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Workshop Series Held For Trustees
Marion Bergin To Edit Librarian
Tulsa’s Library
Gilcrease Library
Books: The Golden Key
Public Library Law Code For Oklahoma
Del City Community Center

January 1966

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OF OKLAHOMA AND THE PEOPLE THEY SERVE
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THE OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN

The Oklahoma Librarian is indexed in Library Literature

Volume 16 January 1966 Number 1

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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.

OLA MEMBERSHIP

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

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<td>Under $3,000</td>
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January, 1966
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A Message from the OLA President

A good many years ago out in the dusty, square-cornered, section line roads of the short-grass country of western Oklahoma, almost every town had a chamber-of-commerce type sign proclaiming that it had good schools, good churches, and good water, three necessities for a growing and prospering community in those days.

Today, of course, the times have changed, the towns have changed, the roads have changed and to the three necessities a fourth most certainly has now been added - the necessity for good library service.

As to whether or not ninety percent of the world’s present factual information has been generated in our lifetime, we can only speculate. But it doesn’t take too much conjecturing anymore to realize that the mass of information available to the human mind is unlimited, that to survive and to grow and to prosper in such a situation we must have the opportunity of knowing more than ever before. Furthermore this obligation to know more is as important and crucial for the well-being and survival of a resident of Barnitz township in Custer County as it is for a citizen of Cambridge or Vienna. In an age of information unlimited it is too dangerous to have limited information.

For 12 to 20 years of a person’s life our education institutions bear the brunt of the obligation of supplying information to our young people, and they do well. But for most people there is still almost a half-century to live and to learn, to survive and to grow, and all the while in the same half-century the mass of available and crucial information keeps on burgeoning even more fantastically.

It is no wonder that this fourth necessity for community living is making itself felt. The demand for adequate library service for all people cannot and must not be denied to any community if that community is to grow and progress and fulfill its responsibilities to its people.

Today it is actually possible in Oklahoma for every person whether in an urban or rural community to have the benefits and the advantages of good library service. Our state laws encourage it, our library “know-how” makes it possible. Only our determination and a few mills are needed to make this fourth necessity become a reality in our state.

January, 1966
TRUSTEE PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED in a “top level conference” at Alva by (left to right) Rollin H. Thayer, Chairman, Trustees Division of the OLA; Mrs. MinnieLou Lynch, Past-President of the American Trustees Association of the ALA; and T. Gene Hodges, President of the OLA.

A PAIR OF OSAGE INDIAN MOCCASINS is presented to “Princess Fleetfoot” (Mrs. Weldon Lynch, Oakdale, Louisiana) at the Pawhuska Trustees Workshop. Left to right: Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Tulsa; Mrs. Elsa Howard, Pawhuska; Mrs. Lynch; Miss Esther Mae Henke, Oklahoma City; and Mr. Alfred Aaronson, Tulsa.
Workshop Series Held For
Oklahoma Library Trustees

By Rollin H. Thayer

The Trustees Division of the Oklahoma Library Association sponsored a series of Library Trustee Workshops in cooperation with the Library Extension Division of The Oklahoma State Library during the week of November the 14th. These workshops were designed to stimulate interest among Oklahoma Library Trustees and to bring to these key people, a better understanding of their job responsibilities in promoting library development in Oklahoma.

The following is a schedule of the Trustee Workshops as they were held:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
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<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>LOCAL HOST</th>
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<tr>
<td>November 15</td>
<td>Ardmore</td>
<td>Ardmore Public Library</td>
<td>4 p.m.-6 p.m.</td>
<td>Mrs. Billee Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 16</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>Holiday Inn</td>
<td>4 p.m.-6 p.m.</td>
<td>Mrs. R. D. Myers</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 17</td>
<td>Alva</td>
<td>Alva Public Library</td>
<td>4 p.m.-6 p.m.</td>
<td>Mrs. J. V. L. Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 18</td>
<td>Pawhuska</td>
<td>Pawhuska Public Library</td>
<td>4 p.m.-6 p.m.</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Howard</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 19</td>
<td>Muskogee</td>
<td>Trade-Winds Motel</td>
<td>4 p.m.-6 p.m.</td>
<td>Mr. William Stewart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 20</td>
<td>Norman</td>
<td>Student Union (OU Campus)</td>
<td>10:30 a.m.-</td>
<td>Mr. William Lowry</td>
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The program for each of the workshops was opened with greetings from the local host. This was followed by the featured talk which was presented by Mrs. Weldon Lynch, Past-President of the American Library Trustee Association. In order to provide an opportunity for fellowship, all participants were guests of the Trustees Division of the Oklahoma Library Association at an informal dinner. Following the dinner, discussion groups were organized and topics were discussed based upon “The Trustee of a Small Public Library” by Virginia Young. During this discussion period, questions and problems pertaining to Trustee activities and responsibilities were covered in detail with resource persons providing pertinent information. At the close of each of the workshops a report was presented on state-wide library activities and a summary statement was made by Mrs. Lynch.

A number of statistics relating to the workshops will give some measure of their success. Attendance was as follows: Ardmore, 41; Clinton, 25; Alva, 26; Pawhuska, 33; Muskogee, 26; and Norman, 32 with a total of 183 participants. Representatives from the following libraries attended the workshops: Ardmore, Chickasaw Multi-County Library, Durant, Pauls Valley, Lawton; Clinton, Seiling, Pryor, Wister, Tahlequah, Coweta, Sallisaw, Poteau, Weatherford, Geary, Cordell, Alva, Guymon, Enid, Stillwater, Waynoka, Shattuck.

Cherokee, Pawhuska, Fairfax, Bartlesville, Barnsdall, Hominy, Newkirk; Muskogee, Chickasha, Norman, Moore, Pioneer Multi-County, Guthrie, Seminole, Okemah, Shawnee, Altus, Edmond, Tunkawa, Oklahoma City, Sulphur, Ponca City, Tulsa and Miami.

Mr. T. Gene Hodges, President of the Oklahoma Library Association, attended all six of the workshops. This was a tremendous undertaking on Gene’s part since he did drive to and from the workshop each day and returned to his home in Norman each evening. Three members of the newly-organized Oklahoma State Library Board who attended workshops were Mrs. Paul Milburn, Mrs. Ghester Loman and Walter Neudstadt, Jr. In attendance at the Ardmore workshop were Senator Ernest Martin and Representative Burke Mordy.

Mrs. Lynch, as has been the case of her previous visits to Oklahoma, won the hearts of those who heard her speak. She shared her wealth of knowledge and experience pertaining to trustee activities and, most important of all, instilled in everyone a sense of responsibility and enthusiasm. The following thoughts are highlights of her talk.

The library trustee represents a tremendous man power potential which must be directed in an effective way toward library development in Oklahoma. Mrs. Lynch admonished trustees “Don’t just do something, stand there.” Before any action is taken, there are four things which must be accomplished. These are: first, organize, second, take inventory, third, establish priorities, and fourth, get all the help available to put the
plans into action. She cautioned that undirected and misguided activities can often do much more harm than good.

The Library Board must agree on a purpose and work diligently toward this goal. A feeling of mutual respect between the librarian and the board must be developed. This is of prime importance if real progress is to be made. Both the library board and the librarian must understand fully their respective responsibilities and be willing to work together as a team in making the best use of the opportunities and resources which are present in each local situation.

It is very important that trustees take advantage of the organizations that are available which can provide help and assistance. The Trustees Division of OL A is a state organization to which all trustees should belong. Plans are under way to organize regional library associations and regional trustees associations which will be helpful in presenting the overall viewpoint from a regional basis. The American Library Association has as one of its divisions the American Library Trustee Association and all trustees are encouraged to belong to this national organization. Attendance at regional and national meetings will bring in new ideas and new inspiration.

After adequate organizational steps have been made, it is time to take stock of the local situation through an extensive inventory in depth. Each local situation has different needs. It is the responsibility of the library trustees, as members of the library board, to pinpoint these needs. Needs might include a new building, support of a bond issue for a new building, the establishment of a library tax for financial support, an evaluation of library personnel with the goal in mind of securing the best qualified persons available with the resources at hand, and most important of all, an evaluation of the services which the library can provide in the local community.

At the state level there is an upsurge in interest in library development as a result of the Governor's Conference on Libraries a year ago. The Oklahoma Legislative Council is currently conducting an interim study of the Library Code of Oklahoma with the idea of bringing it up to date in every respect. The Oklahoma Council on Libraries under the direction of Mrs. Charles R. Coe, Chairman of the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee, is actively engaged in reviewing the library laws of the State and formulating recommendations to be made to the Legislative Council. One of the things which needs to be done in this connection, and should be considered by local boards in taking inventory, is support of this interim study. Opportunity will be given through public hearings to make local thinking and needs known.

Another very important activity is the bond issue which will be voted upon December the 14th. Libraries in Oklahoma stand to gain from this bond issue through the construction of a new Oklahoma State Library Building at a cost of $2,150,000. Provided the bond issue passes.

Mrs. Lynch reiterated again that politics is not a "dirty word." We as trustees, must become involved in politics and take an active part if we are to promote libraries as they must be promoted. We must learn to be good practical politicians and do all that we can to bring about the library development that is so essential in Oklahoma.

Once the entire local situation has been brought into focus, priorities must be established so that effective use can be made of the resources and opportunities that are available. Decisions as to a priority listing must come through the local situation and no one else has the legally appointed responsibility to carry out this assignment. "Library boards must Tell, Sell and Make Do." This is their job.

Once organization, inventory and priority listing have been accomplished, it is time to get all of the help which is available in promoting the plans which have been made. In Oklahoma we
can profit from the experiences of others since we are a pioneer state and are just beginning to grow and expand in line with our inherent potential. Through the new library code, which it is anticipated will be set up and approved by the up-coming legislature, and through legislation designed to implement this code, opportunities for financial support could be forthcoming to local libraries. It is a responsibility of local trustees to keep abreast of these developments and to be ready to take advantage of opportunities when they present themselves. The Library Extension Division of the Oklahoma State Library provides many resources which should be drawn upon as needed. Advantage should be taken also of every opportunity to promote libraries through National Library Week and through National Childrens' Book Week.

In summarizing her talk, Mrs. Lynch spoke directly to trustees as individuals. She said it was a rapidly changing world. Trustees have been given a grave public trust to be responsible for the public library which is the cultural center of the community. The library is the base upon which all community education rests. People in a community must continue to learn. The library must accept and carry its responsibility in changing times in order to provide the best opportunities for additional learning. When one is on a library board, he must expect to work, he must want to work and he must have the courage to act. The cause for which trustees stand deserves the best they can give.

Education is making new demands upon our youth and adults. New standards must be met. This means that we, as library board members, must do more, know more, and care more. We have a legal, moral and emotional commitment now. The nation's most precious commodity is the minds of her people.

The committee which planned this series of workshops was Chairman, Rollin H. Thayer, Committee Members: Allie Beth Martin, Beth Heimann, John B. mnet Shaw, William McGalliard, Esther Mae Henke and T. Gene Hodges. Once basic plans had been made, Miss Esther Mae Henke, Extension Librarian, took the lead and carried out the many details of organization which were so essential to the success of the workshops. A special public expression of thanks from the Trustees Division of the OLA is extended to this most capable and dedicated public servant.

January, 1960

Mrs. Marion Bergin Will Edit Oklahoma Librarian

Mrs. Marion Bergin, assistant law librarian at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, has recently been appointed to a three-year term as editor of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN. She will begin her duties with the April 1966 issue.

Mrs. Bergin attended Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama and was graduated from Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, with an A.B. degree in English. She received her MLS degree from the University of Oklahoma.

Her professional experience includes work in the public library of Austin, Texas, in the University of Arkansas library as cataloger, and in the University of Oklahoma library acquisitions department and humanities department.

She is married to Dr. David P. Bergin, professor of journalism, University of Oklahoma. Her interests include travel, drama, cooking, sewing, drawing, and reading.
Tulsa's Library

By J. T. Babb

It is always a pleasure for me to come West, I was born and raised in Idaho, my grandfather drove cattle from your area up to the central middle West around 1870 and died from pneumonia on the second drive when my father was only six years old.

The real reason for my being here, I am sure, is due to the chairman of your Library Commission, Mr. Aaronson. Mrs. Babb and I had met Mr. and Mrs. Aaronson in New Haven. Their son-in-law, Professor Judah Goldin, is a distinguished member of the Yale faculty and he and his wife, Grace, are our good friends. Judah was on leave this past academic year, doing research in the Royal Library in Copenhagen, Denmark. We visited them for five days there last November. I am happy that they are here with us today.

Some years ago Mrs. Babb and I were driving from Houston to Kansas City. We made a point of stopping in Tulsa to see the Gilcrease Museum. We had heard of this wonderful collection for many years and were anxious to meet Mr. Gilcrease. He gave us a delightful luncheon and we enjoyed this modest, but far-seeing man. I was proud later to learn that when a financial crisis arose with regard to this collection, citizens of Tulsa had the vision to realize the collection's importance and the distinction it lends to your city and saw to it that it remained here.

All of my library career has been spent in the Yale University Library so I am not an expert on Public Libraries. However, I know that our problems and ambitions are much the same. We are dedicated to the education of the young and old.

To prepare myself for this visit, besides reading a history of Oklahoma, I wrote a librarian friend and fishing companion whom I knew would be knowledgeable about the library situation in Tulsa. He wrote me as follows: 'This library by the way, is the best public library in Oklahoma and would compare favorably on the National scene. In part I believe that its excellence is a result of the relative cultural maturity of Tulsa, and in part it is a product of some excellent leadership by certain public-spirited citizens and by Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, the Librarian. She is a jewel—smart, personable, professionally excellent, and a very hard worker. She has taught in the

Oklahoma University Library School and is a fine teacher. Some years ago, before her marriage, she was head of the Arkansas State Library which has done outstanding work in county libraries there. The Tulsa Public Library may be said to be a pacemaker for the public library movement in the entire state.' End of quote.

You might think I could sit down after that but do not get complacent. You have given your city and area a fine, and I am sure efficient building and I congratulate you. However, I always remember the remark of the Yale Librarian when our beautiful and monumental Sterling Memorial Library was dedicated in 1930. Mr. Keogh said, 'I should like to carve in stone over the main entrance: This is not the Yale University Library; that is inside.'

You must get this library used hard. You are not all as cultivated as my librarian friend implied. Education should go on through life. You must see that the City Fathers adequately support your librarian financially, so that she may acquire the best books and periodicals on every side of all important subjects and hire an able staff to service them and to help you find the right books. A new efficient building will immediately bring problems to the library thru greatly increased use. Please do not let your public and the librarians down. See to it that the needed books are available and an intelligent and eager staff is present or the seeker after knowledge will become discouraged and go elsewhere or go without, which would be tragic and the large sum of money spent on this excellent facility will be largely wasted. Our country can prosper and improve socially, economically, and politically only if we have an intelligent and knowledgeable electorate and that can best be accomplished if all of us continue our education by reading and your library must have the best books and they must be available to one and all.

I remember that the Oklahoma historian said that the first settlers of the territory had little time and small encouragement to read and generally cultivate their minds, they were too poor and too tired from the struggle just to exist. This is no longer true. He further said, the mineral wealth of your territory greatly speeded your material well being but unfortunately many of the new wealthy remained as poor intellectually as they had previously been materially. With your

Mr. Babb is Librarian Emeritus of Yale University.
excellent educational institutions, museums, and libraries there is no longer any excuse for this and it is up to the more fortunate citizens and organizations such as you Rotarians to promote by every means possible this educational process. It is by far the best way to preserve and increase what we believe is the best in our way of life.

Have you noticed in those countries throughout the world whose governments are communist- ic or are dictatorships in South East Asia, Africa, and other continents: The first thing the government does to destroy the influence of the United States is to destroy or take over the U.S. Information Agency libraries which have been set up in their countries. Sacked or burned the total to date is 18 libraries in Asia, 17 in Latin America, 15 in Africa, 13 in the Middle East and 12 in Europe. They are fearful that their citizens will, in the freedom of a United States library, learn to question the political philosophy of their government. I believe that the well-read individual in the great majority of cases will come up with the best and right answer so it is absolutely imperative that we support our libraries liberally and constantly.

I am sure the naming of the fine auditorium the Alfred E. Aaronson Auditorium is a well deserved tribute to a good citizen. I was interested to see in the plans, a room for the local Historical Society and I would like to comment on that. The history and written records of most of our Western States are not very old, and have not gained the respect and importance that age gives such records. As a consequence there is not wide enough realization of their value to the historians in the future, so many of these valuable records are disappearing thru negligence or just plain ignorance of the present custodians. We were in Tucson last winter and I read in the local paper of a valuable family archive going back to the 1850's which had just been given to the University of Arizona. The owner quite candidly said he had no idea it was of value. It had been stored in a chicken coop on his ranch. The first written records of the City of Denver were found in the sand of Cherry Creek which flows thru what is now Denver. Their final home is the Yale University Library, purchased for us by a liberal donor. We gave the Denver Public Library a photostat copy.

It is up to your librarians to educate the public to the importance of family, business, and local governmental records. All of you should be on the look out for such material and call it to the attention of your local library, historical society, or University. Locally thru local patriotism the material more often than not will be giv-

en. Our federal income tax laws are set up to encourage such gifts. The material may be valued and the value deducted from the individual's income tax. The owners are often astonished at the value of such papers. If you must buy the collection it is usually much lower in cost locally than when it has passed thru two or three dealers hands at an ever-increasing price and ended up on the Pacific Coast or Eastern market.

There are institutions around the country actively buying such material and the Yale University Library is one. We have a very rich collection of early material on the history of the West mostly given to Yale by three great collectors—the late Henry R. Wagner of the class of 1881, the late William Robertson Coe, who did not go to college but his interest in Yale was cultivated by a librarian, and finally Mr. Frederick W. Beinecke of the class of 1909 who is still with us and still actively collecting. Mr. Wagner for many years was in a position as a mining scout for the Guggenheim interests and wherever he was located, he formed a collection. In England a collection of over 10,000 British, Scottish and Irish economic tracts of the 17th thru the 18th centuries; in Peru a collection of early Peruvian books and manuscripts—these collections are at Yale. His Plains and Rockies Collection of

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NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003

January, 1966
the early and rare accounts of the overland settlement of the West he said to Mr. Huntington for his library in San Marino, his Midwest and Texas collections he gave to Yale. Mr. Coe collected printed and manuscript material to do with the area West of the Mississippi up to statehood in each section. The great strength of his collection is in California, the Central Western States, the Pacific Northwest, Western Canada and Alaska.

Soon after Mr. Coe's death, Mr. Frederick W. Beinecke of New York started buying avidly in these fields with our help and advice. We were able to persuade him to concentrate on the Southwest where we were weakest, and he has made tremendous strides particularly in manuscripts of the Spanish period. You see, by intelligent cultivation and direction a very rich collection of important research material may be built up with little cost to the institution except for cataloging and housing and often you can receive cash gifts to care for these not inconsiderable items.

We have funds given to us by these donors to add important material and we have three historians working in this field, and they are producing in our graduate school similar historians.

So I say to you, come alive, help and support your local institution to collect the records of your past or your scholars in the future will have to go to the Huntington Library or the Bancroft Library in California or the Yale Library in New Haven, Connecticut to do their research. Of course that is what I want; the richer the Yale Library becomes the more able scholars and students will be attracted to New Haven.

Probably the most satisfying and educational for me of these many experiences with donors was my meeting and friendship with the late Louis M. Rabinowitz. The librarian never knows when he will strike gold—in Tulsa, I should probably say—but he must always be alert for such opportunities, or they will pass him by and his library will suffer.

A phone call from New York during World War II, from an individual unknown to me was the beginning. This individual stated that a friend, Mr. Rabinowitz, also unknown to me, had given a large interfaith dinner in Brooklyn, New York on the seventieth birthday of a well known local Catholic Bishop. Wendell Wilkie, Al Smith and two or two other important figures had spoken at the dinner and a recording of their speeches was made. Mr. Rabinowitz understood the Yale Library had a collection of speech records. Would we like a copy of this record? I said yes, and hung up, thinking the record would arrive by mail. No, the friend walked into my office a few days later and proposed that we organize a big banquet, which Mr. Rabinowitz would pay for, and the record would be presented on that occasion. Here was a tough one. I had not yet met Mr. Rabinowitz, a big banquet to present a victrola record! What to do? I got the gentleman out of my office. I called him a few days later and suggested that because of war restrictions, etc., that we have a luncheon at Mory's, the famous undergraduate eating club at Yale.

The luncheon took place, Yale as host, and I accepted the record from Mr. Rabinowitz. He was a small man with a very lower east side New York accent which my Idaho background made it difficult for me to understand. The luncheon over and Mr. Rabinowitz and his friends on the train to New York, I literally went home and to bed. I was upset over what I thought a poorly run affair. I also thought I would never hear from Mr. Rabinowitz again.

A month passed and I received a phone call from Mr. Rabinowitz, he never wrote letters. With some difficulty I made out the following: "Mr. Babb, do you ever buy books and manuscripts at the Parke-Bernet auctions?" I said, "Yes, we do but very infrequently as they are usually very expensive items." He said, "I like to go to auctions. When the next catalogue comes out see if there is anything of interest to the Yale Library." This was a stunner! But we did
find five or six desirable items in the next sale. I wrote Mr. Rabinowitz, listing them and suggesting modest bids.

The morning of the sale arrived and he called again and asked me to come down to New York, have lunch with him and go to the sale that afternoon. I didn’t want to go, waste a whole day, and it’s well for a librarian or collector to stay away from sales where he hopes to buy something. But I did go.

I had an interesting time at luncheon learning a little about Mr. Rabinowitz. I, of course, learned much more later. He had come to this country alone from Lithuania at the age of thirteen, lived in cold water flats in lower New York, got a job pushing clothing carts and spent his evenings in the Cooper Union Library with his Lithuanian-English dictionary and a copy of Darwin’s “Origin of the Species” from the shelves trying to learn English. A good lady librarian noticed the young man, asked what he was doing and said, “I can give you a more interesting book” and produced “Huckleberry Finn.” The first rare book he ever bought for himself after we became friends, was a first edition of Huckleberry Finn. He almost knew it by heart. He later invented three machines and became a very successful manufacturer of zippers and hooks and eyes. He also financed a friend who was successful in Texas oil.

We went to the sale. Mr. Rabinowitz bought all six items paying several times our estimate for several of them with Yale’s librarian nudging him to stop bidding and his answer, “Oh, some men have race horses or mistresses, this is my idea of fun.” The rare book dealers in the room were mystified. Who was this unknown collector with Yale’s Librarian. He spent about $20,000.00 that afternoon. This was the beginning of a friendship and a great donor to Yale. He bought thousands of dollars worth of books for the library, gave his distinguished collection of Italian pictures to the Yale Art Gallery. He helped the Law School, Jonathan Edwards College (where he was made a Fellow), and many other parts of the University. He became a real Yale man and everyone in New Haven liked him as well. He said to me once, “Jim, I want to see my money doing worthwhile things while I am alive. Look what this country has done for me. It might have been Princeton, Columbia, or Harvard but it’s always been Yale.” He also said, “My friends congratulate me on my gifts to Yale. I say to them, look what Yale has done for me, in new friends, a stimulating atmosphere, and the opportunity to help a great educational institution.” He became a dear friend of Mrs. Babb and myself and did a great deal to improve our beliefs and outlook on life. We had been raised in a fairly narrow and ultra conservative atmosphere.

I will conclude my remarks by quoting a world renowned professor of English literature of the past generation at Yale, Chauncey Brewster Tinker. Tink, as we affectionately called him, stimulated more Yale students in a desire to read and to read the best books than any other teacher at Yale. All over the country I meet men of all ages who speak with enthusiasm and affection of the wonderful influence that Tink had on their lives, even ex-football tackles caught fire in his lectures, and now have fine libraries, the books in which they have read, and not sets of books picked for their color scheme by some interior decorator. Many of us at Yale attribute the great development of the Yale Library especially in the interest and help from the Alumni to an address titled “The University Library” which was delivered to the Alumni by Professor Tinker on Washington’s birthday, February 22, 1924. Many of his remarks apply to you as citizens as they did to the Alumni of Yale.

Professor Tinker began by saying, “There are three distinguishing marks of a University: a group of students, a corps of Instructors, and a collection of books; and of these three the most important is the collection of books.” Professor Tinker further said, “Gentlemen of the Alumni, it is mortifying for scholars to have to plead for existence of such terms as these. It is mortifying to have to plead the cause of scholarship before the graduates of a seat of learning.” End of quote. To all of this I say Amen and urge you all to use your library facilities to the hilt, wear out the books and demand many more of them.

January, 1966
A very valuable department of the Gilcrease museum at Tulsa is the library. Thomas Gilcrease began collecting publications relating to the American scene in 1912. As his collection grew and his interest in our past sharpened he began to assemble a record of the written word of our country's frontier history. This record in the form of both printed materials and holograph manuscripts now comprises the library of the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, a publicly owned cultural center at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Although it has been serving the public on a limited basis since July, 1955, little is known about this fine library by most Oklahomans. There are various reasons for this situation and it is hoped that as time passes new conditions will enable the library to be more adequately brought to the attention of everyone.

The Gilcrease library is truly an important and remarkable one. Its significance lies in the fact that each item is related to our country's history in some valuable way. This kind of a historical collection cannot be assembled by merely placing orders. The items are hard to come by and must be obtained when available. Though little has been added to the library since 1955 it remains today a splendid source of reference materials not only for the advanced student but for ordinary historical research.

The Gilcrease library contains some 50,000 books. It also contains many manuscripts constituting perhaps 50,000 pieces of paper. Finally there are maps, photographs, broadsides, newspapers, government documents and historical periodicals.

Thomas Gilcrease did his own collecting. Thus the library reflects Mr. Gilcrease's overriding interests. Being partly of Creek Indian extraction and having an abiding love for nature and the simplicity of an earlier day, Mr. Gilcrease collected materials that reflected and recorded the culture of the American Indian and the frontier. The time span of the history preserved here extends roughly from 1492 to 1901. The earlier centuries are represented in the collection not only by modern studies but also by several hundred classical works published between 1494 and 1800. There are over fifty volumes published before the year 1600 including one of the true rarities of the book world, copy of Bishop Juan Zumarraga's *Doctrina Breve* . . . the first book written, manufactured and published in either North or South America. It had its origin in Mexico in 1544. Works by such important persons as Vespucci, Cabeza de Vaca, De Bry, Cortes, Blaeu, Linschoten, Champlain, John Smith, Roger Williams, Cotton Mather, Louis Hennepin, John Adair and William Bartram are among the books of the colonial era belonging to the library.

The library is richest in nineteenth century materials. This is because it was at this time that the native culture of the American Indian reached its climax as it collided with the onrushing white man's. As Frederick Turner has indicated, the frontier drama was drawing to a close by 1890. By then virtually all the land had been taken over by the white man. The number of books at Gilcrease concerned with the period after 1850 are few and most of them are about Oklahoma.

The books concerned with the nineteenth century run into the thousands and many topics are covered. There are books on discovery and exploration, on the fur trade, the range cattle industry, mining, settlements, military campaigns, frontier travel, surveys and transportation. There are books about animals and natural life, about special regions such as Texas, about guns, outlaws, and religion on the frontier. Even so the great bulk is about various Indian tribes, Indian ruins and ethnological studies. For instance, the Gilcrease library is one of the major sources of information about the Cherokee Indians.

The United States is not the only culture represented. There are several hundred books on Mexico and Latin America and many of these are written in the Spanish language. Some of these Spanish books are reference sets such as an encyclopedia Yucatan, others are archaeological studies or volumes about ancient cultures. Books like Molina's Spanish-Aztec dictionary (Castellana y Mexicana) printed in 1555, Acosta's *Historie* published in 1604 and Palaú's life of Father Serra, 1797, are here. The nine monumental volumes of Kingsborough's *Antiquities of Mexico*, 1831-48 and the exquisite color plates of Catherwood's *Views of Ancient Monuments*. (Mayan) 1844, can be seen here.

But the most spectacular holdings of the library are the manuscripts. These divide themselves into two groups: those pertaining to the Southwest and Mexico, called the Hispanic Collection, and the
remainder which deal mainly with Indian affairs. The Hispanic Collection, so ably collated and catalogued by Dr. Clevy Lloyd Streit of Tulsa University contains 275 entries comprising 25,700 pages of manuscripts dating from 1512 to 1657. One of these manuscripts describes the details of Martin Lopez’s ship building for Cortes, another is a portion of the diary of Junipero Serra, father of California’s missions, there are detailed cases of the Mexican Inquisition, the litigation papers of the estate of Hernando Cortes (Mr. Gilcrease always referred to all these Spanish papers as the “Cortes papers”), letters by DeSoto, Father Kino and Bishop Las Casas.

The second section contains a mixed array of manuscripts. Papers associated with the following persons are representative of this group: Cyrus Byington, Thomas Benteen, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Benj. Hawkins, Josiah Gregg, Frederick Haldiman, Samuel Bell Maxey, Alex Posey and the McIntosh family.

The papers of John Ross are of such importance that a definitive history of the Cherokee Indians could not be written without their consultation. Ross, a well-educated Scotch-Cherokee, was chief of the large tribe for nearly forty years. He served them valiantly during the period when they were uprooted from their homeland in Georgia and Tennessee and removed to Eastern Oklahoma in 1838 and he was still their leader later when the Civil War played such havoc with them. The Ross papers comprise nearly 4000 separate manuscript pieces dating from 1809 to 1867. These private and public papers include detachment rolls, diplomatic correspondence, tribal business, congressional affairs and private matters.

A notable segment of the library is the Grant Foreman Collection. The late Grant Foreman is one of Oklahoma’s distinguished historians. He did the first major historical work on the Five Civilized Tribes. Both he and his wife, Carolyn Foreman, who is still living, were devoted students of Oklahoma’s heritage. Both wrote a number of books and many magazine articles. Mr. Foreman retired early in life from the practice of law and began his quest for knowledge of Oklahoma’s past by undertaking intensive research. The Foremans took copious verbatim notes during the next twenty-eight years. much of it in Washington, D.C., other Eastern cities and in England. These thick, type-written volumes are now a part of the Gilcrease library together with the books the Foremans used in their study, Miss Clare Kerr and Mrs. W. R. Hol- way have been at work processing these papers for several years. The result is that they are now in much more usable condition. This is fortunate as no part of the library is consulted so often by patrons as the Foreman Collection.

In this thumbnail summary of the contents of the library mention should be made of the relatively small but excellent collection of art books and the important section dealing with conventional United States history and of biography. Moreover much primary source material is to be found in the extensive collection of scarce government documents. Many of these relate to obscure but important aspects of Indian affairs.

The Gilcrease library is a non-circulating reference and research library. It offers much information about our American heritage. The spirit of man struggling on a new continent to overcome the obstacles and adversities of life are revealed dramatically in the material. It is well known that the values of American life today were generated out of the sacrifices and struggles of our forefathers. It would seem that an awareness of the details of this heritage is vital if we are to preserve these values. There are other important reasons that scholars need study our civilization; much is yet to be learned about phases of it and new interpretations are always needed. It is the role that the Gilcrease library can play in these processes that makes it such an important collection.

It follows that there is a paramount need to process and develop this library in order to raise it to professional standards. The books stand on the shelves in a sort of “permanent” temporary arrangement scheme and the establishment of an appropriate classification system for them is a most urgent need. Still this must not be done until a thorough study of the collection is made and the right system chosen.

There is no public catalog and no satisfactory subject file. While the board several years ago decided to limit the scope of the library’s growth to regional material with an emphasis upon the Indian, actually the statement has not been implemented by any kind of a library development program and no firm policy governing the future scope is in effect. The purchase of new books is haphazard and extremely limited.

Another need, perhaps the one that should be assigned the highest priority in urgency, is the assignment by the board of a significant allotment of the museum budget to library purposes only. Without money nothing can be done and the library at Gilcrease has received little consideration in the budget schedules of the past.

Following the remodeling of the museum building the library acquired a reading room and office but neither is furnished with the essentials needed to make satisfactory and pleasing quarters.
Perhaps the greatest need of all is for the directors of the Gilcrease Institute to adopt a clear and decisive philosophy of use for the library. Everyone recognizes the preciousness of the materials and the need to control the mechanics of the patron’s work with them. Care and security are required and expected. But the safety of the materials must never take such precedence over the proper use of them that the library fails to achieve its fundamental purpose of dispensing knowledge.

Books and manuscripts are only artifacts when they are not read or studied. A library of rare books is a poor monument even when it is dedicated to the past. A library is a collection of books organized to be used and such books take their value only from the use to which they may be put. In the case of Gilcrease a tremendous number of facts and a myriad of ideas are housed here from which can come much to enrich our heritage. The Gilcrease library is a treasure trove of America and therefore the formulation of a vibrant philosophy of use is a dutiful necessity.

People interested in the Gilcrease library ought to be aware of the sympathetic and substantial attention which several individuals have given it. Mr. Alfred E. Aaronson, leader of the citizen’s group which campaigned for the acquisition of the museum by the city, has maintained a warm interest and correspondingly vigorous support for the library. Mrs. W. R. Holway has likewise devoted many hours of conscientious work in behalf of it. James T. Forrest, first director, established the position of librarian and worked in behalf of the library. Former librarian assistant Mrs. David Sullivan (nee Carter Nelson) and Mrs. H. C. Sloucum deserve commendation for their processing work by which the collection began to be transformed to a library. Former librarian Dan McPike, now assistant to the director of the museum, continued to improve the condition of the collections and lent generous and valuable service to the increasing number of persons calling upon the library for reference services. The present museum director, Paul Rossi, knows the value of libraries from his experience as artist and museum curator. The library is currently in the competent charge of Mrs. Marie Keene who has been associated with it for several years.

The library assembled by the late Thomas Gilcrease is a formidable one. The location in Oklahoma of this important cultural resource should be gratifying to all Oklahoma librarians and friends of libraries. Every library in the state enhances every other one: all of them serve the same cause—the cause of human knowledge and human development. It is to be hoped that every librarian can have an opportunity to visit the Gilcrease library and that relations between it and the other libraries will be close and strong.

$25,000 Grant Made To Bureau

A grant in the amount of $25,000 has been made to the National Bureau of Standards for study and experimentation in computer (typographic) composition of catalog cards and other library materials, the Council on Library Resources reported today. The project will be conducted by a term in the Bureau of Standards’ Center for Computer Sciences and Technology.

A grant of $15,000 to the Library Technology Project of the American Library Association for the detailed planning of a three-volume manual on the preservation and restoration of books and other library materials was reported by the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

As envisioned, one volume of the manual will be devoted to the care and repair of ordinary books, the second volume will be devoted to rare books, and the third volume to the conservation of all other types of material collected by libraries. Examples of this last category include such items as prints and maps, photographs, motion picture film, slides, microforms, tape and disk recordings, and clay tablets and papyri.
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January 1966
Books: The Golden Key

By Mrs. Weldon Lynch

First, please let me tell you how much I appreciate the compliment of being here tonight. I am delighted that you asked me to come and participate in this occasion, the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association.

I have carried on a lifetime love affair with books. And—like any woman in love—I ask nothing better than an invitation to talk about the object of my affection.

There's a line in the Book of Ecclesiastes: "Of making many books there is no end" — and this frankly delights me. For, ever since I could reach the door-knob of a public library and push my way in, I have read and loved books.

I love books with gratitude for helping me through bad times and good. I love books with respect for opening my mind to new thoughts and things. I love books with appreciation for the past they have played in my life—in giving me pleasure and refreshment—most of all for offering me knowledge and the raw materials of wisdom.

Books have been likened to many things. This is why I have titled my talk, "The Golden Key." For someone has said that every person, without exception, is a prisoner.

We may not be locked behind iron gates and stone walls, but we are the prisoners, nonetheless. We are prisoners of our own limitations. We are shut in, like a triangle, on three sides, and each side is a wall.

One wall is there because one day we will die and we cannot move or change this wall. We do not know or control our length of days. There is no door in this wall.

The second wall is there because we were born with a certain kind of physical make-up. We are limited to our own energy. There is no gate to be found here.

And the third wall is a wall of our own ignorance and lack of knowledge. But this wall has a gate which can be unlocked—and the golden key is books.

As long as we have books we have the accumulated wisdom of mankind at our disposal. As long as we can read we need not suffer ignorance or lack of knowledge. The golden key is books.

Mrs. Lynch is past president of the American Library Trustees Association. This speech was delivered at the fourth general session of the OLA annual conference held in Enid, April 8-10, 1965.

Books have a life of their own—a world of their own. A book is magic. This is why books are burned, as if they were witches. When a statue or a painting offends some person or group, it is often removed from the public eye and put somewhere, down in a cellar far away.

Books must be executed, as though they were persons. Books must be burned as though they were living things that had to be physically killed. And books are living things.

Let me tell you how this magic golden key unlocked a whole new world to one of America's famous figures. I wonder if you have read the late Moss Hart's autobiography, "Act One!" He was, as you know, the author of many famous plays, and he was a noted theatrical director as well. He directed "My Fair Lady," and also "Camelot," now playing in New York.

Moss Hart had an unhappy childhood, marred, as he put it, by "The dark brown taste of being poor." But there was always the library and books. He read everything, but mostly novels and books about the theatre.

He tells of how books ran like a pattern through his life—from before he was born, when his grandfather read, and sometimes, reading aloud, sharing his pleasure with others in the family.

Moss Hart says: "My grandfather, whom I adored, towered over my first seven years like an Everest of Victorian tyranny. His two daughters, my mother and my Aunt Kate, he looked upon as indentured servants sent to serve him by some fine beneficent natural law.

"He was, as a matter of fact, the black sheep of a large and quite wealthy family of English Jews. He had married beneath him in the best tradition of the black sheep, and my grandmother could neither read nor write. His financial circumstances from the very moment of their marriage were extremely straitened, and since there was very little left for entertainment of any kind, the great pleasure of my grandmother's life was to have my grandfather read aloud to her in the evening. Charles Dickens was at the height of his fame then as a novelist and his works were her abiding passion.

"My mother has told me that there were difficult times when my grandmother seemed to survive only for the evenings, and the most vivid recollection of her own early childhood was my grandfather's voice reading Dickens aloud, and later on her most terrifying memory was when
he would not—and the house would be complete silence, for when he was in a rage or fit of depression he would punish my grandmother by not reading for days and sometimes weeks at a time. He stalked until the fit was over. Worse still, he would never pick up where he had left off. Dickens was published serially in America in those days, and he would start the readings again with the latest installment, so that my grandmother was forever in the dark about large portions of David Copperfield's life and did not know until long afterwards what happened to Little Emly.

"Had I had the wit to perceive it, there was already a hint that I was a dramatist; even then I could dramatize a story and hold an audience.

"A city child's summer is spent in the street in front of his home, and all through the long summer vacations I sat on the curb and watched the other boys on the block play baseball. I was never asked to take part even when one team had a member missing—not out of any special cruelty, but because they took it for granted I would be no good at it.

"There was no daylight-saving in those days, and the baseball and other games ended about eight or eight thirty, when it grew dark. Then it was the custom of the boys to retire to a little stoop that jutted out from the candy store on the corner. There the boys would sit, talking aimlessly for hours on end. Ultimately, long silences would fall and the boys would wander off one by one. It was just after one of those long silences that my life as an outsider changed, and for one glorious summer I was accepted on my own terms as one of the tribe. I can no longer remember which boy it was that summer evening who broke the silence with a question; but whoever he was, I nod to him in gratitude now. "What's in those books you're always reading?"

"I launched full tilt into the book I was immersed in at the moment. The book was Sister Carrie and I told them the story of Sister Carrie for two full hours. They listened bug-eyed and breathless.

"Listening to a tale being told in the dark is one of the most ancient of man's entertainments, but I was offering them as well, without being aware of doing it, a new and exciting experience.

"The next night and many nights thereafter, a kind of unspoken ritual took place. As it grew dark, I would take my place in the center of the stoop and, like Scheherazade, begin the evening's tale. Some nights, in order to savor my triumph more completely, I cheated. I would stop at the most exciting part of a story by Jack London or Frank Norris or Bret Harte, and without warning tell them that that was as far as I had gone in the book and it would have to be continued the following evening.

"It was a memorable summer."

"If you have not read "Act One," I hope that you will.

For books speak the most intimate language of all—the language of mind to mind, of thought to thought. Folded with deceptive meekness between the wings of their covers is the hustle and hurry, the speech and action, of all mankind—ever since he first began to set down his thoughts.

Why was the whole world so excited by the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls? Because, annihilating time and space, man's thought spoke immediately to man's thought across thousands of years. From that mouldering roll of sheepskin, the Prophet Isaiah and the Psalmist lifted their voices anew to communicate with their fellow-men. The flesh has been dust for tens of centuries—but their thought, speaking through the written record, speaks to us today face to face, and mind to mind.

For books are indeed all things to all men. There is nothing in the bland faces of their covers to give away their secrets—you yourself must turn that golden key. No book has a twinkle to tell you it is uproariously funny — no book sheds tears to tell you of life's tragedies — no book is labeled "Explosive!" for the ideas it contains.

No—you must discover those things for yourselves. You must, by reading, turn your own golden key onto these new worlds. The books are there for you—but they won't call you. You have to call them.

Libraries are built by devoted, hard-working librarians, by dedicated and visionary library trustees. But libraries are made by the people who use them.

The library whose books wear out, which has a worn spot in front of the circulation desk, which is tracked up with mud on rainy days and sets its doors wide open on summer days—that is the library whose golden key is kept shining from use.

That is the library which is vitally part of its community. It is the library which is not a place for book storage, but for book circulation.

And books, like blood, must circulate for the health of the community. With all my love for books, I would stop short of claiming that books can cure the common cold or eliminate crabgrass: But they can do just about everything else.

For it's strange, when you stop to think about it, that modern science, which has produced such incredible discoveries of miracle drugs and treatments, has never yet produced anything that is at once stimulating and relaxing—sooth-

January, 1966
MORE BOOKS FOR YOUR BUDGET

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ALTA Citation Terms Listed

The American Library Trustee Association administers two trustee citations annually. This practice was established in 1941 with the ALA as donor. Those honored are selected by a jury on Citations of Trustees. The winners are announced at the annual banquet of the ALTA and awards are presented at a general session of the annual ALA conference.

The terms are as follows: Made to two trustees for distinguished service to library development, whether on the local, state, or regional level. Equal consideration is to be given to trustees of small and large public libraries. Citations shall be limited to trustees in actual service during at least part of the calendar year preceding the conference at which the award is made.

Nominations, accompanied by comprehensive statements of the candidates' achievements, may be submitted by any library board, individual library trustee, state library extension agency, state library association, state trustee association, the American Library Trustee Association, or the Public Library Association. Nominations for awards at the next annual meeting must be submitted to the chairman of the jury, postmarked no later than January 15, on not more than five double-spaced typewritten pages. Five copies are requested. The names of unsuccessful nominees may be resubmitted if the sponsors desire.

The jury is authorized to make no citations when, in its opinion, no sufficiently outstanding achievement is brought to its attention; or it may make only one citation.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Project for 1966

Public Library Law Code For Oklahoma

By William A. McGalliard

One of the major projects of the Oklahoma Library Association during 1966 is participation in formulation of the first comprehensive, complete public library law code for Oklahoma. This project involves OLA officers T. Gene Hodges, president; Jane Stevens, president elect; Mac McGalliard, second vice president; Anne Cramer, secretary; all division chairman and several appropriate committee chairmen as members of a special Libraries Legislative Conference Committee.

This conference committee, formed by the Oklahoma Council on Libraries in cooperation with OLA and the Oklahoma State Library, is to work with a sub-committee of the Oklahoma Legislative Council in a series of conferences to formulate the code, with a deadline of October 1, 1966. Mrs. Charles Coe and Mr. McGalliard, Council members, are co-chairmen, and Mrs. Beth Heimann, chairman of the OLA Library Development Committee, is vice chairman. Entire membership of the Library Development Committee is included on the conference committee.

The library laws codification project was ordered by the 30th Legislature in Senate Resolution No. 46, which is largely self-explanatory and inspiring in indicating the interest of the Legislature in public libraries and in providing directions for the project. The heading and text of the Resolution follows.

"A senate resolution relating to interim study of the public library system of Oklahoma; directing the executive committee of the State Legislative Council to assign to an appropriate standing committee the responsibility of studying and analyzing all state laws relating to public libraries and library services and the preparation of a complete public library law code; authorizing creation of a sub-committee; directing cooperation with interested parties in said study; outlining study procedures; and directing the completion of said public library code and submission thereof to the executive committee on or before October 1, 1966."

"Whereas, our library system is the custodian of our cultural heritage and the steward of man's knowledge through the ages; and"

"Whereas, knowledge and the free exchange of ideas are essential to the preservation of our democratic way of life; and"

"Whereas, public libraries are the major source of both basic and continuing education for all the people of Oklahoma; and"

"Whereas, said libraries contribute substantially to the economic and cultural development of the State; and"

"Whereas, the development of a progressive and adequate public library system is a governmental responsibility; and"

"Whereas, Oklahoma's library system began during Territorial days and a number of the basic statutes were enacted more than seventy years ago; and"

"Whereas, no comprehensive analysis, revision, and codification of Oklahoma's public library laws has ever been undertaken; and"

"Whereas, recent surveys, federal library programs, increasing public awareness of the significant role of the library, and other developments, indicate clearly the need for a revision and codification of Oklahoma's library laws;"

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the senate of the Thirtieth Oklahoma Legislature:

"Section 1. The Executive Committee of the State Legislative Council, at its first regular session of the 1955-67 interim, is hereby directed to assign to the appropriate standing committee, with authorization for the creation of a subcommittee, the responsibility of studying and analyzing all state laws relating to public libraries and library services and the preparation of a complete public library law code for submission to the Executive Committee and to the Thirty-first Oklahoma Legislature."

"Section 2. The standing committee of reference, or a sub-committee thereof, is hereby directed to consult with public library officials and staff members, private organizations and individual citizens in conducting a detailed survey of the public library system of this State and in the drafting of a comprehensive and progressive new library law code."

"Section 3. In conducting said study the committee (or sub-committee) is hereby directed to analyze surveys and studies previously conducted in Oklahoma, as well as the laws, surveys and

Mr. McGalliard is second vice-president of the Oklahoma Library Association. He is on the staff of the Daily Ardmoreite.

January, 1966
studies of other jurisdictions, including the federal government.

"Section 4. The preparation of said code, here- 
in directed, shall be completed and submitted to 
the Executive Committee of the State Legislative 
Council on or before October 1, 1966."

The project has been assigned to the Legisla- 
tive Council's standing committee on "State 
and Federal Governments," with Senator Rob- 
et S. Gee, Miami, as chairman; and Rep. Walter 
Hutchins, Lawton, as vice chairman. Membership 
on this committee includes 19 senators and 23 
representatives. At press time for this issue, ap- 
pointment of the library code sub-committee had 
not been announced.

As indicated in the Senate Resolution, the leg- 
islative sub-committee will bear everyone inter-
ested in the library law code. The Libraries Leg- 
islative Conference Committee was formed to pro- 
vide a representative organized group to work 
with the legislative sub-committee, continuously 
throughout the period of the project.

McGalliard points out, as an official of OLA 
and representative of the library Council, that 
this codification project provides a rare oppor- 
tunity for closer cooperation and better un- 
derstanding between library leaders and the Oklaho-
ma legislators.

New Recruitment Brochures Printed

A new recruitment brochure, "The Public Li-
brarian," prepared by the Office for Recruitment 
of the American Library Association, is now avail- 
able from ALA.

The publication outlines the variety of posi-
tions available to librarians in the public library 
field. Public librarians may specialize in busi-
ness, art, chemistry, history, English literature 
or other subject areas, or they may choose to 
work with particular age groups such as teen-
agers or with interest groups such as labor.

The new brochure also describes the educa-
tional requirements necessary to become a pub-
lic librarian as well as the manner of getting 
started in the profession.

Order the leaflets through the ALA Office for 
Recruitment, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611. 
Limited copies are available at no charge.

After October 1, 1966, the proposed public li-
brary law code will be printed and distributed to 
all members of the 31st Legislature which will 
be in session in 1967, and the code will be pro-
posed for adoption by the 1967 session.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
The Oklahoma Council on Libraries met June 30, 1965, in the Library Conference Room, Tulsa City-County Library, at 2:00 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman John Bennett Shaw who asked that Mrs. Beth Heimann make a report for the Legislative Committee. Mrs. Heimann gave a run-down on various Senate and House bills affecting libraries.

The OLA Library Development Committee was complimented for its excellent performance during this session of the legislature. It was reported that the names of appointments for the new State Library Board have been submitted to the Governor. Mr. Shaw suggested that the Council should plan a joint meeting with the new Board to give them background on the Governor's Conference and statewide library development. It was proposed that the Council should concentrate its attention on school library improvement. The following were appointed to the Committee on School Libraries: Miss Trean Maddox, Chairman, Mrs. Guy Steele, Jr., Mrs. William E. Heimann, Mrs. Della Thomas, Mrs. Helen Lloyd, and Dr. Frank Bertalan. Dr. Hodges should be invited to serve on the Committee or appoint a representative on this Committee.

A report was given by Esther Mae Henke of plans for demonstration libraries with LSICA funds. These would be administered by the new State Library Board. She reported that the number of demonstrations which could be planned would be limited by the number of field librarians available (there are two presently employed) and the amount of federal funds available. With the $350,000 appropriated to the State Library approximately $200,000 will be available in federal matching funds.

A regular meeting of the Oklahoma Council on Libraries was held in Room 401, Sequoyah Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City, 9:30 a.m. on October 7, 1965.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hudson.

Mr. Shaw presented special citations to T. Gene Hodges, Oklahoma Library Association President, and Mrs. Betty Lou Townley for their work during National Library Week which led to The Oklahoma Library Association being declared "runner-up" in the Grolier National Library Week Award contest for 1965. Mr. Hodges recognized Mrs. Townley, as Executive Director, and Earl Sneed, who acted as State National Library Week Chairman for Oklahoma

January, 1966

Mr. Hudson excused himself to attend a State Library Board Meeting and Mr. Low took the chair.

Mr. Low asked Mr. Shirell and Mr. McGalliard to frame a letter of appreciation for the Council to Mr. Shaw for his work and success as chairman of the Council. Dr. Shirell moved that a copy of the letter of appreciation be sent to Governor Bellmon.

Mr. Low asked Mrs. Coe to assume the position of Chairman of the Legislative Committee and Mr. McGalliard was appointed to the Legislative Committee to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Low's acceptance of Chairman of the Council.

Mrs. Heimann gave a report of the legislation that was pending at the time of the previous Council meeting.

Mr. Johnson from the State Legislative Council outlined the procedures of the Interim Joint Committee of Legislation. A special subcommittee of approximately five Senators and five Representatives will be appointed from the State and Government Committee to draft a Library Code. The Council may ask particular legislators to seek appointment to the subcommittee.

Mr. Low emphasized the need to organize a committee to work with the subcommittee of legislators. It was decided that Mrs. Coe, as Chairman, and the remainder of her committee, should work on this project along with the Library Development Committee of the Oklahoma Library Association. It was pointed out that Mr. Hudson and Mr. Funk should also participate.

Mrs. Coe and Mr. McGalliard asked Mr. Funk to supply copies of current library laws and a list of Titles to the Council members.

Oklahoma Council on Libraries met November 22, 1965, 10:00 a.m. in Room 510 of the State Capitol Building.

Mr. Coe of the State Department of Education spoke to the group on federal funds to help build libraries, mentioning in particular Titles II and V of NDREA.

Mr. McGalliard asked the Council to initiate a preliminary study of communications between the Council, The Oklahoma Library Association and the State Library. Named to formulate a study and begin an active program of communication were Mr. McGalliard and Virginia Owens, co-Chairmen; Ralph Hudson, Gene Hodges, Beth Heimann, Ada Ingram, Ralph Funk, Marlon Bergin, Bill Lowry, and Trean Maddox. Mr. Low will
serve as an ex-officio member. This is to be known as the Library Information Project.

Mr. John Bennett Shaw was endorsed wholeheartedly as a nominee for a trustee citation of the American Library Trustee Association.

The Council passed a resolution to support the December 14th bond issue. Mr. Gene Hodge reported on the six trustees workshops held recently. Forty-five cities were represented among the one hundred eighty three people in attendance.

Mr. Low reported that the Department of Education is about to appoint two School Library Supervisors. These supervisors will advise on the expenditure of $17 million granted by the federal government for elementary and secondary school libraries in Oklahoma.

Mr. McGalliard agreed to inform the news media about Council activities and to ask other press representatives to attend the Council meetings.

**NEWS NOTES**

By HANNAH D. ATKINS

Tulsa City-County Library has announced these recent appointments: Mrs. Ricki (Jermensky) Lubov to the Children's Services staff, Donna Leggon to the Science and Technology staff, Mrs. Evelyn Wade, librarian at the Sheridan library, Mrs. Audrey Abquist to the Technical Processes Department and Miss Marnette Jonsson of Eskow, Sweden, who will be assigned to various departments during the next year in order to get as broad a picture as possible of American library practices.

The Seling Public Library celebrated an Open House on September 26, 1965. The library has moved into new quarters on the main street.

Dr. Paul Parham, formerly librarian of Northeastern State College, resigned to accept the position of Librarian of Texas Christian University.

William W. Jernigan, Librarian at Trevecca Nazarene College, Nashville, Tennessee, has been appointed Director of Libraries for the Oral Roberts University, Tulsa. Mr. Jack Crammer, formerly of Nulmore, Kentucky, has been named Librarian for the Graduate School of Theology at the same university.

Miss Mariam Craddock has been appointed Director of the newly organized Oklahoma County Libraries. Miss Craddock, formerly Acting Director, has been a long time staff member of the Oklahoma City Public Library.

**NECROLOGY**

Miss Mildred Q. Foster, formerly librarian at Tishlequah High School, died early in September.

The Tulsa City-County Library System has been saddened by the untimely passing of Sam Smoot, Head of the Technical Processes Department. He had been in the System since 1950.

**Guthrie's Library Proposed As Historical Museum**

The Carnegie Library of Guthrie has been proposed as a territorial historical museum. The library board at a recent meeting discussed the possibility of Guthrie's library becoming a part of a multi-county system and indicated that an appropriate use of the present library building would be to house historically important items belonging to a territorial museum. Board Chairman, Mrs. Elton LeFiew, referred to Guthrie as the birthplace of Oklahoma, and urged the preservation of these materials.
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Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language."

Bryant—Thanatopsis

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January, 1966
A First In Oklahoma

DEL CITY COMMUNITY CENTER

By Ackerman Associates

The first library in the state to be built with federal matching funds under the 1964 Library Services and Construction Act is now under construction.

The new Del City Community Center will include expanded library facilities made possible under the program of the Oklahoma State Library which is administered by Ralph Hudson, state librarian.

Under the program, Congress appropriated funds during fiscal 1955 and 1956 to match local construction monies in providing new library facilities. The funds were to be made available through state governments.

Oklahoma has received $410,175 for each fiscal year.

For Del City, availability of the federal funds meant that the library wing of its new Community Center can contain 8,000 instead of 4,000 square feet. This is enough to provide stack space for 50,000 volumes, a workroom, library office, employees’ lounge and public rest rooms.

Architects Hudgins, Thompson, Ball & Associates have actually provided an extra “bonus” of space for the library in their design of the Community Center. The library wing will be separated from the remainder of the building by a main entrance lobby with a circular mosaic planter and sculpture. Opening off the other side of the entrance lobby will be an all-purpose banquet room and special smaller meeting rooms.

This not only means that the main building lobby can double as the library lobby, but also that the library can use the building’s special meeting facilities for special library programs.

The Community Center also will contain a first station and a kitchen adjoining the banquet room. The banquet room can accommodate 450 people.

The Del City Community Center is the result of years of planning by members of the City Council, Mayor Don Reynolds and City Manager Husey Long. Located on a tract in the 4500 block, SE 15, the center was financed by a $700,000 bond issue approved by voters 7 to 1 in an election held March 17, 1964.

The center is located in a block of land owned by the city which will eventually include an entire recreational complex: swimming pool and baseball field (already built), picnic areas, rose garden, tennis courts and golf course. A four-lane road is being planned to run in front of the entire complex.

The Del City library, begun six years ago in an empty house owned by Del City, was started by a book drive which netted 6,000 usable volumes. Gene Mandrell is its director. Passage of the city-county library bond issue last fall made the Del City library a branch of the county-wide library system.

Plans for the community center were already underway when Mayor Reynolds noticed a newspaper article about the availability of federal matching funds through the state library and asked City Manager Long to “see if we qualify for the money.”

Approval of the matching fund program for the Del City library represents a successful race against time by Esther Henke, state extension librarian, and Virginia Owens, state field librarian, to set up an approved state library program.

The federal program required them to formulate a complete plan setting up standards of eligibility, priorities of granting matching funds, and criteria to be met by library construction built under the program. This program had to be submitted in writing and approved by the federal agency before grants could be made. All money had to be granted within the fiscal year it was appropriated.

Miss Henke and Miss Owens spent several months in formulating the Oklahoma program and obtained approval for three grants within the first year’s deadline.

“We asked for help from everybody,” Miss Henke recalls. “We talked with the Oklahoma Department of Labor, with architects and engineers at Hudgins, Thompson & Ball, with men familiar with the Hill-Burton Program of the Department of Health and Education. We had almost completed our program when the Civil Rights Act created new areas in which we had to prove compliance with federal regulations. This meant a supplemental presentation of material.”

Standards of eligibility set up under the state program require that applications must come from a legally established public library with a library board. It must serve all the community without charge. The library must submit an annual report to prove it is in existence. It will have to provide reasonable assurance that it will continue to have enough money in the future to keep an adequate library program in existence.
WATCHING CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW DEL CITY LIBRARY, part of the city's new Community Center, are five people who played a large part in its creation. Left to right Del City Mayor Don Reynolds, City Manager Huey Long, State Field Librarian Virginia Owens, State Extension Librarian Esther Henke, and Domby Zinn, chief architect for Hudgins, Thompson, Ball & Associates, Inc., designers of the community center.

"Using national standards as guidelines—but adapting them to Oklahoma's situation—we determined that an adequately financed library program would need an expenditure of at least $2 per capita," Miss Henke explains.

The program also sets three major categories of priorities: (1) multi-county headquarters libraries; (2) branches of library systems, and (3) independent libraries in cities and towns. Another program provides $352,626 in services funds available under the Library Services Act for library demonstrations.

Under this latter program, the state library goes into an area that is contemplating a multi-county library service and provides such a service for two years, at no cost to the communities. At the end of the period, the area holds an election to determine whether it wants to keep the library service by providing the necessary funds on a local or county level.

"In our first year's appropriations, we were able to provide matching funds to libraries in all three major priority areas," Miss Henke said.

"Norman's Public Library — headquarters for the Pioneer Multi-County Library System — was also partly built with funds under the program. We also granted monies to Henryetta for remodeling a downtown building for its library. Norman is in the final plan stage and Henryetta hopes to have its remodeling complete by the end of the summer."

"Del City, of course, is now a branch of the Oklahoma County Library System established under the recent bond issue."

Money granted under the matching fund program may be used for construction or remodeling of facilities and initial equipment.

Miss Henke recommended that communities interested in applying for grants in 1966 "write the State Library and inform us they are interested. They need to contact us as early in their planning as possible. We will need to know what kind of library service they are interested in developing. Under our program we must approve the site location — we require it be located as near the center of town as possible — and we like to work with the local library board through its entire building program.

"We need to know right from the very beginning that their library will meet our standards. A library consultant must approve their physical arrangement of stacks and the type library services they offer. So the earlier the community obtains our rules and regulations and begins to design their library under the program, the easier it will be to qualify for a grant."

January, 1966
Oklahoma Books and Oklahoma Authors
By RONALD A. CURTIS

Assateague Deer
Beche, Bardetta Faye.
New York, McKay, 1955, $3.75.
A sensitive nature story of a Sika deer and her offspring. The deer and offspring experience many adventures on Assateague Island off the Carolina coast. The lives of different animals are brought into the story adding colorful sidelights. This is the type of book that may need "selling" to boy and girl nature enthusiasts but once they read the first chapter they will finish the book. The author was born in Oklahoma and has intimate knowledge of nature as is brought out in her books. A good purchase for public and school libraries and interesting reading for 6-9th graders.

Goodbye Allergies
Blaine, Tom R.
According to the author, any person suffering with allergy difficulties can get rid of them by following the suggestions in this book. Physicians now know that patients with hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) and hypodrenocorticism (inadequate hormone production of adrenalin) usually

have hay fever, asthma, migraine, or other allergy discomforts. By taking certain medication, controlling the diet, and avoiding emotional upsets allergy patients can be cured of most of their discomforts. The author, the state district judge in northwestern Oklahoma states that one does not have to go through an allergy clinic taking all of the tests. One only needs to watch his diet and take two types of medication for relief from allergies. The book is written on a layman level and is comforting reading for the millions involved with hay fever, asthma, etc. For public libraries.

Wild Boy
Fall, Thomas.
Diablo Blanco was the proudest, cruellest mustang of the Southwest plains. Many people had tried to capture and train him but the stallion's cunning and speed eluded all efforts. To young Roberto, who had seen his father and grandfather killed by the stallion, the huge white horse  was an enemy to capture and sell. This is the story of an independent boy who receives special training from the Comanche Indians to capture this horse. The author, a Cherokee from Oklahoma, did much research for this book, as is brought out in the interesting sidelights and historical background lighting the book from place to place. Excellent reading for junior high boys.

From Heaven or From Men?
McCord, Hugo.
Austin, Firm Foundation Publishing House, 1954, $2.50.
The Vice President and instructor of Bible and Greek at Oklahoma Christian College presents a mass of proof showing the Bible is the verbally inspired Word of God. Logical proof is presented dealing with the origin of man and origin of the universe and the existence of God.

Marshal of the Last Frontier
Tilghman, Zoe Agnes (Stratton).
Glendale Clark, 1964, $9.90. (Rev. ed.)
The life of Bill Tilghman, peace officer and cattlemans extraordinary, is told by his second wife. Colorful descriptions and vivid dramatic story. The chapter describing Dodge City at the time Tilghman was marshall relates to the reader an interesting picture of frontier town life. Tilghman was regarded as an outstanding peace officer in Kansas and Oklahoma and this biography emphasizes outstanding points in his reign as peace officer. For public and academic libraries.
Libretto For The Republic of Liberia
Tolson, Melvin Beaunorous.
New York, Twayne, 1953, $3.50.

Two hundred years after the Mayflower anchored in America, black pilgrim fathers sailed from America to Liberia to find freedom from slavery. This poem tells in symbol and fact this move and establishment of Liberia. The author at present is the director of the Dust Bowl Theatre at Langston University and Professor of Creative Literature.

The Best of True West

True West.
New York, Messner, 1964, $6.95.

An exciting, readable collection of true incidents of the West as collected and published by True West magazine. In this volume's 317 pages one can read about a man who found $85 million, a list of outstanding outlaw hideouts in Oklahoma, the history of the Colt .45 Peacemaker, and the biography of an insane killer, Clay Allison. True tales of gold and silver appear from story to story. The exciting evolution of a ghost town amazes its readers. A biography of the West's foremost historian, Francis Parkman, is most unusual in scope. A useful book for western lovers, historians, and readers desiring to read the unusual. The magazine from which this book was compiled is claimed by the editors to depict the West from fact rather than myth.

The Lost Universe

Wellfish, Gene.

An anthropological and social account of one year in the life of the Pawnee nation. Most of the activities and customs outlined have long since disappeared but a good attempt was made by Dr. Wellfish to recreate Pawnee life as much as possible. The volume was written on a more popular style than the Smithsonian Institution's style of studies on American Indians. For academic and large public libraries.

The following books are listed without annotation due to time limitations on reading them:


Laklin, Carli, Two Girls In New York, Garden City, Doubleday, 1965, $2.95 (Teensage reading).


National Librarian Registry Service Provided In Chicago

A new service is being provided by the United States Employment Service effective August 1, 1965, for libraries and librarians. In addition to the regular placement service through local State Employment Service Offices, a year-round national registry service will be maintained. The registry office is located in the Chicago Placement Center of the Illinois State Employment Service. The proximity of the Chicago office to the national office of ALA will provide liaison with the ALA headquarters staff for advisory assistance in such areas as job definitions and qualifications.

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NOTES FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS

June 19, 1965

The Executive Board of the Oklahoma Library Association met at 10:00 a.m. in the library, Central State College, Edmond, Oklahoma.

Members present were T. Eugene Hodges, Ada Ingram, Anne Cramer, Della Thomas, Elizabeth Cooper.

Mr. Hodges named Elizabeth Cooper and Mildred Patterson to act as a committee to investigate the cost of a specially designed plaque for the Distinguished Service Award.

Mr. Hodges read to the Executive Board his letter to Governor Bellmen suggesting interested lay people to serve on the State Library Board.

Regarding positions on the Oklahoma Council on Libraries soon to be vacated by retiring members, Mrs. Thomas suggested that the president compile a list of suggested names to be sent to the Governor with the endorsement of the OLA Executive Board.

Mr. Hodges announced the following committee chairman appointments: Auditing, Mary Jean Hansen; Membership, Mildred Donaldson; Awards, Trean Maddox; Bylaws, William Scott; Intellectual Freedom, Wesley Mattson; Recruitment, Guy Logsdon; Nominations, Father Eugene Marshall; Exhibits, Robert Motter, Jr.; Resolutions, Alice Zweincher; Budget, T. Eugene Hodges (with Mildred Patterson, Della Thomas and Jane Stevens); Local Arrangements, Allie Beth Martin; Publications, Ada Ingram; Program, Jane Stevens; Library Development, Beth Heimann; National Library Week, Philip Ogulvie* (with Helen Lloyd); Sites, Calvin Brewer; Officer’s Handbook, Della Thomas; Publicity, William McGalliard; Sequoyah Award, Ruby Ewing.

Other appointments announced by the President were Federal Relations Coordinator, Esther Mae Henke; Inter-Organization Committee Representative, Will Lowry.

Mr. Ogulvie has resigned his position in Tulsa and is leaving the state. Mr. Ed Miller, also of Tulsa, has been appointed as state NLIW chairman.

September 25, 1965

The Executive Board met in the home of Mr. Hodges, Norman.

Members present were T. Eugene Hodges, Ann Cramer, Ada Ingram, Jane Stevens, Mildred Patterson, Della Thomas, William A. McGalliard, Elizabeth Cooper, Helen Donart.

William Lowry represented the Library Development Committee for Beth Heimann, who was not able to attend.

The meeting was called to order by the President. The Treasurer reported membership of 465 individual librarians, 39 lay members, 101 trustees, 22 students, 49 institutions. The Oklahoma Librarian supplies 41 subscriptions in addition to distribution to members.

Mr. Hodges presented the budget for 1965-66 as prepared by the budget committee. He pointed out that the budget was based on the amount of money in the treasury at the time the books were audited.

Mr. McGalliard moved that the budget be approved as amended. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Hodges distributed a list of committee appointments for the consideration of the Board, and appointments to be made were discussed. It was decided in discussion that the ALA recruiting person for Oklahoma should be the same as the OLA recruiting chairman.

Mr. McGalliard requested that publicity committee members be as follows: Eugene Hodges, Beth Heimann, Ada Ingram, Mildred Donaldson, Rollin Thayer, Esther Mae Henke.

Mr. Hodges appointed Miss Cooper to the Library Development Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the committee appointments be accepted with the suggested additions. The motion carried.

Miss Donart moved that the Board instruct the secretary to write a letter of thanks and appreciation to Elizabeth Codding for her work in compiling the index to the Oklahoma Librarian. Mrs. Thomas seconded the motion with the amendment that Mrs. Codding be given a complimentary membership for one year, as well as the letter. The motion was passed as amended.

Mr. Hodges read Calvin Brewer’s report from the sites committee. Dates available for the Stillwater meeting in 1967 are March 23, 24, and 25th.

Mr. Lowry invited the OLA to hold its 1968 convention in Norman, and Mr. McGalliard gave a similar invitation from Ardmore.

Mr. Hodges instructed Mr. Lowry and Mr. McGalliard to write official invitations to Mr. Brewer.

Mr. Hodges read a letter from Mrs. Neal asking that he appoint a representative to attend the SWLA Board meeting in Dallas on October 2. He appointed Miss Donart to attend that meeting. She was also appointed to write the Oklahoma news section for the SWLA newsletter.

The meeting was adjourned.

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() Library

() Non-Library Organization

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() $3,000 to $3,999 $3.00

() $4,000 to $4,999 $4.00

() Over $5,000 $5.00

() Life members $100.00

() Students, Trustees and Lay Members $2.00

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP

() Income not over $4,999 $2.00

() $5,000 to $19,999 $4.00

() $20,000 to $49,999 $7.00

() Over $50,000 $10.00

() Non-library, associations, Institutions & Organizations $5.00