INSIDE . . .

Books That Changed The World
Preview of 59th OLA Conference
National Library Week In Oklahoma
Senator Ed Berrong Honored For Work
Summer Schedule of Library Science Courses

April 1966

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Ideas and opinions expressed in the various articles published herein from time to time do not necessarily represent those of the Association, the Executive Board, nor the editor.

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The Oklahoma Librarian is the official organ of the Oklahoma Library Association, and as such, carries news of the Association, its members, divisions, and the addresses of conference speakers, as well as general articles. Published quarterly in January, April, July and October. Second-class postage paid at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mailed to each member of the Association upon payment of regular dues, $2.00 of which is for one year's subscription. Subscription price to nonmembers is $3.00 per year. Membership dues and subscription should be sent to the Treasurer. The OLA membership year is the calendar year. The dues schedule as based on annual income follows:

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A Message from
the OLA President

Only yesterday it was time to write my first President's message and now here on the edge of tomorrow is my last one—where has all the time gone? But really if it is the past that has occupied me with its usual and normal concerns it is the future that intrigues me—the great days for the development of library service in Oklahoma appear to lie just ahead.

Immediately, of course, National Library Week, April 17-23, under the chairmanship of Senator Ed Berrong of Weatherford, focuses state-wide attention on the importance of libraries in the lives of Oklahomans. The OLA Conference, April 21-23, with the promise of an outstanding program, furnishes an opportunity to see, first-hand, Tulsa's magnificent City-County Library System, its fine school, college, and special libraries as well as the time to enjoy its interesting galleries, museums, and smart shops. In the next few months the Custer-Washita Demonstration Project of the State Library will introduce the benefits of the multi-county library system to the western part of Oklahoma.

But beyond these immediacies, the recent passage of the state building bond issue, the increased appropriations, and the creation of a new official board will mean new facilities and strengthened services for the State Library in the years to come. The Legislative sub-committee study on the codification of state library laws perhaps points the way to the greatest advance and improvement in adequate state-wide library service that Oklahoma has ever known. Moreover school libraries under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act with its state-wide emphasis upon library expansion and professional supervision stand on the threshold of a whole new era of development.

With the concerted efforts of the Oklahoma Council on Libraries, the new State Library Board, the Oklahoma Library Association, the Trustees Division, and library-minded citizens, surely the library future for Oklahoma is amazing in its challenge.

But standing here on the edge of tomorrow I am deeply aware that all of these bright promises for the future are due in a large measure to the efforts and sacrifices made during the many years of yesterdays. Dedicated librarians, hard-working committees and committee chairmen, capable and responsible trustees, and interested friends of the libraries... all of you in the many years past have made possible the opportunities of the future, and I am proud and grateful to have been allowed to have served with you.

April, 1966
Books That Changed the World

BY ROBERT B. DOWNS

Several years ago, I became interested in exploding certain misconceptions, delusions, or what I called “horsefeathers” about books and libraries.

One horsefeather I set out to expose is the popular impression that books are harmless, innocent, and ineffective objects, full of theory and of little significance for the practical man of affairs. The general argument goes like this: Books have a place in the schools, they are suitable for children, invalids, and club women, but for the most part they belong to the cloistered shades and academic quiet of monasteries, universities, and other retreats from an evil, materialistic world.

Intrigued by this curious notion, and unwilling to accept it, I have spent the past decade, off and on, trying to demonstrate that books have been, and are, one of the most potent forces in our entire culture and civilization. I have attempted to show that books are not necessarily inanimate, peaceful articles, but, on the contrary, may be highly dynamic. Throughout history anyone who examines the record will find abundant evidence that whenever dictators and other tyrants have wanted to suppress opposition and to kill ideas, their first thought, almost invariably, has been to destroy the books—and frequently their authors.

Of course, the influence of books has at times been evil rather than beneficial. They can be forces for good as well as for good. My principal concern for the purpose of this investigation, however, is not to measure moral values, but to show that the product with which we as librarians deal is potentially a vital force, capable of changing the direction of history.

Pursuing this thesis, I began to search out, to identify, and analyze the world-shaking books whose wide influence can be clearly demonstrated and evaluated. These findings have been presented in three works: Books That Changed the World, Molders of the Modern Mind, and Famous Books, Ancient and Medieval.

It has never been my intention to produce lists of “great” books or “best” books. The basic principle of selection is to discover those books that have directly influenced the history, economies, government, law, scientific ideas, and other aspects of life since man began recording his thoughts in written form, more than 6,000 years ago.

My approach is always chronological, without regard to subject content, in the belief that this method is most revealing of the development of scientific and social ideas throughout the centuries. In the sciences, one can note the boundaries of knowledge constantly being pushed back. This fact is much less evident in the social sciences, where man is far from winning control over his own destiny. Unresolved and possibly insoluble issues are as alive and significant today as when they first received attention centuries ago. Note, for example, such problem areas as church vs. state, population growth, poverty and want, extent of government control over the individual, race discrimination, women’s rights, nationalism, international law and peace, forms of government, the free enterprise system, and universal education.

So much for background. To validate my thesis, twenty works have been chosen from the sciences and biological sciences, dating from the sixteenth to the twentieth century.

1. The first title chronologically is Niccolo Machiavelli’s The Prince, issued in 1513, certainly one of the great books of all times. As one commentator suggested, “so much observation on the facts of political life has never been compressed in so small a package by anyone else.” The Prince has been the treasured handbook of those who have aspired to tyrannical-rule. It was the favorite nightcap of Louis XIV, and guided the career of Frederick the Great. A carefully annotated copy of it was found in Napoleon’s coach at Waterloo. Statesmen of the Talleyrand-Metternich-Bismarck type have always followed the Machiavelli code. Mussolini claimed Machiavelli as his spiritual ancestor. Adolf Hitler kept The Prince by his bedside, where it served as a constant source of inspiration. These are a few of many influenced by Machiavelli’s work.

Machiavelli was a minor official in Renaissance Florence, who learned politics by firsthand
observation as a secretary and ambassador. He was sent as envoy to Cesare Borgia. Machiavelli was charmed by Cesare’s combination of political audacity, prudence, cruelty, fraud, firmness, and flexibility. In The Prince, Machiavelli idealized Cesare’s political character, seeing in him the strong man whom someday might unite Italy.

The Prince was written after Machiavelli lost his government job, and records what he had learned about realistic politics. He analyzed how power is won, lost, retained, consolidated, transformed, and what is that moves men to obey, fight, betray, and revolt. Taking the Medici in Florence, the Borgia in Romé, and the King of France as examples, he was the first to understand that the main purpose of politics is success. Machiavelli assumed that man is a political animal and will behave like an animal. Necessity over-rules ethics. Machiavelli was almost inhumanly detached and unemotional. He believed that fair dealing may be too costly a luxury for a ruler. Over and over again he had seen chicanery beat clumsy honesty, and the experience impressed him. Nevertheless, Machiavelli did not assert that the state ought to be immoral. What he taught was that the state had nothing to do with morality. He wished to separate politics from ethics. He believed in a strong state, and a well-trained governing elite, stressed war and militarism. All these things entitled Machiavelli to be called not only the father of power politics, but also the father of the martial spirit, of the propaganda technique, and of the totalitarian state. His writings are generally accepted today as the greatest exposition of the realistic tradition of political theory. That is why The Prince has been a best seller for over 400 years.

2. Twenty years after The Prince, there was produced a monumental work by a man who has been called "the father of scientific anatomy." 'Andreas Vesalius' On the Structure of the Human Body, published in 1543. Vesalius came from a Belgian family that had produced five generations of physicians, and he wanted to follow in their footsteps. His interest in anatomy began early. As a boy, he dissected hundreds of small animals — moles, toads, rats, pigs, cats, dogs, and monkeys—fascinated by their physical characteristics. After a preliminary education at Louvain, Vesalius went to Paris to study anatomy. The teaching of anatomy was highly formalized at that time, following a practice handed down from the Middle Ages. The professor of anatomy sat on a raised platform, high above the class, reading passages from Galen, second-century Greek physician. At his feet was the body, usually of an animal, and beside it a barber surgeon, who dissected the specimen in crude fashion and pointed out the parts described by the reader.

Extremely dissatisfied with the type of instruction that he found in Paris, Vesalius decided that anatomy could be learned only through first hand dissection of human bodies. Cadavers, however, were almost impossible to come by. At great personal risk, Vesalius undertook "body-snatching" expeditions, such as stealing the bodies of criminals from the gallows. As professor of surgery and anatomy at Padua, Vesalius lectured to overflow classes of students, personally performed all dissections, and concluded work on the great anatomical treatise which he had begun several years earlier. De Humani Corporis Fabrica is full of magnificent anatomical drawings, both scientifically exact and artistically beautiful. Vesalius may be regarded not only as the founder of a real science of anatomy, along with Harvey, he was also instrumental in establishing sound principles of scientific research-science based on fact rather than tradition. Sir William Osler described the Fabrica as "The greatest medical book ever written—from which modern medicine starts."

3. About three generations after Vesalius came another great biologist, Sir William Harvey, author of Anatomical Exercises on the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals, a little 72 page book in Latin published at Frankfurt, Germany, in 1628. In this treatise was described for the first time the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

Except for Vesalius' contributions, biological science and research at the beginning of the 17th century were little more advanced than had been the study of astronomy prior to Copernicus. For more than a thousand years before Harvey, no substantial addition has been made to man's knowledge of blood circulation. Aristotle in the 4th century, B.C., had taught that blood originated in the liver, went from there to the heart, and then through the body to the veins. Others of the time taught that the arteries carried a subtle kind of air or spirit. Galen in the 2d century, A.D., discovered that the arteries carried blood, not air, but for centuries after him physicians believed that a spirit of some sort had a part in the blood system, perhaps animating the heart.

For the study of medicine, Harvey went as a young man to the renowned University of Padua, where earlier Andreas Vesalius had served on the faculty. Harvey's lifetime interest in blood circulation was evidently aroused there, studying under the guidance of an inspiring teacher, Fabricius. Returning to England, he became personal physician to James I and later Charles I, but by nature he was more of an experimenter than practitioner of medicine. Harvey may rightly
be regarded as one of the founders of the science of comparative anatomy and of laboratory methods. He dissected and watched for evidences of blood circulation in dogs, pigs, serpents, frogs, fishes, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, and even insects. Going beyond superficial observation, little handicapped by superstitions or by reverence for antiquated theories, Harvey drew up hypotheses and tested them by experiments. He was the first to adopt the scientific method of experiment for the solution of a biological problem. All his successors of significance since 1628 have followed the same path.

4. Still in the field of science, you are doubtless familiar with the often-quoted jingle by Jonathan Swift, which goes like this:

So, naturalists observe, a flea
Has smaller fleas that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite ‘em,
And so proceed ad infinitum.

The inspiration for this bit of doggerel was the microscopic studies of a Dutch amateur scientist and lens grinder, Anton van Leeuwenhoek. To Leeuwenhoek, who was a contemporary of Hooke’s, historians have given such laudatory titles as “father of bacteriology and protozoology,” “founder of microscopy,” and “first of the microbe hunters.” Leeuwenhoek had a passion for constructing microscopes, and he perfected magnifying glasses with power as high as 270 to one. As a result, he was the first human being to see protozoa, bacteria, and many features of the minute structure of living organisms. He demonstrated that the world is filled with a vast teeming universe of what he called “little animals,” or “wretched beasts.” The first representation of bacteria is to be found in a drawing accompanying one of Leeuwenhoek’s communications, published by the Royal Society in 1683. One of the richest finds of the “little animals” was in matter taken from the mouth of an old gentleman who confessed to never having been guilty of cleaning his teeth. All Leeuwenhoek’s observations were faithfully reported in Dutch to The Royal Society, which regularly published his letters in its Philosophical Transactions.

5. Returning now to the social sciences, following the chronological pattern, three titles carry on the tradition of the power of books. First is Adam Smith, with his The Wealth of Nations, in 1776. In this work, Smith produced one of the most hard-headed, fact-filled, and influential books about business ever written. It has made him the patron saint of free enterprise and a businessman’s hero, considered by many to be the founder of modern capitalism. Buckle in his History of Civilization doubtless exaggerated in calling The Wealth of Nations “in its ultimate results probably the most important book that has ever been written.” But even Max Lerner, who is unfriendly to Smith’s doctrines conceded that, “It has done as much perhaps as any modern book thus far to shape the whole landscape of life as we live it today.”

Smith may have begun work on his magnum opus as early as 1750, but it matured slowly, and was not published until 1776. A work of 389,000 words, readable but discursive, it discussed everything from history to money and taxes, the state of education, and the agricultural practices of the Romans, plus contemporary economic problems. Essentially, the book was a rebellion against the established economic order of Smith’s day. His sympathies were with workers and farmers. He argued against the mercantilist notion that a nation’s wealth consists of gold and silver, and for the idea that a nation’s real wealth is the consumable goods it produces. He was against tariffs, export subsidies, and so-called “favorable balances of trade.” Instead, he favored free competition and a free market, with as little governmental interference as possible, high wages for workers, and other ideas which we would classify today as “enlightened capitalism.”

The enormous, world-wide prestige of The Wealth of Nations did not come for some years
after its publication, when Britain had become industrially revolutionized in the 19th century, and by following Smith’s precepts, became, for a time, the world’s richest nation.

6. Published in the same year as Smith’s Wealth of Nations was another title in my list, but of a very different nature. This is Thomas Paine’s Common Sense.

The revolutionary political pamphleteer and agitator, Thomas Paine, was born in England, and did not come to America until 1774, when he was 37 years of age. In England, he had followed a variety of occupations: privateer, corset maker, exciseman, school teacher, tobacconist, and grocer. He had done little writing in England, but in America he took naturally to journalism.

A little over a year after his arrival, on January 10, 1776, Paine published an anonymous pamphlet of 47 pages, priced at two shillings, and entitled Common Sense. It urged an immediate declaration of independence, not merely as a striking political gesture that would help unite the colonies and secure French and Spanish aid, but as the fulfillment of America’s moral obligation to the world. Paine argued that the colonies must break with Britain eventually, in any case, because, as he put it, “a continent could not remain tied to an island.” In this little book, Paine may be said to have discovered America’s mission. His political ideology was close to Thomas Jefferson’s, though he insisted on the need for a strong federal union as opposed to too much state sovereignty.

The success of Common Sense was amazing. In less than three months, 120,000 copies were sold, and in all about half a million, a large total in relation to the population of the colonies. That would be equivalent to something like a sale of 30,000,000 in the U.S. today. Within a few months after the appearance of Common Sense, most of the states had instructed their delegates to vote for independence. On July 4, 1776, less than six months from the date when Paine’s famous pamphlet came off the press, the Continental Congress, meeting in the State House at Philadelphia, proclaimed the independence of the United States of America. Incidentally, Tom Paine was the first person to use that phrase, “The United States of America.” Though Paine did not write the Declaration, he was closely associated with Thomas Jefferson while it was being composed, and except for the omission of an anti-slavery clause which Paine advocated, the principles for which he stood were incorporated in the famous Manifesto.

7. About 22 years after Smith’s Wealth of Nations and Paine’s Common Sense appeared there was published in London a little book which, in the years since, has greatly influenced the thinking of economists, sociologists, political scientists, theologians, scientists, and indirectly many others. This was Thomas Malthus’ Essay on the Principle of Population, 1798.

The basic principle stated by Malthus was that population increases much faster than food. As he put it, “Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence increases only in an arithmetical ratio. Through the animal and vegetable kingdoms, nature has scattered the seeds of life abroad with the most profuse and liberal hand. She has been comparatively sparing in the room, and the nourishment necessary to rear them.”

A logical sequence of Malthus’ line of reasoning is that there must be constant checks upon the growth of population. The most drastic check of all is the scarcity of food. Other checks include unwholesome occupations, severe labor, extreme poverty, diseases, bad nursing of children, great cities, plagues, famine, and vice, to which Malthus added “moral restraint.”

Malthus concluded that, if human beings were to enjoy the greatest possible happiness, they should not assume family obligations unless they could afford them. Furthermore, public policy.
such as governmental charity, public housing schemes, and high wages, should avoid encouraging the laboring class and others to marry, early and to bring into the world children whom they could not support.

Malthus believed that the prevention of a rapid birth rate was practiced increasingly by nations as they became more civilized and better educated, and as they acquired higher living standards.

The appearance of Malthus' book loosed a storm of criticism, protest, and vituperation, chiefly from two sources: the theological conservatives and the social radicals.

The fires stirred up by Malthus have never died down. The controversies, pro and con, still continue to rage. Around 1800, when Malthus was writing, the world's population was estimated at one billion. In the past 165 years it has grown to three billions. By the year 2000, at the present rate, it is estimated the world population will approach 7 billion, more than double the present size. A high proportion of the expansion has resulted from an increase in the length of life rather than from any phenomenal rise in the birth rate. In the advanced nations of the world, innumerable lives have been saved by changes in medical, sanitary, and social practices.

There remain, however, critical areas of the globe which serve as perfect illustrations of Malthusian theories. The Middle East, most of Asia and Africa, and a majority of Latin American countries are characterized by high fertility and a correspondingly high death rate. Lives saved by medicine and sanitation are likely to be lost by poverty and famine.

The production of food has been increased immensely since Malthus' time and authorities agree it would be possible to make further substantial gains. The crop surpluses prevailing in the United States and Canada could be cited as evidence of an error in the Malthusian principle. But notwithstanding our vast production of food, there remain hundreds of millions of people in the Orient and elsewhere who exist on a near-starvation or bare subsistence level. Thus the specter-of perhaps two-thirds of the world's population enduring malnutrition, famine, ill health, and disease would appear to make the issues raised by Malthus over a century and a half ago as real and vital today as they were then.

3. Following in the tradition of Vesalius and Harvey, we come to another great figure in the history of medicine, Edward Jenner.

Of all the ancient sources of mankind, the most deadly and devastating was smallpox, a disease which can be traced back to Egyptian mummies more than 3,000 years ago. Only leprosy, influenza, cholera, typhus fever, and bubonic plague were as feared, and over the centuries none of these had rivaled smallpox in its dire consequences. In Europe alone, sixty million people died of smallpox in the 18th century. Victims of the disease who survived were usually marred for life and frequently blinded.

Credit for relieving the human race of this awful pestilence belongs to an English country physician, Edward Jenner. A tradition among the dairy folk of the Gloucestershire countryside led to Jenner's epochal discovery. Dairy maids who had contracted cowpox when milking were believed by the farmers ever afterward immune to smallpox. Jenner undertook a series of experiments to test the prevailing folklore. By inoculating 22 persons with matter from cowpox cases, and later with smallpox virus, Jenner demonstrated that vaccination with cowpox matter gave complete protection against smallpox. To announce the great medical triumph, Jenner published in 1798 one of the masterpieces of scientific literature, An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccine. In succeeding generations, Jenner's original discovery has, of course, been vastly expanded by other research workers into a formidable battery of toxins and antitoxins and various forms of inoculation to protect hu-
manty against many contagious diseases.

9 Next on our list is another American, a striking contrast to the firebrand, Thomas Paine, but similar in his effect. This is Henry David Thoreau. During the summer of 1845, Thoreau was arrested for non-payment of poll tax. He was protesting against slavery and chose “civil disobedience” as a form of protest. He spent but one night in jail, the tax, to his disgust, being paid by one of his aunts. Thoreau told the story of his jailing in his essay “On the Duty of Civil Disobedience,” published in 1849. He quoted Jefferson’s statement, “that government is best which governs least,” and carries it further by declaring, “That government is best which governs not at all.” What Thoreau actually meant was that it is the citizen’s duty to resist evil in the state even to the point of open and deliberate disobedience to it. Thoreau was an individualist rather than an anarchist. His essential thesis was: The state was made for man and not man for the state.

Now we come to the next chapter in the story. During the period which Mahatma Gandhi spent in South Africa, 1893-1914, he encountered problems of racialism, imperialism, and nationalism. While in South Africa, he read Thoreau’s Essay on Civil Disobedience, and it made a profound impression on him. Under its inspiration, he used South Africa as a laboratory for the development of a new weapon—the weapon of non-violent resistance in the struggle of a handful of Hindes against the might of the British Empire and the government of South Africa. Later, the same weapon was used by Gandhi in India, a campaign which ended by India and Pakistan gaining their independence from Britain.

10. Another relentless enemy of slavery threw her bombshells about three years after Thoreau’s, when Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin appeared. Harriet was the daughter of Lyman Beecher, pastor of the Congregational Church, who moved to Cincinnati to become head of the Lane Theological Seminary. There Harriet married Calvin Ellis Stowe, Professor of Biblical Literature. The Seminary was a hotbed of anti-slavery sentiment and abolitionism, but apparently Harriet’s only first-hand contact with slavery was on a visit she paid to a Kentucky plantation on the other side of the Ohio River, where she saw the life of the slaves in their cabins.

It was not until her return to New England in 1850, during discussions over the Fugitive Slave Law, that Mrs. Stowe’s anti-slavery feelings became intense. She began work on a book, Uncle Tom’s Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly, using a woodcut of a Negro cabin as the frontispiece.

About 10,000 copies were sold in less than a week, and by the end of the year 300,000 copies. It was pirated in England, where sales of 1,500,000 copies were reported. It was translated immediately into a score of languages.

The hero of Uncle Tom’s Cabin is a colored man, a slave, who passed from the ownership of a Kentucky planter to that of a New Orleans gentleman, and finally to that of a cotton planter on the Red River. The third owner, Simon Legree, who caused Uncle Tom’s death, is a historic villain.

Uncle Tom’s Cabin served as a match which lighted a fuse leading to a powder keg. The success of the book depended upon its timeliness. Accusations of unfairness and inaccuracy were made against Mrs. Stowe, but the violent feelings aroused helped to create the atmosphere for civil war. Uncle Tom’s Cabin brought the slavery system home to, and stirred the emotions of multitudes of people who had never read a political speech or heard a serious debate on any subject. Though exact figures are not available, it seems certain that as a best seller Uncle Tom in a little more than a century since it first made its appearance has outstripped any work of American fiction and possibly any work of fiction in any language.

11. While America was being irrevocably pro-

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pelled toward a tragic and devastating Civil War, there was being published another book that shook the world. Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, 1859. Darwin's career was profoundly influenced by his 5-year voyage as naturalist on HMS *Beagle*, 1831-36. He came back to England full of thoughts on evolution, which he had gained from a study of South American fossils, Galapagos birds, and from the general knowledge of the inter-dependence of all living things which he had picked up in his wanderings. For years Darwin tested his theories of evolution, reading widely, preparing skeletons of many kinds of domesticated birds and comparing the age and weight of their bones with those of the wild species. He kept tame pigeons and made laborious crossing experiments, and carried on extensive correspondence with other scientists on the transport of seed, geological questions, geographical distribution, and many other unresolved points. Finally, just over a century ago, Darwin's evolutionary theories were presented in one of the most celebrated and most controversial scientific books of all time: *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*.

Darwin's thesis had an explosive effect on scientists, clergy, and laymen the world over. It has had a penetrating influence on our whole contemporary world, not only in the biological sciences, but in nearly every other discipline, particularly psychology, religion, sociology, political science, and education.

12. A few years after the appearance of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, the modern science of genetics was founded by an American churchman, Gregor Johann Mendel, in his paper "Experiments in Plant Hybridization," 1865. As a subject for his experiments, Mendel chose the ordinary edible pea. Without taking time to describe his elaborate cross-fertilization or hybridization techniques, it is sufficient to state that the laws established by Mendel have since been confirmed by a host of research workers on sex, cytology, embryology, albinism, genetics, eugenics, and heredity. Mendel's demonstration that, by careful selection and observation, pure types can be produced has proven of immense significance to plant and animal breeders. The laws of heredity are likewise applicable to man. Certain human abnormalities represent dominant traits and are transmitted from generation to generation. Experiments following Mendelian principles have thrown light on hemophilia and other hereditary diseases, and on certain forms of nervous disorders and feeblemindedness.

13. Among medical men inspired by Louis Pasteur's epoch-making experiments in fermentation was a young Scottish surgeon, Joseph Lister. The history of medicine and human suffering, it has been said, will always be divided into the time before and after the coming of Lister. No novelist describing an imaginary chamber of horrors could surpass in gruesome detail the actual conditions prevailing in mid-19th century hospitals. The death rate from operations ran from 25 to 40 percent, and even higher for amputations. Wounds invariably became infected, caused, Lister suspected, by lack of sanitation. Surgical instruments were cleaned only casually; silk threads used for stitches were carried in the surgeon's lapel or pocket; when his hands were otherwise occupied, the surgeon held the operating knife in his teeth; his coat covered with stains and blood was seldom, if ever, washed; and the surgeon did not trouble to wash his hands going from one type of disease to another, or from an autopsy to a living patient. Naturally, micro-organisms multiplied and flourished to claim their victims.

Reading Pasteur's paper on fermentation and putrefaction, Lister was convinced that he had found a solution. The germs that Pasteur discovered caused fermentation in wine could perhaps contaminate wounds, causing fermentation or pus formation in infections. Using a new German invention Lister began dressing wounds.
with pieces of lint saturated with carbolic acid. The results were spectacularly successful, and Lister began to use carbolic acid on everything that came into contact with the patients. His experiments were recorded by Lister in his notable paper "On the Antiseptic Principle in the Practice of Medicine." 1867. He described the successful application of his methods in cases of compound fractures and other severe injuries, in the antiseptic treatment of abscesses and for the improvement of hospital conditions.

Lister built the foundation for modern hygiene and preventive medicine. The investigations leading to the discovery of the control of epidemic diseases, the rapid disappearance of typhoid, cholera and plague; the investigation of tropical diseases; the establishment of blood transfusion and other remedial measures were made possible by the methods of Listerian surgery.

14. Comparable to Louis Pasteur as a great research bacteriologist was a German, Robert Koch, who, like Edward Jenner, began his career as a country doctor. Koch's first significant research, begun before he gave up his medical practice at Wollstein, Germany, was on the bacteria of anthrax. Using artificial cultures of anthrax bacilli, he inoculated mice and rabbits, which in a short time exhibited the typical symptoms of anthrax—the first demonstration in medical annals that specific bacteria or bacilli cause a specific disease.

The scientific discovery that will always be most closely identified with Koch's name is the isolation of the tubercle bacillus. Infinite patience had been required, for the tuberculosis germ grows slowly, developing over a period of weeks in contrast to hours characteristic of most bacteria. The complete story of his investigations and findings was reported in Koch's little book, The Etiology of Tuberculosis, 1882. Prior to Koch, it was believed that tuberculosis was caused by bad heredity or weakened constitutions. Over the centuries it had established itself as one of the most ruthless killers in human history. In the 4th century, B.C., Hippocrates wrote that of all diseases tuberculosis caused the most suffering and the greatest number of deaths. In the 19th century, it was estimated that 14,000,000 people died in war, while 30,000,000 succumbed to consumption. During the period of Koch's discovery, tuberculosis was the leading cause of death throughout the Western World.

By demonstrating that tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a specific bacillus and spread from man to man, Koch laid the groundwork for public health measures that have immeasurably reduced the incidence of the disease throughout the world. Subsequently, Koch and his assistants isolated the causes of other important diseases, including cholera, typhoid fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, tetanus, glanders, pneumonia, epidemic meningitis, and bubonic plague.

Methods developed by Koch and his followers for the control of bacterial infections in man, animals, and plants play a major role in making modern life possible, notably through such practices as the purification of water supplies, disposal of sewage, sterilization of food supplies, measures to insure a supply of pure and clean milk, cleanliness in personal living, and techniques for the prevention of specific diseases.

15. Backing up a few years, shortly after the
end of the great Civil War, which Mrs. Stowe’s book helped to precipitate, another world-shaking book made its appearance, in Germany. In the year 1856 was published Karl Marx’s Das Kapital. Marx—social philosopher, revolutionary leader, and founder of the chief current in modern socialism—originally planned an academic career, but later turned to journalism. After the suppression of a newspaper, the Rheinische Zeitung on which he was employed, Marx went to Paris in 1844 to study economics. Expelled from France, he went to Brussels to continue his studies until 1848, returned to Germany for a brief period of revolutionary activity, and finally to London in 1849, where he remained until his death in 1883, living with his family in dire poverty.

Beginning in 1844 and continuing for about 20 years, Marx engaged in writing an enormous work intended to cover the entire field of economics. The manuscript was never published in its original form, but a less comprehensive book, Das Kapital, was issued by Marx in 1867. Das Kapital is Marx’s description and analysis of the capitalist system as he found it in 19th century England. The chief arguments offered by the book are these: (1) Most of the world’s troubles have sprung from the exploitation of class by class; (2) the ascendency of the working class would abolish classes by making every man a producer; and (3) abolition of private property in the means of production would mean that nobody would have anything to exploit anybody with. (Das Kapital is full of involved economic and metaphysical abstractions that make it hard going in spots, as is true of most Communist literature, with its exposition of dialectical materialism, etc.)

Marx is generally recognized as the intellectual father of the Soviet regime and as perhaps the most influential political economist of the past century, if not at all time. Today he is a sort of demigod to Communists throughout the world; to them, his doctrines, as interpreted by Lenin, and in China by Mao, are an official gospel with the force of a religion.

16. A little more than two decades go by, until we reach another high water mark in the world of books, and I use the term “water mark” advisedly, for the book is Admiral Alfred William Mahan’s The Influence of Sea Power Upon History. Admiral Mahan was called to lecture on tactics and naval history at the newly established War College in Newport in 1886, after 27 years’ experience as a U.S. naval officer. In 1889 his lectures were published under the title The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783. This celebrated book contains the essence of Mahan’s teaching, tracing first the rise and decline of the great maritime nations, and pointing out the elements constituting a nation’s sea power, then treating in detail the interrelation of naval and political history.

The book won immediate recognition, though far greater in Europe than in America. It offered perfect propaganda for the naval expansion already under way in Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. Kaiser Wilhelm II was so fascinated with the work that he had copies placed in all ships of the German Navy, and Britain accepted it as “the gospel of England’s greatness.” Mahan has rightly been called “the first philosopher of sea power.” The Influence of Sea Power and his later writings were translated into many languages, and were nowhere more assiduously studied than in Japan. By encouraging rapid naval expansion and armament races, Mahan helped to promote the philosophy of big navies leading to World War I. He has many followers today, as is shown, for example, by the Russian great fleet of submarines and our atomic powered subs, though naval power has had to make way to a large extent for air power and space-age weapons.

17. An exponent of land power as opposed to sea power is our next candidate for the hall of fame. Sir Halford Mackinder, author of a little
book entitled The Geographic Pivot of History, 1902. Mackinder was a British geographer, who warned statesmen that the power which controlled the great inner reaches of Eurasia—a space now roughly synonymous with Soviet Russia—could one day rule the world. His argument ended with the oft-repeated warning, “Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland, who rules the Heartland commands the World Island, who rules the World Island commands the world.”

This formula was Mackinder’s way of expressing a basic geographic conception: that is, the three continents, Europe, Asia, and Africa, constitute the great central unit of the land mass of the earth, a mammoth island set in oceans which of themselves cover some 75 percent of the surface of the earth. The minor land units—the Western Hemisphere, Australia, etc.—are appendages, as it were, supplemental to this World Island of the Eastern Hemisphere. The key to the World Island, Mackinder maintained, was the inner area which extends roughly from the Himalayas to the Arctic Ocean, and from the Volga to the Yangtze, stretching 2,500 miles north and south, another 2,500 miles east and west. Imvulnerable to sea power because of its inland position, this Heartland could, if properly developed and organized militarily, become the seat and pivot of effective world power.

Mackinder’s theories were extremely influential in the Germany of Hitler’s day and before, and in present-day Soviet Russia. His ideas were swallowed with little change by Karl Haushofer in his geopolitical writings and research for Nazi Germany, and substantially influenced Hitler in plans to conquer Russia. As for the Soviet Union, Russia has long been interested in geopolitics and has a geopolitical institute. Moscow’s Institute of World Economy and Politics concerns itself with the conflict between the United States and what Mackinder called the “World Island” which Russia hopes to dominate.

18. There follows logically Adolf Hitler’s Mein Kampf, first published in 1925-1927, which however much we may dislike it, has to be acknowledged as a powerfully influential work. Hitler wrote his inflammatory testament from 1924 to 1926, in 781 ranting pages. It has been called “The anatomy of megalomania” but whether or not it made sense, it became the philosophy of millions of people. In 1939 alone, 5,000,000 copies were sold in Germany. It is a spoken rather than a written book, the first half was dictated to Rudolf Hess, a fellow-prisoner, while Hitler was a prisoner at the Landsberg fortress, after the abortive Beerhall Putsch” of 1923.

The underlying idea in Mein Kampf is blood
and race, that is the racial interpretation of history. Hitler's anti-Semitism and anti-Marxism grew out of his theories of racism. Doubtless the most significant contribution to political science in the book deals with power—how to capture, extend, and consolidate power. Hitler has been called "probably the greatest master of propaganda and organization in modern history. To find his equal one must go back to Loyola and the Jesuits." Hitler studied the propaganda techniques of the Marxists, the organization and methods of the Catholic Church, British propaganda of the first World War, American advertising techniques, and Freudian psychology to perfect his own understanding of the propaganda art. All the principles of psychological warfare are there.

In his book, Hitler divides men into leaders and the herd. According to his theory, "only a fraction of mankind is energetic and bold." The rest are cogs and dupes. Accordingly, human material must be divided into two great groups: followers and members. The followers are the mass, the members are the ruthless, disciplined group who will stop at nothing in the struggle for power. Great emphasis is placed on state control of education, in order to train tools for the state.

It is the world's misfortune that Hitler's ideas did not expire with him. They still have many adherents in Germany: the Communist governments have borrowed and are making extensive use of them, and dictators are likely to continue to find primary source material for their own evil purposes in Mein Kampf.

19. My discussion will conclude with two other 20th century examples. First is Sigmund Freud, founder of psychoanalysis. Freud, a Viennese, set out to become a medical doctor and engaged for a time in the practice of neurology and pediatrics. He became interested in clinical psychology, especially in hypnosis as a means of treating hysteria and reviving hidden memories. Later, about 1894, he replaced hypnosis by the method of "free association," which is the core of the psychoanalytic method. He investigated various types of psychoneuroses, particularly the influence of the subconscious on consciousness, the existence and importance of infantile sexuality, and repressed complexes.

One of the fruitful devices developed by Freud for probing into inner conflicts and emotions was the analysis of dreams. His The Interpretation of Dreams, published in 1900, remained the author's favorite among his many books, for "it contains," he said, "the most valuable of all the discoveries it has been my good fortune to make." Practically all of his fundamental observations and ideas are there.

Freud's influence is difficult to weigh, but it may not be too much to say that he changed our whole outlook on civilization. The prejudices which he had to overcome to spread his theories were intense. Nevertheless, psychoanalytic principles are now widely accepted in medicine, psychiatry, and psychology, as well as by millions of the lay public, including Hollywood, the novelists, and playwrights.

20. Lastly, we come to Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, whose long career was devoted principally to exploring the physiology of higher nervous activity. His aim was to understand the working of the human brain, but for laboratory purposes he chose dogs, because of the simplicity of their mental processes. The Pavlovian experiments were centered around reflex actions. Reflexes were divided into two groups: natural and conditioned. The ordinary inherited reflexes, sometimes referred to as "instincts," were called unconditional, and such acquired responses as those of the burnt child or the beaten dog conditioned reflexes. On the basis of his experiments with numerous dogs, Pavlov found that animals varied greatly in the speed with which conditioned reflexes were formed and their permanence. His findings have led psychologists to extensive investigations of experimental neuroses. New approaches to phenomena of mental instability were suggested by the Pavlovian discoveries. As interpreted by Pavlov, fears, phobias, hates, and other irrational behavior are caused by reflexes conditioned by some earlier happenings.

Critics of Pavlov's teachings have pointed out certain sinister aftermaths of his discoveries. Since his viewpoint was completely mechanistic, Pavlov concluded that even such concepts as freedom, curiosity, and religion are conditioned reflexes of the brain. Psychologists under authoritarian regimes have endeavored to apply these principles to conditioning or "brain-washing" masses of people.

Dr. William Sargent, an English psychiatrist, writing in the London Times recently, expressed as his considered opinion that most Russian moves are part of a psychological warfare scheme based on Pavlov's experiments with dogs. The technique, stated Dr. Sargent, is to give anxious people a random series of positive and negative stimuli. Thus, we get threats of war, offset by peaceful declarations, the carrot and stick, leading—the Communists hope—to tension, fear, depression, and even hysteria in the Western World.

Every zigzag—of Russian policy—threat, peace talk, shooting wars, cease fires—all are on the
blueprint for a communist world. And these tactics are lessons the Communists learned from Ivan Petrovich Pavlov’s experiments on dogs, and described in his book *Conditioned Reflexes: an Investigation of the Physiological Activity of the Cerebral Cortex*, in 1928.

As one reviews the scientific books on my list, the most striking feature is the continuity of knowledge. In nearly all cases, an individual scientist has built upon the work of a host of predecessors. Truly there is in progress here "The Great Conversation," as Hutchins called it. The experimental approach to science, as opposed to the strictly philosophical, may be said to have begun with Vesalius and Harvey, and to have been practiced by all their great successors.

When one turns to the non-scientific books, we are dealing with another world. One question which frequently recurs in our minds as we look at these dynamite-laden works is this: Did the times make the book, or vice versa, i.e., was a particular book influential chiefly because the period was ripe for it? Would the book have been equally significant in another era, or could it even have been written at any other date? It is impossible to escape the conclusion in nearly every instance that the times produced the book. In some other historical epoch, the work would either not have been produced at all, or if it had appeared would have attracted little attention.

Examples are on every hand. Machiavelli’s *The Prince* was written for the express purpose of freeing his beloved Italy from foreign aggression. England was ready for a vast expansion of her commercial and industrial economy when Adam Smith was writing *The Wealth of Nations*. Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* triggered the American Revolution, already primed for explosion; and Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* did likewise for the Civil War. Except for dreadful conditions prevailing in European industry, especially the English factory system, in the mid-nineteenth century, Karl Marx would have lacked ammunition for *Das Kapital*. Inauguration of a naval race among world powers after 1890 was inspired by Admiral Mahan’s *Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, but the pressure for expansion and imperialistic adventure already existed. Adolf Hitler might well have remained an unknown Austrian house painter except for the chaos in Germany following World War I.

By way of summary, certain characteristics shared by a majority of the authors stand out. The books included were written by non-conformists, radicals, fanatics, revolutionists, and agitators. Often, they are badly-written books, lacking in literary style. The secret of their success, to repeat, was that the times were ready for them. The books carried messages, frequently of a highly-emotional nature, appealing to millions of people. Sometimes the influence was beneficial and sometimes evil; clearly, books can be forces for both good and bad. The intention here, in any case, as pointed out earlier, is not to measure moral values, but instead to demonstrate that books are dynamic and powerful instruments, tools, or weapons.
"Activating Oklahoma’s Library Potential" Is 59th Conference Theme

By JANE STEVENS
Chairman, Program Committee

Lawrence Clark Powell, nationally known librarian and Dean of UCLA’s School of Library Service, will be the speaker at the Awards Banquet Friday evening, April 22, at the 59th Annual OLA Conference at the Mayo Hotel, Tulsa. His topic will be “Librarians and Writers, That Happy Symbiosis.” Dean Powell will also attend the Saturday morning meeting of the Library Educators Division and participate in a discussion program.

Another national figure on the three-day program will be Germaine Krettek of ALA’s Washington office. Miss Krettek will give timely information on national library legislation at the Thursday dinner and will speak to the School Librarians on Friday afternoon at their program meeting.

Oklahoma author, Angie Debo, will relate her Friday luncheon talk to the conference theme, “Activating Oklahoma’s Library Potential,” when she tells of “Activating Oklahoma’s Literary Potential.”

Library legislation for Oklahoma will be an important topic in both general and division meetings. Members of the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee will be reporting on the work of the committee. Members of the State Library Board will be at the conference to talk at some of the meetings.

Special Libraries Division will have a Friday afternoon meeting with Dr. Frank Bertalan speaking to them on “OU Library School and Education for Special Libraries.”

Other OLA Division Program and Business Meetings to be held on Friday are Trustee, Public Libraries, and Technical Services. College and University Libraries Division will have a lecture and tour at Gilcrease Museum on Friday afternoon. A Deluxe Tour by bus of various types of Tulsa Libraries (school, branch, college, special) will be arranged for that afternoon also. Saturday morning the Children’s and Young People’s School Librarians will have a joint program meeting featuring a film, “That Eager Zest.”

As usual, the Saturday luncheon will reveal the winner of the Sequoyah Book Award, and will be followed by a reception for the author.

Plenty of time will be available to tour the new Tulsa Central Library, visit the exhibits, and exchange ideas.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

“Activating Oklahoma’s Library Potential”
Registration. Thursday 9 a.m.-6:30 p.m.; Friday 8:30 a.m.-6:30 p.m.; Saturday 8:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m. There is plenty of free time for visiting exhibits, tours of the new Central Library, and exchanging ideas with program participants.

Thursday, April 21
3:00 p.m. The First General Session and OLA Annual Business meeting.
7:00 p.m. The Second General Session, dinner meeting. Speaker: Miss Germaine Krettek of ALA’s Washington office.

Friday, April 22
8:30 a.m. Breakfast. Reference Division
9:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Business meetings for Public, Trustee, and Technical Services Divisions followed by a combined program for Public and Trustee Divisions with a report of the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee.

The Third General Session luncheon will feature Dr. Angie Debo whose topic is "Activating Oklahoma’s Literary Potential.”
2:00 p.m.—3:00 p.m. Tours are scheduled to include some of Tulsa’s various types of libraries.
2:00 p.m. College and Universities Division program and business meeting at the Gilcrease Museum. Dr. Paul Rossi, director, will speak to the group and a tour is arranged.
3:30—5:00 p.m. School Libraries Division meeting. Germaine Krettek will have a program on school library legislation.
4:15 p.m. Special Libraries Division: Business meeting followed by a talk by Dr. Frank Bertalan and a film.
7:00 p.m. The Fourth General Session. Awards Dinner, with Lawrence Clark Powell, Dean of UCLA School of Library Service, as the speaker.

Afterwards a reception honoring conference speakers, participants hosted by the Tulsa Library Staff Association.

Saturday, April 23
8:00 a.m. Past President’s Breakfast.
9:00 a.m.—10:00 a.m. Joint program for Children’s and Young People’s Division and School Libraries Film showing of the Camera Three production, “That Eager Zest.”
9:00 a.m.—10:00 a.m. Library Educators Division will meet for informal discussion with Dean Powell.
10:15 a.m. The Fifth General Session.
12:30 p.m. Sequoyah Award Luncheon followed by a reception for the winning author.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
LIGHTED FOUNTAINS MAKE THE NEW TULSA CENTRAL LIBRARY one of the beautiful sights awaiting the OLA members attending the State Convention. Insert above is the flying stairway with the bronze plaque serving the same purpose as a cornerstone.

Tulsa Has Welcome Mat Out For Oklahoma Librarians

By ALLIE BETH MARTIN, Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee

Librarians, library trustees, and friends of the library are planning to roll out the red carpet for all who attend the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association, in Tulsa, April 21, 22, and 23. The last OLA meeting to be held in Tulsa was in 1941 and we hope to begin to make up for our negligence in hospitality over the years.

Jane Stevens and her committee have arranged a program on “Activating Oklahoma Library Potential,” which promises to be stimulating, enlightening, and of such variety that it will be of interest to all working on behalf of better libraries throughout the state. Members of OLA are fortunate to have the opportunity to hear Lawrence Clark Powell, Germaine Krettek, and Angie Debo at a single conference. The program has been arranged with generous time allocation for visiting exhibits and touring the many new and expanded library facilities of the Tulsa area. The full program is listed elsewhere in this issue.

Tours of the new Tulsa Central Library will be conducted continuously throughout the three days. A “Grand Tour” which will enable visitors to see samples of all types of new libraries in the Tulsa area will be conducted on Friday afternoon. To avoid conflicts with section meetings, an opportunity will be provided for college librarians to tour the Oral Roberts University Library Friday, April 22, at 9:30 a.m. and for School Librarians to see new school libraries Friday at 2:00 p.m.

The Mayo Hotel will be headquarters for the convention. Registration, exhibits, a number of the meetings and all of the formally scheduled meals will be held at this hotel. Other meetings will be held at the new Central Library, one block distant. A list of downtown hotels and motels and motels on the Skelly Bypass (10 minutes from downtown) are listed elsewhere in this issue of the Oklahoma Librarian.

Among other points of interest in Tulsa for the sightseer are the two museums open daily—Philbrook, 2727 South Rockford Road, and Gilcrease. 2500 West Newton. The exhibit of the month at the Philbrook Museum will be the Annual Oklahoma Artists Competition in addition to the collection of the Old Masters and the Clark Field Indian collection. Hours open: 10 to 5. Tuesday through Saturday; 1 to 5 on Sunday.

The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art includes a world famous collec

(Continued on Page 53)
By EDWARD P. MILLER

National Library Week, the name is probably a misnomer. Emphasis on reading is always paramount in the minds of librarians. Improvement in cultural, intellectual and economic aspects of living comes as a result of good reading habits. Librarians know this. They continually encourage their patrons to make full use of library materials and facilities. Hence, a particular week for such emphasis seems unnecessary.

If this sounds heresy, it isn't. The National Library Week Steering Committee of A.L.A. feels the same way. So why have a special week? The answer is not so hard. National Library Week is like a New Year's festival. A year has to have a beginning and an end and N.L.W. is both a climax and a starting point for the year-round emphasis on reading.

The State of Oklahoma is not to be left out of this national celebration. This year, as we have for the past eight years, National Library Week is a time for Oklahoma librarians and others to re-examine the year past to benefit the year ahead.

This is a special time to let everyone know that we, as librarians, care. It is a time to make plans for helping the average citizen, confused by information of every sort, realize the great personal benefits from reading. And further it is our purpose to use this particular week for a special contribution to the cultural, social and economic welfare of our State and Nation.

Under the leadership of N.L.W. State Chairman Ed Berrong, State Senator from Weatherford, librarians can look forward to even greater improvements in library service this year. Senator Berrong's interest in libraries has long been recognized. His untiring effort in behalf of the State Library Board Law passed this year is one example. As head of a special sub-committee of the State Legislature, he is leading the work toward complete codification of state library laws, which promises to be a great boon to librarianship throughout the state, school, public, academic and special. In addition to his many legislative tasks in behalf of libraries, the extension of service to areas with little or no adequate facility and materials is his ever present concern.

During the past year much has been done. The St. John Report has been completed and steps taken to overcome the troubles and shortcomings it made so apparent. New buildings have been or are being constructed in Tulsa, Norman, Del City and Chickasha. Murray County voted to join the Chickasaw Multi-County Unit and Oklahoma City and County voted the necessary millage for the Oklahoma County Library System under the new Metropolitan Library Act. A demonstration project promises to be successful in generating a multi-county system in Custer and Washita Counties. The passage of the bond issue for a new State Library Building and an increase in the appropriation for the State Library are further evidences of what Ed Low calls "the library renaissance" in Oklahoma.

Besides the Interim Study for re-codification of library laws, mentioned before, National Library Week-Year in Oklahoma currently places emphasis on school libraries. With attention recently focussed on junior colleges, librarians have another important consideration. The heart of any college is the library and we must take full cognizance of the part we can play in the development of these new institutions. Extension of library service, increase in school libraries and the imminent development of junior colleges place great importance on study of deployment of professional talents, both geographically and functionally, throughout the state.

All these things are being done. But they cannot be effectively completed without encouragement and devoted assistance from every librarian.

April 17-23, 1966 is a New Year's Festival for renewed effort, resolution making and all the other elements needed in an on-going program of library development in Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
State Committee Meets to Outline National Library Week

By TONY MOFFETT

To organize the State Committee for National Library Week and enlighten the Committee about revolutionary developments in library service in Oklahoma in 1965-66, a Special Report was given in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol Thursday, February 22. Almost 150 persons, representing the entire state, attended the Special Report.

Senator Ed Berrog of Weatherford, State Chairman of National Library Week, presided at the meeting. Of particular interest to lay persons and librarians alike were remarks by Senator Berrog concerning the deficiencies in library service in Oklahoma: Speaking of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act in relation to school libraries, Senator Berrog pointed directly at the emphasis of National Library Week 1966 in Oklahoma — library legislation for improvement of libraries. During the meeting, Ed Miller, State Executive Director of NLW, spoke of a “two-pronged” emphasis in regard to legislation — improvements resulting from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II, and Oklahoma’s Interim Study to create a new Library Law Code.

T. Gene Hodges, President of the Oklahoma Library Association, opened the meeting, extending greetings from OLA. Mr. Hodges introduced Senator Berrog, praising Berrog’s exceptional interest and activity in library work. Following Senator Berrog’s remarks, Edmon Low of Oklahoma State University spoke further of federal legislation for libraries. Having just returned from Washington, Mr. Low reported on some exciting developments in Congressional plans for extending and enlarging the Library Services and Construction Act. Mr. Low keyed his talk on the overlapping of school, special, public, and university library services.

W. A. "Mae" McGalliard, Ardmore newspaperman and Co-Chairman of the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee, reviewed the Interim Study to create a new Library Law Code. A high point of his talk was the reading of Senator Berrog’s resolution which called for the Interim Study. He also mentioned his hopes of helping improve library communication through the Libraries Information Project, of which he is Chairman. Mrs. Elizabeth Gries, one of two newly-appointed directors of the Library Resources Division of the State Department of Education, pointed out the need for improving school libraries and outlined some of the future activities of her division. These included work with other divisions of the State Department of Education, the Oklahoma Education Association, the State Library, the Oklahoma Library Association, and of course, school libraries themselves. She stated the primary emphasis of her division at present is on the smaller, more deficient school libraries.

Miss Esther Mae Henke, Extension Librarian at the State Library, reported on over-all develop-

BOOKMOBILES BRING BOOKS to everyone no matter where they live.

April, 1966.
LIBRARY PEOPLE MEET TO PLAN NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK. Librarians and library officials from across Oklahoma met recently in the State Capitol at Oklahoma City to make plans of observance of National Library Week in Oklahoma.

ment of library service in Oklahoma during the last few years, emphasizing the past year as a high point but predicting this as an even better year for progress. Miss Henke used the 1950 Amendment to the Constitution, which passed by 600 votes and made possible elections for an ad valorem levy for city-county and multi-county library development, as a starting point. She then covered building projects, including the Tel-Star opening of the Tulsa City-County Library building last year and successful library millage elections, including the ones in Oklahoma and Murray counties last year. She mentioned trustee workshops held recently around the State featuring Mrs. Weldon Lynch as speaker. Miss Henke further noted the successful bond issue for a new State Library building and the 67% increase in the State Library budget.

Ed Miller gave a brief organizational glimpse of NLW 1956, including state and national activities. While discussing NLW's emphasis on a family reading program, he suggested that people keep in mind that besides "the family who prays together stays together," "the family who reads together stays together." Mr. Miller showed samples of posters and displays, gave hints about publicity media, and outlined activities to be performed by lay persons in their local communities.

Senator Berrong closed the meeting and issued an invitation to all present to attend an afternoon meeting of the Subcommittee on Codification of Public Library Laws, composed of six legislators. Berrong is chairman of this subcommittee. Because of the overflow from the National Library Week Special Report, every chair was filled for the afternoon meeting which featured the introduction of an exciting and revolutionary idea by "Mac" McGalliard—the possible creation of an Oklahoma Department of Libraries.
American Library Association Midwinter Conference

By ELIZABETH COOPER, ALA Counselor

Highlights:

Robert Vosper in his president’s message to the Council, referred, among many other accomplishments of ALA these past years, to the strides taken in legislation. He mentioned that many states need a re-codification of the library laws (we can sit proudly since we’re working hard on this) and is hopeful of a White House Conference on libraries.

One of the major discussions was the report of the Council Committee on Institutional Memberships. The report was 10 pages long, with references to past resolutions and discussions—a very good background paper. I read the report, listened to the discussions, grew more and more confused and was not especially enlightened by informal, after council, chat. The report concerns a resolution that suggested withholding membership from institutions not following fully the policy of serving all people. Question raised? What of religious schools? However, ALA has already taken a stand on this (several times). All state associations are now admitted to membership (a loud hurrah is indicated). Under these conditions any action appears redundant and anti-climactic. After much verbal battling, and a motion to table, the question was called to a vote and the vote was no. This action nullifies Mr. Obeler’s resolution presented in Detroit. Certainly the support of desegregation is strong and the concern of all of us for this question is deep but the consensus was that we’re continuing long discussions on matters already established and which we’re working to implement. (Watch the ALA Bulletin for reports, you’re probably smarter than I, and understand what this is all about.)

The name of Congressman John E. Fogarty, was presented for honorary life membership because of his long and constant service to libraries and their welfare. The vote in favor was unanimous.

The report of the committee on Midwinter meetings was another important matter for consideration.

Current policy excludes program meetings as Midwinter and sets the location in Chicago. Committee recommendation was that the Midwinter meetings be restricted to business sessions except where the Executive Board might authorize a specific program, institute or workshop. Also that meetings be held in Chicago at least in alternate years, and that the Executive Board authorize a different local only when some “worthy purpose of program, regional recognition or public relations warrants meeting elsewhere.” Some guide lines were suggested but the above action is all that would require a vote.

Committee on Organization made two recommendations:

1. That there be created an ALA Publishing Board to be composed of five members who are not employees of the Associations and that the Executive Director serve as Secretary without vote.

2. That there be established an Information Service and Automation Division.

See the ALA Bulletin for fuller (and more accurate) reporting and for reports of committees not included. More detailed writing will be filed with the President of OLA.

Sidelights:

It was cold—it snowed. It was cold—and wind blew. It was cold—it was nine degrees below zero at 11 o’clock in the morning! Old friends met and talked at lunch, at dinner, at breakfast, late at night, early morning. Everyone wanted to see “Hello Dolly” (Carol Channing went there from Oklahoma City). A few made it to the show. I didn’t.

An opportunity of a lifetime was there, however—Eva Le Gallienne in “The Mad Woman of Chaillot” with Miss Le Gallienne in the title role and Sylvia Sydney as the Mad Woman of Passy. Superb!

Myrna Loy as Mrs. Banks in “Barefoot in the Park” was a joyful evening of laughter.

Unusual gastronomical experiences bowed to the weather and I stayed fairly close in the hotel. However, one evening was spent at a little Hungarian Restaurant called Bon Ton. Small, unprepossessing in decor and size, it produced a dinner and pastry to be remembered long and happily. Total cost? $2.50 plus tip? Location? The taxi man knows—I don’t. There was, of course, the usual trek to Marshall Field where I bought dish towels I don’t need, ate lovely lunches I don’t need, and window shopped (inside the store).

April, 1966
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Alexander, Lloyd</td>
<td>The Black Cauldron</td>
<td>Holt, Rhinehart</td>
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<td>Baker, Betty</td>
<td>Walk the World’s Rim</td>
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<td>Little</td>
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<td>Coward</td>
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<td>Follett</td>
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<td>Scott</td>
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<td>Farrar, Straus</td>
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<td>Wojciechowska, Malia</td>
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<td>Dutton</td>
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McCLURG/LEIBEL
Senator Ed Berrong Honored For Library Work

In recognition of his services to the library program in Oklahoma, Senator Ed Berrong was honored at a dinner here Monday evening in the memorial student center.

The Oklahoma Council on Libraries sponsored the event and Edmon Low, chairman of the council and librarian at Oklahoma State University, presided.

The inscription on a plaque presented to Senator Berrong ably expressed the sentiment that marked the occasion. The inscription read, "In appreciation of Senator Ed Berrong of district 27 for outstanding leadership in the support of library development in Oklahoma."

In making the presentation to the senator, Low traced library development in Oklahoma since the appointment of the council by Governor Henry Bellmon. He cited the impetus given library support by Senator Berrong’s work in the last session of the legislature. He said the effect of this work can already be seen in the increased activities of the state library and the proposal for a new building for the library through funds from the recently approved improvement bond issue.

"A strong state library is the key to library development in the entire state," Low said.

T. Eugene Hodges, president of the Oklahoma Library Association, said that many people have been working for years in Oklahoma toward library development but that the beginning of success was marked by their discovery that Senator Berrong was also interested and eager to work with them.

Dr. Al Harris, president of Southwestern State College, praised Berrong for his work not only for libraries, but for everything that is good for the state of Oklahoma. The college president predicted that the work of the last legislature with the aid of Berrong’s influence will bring the state 500,000 additional feet of library space and a million additional books within the next four years.

In his response, Senator Berrong emphasized the necessity for the people of the state to take financial responsibility for their own development. He voiced concern over the lack of so many citizens to show interest and concern in state fiscal matters.

The senator also said that a revision of state library laws is desirable. Work along this line is now underway and recommendations will be ready for the next session of the legislature.

Senator Berrong has been named state chairman of National Library Week to be observed April 17 to 23.

Ed Miller, chairman of the state steering committee, expressed great pleasure at Senator Berrong’s acceptance, particularly since he has evidenced dynamic leadership in improving Oklahoma’s library picture.

—Reprinted from The Weatherford News.

AT DINNER IN WEATHERFORD, honoring Senator Berrong for his service to libraries: left to right, Brad Berrong, youngest child of Sen. and Mrs. Berrong; the Senator; Edmon Low, Director of OSU Libraries and chairman of Oklahoma Council on Libraries; and Mrs. Berrong.

April, 1966
Summer Schedule of Library Science Offerings

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE, Edmond
113—Sec. 1—Reference and Bibliography—10:10-11:00—MTWTF and 1:10 Thursday—Cunningham—CL 201
213—Sec. 2—Book Selection—11:10-12:10—MTWTF—Cunningham—CL 201
302—Sec. 3—Introduction to School Libraries—9:00-10:00—MTWTF—Gleason—CL 202
403—Sec. 4—Organization of Library Materials—7:00-8:00—MTWTF—Gleason—CL 201—Lab. 8:00-8:30—MTWTF—Gleason CL 201
413—Sec. 5—Administration of the School Library—9:10-10:00 MTWTF and 1:10 Wednesday—Cunningham—CL 201
403B—Sec. 6—Library Materials for Secondary Schools—11:10-12:00—MTWTF—Gleason—CL 202

NORTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE, Alva
L.S. 433 Books and Reading for the Young Adult
L.S. 403 Classification and Cataloging
L.S. 393 Library Administration
L.S. 423 Non-book Materials
or
L.S. 393 Library as an Instructional Materials Center

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY, Stillwater
In addition to the regular 1966 summer program, Oklahoma State University will again offer a NDEA Institute for thirty school librarians.
The eight-week Institute will be held during the regular summer session.
This year administrators will attend the Institute along with their librarians during the seventh week of the program, July 16 through 23.
Miss Anabel Sproat, Librarian at West Leyden High School, North Lake, Illinois, who was a member of last summer's staff, will be returning. Others will include Mrs. Eloise Norton, Elementary School Librarian, Houston, Texas; Dr. Gene Post, Assistant Professor of Education, Oklahoma State University, and Mrs. Helen D. Lloyd, Director of the Institute.
Inquiries about this program should be addressed to the Director.

Max.
15 LIBSCI 413.4 Hour VI—MTWTF—7:30 and 1 hr. to be arranged—Lab 503—Introduction to Cataloging and Classification—Staff
25 LIBSCI 433.4 Hour V—MTWTF—11:30—Lib. 504—Book Selection—Staff
25 LIBSCI 443.4 Hour IV—MTWTF—10:30—Lib. 504—Reference Materials—Arms
LIBSCI 483.3 Problems in School Library Service (to be arranged)—Staff
50 LIBSCI 400.4 Hour III—MTWTF—9:00—Lab. 505—Library in the Curriculum—Staff
25 LIBSCI 473.4 Hour II—MTWTF—7:30—Lib. 505—School Lib. Administration—Staff
50 LIBSCI 483.4 Hour II—MTWTF—8:30—Lib. 504—Reading Guidance for Young People—Arms
50 LIBSCI 403.4 Hour II—MTWTF—9:30—Lib. 504—Libraries in the Social Order—Colpitts

The annual one-day workshop, School Libraries, '66, to be held on June 24 is open to area librarians.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
teachers, and other interested individuals. Featured speakers this year will include Jack Schaefer, author of SHANE and other recommended books for young people, and Lee Burress, active exponent of the N.C.T.E.'s stand on censorship.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman

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</table>

NDEA Institute

For more information write

Workshop on School Libraries
School of Library Science
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma 73009

Sam Smoot Loan Fund

The Oklahoma Chapter of Special Libraries Association has contributed $300 to the Sam Smoot Student Loan Fund which is being administered by the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science.

SWLA Offering Scholarship

The SOUTHWESTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION is offering a scholarship of $750 for the academic year 1966-67 to be used for full-time study toward the master's degree in library science at an ALA accredited library school. Applicants must have, or expect to have before the beginning of the 1966-67 academic year, a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university. They must be residents of the region. The deadline for filing is April 16. Information and application forms may be requested from the chairman of the committee: Tom Baker, Central State College Library, Edmond, Oklahoma 73004.

April 1966

Tulsa Has Welcome Mat Out

(Continued from Page 4)

Don't throw away your old OKLAHOMA LIBRARIANS. You can render a real service to the OLA by bringing them to the convention at Tulsa and depositing them in a box which will be provided—and thus help replenish our supply of back issues for which there is constant demand.
Dr. Hodge Announces Employment of Librarians

Dr. Oliver Hodge, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is pleased to announce to the librarians of Oklahoma that Mrs. Elizabeth Geis, formerly the librarian in the DeWitt Waller Junior High School in Enid, and Mrs. Sarah Jane Bell, formerly the librarian in the Douglass High School of Oklahoma City, have been employed as the two librarians under Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, effective February 7, 1966.

Mrs. Elizabeth Geis

Mrs. Geis attended Enid High School, was graduated from Phillips University, with an A.B. degree. She received her B.L.S. from the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

She has held positions as assistant at Enid Public Library, as librarian at Garfield County Library, as head of circulation department at the University of Wyoming, as librarian at Emerson Junior High School, and later as librarian at DeWitt Waller Junior High School, both in Enid. During the summers of 1962–1965, she has served as an instructor in the Library Education Department of Oklahoma State University.

Her professional memberships include American Library Association, National Education Association (Life Member), Oklahoma Library Association, Oklahoma Education Association, Enid Education Association—Classroom Teachers' Association, Delta Kappa Gamma, and American Association of University Women.

Mrs. Sarah Bell

Mrs. Bell is a graduate of Langston University, with a B.S. in English; Atlanta University, with a B.S. in L.S.; Oklahoma University; with an M.S.L.S., and of the Oklahoma State University NDEA Institute in Library Science.

Her professional experience includes work as teacher-librarian at Washington High School, Redbird, Okla.; teacher-librarian at Manual Training High School, Muskogee; librarian at Dunbar Branch Library, Oklahoma City, at Dunbar Elementary School, Oklahoma City, and at Douglass High School, Oklahoma City.

She is a member of the American Library Association (serving one year as school library member of Oklahoma Membership Committee), National Education Association, Oklahoma Library Association (Secretary, one year; member of Executive Board, two years), Oklahoma Education Association (former Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary of Library Section),YWCA, Urban League. Mrs. Bell received the Grace E. Herrick Award for outstanding scholarship at University of Oklahoma School of Library Science.

MAKE YOUR PLANS NOW
TO ATTEND THE
OLA CONFERENCE
APRIL 21-23—TULSA

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Buildings And Special Events

The contract has been let for the construction of an addition to the Oklahoma State University Library. The construction will follow the present architectural design and extend the entire north wall 50 feet further north. It will evolve a north entrance and the addition of another elevator larger than the three currently in use. Work should begin soon and will probably be completed in late 1966 or early 1967.

Sunday December 19, 1965 an open house was held in the Ardmore Public Library for Carol Saylor. It was a reception and autograph party for her new book, “Equinox,” released nationally by J. B. Lippincott in January.

The Chickasha Public Library held Open House in the new library November 21, 1965 with more than 300 guests attending.

In a recent bond issue in Okmulgee, Oklahoma funds for a mezzanine and for repairing and re-decorating the Okmulgee Public Library were approved.

On November 7, 1965 the Sapulpa Public Library held open house—a reception for W. P. Woodruff who had served on the Sapulpa Library Board for twenty-five years. Approximately two hundred guests were entertained.

The five days between Christmas and New Year’s were record-breaking days for the new Central Library in the Tulsa City-County Library System. 6,670 individuals used the library during the period and borrowed 6,477 books.

A notable exhibit in the Tulsa City-County Library in the month of January is John Bennett Shaw’s Sherlockiana collection. Mr. Shaw, who received the 1965 OLA Distinguished Service Award and was formerly Chairman of the Oklahoma Council on Libraries, is now a member of the Board of the State Library.

Panhandle A&M College Offer Course

The Board of Regents has approved the offering of a minor in Library Science at Panhandle A. & M. College. The college now offers a program in Library Science and Library Certification.

Required courses for the Library Science minor are Use of Library, Organization of Library Materials, Reference Materials, School Library Administration, Audio Visual Education, Children’s Literature, and Book Selections for 18 hours.

For Library Certification, all courses listed above are required, plus Young Peoples’ Literature, Documents, Periodicals and Pamphlets, and Supervised Library Practice. The last course requires students to work in the Library, under the supervision of the Library Staff.

Twenty-four hours are required for Library Certification. Don Richardson is head librarian.

Personnel Notes

A certificate of commendation was presented to Mrs. Myrtle Randel by Mayor C. D. Hull upon her completion of 40 years on the staff of the Ponca City Library.

Mrs. Rose Etheridge is the new librarian of Dickson High School.

Miss Mary Jane Ball, a January graduate of Oklahoma State University, is the new librarian of Pryor High School.

Mrs. Marnie Small, who served as librarian of Carnegie Public Library in Lawton for many years, died Monday January 24, 1966.

Mrs. W. A. Phelps, librarian of Hobart Public Library from 1919 to 1930, died November 22, 1965.

Mrs. Lillie R. Fisher was recently appointed to be Assistant Librarian of U.S. Bureau of Mines Library in Bartlesville.

The Personnel of the Board of Trustees of the Waurika Public Library is:

Chairman \( \text{Mrs. Dick Coleman} \)
Vice Chairman \( \text{Mrs. Gail Durham} \)
Secretary \( \text{Mrs. Charles Bregina} \)
Treasurer \( \text{Mrs. Ruby Dunkin} \)
Librarian \( \text{Mrs. James Griffin} \)

Mrs. Frances Phipps is acting librarian of the Mangum Public Library while Mrs. Aline Head recovers from a recent operation.

Mrs. Lottie Qualls librarian at Pryor High School died Tuesday, November 23, 1965.

Mrs. C. F. Parks has resigned as librarian of the Prague Library. She has served in that capacity for the past 16 years. Mrs. Johnnie Behrens is to be her successor.

Dr. Stewart G. Wolf Jr. of Oklahoma City has been renominated for membership on the National Library of Medicine’s board of regents.

Dr. Wolf, who was appointed to the board during the last recess of the Senate, holds a medical degree from Johns Hopkins. He is head of the psychosomatic and neuromuscular section of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation.

He also heads the University of Oklahoma’s department of medicine.

His nomination was initially submitted Oct. 22, 1965, but when Congress adjourned without acting on the nomination President Johnson made an interim appointment.
Stephen Crane

Berryman, John.
Cleveland, World, 1950, $1.75.

The McAlester-born author produced a masterpiece study of the life and works of Stephen Crane. This work started a series of biographies, literary studies, and reprints of articles about Crane. Crane is studied through psychological glasses on a highly calibrated level. This is not light reading; it is a work of scholarly research. Mr. Berryman has drawn extensively on his background at Columbia University and at Harvard, and at the University of Minnesota. He is known as an outstanding contemporary poet, and he has won numerous prizes for his works. For academic or large public libraries.

Hey, I’m Alive!

Klaben, Helen.

Helen had several cuts and a broken arm: Ralph had a broken jaw, many facial cuts, and several broken ribs. Helen Klaben and Ralph Flores crash landed in a wild area of Yukon with these supplies and weather conditions: four small, flat cans of sardines, two seven-ounce cans of tuna fish, two one-pound cans of mixed fruit salad, one pound of saltines, five little pieces of chocolate, two tablespoons of Tang, and 35-50 degree-below-zero weather. The outlook for this couple looked bleak. Yet with a determination to live both Helen and Ralph cheated death for 49 days until they were rescued. This is a thrilling true story for the adventure-loving reader; this is a story of faith and courage for the reader interested in the spiritual. Ralph, a Mormon, always tried to convert Helen, a Jewess, to Christianity. Did he succeed? Read the book and discover for yourself.

The documentary narrative shows how Helen and Ralph adjusted their lives and personalities to aid each other to survive. Helen, a 21-year-old girl with a lust for adventure and independence, found some difficulty adjusting to middle-aged Ralph, a quiet, long-suffering hard worker. Helen learned many things from the experience which made her a mature adult with a changed outlook on life. Helen, with the aid of Beth Day “an Oklahoman,” writes simply, tenderly, using heavy religious overtones. An unusual document for public and high school libraries. Highly recommended.

Oklahoma Place Names

Shirk, George H.
Norman, University of Oklahoma, 1965, $4.95

Post Office names in early Oklahoma have an interesting history. Some post offices contained the name of the postmaster, proprietor of the general store, or the outstanding citizen in the area due to popularity, finance, or land ownership. Other sites used Indian words or phrases. Land formations were sometimes used. When a post office site was requested without a suggested name, the U.S. Postoffice Department used the name of an aide or secretary as a site title. The story of the place names on the Santa Fe Railroad from Purcell to Ardmore is also of interest. The construction engineer on the railway was from Pennsylvania, and, in establishing stations along the road, he adopted the place names found along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad west from Philadelphia.

The author expressed in his introduction his difficulty in deciding the true derivation of the place name. His difficulty stemmed from (1) the death of many territorial settlers, (2) the lack of records, and (3) the conflict of stories by various sources of the derivation of the name. Too, the active dates of post offices were difficult to ascertain as some post offices would open, close, then reopen at the same or a different location. Considering the research materials available, the author did a good job in compiling this encyclopedic work. I wish that the author had listed all variations of the derivation of place names as this would provide the reader with additional material for research purposes.

Even though you may own Charles N. Gould’s Oklahoma Place Names (University of Oklahoma, 1933), you need a copy of Shirk as the revised material included makes this a more valuable reference book. If you do not have Gould, Shirk is a “must” purchase for reference rooms, Oklahoma collections, and individuals interested in Oklahoma history and geography.

To Save the Soil

Talley, Naomi.
New York, Dial, 1965, $2.95.

This is an eye-opening account of soil conservation at work in the United States. Although written for children, the chapter on how soil is formed provides surprising material of interest to adult readers. Early American soil conservationists are biographically treated, with their particu-
lar interests and contributions indicated. Emphasis is placed on the critical soil situation in the 1930's and the establishment of the Soil Erosion Service and the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The author writes an interesting narrative. There are many pictures and illustrations, well placed for amplifying the text. The most pointed textual illustration concerns Providence Cave in Stewart County, Georgia. The cave started years ago with, of all things, rain dripping from a barn roof! Eventually the barn collapsed into the ditch formed from the running water. Fences and a farmhouse were swallowed into gullies. A schoolhouse met the same fate. If the small gully from the rain on the barn had been diverted, thousands of acres of valuable cropland could have been saved.

The author was born in Texas and raised in Oklahoma. She has written many articles about conservation projects for county and state newspapers. She now works on the staff of the Soil Conservation Service in Washington, D.C.

For 6th grade to adult readers. Other books recently added to the Oklahoma Collection in the State Library are:

**THE IN-BETWEEN**
- Allen, Elizabeth.
- New York, Putnam, 1959, $2.95.

**HOMAGE TO MISTRESS BRADSTREET**
- Berryman, John.
- New York, Farrar, 1956, $3.75.

**77 DREAM SONGS**
- Berryman, John.

**YANKEE LONGSTRAW**
- Burdick, William.

**THOSE MILLER GIRLS!**
- Constant, Alberta Wilson.

**THE UNFORTUNATE TRAVELER: OR, THE LIFE OF JACK WILTON**
- Nash, Thomas.
- New York, Putnam, 1960, $1.15.

**OKLAHOMA COMES OF AGE**
- Osborn, Campbell. Oklahoma City.

**HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES OF ATOKA . . . A PROFILE FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**
- Peach, William Nelson.
- Durant, Southeastern State College, 1965.

**HARLEM GALLERY**
- Tolson, Melvin Beaunorus.
- New York, Thayne, 1964, $4.00.

An Oklahoma author.

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**NOTES FROM EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS**

Executive Board of OLA met October 23, 1965, at 10:00 a.m., in the library of Oklahoma City University.

Members present were T. Eugene Hodges, Jane Stevens, Mildred Patterson, Ada Ingram, Helen Donart, William McGalliard, and Anne Cramer.

Esther Mae Henke was present as a guest.

Miss Henke reported on the Trustees' Workshops to be held in areas of the state in November. The State Library will pay the cost of a consultant for the workshops, Mrs. Minnie Lou Lynch of Louisiana. Mrs. Lynch has spoken at the Governor's Conference on Libraries last year and at the OLA convention in Enid last April. The workshops are to be sponsored by the Trustees' Division of the Oklahoma Library Association. Meetings in each city will begin about 4:00 p.m., include dinner, and adjourn about 9:00 p.m. The following dates have been set:

- November 15: Ardmore
- November 16: Clinton
- November 17: Alva
- November 18: Pawhuska
- November 19: Muskogee
- November 20: Norman

The following appointments were made by the President and approved by the Executive Board: Billie Day, Library Development and Publicity Committees and Marion Bergin, Editor, OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN.

Mrs. Stevens submitted a report from the program committee and announced that the committee would meet in Tulsa on December 11.

Mr. McGalliard reported from the Council on Libraries that the State Legislature has set up an interim committee (Senate Resolution 46) to study existing library laws and compile a code of library laws to be considered by the next session of the Legislature. The Legislative Council has assigned this project to its Committee on State and Federal Government. A sub-committee of ten legislators will be named to work with a conference committee of representatives from various library groups in the state. The Council on Libraries has been asked to name the members of the conference committee. Mr. McGalliard asked that the Executive Board make recommendations of OLA members to be included in that committee. The work of the subcommittee and conference committee will include review of existing laws and recommendation of deletions, amendments, and new laws needed to form a workable code for
government and operation of public libraries in Oklahoma. It is expected that the committees may find it necessary to meet twenty or thirty times in the course of the year before the next session of the legislature. Mr. McGalliard pointed out that the Council on Libraries has decided, as a matter of policy, that the chairman of the State Library Board and the Council on Libraries and the President of the Oklahoma Library Association would not be expected to accept membership on the conference committee, due to their other obligations and responsibilities, but that their attendance and advice would be welcomed at any meeting of the subcommittee which they could arrange to attend. It was moved, seconded and passed that the following OLA officials, or their representatives, be recommended to assist the Legislative Council subcommittee on library legislation, in conference committee: 1st Vice-President; Secretary; Division Chairmen: Children's and Young People's Services; College and University Libraries; Public Libraries, Technical Services, School Libraries, Trustees, Library Educators; President, Special Libraries Association; Committee Chairmen: By-laws and Constitution, Intellectual Freedom, Library Development.

Miss Hoke announced that the State Library Board will have its next meeting on November 19 at 10:00 a.m. in the conference room of the Regents for Higher Education on the first floor of the State Capitol. The meeting is open to anyone who cares to attend.

Mr. McGalliard announced that the Oklahoma Council on Libraries will have its next meeting on November 23 at 10:00 a.m. The place of the meeting will be announced at a later time. This meeting is also open to the public. A main topic of discussion will be promotion of the bond issue on December 14, which covers construction of a new State Library as well as libraries in higher education.

Mr. McGalliard moved that the OLA Executive Board go on record as favoring the bond issue, and that OLA members be urged to support and work for passage of the bond issue. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Stevens and passed.

Mrs. Ingram reported a proposal from University Microfilms that they enter into contract with them for filming the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN back files for 1964-1961 and current volumes to date. OLA would be required to furnish back files and current volumes, free of charge, for filming, and would receive 10 per cent royalty on sales. Back file purchases could be made by any purchaser, but current volume sales would be made to subscribers only. Mr. McGalliard moved that

**Hannah Atkins Honored**

So that we may all accord to Hannah the full praise that she so richly deserves this little article is included as a separate news item rather than as part of Who's News.

On Friday May 21, 1965 and Saturday, May 22, 1965, our gal made the newspapers, The Daily Oklahoman and The Oklahoma Journal. Acco...
President T. Eugene Hodges called to order the executive board meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association on January 15, 1966, at 10:00 a.m. in the library of Oklahoma City University.

Members present were Mildred Patterson, Della Thomas, Helen Donart, Elizabeth Cooper, Jane Stevens, Anne Cramer, Marion Bergin, and Mr. Hodges. Guests present were Esther Mae Henke, Virginia Owen, and Calvin Brewer.

Miss Henke reported on the success of the workshops held by the Trustee's Division during November, and cited Dr. Thayer's article in the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN.

Miss Cooper moved that a letter of appreciation be sent to Mrs. Ada Ingram for her work as editor of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN. The motion was seconded by Miss Donart and carried.

Mr. Hodges read a request from the OLA Trustees' Division asking the Board to endorse their nomination of John Bennett Shaw for the ALA Trustee Citation. Mrs. Thomas moved that the Board's endorsement be given, Mrs. Stevens seconded the motion and it carried.

Mr. Hodges announced that Philip Ogilvie has left Oklahoma and that his position as Executive Director of Oklahoma National Library Week has been accepted by Mr. Ed Miller of the Tulsa City-County Library. Helen Lloyd is the Assistant Director, and James Gourley and Jean Winn will serve on the state committee. Mr. Hodges also announced that Senator Ed Berrong has accepted the State Chairmanship for Oklahoma National Library Week. In other committee changes, Patricia Woodrum has agreed to serve on the Sequoyah Award Committee replacing Geneva Williams. He instructed the Secretary to add Frances Kennedy's name to the Library Development Committee and Virginia Owens' to the Publicity Committee.

Regarding plaques for the Distinguished Service Award, Miss Cooper reported on various possible alternatives. She recommended a printed citation with space left blank for hand-lettering of the recipient's name. She will further investigate the matter of prices on printing and framing.

Mr. Breuer reported from the Sites Committee that we have received invitations from Ardmore and Norman for the 1968 convention. In consideration of the new library to be completed in Norman, Mrs. Stevens moved that we accept the invitation from Norman for 1968, and accept Ardmore for 1969 if that year is agreeable to Ardmore. The motion was seconded and passed.

Mrs. Thomas reported that Henry Z. Walck, Inc. is offering a national prize for the best story written by a third grade child to accompany the picture book, WHAT WHISKERS DID. The Walck Company has encouraged local groups to offer a state prize for the winning state entry to be submitted to the national contest. Mrs. Patterson presented Miss Harmon's request from the Children's and Young People's Division for a $5.00 book to be presented to the winning third grade child and a $5.00 book to be presented to the third grade school. Expenditure of $10.00 for the prizes was approved by the Board.

Mr. Hodges reviewed certain conditions affecting convention expenses, especially registration fees, gratuity for meals, and the expense of exhibitor's display areas. Miss Cooper moved that the registration fee be set at $3.50 regardless of the time attended. Mrs. Thomas seconded the motion and it carried. Mrs. Thomas moved that since gratuity, tax, and miscellaneous expenses must be paid by the Association, the amount of the gratuity plus 5% be added to the price of the meals. Mrs. Patterson seconded and the motion carried. Mrs. Thomas moved that the Board accept Mr. Motter's proposal to have a commercial display company handle setting up exhibitor's space at $5.00 per booth, and that the Association not assume the expenses of the Exhibitor's Coffee. The motion carried.

Miss Owens reported for Mr. McGalliard and the Council on Libraries Legislative Sub-Committee a recommendation on a general revision. Miss Cooper moved that the Board approve in principle this general approach. Motion carried.

Miss Owens also reported that the Legislative Council Sub-Committee on the library code will have its first meeting around February 15. Members appointed are as follows: Chairman, Senator Ed Berrong; Vice Chairman, Rep. Martin Oxton; Senator Dewey F. Bartlett; Senator Bryce Baggett; Rep. Donald Beauchamp; and Rep. Joseph R. McGraw.

Mr. Hodges reported that the OLA Intellectual Freedom Committee will have two observers at the meeting of the Citizens for Decent Literature on January 30. The committee is also preparing for timely mailing a bibliography on the problems of publishing and intellectual freedom.

Mr. Hodges asked that the Board consider a change in the end of the official OLA year, to enable new officers to have active working time.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:30.

April, 1966.
OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Membership in OLA is for the calendar year Jan. to Jan. Please send dues with this form to:
Mildred Donaldson, Membership Chairman
4012 N.W. 24
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107

Please enter me as a member of the Oklahoma Library Association for 1965:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home address</th>
<th>Library address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
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<td>Name Mrs.</td>
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Dues schedule, based on annual income, is as follows:

Check box which applies to dues schedule:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP</th>
<th>INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP</th>
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<tr>
<td>( ) Under $3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>( ) Life members</td>
<td>( ) Non-library, associations, Institutions &amp; Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Students, Trustees and Lay Members</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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Washita County Okays Library

Washita county commissioners Monday signed a contract for the Washita-Custer county library program. Board members from Washita county were also named as follows: Mrs. Melvin Kroeker of Corn, Bill Crump of Sentinel and Walter Foth of Cordell.

Custer county commissioners had already signed the contract and appointed board members. The Custer county board includes Mrs. L. R. Dawson of Weatherford, Doane Farr of Clinton and Mrs. Donald Shepherd of Butler.

When a staff has been named to administer the program a library is due to be opened within short order in Weatherford where a building has already been obtained to house it.

-Reprinted from The Weatherford News.

Mrs. Hannah D. Atkins, of the State Library Staff, has been named to serve with an informal group to advise the Library Technical Processes Section of the American Library Association.

Maryan E. Reynolds, president of the American Association of State Libraries has appointed Mrs. Atkins; Laura G. Currier, Mississippi; Robert R. McClarren, Indiana; and Elaine von Oesen, North Carolina; to advise LTP on those of its programs designed to assist state libraries.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
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ANNUAL CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Headquarters—Mayo Hotel, Tulsa, Oklahoma
April 21-23, 1966

(Name) OLA Member □
(Address) ALA Member □

(Send NO MONEY with reservations.)

April 21 Dinner $3.50 □
April 22 Luncheon $2.65 □
April 22 Dinner $3.50 □
April 23 Sequoyah Award Luncheon $2.65 □

(Check here if you prefer fish on Friday) □

April 22 Reception honoring conference speakers—9:30 p.m.—No charge. □

TOURS
April 22 9:30-12:00 University of Tulsa Library and Oral Roberts' University Library. No charge. □
April 22 2:00-3:30 Elementary and secondary school libraries. No charge. □
April 22 9:00-5:30 GRAND TOUR—School libraries, branch public libraries, university libraries, and special libraries. $1.00 per person for the bus. □

Tours of the Central Library will be conducted continuously.

Send Reservations to:
Mrs. Virginia Collmer, Tulsa City-County Library
400 Civic Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma

MOTELS AND HOTELS
(Make reservations directly with hotel.)

Downtown:
ADAMS HOTEL—403 S. Cheyenne
Rates: Singles $6
Doubles $7.50
Twins $10.50
ALVIN PLAZA HOTEL—631 S. Main
Rates: Singles $4.50
Doubles $6.50
Twins $8.50
DOWNTOWNER MOTOR INN—121 W. 4th
Rates: 1 person $9
2 persons $12
$2 for each additional person
(4 people to a unit—double beds)
HOLIDAY INN—17 W. 7th
Rates: 1 person $10
Twins $14
$2 for each additional person.

MAYO HOTEL—115 W. 5th
Rates: Singles $9.16
Doubles $13.19
Twins $14.20
Motel on Skelly By-Pass (Highway 66).
CAMELOT INN—4950 S. Peoria
Rates: 1 person $8.50
2 persons $11.50
3 persons $12
RIO COURTS—2222 W. Skelly Drive
Rates: 1 person $7
2 persons $12
$2 for each additional person.
TRADE WINDS MOTOR HOTEL—1120 E. Skelly Drive
Rates: Singles $8
Doubles $11
Twins $14
VALLEY INN—1347 E. Skelly Drive
Rates: 1 person $6.50
2 persons $10.50
$2 for each additional person.