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1966 Membership Directory
59th Annual Convention Report
Realizing Oklahoma's Literary Potential
Sterling North Receives Sequoyah Award
Government Publications in Oklahoma Public Libraries

July 1966

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Volume 16    JULY, 1966    Number 3

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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.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
TREASURER'S REPORT
SUMMARY
1965-1966

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July, 1966
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A Message from the OLA President

It would be much easier for me if I could sit down with you and talk face to face, so much of understanding depends upon inflection, expression or a smile in a two-way relationship. But since this is not possible and this written message is my opportunity to tell you of OLA matters I hope you will respond as if we were talking face to face.

There are now over 700 members of OLA in this our 59th year. We have reached a maturity which should enable us to know what we need and want for Oklahoma libraries and to get together to realize our objectives.

We are all concerned with library development for our State, and an opportunity has been given us that we may not have again for many years. This opportunity is to assist in preparation of a new library law code for Oklahoma.

We are actively engaged in working with a Sub-Committee of the Oklahoma Legislative Council to formulate this new code. When I say "we" I mean members of the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee which represents the OLA, the Oklahoma Council on Libraries and the Oklahoma State Library. Many people have driven many miles and have given much of their time to help on this important project. Our work on this Committee has provided a good example of cooperation, compromise and concern.

The time will come soon when the new library code will be completed and all of us must join in a concerted effort to explain it and promote the passage of it by the next Legislature. Detailed information on the code will be forthcoming as soon as it is available.

It will be necessary for every one of us to know as much as he or she can about the new code in order to explain it fully. As we all understand it fully, and get other people to understand it, we will all recognize the urgent need to see that it is enacted into law.

I urge all of you to make this new library code our Number One Project for 1966-67.

For this project we can make the OLA a Library Development Committee as numerous and strong and dedicated as our entire membership of more than 700!

FIRST GENERAL SESSION
Thursday, April 21, 3:00 p.m.

The session was called to order at 3:00 p.m. in the Ivy Room of the Mayo Hotel with approximately 80 members present. Mrs. Bergin moved and Mr. Ed Miller seconded that the minutes of the last meeting be approved as printed. The motion carried. Reports of the following committees were read and accepted in separate votes: Auditing, Awards, By-Laws and Constitution, Nominations, Exhibits, Program, Publications, Membership, Recruitment, Sequoyah Children's Book Award, National Library Week, Local Arrangements, Library Development, Intellectual Freedom, Sites, Publicity, and Officer's Manual. The Treasurer's report and the reports from the Resolutions Committee and the SWLA Representative will be presented later and published in the Oklahoma Librarian. The following Division reports were read and accepted together in a single vote at the conclusion of the reading: Children's and Young People's Division, College and University Libraries Division, School Libraries Division, Library Educator's Division, Reference Division, and Trustees Division. At 4:15 p.m. a motion to adjourn was passed.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION
Thursday, April 21, 7:00 p.m.

The session was called to order at 8:00 p.m. following dinner in the Terrace Room of the Mayo Hotel with Mr. T. Eugene Hodges, President, presiding. There were 170 in attendance. The invocation was given by Rabbi Rosenthal of Temple Israel, Tulsa. The Honorable Fay Kee, Finance Commissioner of the City of Tulsa brought greetings on behalf of the city of Tulsa. Mr. Hodges introduced the outgoing officers, and members of the Oklahoma Council on Libraries. Mr. Edmon Low brought greetings from the A.L.A. and emphasized that the strength of the A.L.A. lies in the state organizations. Musical selections were presented by a choral group from Will Rogers High School, Tulsa, under the direction of Mr. Wesley Howl. At the request of the students, Mr. Howl dedicated their performance to their school librarian, Mrs. Ethel Moore. Miss Eileen Cooke, Assistant Director of the A.L.A. Washington office spoke on current library legislation and the work that is being done in the Washington office in presenting the library story to the Congress.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION
Friday, April 22, 12:30 p.m.

The session was called to order by Mr. Hodges at 1:30 following luncheon in the Crystal Ballroom of the Mayo Hotel with 310 in attendance. The invocation was given by Fr. Frank Wrigley of the St. Francis Rectory. Following introduction of the Division Châirmen, Mr. Hodges read greetings from Robert Vesper, President of the American Library Association. On behalf of Miss Trean Maddox, Chairman of the Awards Committee, Mr. Hodges read a letter of commendation to Mr. Alfred Aaronson in recognition of his service in establishing the Tulsa City-County Library System and his continued interest in that operation. Mr. Hodges then introduced Miss Angie Debo, who spoke on "Activating Oklahoma's Literary Potential." Miss Debo made many observations on the structure of literature, and commented, "A collection of censored books, no matter how large, is not a library but a propaganda center."

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION
Friday, April 22, 7:00 p.m.

The session was called to order at 8:00 p.m. following dinner in the Crystal Ballroom of the Mayo Hotel, with Mr. T. Eugene Hodges, President, presiding and an attendance of 354. The invocation was given by the Rev. William J. Wiseman, First Presbyterian Church, Tulsa. On behalf of the Awards Committee, Mr. John Straton presented to Miss Frances DuVall a gift in appreciation of her diligent and effective service in promotion of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award. Mr. Hodges then introduced Mr. Lawrence Clark Powell, Dean of the Graduate School of Library Science, University of California at Los Angeles, who spoke on the interaction between li-
librarian and writer, as he has experienced it in his own life and work. The session was followed by a reception at the Tulsa Central Library.

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION
Saturday, April 23, 10:15 a.m.

The fifth general session was called to order by the President with 150 members in attendance. Mr. Hodges reminded the group that the Saturday morning session has become, in practice, the traditional time to summarize the year's work in Oklahoma libraries. He introduced Miss Esther Mae Henke, Extension Librarian for the Oklahoma State Library, who then acted as moderator for the meeting. Mr. William Lowry summarized the progress of the committee which is working with the Legislative Council in drafting a code of library laws for Oklahoma. Elva Harmon announced that a Good Reading for Youth exhibit, sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, has been purchased by the Oklahoma State Library and bookings will be handled by the staff of the Tulsa Public Library. She gave details on the composition of the exhibit and procedure for arranging bookings. Dr. Frank Bertalan, director of the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Oklahoma, reported on progress at the school, additions to the faculty, and developments in the curriculum. He pointed out the need for recruitment of library science students to fill the many vacancies in libraries throughout the nation.

From the Library Resources Division of the State Department of Education Elizabeth Geis reported on "what we have done" in setting up this new office of the Department, and Sarah Jane Bell reported on "what we would like to do" in implementing the state plan for school libraries in Oklahoma.

Miss Henke told the group of the new regional library recently established in Custer and Washita Counties, and introduced Mrs. Mary Ralls, librarian of the Weatherford Branch Library. Mrs. Ralls summarized the action of citizens which led to the establishment of the regional library, and told the group that in order to develop new public library service, citizens must work for library development throughout the state and must follow up every state development with cooperative action at the local level.

Mr. William McGalliard reported from the newly-organized Libraries Information Project, and emphasized the need for interpretation of libraries to key people and groups in the state.

Miss Eileen Cooke, Assistant Director of the ALA Washington office, reported on legislative progress and emphasized the provisions of the Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act which gives 100% funding to cooperative service projects between all types of libraries. She also urged librarians to support National Library Week and to use its services for promotional value through the year.

Alice Zweicher read the report from the Res-

July, 1966
OLA Officers: L to R, Jane Stevens, Pres.; Della Thomas, Past Pres.; Esther Henke; Dr. Arthur McAnally, 1st V.P.; Marion Bergin, Editor; Elizabeth Cooper, ALA Council Rep. Not pictured: Hannah Atkins, Sec.

olutions Committee, which was accepted by unanimous vote.

Elizabeth Cooper moved that the group give a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Hodges for his diligent and effective work as President of the Oklahoma Library Association during the past year. The motion was seconded by several voices and the vote was unanimous.

The meeting was adjourned.

SEQUOYAH CHILDREN'S BOOK AWARD LUNCHEON

Saturday, April 23, 12:30 p.m.

The Eighth Annual Sequoyah Award luncheon was held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Mayo Hotel with 268 in attendance. President-Elect Jane Stevens presided. A meditation and grace were given by the Rev. John Wolfe, All Souls Unitarian Church, Tulsa. Mrs. Ruby Ewing, Chairman of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award Committee, gave a short history of the award and introduced members of the committee and representatives of the organizations which sponsored the award. Joyce Stewart and Don Wisdom represented the children of Oklahoma in presenting the award to Mr. Sterling North for his book, Rascal. Since Mr. North was unable to attend in person, the award was accepted by his friend, Mr. Wilbur J. Holleman, Jr., who told the audience of his association with the North family. Mr. North himself then addressed the group via live tele-lecture from his home in Morristown, New Jersey. Mr. North has not been able to make public appearances for several years.

At a meeting of the Executive Board in the Conference Room of the Tulsa Central Library immediately following the Sequoyah Award Luncheon, Mrs. Mildred Patterson, Treasurer, reported that there was a total registered attendance at the convention of 409, plus 212 tickets sold for single meals. At the end of the convention there were 700 paid members in the organization.
Realizing Oklahoma’s Literary Potential

By DR. ANGIE DEBO

It is indeed a pleasure to speak to this group, for there is a natural affinity between writers and librarians, between people who write books and people who make them available to the reader. And I never cease to marvel at the way librarians love books. You can work all day at cataloging, or shelving, or ordering, or checking out; and then reading is your favorite recreation, and inspiring other people to read is your greatest enthusiasm. You can hardly imagine how we appreciate that. Writing is a lonely occupation, and nobody would ever work at it except for the hope that somebody will read and appreciate what he writes. And you are the people who bring about this writer-reader contact. No wonder we love you.

So while you are discussing more effective ways of putting books into the hands of Oklahomans, “Realizing Oklahoma’s Library Potential,” it is our job to write them for you, “Realizing Oklahoma’s Literary Potential.” And I am going to define, as I see it, what constitutes a book, in contrast to what someone has wittily called a non-book. Or perhaps this should not be limited to books; one might say the difference between writing and non-writing. And of course I’m interested in it as it pertains to Oklahoma writing.

I am going to use an analogy, which seems to me valid. When I was a freshman at the University of Oklahoma and the late great Walter Campbell was a young instructor just back from his Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford, I had a survey course with him in English literature, and I remember that he spent one whole period lecturing about architecture. I did not see the relationship at the time, and I wonder if he did. His own brilliant writing career was before him, but now I can see how closely his books conform to architectural principles. For my architect friends tell me that those principles require harmony between design—that is creative art—and engineering. The building has beauty, but it must stand up. And it also has purpose, responsibility to humanity; it is used by people. Even in the first century B.C., Vitruvius, the architect of Augustus, said the same thing: “Well-building hath three conditions: Commodity (that is, usefulness), Firmness (engineering), and Delight (design).”

Now engineering in writing is accuracy of factual background, whether in a work of fiction or non-fiction. Part of it is the physical setting. This has long been recognized as a major factor in the evolution of the human personality. Take, for example, the beautiful new Horizon Book on Ancient Greece, beautiful, of course, in its illustrations, but equally beautiful in its writing. Logically it begins with a map and a description and photographs of the harsh and barren land and its encircling sea, “the ‘wine-dark,’ turbulent waters swirling around three sides of a peninsula thrust out like a bony hand from the European main”...

Dr. Debo, Oklahoma author of “Oklahoma: Footloose and Fancy Free,” “Prairie City,” “And Still the Waters Run,” and other books on Indian and frontier history, delivered this address at the 59th Annual Conference of OLA in Tulsa, April 22, 1966.
And throughout the book it is apparent that the answer is Yes.

No doubt some of you read the collection of writings by Caribbean authors edited by Barbara Howes and published under the title, From the Green Antilles. Two months ago I read a very discerning review of it by Gene Baro. In spite of the diversity of the selections he found an underlying unity, which he attributed to life on any one of the small islands that form the chain; a circumscribed world, where there is conflict between familiarity with everything there, and a sense of being cramped.

Contrast this with the spaciousness and savage strength of the land Stephen Vincent Benet found forming the American character. He expressed it so well in Western Star: "I have always been grieved that he died before he got any farther west than Tidewater, Virginia and beginning New England. We remember the first sight of it as "the first flood of Virginia Spring," and the ever-present danger when "the sudden arrows flew in the goodly wood"; and how it changed the Pilgrim, Matthew Lanyard, in the ten years "since the first wonder and the first fear." And then though he didn't live to tell it, Benet gave a preview of the Westward Movement and its effect on the American character.

One of the best expositions I ever read of the relationship between land and people was an article by a distinguished English critic that appeared on the front page of the New York Times Review. I was reading it with enthusiastic approval. "Just what I have been saying." Then I came to his major example of a good novel projected on an accurate geographical background. Ironically the novel was The Gropes of Wrath. He actually believes it depicts a true setting. He didn't know the setting was invented to fit the story.

I remember a student saying to me once, "What difference does it make about the physical environment so long as the characters are well drawn?" Well, I think we would be disqualified if he were reading a novel about the Arctic with an orange grove as the background. Much of the difference between Eskimos and Polynesians grows out of their adaptation to the frozen North or to the year-long island paradise of the Pacific.

Even Benet's broad characterization of national traits can be further particularized. You remember William Allen White's famous dictum: "It is curious how state lines mark differences in Americans." Because of the present mobility of our population, this is not quite true to the extent it once was: but it was only a little more than fifteen years ago that I was able in Oklahoma: Fooloose and Fancy Free to define Oklahomans as a distinct breed, and the vestiges of these distinctions still exist.

Surely the physical setting enters in: the big sky, the brilliant sunsets - and sunrises, if one sees them - the violent changes of weather. True, we share these things with other states of this region, but they do affect us. Then we have a greater variation in soil, topography, and climate than any other area of comparable size in the United States. This is graphically shown by the native flora and fauna. Botanists say that only about five per cent of our species of wild plants are found in all parts of the state; in other words 19 out of 20 reach the limit of their range here. Zoologists report a similar distribution of wild animals: desirers of tree timbered East were at home in our eastern mountains; Great Plains animals found the prairies their native habitat; Rocky Mountain species strayed to the western sections. I have a letter from John Joseph Matthews, who more than any other writer knows the physical features of Oklahoma and feels an almost mystical identification with them. He congratulated me for pointing out in Fooloose the juncture between the Permain and Pennsylvanian geological formations, and went on to
say, "These two periods, plus the Mississippian of the eastern part of the state, have influenced plants, animals, and man (and politics and literature and art and industry) in the development of Oklahoma." One has only to be reminded of the influence of oil in the formation of the Oklahoma character to know how true this is; for Oklahoma came into the Union at the head of the oil states.

But of course the physical background does not stop short at the boundary, and so there must be an additional reason for the particularism that William Allen White noticed. That, of course, is history, which does stop at the state line. Oklahoma history is unique. Its difference originated from events and arbitrary rulings and policies outside our borders. It began like the history of any other frontier state—a primitive native population and white advancement by fur trade, exploring expeditions, Christian missions, military posts, and agricultural settlement. This was reversed when the region was set aside as an Indian Territory, and the pattern changed. Thus Indian history and Indian institutions are fundamental, and Indian influence is still strong. This is everywhere apparent in our politics, our writing and publishing, our art, our social concepts. It is no accident that the two men chosen to represent the state in 'Statuary Hall of the national capitol are both Indians—Sequoyah and Will Rogers. We didn't deliberately choose Indians, but when we chose our greatest citizens, they were Indians.

Then white settlement so long delayed came with such a rush that centuries of American development were telescoped into the experiences of one generation. As I said in Prairie City, there are white pioneers still living who "know from their own experience the throes of settlement at Jamestown, the first harvest, the church, the school of the Pilgrim Fathers; the constitution-making of the founders of the Republic; the promotion and railroad—building in the era of Western settlement; oil, and the industrialism of the modern age, and the repercussions of world-shattering events." And of Tulsa I could even more truly say, "All the forces that have gone into the making of the Republic have been intensified here." For Tulsa began as a Creek Indian town already old when DeSoto visited it in the present Alabama in 1541, and experienced the whole series—first as an Indian community, then through ranching, white pioneering, and industrial development to the modern age. The result, as I said, is "the quintessence of Americanism—its violence and strength, its buoyant optimism, its uncomplicated prosperity, its hunchings independent

ence." Not so many people who have seen all these developments are still living as there were when I wrote those two books—three of them have died in my home community within recent months—but a few of them are, and their influence still lingers. Nobody can write truthfully either fiction or non-fiction about Oklahoma who does not understand this background of natural setting and history.

But too many writers have ignored it, and unfortunately two of them have been widely read—and believed—throughout the world. And if that were not bad enough, their books were popularized further by successful movies.

Edna Ferber described her methods with amazing—and unashamed—truthfulness in Peculiar Treasure. This "peculiar treasure" as she defined it is the knack of writing about something of which she is ignorant. Oh, she didn't use exactly those words, but that is the substance of what she said. It was in 1923 that she came out to Kansas for a visit with the William Allen Whites. Incredible as it may seem, she had never before heard of Oklahoma except that she knew there was a state of the Union by that name. What she was told intrigued her, and so she came here and spent all of thirteen days in research. That is her story; I think she should
have learned more in 13 days, but perhaps she is a slow learner.) Then she retired to New York and France and with her undoubted facility as a writer she produced Cimarron.

She did create some characters — she has a certain flair for that—but she put them in a physical setting that never existed on land or sea as actors in historical events that never happened.

The book begins with an exciting narrative of the Run of 1889. This occurred, as all Oklahoma knows, on April 22. It had just rained and the spring was far advanced. The people rode into a beautiful green land to take their homes. The sun shone in a freshly washed sky, but while they were encamped along the border, they had found the warmth of their fires good at night.

Edna Ferber’s waiting homeseekers were not spaced along the border. They fought for places — on a line 250 miles long, which could have accommodated a million people. With the creeks all full of water, they queued up to buy it, and suffered agonies from thirst. (She forgot that the horses had to be watered.) And this weird perversion of nature continues throughout the book. Sabra, as you remember, had a field that was a strangely fertile spot in a barren land. When the oil field roared in, the cause was clear; her soil was not impregnated with oil. What an easy guide for the wildcatter, saving all the expense of the geologist and the geophysicist.

Worst of all, she completely missed the relationship between the Indians and the incoming whites. The tarnished hero of Cimarron was a Champion of the Red Men. He bewailed their lot, rotting on reservations, herded up like sheep in a corral; and when he might have been appointed governor of the territory he antagonized official Washington and thereby renounced his chances by an editorial demanding full United States citizenship for them. Years later his wife, Sabra, advocated the same breath-taking idea in Congress, where it was received with wonder and some little approval by the most advanced thinkers.

It seems to me that even with 13 days’ study she should have known that the whole white history of Oklahoma was based on that policy. For it was the fixed policy of the Federal Government, and it was fervently supported by the Oklahoma settlers. Without it, there would have been no white settlement of Oklahoma; it would still be the Indian Territory. Yancey Cravat’s crusade to break up the reservations was about as daring and revolutionary as an editorial in Hitler’s Germany advocating the destruction of the Jews.

When John Steinbeck wanted to show the plight of the California berry pickers, he apparently decided he would have to bring them from somewhere; and so he just shut his eyes and stuck his pencil down on the map and it hit a spot in Oklahoma. It wouldn’t have required 13 days—even half a day of honest work reading an encyclopaedia or a ninth grade Oklahoma history would have given him some idea of the original setting of his Joads, but it seemed easier just to invent one.

Three years ago—in December, 1962, to be exact—when it was announced that Steinbeck had been awarded the Nobel Prize for literature, the New York Times Book Review carried a long front page article by Arthur Mizner questioning the choice. Because of the Great Depression, he said, there was a generous and undiscriminating appetite in the thirties for even bad proletarian novels and that accounted for Steinbeck’s popularity at the time. His best novel was The Grapes of Wrath, but even here the characters were constantly distorted to make them fit his economic and social theories. There were some undistorted developments, especially in the particulars of the Joads’ journey that had to do with their car.

I thought, “Here is the first chance I have ever had to show what is really the matter with Grapes of Wrath.” I write for the New York
Times Book Review, and so there was no problem of getting my article published—I thought. Here is what I wrote:

"I am interested in Arthur Mizner's perceptive analysis of the fatal flaw in the writings of John Steinbeck. This, he says, consists in the development of the characters to make them conform to a preconceived philosophy. May I add that this indifference to actuality is shown also in the historical and physical settings.

I agree that Grapes of Wrath is Steinbeck's best novel. Its greatness appears in its superb writing, its spiritual insight, and its compassion; but its setting is a never-never land and events that never occurred.

The buffeted Joads were victims of a mass evacuation from Sequoyah County in Eastern Oklahoma. Their ancestors had killed off the Indians and wrested from the wilderness their sterile 40-acre farms. Surely it is common knowledge that Oklahoma was long an Indian Territory, an area reserved for Indians who were brought there from other parts of the United States. When white settlers were finally allowed to enter in a series of land openings beginning in 1889, they swarmed in to join the Indians and snatch the 160-acre homesteads offered them as a free gift. Cherokees still form a considerable element in the population of Sequoyah County, and the log cabin of the great Sequoyah himself is preserved as a state shrine.

Hard times came to the descendants of Steinbeck's Indian-killing pioneers, and they mortgaged their farms to Soulless Banks. Then came the drought of the 30's that turned their land (the tree-covered hills of the Ozarks) into a dust bowl; and Impersonal Capital used caterpillar tractors to plow long furrows across boundary fences and houses, pushing the families out and leaving the country one great field of cotton managed by a hired superintendent. All this is pure invention, events contrived on a typewriter.

The only part of Oklahoma in dust bowl terrain was the long narrow projection known as the Panhandle; and although there the combined effects of wind and drought were truly awesome, nobody turned it—or Sequoyah County or any other section—into a corporation-owned cotton field. But the whole state suffered, as did the rest of the country, in the depression thirties; and some of the victims of bank failures, drought, ruinous farm prices, and a sick oil industry followed the natural westward trek to California. A poignant story of actual human experience could have been written of their frustrations, their aspirations, and their defeats. The novelist who could have done that with fidelity would have deserved a Nobel Prize.

Like Mr. Mizner I have always been impressed by the essential integrity of those incidents on the road when the car broke down. This is because here for the first time the setting is true and not contrived, an emigrating family with a long way to go, no money, and stranded transportation. Their plight is real (in other days a horse died pulling the covered wagon) and their expedients are natural, not forced.

It is unnecessary to follow the Joads farther. Mr. Mizner finds Steinbeck using 'some abstract idea', for 'explaining human nature', And—going one step beyond this—can one expect valid human reactions to a phony situation?"

Now for the sad ending. The great newspaper strike came at that very time. The editor wrote me a nice letter, expressing interest in my article, but saying that obviously he couldn't publish it—or anything else. The blackout lasted four months. When publication was finally resumed, my article of course was outdated and was never published. Steinbeck had received his prize the very week I sent it in.

But Grapes of Wrath and Cimarron are only the most conspicuous of the books named for

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MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS 61054

July, 1966
Oklahoma, but rooted in nowhere. I have read children's books with errors of fact springing up on the pages as thick as dandelions on the lawn—and as hard to eradicate. They may contain exciting adventures, but no more exciting than adventures based on the truth. Books like this are written, not because the facts are uninteresting, but because the author is ignorant and lazy.

When the people of a misrepresented community—or perhaps I should not say misrepresented, an author has to know something before he can misrepresent it. Perhaps I should say unrepresented. Anyhow when the natives object to this kind of book, the assumption is that they object to a picture opposite to that painted by the local Chamber of Commerce. But that’s not it. I have told more unpleasant facts about Oklahoma than any other person who ever spelled the name out on a typewriter. When I was writing And Still the Waters Run I thought when it would be published I should not have a friend in my home state; but not one objection has ever been raised to the horrifying facts I revealed there. (I must admit that one reason for my immunity is that grafters don’t read, but it is still true that the great mass of people are willing to accept accurate portrayals, no matter how unfavorable they are.)

Perhaps I have taken too much time with this engineering phase—a factual framework that will stand up. For even good engineering is not enough. The statistical tables in the census reports are factually accurate, but they lack much of being good writing. What about beauty, that is the esthetic, the artistic, the emotional content? The quality that makes us want to worship in a cathedral or feel a brooding compassion for all the oppressed of the earth when we stand before the Lincoln Memorial. In writing, one calls it interpretation—or at least it includes interpretation. It seems to require a combination of spiritual sensitivity and critical intelligence. Perhaps we call it insight—a grasp of relationships—colored with a deeply emotional feeling for ultimate meanings. Sometimes we call this complex of gifts creative imagination. And it is as essential in reconstructing a historic period or a biographical subject as in developing fictional settings and characters. (When people divide writing into creative writing and non-fiction writing, they don’t know anything about the requirements for writing non-fiction.)

People who lack these creative endowments cannot acquire them any more than a tone-deaf person can become a musician. (At least that is my own rather discouraging conclusion.) But even they can write straightforward, correct prose. They can benefit by the requirements I have pointed out for good engineering. But now I am going to talk about people who have this something more. How completely satisfying it is to read the books of John Joseph Mathews. Superb writing and delineation of character, of course, but also history that happened, a physical setting that fits the map, people that lived on the ground. Or there is The Greatest Gamblers by Ruth Shelton Knowles, an exciting book about wildcating that is projected against a sound knowledge of geology and techniques. Here is another book, not an Oklahoma book, as it happens, that has the same harmony between engineering and design. Beyond the Hundredth Meridian by Wallace Stegner. It is a life of John Wesley Powell; but it is more than that, more even than an analysis of his philosophy. It is an evaluation of the arid West and its meaning in American life. Even the figures of speech fit the terrain. In Powell’s official reports “a rich and embroidered nineteenth-century traveler’s prose flows around bastions of geological fact as some of the lava coulees on the Uinta floor around gables of sedimentary strata.” The new state of Montana was organized “with county lines marking none but the political drainage basins.” No wonder when we can read non-fiction like this that we turn away from the
general run of fiction. But some fiction does meet these standards of engineering and design. Mary Renault's *The King Must Die* is the most satisfying novel I have ever read. Writing so beautiful one wants to savor every sentence, events so exciting one wants to race along with them, and a setting that might have been contrived by the archaologist.

But now we come to the purpose of engineering and design, the architect's responsibility to humanity, to erect a building that will be used by people. I am going to tell you how one historian feels about this, and I am sure the analogy extends to every field of writing.

Of course I do not believe in writing history as propaganda, in subordinating it to some patriotic or, moral dogma. That is what the Communists are doing. But I believe with my whole soul that only a scientific, objective presentation of how people felt and acted in the past will enable us to understand the present or chart the future. Those who would make social and political decisions without this background flounder as helplessly as the victim of amnesia in ordering his personal life.

Anyone who writes truth serves humanity. What is truth? Well, Pilate's question is not profound but lazy. Truth is the accumulated findings of investigation whether it comes from my research into the administration of Indian affairs, the experiments in the scientific laboratory, the mapping of an unknown coast, or—I am thinking now of fiction—the creation of a scene in time and space and the interactions of the people who inhabit it; and the meanings derived from these findings. And if it is only partial, that is because we haven't discovered it all yet; but we'd better be right in what we have discovered.

Another thing should be pointed out about this responsibility to humanity. Again we can turn to the architect for an analogy. He may be planning a modest dwelling, a great church, a library, an airport; and he adapts the plan to its intended use. But if he is honest he does not sacrifice the engineering that gives it stability or the design that gives it beauty.

The writer also has in mind the requirements of the particular people who will use—in this case, read—his work: children, scholars in a specialized field, even the clientele of a certain magazine. Naturally he adapts his style to this intended use. But again if he is honest he does not compromise his standards of factual accuracy and beauty.

I suppose a writer could observe some of these principles and still have not quite a book, but something, a partial book: *Grapes of Wrath* and *Cimarron* have some of the characteristics of a book. And I know diligent scholars who spend their days' lifting facts from dusty files nobody sees to printed pages nobody reads. Their books lack beauty and any conscious use; but they have some value. The one that lacks everything is what I call a non-book.

Non-books can be found on a variety of subjects. The old-time dime novel was a non-book. A non-writer took an actual person like Buffalo Bill or Pawnee Bill and proceeded to invent nothing-incidents about him. There are political non-books. Three of them were widely circulated during the last presidential campaign. The pornographic non-book has attracted the most notice because of legal actions taken against the publishers. And the courts have had a hard time deciding what constitutes pornography with no purpose except to be nasty, and what constitutes truth or beauty or social value even though it may deal with intimate subjects or even depraved actions. Last month, as you know, the Supreme Court cleared *Fanny Hill* because it did have "a modicum of social value," if only as a period piece; and upheld the conviction of Ralph Ginzburg because ironically it took him at his own word. He advertised his magazines "solely for the sake of their prurient appeal." In effect he himself

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July, 1966
characterized the writing as non-writing, equating it with chalked obscene words on a wall.

This sounds like an easy decision. It wasn’t easy; the court split five to four. And I tremble to think what might happen if this reasoning were universally applied; for I have seen perfectly sound books advertised as pornographic. For example, the blurb on the paper-back edition of *The King Must Die*. I can imagine the disappointment of the reader who takes it from the rack expecting to enjoy something nasty, only to find himself reading the most beautiful work in modern prose. And here is a full page advertisement of a book made up of excerpts from the Bible. Here are some of the words used in presenting them: “amazing revelations,” a story told “in all its risque boldness . . . complete and unexpurgated,” “risque details . . . uncovered,” “intriguing episodes so daringly described.” I suppose the advantage of buying this book instead of finding the same stories in the Bible is that it spares the reader the labor of searching for them. Even so, I’m afraid he will be disappointed when he discovers the straightforward way in which the Biblical writers deal with human events and even human depravity.

Librarians of course have to distinguish between non-books and books that question established beliefs. More than any other group you defend the freedom to read. When I was in Russia I was touched by the eagerness with which the people read thick, solid books — sitting in a park, riding up the escalator from the subway, everywhere they could snatch the time. Only a century ago their ancestors were serfs, many were landless serfs bought and sold like slaves, and the Communist regime had given them the grace of literacy. But it troubled me to think that they were allowed to read only what was supposed to be good for them. I saw large, imposing buildings called libraries, but I didn’t bother to go in: a collection of censored books, no matter how large, is not a library, but a propaganda center.

But sometimes even in our country we find people who try to block the freedom to read. I am sure a number of you were present a few years ago when one of our Oklahoma colleges—not a state college—dedicated its library (so-called), and you heard the president ask the faculty to raise their hands in a pledge that no Communist material would ever find lodgment.
Oklahoma Books and Oklahoma Authors
By RONALD A. CURTIS

THE MANUFACTURE OF ETHYLENE AND ITS MAJOR DERIVATIVES IN OKLAHOMA
Blow-Knox Co. Chemical Plants Division.

A TREASURY OF NEW ENGLAND FOLKLORE
* Botkin, Benjamin Albert, ed.

SEED FOR HIGH HARVEST
* Campbell, Charles
Oklahoma City, 1965, 3.00

MY FIRST 80 YEARS
* Cargill, Otto Arthur
Oklahoma City, Banner Book Co., 1965, 2.50

NORTH FORK TOWN
* Foreman, Carolyn Thomas.
Muskogee, Hoffman Printing Co., 1963, 3.00

OKLAHOMA: A STUDENT’S GUIDE TO LOCALIZED HISTORY
* Gibson, Arrell Morgan.
New York, Columbia University, 1965, 75

FAR ABOVE RUBIES
* Glessner, Chloe Holt
San Antonio, Naylor, 1965, 3.95

AMERICAN FORKS, YESTERDAY AND TODAY
* Grant, Bruce.
New York, Dutton, 1965, 5.95

BORN TO WIN
* Guthrie, Woody
New York, Macmillan, 1965, 6.95

CACTUS KEVIN
* Heck, Bessie Holland
Cleveland, World, 1965, 3.50

THE TALKING LEAF
Jones, Weyman.

ROMANTICA
* Keith, Harold
New York, Crowell, 1965, 3.95

DRIFTING
* Mersfelder, Louis Calhoun (Larry)
Oklahoma City, 1965, 1.00

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF OKLAHOMA
* Morris, John W.
Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1965, 3.95

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF FACTS AND FIGURES
* Parker, Bertha Morris
Note: the illustrator is an Oklahoma: Lowell Hess

WOOLAROC
* Patterson, Patrick.

THE PROUD HERITAGE OF LE FLORE COUNTY
* Peck, Henry L.
Van Buren, Arkansas, Press Argus, 1965, 13.00

THE TOWN FROM THE TREETOP
* Pettit, Dan
New York, Delacorte Press, 1965, 3.95

PUBLIC AFFAIRS GUIDE OF OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Republican State Committee, 1966, 2.50

TEN YEARS ON BROADWAY
* Ruth, Donald William.
Muskogee, Oklahoma, Leadership Index Inc., 1963, 2.10

THE EQUINOX
* Saylor, Carol.
Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1966, 4.95

AN OUTLINE OF OKLAHOMA GOVERNMENT
* Thornton, Hurachel Vern
Norman, Rickner’s Book Store, 1965, 2.50

AS I SEE IT
* Tver, Dave.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Journal, 1965, 2.00

COYOTE WINTER
* Williams, Jeane.

An Oklahoma author

there, I didn’t happen to be looking at the library staff, but I know if they raised their hands they had their fingers crossed. And not long ago a friend of mine went to a city library (so-called) and asked for Vance Packard’s The Waste Makers, only to be informed by the librarian (so-called), “We don’t carry that book. We think it is unnecessary.” (That didn’t happen in Oklahoma.)

But if we really believe in democracy we are willing to leave it to the people. Leave it to the writers to have the integrity, the insight, and the sense of human need to write books instead of non-books, and to the readers to have enough of these same qualities to make the right choice.

July, 1966
Murray County Votes Multi-County Library Levy

By JEFF R. LAIRD

On December 14, 1965, the voters of Murray County, Oklahoma, approved a two-mill multi-county library levy by an affirmative vote of almost three to one, the victory margin being 501 votes. On May 22, 1962, Murray County voters had rejected a one-mill multi-county library levy by a margin of 165 votes. What caused the dramatic reversal?

For two years prior to the 1962 election the County had received bookmobile service, financed by a State-Federal grant. With defeat of the proposed one-mill levy, bookmobile service stopped and the only public library service in the County was provided by the Sulphur Public Library, a small and aging book collection housed in one upstairs room of City Hall, open six hours a week, operating on a budget of $20.00 per month and dependent on contributions for new books.

In 1963, the Sulphur Library Board began a new campaign for improved library service. A committee was formed, consisting of representatives from all of the civic and cultural organizations in the community, to consider action for library improvement. This committee met several times over a period of months and its activities were well publicized and widely discussed, contributing definitely toward an increasing community awareness of the need for better library service.

These from Murray County who attended the Governor’s Conference on Libraries in September, 1964, not only received much enlightenment and inspiration but also developed a new perspective on the library problem in their County. Discussions resulting from the Governor’s Conference led to the conclusion that the only hope for Murray County, with less than 11,000 population, to have modern and adequate library service would be to join a multi-county library system, and that the first step toward improving library service in the County necessarily must be a county tax levy to finance affiliation with the neighboring Chickasaw Multi-County Library.

Early in 1965 the chambers of commerce of Sulphur and Davis, the only sizable towns in the County, began holding joint meetings of their boards of directors. These joint meetings considered mutual problems of the two towns and of the County, and it was agreed that one of the pressing needs was good library service. Upon being advised of the conclusions reached by those who had been working on the library problem

Mr. Laird, an attorney, is chairman of the Sulphur Library Board and one of the Murray County members of the Chickasaw Multi-County Library Board.

and after consulting with Mrs. Billee Day, Librarian of the Chickasaw Multi-County Library, and Miss Esther Henke, Extension Librarian of the Oklahoma State Library, the two chambers of commerce adopted as their number one joint project the passage of a two-mill multi-county library levy. On request of the two chambers of commerce, the Board of Commissioners of Murray County by unanimous vote authorized submission of the library levy to the voters on December 14, 1965.

The two chambers of commerce set up the Murray County Library Association to lead the campaign for the levy, naming as co-chairmen Mrs. Joe Taylor, of Davis, with responsibility for Davis and the western part of the County, and the writer, with responsibility for Sulphur and the eastern part of the County. The chambers of commerce made their facilities and their secretaries available for use in the campaign and provided funds to pay for stationery, postage and one newspaper advertisement.

A low-key but intensive educational campaign followed, using only Murray County people as volunteer workers, aimed at reaching as many voters as possible and making them understand the

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
need for good library service, what the two-mill levy would actually cost the individual tax-payer, and what services could be obtained with the proceeds of the levy. It was emphasized that the Chickasaw Multi-County Library trustees had agreed to accept Murray County if the levy were voted and that the County would have a branch library in Sulphur, a branch library in Davis, and bookmobile service to the rural areas, and also it was emphasized that passage of the levy was the only way the County could secure such service.

A one-page brochure was prepared, stating simply and briefly a summary of the cost and the benefits, and the Oklahoma State Library printed several thousand copies of the brochure for distribution during the campaign. The Chickasaw Multi-County Library made available for showing throughout the campaign a slide series entitled “Operation Awareness” which graphically illustrated various aspects of modern library service in Oklahoma. Television Station KTEN, Ada, whose broadcasts cover Murray County, taped an interview with a Murray County library proponent and used it on news programs shortly before the election.

Many helped in the campaign. Both of the County newspapers, the Sulphur Times-Democrat and the Davis News, gave excellent support to the library levy, both editorially and in their news coverage. The county commissioners and other county officials, school officials and teachers, business firms, club officers and members, and many other volunteer workers distributed brochures and talked for the library levy. An attempt was made to contact as many as possible of the civic, social and home demonstration clubs, parent-teacher associations, lodges, churches, employee groups and any other organizations in the county where a group of people could be reached, and at every opportunity speakers were furnished, the “Opportunity Awareness” slides were shown, and literature was provided.

The following have been suggested as important factors in the change from decisive defeat of a one-mill library levy in 1962 to overwhelming victory for a two-mill levy in 1965. During almost the entire period between the two elections there was a continuing campaign to educate the people of the county to the need for good, modern, adequate library service. In 1962 all of the county commissioners opposed the levy and even after petitions with sufficient signatures were presented the board of county commissioners refused to submit the levy to a vote until forced to do so by a court order; in 1965 the county commissioners voted unanimously to submit the levy to a vote when requested to do so by the chambers of commerce, and all of the commissioners actively supported passage of the levy. In 1962 emphasis was placed on bookmobile service; in 1965 complete library service was emphasized, with prime emphasis on permanent branch libraries in Sulphur and Davis, and with secondary emphasis on bookmobile service for rural areas. In 1962 the campaign for the levy was led by the library board and educational groups, with business leaders taking little part; in 1965 the chambers of commerce assumed leadership of the campaign, with active and enthusiastic support not only from business and professional people but also from the library board, educational groups and many others. In 1962 the supporters of the levy were confident of success and perhaps a bit complacent; in 1965, although no outspoken opposition developed during the campaign, the proponents of the library levy “ran scared” all the way, continuing the campaign without let-up right up to and including election day, and the results were gratifying.

There is another difference, highly intangible, which well may have been extremely important. The 1962 election was preceded by two years of bookmobile service, coming from outside Murray County and financed by a grant received from outside Murray County. The 1965 election was preceded by two years of working, planning, talking and thinking by Murray County residents, trying by their own efforts and with their own resources to work out the problem of how to secure good library service for their County.

July, 1966

Student Librarians Elect Officers At State Convention

On April 2, at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, 541 students and 67 sponsors registered for the OSLA State Convention.

Newly elected officers are: Hope Landrum, Midwest City, president; John Wood, Choctaw, vice-president; Gary Fair, Oklahoma City northwest Classen, secretary; Carol Starbuck, Oklahoma City Capitol Hill Senior High, treasurer; Mary Hogan, Tulsa Bishop Kelley High, chaplain; Sherrie Bacon, Norman Central Junior High, song leader; Jimmy Kinemer, Walters, parliamentarian; Beth Hutchens, Shawnee Central Junior High, historian-reporter.
Sterling North Receives Sequoyah Award

Rd. Note: Sterling North's book, *Rascal*, won the 1966 Sequoyah Book Award. At the 59th Annual OLA Conference, Joyce Stewart and Don Wisdom, both pupils at Patrick Henry Elementary School, Tulsa, presented the award to Mr. Wilbur J. Holleman, Jr. Mr. Holleman accepted on behalf of his personal friend, Sterling North. Mr. North, who is unable to travel, also accepted via live-tele-lecture, heard by those at the Sequoyah luncheon. Joyce's and Don's presentation remarks and Mr. North's letter of acceptance follow.

**Joyce Stewart**

*Rascal* is the autobiography of a lonely little boy named Sterling North. Sterling had animals for companionship. Rascal was his special friend. The furry little ball was both friend and companion to Sterling.

Have you ever had a pet? I have and I know how much a pet can mean. A raccoon would be a most interesting pet. Rascal was always using his hands, catching and eating a crayfish, reaching up or down for something. He could, almost, take the place of a person.

Sterling must have loved animals to have a dog named Weiser, a cow named Poe, woodchucks, and several cats. Rascal did take the place of a person in Sterling's life. His father was usually away on business trips, his brother was in Europe fighting in World War I, and his sisters were gone from home.

One of Sterling's biggest mistakes was to give Rascal his first taste of sweet corn. From then on Rascal got into everyone's corn patch. The Norths' next door neighbor, Reverend Thurman, put up the biggest fight to get rid of him. This was the reason Rascal had to have a collar and a cage. Sterling delayed as long as possible but finally it had to be done.

Sterling took Rascal to the Leather Emporium. Sterling said, fighting back the tears, "I want a collar for Rascal and a braided leash to match I... And they're making me build a cage to lock him up."

"Do you want his name engraved on a silver plate on the collar?" asked Mr. Shadwick.

"I haven't got much money but that would be wonderful... His name is Rascal," Sterling said.

Sterling let Rascal smell the collar and examine it. Finally Sterling slipped it around the little raccoon's neck. Then Rascal looked in Mr. Shadwick's mirror. He thought he saw another raccoon, but of course he didn't. This was too much of a puzzle for his little brain. Rascal liked what he saw which made Sterling glad. He was proud of his new collar and braided leash. Rascal just sat looking at himself, chirping happily. He didn't hold this against Sterling. They were still more like friends than master and animal.

**Don Wisdom**

You know that raccoons are very curious animals and Rascal was no exception. Rascal soon became clean enough to eat at the table with the family, in his own high chair. When he had finished his bowl of warm milk (which he had dribbled all over the table and his chair) Sterling gave him a lump of sugar. Of course, you know that raccoons wash all their food before they eat it, and he washed the lump of sugar just like any other food he had eaten. In a few moments, it disappeared. He felt around the bottom of the bowl to see if he had dropped it. You've never seen a more surprised raccoon in your life. He examined his hands to see if it were stuck, but it wasn't.

He looked up to Sterling as if to say, "Who stole my sugar lump?"

Rascal started to wash his second sugar lump, but hesitated. Instead, he popped it into his mouth. He had learned never to wash a sugar lump!

Another interesting incident was when Sterling talked to Miss Whalen, his biology teacher, about his raccoon.

"Do you think raccoons will become human beings sometime?" he asked hopefully.

"Why Sterling what a strange idea!" said his teacher.

"Earnest Hooton, who lives next door to us, is studying anthropology and he has a theory that the hands teach the brain."

"Yes," Miss Whalen said thoughtfully, "possibly they do."

"And he thinks that because our ape-like ancestors stood up and used their hands, their brains developed too."

"That's an exciting idea," his teacher said.

"Well, my raccoon uses his hands all the time and gets brighter every day. So in one hundred, million years or so, couldn't raccoons develop into something like human beings?"

"Stranger things have happened," Miss Whalen said, "I'm very eager to see your bright raccoon." After that, Sterling left with a feeling
At Sequoyah Book Award Luncheon: L to R, Joyce Stewart, Don Wisdom, both pupils at Patrick Henry School, Tulsa, who presented the Sequoyah Award; Mrs. Ruby Ewing, Chairman, Sequoyah Book Award Committee.

Sterling North’s Acceptance Letter

Sterling North
Tempe Wick Road
Morristown, New Jersey

Monday, April 18, 1966

Dear young people of Oklahoma:

You cannot guess what a thrill it was to learn that I had been awarded the highest honor you can pay an author—the Sequoyah Children’s Book award.

Looking over the list of winners since 1961 I suddenly realized that Rascal is the only adult book you have ever chosen, and that pleased me too. It meant that children from Oklahoma are really bright, able to enjoy adult books. So that Miss Whalen was a very special person.

"Rascal" is one of the best books I have ever read, and I can see why it won the Sequoyah Children’s Book Award. Sterling North not only won the Sequoyah Children’s Book Award but he also won the Dulton Animal Book Award. Since Mr. North is not able to be here, he has asked Mr. Wilbur Holleman, Jr. to accept the award for him. Mr. Holleman will you please stand? On behalf of the children of Oklahoma I am happy to present this plaque to Mr. Sterling North, for his book "Rascal." Mr. Holleman will you express our appreciation to Mr. North for his contribution to Oklahoma library history.

you are to be congratulated on your reading level.

As I look out of the 26 panes of the picture window above my desk this early morning, the sun is shining upon the waterfall and little lake where many wild ducks and a few wild geese are floating. I wish you could be here to see the water, and the dark wall of evergreens just beyond.

Simple things give me pleasure: a morning like this: geese v’ing northward, or the appreciation of sensitive children who have read and voted for my book.

Keep on reading, my young friends, at least one good book a week. Then when you reach my age (which is 59) you are really ready for retirement because your mind will be well stored with emotions and ideas creatively gathered from life and from good books.

Cordially and gratefully,
Sterling North
Morristown

The October issue of the Oklahoma Librarian will include reports of special recognition given to Miss Frances DuVall, Mr. Edmon Low, and Mr. Alfred Aaronson; reports of Divisions and Committees, and other Annual Conference events.

July, 1966
Government Publications in Oklahoma Public Libraries

By LAURA RUCKER
and MARY MEINDERS

In partial fulfillment of requirements for Elements of Research at the School of Library Science, University of Oklahoma, 1965.

It would be hard to conceive of a subject that has not been discussed in some manner or other in a publication issued by the United States Government Printing Office. Voluminous amounts of material pour forth each year from this, the world's largest publisher. These publications are an attempt to promulgate as widely as possible the activities and achievements of the Government's many agencies and to answer direct inquiries from the public. Because of the value of this great outpouring of information, it is of extreme importance that it reach the hands and minds of the general population of the United States—the population reached by the public libraries of the country.

Let us first consider what a government publication or document is. An act of March 3, 1847 (9 Stat. 262, sec. 13) stated that “such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, or purchased by order of either House of Congress or joint resolution of the two Houses, shall be considered as public documents.” This definition was revised, however, because it did not include any of the publications of the executive offices or independent agencies. In 1911, this official definition, which is still existent, was given in the Checklist of United States Public Documents: “any publication printed at government expense by authority of Congress or any government publication office, or of which an edition has been bought by Congress or any government office for distribution among members of Congress or distribution to government officials, or the public, shall be considered a public document.” It should be noted that “printed” now means either printed or processed (produced by a duplicating process other than ordinary printings).

The history of public printing in the United States began in the 1770's with various private printers contracting to do the publishing. In 1818, a joint committee of Congress recommended the establishment of a national printing office; but not until 1860 was legislation passed which provided that “all printing, binding, and blank books of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Executive and Judicial Departments shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except in cases otherwise provided by law” (12 Stat. 117). The Printing Act of 1895 (28 Stat. 661-624) repeated this, and placed the responsibility of the preparation of certain lists and catalogs of government publications with the Superintendent of Documents.

Government publications can now be obtained from three sources: free from a Congressman, free or purchased from an issuing agency, or purchased from the Government Printing Office. To facilitate purchase, the G.P.O. issues free upon request, price lists on more than sixty subjects, and semi-monthly lists of selected government publications. It also issues, for $3.00 a year, a monthly catalog where all current and available publications are listed. Purchase of government publications may be made by cash deposit, check, postal order, or coupons.

Congress, by law, has designated certain libraries as depositories to receive government publications, and those that receive only the publications they request. However, as stated above, government publications are available to anyone or any library that orders them.

With the tremendous number of publications on innumerable subjects available at no or a small price and made available through various lists and catalogs, it would seem impossible that widespread use is not made of government documents by the public library. Yet McCann, in a report prepared for the Public Library Inquiry, indicated that only the very large public libraries had or made any use at all of government publications. Embry, in a more recent study done in Ohio, concluded that less use is being made of government publications than could be made, and that libraries are not even aware of the value and ready availability, as well as the small cost of these publications.

This, our study, is an attempt to ascertain the distribution, method of acquisition and use of United States Government Publications in Okla.
loma public libraries.

Questionnaires were mailed to the 113 public libraries in Oklahoma.

Of the 93 replies received, one stated that the library was now closed. Of the remaining 92 libraries, 5.43% fall in Group I, (annual income under $10,000) 21.74% fall in Group II ($10,000 to $50,000) and 72.62% fall in Group III (over $50,000).

When asked if they regularly received U.S. government publications, only 38% of the reporting libraries indicated that they did. Of the 62% that indicated that they did not regularly receive any U.S. government publications, it is significant to note that 51% were from Group I, 15% were from Group II and only 4% were from Group III. Looking at the statistics as a whole, of the number of U.S. government publications regularly received it was found that in Group I, only 31% regularly received government publications, while 69% did not regularly receive them; in Group II, 55% received regularly and 45% did not receive regularly; and in Group III, 60% received regularly while only 40% did not.

The questionnaire reveals that approximately 24.5% government publications are received by public libraries in Oklahoma each month. It is important to note that only 3% of these were received by Group I, 14% by the second group while 83% were received from Group III.

When asked to indicate the method of selection of government publications, 22% of the libraries in Oklahoma indicated that they use the Selected List of U.S. Government Publications, 11% of the libraries use the Monthly Catalog, and 10% use the Price Lists, while 57% did not reply to the question.

The survey disclosed that the acquisition of government publications is accomplished in various ways. Only one public library in Oklahoma is a depository library, and it, of course, acquires by deposit. The other libraries indicate that they acquire government publications by purchasing them, by receiving them as gifts, or by both methods. Of the libraries replying, 34% of them do some purchasing of government publications, 42% have received government publications as gifts from their Congressmen, while 24% have received government publications as gifts from the issuing agency and 4% have received them as gifts from other sources.

It was found that the Agriculture Yearbook (4) is the most popular government document acquisition. Closely following it are Congressional Directory (30), Occupational Outlook Handbook (18), U.S. Statistical Abstracts (17), Infant Care (17), U.S. Government Organization Manual (16) and Educational Directory (8).

The United States Code is in six public libraries; one in Group I, two in Group II and three in Group III. One Code, however, is a 1925-26 edition, two are 1946 editions, one is a 1954 edition, one is a 1958 edition and one library has a current edition on order. Only the depository library indicates it receives a supplement to keep the Code current. Three of the sets were purchased, and three were received as gifts from Congressmen. Of the three gift sets, one was in each group of library size.

When asked the use they made of government publications, only six of the total of 93 indicated extensive use of five of these were in Group II which includes the depository library; the other was in Group III. Twenty-two libraries indicated limited use of documents (14 in Group I, six in Group II, and two in Group III). No use was checked by 20 reporting libraries (15 in Group I, four in Group II, and one in Group I). Forty-eight libraries did not reply to this question.

This study would seem to indicate that inadequate use is being made of government publications, for only 38% of the libraries in Oklahoma even regularly receive them. Other factors are that only 6% of the 93 libraries indicated extensive use of government publications, and only 24% even indicated limited use.

The study also indicates that the smaller the library budget, the less government publications are used. Most large libraries have and make use of government publications, some medium-sized libraries have and make use of government publications.

It was found that the Selected United States Government Publications was the most used method of selection of publications, but even then not one-fourth of the libraries in Oklahoma use this free bi-monthly list. Also, barely one-tenth of the libraries use the Monthly Catalog. These, the Selected List and the Monthly Catalog, are the two basic bibliographic tools of government documents, and it would be unrealistic to have an active government documents program without at least one of them. The majority of government publications received were unsolicited gifts, either from a Congressman or from an issuing agency, thus further indicating that no real action was taken to obtain many of the government publications that the libraries have. These two factors would indicate lack of enthusiasm for the entire program of government documents.

In attempting to ascertain some of the reasons why government publications are little used, the comments on the questionnaire were analyzed and several factors were noted.
Replies to the questionnaire indicated an apologetic attitude for not having more government publications. The excuse given most often was that the library had only a small budget so it could not afford to purchase government documents. Because of the scope, value, and inexpensiveness of government documents, however, it would seem that these are the very libraries that need to use them most.

Several libraries indicated that they had only limited space, so there was no room for documents, but the fallacy of this is that it takes many, many pamphlets to fill even a pamphlet box, which can be placed on the corner of a desk.

Many libraries felt that they did not need to purchase government publications because they could obtain them, if they needed them, from other sources: Bureau of Mines Library, Army Library, Extension service of Oklahoma State University, Agricultural agencies, County Agents, and Congressmen. These could of course be sources of documents, but it would be a limited, time-consuming, and round-about approach.

Some libraries expressed the attitude that since their patrons showed no interest in these publications, and never asked for them, they did not provide them. It is important to note, however, that this lack of knowledge and enthusiasm by the librarian concerning government publications could certainly be a factor in the ultimate use made of them by the public in a public library. The patrons do not ask because they are not aware; the libraries do not supply because they are not asked, and consequently, much valuable material is completely wasted.

Another deterrent from purchasing government documents was the complicated purchasing systems in the library; thus, the librarian felt that the small cost involved in obtaining government documents was not worth the trouble involved, so they just disregarded them.

Several comments even indicated the fact that some librarians were not aware of government publications or how they could be acquired; though, they indicated they would like to learn. While this study omitted inquiry about the Congressional Record or the Census Reports (making no attempt to be all inclusive), and though it was never ascertained if the replies received were in proportion to the total universe no other agencies have been able to ascertain this either, the study indicated inadequate use of government publications in Oklahoma by public libraries. Measures need to be taken to promote the use of government documents in Oklahoma public libraries.

NEWS NOTES

By HANNAH D. ATKINS

Paul L. Little will be branch librarian for the Southern Hills Branch of Oklahoma County Sysat SW 74th and Pennsylvania. Miss Mariam Craddock, director of Oklahoma County Libraries, announced.

Harold E. Holland, formerly Assistant Professor of Library Science at the University of Oklahoma is now Associate Professor and chairman of Department Library Science at the Appalachian State Teachers College in Boone, North Carolina.

Mrs. Paul T. Stonum, who has served on the Anadarko Public Library Board since 1962, is now Acting-Librarian. She has served in her new position since the retirement of Miss Katie Sage.

Miss Frances Beattie, acting head librarian at Belle Isle Branch of Oklahoma County Libraries, has been appointed permanent head librarian there.

Miss Craddock also announced the appointment of head librarians for the adult services and children's services divisions at Belle Isle. Succeeding Miss Beattie as adult service librarian is Mrs. Kathryn Belcher, a former assistant librarian. Miss Ruth Anne Autry, former assistant in the children's section of the main library, has become children's services librarian at Belle Isle.

Mrs. Wilma Timps, Children's Librarian at the Ardmore Public Library, will become Children's Librarian at Del City when the new branch opens sometime in May.

Mrs. Patricia Hood, who has had previous library experience in Panama, will be in charge of circulation at Del City.

Miss Esther Henke was honored by the Theta Sigma Phi, professional organization for women in journalism, at the Byliners Banquet in Oklahoma City recently.

The Sulphur Library opened in new temporary quarters on April 1 and the Davis Library opened on April 3. Hosts for the open houses were the Sulphur Book Club and former library board members and the Davis Friends of the Library.

The Carnegie Public Library of Lawton has begun operation of a book trailer this year.

Oklahoma County Libraries and KOCO-TV are co-sponsoring a half-hour film series entitled "THIS WORLD AT LARGE" to air each Saturday morning from 8:30 to 9 during the summer months. The films will deal with the fields of education, science, art, travel, religion, armed forces, etc.
Women’s Professional Group Honors Esther Mae Henke

Miss Esther Mae Henke was honored as one of eight outstanding women in Oklahoma at the May 10, 1966, annual Byliners Banquet held by the Oklahoma City Chapter of Theta Sigma Phi. The national professional fraternity for women in journalism makes the awards annually to women who have made distinguished contributions to various areas of community life. Others honored at the May 10 banquet were: Mrs. Donald S. Kennedy, civic affairs; Mrs. Jerry Lucas, education; Miss Floy Floyd of Wewoka, business; Miss Lucyl Shirk, youth leadership; Mrs. Mickey Reynolds, humanities; Mrs. R. L. Jerry Allred, the arts; and Miss Sarah Ellis, communications.

Miss Henke’s award was made for her work since 1953 in improving and extending public library service in Oklahoma as Extension Librarian on the staff of The Oklahoma State Library.

In acknowledging the award, Miss Henke noted that much of the credit for advances made in public library development in Oklahoma should go to the journalists of the state, who in the various news media and by their own personal efforts have strongly supported libraries throughout the years.

July, 1966

Library Code

By WILLIAM A. “MAC” MCGALLIARD

At press time for this issue, work is progressing on the Oklahoma Library Code with a goal of August 1 for final adoption by the Legislative Council Sub-Committee.

The Libraries Legislative Conference Committee of professional and lay library people, sponsored by the Oklahoma Council on Libraries, the OLA and the State Library, is continuing its work on drafts of the Code in cooperation with the Legislative Council Sub-Committee. The LLCC includes representatives of all kinds of libraries in all parts of the state. Everyone interested in library development in Oklahoma is urged to join in work on the Code.

A number of principles and proposals have emerged as main points of the project.

One such point is the proposal for establishment of a state library agency, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, based on the concept that libraries are important enough and the need is great enough to warrant creation of a fully-fledged state agency. The present institutional State Library will be incorporated into the new agency. Primary responsibility and authority will be vested in the statewide Department of Libraries Board, or, as it is presently constituted, the State Library Board.

Another main point is to provide maximum local control of libraries through local boards and local units of government and insuring of maximum economy in the use of all public funds. All possible sources of financing, in addition to the ad valorem tax, are being authorized for support of libraries.

The establishing of local library systems in cities, towns and counties is being simplified. Provisions are included for maximum assistance from the state library agency in the promotion of library systems throughout the state.

A special committee has been appointed by the Oklahoma Council on Libraries to study a state grants-in-aid program. The new Code is to contain provisions and authorization for handling both state and federal aid. Equalization of financial support for library facilities and services to supplement maximum local support is a goal.

Another main point of the Code is a provision for accreditation of libraries and library systems, and the establishing of standards as guidelines in rating of facilities and services.

The new Library Code is to be submitted to the next session of the Legislature, which convenes in January, for consideration and for adoption, we hope.
Notes From Executive Board Meetings

February 19, 1966
Oklahoma City University 10:00 a.m.

Members present: T. Gene Hodges, Elizabeth Cooper, Mildred Patterson, Della Thomas, Jane Stevens, Anne Cramer, Marion Bergin; guests: Esther Mae Henke, Tom Baker, William Scott.

Mrs. Thomas moved that an interpretation be inserted in the minutes of the Executive Board that By-Law 3(1) be followed to the letter; that extra time on memberships be allowed only to people who have never before been members.

Mr. Baker reported on activities of the Intellectual Freedom Committee as they pertain to Citizens for Decent Literature. Mr. Hodges asked Mr. Baker's committee to prepare a statement of the OLA position on censorship, which could be used in any public hearing on the question, as a statement of Executive Board policy after Board approval, or as OLA policy, after approval by the membership at the annual meeting.

It was agreed that the incoming Treasurer has the privilege of not assuming office until after the books are audited, and that the outgoing treasurer continue until that time.

Mr. Hodges announced the National Library Week state-wide committee meeting as Feb. 24, 10:00 a.m. in the State Senate Chamber. The legislative subcommittee on the Oklahoma Library Code would have an open meeting the same day at 2:00 p.m. Mr. Hodges urged all Executive Board members and guests to attend.

Miss Henke reported the following intergovernmental activity: (1) A regional legislative workshop in connection with the SWLA fall convention has been submitted to ALA for approval. (2) The Library Services and Construction Act expires this year. ALA is working for its renewal and expansion in the next Congress. (3) ALA is working for appropriation of funds to implement Title II of the Higher Education Act.

Mrs. Stevens reported on convention plans.

Miss Henke requested that “type of library” be indicated on membership form next year, so that addressograph plates in the State Library could be tagged for special mailing lists.

March 19, 1966
Oklahoma City University 10:00 a.m.

Members present: T. Gene Hodges, Elizabeth Cooper, Jane Stevens, Virginia Patterson, Della Thomas, Marion Bergin, Anne Cramer, Guest: Virginia Owens, representing Mr. McGalliard.

Mr. Hodges read a letter regarding special recognition of contributions to library service. Mrs. Thomas moved that the awards committee be instructed to take appropriate action to recognize these contributions, and that the Board authorize letters of commendation to that effect. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Hodges presented the problem of non-library people who wish to come to single programs at the convention. It was voted that local arrangements chairman provide guest badges for non-registered guests of the local committee, and that badges be required for admission to meetings and meals.

Miss Cooper reported for the Plaque Committee. The Board voted to authorize the Plaque Committee to have fifty copies each of the Distinguished Service Award and the Citizen's Recognition Award produced by photo-offset from handlettered copies, the wording and style of lettering to be determined by the committee.

Mrs. Stevens reported on progress of the Program Committee for the forthcoming annual conference of OLA.

Mrs. Thomas reported that she will be attending the Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries.

April 16, 1966

OCU Library 19:00 a.m.

Members present: T. Gene Hodges, Jane Stevens, Anne Cramer, Mildred Patterson, Marion Bergin, Helen Donart, Della Thomas. Guest present: Tom Baker, Calvin Brewer.

Mrs. Thomas moved and Mrs. Patterson seconded that the Board accept the recommendation of the Sites Committee for convention dates of April 25-27, 1968 in Norman. Motion carried.

Mr. Baker reported from the Intellectual Freedom Committee for Wesley Matson, Chairman. It was moved that the statement of the Intellectual Freedom Committee, as amended, be adopted as a statement of this Board. Motion carried.

It was decided that life memberships could be designated by writing Life Member on a regular membership card and having it laminated.

Mr. Hodges read a request from SWLA that we appoint a member, librarian or trustee, to work with planning of the legislative program for the November meeting. It was moved and seconded that expenses for this representative be allowed. Motion carried. Mrs. Stevens, as President-Elect, will make the appointment.

Mrs. Stevens gave a Program Committee...
progress report. She announced that since the winner of the Sequoyah Book Award is physically unable to travel to Oklahoma, the award will be accepted in person via the Bell Telephone “telelecture” hook-up.

April 21, 1966
preceding Annual Conference
Conference Room, Tulsa Central Library 10:00 a.m.


Mrs. Stevens reported from the convention Program Committee.

Mrs. Cooper reported from the Awards Committee. She showed the group samples of the Distinguished Service Award and the Citizens Recognition Award as they were printed. She also showed the special award to be given to Frances DuVall, and read the letter of commendation written to honor Mr. Aaronson.

Mrs. Thomas reported for the Officers’ Manual Committee by distributing a preliminary printing of the Manual to be used during the next year and tested for additions and corrections. She expressed the hope that each officer in the future would add pages pertaining to his own office, as new procedures are worked out. It was voted to accept the report.

April 22, 1966
Following Annual Conference
Conference Room, Tulsa Central Library 2:45 p.m.

Present: Jane Stevens, Arthur McAnally, Ralph Funk, Hannah Atkins, William Scott, T. Gene Hodges, Anne Cramer, Elizabeth Cooper, Mildred Patterson, Marion Bergin, Esther Henke, Melville Spence.

Mrs. Stevens opened the meeting by calling for a rising vote of thanks to Gene Hodges for his diligent and effective leadership during the past year.

Mr. Hodges reported that the dates for the 1969 Annual Conference at Ardmore have not yet been determined. It was agreed that National Library Week is a date to be avoided in setting convention dates.

It was announced that Elizabeth Cooper and Ralph Funk will attend the planning meeting for the SWLA convention program.

Mrs. Patterson reported a total registered attendance at the 1966 OLA convention of 409, plus

Tulsa City-County Library Adds Rental Art Collection

A rental collection of framed, original art has been added to the Tulsa City-County Library as its newest service. Pictures can be borrowed by the public for a period of 28 days and can be renewed twice, expanding the time period to 12 weeks. A $2.00 rental fee is charged for each 28-day period. $1.00 to members of Friends of the Library.

Work is insured against damages, or in the event the picture would not be returned.

Pictures in the collection are for sale to the public. The library will be responsible for receiving a check made out to the artist for all work sold, and will mail the check, with a copy of the receipt, to the artist involved.

A catalog of art work in the rental collection will consist of a colored photograph provided by the library of each work, with information concerning the artist, picture, and price, compiled into a looseleaf catalog. This will make requests possible, and in general enhance use of the collection. Printed material from this catalog will also be on the back of each work in the collection.

All rental money will be used to purchase works from the rental collection. This is a new idea in which the library will purchase, at the end of the year, as many of the works as possible which have not been sold to the public.

To insure the highest quality of art possible in the collection, representatives of Philbrook Art Center, Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa Public Schools, Tulsa University, and the Tulsa City-County Library System make up the committee working with the collection. This committee as a group decides if a work will be selected for the collection.

Pictures can be chosen by the committee which are framed or unframed. If a work is selected which is not framed, the library will mat and frame this for the collection. When the selection is sold, the purchaser will have the option to buy the picture with or without the frame. If the frame is purchased, the price of the frame will be added to the artist’s list price.

212 tickets sold for single meals. There are now over 700 paid members in OLA.

Following a discussion of ways in which to improve next year’s convention, the meeting was adjourned.

July, 1966
The Jaycee Book Fair Exhibit

Good children's books in every home library—this is the aim of the Jaycee Good Reading program being sponsored by the Oklahoma State Library and the Oklahoma Jaycees. Recognizing that the books in the home that are read, reread and lived with are of the greatest significance, the program has as its parallel objective the upgrading of public libraries and school libraries to meet national standards to increase the availability of quality children's books to all citizens in all areas.

Buying books of quality is a problem for families in communities without adequate book stores. BUT, the Jaycee Good Reading program has the answer: THE JAYCEE GOOD READING BOOK FAIR EXHIBIT.

WHAT IS THE JAYCEE GOOD READING BOOK FAIR EXHIBIT?

A collection of about 400 books for children, from preschool to high school age, and a second group of 109 adult books of interest to high school age young people. The books have been selected by the Children's and Young Adult Services Division of the American Library Association as outstanding for home libraries. They were chosen because of their interest, appeal, fun and inspiration.

HOW TO USE THE JAYCEE GOOD READING BOOK FAIR EXHIBIT

It can be used as a selling book fair by taking orders on the exhibit copies or as a display to acquaint parents and others with good children's books. As a selling fair, it provides a channel for purchase of excellent books which are often not available because there are no local book stores. If there are no retail book stores or if the existing stores do not wish to handle special orders for the books not in their stock, it is always possible to get all books in the Book Fair Exhibit promptly from the Good Reading program industry sponsor, Pilgrim Book Society, Inc., 85 Pembroke Road, Akron, Ohio 44313.

Increasing the quality and the number of children's books in home libraries is the first objective of the GOOD READING Book Fair Exhibit. Since books in the Book Fair are sold at a list price, a discount allowed by the local dealer may result in a small profit. Pilgrim Book Society will also provide the books to the Jaycees or other sponsoring organization at a discount and make delivery in about two weeks.

The Book Fair can also be used as a display to give people a chance to examine this wide range of outstanding children's books and no orders need be taken. This, too, furthers the cause of children's books and reading in a subtle way. The display can also focus attention on the need for adequate library service in bond issues and library legislative campaigns as it seems to say, "Books of this type could be available in our community." Displayed at meetings of school administrators, teachers, and librarians, it demonstrates dramatically the nature of quality books for children.

WHAT DOES THE GOOD READING BOOK FAIR EXHIBIT LOOK LIKE?

The 400 hardbound children's books all have plastic covers so that they maintain their fresh appearance. A small color signal indicates the age level to which each book appeals. These and the paperback adult books of interest to young people are packed in 14 telescope fiberboard cases small enough to be easily handled. A large room such as a school gymnasium or church hall is desirable. For effective display the books should be spread on tables, by age category, so that many people can use them at one time.

Printed lists of the books can be purchased in quantity from Pilgrim Book Society or can be duplicated locally. The success of the Fair is much increased if all who attend have lists to check for immediate and future purchases.

HOW TO GET THE JAYCEE GOOD READING BOOK FAIR EXHIBIT.

The exhibit is available to any community with or without Jaycees; however, a request from a community where the Jaycees are sponsoring, or co-sponsoring a Book Fair will be given a priority in scheduling. The loan will be made to any community-wide organization or institution—libraries, schools, civic groups. The privilege of using the GOOD READING Book Fair Exhibit carries with it the agreement that no titles not on the Jaycee list will be displayed at the same time.

To insure both your choice of dates and to give adequate time for promotion within your community, scheduling of this exhibit should be done as far in advance as possible. Please contact Mrs. Elva Harmon, Coordinator of Children's Services, Tulsa City County Library System, 400 Civic Center Plaza, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103, for reservations.

HOW MUCH DOES THE JAYCEE GOOD READING BOOK FAIR EXHIBIT COSTS?

To encourage use of the Good Reading Exhibit the State Library will pay the cost of sending it via Mistletoe Express to the sponsoring organization. The sponsoring organization must agree to pay the cost of its return to the Tulsa City...
Mental Health Materials Available to Libraries

BY KATHERINE HUDSON

The initial response to the questionnaire on interest in mental health materials from the State Department of Health, sent out with the March 28—April 11 Library Extension Division Newsletter, indicates a widespread interest in the subject. Prompt replies were received from 44 librarians, with the following distribution: 22 public libraries, four branches of metropolitan library systems, 11 school libraries, seven college libraries.

Notes and comments written on the questionnaires say that requests from students for mental health materials are on the increase. This is important because the young people will be shaping the mental health programs of the future. Other comments were on the number of requests librarians receive for information on child development and child care. This also is encouraging.

All but four of the librarians responding to the questionnaire stated that they keep pamphlet files, some of them specifically on mental health. Since some of the most valuable mental health material appears in pamphlet form, these files may play a major role.

The first mailing from the Health Department was the middle of June. The plan is that subsequent mailings will go out every two or three months. Librarians who did not return the questionnaire but would like to be on the mailing list should notify the Mental Health Division, State Department of Health, 3900 N. Eastern, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106.

County Library where it will be stored between bookings or to its next scheduled showing if bookings are so close together that its return to Tulsa is impractical. Mistletoe Express will ship the complete exhibit weighing between five and six hundred pounds to any point in the state for the book rate of $1.10 per hundred pounds. Thus, total transportation costs should not exceed $7.00.

The State Library will also provide twenty-five copies of the booklists free to any sponsoring organization. If additional copies are desired for distribution, the sponsoring organization must purchase them (see price schedule on accompanying sheet). Permission is given to reproduce the booklists locally provided that they are reproduced without omissions or additions and that proper credit is given to the U.S. Jaycees, the Pilgrimo Book Society and the CSD-VSD Committee.

July, 1966

Book Catalog

The Tulsa City-County Library System (Central Library, twenty branches, seven bookmobiles) began publication of its book catalog in July, 1935. To date approximately 40,000 titles have appeared in the catalog, representing all new titles acquired since and about one-fourth of the total collection prior to that date. It is expected that conversion of the card catalog will be largely completed by the end of 1967.

The book catalog is issued in two sections, adult and juvenile, each with separate author, title and subject listings. The adult catalog is published bimonthly, with semianual and annual accumulations, the juvenile every four months with an annual accumulation. Music, phonorecord, and periodical supplements are planned.

Keypunching and verification are done by technical personnel; the library contracts for all other data processing operations and for the printing of the book catalog. From LC cataloging copy and the book order form an intermediate input document is Xeroxed and coded for keypunch. The punched cards are transferred to tape on an IBM 1401, A CDC 1604 (32K) with ten tape drives sorts the entries and prepares the three print tapes for author, title, and subject catalogs. The finished catalog is produced by offset directly from 1403 printout on multiplicl masters. Sample pages are available on request.

Great Book Award Winners

Seventy-seven students from 29 states, Australia and Canada will share cash prizes in the third international $65,000 Educational Fund Awards Program sponsored by Great Books of the Western World.

Oklahoma 1966 winners of $500 awards, each, are Steven Bradley Glasser, Enid; Donna Jane Balcom, Okmulgee; Sally Goodman, Sulphur; Sharon Griffin and Betty J. Lane, both of Tulsa.

McClurg Book Conference

The Twenty-Seventh Annual McClurg Book Conference will be held August 10-11, 1966, at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, 505 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Librarians and booksellers who wish to attend the Conference should write to A. C. McClurg & Co., 2121 Landmeier Road, Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007. There is no charge.
1966 Oklahoma Library Association Membership Directory

Abbott, Opa
Abraham, Carolyn
Abigail, Audrey
Abrams, Ida
Alcock, Betty
Aldrich, Charles
Alexander, Frances
Ames, Nancy
Arnold, Mrs. Earl E
Armstrong, William
Atkinson, Virginia
Atkins, Hannah
Atwood, Mary
Babcock, Lucy
Bachand, Jeanne
Baldwin, Barbara
Baker, Tom
Ballard, Thomas
Balsam, David
Barbeau, Jeanette
Barner, Frances
Barnea, Laura
Barne, Norma
Barrett, Goldie
Barrett, Thomas
Barrett, Lucille
Bassi, Marguerite
Bass, Frances
Beavers, James
Bethea, Kathryn
Bell, Mildred
Bell, Mildred
Bell, Florence
Bell, Kay
Bell, Evelyn San Jane
Bennett, Delia
Berg, Norma
Berrigan, Helen
Berry, Wims
Berry, Lamont
Bartlesville Pub. Lib., Bartlesville
Billingsley, Rita
Birdseye, Harriette
Black and White Publ., Ada
Blake, Ruth
Blowfly, Dorothy
Blondin, Elmer
Bonn, Jone
Bourgeois, Jane
Bourne, Helen
Bragfield, Maryellen
Bradley, Mildred
Bradley, Ms. Awhanake
Bray, Florence
Bray, Florence
Bramlett, Mary
Brewer, Betty
Brewer, Calvin
Brewer, Opal
Brinton, Mildred
Brooks, Mrs. Merle
Brown, Betty
Brown, Estelle
Brusher, Desh
Bulsion,_named
Buick, Minnie
Bynum, Mrs. Grover
Cain, Dorothy
Cali, Norma
Campbell, Mrs. Bethel
Cantle, Jane
Carnahan, Mary
Carr, Ora
Caropp, Laverne
Castle, Margaret
Catehey, Christa
Cates, Mrs. Jim
Chandley, Mattie
Chapman, Shirley
Christ, Margaret
Clark, Mildred
Clark, Neva Lee
Clark, Mrs. Russell
Clewell, Colleen
Clement, Evelyn
Cloyd, Gerald
Codding, Elizabeth
Coll, Virginia
Collins, Gail
Colson, Louise
Cordell, Mrs. William
Cooper, Elizabeth
Coste, L. Amelia
Craig, Phyllis
Creed, Pauline
Credog, Edna
Creed, Mariam
Cromer, Kathleen
Crook, Frances
Crumpier, Elizabeth
Cummings, Irene
Cunningham, Myra
Cunningham, Myra
Curry, Jewell
Curtis, Elva
Curts, Eugene
Curry, Ruby
Dark, Maxine
David, Ruth
Davidson, John
Davis, Christine
Davis, Martha
Day, Billee
DeLay, Bethell
DeLeo, Maxine
DeMars, Elizabeth
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DeMars, Elizabeth
DeMars, Elizabeth
DeMars, Elizabeth
Dennett, Helen
Dornan, Patricia
Dorsi, Virginia
Dover, Leota
Drennan, Mrs. M. H.
Duff, Casper
Duke, Frances
Dwyer, Felicia
Dyson, Mrs. Henry
Elden, Dorothy
Edwards, Benjamin
Ekoumi, Jim
Erickson, Mrs. John
Emery, J. R.
Engle, Virginia
Ennix, Ruby
Fields, Walter
Fischer, Barbara
Foster, Martin
Foster, Ernest
Foster, Henrietta
Fouts, Alvin
France, Claude
Francis, Elizabeth
Frem, Irene
French, Clarice
Frey, Fred
Fry, Helen
Fry, Mabel
Fry, Yvonne
Furs, Kay
Funk, Ralph
Gambler, Nan
Garrett, Ayliell
Garten, Alma
Geier, Mrs. Frederick
George, Mrs. Frederick
Gibson, Audrey
Gibson, Lavin
Gignus, Mrs. Zee
Gisert, Dorothy
Gifford, F. W.
Gower, Amiel
Gower, Amiel
Gould, Anna
Gourley, James
Gray, Walter
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Grant, Virginia
Griffiths, W. S.
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Tamar Graham Wins
Henry Z. Walk Award

Tamar Graham, third grade student of Mrs. Freda Williamson of Council Elementary School, Western Heights School District No. 1-41, Oklahoma City, was the third place national winner in Henry Z. Walk's creative writing competition for third graders.

By placing high among the winners in the national contest to furnish a text for Ruth Carroll's picture book WHAT WHISKERS DID, Tamar also became the recipient of a book prize awarded the Oklahoma Library Association. With the help of the school librarian, Mrs. Sandra Chilless, who called the attention of Mrs. Williamson and her students to the Walk contest, she chose WORLDS OF NATURE as her award for being the top Oklahoma entrant. OLA also gave a book to the Council Elementary School Library in recognition of Tamar's achievement.

Miss Mary Ann Wentroth, Children's Coordinator, Oklahoma County Libraries, made the award presentation on behalf of the Children's and Young People's Division of OLA.

Council Elementary School and Mrs. Williamson can boast a second national winner in the contest: Robbie Albrecht rated an "honorable mention".

Allerton Park Institute

Federal Legislation for Libraries" will be the topic for the thirteenth annual Allerton Park Institute sponsored jointly by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science and the Division of University Extension. The Institute, scheduled for November 6-9, 1966, will be held at Robert Allerton House, the University's conference center near Monticello, Illinois.

A detailed brochure listing topics and speakers and giving registration information will be available after June 1, 1966, from the Institute Supervisor, 11th Illini Hall, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

Oklahoma Wins Membership Gavel

The Oklahoma Chapter of Special Libraries Association has won the SLA Membership Gavel Award, which is granted each year to the Chapter having the largest paid-up percentage increase in membership since the previous Convention. Since April 30, 1965, the Oklahoma Chapter has increased its membership by 41.7 per cent. The ebony gavel with a silver engraved plate recording past winners was presented by the Oklahoma Chapter President, Miss Vern Hutchison, Librarian at the U.S. Bureau of Mines in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, by SLA President Allen Thompson during the Association's annual banquet in Minneapolis.

Rio Grande Chapter was the runner-up with a membership percentage increase of 39.1, while the Pacific Northwest Chapter came in third with an increase of 26.3.

The gavel, which has been presented annually since 1935, may be retained permanently by any Chapter that wins it for three consecutive years. This year, for the first time, a unit system in which numerical values were assigned to six classes of Association membership, was used in computing the percentage increases.

Five Receive Scholarships

Susan O. Barrick, Richmond, Virginia; Janet K. Boles, Randlett, Oklahoma; Renee C. Evans, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Pamela S. Palm, Franklin Park, Illinois; and Charles E. Snell, Albuquerque, New Mexico, have been awarded $1,500 scholarships by Special Libraries Associations for graduate study at accredited library schools during the 1966-67 academic year. The winners were announced by Jackson B. Cohen, Chairman of the Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee and Librarian Science and Industry Department, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, on June 1 at the Annual Meeting of the Special Libraries Association at the 57th Convention in Minneapolis. The five scholarship recipients were selected from 90 applicants by the SLA Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee.

Janet K. Boles is a member of this June's graduating class from the University of Oklahoma. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and received an A.B. in political science. While at the University she worked as a student assistant in the Business Administration Library and also participated in a bibliographical project for the Oklahoma State Park and Industrial Development Board.
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