of certain types are promulgated. During the 1963-64 year the Chairman of the SLA Statistics Committee and representative to the ALA Statistics Coordinating Committee, and the appointed Specialist on Special Library Statistics have worked closely with the ALA Statistics Coordinating Project which has produced a draft of a HANDBOOK OF LIBRARY STATISTICS, Chapter Five of which is titled STATISTICS OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES. It gives basic definitions and delineates the kinds of statistics useful in presentations to management and the public.

Goal 2: "Special librarianship must be much better known and understood by 1970 than it is at present."

Basically this is a problem of good communications and good public relations on the part of the Association, but most important of all, it is "a job well done" by each and every special librarian. A number of activities have brought the Association and its members to the attention of management and professional groups as well as the general public.

First of all, the Association participated in the International Management Congress held in New York City in September 1963. Association members staffing the model library proved to Congress attendees from all over the world how skilled, knowledgeable librarians could locate desired information quickly and accurately; the displays of information handling techniques showed some of the methods and equipment utilized by special librarians; and the bibliography, Literature of Executive Management, which was distributed without charge (1,673 distributed) provided a useful tool to help Congress registrants set up or expand their own reference collections when they returned home.

Other exhibits sponsored by the Metals Division at the Metals Show, the Philadelphia Chapter at the annual American Chemical Society meeting, and the Translations Center at meetings of ten technical societies depicted the services and programs of the Association to a wide variety of professional persons. To help make the public more aware of the facilities and resources of libraries, SLA is currently cooperating with ALA and ADI in operating Library USA at the New York World’s Fair.

Goal 3: "The Special Libraries Association should continue to insure the existence and improvement of all needed secondary bibliograph-

ic publications and services ... and to identify and participate actively in encouraging the establishment of essential information centers, services, and publications."

No doubt, the outstanding achievement in this area during the launching year of the goals was obtaining financial support for expansion of the SLA Special Classifications Center. The Association has long recognized the value of sharing special classification schemes and subject heading lists, and for 40 years has been building and maintaining a Loan Collection of unpublished systems for organizing information. Much of this program has been carried on by volunteer individual members although the School of Library Science at Western Reserve University has serviced the collection for the past eight years. Now, with a grant from the National Science Foundation, the Center has a professional Director and funds with which to solicit and purchase additional materials to enable it to become a true national resource center for classification information.

The Translation Center has already established itself as one of the major international centers for technical and scientific information in non-English languages. SLA was one of two United States organizations asked by UNESCO to send a representative to its Working Party No. 3 on Scientific Translation and Terminology. Our representative was chosen to be Vice-Chairman of the Working Party at the meeting in Rome, January 27-February 1, 1964.

The Association itself has continued to publish bibliographies and reference tools in Special Libraries and in book form, and a number of members have compiled and contributed to specialized works issued by commercial publishers.

A number of local tools were issued by the Chapters during the year: The Directory of Special Libraries of Greater New York; Union List of Serials for Mid-America in Libraries of Greater Kansas City and Sections of Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas; Directory of Special Libraries of Southern California; Libraries of New Mexico, and Union List of Periodicals in Libraries of Southern California.

Goal 4: "By 1970, the Special Libraries Association must have set in motion an active research program."

Clearly, this goal is still furthest from attainment. However, an Ad Hoc Committee to Study a SLA Research Program made its first report at the mid-winter meeting at which it recommended that a high level staff person be appointed to coordinate the Association’s research efforts and be responsible for information and library services at Association Headquarters. Such a position, if possible, will be created during the
coming year as a first step in developing a research program; so it is hoped that in the not too distant future the Association can play a more important role in the stimulation, attraction, and furtherance of research, research interests, and research support.

Three-Pronged Attack

Clearly Goals 1 and 4 and to a lesser extent Goal 3 will produce the greatest effect in helping to solve problems introduced by the "Information Explosion." In viewing the over-all challenge, two other areas appear most significant for an attack on these problems both for the Association as a professional body and for the individual special librarian or information specialist. These are: (1) Fullest cooperation with other professional and scientific societies of similar or related interests and (2) the application of creativity based on a thorough knowledge of all of the available techniques, tools and services in the communication and information cycles, to the designing of the most effective systems of information and communication to assist the research worker and manager in the solution of tomorrow's problems.

In the first area Special Libraries Association, spurred to some extent by the Weinberg Report, so full of warning and threats to the library profession, has formed a most fruitful collaboration with the American Documentation Institute establishing an ADI-SLA Joint Operating Group known as JOG. JOG has studied the feasibility of joint enterprises making use of the capabilities and resources of both Associations. The two Associations have worked at the local chapter level on recruiting presentations and, in a number of cases, jointly with other professional associations producing all day symposia on documentation and information problems. Most recent was an all day meeting on "new controlled and uncontrolled vocabularies" at the New York Hilton Hotel November 14, 1964. A Task Force of JOG is currently studying the feasibility of jointly publishing a news organ of bi-weekly frequency in the information science field.

At our 1964 Convention in St. Louis a meeting place was provided for the United States Forest Service Workshop meetings and those of the American Geological Institute.

A number of our Chapters hold joint meetings with their State or Regional Library Associations, offering many opportunities for pooling resources and cooperating on the solution of mutual problems. I was the fortunate recipient last April at the meeting of our Oklahoma Chapter with the Oklahoma Library Association of much delightful hospitality and many stimulating contacts and ideas.

The Theme for our 1965 Convention is Library Resources Cooperation — Panacea or Piffal? At present I stand on the panacea side.

During the year we have entered into a cooperative arrangement with ASLIB whereby each Association acts in its own country as an agent for the sale of the other's publications.

On the international level, largely through the efforts of SLA's delegate to the annual meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations Council in Sofia, Bulgaria, and later by visits to Sir Frank Francis, President of IFLA; Anthony Thompson, its Permanent Secretary; Leslie Wilson, Executive Director of ASLIB; and Dr. Reichardt, President of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Spezialbibliotheken; a Special Libraries Section of IFLA is being organized.

From a careful study of the problems involved in the "Information Explosion" challenge, it would seem that our three most potent weapons will be:

(1) Education and Re-education
(2) Cooperation with Like-purpose Organizations
(3) Application of Creativity (at the Association level this means fostering and promoting original needed research)

Special librarians are strategically placed because they work so closely with their clientele, to understand their informational needs and devise systems which will most effectively fulfill these needs. Research is currently veering away from "hardware" and concentrating on the user and his requirements. It is the duty of every special librarian to make himself a specialist in his own field, to keep abreast of the newest techniques, tools, systems and methods, and then from a real management analysis of his own organization and clientele to design the best possible system to meet their informational needs.

John S. Sayer, Vice-President of the Auerbach Corporation, in an address presented to the 1964 Annual Meeting of the Engineers' Joint Council (Jan. 1964) summed up the present situation in this way: "The most effective solution of the (information) problem is to examine information utilization from an overall systems approach, oriented to the needs of the people who are an integral part of the system. The development of dynamic systems to improve the overall utilization and effectiveness of our research effort is a responsibility of the Federal Government, of the professional societies, of the educational institutions, and of the industry in this country. Only through the intensive and extensive cooperative efforts of all of them can any significant improvement be made."

January, 1965
Company Library

Investment or Extravagance?

By W. R. TROSIN

I am not a librarian! The closest I ever came to being a librarian was a period of several months back in New York where I had management responsibility for a small technical library which we operated for our engineers and scientists. This may or may not qualify me to speak to you this afternoon. I am a user of the library, and as a member of management and a user I have some rather strong feelings about what a company library should be and what sort of service it should provide. A company library is an information center — and information is one of the prime resources of today’s business.

At our Large Steam Turbine Generator Department in Schenectady, New York, they used to say, “When the weight of the paperwork equals the weight of the turbine, it’s time to ship!” While there is a certain amount of cynicism in the statement, it is indeed true that the production of today’s sophisticated products requires vast stores of technical knowledge and information.

In this exciting age, the age of mega-miles, mega-tons, and mega-bucks, an extremely complicated age in which, I’ve been told, the amount of knowledge probably doubles every four years, information processing has become a mega-problem! Even the fastest reader finds it impossible to read everything related to his field of interest. One has only to lift his own daily mail to realize why the mail boy is using a cart rather than yesterday’s shoulder-bag.

Even the specialized digests and newsletters have become so numerous that they are burdensome.

Speed reading courses are an aid to the human information processor, but still you can’t even know about everything pertinent, let alone read it.

Yet, the rapid advances in technology and managerial techniques demand availability of information on the latest developments. A business which does not remain abreast of the latest developments does not maintain its leadership and, perhaps, might not survive.

The growing popularity of industrial libraries, especially technical and scientific, or as you would probably call them, “special libraries,” is a natural outgrowth of the requirement for precise information in industry.

“The Value of a Company Library” is manifest in many ways, but they all spell “money”: The reason anyone invests in or is in business. The value of the company library, however depends on its use. Thousands of dollars spent on books and furnishings could represent a vast waste of corporate funds if the library is not organized and operated efficiently, because effective use of the company library can and does result in hundreds of thousands of dollars saved or made!

I recall an occasion when some research was being conducted in the area of non-linear servo techniques. Several research and development engineers were spending full time in the laboratory designing models, purchasing expensive components and running expensive tests, including computer analogues, all of which cost something in excess of $50,000 in time and material, not to mention the use of available facilities. Toward the end of the program, someone discovered that identical research had been done in Russia, and the complete translation of the results had been published and was available for twenty-five dollars.

We call this reinventing the wheel, and it is expensive! Had any of the people associated with the project had available a complete bibliography, the waste could have been prevented. I shudder to think how many times this incident is repeated every day in firms and laboratories throughout the world.

Thomas Edison is reported to have said, “Before starting an experiment, I always read everything available on the subject and on related matters.” Times may be more complicated, but the value of this philosophy has certainly not diminished.

In my opinion, the key to the success of the value of a Company library is the librarian — because it is the librarian who lends facility and availability to the materials in the library and information concerning materials available in other libraries.

“I should add here that good technical librarians are very difficult to find. Ideally he (or she)
should hold a Bachelor's degree in one of the sciences plus a Master's Degree in Library Science. In 1960 there were four position openings for each library school graduate, and the need for librarians is certain to increase along with the burgeoning of technical information.

In order to be of most use to the company, the industrial librarian must play an active role—he or she must be an active salesman and promoter of library service and usage.

In running a library, as in any form of service, a satisfied customer is your best advertisement. Providing complete, accurate information, quickly to the customer is the very best way to build up your clientele.

Beyond this, the librarian should maintain as attractive and comfortable a facility as she possibly can, within the allotted budget—looking good is part of being good!

An aggressive sales job also requires that the librarian know the various interests of the company and channel pertinent information to the people concerned as soon as he becomes aware of it.

Sam Sass, our librarian at General Electric’s William Stanley Library in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, says that well-run industrial libraries are more than collections of reference sources, they are, he says, “intelligence units.” Since current periodicals are the chief sources of up-to-date scientific and technical information, those received in the library should be purused for articles of particular interest. These may then be called to the attention of personnel concerned. A call on the telephone, or a personal memo is usually a nice personal touch to use. Perhaps you could even consider sending along extra copies of the book index card, or photocopies of the particular articles.

A listing of articles of recent interest circulated to the entire technical and management staff on a regular basis is another good way to increase the circulation. Considering the tremendous amount of literature published this service is of great help to the scientist and engineer, in that it will bring to his attention articles and publications in fields related to his own. These articles could be of great value and he might not normally be made aware of them through other sources.

The company library should be a regular stop on orientation tours for new employees (it is, after all, at least as important as the coffee machine). If the company has special orientation lectures for new employees, the librarian should certainly have a spot on the program to describe the service provided by the information centers.

A valuable, but less frequently found service of the library is in providing special assistance in company training activities. Rapidly changing technical and management methods make personnel obsolescence an ever present problem. The half-life of an engineering education, for example, is currently about ten years. Mass educational techniques, such as courses given on the company premises or in area educational facilities are not always practical or available in certain specialties. The librarian can provide valuable assistance on an individual basis by helping develop individual reading programs.

The recent development of “scrambled” or programmed texts suggests the possibility that these items might be stocked and circulated on a planned selection basis to aid in developing and maintaining knowledge in pertinent fields.

If the library is large enough and supports a large technical population, subject specialists or literature searchers may be employed on the staff to develop bibliographies and abstracts. Even if the staff consists of only one librarian, he or she should be prepared to provide this service, since this is one of the major reasons for the library’s existence. As my “reinventing the wheel” example indicates, good service of this sort can save the company a lot of money.

Obviously, a company library cannot contain all of the available literature on any given subject, and it therefore becomes important that the librarian actively seek out and develop reliable external sources of loans and information.

One additional comment on an indication of the importance of the company library—it is a good recruiting tool. Mention of company library facilities is commonly found in recruiting literature of most companies, and prospective employees are nearly always taken through the library as part of the plant tour.

In summary, the company library is money—money either wasted or saved. It is a valuable resource, a tool for keeping management and professional employees up to date, informed. It should be aggressively operated to:

—Anticipate information needs of the company and communicate rapidly, accurately and economically.
—Supplement available resources through external sources.
—Cut duplication of research and information.
—Contribute ideas to the operation of the business.

The librarian can make the library pay off by promoting usage and providing service in such a way as to use the total horsepower of the information center.
THE NOBLE FOUNDATION BIOMEDICAL LIBRARY

By JO ANN LAUDERDALE

A special library has been defined as a “special collection serving a special clientele and using special methods for the purpose.” This rather cryptic definition embraces such diverse library activities as the newspaper morgue, the scientific research center, the libraries in banks, museums, insurance companies, the historical or picture collection of a public library—the variety is endless.

The Noble Foundation Biomedical Library comes under this heading “Special Library,” for our holdings are almost entirely in the fields of sciences most closely associated with the subjects of chemistry and medicine. It is intended primarily for the use of the research staff.

Our collection numbers over 5,500 bound journals, 1,500 books, 655 volumes of annual publications, and subscriptions to 176 chemical and medical journals. The abstract and index services include a complete run of Chemical Abstracts, Biological Abstracts, Carcinogenesis Abstracts, Index Medicus, Nutrition Abstracts, Berichte, Bellstein, Elsevier’s Encyclopedia and the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General’s Office dating from 1890.

Through prospectuses and advertisements received in the mail and through attendance at scientific meetings, we manage to keep abreast of the important newly-published works. We also “fill in the gaps” which immediately become apparent when a new employee joins the staff.

In the definition of a special library, emphasis is placed on “serving a special clientele and using special methods.”

Our special clientele consists of eight Ph.D’s, one M.S., and eleven B.S.’s. In their work of basic cancer research—that of trying to determine what cancer is, why and how it grows—they publish an average of sixteen papers annually. These scientific manuscripts appear in chemical and medical journals published throughout the world. These journals form a network of communication uniting all scientists—thereby eliminating costly and time-consuming duplication of scientific research. The importance of this factor becomes most evident when one considers that cancer kills every twelve seconds!

The special methods employed by our library in furthering knowledge of cancer research are varied. Whether it is preparing hundreds of journals for binding, to keeping an ample supply of well-sharpened pencils and scratch paper for note taking, all efforts are directed toward providing fast and efficient service for the researchers.

A typical day’s routine includes such activities as calling the translating center for a foreign paper, requesting several interlibrary loans, autostating a particular method and laminating it in plastic for heavy laboratory usage, typing the “What’s New” library bulletin, supplying the instructions on the proper use of a new instrument, processing journals, repairing minor book damages, routing material which might be of interest to one of the scientists, and filling reprint requests.

The Biomedical Library is housed in two rooms comprising 1200 square feet adjacent to the laboratories. Like most libraries, the paramount need is space. Within the past year shelving has been increased 20% within the existing rooms. This addition will serve our needs for two more years. Much thought is being given to replacing more bound journals with microcards and microfilm—but so long as a few extra feet of space remain this move will be postponed, for our people prefer using original treatises and journals.

Six study carrels line the back wall of the stack room. In this room, too, are the microcard and microfilm reader and the copying machine. Users of the carrels are not distracted from their work even though these “utilitarian apparatuses” are located in the same room, for the journals adequately muffle noise.

Four general areas are defined in the main room. To the right of the main door and somewhat defined by shelving, file and storage cabinets, is the librarian’s desk. Tables and cushioned chairs are located in the “book area,” “abstract area,” and “current journal area.”

A bulletin board is maintained in this room. Jackets from the newest books are displayed, and a chart noting our productivity in the scientific realm has proved interesting. Here, too, are posted bits of information vital to library users.

An effort has been made to give the library a pleasant atmosphere which is conducive to study. The walls are grey-green with matching

Mrs. Lauderdale is librarian of the Noble Foundation Biomedical Library, Ardmore

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
draperies, the flooring green vinyl tile, shelving grey, and accents of persimmon provide color relief. This color note is used in the chair cushions, bulletin board frame, and ash trays. Reproductions of paintings of 17th century laboratories and live plants add final decorative touches.

The Special Library is—to the mind of a romanticist—the culmination of all research. It is here the search starts, here the investigator must come again and again, and it is here he can see the results of his work—in final published form.

The duty then of the Special Librarian is to become acquainted with the projects and information needs of the research staff, thereby becoming an integral part of the research team—for the library is a research tool—and a vital one!

January, 1965
The Jersey Production Research Company is an organization of some 425 men and women, more than half of them scientists, dedicated to the job of finding new and better ways of locating petroleum deposits and producing them. JPRCo's Management has long recognized that successful research is more than the acquisition of new knowledge; that it is the creative application of all knowledge, new or old, to the solution of its problems.

In order to simplify the research men's task of keeping up with current developments and to make it easy for him to explore the work reported by others, JPRCo has backed its library staff in building a strong technical library. The basic resources of the library are shown in the following table:

1. Bound Journals—8,000 volumes.
2. Abstracts of published literature relating to exploration and production—150,000.
4. MIT Reports—500.
5. Translations—1,000 (mainly Russian).
6. Patents, U. S. & Foreign—18,000.
7. Books and published treatises—12,000.
9. Reports by JPRCo and affiliated companies—6,700.
10. Well Logs—50,000.

As indicated in Figure 1, the library is divided into two sections, the Main Library, which contains published material, and the Reports Library, which contains company reports, well logs and other confidential items. In addition, the library maintains a very active interlibrary loan service for obtaining literature that it does not have in its collection. This service obtained 4,277 special items for JPRCo research men in 1953.

MAIN LIBRARY

The current issues of our most popular journals are displayed on magazine racks. The bound journals are shelved alphabetically by the first word of the title, unless the title contains the name of an organization, in which case the first word of the organization name is used.

Books are purchased when requested by research men. When a book brochure is received in the library it is sent to a specialist in the field the book covers to see if it should be ordered for the library. Books are ordered on multiple cards for each book. Payment is made from the invoices each month.

All books and published treatises are classified by the Library of Congress system. The key to these is the card catalog where they are indexed alphabetically by author, subject and title.

The heart of our main library is our abstract file. Here is located the essence of the petroleum exploration and production literature and patents since the late twenties. The abstracts, printed on 4" x 6" cards, are cross-referenced by author, company, patent number and subject (classification). Copies of the subject classification and an alphabetical subject index to it are kept on top of the card file cabinets.

This card file is a real time saver when it comes to answering spot questions and providing extensive coverage on special subjects. For example it contains over 6000 references to well logging and over 4000 on drilling muds.

REPORTS LIBRARY

The reports section of our library houses JPRCo and affiliated companies special reports and periodical reports and well logs. The reports and maps are indexed by Rapidsearch, a semi-machine "peekaboo" system, in which specially designed locator cards listing author, company, subject, etc. are arranged in alphabetical order. The serial number of the reports are punched on cards by an IBM machine and in searching, subjects are coordinated by superimposing one locator card upon another and viewing for common holes.

Like the 4" x 6" abstract files, the Rapidsearch is a great time saver in that it makes available the company's past technical experience without undue waste of time and effort.

The staff includes an acquisition clerk, a secretary, two librarians with degrees in chemistry who are in charge of the report room and the main library, and the head librarian who is a professionally trained librarian.
Preservation And Use Of
Oklahoma History Materials

By A. M. GIBSON

Distinguished colleagues and friends. I am honored by this invitation to appear and speak to you on a subject dear to my heart—the history and culture of our beloved state. With all the current emphasis on progress, which all of us seek and support, there are those who howl and demand that we disregard, that we ignore the past; that we turn completely our backs on this past, and that we look only to the future. They claim that Oklahoma has an image which must be reshaped; and they apologize for our past as though it were a shameful interlude better to be forgotten. I contend otherwise.

Of all the studies we might devote ourselves to, history must rank among the most important. For history provides us with a basic knowledge and an awareness that all progress, present and future, must rest four-square upon our heritage. That no matter how hard we try, this vital part of us cannot be abandoned. History supplies us with perspective and thus a wisdom to better face the present and an uncertain future; history explains things; it provides understanding. Thus we can account for many confusing and complex things today only in terms of history; through this improved understanding we also improve our relationships with one another: thus history conquers barriers and provides communication: the great Sooner State has a unique and exciting history. I believe a knowledge of this history can provide an integrating and stabilizing influence for us in an age of disintegration, of confusion. From our history we can gain poise, confidence, and pride.

Oklahoma in 1964 is as advanced and progressive as any state in the American Union. Oklahoma, until not so long ago distinctly different, is becoming much like the other states in terms of politics, economies, and social qualities. Aside from natural environment features like climate and land forms, and some of these are being changed by modern technology, one finds modern Oklahoma little different from Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, California, and the other states. Communications, the stirring about of people, and economic diversification are erasing those distinctly regional and state characteristics which have made it possible to identify the geographic origin of a person. Radio, television, interstate highway systems, and air travel are doing their share to replace state and regional culture with a national culture.

World War II triggered a massive human circulation, and post-war industrial transfers and other movements have accelerated the national integration of culture to the point that regional accent and viewpoint are passing. Regional economic specialization is passing too. Take stock-raising as an example. Until fairly recent times, this industry was largely restricted to the grasslands of the American West, including Oklahoma. Now stock-raising is practiced in most sections of the United States. And those industries and associated economic activities once the specialty only of the industrial East are now being brought to the West, including Oklahoma. Certainly the increasing activity of the federal government in state and regional affairs through court decisions, and entry into public education, research, conservation projects, grants in aid, urban renewal, and stepped-up role in business, communications, and transportation has done much to destroy state and regional uniqueness and nationalize culture.

As this nationalizing process continues, it is very likely that the history of Oklahoma and other states for the period 1950 to 2000 will be so similar that it will be difficult to find much of uniqueness or difference to justify notice. But down to this time, Oklahoma's history has a depth, variety, and dramatic quality which the past of very few other states can match, and certainly none surpass. As a matter of fact, the histories of the states of the American Union, possibly excluding the original thirteen states, Texas, and California, formed under the pattern of the old Northwest Ordinance are so similar that you could create a common mould and stuff each into it — probing entries by daring settlers, expulsion of the resident Indian tribes, increase in population to achieve territorial status.

Dr. Gibson is head of the Manuscripts Division and Curator of the Phillips Collection, University of Oklahoma Library

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
then statehood—a formula repeated time and again from the Appalachians to the Pacific.

Oklahoma's fascinating past is due in part to the abundant exceptions to this general rule found in the history of the Sooner State. Anomaly is the best single word to describe Oklahoma history. Oklahoma has more anomalies, has deviated more from the general pattern of state evolution, than all the other forty-nine.

The American West is probably the most popular single subject in history today. And all the fixtures of the American West—Indians, cavalry, frontier military posts, outlaws, lawmen, the trader and trapper, ranching and the trail drives, and the homesteader—are basic to Oklahoma's past. Thus more people read Oklahoma history than any other historical subject without realizing it. We are today busily assessing our resources so as to compile an impressive brief to attract industry and population. This inventory of our resources shows diverse and plentiful reserves of fuel and water; expanding transportation facilities; a surprisingly abundant local capital; and a reservoir of human resources containing vast reserves of energy and skill. One resource not commonly found in this brief or inventory of what "are those distinctive things

Oklahoma has to offer the world" is cultural resources. And this must rate high for this appeals to people too. There is an eternal, an enduring nostalgic attachment for the frontier; despite all our sophistication, our urbanity. Oklahoma was the last frontier for the Indian, for the adventurer, for the rancher, for the homesteader. The magnificent advance of the Sooner State from a wild frontier to a modern community in a single lifetime is one of the miracles of this nation's history. I know first hand that many, many people outside of Oklahoma are attracted here because of Oklahoma's distinctly different and fascinating history.

The bedrock materials for this history, this cultural heritage, are scattered. These must be conserved much like our natural resources. In the realm of conservation of natural resources, there has developed a method of classifying our natural bounty. One of the categories of this classification is the non-renewable resource such as minerals and petroleum; which means that once used up these are lost to all future use. This same concept we must also apply to our cultural resources; for it is indisputable that once lost there is no recovery. Thus, the same attitude we have developed toward conserving natural and human resources must also be applied to our cultural resources; not only for current use but for the future as well. Just as we are concerned that our children and grandchildren have future access to the bounty of nature, so should we be as concerned that they have the use of the cultural heritage as well; historic photographs, a rare map, a file of newspaper clippings, the memoirs or recollections of a person in the community who played a leading role in local affairs; the location of a historic site; drawings or paintings done by a local artist whose work at the time failed to catch the attention of the critics; local folk music, customs, and lore—these are resources worth preserving, too, and must be guarded and protected with the same care and attention we give to those resources in nature.

In my appeal that we preserve and protect our cultural resources, I have stressed the long run; but I should add that there is an urgency, an immediacy, a here and now need. One of the symptoms of an advanced culture is the turning of people, more and more, from the pursuit of things to the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, a cultivation of the arts and humanities. In man's past this has been the privilege and pursuit of a limited few—the intellectual aristocracy. A departure from this historic rule is found in free America; not only does our tradition permit all who have the will and disposition to cultivate the arts; but in addition we have taking

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January, 1965

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place a revolution in time. The technological advances of our age have created an abundance in things and an abundance in time for all (except librarians, teachers, and certain others where the wonders of technology only seem to increase our duties and assignments). Our people use this leisure variously. More and more of them are turning to the cultural activities — including an investigation of their cultural heritage.

Every day seems to produce an increase in writers, genealogists, amateur historians, artists, musicians, folklorists, and others. These people need raw material to work with. Oklahoma is far ahead of many states in establishing institutions committed to preserving our cultural heritage. I cite only a few examples: first, the cultural center of the universe as far as I'm concerned — the University of Oklahoma Library. And in addition, the Oklahoma Historical Society, Gilcrease Museum and Philbrook Museum in Tulsa, Woodrow Museum near Bartlesville, and the Museum of the Great Plains at Lawton. There are many others. But these institutions, leading out in this movement to preserve and conserve our cultural heritage, can do just so much; there remains much to be done. Each library in the state, no matter its size or location, can and should regard its duty and role in this program to conserve and make available for use our cultural resources.

The stereotype of a library is a building with shelves, books, a catalog, and a librarian. There are new dimensions for library action in this program I propose. A librarian should know his holdings like the back of his hand. But he should be just as familiar with his community. And the library holdings should be diversified so as to collect and make available for use local manuscripts and documents, the diaries, memoirs, newspaper clippings files, the inventory of local historic sites, the historic photographs, maps, works of art, material on folklore and folk music, perhaps a list of people who know important things which are not published; and the abandoned files of early day newspapers to mention only a few possibilities.

If this proposal for conserving our cultural resources seems bold, then what I'm about to say will sound downright wild — first an example. The Library of Congress has developed a national union catalog of manuscript collections. Major libraries and museums list their historical materials with this agency, cards are printed up on each collection, and thus we have available a descriptive catalog of cultural materials — a national directory. A person on a research and writing project, instead of traveling over the country to hundreds of libraries or writing scores of let-

ners in an attempt to locate material vital to his project, he needs write only one to the Library of Congress. Now, if this proposal to actively conserve our cultural heritage is accepted, it seems a natural step to make knowledge of this available through a state directory similar to the Library of Congress project. Thus, if a library at Enid, Miami, Lawton, or wherever, after producing an inventory of cultural resources available in its constituency, had a central registry for reporting this information, the responsibility to conserve local cultural resources, the composite of which makes up our total state cultural heritage, would in great measure be met.

School Library Division Elects Officers

Newly elected officers of the School Library Division are:

Chairman—Mrs. Wanda Coldiron, Ponca City
Chairman-elect—Mrs. Ethel Moore, Tulsa
Vice-president—Rev. Eugene Marshall, Shawnee
Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Alma Garten, Oklahoma City

The School Library Division meets twice a year and officers are elected at the October meeting.

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1964-65 OLA COMMITTEES

Mrs. Della Thomas, OLA president, has made the following committee appointments:

Auditing: Mary Jeanne Hanson, chairman; Thelma Jones, Aaron Michelson.

Membership: Mrs. Earlean Rector, chairman; Mrs. V. K. Chowning, Mrs. Ethel Moore, Mrs. Edna P. Hale, Irene Withgott, Mrs. Tom Irby, Miss Violet Willis, Mrs. D. C. Howard.

Awards: Irma Tomberlin, chairman; Mary Ann Wentworth, Willa Grace Hardy.

Publications: Ada Ingram, chairman; Mary Louise Tate, Marian M. Bergin, William Scott, Mel Spence, Elizabeth Coddling, Fredda Gilliam, Hannah Atkins.

By-Laws and Constitution: Father Eugene Marshall, chairman; Mrs. Lynn Harris, Virginia Collier, Calvin Brewer, Odeal Locke.

Intellectual Freedom: Jim Elkouri, chairman; Paul Parham, Bill Stewart, Jon Michael Suter, William S. Morse, Mr. Richard King, Mr. Wesley Mattson.

Recruitment: Laverne Carroll, chairman; Bess Greenlee, Elizabeth Paine, Clifford Smith, Margaret Castle, Margaret Korn, Jill Holmes, Georgia Lamar, Herbert Winn, Mr. Carl Reubin.

Nominations: Sarah Jane Bell, chairman; Frances Kennedy, Billie Day, Ann Cramer, Ed Hill, Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. Charles Crawford.

Exhibits: Bob Motter, chairman; Eugene Curtis, Sam Smoot, William Gilkeson.

Resolutions: Wilna Tipps, chairman; Mrs. Clara Harris, Donald Richardson, Mrs. Robert Edwards, Clytie McCalib.

Budget: Della Thomas, chairman; Trean Maddox, Gem Hodges, Mildred Patterson.

Local Arrangements: Jean Harrington.

Sequoyah Award Evaluation Committee: Allie Beth Martin, chairman; Mildred Donaldson, Frances Barnes, Sylvia Coles, Shirley Chapman, Elizabeth Geis.

Sequoyah Award Steering Committee: Elva Harmon, chairman; Mr. Floyd Thompson, Miss Mary Carnahan, Mrs. Floyd Gates, Mrs. Virginia Atkinson and Miss Delores Loutermilk (Book Selection), Miss Frances DuVall (Executive Secretary).

Program: Gene Hodges, chairman; Mary Sloan, R. A. Piller, Pat Westmoreland, Nancy Ruth Amis, Pat Baker, Myra Cunningham, Vern Hutchinson.

Library Development: Beth Heimann, chairman; Bill Logry, Pat Westmoreland, Frances Penfold, William MacGalliard, Esther May Henke, Elizabeth Cooper, Phil Ogilvie, Ida Belf.

January, 1965

NEWS NOTES

By HANNAH D. ATKINS

Personnel

James Wilkerson, formerly chief of the General Services Division of the Oklahoma State Library, has been appointed librarian of the Moore Public Library. Mrs. Gilbert Neal of Norman is now bookmobile librarian.

Mrs. Mary Winters is now the librarian at Perry, filling the vacancy left by the retirement of Miss Irene Mason. Miss Mason was honored by an open house prior to her leaving Perry. She is now living in Guthrie.

Buildings

The new Enid-Garfield County Library was formally dedicated in October. One of the features of particular interest is the Marquis James room, which houses the author's works and the library's Oklahoma Collection.

Bethany Public Library opened on November 16 for service. Formal dedication will be held at a later date.

Among those libraries having remodeled or renovated recently are El Reno, Frederick, Midwest City, Tahlequah, Tinker Air Force Base.

The 50 year old library at Phillips University is being converted into the Cherokee Strip Museum and Art Gallery.

A branch library is planned to be opened in January 1965 in Marietta, as part of the Chickasaw Multi-County System.

Other

Dunbar Branch Library of the Oklahoma City Public Library System has received $644.03 as part of the legacy of the late Mrs. N. L. McMahan, 829 N. W. 7th Street, Oklahoma City. This was designated for the Dunbar Branch Library to be used in adding to the collection of books by and about Negroes. The original bequest was for $1,200 but was reduced through a contest of the will. Mrs. McMahan was one of the charter Friends of the Library and a former teacher in the Oklahoma City Public Schools.

Dunbar Branch Library was one of the seventy-two organizations and individuals to be named in the will.

Ralph Hudson (consultant).

National Library Week: Betty Lou Townley, chairman; Phil Ogilvie, Helen Lloyd, Kathryn Belcher, Ralph Funk, John Shaw, Della Bennett, Calvin Brewer (consultant).
The Status Of Local History Collections
In Oklahoma Public Libraries

By MARGARET PATTERTON

The consensus of contributors to state, regional, and national professional library journals is that it is primarily the responsibility of the public library to collect, organize, and preserve local history materials. In 1969 the first issue of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN contained an article appealing to public librarians to collect and preserve local history materials. Nothing else on the subject appeared in this Oklahoma journal until over a year ago when the Oklahoma Genealogical Society offered its services to public libraries in setting up or enlarging local history and genealogy collections. Thirteen years after the first appeal, the article states, "Today in every county and town valuable, indeed irreplaceable, historical records are being destroyed outright or allowed to deteriorate."1

During March and April of 1964, I conducted a survey to determine what the public libraries in Oklahoma are doing to preserve local history materials. My original purpose was to survey by mailed questionnaire the public libraries of the largest town in each of Oklahoma's seventy-seven counties. It was found, however, that there are public libraries in only sixty-six of the seventy-seven selected towns.

Sixty-one of the sixty-six libraries surveyed responded to the questionnaire, although all libraries did not answer all questions. However, the information derived from the responses is considered representative of the status of local history collections in Oklahoma public libraries due to the wide geographical coverage and the high percentage of returns.

As defined in the questionnaire, the word "local" refers to the county in which the library is located. "Local history material" includes all items having reference to the history of the towns, institutions, organizations, and persons within the county.

The librarians were asked questions concerning the existence of a local history collection, types of material collected, size of collection, ways of collecting, extent of organization for use, and methods of promotion.

Existence of Local History Collections

Forty-two of the libraries have local history collections of some sort. Of the nineteen which do not, thirteen indicated that they knew of no other library in the county, public or otherwise, which does provide for the collection of local history materials. As it is important that the public library be aware of other local history collections, it may be assumed that there are at least thirteen counties in Oklahoma which have public libraries but whose local history is not being preserved within the county.

Types of Materials

As indicated by the table below, the types of materials represented most frequently are newspapers, photographs, histories, and biographies. Awareness of the value of newspapers is especially apparent. Thirty-six of the forty-one responding libraries indicated that their collections contain local newspaper files, either entire newspapers or clippings. If efforts are made to acquire back as well as current editions, Oklahoma librarians are to be commended for their work in this area.

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF MATERIALS IN THE LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS OF 41 OKLAHOMA PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Material</th>
<th>Number of Libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histories</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biographies</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaries</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handbills, circulars</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business records</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church records</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic organization records</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. Patterson is presently an assistant librarian in the Acquisitions Dept. of the Library, University of Oklahoma. The information for this article was obtained from a survey conducted while working for her M. L. S. for the Elements of Research class of Prof. Aaron I. Michelson.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
The survey results indicate that greater emphasis needs to be placed on the collection of such personal materials as diaries and letters, and on ephemeral pieces such as circulars, handbills, and programs. These everyday items that generation after generation has considered so familiar to everyone that they are not worth recording or saving may be the exact bit of information needed to fix dates, authenticate biographies, document events, or assist in the description of community life during a certain period.

Valuable and creative collecting efforts are illustrated by the tape recording of conversations with early settlers by two libraries and the making of colored slides of local historical sites by two others.

Local history is an area in which every public library has an opportunity to build at least one special collection on a topic of local significance and in which even the smallest library may aim at completeness. Three libraries indicated that they have such a special subject collection. The subjects of these were described as "Runs into Oklahoma Territory," "Old Family Histories," and "Cherokee Indians." Two other libraries indicated that they were to enter new buildings in the near future and that special subject collections were being planned. The lack of special collections suggests that emphasis should be placed on this aspect of local history collecting.

**Size of Collection**

Among the twenty-seven responding libraries, sixteen have less than one hundred items and seven others have less than three hundred items. The collections of the remaining four libraries range in size from "1500" to "400 plus 12 vertical file drawers" to "fairly extensive" to "several thousand." The term "items" was not defined, however, and this doubtless resulted in different units of count.

The extent of any library's collection activities is necessarily dependent upon limitations of space, staff, and funds. The degree of success attained in the development of the local history collection also is conditioned by the interest of the librarian. When initial interest is present, it will receive constant stimulation as the collection is developed and more and more contact is made with the community.

**Ways of Collecting**

Closely connected with the size of the collection are the methods used to acquire materials. Questionnaire responses indicate that the largest and most diverse collections are those which utilize a combination of gift, purchase, and loan methods of acquisition. Twenty libraries obtain local history materials only by gift.

A campaign is considered a successful method of building a local history collection. However, only six libraries have conducted planned collection campaigns. One library did indicate that it intends to have an extensive campaign in the future. The collection of local history offers the public librarian one of the best opportunities to become closely identified with the community in an area of vital interest to both. Success in locating the desired historical items and in persuading the possessors to part with them depends upon the degree to which the public is made to be enthusiastic over the library's aims.

**Organization for Use**

Any material worth saving should be cataloged or at least organized for easy use. Eleven of the libraries have their local history collections partially or fully cataloged. Sixteen other collections, though not cataloged, are organized for easy use. The unfortunate fact is that there are thirteen collections which were reported as being inaccessible. An inaccessible collection misses the goal of the library's collecting purpose — use. The brighter side of the situation is that twenty-three libraries have their local history collections separated from the general collections, either in a special area of the stacks or in a special room. Three other libraries reported having plans to house their local history collections in a separate room.

**Promotion**

Among the twenty-seven who indicated the methods used to promote their local history collections, twenty-one use exhibits in the library and the same number use newspaper articles. Reading lists, outside exhibits, and illustrated talks are used very little. Only seven libraries utilize more than two means of promotion. Although the responses do not indicate the success of the promotional methods in use, they do suggest a need for greater variety in methods used to create public interest.

The results of this survey indicate that the public libraries in Oklahoma are not successfully meeting their responsibility in collecting, organizing, preserving, and interpreting local history materials. Notable efforts toward the collection of local history materials are being made, and future efforts by additional libraries are planned. But there is great need for development in all aspects of this important library service. Public libraries and public librarians must preserve Oklahoma's past and present for the future.

Oklahoma Books and Oklahoma Authors

By RONALD A. CURTIS

Oklahoma authors are quite adept at writing about any topic as is illustrated in the following titles.

_Burs Under The Saddle_
*Adams, Ramon F.*
Norman, University of Oklahoma, 1964. $20.00.
More than four hundred long-honored and standard accounts listed as authentic Western history are critically evaluated. Falsities and fat in these volumes are trimmed and the best meat left for future Western research. Recent publications are evaluated too. Excellent for academic and high school libraries.

_Make Up Your Own Mind_
American Institute of Discussion
Oklahoma City, Author, 1964. $1.00.
The authors assembled 125 editorials on eleven topics as a discussion manual for groups. By emphasizing the use of many sources of material and dissenting points of view a lively discussion is possible. This pamphlet attempts to enliven group dynamics by encouraging wide reading and careful analyzing of facts. A good manual for speech classes or for groups discussing current events.

_Bayard Taylor, Laureate Of The Gilded Age_
*Beatty, Richard Croom.*
Norman, University of Oklahoma, 1963. $3.00.
Prepared as a doctor's thesis, Mr. Beatty novelist, and translator, Bayard Taylor constantly traveled to the farthest corners of the world for the material which flowed from his pen in remarkable volume. The author presents the facts as he researched them.

_Folklore Of The Oil Industry_
*Boatwright, Modyn C.*
Dallas, Southern Methodist University, 1963. $3.00.
The Paul Bunyan book of the oil industry would be an excellent gift for your favorite petroleum employee. The three large divisions of this volume are finding oil, popular stereotypes, and story and song. Interesting reading for folklore enthusiasts.

_The American Play-Party Song_
*Botkin, Benjamin Albert.*
New York, Frederick Ungar, 1963. $7.50.
Oklahoma's play-party songs are listed and analyzed by a noted folklore writer. A "must" purchase for Oklahoma libraries for this is one of the few collections of frontier songs of Oklahoma. The index is unusually complete and needed for quick searching of a particular song.

_Your Food And Your Health_
*Carter, Richard.*
The liberation of food misconceptions is the purpose of this interesting book. YOUR FOOD AND YOUR HEALTH, among other things, disclosed that food allergies are far less common than supposed, new facts are presented about overweight and it tells one how to reduce. Popularity written and well indexed for public libraries, home economics libraries, and for personal reading. Dr. Wolf, the coauthor, is the chairman of the Department of Medicine at the University of Oklahoma.

_Outlaws On Horseback_
*Drago, Harry Sinclair.*
New York, Dodd, 1964, $3.00.
After thorough research Mr. Drago penned this vividly written volume that places Oklahoma, Missouri, and Kansas outlaws in their true light. Much of the story tends to dismiss many legends connected with Quantrill, the James-Younger gang, Belle Star, Bill Cook's gang, Cherokee Bill, and others. An excellent addition to school, public, and academic libraries for its information and source material.

_A Women's Viewpoint_
*Ferguson, Lucia Carolyn (Loonis).*
Selected from over 10,000 columns the late Lucia Loomis wrote for the Scripps-Howard papers, one gains great insight by reading this volume on certain topics. Glancing through these essays one is amazed at the large number of topics used during Lucia Loomis's career of topics. This volume would make an appreciated gift.

_A Rockhound's Guide To The Gems And Minerals Of Oklahoma_
*Gilmore, E. L.*
Tulsa, 1963. $2.50.
The location of 124 species of minerals found in Oklahoma are listed in this useful reference tool. The minerals are listed alphabetically with
locations by county, section lines, etc. A useful cross reference of minerals found in each county is of interest for those searching in a particular county or area of Oklahoma. An excellent tool for rockhounds.

**Manual For Discussion Moderators**

*Gray, Walter.*
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, American Institute of Discussion, 1964.

An easily understood manual describing basic discussion facets such as organization, source and intent of material used, listening and discussing intelligently, and careful directing of groups through moderators techniques. The manual is written by the director of the Community Workshop of the Oklahoma City libraries.

*A Who's Who In Oklahoma, 1964*

*Leadership Index, Inc.*
Muskogee, 1964, $10.00.

A biographical index of prominent Oklahomans. Included features are a list of personnel of statewide organizations, a professional index, and a geographical index. Of the people listed, attorneys, clergymen, housewives, librarians, and teachers are most numerous.

**Stop The Merry-Go-Round**

*Mallough, Don.*

An excellent set of thought-provoking ideas for sermons or for meditation. Such topics as "A Second Funeral for Lazarus," "Remove the Blindfold," and "The Dejected Hero" bring depth to interesting Biblical passages for sermons or Sunday School lessons. Mr. Mallough is presently the pastor of Faith Tabernacle in Tulsa. Recommended highly for home and public libraries.

**Points On Pregnancy**

*Points, Thomas C.*

This useful and practically-written volume is for parents-to-be to read and refer to throughout pregnancy. Explanations of body processes involved and the physicians' role through this period is developed.

**Believe In Spring**

*Priestley, Lee.*
New York, Messner, 1964, $2.95.

Varina Randall did not like the hardships New Mexico Territory had for her. Determined to get ahead, Varina decided, in 1865 to marry one of two men: a cattle baron or a young lieutenant. The selection she made not only affected her future but the lives of everyone around her. Whom did she choose? This novel for teen-age girls has an interesting answer.

**A Children's Hawaiian Program**

*Hoes, Carl.*

A dramatic-musical Hawaiian program is outlined in this pamphlet. The cast, properties, costumes, and songs are listed; detailed illustrations and explanations of the costumes and props follow the program. Good for PTA use or scout programs. The author has also written two interesting volumes of Hawaiian songs for children.

**A Parent's Guide To The New Mathematics**

*Sharp, Evelyn.*
New York, Dutton, 1964, $4.95.

Many parents have been baffled by the "new mathematics" now introduced in most Oklahoma school districts. This book is an explanation of the modern mathematics. Diagrams, problems and answers are included. For public libraries and parents who want their child to make an "A" in mathematics.

**Basic Story Techniques**

*Smith, Helen Reagan.*
Norman, University of Oklahoma, 1964, $5.95.

A prolific story writer in her own right, Miss Smith includes basic fundamentals on how to write stories in this volume. Helen Smith is a special instructor in journalism at the University of Oklahoma. A good addition for journalism collections.

**My Brother, Cain**

*Thiessen, Val.*
Derby, Conn., Monarch, 1964, $0.40.

After reading this Monarch suspense special one will look at his martial mate and wonder. Set in Oklahoma City, Mike MacNeil attempts to find his missing twin brother and ends in a tangled situation. The author is a professor of English and Journalism at Oklahoma City University and a native of Douglas, Oklahoma. He combines the style of Carter Brown with Ellery Queen to make exciting reading.

**Resque Of Evil**

*Wellman, Paul Iselin.*
Garden City, Doubleday, 1964, $3.95.

Another volume on crime covering the notable outlaws of the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys between the Revolution and the Civil War. Certainly an addition for academic and public libraries as it is well documented and covers a subject rarely investigated. In circulating this title one must be careful not to allow the immature to read it. Ghoulish murders are vividly described in such a manner that immature young people reading it may be a spawns of evil.

January, 1965
CENSORSHIP
The Profession’s Response

By JEROME D. SIMPSON

Perhaps one of the gravest social and political issues facing the library world today is that of censorship. It is the one national social and political issue that the profession of librarianship seems uniquely qualified to face and provide leadership. How well is the profession facing this issue, and what is the evidence that it is providing leadership? One possible route to the determination of the response of librarians is to examine the literature of the profession.

Using Library Literature, as a basis of study, answers to the following questions ought to be available:

1. How much literature on censorship is being published in the profession and;
2. Compared to total literature available in the profession, has there been an increase or decrease on the subject of censorship?

Library Literature is published quarterly with annual accumulations and three-year cumulated volumes. From 1940 to date, there have been seven three-year cumulations published. In addition, one year accumulations for 1961 and 1962 and four quarterly issues for 1963 have been issued. Therefore eight three-year periods are available for study. Nineteen-forty was used as a beginning date because previous to that there had been an eleven-year culmination, a three-year accumulation and a four-year accumulation.

The 1940-42 volume carried the subject heading of Censorship with a “see also” to Propaganda and the Library. The 1943-45 volume has a “see also” from Censorship to Prohibited Books but no “see also” to Propaganda and the Library. The 1946-48 volume has a “see also” from Censorship to Catholic Literature-Prohibited Books, Prohibited Books and Propaganda and the Library. The 1952-54 volume carries the same “see also” from Censorship but picks up the heading Freedom, Intellectual which has a “see also” to Censorship. The 1958-60 volume changes Freedom, Intellectual to Intellectual Freedom and makes cross-references to and from Censorship, Library and the State as a heading and there is a “see also” from Propaganda and the Library to Library and the State.

Mr. Simpson is assistant librarian, Central State College, Edmond

1. Censorship (1940-43)
2. Catholic Literature-Prohibited Books (1946-43)
5. Library and the State (1958-63)
7. Propaganda and the Library (1940-63)

The above headings should include all material indexed in Library Literature on the broad subject of censorship. Also since Library Literature is the most comprehensive indexing service in the profession, it is reasonable to expect that most of the material published in or by the profession appears in this index. (Of course it is realized that not all material indexed in Library Literature is written by or for the profession. This service ranges far and wide for materials and indexes a great amount that appears in non-library literature.)

Total citations under the above-mentioned headings were counted including sub-headings (i.e. Censorship-U. S., Censorship-Controversial Books, etc.) These citations also include reviews of articles and books. Tabulated by three-year intervals, the results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>49-52</th>
<th>53-56</th>
<th>57-60</th>
<th>61-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Censorship</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Lit.-Pro. Books</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom, Intellectual</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intellectual Freedom</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
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<td>Library and the State</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibited Books and Pub.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Propaganda and the Library</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Censorship” Citations</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Citations in Thousands</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Censorship” Citations as % of Total Citations</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>.24</td>
<td>.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two unusual three-year periods can be noted. Total citations in Library Literature dropped from 21,000 to total citations are approxi-
mate) in 40-42 to 12,000 in 43-46 (later war years.) However, "censorship" citations dropped by only 2. This resulted in the percentage figure jumping from .29 to .31. "Total citations" jumped from 31,000 to 41,000 during 1958-60, but "censorship" citations fell from 163 to 135. War years might explain the first period, but there seems to be no ready explanation for the 58-60 period of low "censorship" citations as compared to total citations.

Notwithstanding the two, three-year periods of 43-46 and 58-60, a rather steady growth in "censorship" citations is shown, culminating in a fantastic 563 books, pamphlets, articles, etc., being published in the last three years. This could seem to indicate that an abundance of material is available for librarians to consult in the never-ending quest for ammunition with which to ward off the censors. Also, it would indicate that a great many librarians are concerned about the question and are doing their part in warning, through literature, that this is a very live issue indeed.

The second question of increase versus decrease in comparison to total literature does the profession quite proud also. The librarian's time is divided among many questions on which to write. But, it seems, a very small part of this time is increasingly being devoted to the subject of censorship as compared to the total subjects about which they write.

Of all the criticisms that the library profession receives, it seems that the one most heard is that librarians are not concerned with vital social issues, and that they are not in the mainstream of contemporary life. It is said that we worry about subject headings and decimals while other professions are concerned with such social, political, and economic issues as civil rights, censorship, the cold war, welfare, etc. They are wrong, on at least one subject — censorship. Perhaps the ALA should undertake to bring together every few years an anthology of the best in library literature on censorship. I would suggest something along the line of chapter 8 of The First Freedom, ed. by Robert B. Downs and published in 1960 by ALA. This monumental work is one of the finest reference works on the subject, and chapter 8 is written by librarians. It is a tribute to the profession. We need more, many more, such tributes. — (This article appeared first in the ALA Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom, July 1, 1964)

**OLA CONVENTION**
Enid—April 8-10, 1965

*January, 1965*
THE TRUSTEE'S ROLE IN RECRUITMENT

By MRS. WELDON J. LYNCH

Active and effective interest of library board members in the problem of recruitment is of comparatively recent date. Although the matter of recruitment has been increasingly acute for years, most trustees considered it among peripheral problems, to be solved within the profession itself. Consequently, many library boards felt toward recruitment efforts a vague and formless good will and only an indirect concern.

The past decade has dramatically changed all that. The population explosion and school enrollment explosion have naturally been followed by an explosion in libraries. Faced with the problem of manning this vast expansion in services, library boards have had to come to grips with the literal meaning of the phrase heard so often at meetings and workshops, "the alarming shortage of trained librarians."

There is much that trustees can do, both as individuals and as library boards, as members of state trustee organizations, and through the "trustee division" of ALA, the American Library Trustee Association. But before mounting their horses and riding off in all directions, trustees should inform themselves of what is needed and how best to channel their efforts.

Are trustees to enlist anybody and everybody? Does the trustee's role include over-persuasion of the indifferent, who are willing to be pushed into professional status but will not buckle down into personal effort to attain it? In the earnest effort to aid recruitment, are trustees to attempt to "sell" librarianship as a career? Or should trustees pinpoint their efforts more selectively?

Trustees need first to be certain that they know clearly and specifically what the needs and requirements of the profession and their own libraries are. They need to know what other recruiting efforts are being made in their communities, in the state, and nationally. They should become acquainted with the activities of their state library association's recruiting committee and the work of the ALA office for Recruitment and its recruiting network. Their participation in these ongoing programs is welcomed and needed, and their efforts can be more effective when joined to those of others.

There are in all of these endeavors certain kinds of recruiting approaches best made by librarians and other kinds best made by trustees. Trustees can provide channels of introduction and information for their librarians. Trustees are frequently members of civic and service clubs. Some of these have vocational guidance programs, and even if they do not, it is valuable for their memberships to learn of the opportunities available for well-qualified persons in the profession.

An often neglected source of intelligent, college-trained candidates is among the members of women's clubs and organizations. Frequently women with much to offer any profession, and with an urge to be of service in the community, would readily consider library training and employment. Particularly the woman whose children are grown and who finds her enforced leisure unsatisfied would be happy to take a definite place in the world of library service. Trustees, through their individual acquaintance within these organizations, have an opportunity to present librarianship as a "second career."

A first step for both librarians and trustees is to encourage and assist promising candidates for the profession already on the library staff in other kinds of positions. Every effort should be made by library boards, working closely with the librarian to recognize and assist members who sincerely desire, and who are qualified for, professional training. If financial resources permit, the board's policy should be to offer scholarship or other types of financial assistance and adequate leaves of absence. Frequently well-to-do trustees have individually undertaken such financial aid.

Where the library board is financially unable to offer help to candidates, local boards can join in or encourage the establishment of state library association or state trustee association scholarship programs, participating as far as they are able. Close cooperation with the state library is recommended in the matter of scholarships or grants-in-aid. Many state libraries have allocated part of the funds obtained through the Library Service Act to extending assistance for professional training.

Within the library, trustees should encourage

Mrs. Lynch is immediate past president of the ALA Trustees Association and a member of the Advisory Committee to the Office for Recruitment.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
the establishment of trainee programs to enable potential recruits better to understand the nature of library service—and these may range in scope from one part-time employee to internship or work-study programs of considerable size and complexity. Professional members of the library staff should be given opportunity to engage in recruiting activities as part of their working assignments, and it should be recognized that these activities sometimes involve expenditures of library funds.

Trustees need particularly to be alert to opportunities to encourage legislation affecting trainee programs, scholarship funds, and the establishment of full-time recruiting positions.

The library board should lay before the board of education the need for trained school librarians and encourage sending selected teachers to library school to help fill the need.

In 1963 the National Library Week Committee of the American Library Trustee Association issued a series of letters for use by library boards in making contacts with boards of education, women's organizations, and other groups. Copies of the letters, which may be adapted to fit the local situation, may be obtained from the office of ALTA's executive secretary. Personal follow-ups to the letters strengthen their effectiveness.

The local library boards whose members desire to assist in recruitment should also obtain full information from the ALA Office for Recruitment. There is much to be done in this area, and the help of library trustees is greatly needed. The library board rightfully makes strong demands upon the library profession. In turn, the board owes a just debt to the profession to aid in recruitment.


NEW PUBLICATIONS


Miss Hutchison is also joint author along with J. L. Eakin and J. S. Miller of "A Review of Well Stimulation and Techniques to Prevent Formation Damage In Oil and Gas Production" published by U. S. Department of the Interior, 1964.

Miss Hutchison is president of the Oklahoma's Special Libraries.

January, 1965

Book Review Conference

By MARY SLOAN

The Children's and Young People's Division of O.L.A. had a Book Review Conference at Norman, October 16, at Kellogg Center for Continuing Education.

With Mrs. Wilna Tipps, Children's Librarian of Ardmore Public Library, as conference chairman, the committee planned a full program for the day, beginning with registration at 9:00 a.m. and lasting until 3:30 p.m.

The books that have been published during the current year were used as review books. Many librarians and teachers from over the state read books, wrote critical reviews of them, and sent the reviews along with the books that were displayed that day in the Forum Room where the conference was held. There were three hundred plus books on display. Time was given so that the people who were there had time and opportunity to read what Oklahomans had to say about the book.

Miss Mary Ann Wentroth opened the formal program with a discussion of "Standards of Book Selection" in which she discussed standards that must be used in choosing books for children and young people.

A group of Picture and Easy books were displayed and reviewed by Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver. Mrs. Mary Morris and Mrs. Betty Spence chose several significant books to discuss in Juvenile Fiction. In the rapidly expanding field of Juvenile Non-Fiction Mrs. Della Thomas picked out several books that were of particular interest. Miss Laverne Carroll closed the review sessions with brief evaluations of a few books written for the Young Adults.

Mrs. Elva Harmon completed the formal program with Summing Up some of the outstanding books of the year that we should all know about.

There will be a spring book review conference that will be held March 12, 1965 at the same location—Kellogg Center for Continuing Education at Norman. Late fall and early spring books will be the books to be reviewed, discussed and evaluated at that conference.

Mrs. Shirley Chapman, Children's Librarian of Belle Isle Branch Library, Oklahoma City, is the chairman for the spring conference.

Begin reading your new books and write a short critical review of each one so that they will be ready to take to the conference in March.
RECRUITMENT: CHALLENGE FOR QUALITY

By MYRL RICKING

It seems particularly appropriate that at a conference devoted to Focus on Change—Challenge for Quality, the opening session is on recruitment. For this is, in fact, the theme of what our recruitment efforts should be.

The challenge of change is a popular topic. It greets us every day in one form or another. I'm sure you have all heard and read as often as I have, that civilization is not at the crossroads today—that it is instead at one of these 16-ways-in-each-direction cloverleafs that no one else understands.

It seems to me that librarians are too. You are told to be bookmen; you are told to go forth into the community and participate and involve. You are told to develop managerial skills, to use and master the machine. You are told to project an image of glamour in order to recruit more members into the fold. And of course you are expected to do all the work of your unfilled positions while you are about it. It can be downright harassing!

But where is the librarian going?

It sometimes helps in taking a look at the future to stop first and take a look at the past. I was thinking about this on the plane coming out. Somehow on planes, particularly traveling west and traversing the prairies in so brief a time, I am always reminded of the past and of the differences between our present modes of travel and the ways in which our ancestors—or yours at any rate—got here.

Mine didn't get quite this far—they stopped off in Kentucky, and I'm not sure how they got there. But I suspect it must have been on foot or, with luck, horseback. It certainly was not by jet plane. And the contrast between their and our expectations with respect to libraries is equally great.

Let's just go back three generations. My great-grandmother, for all her wisdom and humanity, did not read or write. Her knowledge came from other sources, and her requirements for library service were non-existent. My great-grandfather read and read well, but his Bible and perhaps a total of a hundred other books sufficed for a long lifetime.

Contrast this with the demands made on library service today. I don't need to describe to you the explosion of knowledge that is shaking the very foundations of librarianship—or the frightening proliferation of materials that is literally threatening to buy us. I don't need to describe to you the expansion of population that is pushing us out of our buildings and beyond our budgets and, sometimes it seems, out of our minds. Or remind you of those who still have no library service at all. I don't have to point out the schools without libraries and the libraries without books.

And all of this has happened so quickly! I knew my great-grandmother. She lived until I was in high school, so this is not such ancient history of which I speak. You in Oklahoma certainly know this.

And these questions of acquisition and control, of support and expansion, that have come upon us so overwhelmingly and quickly, make up only half the problem. Not only do we have the question of how to cope with them, but how are we to cope with them without dehumanizing our service—without disturbing the relationship with the individual user of the library which we have so long thought of as the hallmark of the library profession?

If it is any comfort ours is not the only profession to be confronted by this dilemma. The tortured medical profession has been struggling with it for a long time and with very little sign of success to date.

But what, you are beginning to ask, does all of this have to do with recruitment? It has everything to do with recruitment. Because in order even to begin recruitment we have to know what we are looking for. And we are not recruiting for the libraries of the past—or even for the libraries of today. We are recruiting for the libraries we need to have tomorrow. This makes it harder.

A distinguished sociologist, speaking to a group of librarians, said that "tomorrow we will be recruiting activists—interested in the challenges of complex problems." Or as Jesse Shera has put it so clearly, succinctly, and frequently, what we need to be looking for is brains.

If we agree that what we are looking for is
young people who will be concerned about, and able to tackle, the kinds of problems we are confronted with (and these will have to be people with brains), how do we go about reaching them?

The longer I work on this matter of recruitment, the more I am convinced that it is primarily a matter of communication. Another person I quote frequently is Donald Hunt, one of Pennsylvania's full-time recruiters. What he has said that I like so well is that you don't have to sell librarianship. If you succeed in communicating what it is, people are eager to buy. The right people are eager to buy.

Librarianship is a most attractive profession—don't ever make the mistake of understating it. It is attractive to counselors and to the kinds of students in whom we are interested. But it is a very difficult profession to communicate. I sometimes call it the invisible profession. This is because so much of its content does not show—even to users of libraries.

Andrew Keogh was Librarian of Yale at the time its magnificent new Sterling Library was built, and at its dedication there were many eloquent speeches in praise of this new and very beautiful and very costly building. Finally, it was his turn to speak and he reminded the audience that the library was inside.

So it is with books, too. They are not just physical objects to be arranged in some kind of order and charged out on request. The important thing about books is what is inside.

And so it is with the profession of the librarian. So much that we find rewarding and exciting in it is internal—cerebral. It doesn't show, even to the library user we are serving. In fact, frequently, the better the service the less it shows.

This is why we always come back to the premise on which our recruiting program is based—that only the individual on the job can accomplish recruitment. Because recruitment is not a matter of exhortation, or even persuasion. It is rather a matter of attraction—to what we are, to what we do, to what we stand for.

We can advertise, we can get publicity on TV, we can bombard counselors with information—and I am strongly in favor of doing every one of these. But none of these can alter what we are. They can help to call attention to what we are, but not change it.

We decry the so-called "old image," but, just here among the family, was it not based pretty accurately on what the profession once was?

I sometimes think, in our zeal to improve library services, our need to cope with all our
Sequoyah in Hawaii

OKLAHOMA AWARD CASTS LONG SHADOW

By EDITH GÖRMAN

The Sequoyah Children's Book Award, sponsored by the Oklahoma Library Association and six other state organizations, has been a leading influence in the adoption of a similar reading program in Hawaii. That state becomes the fifth in the nation to provide an opportunity for children to honor a favorite author.

Miss Frances Du Vall, state executive secretary for the Sequoyah Award, received inquiries from Honolulu last year and sent several packets of informational materials to Hawaii with a full explanation and resume of the Oklahoma program since its inception.

The following letter was received late in July:

UNIVERSITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822

Frances Du Vall
Sequoyah Award Committee
Northwestern State College
Alva, Oklahoma
Dear Frances Du Vall:

We wish to thank you for the suggestions we received from you which were most helpful in initiating the Hawaii State Children's Book Award program, the Nene Award.

We believe we have made a good start.

Sincerely yours,
Cynthia Geiser
University Elementary School Librarian

"The NENE is the Hawaiian state bird.

Miss Gorman is Associate Professor of Library Science, Northwestern State College, Alva

We
Strive For
Excellence...

- in quality PREBINDING to A.L.A. class "A" specifications,
in colorful TREASURE TROVE covers...
- in supplying LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARDS at 10c per set
  with our prebound books...
- in fast, friendly, reliable service...
- in conscientious book selection from all publishers.

ARE YOU ON OUR MAILING LIST?

CHARLES M. GARDNER COMPANY
SCRANTON 11, PA.
SWLA—TWENTIETH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

By HELEN DONART

Mother Nature clothed the Ozarks in their autumn best of reds and yellows, and the weather man smiled a warm greeting to extend the gracious welcome expressed by the people of Arkansas to the members of the Southwestern Library Association at the twentieth biennial conference held in Little Rock, Arkansas October 21-21. The Southwestern Library Association has met in Arkansas only once before. As a tribute to those attending the other meeting held thirty-two years ago, October 26-28, 1932, a copy of the earlier program was included in the registration packet. Members who attended the other meeting were introduced and given a special welcome.

The Arkansas Library Association held its forty-second annual conference concurrent with the meeting of SWLA. The program for the two meetings was the same. The result was an exceptionally well planned program of inspirational speakers, colorful displays, and thought provoking sectional meetings with time left for sightseeing, shopping or just visiting. Lack of space will not permit a detailed account of any, or even a mention of some of the splendid speeches.

Dr. William B. Stiles, Director of the University of Arkansas Institute of Technology termed the present “the age of communication” and through a simulated hourly news flash from the earth to moon gave a brief dramatic story of civilization through the history of science and the library. It was a fitting introduction to the theme of the entire conference, SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND THE LIBRARY. He graphically expressed why the scientist needs to spend twenty percent of his time trying to keep up with research. With 1000 technical publications printed every day, the scientist must become more dependent upon the librarian for assistance.

The second general session was an evening meeting followed by a reception honoring the ALA officers and directors. Speaker for the evening was Mr. Henry M. Aldridge of the International Paper Company. His thesis was on the absolute necessity for understanding and cooperation between the titans of industry and the towers of education. Industry has become vitally interested in the person who will give a lifetime to intellectual growth, and recognizes the fact that as a man advances higher in position his knowledge should be more varied.

The highlight of the banquet meeting was an address by Mr. Edwin Castagna, president of the American Library Association, who expressed his conviction that the library was the silent but powerful partner of science and industry. He enumerated the many ways the library has played an important part in the advancement of science and industry, and how it will be even more important to their future growth. At this meeting, the 1964 Southwestern Library Association Book Award was presented to Mr. Edward H. Spicer for his book Cycles of Conquest about the Indians of the Southwest.

Section meetings were well attended and the ideas presented were enthusiastically received and discussed. The conference did not lack for guided sightseeing tours, libraries to visit, or historic spots to see. With their courteous hospitality, the Friends of the Library were always at hand with delicious cookies and coffee. Many Oklahomans especially enjoyed the tour to Conway to the Torreyson Library at Arkansas State Teachers College where Mr. Lee B. Spencer (a past president of OLA) is now Director Librarian.

Reports on committee activities were given at the business meetings. It was announced that the registration for the conference totaled 536. The next SWLA biennial conference will be held in Dallas, Texas, November 4-6, 1966 with headquarters in the Adolhus Hotel. Officers elected to serve for 1965-66 are as follows: President, Mrs. Frances Neal, Secy. and Director Arkansas Library Commission; President Elect, Mr. David O. Kelley, Librarian Univ. of New Mexico; Secretary, Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Librarian Tulsa City-County Library System; Treasurer, Mr. Sam Whitten, Science Librarian, Southern Methodist University.

Miss Moore concluded the conference with her presidential address. Her plea was for elementary school libraries, and for school children to be allowed scheduled periods to attend the library for reading and browsing with time to discover for themselves. The librarian should acknowledge changes, prepare for them, and be ready to meet new demands.

Mrs. Donart is a member of the library staff, Oklahoma State University and is SWLA representative

January, 1965
Library Educators Division
Hold First Annual Workshop

The Oklahoma Library Educators Division of Oklahoma Library Association held its first annual workshop at Max Chambers Library, Central State College, on November 14. Mrs. Myra Cunningham, chairman of the division, and other staff members at Central State were hosts for the occasion. Twenty-seven members attended. Coffee and registration opened the session. Dr. Joe Jackson, Dean of the College, welcomed the educators to the campus.

Key speaker was Dr. David Webb, librarian, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas. His topic was "Library Education Today." Dr. Webb is active in regional studies of library education. He presented an over-all visual picture of library education and suggested future trends.

Study topic for the day was "Orientation and Reference." Ideas were brought and shared by the educators from the participating schools. Attention was focused on strengths and weaknesses of orientation programs.

Lunch was held in the Oriental Room of Murdaugh Hall. Dr. Arthur McAnally, Director of Libraries, University of Oklahoma, was the luncheon speaker. Dr. McAnally spoke on "Library Education in Turkey" relating some of his experiences in Turkey last year. The group was both amused and awed by some of the problems Dr. McAnally faced in developing programs and materials that we take for granted.

The afternoon session consisted of summation, suggestions, and conclusions for both this workshop and future workshops.

Mary Cunningham
Chairman

Regional Meetings Follow Up Governor’s Conference

The Library Development Committee of the Oklahoma Library Association, in cooperation with the Council on Libraries and the Extension Division of the State Library, conducted a series of regional meetings as a follow up to the Governor’s Conference on Libraries designed to widen citizen support for state and local library programs. A total of approximately 550 persons attended these meetings which were held in thirteen cities across the state, beginning at Weatherford on October 26 and ending at Durant on November 30.

The program of each meeting included a report by a member of the Council on the activities of the Council, the state library survey and the Governor’s Conference. An excellent film of the highlights of the Governor’s Conference was shown followed by a report from a member of the State Library staff on the local library situation. The Library Development Committee member emphasized the importance of the State Library in state wide library development and the needs of the State Library (funds, staff, leadership, etc.). Each group was asked to think, talk and work for libraries in their own communities and to give citizen support for library legislation which will result from the St. John survey. The discussions which followed showed that there is no lack of interest in better libraries but that there is a great need for professional leadership; the kind of leadership that only an adequately financed State Library can give.

Everyone who attended was asked to register and to indicate any organizations which they represented. These lists will be used for follow up mailings as material is available concerning the results of the survey and the details of the anticipated legislative program.

Beth Heimann, Chairman
Library Development Committee

Please DO Send Information concerning SPECIAL COLLECTIONS in your libraries to:

Ada A. Ingram
Editor, Oklahoma Librarian
Central State College
Edmond, Oklahoma

(To date only one person has responded to this request.)

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
NOTES FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

September 29, 1964

The Executive Board of the Oklahoma Library Association met September 29, 1964 in the Conference Room of the Oklahoma State Library, Stillwater. Members present were Della Thomas, Sarah Jane Bell, Mildred Patterson, Elizabeth Cooper, Trean Maddox, Ada Ingram and Pat Baker, Mrs. Helen Donart, SWLA representative, also attended.

Meeting was called to order by Della Thomas as 10 a.m. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted with corrections.

Trean Maddox reported that the treasurer’s records of the year 1963-64 had been examined and approved by the auditing committee and she moved that they be accepted and filed. Motion carried.

Mrs. Thomas reported that the bill for the folders to be distributed at the Governor’s Conference on Libraries has been forwarded to O. L. A. for payment against the amount allocated for speakers. The expenditure was authorized.

Mrs. Thomas requested that those present who are members of the budget committee remain for a meeting following the board meeting and that copies of their suggested budget be sent to the board members.

Mildred Patterson announced that the total assets at this time are $7,120.32.

Mrs. Thomas discussed the recent correspondence she has handled, including letters written to senators and congressmen in support of the health, education and welfare appropriation bill.

Mrs. Thomas reported that many of the questionnaires she distributed to the membership had been returned with the suggestion regarding committees that more new people be used, that a wider distribution statewide be sought, and that more trustees be used. She said that she and Miss Maddox had kept this in mind when selecting the 1964-65 committees. Following the reading of the composition of the new committees, Elizabeth Cooper moved that the board accept the president’s appointments subject to the acceptance of the individuals involved. Motion carried.

A list of prospective O. L. A. members taken from the questionnaires was distributed by Della Thomas and she asked that additional suggestions be made to the membership committee.

Della Thomas said that since the questionnaires had revealed that there is a feeling that trustees need to play a larger part in O. L. A. and have stronger programs, a meeting was called in Ralph Hudson’s office on August 25th of individuals in that division who had shown a strong interest. Ralph Hudson, Esther Mae Henke, and representatives of the Governor’s Council on Libraries, the Library Development Committee and the O. L. A. President were present. Needs and plans for the year were discussed, together with the possibility of holding a trustees’ workshop on the day following the Governor’s Conference. Elizabeth Cooper moved that if the State Library decides to plan the workshop, the Oklahoma Library Association underwrite the additional expenses of the proposed speaker, Mrs. Weldon Lynch, already scheduled for the Conference. Motion carried.

Trean Maddox suggested that the chairman of the Library Development Committee be designated to attend the meetings of the Oklahoma Council on Libraries as the committee’s representatives. Motion carried.

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January, 1965
OKLAHOMA COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES

The Oklahoma Council on Libraries has met four times since the last report in the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN. These meetings have been concerned almost entirely with plans for Oklahoma's first Governor's conference on Libraries, which was held on September 23, 1964, in the Center for Continuing Education, Norman. (See report in October issue of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN).

The June 4th meeting was held in the Board Room of the Mid-Atlantic Life Insurance Company. A major item of business was the vote to employ Mr. Francis St. John to conduct a statewide survey of libraries.

The July 26th, August 20th, and September 15th meetings all were held in the Blue Room of the State Capitol, and all meetings planning for the conference continued and reports of the state survey were heard. The post-Conference regional meetings also came in for consideration and planning.

Members of the Council are Mr. John Bennett Shaw, Chairman, Dr. Edward E. Shichlff, Miss Maddox, Mr. Edmon Low, Mrs. Guy M. Steele, Jr., Mrs. Charles R. Coe, Miss Virginia LaGrave, Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, and Mr. Ralph Hudson.

Guests at these meetings who were also involved in work on the Conference have included Mrs. Hannah Atkins, Mrs. Pat Baker, Mrs. Leta Dover, Mr. Jack Boyd, Miss Elizabeth Cooper, Miss Mariam Craddock, Mr. Ty Dahlgren, Mrs. Elizabeth Earhardt, Mr. Ralph Funk, Miss Madge Hall, Mrs. Beth Heiman, Miss Esther Mae Henke, Mr. T. G. Hodges, Mr. Holloway, Mrs. Ada Ingram, Miss Frances Kennedy, Mrs. Phillip Kidd, Jr., Mr. Charles Lane, Mr. W. H. Lowry, Mr. Gene Mandrell, Mrs. R. D. Myers, Mr. Phillip Ogilvie, Mr. Bruce Palmer, Mrs. Mildred Patterson, Miss Elizabeth Smith, Mr. Melville Spence, Mr. John Stratton, Mrs. Della Thomas, Mrs. Pat Westmoreland, and Miss Mary Ann Wenthroth.

Special Libraries Listed

In the Annual Report and Directory of Libraries in Oklahoma for 1963 there are fifty special libraries listed. Fields included are the oil industry, the military, electrical manufacturers, medical libraries, glass manufacturers, public utilities, publishing firms, schools for the blind, government libraries, steel fabricators, and chemical manufacturers.
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