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October 1966

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE LIBRARIANS
OF OKLAHOMA AND THE PEOPLE THEY SERVE
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The Oklahoma Librarian is the official organ of the Oklahoma Library Association, and as such, carries news of the Association, its members, divisions, and the addresses of conference speakers, as well as general articles. Published quarterly in January, April, July and October. Second-class postage paid at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mailed to each member of the Association upon payment of regular dues, $2.00 of which is for one year's subscription. Subscription price to non-members is $2.00 per year. Membership dues and subscription should be sent to the Treasurer. The OLA membership year is the calendar year.

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Published by the Oklahoma Library Association, 111 NW 3rd, Oklahoma City 73102
Printed at the Transcript Press, 222 E. Eufaula, Norman, Oklahoma

October, 1966

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN

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A Message from the OLA President

The eyes of the library world are upon Oklahoma because of the proposed Oklahoma Library Code. Much interest is being shown in the concept of a State Department of Libraries. What is done the next few months as we work toward better libraries and expanded library services may influence planning in other states. Many attending ALA in July were asked questions about our proposed library code. Because of the interest in this subject several of our librarians will be appearing on the program at the SWLA Workshop on Library Legislation to be held in Dallas November 2nd.

As we go to press, final plans are being made for the Oklahoma Library Association Conference on Library Legislation to be held in Norman September 24. It will be over before you read this. I hope many of you attended the meeting. You need to know all possible about the proposed Oklahoma Library Code and the progress of a state Grants-in-Aid Study made under the auspices of the Oklahoma Council on Libraries.

Attendance at the ALA Conference last July was stimulating and enlightening. The pre-conference on Recruitment held in Philadelphia was well organized and full for the avid recruiters there. In New York I participated in workshops for National Library Week and Exhibits in addition to attending many other meetings. I hope to give detailed reports soon.

OLA committee chairmen have assumed their responsibilities and committee members have been selected. We are sorry to lose William Scott, our treasurer, to an attractive job in Texas before he could succeed Mildred Patterson. However, the Executive Board was fortunate to appoint a past president of OLA and a most capable person, Mary Ann Wentoeth, to take this office.

Once again I emphasize that we are all responsible for library growth and development in our great state. We can be informed, enthusiastic, and work for our mutual goals no matter what type of library we call our own.

October, 1966
Librarians Honored at State Convention

Edmon Low

Mr. Edmon Low, librarian at Oklahoma State University, was awarded the 1966 Silver Book Award, which recognized his outstanding contributions in library service.

This award is made annually by the Library Binding Institute of New York City, which represents the binding industry. Mr. Robert Motter, chairman of OLA exhibits committee, presented the award on behalf of the Institute, at the OLA Awards Banquet, Friday, April 22.

Mr. Low is the first Oklahoman to win the Silver Book Award. The award is a small silver book on a walnut base. On the cover of the book are these words inscribed to Mr. Low: "for his dedications to the cause of library science and the contributions he has made within the entire pattern of library service."

Alfred E. Aaronson

During the luncheon, Friday, April 22, at the Annual OLA Conference in Tulsa, Mr. T. Gene Hodges, president, made the following remarks:

"The Awards Committee of the Oklahoma Library Association unanimously nominated the Executive Board, and it was ordered by your Board, that the following presentation be made:

"You know any community, whether it be a village, a town, or a city, is extremely fortunate when it is blessed with the presence of a truly outstanding citizen.

"Every once in a while we find a person whose civic-mindedness, whose qualities of leadership, and whose capable judgments are so uniquely combined that he seems to tower above his city's skyline... such a one is the person to be recognized here today.

"This gentleman has been given so many honors from his city, and his state, and so many awards for his professional and civic and religious and educational activities that it would almost be presumptuous of me to try to list them for you.

"I have become an ardent admirer of this man, for I admire people who get things done, and do them graciously, and never have I known one more effective in leadership and more gracious in that effectiveness than Mr. Alfred E. Aaronson.

"Would you please come forward Mr. Aaronson.

"Mr. Aaronson, it is my privilege to present to you, from the Oklahoma Library Association, this letter of commendation, in recognition of your outstanding contributions to library service here in your great city of Tulsa."

Dear Mr. Aaronson:

For your service to your community in establishing the Tulsa City-County Library System; and for your continued interest in and your contributions to that operation, and for your far-reaching vision in planning for the future of library service in the Tulsa area, the Oklahoma Library Association commends you.

You, in your giving, with complete unselfishness and with faithful adherence to what is right and best for your community, command the respect and the deepest gratitude of librarians all over the state.

We are honored to work with you.

Sincerely,
T. Gene Hodges, President
Oklahoma Library Association

Frances DuVall

Miss Frances DuVall, librarian at Northwestern State College, was given special recognition
Some Functions of Myth

By WILLIAM E. BITTLE

If one assumes that the British anthropologist, Edward B. Tylor, was the first scholar to deal systematically with those materials which have now been incorporated and fused into the discipline of anthropology, then it is to Tylor that one must turn for an early effort to interpret myth as a part of the more general cultural context created by man in his effort to cope with both his human and natural environments.

Writing during a period in the second half of the nineteenth century which had seen the development of the principle of historical continuity in geology and biology, Tylor’s primary focus was, not surprisingly, evolutionary. Utilizing many of the notions postulated by earlier authors, Tylor suggested rather elaborate schemes of cultural development through which man had passed. Beginning with cultural forms which were disorderly, or only casually structured, man moved, according to Tylor, through various more or less necessary stages of culture growth. Thus, complete sexual promiscuity ultimately gave way to group marriage, polygyny and eventually monogamy; art shifted from almost photographic representationalism to abstraction; joint ownership of all means of production yielded eventually to private ownership of material and land; and ill-defined beliefs in a ubiquitous, but diffuse and non-specific power gradually changed to the more concrete identification of power with supernaturals.

Given this orientation, it is only reasonable that Tylor would find in the myths of preliterate peoples, as well as in those found in modern societies, similar evidences of this general change from simple to complex cultural forms, as well as additional evidences for the various stages of human evolution which he conceptualized.

For Tylor, myth had its origin in the very earliest efforts of man to transform his awareness of the events of his environment and his life into specific incidents engaged in by identifiable beings. The real source of myth, he argued, is the pragmatizer, the person who, unable to hold abstract ideas about the cosmos, nature and life, is forced to embody the events of this world in concrete shapes and incidents.

Tylor’s predisposition to postulate the inability of “primitive” man to hold abstract ideas was in its turn based upon another widespread nineteenth century viewpoint; that not only had cultural forms undergone qualitative change through time, but that the human mind itself was subject to essentially this same type of evolution. In the words of another author, the primitive mind was “prelogical,” and primitive man was incapable of dealing with phenomena except insofar as such were given the comprehensible form of quasi-animals and quasi-men. At this time, it was argued, man confused the real with the unreal, and both were anthropomorphized, or zoomorphized, in order to be understood. Human myth, then, began with the fairy-tale which centered around incredible creatures engaged in their equally incredible acts.

A second major evolutionary stage in the de-

Dr. Bittle is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma.

for her nine years’ service as executive secretary of the Sequoyah Book Award program.

Presented to Miss DuVall was a walnut paperweight, bearing a metal seal of the Cherokee nation and inscribed in recognition of her service.

Mr. John Stratton, associate director of the OSU Library, made the presentation to Miss DuVall at the OLA Awards Banquet, Friday, April 22, on behalf of the OLA Awards Committee.

Miss DuVall was chairman of the OLA committee established nine years ago to inaugurate the Sequoyah program, sponsored jointly by several educational groups. Presently the sponsoring groups are the Oklahoma Library Association, the Oklahoma Education Association, the Oklahoma Council of Teachers of English, the State Library, the School of Library Science of the University of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the State Department of Public Instruction.

The encouragement of reading among Oklahoma grade and junior high pupils was the object of establishing the Sequoyah program. Each year the young readers of Oklahoma have the opportunity to vote for a favorite author. The author given the most votes receives the Sequoyah Award.

During the first year, about 12,000 pupils voted. This year more than 25,000 voted.

Miss DuVall noted that more small schools are now participating, and that, together with the steady increase in the program, points to its continued success.

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velopment of mind and myth, and again postulated by Tylor, was that during which the pre-logical mentality gave way to more critical forms of thinking, and during which myth changed correspondingly. This is the period of the culture-hero who, though he engages in acts equally fantastic with those of the protagonists of the fairy-tales, is essentially human. The behavior of the culture-hero, and his preternatural abilities, are rationalized by postulating supernatural aid and intervention. The culture-heroes, argued Tylor, are essentially historical figures, though their deeds are poorly understood and overly romanticized, and must therefore be explained by an appeal to deity.

Finally, in the full flower of evolutionary achievement, logic and science, said Tylor somewhat over-optimistically, check myth almost entirely, and those myth remnants which still persist, and of which we take cognizance, are recognized for what they are: simple stories and fancies, never expressions of truth.

Franz Boas, a distinguished American anthropologist, took serious issue with the notion of the pre-logical mentality of preliterate and early historic peoples, and argued, instead, that the myth-making process is to be found in all stages of human development. This viewpoint, a majority one in contemporary anthropology, regards myth as one of the most substantial means of rationalizing human history and conduct which has ever been contrived, and treats myth from the perspective of the function it has in human experience rather than as a product of the culture-historical process. For Boas, the only significant difference between myth in preliterate societies and science in modern societies, is to be found in the relative “apparent” accuracies of the two bodies of knowledge. This is only to give expression in a different way to the old proposition that the scientific truths of today are the myths of tomorrow. Boas, then, rejected Tylor’s assumption that myths are the products of a pre-logical mind, abandoned the dichotomy between “non-rational” and “rational” thought, and espoused instead the dictum that all myths are essentially rational when viewed functionally in their overall cultural context.

Malinowski, whose primary interest in human culture was not its evolution, but the intricate relationships amongst its various parts, argued (along with many sociologists of the same period) that myths were “charters of belief” whose function was to validate both custom and ritual.

He said, in an important little book published in 1926, that myths are, to a people, statements of higher truths which provide the pattern and foundation of life. Knowledge of the mythical past not only rationalizes behavior, but it gives incentives and justification for rituals and moral actions, and guides for the correct performance of the sacred arts.

From the time of Freud, myth has been treated by those anthropologists who were heavily influenced by him, as the cryptic embodiment of psychological and historical truths. Freud saw in myth not a direct statement of these truths, of course, but rather an elaborate symbolic representation of the truths. Much of his work, on myths and dreams, which he thought to be the source of empirical information on those universal symbols which occurred in myths was directed toward the untangling of the intricate symbolism in myth to the end of becoming privy to the “facts” which were buried therein. Perhaps the most famous example of Freud’s use of mythical materials for a psycho-historical reconstruction of man’s past is found in his classic, Totem and Taboo.

In this work, Freud sought to account for the characteristics of the allegedly universal Oedipus relationship and its various cultural controls by postulating a primeval board whose younger members revolted against the gerontocratic control
of their fathers, seized and ate them, and took their mothers and sisters as wives. In subsequent remorse, they denied themselves sexual access to their kinswomen, and repentinently commemorated the event by symbolically representing the fathers as totemic forms and eschewing their flesh as food. Thus, subsequent generations have persisted in the maintenance of incest regulations, and have, in one fashion or another, denied themselves the father symbols as sources of sustenance (except ceremonially, when the original murders are re-enacted). Each group of men, Freud argued, independently generated analogous myths representing this “historical event” as a result of the commonality of the psychic process. Although the precise symbolism may vary, he said, there is similarity in the overall pattern.

Jung, somewhat more vaguely, and following earlier German and French authors, found in myth the expression of the “collective unconscious” of man. For Jung, myth is not to be considered a product of the unconscious mind of the individual, but rather represents some elemental psychological or spiritual truth characteristic of the group. The Biblical tale of the fall of Adam and Eve is, then, a “racial” representation of the unconscious knowledge of the religious truth that man cannot be like God, all-knowing and conscious. Once man claims knowledge and consciousness, he is driven from the Garden of Eden, and the story develops as an expression of the enormous burden which consciousness and knowledge brings to man.

All of these views, and many more, have contributed in one way or another to the way in which myth is treated in the anthropological literature today. It would be fair to say, however, that few modern anthropologists would espouse in unqualified fashion the views of Tylor. Unilinear evolution has undergone sufficient modification in recent times to make it almost unrecognizable to nineteenth-century theorists. Similarly, few anthropologists would now attempt to deal with the symbolism of myth in universal fashion. Since symbols are cultural products in precisely the same way that kinship systems, or myths themselves, are cultural products, it is reasonable to assume that quite different arbitrary associations will be made in different societies between myth incidents and figures, and the “truths” which they represent.

Turning from a brief summary of the history of the interest in myth, it might be well to deal with some of the functions which myth is said to have in contemporary times, both among the remaining preliterate peoples of the world, and in Western societies.

It should be stressed that these functions are not considered mutually exclusive categories, but that a given myth may serve many, or even all, of these functions simultaneously.

It is probable that all human beings, during the whole of their tenure on earth, have queried their own origins and histories, as well as the origin and history of the world in which they live. Thus, one of the functions of myth is historical explanation.

Some historical myths, like those which deal with cosmological and cosmogenic topics, are intricate and long, and consist of numerous episodes each one of which involves a statement on the creation or development of the many phenomena in the group’s environment. In contrast with many of these myths, the Biblical statement on creation is a virtual short story.

The Kiowa Apache, for example, maintain a cosmogenic story which takes literally days to recite, and which deals with the origins not only of the world and its people, but in detail with each of the animals in the Apache environment. Further, these myths attempt to explain the genesis of both the morphological and temperamental characteristics of each of the animals which play some role in the recitation.

Consider, for example, the following story, drawn from the elaborate cycle of myths surrounding the adventures of Coyote, a complex central figure of many North American Indian stories.

Coyote was just going along. He saw a beaver lying on the bank of a river, sunning himself. Beaver was asleep. Coyote picked him up and carried him away from the river. He took him three or four miles away, and then put him down. Then Coyote said: "Hey, brother. Wake up. Look where you are." Beaver woke up and looked around, and then he said: "Hey, brother. Coyote take me back to the river." But Coyote answered: "I can't. I'm pretty busy right now." Then Coyote went on his way. Beaver walked and walked toward the river, and then he got tired, and so he finally rolled for a while, and then he crawled for a while. He got back.

"Some day, I'm going to get even with that Coyote, and I'm going to teach him.

One day Coyote was sitting on the bank of the river, fishing. He fell asleep after a while. Beaver saw him lying there, and began to make a dam. He dammed the creek near where Coyote was sleeping, and pretty soon the water flowed all around Coyote. It form-
ed an island where Coyote was sleeping. Beaver made a great lake there. Then Beaver kicked Coyote, and said, "Hey, brother, wake up and see where you are."

Coyote woke up and saw where he was, and then he said to Beaver, "Hey, brother, I can't swim. Help me out. Take me off this island."

But Beaver said, "No, I can't. I'm pretty busy. I haven't got time." Then Beaver ran off. Coyote jumped in the water, and swam a little way, and then he got tired. He got his mouth full of water. He tried again and again, and got more water in his mouth. He finally reached the land; but he almost drowned.

That is why even today a Coyote will never go near water, except to get a drink. But a Coyote will never sleep near the water.

Though certainly a long-winded way of making a simple point, this story nonetheless demonstrates the important historical function of myth.

The question is often raised as to the extent to which myths of apparently historical type reflect actual history, on the one hand, and the extent to which they simply represent quite sophisticated fabrication, on the other.

This is, of course, an easy question to answer in general terms. There is little doubt that many of the myths which are characteristic of a people are based on historical fact, and contain historical "truths." But the major problem really revolves around the task of distinguishing such facts from the fabricated matrix in which they are embedded. Many anthropologists have cautiously scrutinized myths for historical references, and have frequently encountered at least segments of the stories which have an historical "ring." But the fruitfulness of this procedure, and the accuracy of any conclusions which are drawn, would seem to be more a function of the degree of plausibility of the myth (measured, of course, against Western standards), than the degree to which the myth actually relates legitimate events. This is only to say that we are perhaps more inclined to find historical fact in a North American myth which deals with a people crossing a great sheet of ice to reach their New World homeland (since the Bering Straits are thought to be along the migration route of the American Indian from Asia to the Americas), than we are able to find analogous truth in a myth which postulates the emergence of man from a hole in the ground. The point is simply that the less fantastic parts of myths are often regarded as historically valid, while the more incredible parts are rejected as reflections of history, but the standard of credibility is our own. From the point of view of certain Central American Indians, unaccustomed to sheets of ice, the crossing of such barriers may be argued as equally fantastic with the improbable trials of Tamino in Mozart's Magic Flute. Though myth may well contain history, we lack the necessary standards for identifying it.

This is in no way meant to suggest that the myths do not function historically in the context in which they are found. They are quite routinely argued as valid, and function, as indicated before, as native histories.

Another problem connected with myth as history is that of diffusion. Good stories, not unlike bad news, travel fast. There is indisputable evidence in North America that many elements of the myth inventory of a given people have been borrowed from other groups, often culturally and historically unrelated to the borrowing peoples. Even where plausible histories are contained in the borrowed myths, they are not, of course, relevant to the history of the borrowing group, but only of the donor group (if that). At the time of the arrival of the Apachean-speaking peoples in the American Southwest, these tribes came into contact with sedentary Puebloan tribes. From these latter peoples, the Apache borrowed extensively, not only ceremonial patterns, but the myths which rationalize such patterns. For the
modern Navaho, then, the "history" of certain of their institutions are their own, though we know their source to have been from historically unrelated Puebloan peoples.

Among the Kiowa Apache, a curiously familiar story appears.

Coyote was going along one time. Bear was going along, too. Bear met Coyote. This happened during the winter. Bear said, "You've got a fine string of fish there."

Coyote said, "Yes, but I fished all night for these. If you worked as hard as I do, you would have a string of fish like this."

Bear said, "Where did you get all those fish?"

But Coyote didn't want to tell Bear, so he said, "You'll have to go to this certain spot, and cut a hole in the ice. After the hole is big enough, you put your tail down into the water, and then wait for the fish to bite. Then you'll get a good string of fish."

Then Coyote went off. Bear went to this place where the water was frozen over, and he cut a hole in the ice. He put his tail down into the water and waited there. He waited a long time, and finally the water froze over again and caught his tail there in the ice. He didn't get any fish, but when he tried to pull his tail out of the ice, it broke right off. That's the way he lost his tail. All bears still have short tails.

This story is clearly a borrowing, and the informant from whom it was collected eventually recalled that he had learned it from a teacher at an Indian school. Nonetheless, the Kiowa Apache tell it now as a part of the Coyote cycle (to which it has been adapted) and it is, for all practical purposes, a Kiowa Apache myth.

Summarizing, then, we might argue that a majority of anthropologists would use myth as a means of historical reconstruction with infinite caution. Where a myth incident can be shown to correlate well with archaeological, linguistic, or direct historical evidence, it is useful as supportive data. But few would be inclined to base an entire historical argument on the evidence of myth alone.

Another important function of myth is the rationalization of cultural patterns and customs. It was on this function that Malinowski, it will be remembered, tended to concentrate.

Although human behavior may well be characterized as routine and patterned, such recognition in no wise suggests that persons participating in a culture do not regularly seek out justification and explanation for their behavior. We tend, quite obviously, to attempt justification for virtually all of the everyday acts of which we are cognizant, and a large part of our conversation and private reflection revolve around the "whys" of our behavior. In similar fashion, the group of people who constitute a given society routinely explain the "whys" of their shared behavior, and these explanations are often formalized and institutionalized as myths.

Among many North American Indians, for example, entire ceremonial complexes, often taking days to perform, are justified by an elaborate cycle of myths which explain why each part of the ceremonial must be performed, and which relate all parts to a cosmological whole. Clearly, the cultural behavior of people in the United States is similarly justified. Many oppose certain political ideologies because these stand in apparent violation of the precepts which the "culture heroes" of our own history espoused.

The justifying function is not always linked with elaborate ceremonies, however, and often rather isolated characteristics of behavior are addressed in myth. Consider, for example, the following story:

Coyote was going along one day. He saw Turkey in the woods, but Coyote knew that he couldn't catch him by trying to out-run him, so Coyote pretended not to see Turkey. Coyote came near, and Turkey just froze. Then, Coyote said, "That looks a little like Turkey over there, but I think it's just a burned stump."

He said this loud enough for Turkey to hear him. Then Turkey said, "Huh. Coyote thinks I'm just a burned stump."

Then Coyote moved a little closer and said, "That sure does look a little like Turkey over there, but I think it's just a burned stump."

And Turkey said, "Huh, Coyote thinks I'm a burned stump."

Three times this happened, and each time Coyote got a little closer to Turkey. Finally, he was so near that he could grab him, and when he did, he said, "Hey, I've got you now."

And Turkey answered, "Yeh, you've got me now."

Coyote said, "I could eat you right here, but I don't want to. I want you fixed in a special way, and then I'll eat you."

So Coyote let Turkey go for a minute. Then he said, "You go home to my camp and tell my wife that I sent you. Tell her to kill you and pluck you and fix you up nice, and then cook you the way I like."

Then Turkey said he would. And Turkey went over to Coyote's camp. He said to Coy-
ote’s wife, “Coyote sent me over here. He said to tell you to help your youngest child and fix him up nice. Then you should cook him real good, the way Coyote likes him.”

Coyote’s wife was angry, and she said, “Oh, that crazy man. What is he going to do next?” But she obeyed her husband as she was supposed to, and she killed her youngest child, fixed him up good, and cooked him. Coyote came home that evening and saw the meal and ate it. He ate his own child. Then Coyote said, “Where is the baby?”

Coyote’s wife said, “You’re eating him.”

She told him what happened, and what Turkey had told her. Coyote got angry, and said, “Why didn’t I eat Turkey when I had him in the woods?” Then Coyote ran out of camp, and rushed into the briars. He let the briars cut him all up to punish himself. When he did this, he set an example for the Indians. Now, when a loved one dies, the Indians cut themselves with knives, and sometimes chop off their fingers, too, so they can hurt themselves. It makes them feel better.

Stories of this type, then, tend to establish a historical precedent for behavior, and to rationalize it for members of a society.

A third function of myth is clearly the didactic or pedagogic function. As Malinowski again has pointed out, myths provide not only an interesting, but a relatively stable matrix in terms of which belief is perpetuated among the adults of a community, and in terms of which cultural values are communicated from one generation to another. In short, they are inherently good teaching tools.

An incredibly small amount of formal instruction is given to children in the majority of preliterate societies. The endless moralizing and instruction which characterizes modern parents in the United States is practically absent. Instead, stories are recited which not only teach the child the values espoused by the adults of the community, but which interest the children as well (real or always achieved in our instruction children).

Coyote stories, probably more than any other body of myths, function almost entirely as instructional aids. The stories are told among many tribes on winter evenings, and the proper raconteur is the “good grandparent.” Children frequently will listen throughout the night to these stories, dozing only occasionally. Even in modern times, Coyote stories form a basic winter entertainment and means of teaching. The moral of many of these stories is somewhat oblique on first hearing, but with repetition, and with a minimum of interpretation by the adults, the children ultimately see the point, and understand the incorporated value. In spite of the frequent obscenity which typifies many Coyote stories, and despite the illusion that Coyote invariably does his antagonist one better in each contact with him, Coyote is fairly routinely punished in the end (although his punishment may, to us, seem somewhat rapid in view of his chronic ability to be resurrected for the next story).

Coyote, the Kiowa Apache relate, was married and had a family. One of his daughters was very pretty, and Coyote wanted her. He wanted to marry her. So Coyote told his wife one day, “We have a good-looking daughter. I think that I saw this in a vision, but I know that the first man who comes here dressed in this special way will marry our daughter. You should give her to the first man dressed in this way.”

Then Coyote went off for a little while, and then he dressed to fit the man he had described to his wife. Then he came back. His wife had a feeling, there was something wrong, but she didn’t want to disobey her husband, so she let this man marry her daughter. Now, Coyote had a little scar on his right leg . . . he got it in fighting, or something. One morning he was still asleep. As he slept, he stuck his right leg out from under the blankets just a little. His wife came there and she saw the scar, and she woke Coyote and she yelled at him and scolded him. Then she got a stick and beat him, all over the head and the legs. And she almost killed Coyote, and he ran off. Now, most people don’t marry their relatives. That’s because of what happened to Coyote.

In our own society, such stories with morals abound, and they are probably among the most frequently occurring of the “new myths” which we create. A classic example is to be found in the story of the train which, in irresistible response to a field of flowers, left its track and attempted to travel in the meadow, with somewhat expectable results. In this story, as in many more, an underlying motive of conformity is stressed. Man, like the little train, has his appointed place and behavior in society, and significant departures from this place lead to difficulty.

Ruth Benedict, one of the leading anthropologists of this century, saw another function of myth when she called it “the articulate vehicle of a people’s wishful thinking.” For Benedict, then, at least one important function of myth was escape. Whether or not all myths articulate wishful thinking is debatable. But it is certainly
obvious that myths frequently provide a culturally approved means by which people can talk about behaviors and attitudes which are negatively sanctioned. The incorporation of anti-social elements in the formal myth context tends to absolve, somewhat, both the narrator and the listener from responsibility for the materials.

Again, a Kiowa Apache example may suffice.

Coyote was going along. He had a yearning for his mother-in-law. He kept trying to get her away from the camp, but she would not go. Finally, he said, "I'll take my mother-in-law out to help me butcher some buffalo. I'm going to hunt meat, and she can fix the tallow and pound the meat."

All the other people said this would be all right. Coyote got on a horse with his mother-in-law, and they went way off from the camp. When night came, Coyote said, "It's too cold to sleep. I just can't get to sleep."

And his mother-in-law said, "Well, if you're cold, you can get in here. Just double up with me and get warm."

So, Coyote climbed into bed with her. Coyote had intercourse with his mother-in-law. But he was blinded because he did that.

This story illustrates, of course, many functions in addition to that of escape. But the violation of the strong Kiowa Apache taboo against any contact with a mother-in-law is certainly the central point of the story, and it permits the Apache to conceive of the breech of this taboo, as well as to talk somewhat obscenely about it in an institutionally safe context. It would seem that this does not necessarily imply a strong desire on the part of the Kiowa Apache to attempt intercourse with their mothers-in-law, but as with any other people, it doubtless delights members of this tribe to conceive of a situation in which so horrendous a breech of taboo takes place.

It has frequently been argued that man has always couched his knowledge of certain natural truths in allegorical terms, talking about them not directly, but obliquely. This is not the same type of representation of such truths argued by the Freudians, but rather a more deliberate and conscious attempt on the part of man to find analogues in nature which may be used as substitutes for the object or idea in question. Thus, in the myths of our own society, we often encounter supreme evil in the form of a cruel step-mother, or the quintessence of virtue in the shape of a beautiful woman. Hence, myths have been called allegorical in function.

But it would appear, on an examination of myth materials, that this type of allegorical representation may be a relatively late development in the history of human society, and that it may constitute a quite sophisticated contrivance which develops only after story-telling becomes a cultural specialization. There is, for example, little evidence that the personages who inhabit the
pages of the Old Testament were meant, by the authors of these pages, to represent anything more than people (although often supernaturally endowed). Adam and Eve have, in some cases been interpreted as allegorical representations of the first bi-sexually reproducing forms of life, or even as the first nucleo-proteins to constitute life on earth, but such interpretations are clearly modern, and can hardly be attributed to the biologically relatively unsophisticated prophets of Mosaic times.

Though highly symbolic to us, and often inextricable, most preliterate myths consist of apparently rather literal figures and events. Although these are well romanticized in many instances, this romanticization is not deliberate, and does not demonstrably represent an effort on the part of the narrator to communicate allegorically to his auditors. Finally, myth must be argued as having an important recreational function, and it is this function which makes myth so viable and appealing in all human societies. Story telling is fun, and listening to stories equally enjoyable. As a recreational device, myth telling may well be one of man's oldest, and certainly least expensive, entertainments.

It may be seen from the above comments that myth is an integral and highly functional part of every human culture. It would appear that no age has had a monopoly on the myth-making process, that no level of human development seems to produce myths which are functionally unique to that particular age, and that the roles which myth had at the time of the earliest advent of man are still served by it today. Although it is tempting to dismiss myth as a trivial part of the cultural inventory of a people, it may well, as Malinowski argued, comprise man's most systematic and enduring charter of belief.

1. The essential content of this paper was presented in an address given before the joint-session of the the Children's and Young People's Services, and School Libraries Divisions, on April 9, 1965, during the annual conference of the Oklahoma Library Association at Enid, Oklahoma.


3. Since the somewhat elaborate terminology of folk literature is not particularly relevant to the point made in this paper, I have chosen to utilize the term "myth" as a generic term covering all narrations of supernatural events.

4. Except where indicated, the citations of myths in this paper are from materials collected by the author at various points in the Navajo-Apache. The stories are told in essentially the same fashion as they were recorded by the informants, with only minimal grammatical and terminological changes.

NEWS NOTES
BY TONY MOFFET

New library positions: Mrs. Betty Lou Townley is the new director of Oklahoma County Libraries. Former State Library Staff Scholarship winner and Extension Librarian in the Oklahoma County system, Mrs. Townley follows retiring director Mariam Craddock. . . . Mr. Edward P. Miller, formerly Head, Business and Technology Department, is now Coordinator of Adult Services for the Tulsa City-County Library. . . . Mrs. Helen Lloyd, formerly on the library education staff at OSU, has accepted the position of Coordinator of Libraries for Oklahoma City Public Schools. . . . Recent OU graduate Jo Arin Altman now holds the position of public library consultant at the Oklahoma State Library. . . . Former State Library Staff Scholarship winner, Mary Lee D'Villez, is now librarian at the Chickasha Public Library. . . . Mrs. Marie Chaney, formerly Battle Creek High School Librarian, has joined the library education staff at OSU. . . . Mrs. Clarice Roads, formerly an assistant in general reference division of the Oklahoma State Library and a recent graduate of OU, has accepted the position of Edmond Branch Librarian in the Oklahoma County Libraries System.

New library buildings through federal matching funds: William Lowry, director of the Pioneer Library System, is preparing for two new library buildings, one in Norman due to be completed in November, and one in Moore, to be completed by May, 1967. . . . Betty Lou Townley, director of Oklahoma County Libraries, also has two new buildings, one just built in Del City, and one in Warr Acres to be completed by September 15, 1967. . . . New library buildings have also been approved for Central State College, Southwestern State College, and Northeastern State College.

Miscellaneous: Miss Zelma French, Miami Public Librarian and formerly director, Kansas State Library Commission, published "Library Consulting—A Comment" in the July-August issue of "A Bulletin." The Chickasha Library System is introducing the Junior Great Books program to youngsters in the area. The Oklahoma County Libraries staff have displayed an extremely successful exhibition of their own art work. The OSU library education department has announced the distribution of eight two-year fellowships in library science through Title 5C of the Higher Education Act.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Role of the Layman in the Library and the Relations Between the Professional and the Layman

By JOHN BENNETT SHAW

Generally speaking there are four types of libraries in which you will be employed: public, college and university, school, and special. Please note that all are run by laymen, or by professionals for laymen.

The public library is run for and under the direction of a board, elected officials, voters and taxpayers, for all.

The college and university library usually operates under a faculty committee and/or a board, or trustees and is operated primarily for the students.

The school library usually is under the direction of the principal and/or the superintendent and school board, and government, and taxpayers; one deals with students, faculty and, God forbid, parents.

Special libraries operate under a government agency, a foundation, or a business organization.

Therefore, the layman and his interest in, and understanding of, the library is vital. He must know the value of the library; know for whom it operates and how; be willing to learn, to work, to give precious time—even to take public stands. He must be willing to help other libraries and, most needed today, to help in the cause of recruitment of librarians.

The layman on your board not only represents the public but he is a vital cog in the machinery of the library. Usually this person is either elected or appointed and he may, or may not know anything about libraries. His duties are various and it may fall upon you to help him determine them. They include:

1. Appointing the librarian
2. Setting policies (the must know standards)
3. Securing adequate funds
4. Relating the library to the community
5. Acting as part of a carefully planned public relations program (often this is aided by another lay organization, usually called Friends of the Library)
6. Assisting in making the budget and pronouncing it to the public
7. Knowing the library law, helping secure new and better laws
8. Assisting in formulating a material selection policy
9. Associating with state, local, and national library organizations, and this would include an interest in the State Library
10. Reporting to and instructing government agencies about the affairs of the library.

Let us look briefly at some of the qualifications that this important layman should have:

1. Interest in library, community, people, everything
2. Willingness to work, study, and learn
3. Recognition of the value of the library in culture, recreation, and, especially today, education of the adults in the community
4. Knowledge of the community—its social, economic, religious, cultural, racial informational situation—and its potential
5. An open mind; must attempt to be objective, interested in others, and capable of taking and exploring new ideas
6. Some type of special ability; to work with people, i.e., the public or the staff, with finances, with political situations, etc
7. Courage; be able to withstand pressure, and take a stand for intellectual freedom against the censors
8. Real devotion to the idea of a free man and his books
9. Ability to work with others, especially the all-important partnership with the librarian, each must be able to understand and interpret the other, the equation is library to board to community to board to librarian. He must work with other trustees in local, state, and national library matters; he must affiliate with those organizations which foster all kinds of libraries—public, state, special and educational. It is a give and take job.

These qualities of the layman on the board are especially important at election time, during a building and expansion period, and at a time of crisis.

I have naturally spent most time on the layman and the public library. However, often, now more often than not, the college or university library has either an advisory board, a faculty board, or a Friends group. Should you go into this phase of librarianship, you must be prepared to work with such a committee or board, with the president of the institution and his executive boards, with trustees, alumni, foundations, state or federal or local governmental agencies, with voters with church and other special in
terest groups, with students, with their parents, with many professional organizations (and not just organizations of librarians), with visitors to the campus, and most importantly with individual donors. All this is a further argument that the college or university library have a board, advisory probably.

In like manner if you enter into the fruitful field of primary or secondary school librarianship, you will have countless, important contacts with those not of your special field. For example, you will have daily contact with the head of the school, his staff and the faculty, frequent contact with the school board, with the overall school administration (especially when building or buying), with other governmental agencies, with the board, and with the students and their parents.

In the special library business the relationship between the librarian and the layman is obvious and inescapable. You either work for business, a foundation, or a government. In all cases you have to deal with a board, with users, and with others in the same industry or area.

"You just can escape us laymen!"

In all four library fields the layman is in a unique position to influence the environment, to affect the efficiency of the system, to anticipate needs, to get needed funds and material, to help with personnel policies and even selection, to affect the outlook of the other board members, of the librarian and of the staff.

I cannot conclude any remarks to a group of future librarians without first commenting on this layman's hopes for you. I gather it is now obvious that wherever you go, you will work for a, or some laymen—you are professional but...

Do not become just clerks. Your education does not end, READ, be interested and broaden these interests with reading, travel, conversation, and experience. For example, if you become a public librarian you must know all about your community; you must participate in it; you must be among those who help it reach new levels and who can see a further potential.

The librarian must love people even your staff. You serve people and how can one serve properly without love and understanding. Librarianship is not an end in itself; to accomplish its high aims you, the librarian must have tact, sympathy, patience, ribleness, and—well, love of fellow sums it all up.

Just as I said, the layman must have courage, and so must the librarian; he must stand with the board on matters of principle; must fight censorship, apathy, hostility, ignorance, and personal ambition on the part of some.

And above all, you must be a great collaborator, with the board, with non-professional staff, with users, with the press, with the community as a whole.

Do not be an old fogey; learn about new methods, new equipment, new systems of libraries, new streets for aid from state, federal, and private sources. This is no job for an isolationist.

You have a special commitment to encourage, educate and excite the layman who is interested in the library. Seek him out. Try to get a representative group behind you as a board or as a Friends organization. Spend time with these special lay persons. Join them in outside activities and invite them to get involved with library matters.

To be a librarian is difficult (a good one, that is) but it is so rewarding. Look at the exciting things that are happening in Oklahoma, on a state level, in Tulsa and Oklahoma City and other places. This is a most important job: to help your fellowmen to know, to love, to live, to realize their potential in work and brotherhood; that makes this a divine profession. Along with the clergy, the teacher, the healer, you are indeed doing God's work in a special, vital way.
The Use of Educational Media in the Teaching of Library Science

By HERMAN L. TOTTEN

This is a report of a survey undertaken in March 1966, to supply data on the use of educational media in the teaching of library science. The purpose of the survey was to determine the extent to which educational media namely, educational television, teaching machines and/or programmed learning materials, recordings, opaque materials, slides, filmstrips, transparencies, and motion picture films are used in the teaching of library science in accredited American graduate library schools. The purposes of the survey were also, to determine the feelings of library science teachers relative to the role and importance of educational media in instruction, the availability of educational media (equipment and materials) to library science teachers, and what provisions were made for inservice education in the use of educational media to orient teachers in its use.

A carefully designed questionnaire was sent to the two hundred and forty-eight full time teachers teaching in the thirty-three graduate American library schools whose Masters’ degree programs had been approved by the American Library Association’s Committee on Accreditation prior to January 1, 1966. The list of faculty comprised the entire 1966 Directory of the Association of American Library Schools, with teachers located outside of the United States deleted.

Of the two hundred and forty questionnaires mailed, two hundred and thirty-five or 95 per cent, returned the questionnaire completed.

Provisions were made in the questionnaire for the respondent to compare his use of educational media to established criteria. The questionnaire also provided for the respondent to rate his use at one of three levels under each item. These levels represented three levels of attainment of criteria namely, weak, neither weak nor strong, and strong.

Findings of the study revealed that the basic educational media (equipment and materials) are available to teachers; that teachers feel that educational media play neither a weak nor strong role in effective instruction; that weak provisions for inservice education in the use of educational media are provided; that weak use is made of educational television, teaching machines and/or programmed learning materials, recordings, opaque materials, slides, and filmstrips; and that neither weak nor strong use is made of overhead transparencies and motion picture films.

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Dr. Totten is Head Librarian at Wiley College of Marshall, Texas. He received the M.L.S. in 1944 and the Ph.D. in 1966, both from the University of Oklahoma.

SUMMARY TABLE—EDUCATIONAL MEDIA USE BY TEACHERS IN ACCREDITED AMERICAN GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

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<th>Educational Media Utilization Aspects</th>
<th>Range of Educational Media Utilization</th>
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<td>Use of Overhead Transparencies</td>
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<td>Use of Motion Picture Films</td>
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<td>Total No. Teachers (N = 100%)</td>
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Source: Questionnaire

October, 1966
Libraries Go West--Custer-Washita Begins Operations

By DEE ANN RAY

See a cloud of dust to the west, hear a distant rumbling like the sound of drums? It is the Custer-Washita Library bookmobile on the road at last.

The Custer-Washita Library was formed by contract between the Custer and Washita County Commissioners in February of 1956. The Library Board began to meet with representatives of the Oklahoma State Library to plan and develop service for the area. The Weatherford Branch was the first step toward getting the system in operation. It opened its doors for service during National Library Week, 1956. Circulation continues to rise; each month with 1952 books checked out in June, Mary Mall, Branch Librarian reports that the art exhibits provided by SWSC college are a real drawing card for the Library.

On June 1, 1956, Dee Ann Ray, newly hired Custer-Washita Librarian went to work at the Service Center in Clinton. Shortly thereafter, other staff members were hired and joined the work program in progress to put the Bookmobile on the road and to open the Sentinel Branch Library.

As a part of the Demonstration agreement, books from the Library Development Collection of the Oklahoma State Library have been arriving at the Service Center in a bevy of vehicles. Some days it reminds one of books written about the evacuation of Dunkirk when England sent to sea everything that would float. It can be said in days to come that Custer-Washita was launched using everything that would roll.

The Sentinel Branch Library opened with a "blast," provided by the Sentinel Chamber of Commerce on July 2nd. Judith Reaves, Branch Librarian, acted as hostess for the event. Sentinel, a small town with a big heart, has a bang up celebration each year for the Fourth of July and the library was one of the big attractions this year, but we must admit that Miss Oklahoma, who was present, sort of stole the show. It would warm the cockles of any library-minded citizen's heart to see the way the Sentinel Library is used. The Library is composed of 1250 square feet of carpeted space, utilizing steel shelving, and lounge furniture and floor cushions. Everything is light and bright and the people pour in every day to borrow books, records, and magazines.

The bookmobile took to the road on July 5th, and was met everywhere by enthusiastic people. Home Demonstration Clubs served refreshments at three of the stops, Antioch Community, Butler and Cowden. Mrs. Sue Ayn Moore, Bookmobile Librarian, spends her days helping people locate the materials they want, and if the books needed are not on the bookmobile, she spends her time in the office tracking them down, or borrowing them on interlibrary loan. People are delighted to know that books and materials will be mailed to them.

Work was begun in the Cordell Public Library, a participating member of the Custer-Washita Library System, on surveying the collection to locate the areas which need most attention in the way of additional books and materials from Custer-Washita. A reference survey done by Miss Frances Kennedy, librarian at O.C.U., will prove to be a big help in guiding book selection for the reference areas of the library.

The Clinton Public Library, also a participating library in the system, will soon be receiving its photo-copier, provided by Custer-Washita, to aid in speeding up reference research in the area. Phonograph records and a 16mm film projector are also on the way for this library, which will play a key role in the development of the Custer-Washita system.

On July 18, 80 residents of the Christian Home in Cordell viewed "The River Nile," a film from the Custer-Washita Library. The film was enthusiastically received and the administrator, of the home plans to make "film nights" a regular event, using films from the Custer-Washita Library.

Oklahoma’s newest library system is off to a good start, thanks to much work done by the Oklahoma State Library, Extension Division personnel, Custer-Washita residents, citizen’s committees, Legislative members, and County officials.

Much work remains to be done in building this system to bring quality library service to every resident of the area. Another branch library is to be established at Thomas, Oklahoma, when space to rent can be found, and other services will be instituted as time and personnel can be found to start them.

The need for the Custer-Washita Library System, which can make library service available throughout its area, was felt by the citizens who have worked so hard to make it a reality. Still ahead, is the movement for local financial support once the demonstration is over. It is hoped that now that libraries have begun a westward movement, they will keep on going, to the state line that is, Good library service is a necessity for today and even more for tomorrow, for all of Oklahoma.
OLA Division Meeting Reports

Children's and Young People's Division

The children's and young people's division of the Oklahoma Library Association met with the School Libraries Division at 9 a.m. on Saturday, April 23, in the Aaronson Auditorium at the Tulsa City-County Library.

A film was shown: Camera Three production of "That Eager Zest."

Mrs. Elva Harmon, Coordinator of Children's Services, Tulsa City-County Library System, presided. Ninety-one members of the two divisions were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Miss Mary Ann Wentroth, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, read the report. Nominated were: Chairman: Mrs. Norma Barnes, East Central High School, Tulsa; Vice-Chairman and Chairman Elect: Miss Donna Hurst, Children's Services, Oklahoma County Libraries; Secretary: Miss Suzanne Herwig, Tulsa City-County System.

The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted unanimously.

Mrs. Harmon made a report on the two Book Selection Conferences sponsored by the Division. Mrs. Della Thomas was Chairman of the first one held at Tulsa City-County Library on October 15 with one-hundred present. Mrs. Norma Barnes planned the second held at the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education, Norman, on March 12 with over one-hundred present. Mrs. Harmon urged all those present to participate in these conferences by reading and evaluating books.

Mrs. Harmon described a creative writing project for third graders sponsored by the Children's and Young People's Division and the Oklahoma Library Association. A book will be given to the third grade student in Oklahoma and another to her school library for the best entry in the N. E. Walck, Inc. contest to secure a text for their picture book What Whiskers Did. The winner is to be announced on May 15.

The chairman told the group about the J. C. Good Reading Book Exhibit in the Children's Room in the Tulsa City-County Library.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs.) Ida Self, Secretary

College and University Libraries Division

The College and University Libraries Division of the Oklahoma Library Association met at 2:00 p.m., Friday, April 22, in the auditorium of Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa. Miss Imogene White presided at the business meeting. Minutes were read and approved. Miss Frances DuVall, nominating committee, reported on the following slate of officers for the coming year: Mr. Guy Logsdon, O.S.U., chairman, and Mr. Ron Curtis, Central State College, secretary-treasurer. The slate was accepted and voted by acclamation. Because of the lateness and the nature of the program, the business meeting was adjourned. Dr. Paul Rossi, director, gave a preliminary address in the museum, its divisions and history. He spoke at some length on the problems inherent in the type of materials housed in the library section. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in touring the various divisions of the museum.

Edith Gorman, Acting Secretary

Library Educators' Division

The Library Educators' Division met April 23, in the Metropolitan Room of the Mayo Hotel, Tulsa, at 9:00 a.m., with approximately thirty members present. In a short business meeting the group elected Mrs. Anna Cramer, Weatherford, as Chairman, and Mrs. Nancy Amis, Stillwater, as Secretary. After the business meeting the Chairman, Mrs. Myra Cunningham, introduced Mr. Lawrence Clark Powell, who spoke to the group on the recruitment of librarians.

Public Libraries Division

The meeting of the Public Libraries Division of the Oklahoma Library Association was called to order by the Chairman, Mrs. Kathryn Belcher, Belle Isle Branch of the Oklahoma City Library, in the Preview Room of Tulsa Central Library at 9:30 a.m., April 22.

The minutes of the previous year, 1965, were read and approved.

The nominating committee presented the following slate of officers: Chairman: William Lowry, Pioneer Multi-County Library, Norman; Vice-Chairman: Jean Harrington, Enid City-County Library; Secretary: Mrs. Alice Summers, Healdton Community Library (Chickasaw Multi-County Library), Healdton. Those nominated were elected by acclamation.

Mrs. Belcher reported on her work with the Library Legislative Conference Committee. She urged that all present attend the joint Trustee-Public Libraries Division meeting at which "Drafting the New Library Law" will be discussed.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. Velma Lake, Secretary

October, 1966
Reference Division

The meeting of Reference Division was held in the Ivory Room of the Mayo Hotel at 8 a.m., Friday, April 22, 1966, with approximately 55 present.

Hannah Atkins, acting chairman, presided and told the group of efforts over the past few years to revitalize the Division. Sentiments were expressed by the group in favor of continuing sessions in the future.

Officers elected for 1966-67 were Chairman: Hannah Atkins, Oklahoma State Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Tom Baker, Central State College.

A panel discussion "Amplifying Reference Services" was held with the following participants: Guy Logsdon, Reference Librarian, Oklahoma State University; Mrs. Margaret Patty, Reference & Interlibrary Loan, McFarlin Library, University of Tulsa; Mrs. Ann Stother, Guymon Public Library and Miss Virginia LaGrave, Librarian, Tuske Air Force Base.

Discussion followed concerning the following major items: 1. Interlibrary loan procedures and problems. 2. Orientation problems. 3. Book selection and coordinated purchasing. 4. Need for an Oklahoma Union Catalog.

It was the consensus of those present that it would be desirable for the group to meet in the interim to lay the ground work for a union catalog.

Meeting was adjourned at 9 a.m.

School Libraries Division

The meeting of the School Libraries Division was held in the Ivory Room, Mayo Hotel, Tulsa, at 3:30 p.m., April 22, 1966, with 100 present.

Officers for 1966 through the fall OEA meeting are Chairman: Mrs. Ethel Moore, Tulsa; Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Frances Alsworth, Midwest City.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Moore.

Minutes of the 1965 School Libraries Division meeting were read and approved. A treasurer's report was given.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Bell and Mrs. Elizabeth Geis, librarians in the state department of education, were presented to the group. Mrs. Geis gave a short talk on the work done so far by the library coordinators. Mrs. Bell then presented future plans for the coordinators. They are to work with all educators, librarians, and lay personnel in upgrading school libraries in Oklahoma. A few questions from the floor were answered by Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Geis.

Mrs. Della Thomas invited all present to attend the one-day workshop to be held at OSU. on June 24, 1966.

Miss Eileen Cook, of the Washington, D.C., ALA office, spoke to the group concerning Title II funds for school libraries.

Respectfully submitted,
Frances Alsworth, Secretary-Treasurer

Technical Services Division

Meeting called to order by Miss Mary Helen Jaime, at 9:30 a.m., April 22, in Metropolitan Room, Mayo Hotel. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Discussion of next year's activities and the decision that the chairman appoint a committee to plan a workshop in the fall on trends in classification.

Nominating committee presented slate of officers: Chairman: Mr. Josh Stroman, documents librarian, OSU, Stillwater; Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. Charles Ingram, documents librarian, Oklahoma City University; who were elected by acclamation.

Miss Jaime turned meeting over to Mr. Suter, Chairman, and he adjourned same. Number present 21.

Dues were not collected.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. Ermae B. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer
Oklahoma Books and Oklahoma Authors

Books Recently Added to State Library

By RONALD A. CURTIS

OKLAHOMA, FROM ITS GLORIOUS
PAST TO THE PRESENT

GREAT AMERICAN CATTLE TRAILS

Trustees Division

The Trustees Division of the Oklahoma Library Association met at 9:30 a.m., Friday, April 22, 1966, in Aaronson Auditorium at the Tulsa City-County Library with 25 persons present.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Rollin H. Thayer, Chairman.

Minutes were approved as printed following the 1965 annual meeting in Enid.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mrs. J. V. L. Morris was appointed to act as secretary for the meeting.

Election of officers was held and the following officers were elected by written ballot: Mrs. J. V. L. Morris, 1225 Locust St., Alva, Chairman; Mrs. Tom Irby, 1014 W. Grand, Ponca City, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Ernest Anthis, Jr., 430 S. 14th Street, Muskogee, Secretary-Treasurer (Mrs. Anthis was not present to accept, her name had been submitted by a Muskogee member).

Mr. Eugene Hodges, President of OLA, expressed appreciation to Dr. Thayer and members of the Trustees Division for their fine support of the OLA program and for the work done by this division.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Alfred E. Aaronson, Chairman of the Tulsa City-County Library Commission who made an excellent talk on the "Benefits of Good Library Service."

Following Mr. Aaronson’s talk the meeting was adjourned.

Immediately following the Trustees meeting a joint meeting of the Trustees Division and the Public Libraries Division was opened by Dr. Rollin Thayer who presented a panel of speakers who ably discussed the drafting of the new Library Code for the state. The speakers were: Mr. William H. Lowery, Pioneer Multi-County Library, Norman; Mr. William McAllister, 2nd Vice President, OLA, Ardmore; Mr. Walter Neustadt, Jr., Chairman, State Library Board.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon by Dr. Rollin Thayer, presiding officer.

Joy M. Morris, Secretary, Pro Tem

October, 1966
OLA Committee Reports

Auditing Committee

The treasurer's books for the year 1964-65 were examined on June 30, 1965, and found to be in order.

The Committee recommends that a professional auditor be hired to audit the books because the present size and expected growth of the organization seem to warrant such action.

Due to the size of the organization and the increase in the volume of work and of money involved, the Committee also recommends that a permanent treasurer be hired.

Respectfully submitted,
Thelma H. Jones
Aaron I. Michelson
Mary Jeanne Hansen, Chairman

Awards Committee

The Awards Committee of the OLA met at the Bell Junior High School Library, Tuesday, April 5, 1966. After careful consideration it was recommended and unanimously approved that to maintain the qualifications and standards of the Award that no Distinguished Service Award be given in 1966.

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Board of the Association, the Committee unanimously approved that a special citation of meritorious service be awarded to Miss Frances DuVall in recognition of her contribution to the Sequoyah Book Award. The Executive Board accepted the report with the following changes: “that special recognition be given Miss Frances DuVall for her contribution to the Sequoyah Book Award Program.” This was done so that there will not be any confusion with the regular Distinguished Service Award of OLA.

Furthermore, the Committee felt that there often is need for Association Recognition of outstanding library leadership and that Certificates of Meritorious Library Service should be given to those deserving such recognition. The Committee unanimously recommended that a certificate of Meritorious Service be granted to Mr. Alfred E. Aaronson in recognition of his contribution to Library Service in Tulsa. The Board amended this citation to read: “a letter of commendation to be given to Mr. Alfred E. Aaronson.” Again, the change was made so that there would be no confusion with the Outstanding Service Award of OLA.

This year’s Award Committee wishes to recommend to the Executive Board that the Constitution and By-Laws Committee make a study of Article IX—Awards of the Constitution, and clarify the meaning of Section 1(b) and Section 2, and it further recommends that the Board consider the desirability of providing in the Constitution for Citations of Meritorious Service.

Respectfully submitted,
Frances Barnes
John Stratton
William Morse
Trecan Maddox, Chairman

By-Laws and Constitution Committee

The Constitution and By-Laws Committee did not hold a formal meeting this year but was able to carry on all necessary activities through the mails. Three possible areas for constitutional study were left with us by the previous Committee, these were:

1) Art. 7, Sec. 4 “Divisions have been electing three officers. The Constitution calls for two officers.”

2) There is nothing in the Constitution requiring a parliamentarian.

3) A procedure for awards.

These were each considered by the members individually and it was decided no recommendations for changes were necessary in either area. While Art. 7, Sec. 4, requires the two officers must be elected, it does not limit divisions to two. The office of Parliamentarian can be filled at any meeting that the President thinks one is needed without constitutional authorization. Finally, although the procedure for awards could very well be written up for clarification, we feel it should not be made a rigid part of the constitution.

The Committee Chairman met with the Executive Board of OLA on February 19th to discuss a possible change in the constitution regarding the transition of officers in Art. 5. It was decided that the present wording of the constitution provided the flexibility needed.

Finally, our Committee, by consensus decided that Art. 11, Sec. 2, may need some study for possible revision. That amendment requires the Publications Committee to reprint the whole constitution and distribute copies to all active members each time any portion of the Constitution or By-Laws is changed. Had this been followed as is required, the constitution would have been reprinted and distributed in 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965. This could prove to be needlessly expensive, especially where this
change is a very minor one. A possible alternative could be a requirement that any changes be published in the July issue of the *Oklahoma Librarian* and to reprint the whole constitution only when the Executive Board or the membership thought it to be necessary.

It has been a pleasure to work with Mr. John Sayre, Mr. Cecil Howland and Mr. Leonard Eddy, all members of this Committee. Although they are all busy men, they have managed to keep up their correspondence to me concerning Committee activities and ideas.

Respectfully submitted,
William B. Scott, Chairman

Exhibits Committee

Members of the Committee were: Robert T. Mott, Jr., Chairman; Henry Fontaine, Tulsa City-County Library; Tom Ballard, Tulsa City-County Library.

Shortly after Committee appointments were made, the Exhibits Committee met with Mr. John Sexton, manager of the Mayo Hotel in Tulsa, and looked over facilities for exhibits in that hotel. Preliminary plans for the 1956 Oklahoma Library Association meeting were made at that time. A floor plan diagram was drawn and this, along with an invitation to exhibit and other information was mailed to seventy-eight prospective exhibitors. Thirty-six companies reserved forty-two exhibit spaces. Also, the Committee provided five complimentary spaces to related associations and information agencies. Since all exhibit materials in the hotel must be arranged for through a decorating company, the Tulsa Flag and Decorating Company was engaged to set up and decorate exhibit spaces.

The following is an accounting of the money received and spent by the Committee:

Received from 36 exhibitors reserving 42 spaces at $40.00 each: $1640.00

Expenditures: Mayo Hotel, 15% of the fee charged for 42 spaces: $252.00
Tulsa Flag & Decorating Co., $8.50 per exhibit for 47 exhibits: $399.50
Hoffman Printing Company, exhibit information printed: $26.01
Postage for invitations, billing & confirmation letters: $5.60
Total Expenditures: $663.11
Net to the Oklahoma Library Association: $976.89

The Committee wishes to express its sincere appreciation for the cooperation received from the Mayo Hotel, and to urge the Association whenever possible, to use facilities of this type for their meetings. It is also recommended that the Board of the Oklahoma Library Association consider a slight increase of the exhibit fee for next year, in order to facilitate exhibit areas of this caliber in the future.

Respectfully submitted,
Robert T. Mott, Jr., Chairman

Intellectual Freedom Committee

The Intellectual Freedom Committee of the OLA had its organizational meeting in Enid November 21, 1965, in a climate conducive to serious consideration of threats to intellectual freedom.

Earlier that week a drive against pornography was announced by the Oklahoma Citizens for Decent Literature with extensive publicity. During the same week a series of regional workshops for public library trustees had been conducted over the state at which censorship and book selection policy had been discussed.

An excerpt from the minutes of the Committee’s first meeting outlines the tentative goals determined upon:

“Discussion emphasized the importance of the committee’s activities in helping librarians prepare defenses against potential attack by self-ap-
pointed censors or censorship groups by offering the following:

1. help in preparing defensible, written book selection policies (including provisions for gifts),
2. bibliographies of materials on how to strengthen libraries' positions in regard to censorship,
3. making available sample written complaint sheets,
4. information to clarify the legal position of libraries in regard to censorship,
5. abstracts of pertinent materials of interest to members of library boards, and
6. recommendations for librarians' anti-censorship actions as applicable from the list by Dr. Boaz published in the September 1965 ALA Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom.

Esther Mae Henke, extension librarian, The Oklahoma State Library, mailed a packet of materials November 29, 1965, to librarians and library trustees which simplified the work of the committee. Included were book selection policies that had been adopted by several Oklahoma libraries, a specimen "complaint sheet" for use by library patrons, and copies of policy statements prepared by the ALA, the American Association of School Libraries and the National Council of Teachers of English.

In the meantime the CDL drive gained momentum. A state-wide meeting scheduled for January 27, with national anti-pornography leaders as speakers, was attended by committee member Tom Baker, in the role of observer. Although Mr. Baker reported no specific indications that library book selection policies were threatened, extensive publicity given the meeting aroused much public interest. As late as February 25 the Oklahoma City Times carried eight letters to the editor in a single issue on the subject of censorship.

The committee also observed with interest the 6-3 Supreme Court affirmations of the Ginzburg and Mishkin convictions and its reversal of the Massachusetts ban on the sale of "Fanny Hill."

The clouded status of the long inactive Oklahoma Literature Commission also was published during recent weeks.

Our committee has prepared a bibliography on the general subject of freedom to read versus censorship as well as an adaptation of the recommendations by Dr. Boaz on anti-censorship actions.

A suggestion published in the Library Extension Division Newsletter, that patron complaints relative to specific books or book selection policies be submitted to the committee, has resulted in only one response to date.

The following "Statement of Position" relative to libraries' responsibilities to their communities has been prepared and submitted to the OLA's executive board for consideration (attached).

Through the cooperation of Ralph Funk of the State Library, an exhibit on banned books is scheduled for display at the 1966 OLA meeting at Tulsa.

As chairman, I wish to pay recognition to Miss Edith Gorman, Tom Baker and Richard King for the time, effort and thought they have devoted to the work of the committee during the past six months.

Respectfully submitted,

Wes Mattson, Chairman

The Committee on Intellectual Freedom of the Oklahoma Library Association endorses the principles expressed in the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights and School Library Bill of Rights and holds the following beliefs concerning libraries' responsibilities to their communities:

1. That books are vital to the progress and enlightenment of mankind. They may be either useful or abused. A book that is not read contributes nothing. The chief purpose of any library is to provide and encourage the use of those books which most aptly meet the wants and needs of its users. No individual or organization has the right to interfere with this purpose.

2. That any book must be judged on the basis of its own qualities and that in no case should a book be excluded because of the race, nationality, religion, or politics of its author.

3. That immaturity can be helped to develop into responsible maturity by exposure to reading materials of factual authority representative of differing social, religious, and ethnic points of view. This material must be presented with appropriate consideration of the varying interests, abilities, and maturity levels of its readers.

4. That maturity brings to an individual the right to read what he thinks he should read and the privilege not to read what he believes he should not. Libraries have an obligation to maintain this right.

5. That the rights of an individual to the use of a library should not be denied or abridged because of his race, religion, or political views.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Library Development Committee

There was only one formal meeting of the Library Development Committee this year. The minutes of that meeting, October 28, 1965, are attached to this report. At that time, it was agreed that the work of the Committee this year would involve the Committee members in the preparation of a library code to be presented to the legislators conducting the legislative interim study and in the trustee workshops then being planned and that no separate Library Development Committee meetings would be held.

The Chairman of this committee served as a member of the trustee workshop planning committee and members of the committee served as resource people at the workshops which were held during November, 1965.

With two exceptions, the committee members accepted assignments on the Libraries Legislative Conference Committees and in the following months have been extremely active in the preparation of the new library code. Committee members who are serving LLCC and their special areas of responsibility are as follows: Elizabeth Cooper, Member of Library Systems and Certification Subcommittees; Ralph Funk, Co-Chairman, State Library Subcommittee, Member, Grants-in-Aid Subcommittee; Mrs. Billee Day, Co-Chairman, Systems Subcommittee; Beth Heimann, Vice-Chairman of LLCC, Member, State Library Subcommittee; Esther Mae Henke, Member, Grants-in-Aid Subcommittee; Frances Kennedy, Chairman, Certification Subcommittee; William Lowry, Co-Chairman, Library Systems Subcommittee, Member, State Library and Library Systems Subcommittees; Pat Westmoreland, Member, Library Systems Subcommittee and Cooperative Agreements Subcommittee.

This committee has not only been active in the writing of the code, but its members are also looking forward to the next session of the legislature when they will be working with the Library Council, The State Library Board and other interested groups to secure its passage. To help evaluate the kind of support we might expect from the Legislature and the Governor, a subcommittee of the Library Development Committee prepared a questionnaire which has been sent to all candidates for these offices.

Respectfully submitted,
Beth W. Heimann, Chairman

Minutes, October 28, 1965

The OLA Library Development Committee met in the State Capitol at 2 p.m. October 28, 1965.

The following members were present: Beth Heimann, Chairman, Pat Westmoreland, Elizabeth Cooper, Frances Kennedy, Ralph Funk, Esther Mae Henke, William Lowry, Frances P. Nold and Gene Hodges. Members absent were Ida Self, W. A. "Mae" McGalliard, Billee Day and Ed Miller.

Mrs. Heimann told the group that this Committee would probably not be meeting as a whole for quite sometime but that each member would be involved in other committee work-trustee workshop, interim study, etc.

Reports were given by Mrs. Heimann on the Oklahoma Council on Libraries. Esther Mae Henke on the Regional Trustee Workshops; William Lowry on the State Library Board; and Frances Kennedy on the Oklahoma Metropolitan Library Commission.

The Interim Study is the big project for the coming year. Mrs. Heimann reported that a committee headed by Mrs. Charles Coe and "Mae" McGalliard would be the coordinators for the study. The "core" committee to work with the Legislative Council in addition to the "Core" Committee will be the officers of the Oklahoma Library Association, Division Chairman and selected Committee chairman, and the Library Development Committee. It was suggested that work begin immediately by this group to study the existing library laws and make suggestions for new legislation. The Legislative Council Sub-Committee will be selected soon.

Miss Kennedy was asked to represent the Committee at all Oklahoma Metropolitan Library Commission meetings.

The meeting was adjourned.

Local Arrangements Committee

Local arrangements for this OLA conference involved public, college and university, school and special librarians. We are particularly fortunate in having a large group on which to call and which accepted all responsibilities readily. The enthusiasm with which the people involved tackled their tasks made the Chairmanship extremely easy and pleasant charge.

Since their names do not appear on any program or in the convention packet, I should like to ask your indulgence in reading them: Miss Ruth Blake, Sister Casilda, Mrs. Virginia Collier, Bill Jernigan, Mrs. Mary Lanning, Miss Eugenia Maddox, Miss Tean Maddox, Miss Pat McCune, Bryan Rayburn, John Bennett Shaw, Mrs. Trilla Spellman, Mrs. Nan Sturdivant, Mrs. Sue Fontaine. Not officially on the Committee but deserving credit for the displays which you will see throughout the library system and for the de-
sign of the program are Joe Clement, our Chief of Administrative Services, and Bob Bartholic, our long-suffering staff artist.

All of these people have also related enthusiastic reports of the wonderful cooperation which they have received from their co-workers and from the community at large.

Generous contributions have made possible the nice fat packets which we were able to distribute to all registrants. A special word of appreciation goes to Bob Metter for contributing the handsome folders and to the New Method Book Bindery for providing funds for what, we think, is a particularly attractive program.

The acid test of the success of our activity is yet to come. We hope that the committee will be so profitable and that you will have such a good time that you will want to come again and again.

Respectfully submitted
Allie Beth Martin, Chairman
Membership Committee

The Membership Committee of the OLA was organized in October 1955. Soon after this, Mrs. Charles Cee resigned from the committee due to other library activities which were time consuming. This left the following members: Juanita Means, OCU; Miss Elizabeth Smith, Bethany Peculiar College; and Mrs. Esther Ciereszko, Presbyterian Hospital Library, Oklahoma City.

Since the membership committee had assumed other activities than those executed by the previous membership committee, it has been impossible for more than one person to work on the files. In previous years, the files could be divided by categories for work by different members of the committee.

Duties assumed by the chairman of the Membership Committee this year were:
1. Receipt of all membership applications; previously received by treasurer
2. Receipt of all money for membership from all groups.
3. Sending all money to treasurer, Mildred Patterson.
4. Making in triplicate all membership applications.
5. Sending white copy to OLA treasurer; one copy (pink) to Mrs. Fredda Gilliam; and retaining the yellow copy for files of membership committee. This yellow copy is clipped to the permanent record card which shows the years of membership and position.
6. Processing all membership cards and mailing to members.
7. Obtaining notary public for singing of vouchers from institutions and for some librarians.
8. Returning all claims to senders for payment.
9. Sending letters with blanks to all Institutions of Higher Learning in Oklahoma as listed in the Oklahoma Educational Directory.
10. Sending letters to delinquent members of OLA. Due to added duties assumed by the chairman this was at a minimum; however, we found that there was not adequate response from those contacted. This was evidenced in the response received by Dr. Rollin Thayer, chairman of Trustees Division. Out of a possible 600 trustee membership, only 179 have been processed for 1956. Ten others will receive cards upon payment now pending.
11. Keeping file of each membership blank under proper category with date of payment.

Other activities: Announcements were made at every possible meeting of teachers and librarians: OEA in Tulsa in October 1955; district meeting of OEA; city meetings of librarians.

At the request of the committee, Miss Esther Hanke attached an OLA membership form to the December 1955 issue of the Library Extension Division Newsletter. A second notice was inserted in a later Newsletter.
The Oklahoma Librarian most kindly ran copies of the membership blank in the January and April issues.

The Oklahoma Teacher (OEA) carried an OLA membership "ad" in the winter issue.

Dr. Rollin Thayer composed and sent a letter to all public librarians encouraging them to take the memberships for all trustees in the OLA. I am sorry to report that satisfactory return from these letters was not forthcoming. Out of a possible membership of 600 in the trustee division only 129 joined. This is more than last year, however. Ten trustees are awaiting cards which would bring the membership to 139.

Members of the committee staffed the OLA membership table during the OLA conference, April 21-23, 1966.

Appreciation is expressed to Mrs. Jary Lockwood, library secretary and clerk at Taft Junior High School, Oklahoma City, for her services in performing clerical duties for the committee.

Appreciation is expressed to Harry Turner, assistant principal of Taft Junior High School, Oklahoma City, for his services as notary public.

Membership to date: Librarians, 413; Institutions, 47; Trustees, 129; Lay, 33; Students, 15; Total, 637.

Recommendations. Revision of membership blank to include place for position and revisions of duplicate blanks to provide space for position of member and business address.

Mildred Donaldson, Chairman

National Library Week Committee—1966

On April 15 President Johnson issued a statement urging a redoubling of 'our efforts to bring the excellency of books and the benefit of knowledge to more and more Americans.' This statement sums up very succinctly the purposes of National Library Week, celebrated from April 17-23.

National Library Week in Oklahoma has been celebrated by school, public, academic, and special libraries. A State Steering Committee was organized to direct activities. Executive Director was Mr. Philip Ogilvie, Assistant Director of the Tulsa City-County System. When Mr. Ogilvie left in November to become the State Librarian in North Carolina, the job was passed to Edward P. Miller, Head of the Business and Economics Department of the Tulsa System.

The Steering Committee has been comprised of the following librarians: Mrs. Helen Lloyd, Oklahoma State University Libraries, assistant executive director; Mrs. Betty Lou Tawney, Oklahoma County Library System, immediate past executive director; James Gourley, FAA Library in Oklahoma City; Hunter Miracle, Tulsa City-County System; Sister Mary Joachim, Benedictine Heights College Library, Tulsa; H. Eugene Winn, Bartlesville Public Library; William Stewart, Muskogee Public Library; and Tony Moffitt, State Library Extension Division.

It was decided by the Steering Committee to make particular emphasis on school library facilities. This purpose was enhanced by the appointment by the State Department of Education of Mrs. Elizabeth Geis and Miss Sarah Jane Bell to fill the position of the School Library Resources Division of that Department.

The Honorable Ed Berrong, State Senator from Weatherford, was named as State Chairman for NLW 1966 in Oklahoma. Senator Berrong has long been active in legislative programs regarding libraries. Under his direction a subcommittee of the State Legislature has been working closely with OLA to codify library laws in the State, for better performance of service throughout the State.

State Events

On February 21, a meeting was held in the Senate Chambers, State Capitol, to which community leaders were invited by Senator Berrong. It was attended by over 100 persons representing 55 of the 70 counties of the State. Program for the
meeting consisted of a special report on library service in Oklahoma. The report was presented in four major parts:

Mr. Edmon Low, Director, Oklahoma State University Libraries, presented a report on the work accomplished by the Governor's Library Council and the State Library Board;

Mrs. Elizabeth Geis, who with Miss Sarah Jane Bell holds the position of State School Library Resource Division of the State Department of Education, reported on the work of that division and plans for extending the work;

Mr. W. R. McGalliard, Trustee of the Chickasaw Multi-County Library System, Ardmore, reported on the progress of the OLA Committee to Study the codification of library laws and the potential of this work;

Miss Esther Mae Henke, State Library Extension Division, told the meeting of the advances made during the preceding year in the area of public library service throughout the State.

All in attendance were asked to form local committees for NLW. The Executive Director provided information on available promotion materials and help from the national and state committees. A list of suggested activities was included in a packet of materials given to each participant at the meeting.

Although too early at time of writing to assess the success of a total program, some remarks can be directed to the elements already performed.

Publicity given by various media has been good. Senator Berrong's subcommittee studying library laws has received wide coverage in the press. The February meeting also received statewide coverage in the newspapers and local television airing in Oklahoma City where the meeting was held. Spot announcements have been made on all radio and television stations in Tulsa and Oklahoma City. These stations cover almost the whole State.

Other particular events which have helped the program include the meeting of OLA in Tulsa at the end of NLW and the opening of a new library in Weatherford on Sunday, April 17, the beginning of NLW. This latter event was part of the start for service in the Custer-Washita Counties Library Demonstration Project of the State Library Extension Division.

One program which provides an example of school library promotion was engaged in by Mrs. Mary Louise Whiteley, Librarian at the Paul Revere grade school in Tulsa. To involve her sixth grade pupils, Mrs. Whiteley asked each to write to the author of a book they had read, most having been Sequoyah nominees. The answers the pupils received from the authors could not help but encourage further reading. The same pupils were asked to make posters for National Library Week as well and turned out some excellent work. The letters from the authors and some of the posters were placed on display for the OLA Convention in Tulsa.

ALA's Midwinter Conference

The Executive Director attended the Midwinter Conference of the American Library Association in Chicago late in January, 1966, particularly the special session for State executive directors of NLW. At this meeting, in addition to recounting past experiences with NLW in various states, the attendants also entered a discussion of current plans for 1966. A further discussion treated the year-long work which NLW committees could perform and whether NLW should be discontinued as a week-long celebration, being replaced by a year-round national emphasis. The consensus was that the celebration centering on one week should be continued, but that the emphasis should be stressed throughout the whole year.

The special areas of concern during 1966 were established by the National Book Committee of ALA. These were three-fold: study of junior college library facilities with particular intention to upgrading; study of the deployment of professional library personnel, both geographically and functionally, which involves libraries in the new sciences of systems analysis and operations research; and the encouragement of family reading programs. More will be forthcoming on these elements during the months ahead.

It is recommended for NLW 1967 that the programs and emphases from the National Book Committee of ALA be followed closely. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company has suggested that an early query will result in coverage of NLW in their publication Telephone Talk, mailed out with each statement of telephone service in the State.

It is further recommended that local NLW committees be encouraged to remain active throughout the rest of the year. In cases where there is an organization of the Friends of the Library, this group could be incorporated into its ongoing work. Where there is no such organization, perhaps the local NLW Committee could form the nucleus for organizing such a group.

In conclusion, it is suggested that the State NLW Committee begin planning the program for 1967 immediately after NLW 1966. This will include the selection of the Steering Committee and as soon as possible thereafter the choosing the State Chairman. Plans can then be formulated in plenty of time for implementation.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
It has been a pleasure to serve as Executive Director under the direction of the Executive Committee of OLA and with the fine assistance of Senator B. Brown. A large debt of gratitude is owed to the State Library Extension Division and particularly to Mr. Tony Moffet for the tremendous amount of work performed by that agency. It is our hope that NLW 1967 will be bigger and better than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,
Edward P. Miller, Executive Director

Nominations Committee

I submit the following report for the Nominations Committee of OLA—1965-66. The members of this committee are Elizabeth Geis; Edward Hill; Virginia LaGrave; Eugene Marshall; chairman; and Mary Evelyn Potts.

A notice was published in the early November number of the Oklahoma State Library Newsletter asking OLA members to place names in nomination for the elective offices of the Association.

The Committee then met three times, December 4, 1965; January 15, 1966; April 16, 1966. All three meetings were held at the Max Chambers Library, Central State College, Edmond. The following slate of candidates was presented: First Vice-President and President-elect: Dr. Arthur McAnally and Mrs. Frances Penfold; Second Vice-President: Ralph H. Funk and Leonard M. Eddy; Secretary: Mrs. Hannah D. Atkins and Tom Baker; Treasurer: William B. Scott and Henry A. Fontaine; SWLA Representative: Melville R. Spence and Mrs. Mary Jeante Hansen. Elected with them were: Dr. McAnally, First Vice-President and President-elect; Mr. Funk, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Atkins, Secretary; Mr. Scott, Treasurer; Mr. Spence, SWLA Representative.

In closing this report I should like to express my gratitude to the members of this committee for their fine cooperation. An expression of gratitude to the members of this committee for their fine cooperation. An expression of gratitude is also due to Esther Mae Henke and the staff at the Oklahoma State Library for sending notifications to the OLA membership through the Newsletter and for printing and mailing the ballot.

Respectfully submitted on April 21, 1966.
Eugene Marshall
Chairman, Nominations Committee

Officers’ Manual Committee

The following pages, which have been reproduced to provide 25 copies for use and review by out-going and incoming officers and Local Arrangements Chairmen, represent tentative copy for those sections of a suggested complete manual for the Association. The work of previous Officers’ Manual Committees has been used as the base, with minor changes suggested by other members now or recently in office; however, because the duties of the Treasurer have grown in step with the increased activity of the Association, and have become so closely associated with procedures for Membership Committee, that portion has been completely reorganized and revised by the present Treasurer. Two positions have been written-up for the first time, there being no previous materials found in the on-going files: the Representative to ALA Council and the Representative to the SWLA Executive Board.

Included also, as being the most urgent need among committee procedures, has been a tentative outline for the guidance of the Local Arrangements Committee. It has been reviewed by Mrs. Martin and her committee, but probably should be looked over again when the Convention is over. Further suggestions, together with questions raised by the next Local Arrangements Chairman, should make it possible to have this section in final form next year.

It is suggested that next year’s Officers’ Manual Committee be instructed to complete, and have duplicated in sufficient quantity for the on-going files of all officers and committee chairmen, an Oklahoma Library Association Manual, to include these materials, the duties of all committees, the Constitution and By-Laws, a list of Past Presidents, with convention dates and cities, and any other general useful materials which will inform all officers and committee groups of their place in the work of the Association.

Multilith stencils are being kept of the materials herein, and if no changes are necessary, good copies should be possible if they are used within the year.

Respectfully submitted,
Della Thomas, Chairman

Program Committee Report April 1966

The Program Committee for the 59th Annual Conference of the Oklahoma Library Association is composed of the Division Chairmen as follows: Technical Services, Miss Mary Helen Jaime; Children’s & Young Peoples’ Services, Mrs. Elva Harmon; College and University Libraries, Miss Imogene White; Public Libraries, Mrs. Kathryn Beleher; Reference, Mrs. Hannah Atkins; School Libraries, Mrs. Ethel Moore; Special Libraries, Miss V. Vern Hutchison; Trustees, Dr. Rollin Thayer; Ex-Officio, T. Eugene Hodges.

The first meeting of the committee in Edmond May 22, 1965, at which time a tentative schedule was proposed for each of the three days.
Speakers were suggested and the chairman was designated to determine availability of these people.

The second meeting was held in Stillwater Sept. 18, 1965. The theme "Activating Oklahoma's Library Potential" with the sub-theme "Plan, Program, Promote" was selected. The persons who had accepted the committee's invitation to appear on the program were announced. An outline of the tentative program was completed.

The third meeting was in the Conference Room of the Central Library in Tulsa December 11, 1965. Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Chairman of Local Arrangements Committee, Mrs. Mildred Patterson, OLA Treasurer, and Henry Fontaine, representing the Exhibits Committee were present. The entire meeting was devoted to an hour-by-hour consideration of the conference time schedule.

Details and changes in the program have been worked out by letters and the assistance of the Local Arrangements Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
Jane Stevens, First Vice-Pres. OLA, Chairman

Recruitment Committee Report

The Recruitment Committee did not sponsor a contest this year, since the contest last year drew only twelve contestants and the end results did not seem to justify the time and expense which were involved. It seemed that the money and effort for the contest could best be utilized in some other recruitment program. Also, only those students who were already interested in becoming librarians were submitting entries, so no actual recruiting was being accomplished.

Of thirty-five inquiries from Oklahomans to the American Library Association Recruitment Office were directed to the chairman, and they were then sent to the nearest librarian for follow-up purposes. This method of follow-up is used since the local librarian is the best recruiter.

Three programs for high school and junior high school students were given by the chairman. These programs were directed toward library and book usage combined with vocational interests in librarianship. It is desired to concentrate our efforts toward this type of recruitment activity, and any assistance in arranging for career day programs will be appreciated.

The committee is working on a recruitment packet that can economically be mailed to each library and to school counselors, and a display of American Library Association material and a recruitment panel can be seen throughout the OLA convention.

Guy Logsdon, Chairman

Resolutions Committee

In recognition of services rendered to Oklahoma libraries, the Oklahoma Library Association expresses grateful acknowledgment:

1. To the Legislature and people of Oklahoma for the passage of the state building bond issue, for increased appropriations, and for the creation of a new official State Library Board.

2. To the Oklahoma Council on Libraries, the Library Legislative Conference Committee and the Legislative Council Sub-Committee for progress toward a codification of state public library laws.

3. To the Library Development Committee under the leadership of Beth Heimann which has worked so diligently with various groups for library legislation.

4. To the Library Resources Division of the State Board of Education for the valuable service being rendered to the elementary and secondary schools of the state.

5. To the Trustees Division of OLA for the series of Library Workshops held in cooperation with the Library Extension Division of the State Library during the week of November 14, which stimulated interest and understanding of duties and responsibilities of key laymen.

6. To the public communication media of Oklahoma, the newspapers, radio and television networks, who have consistently and generously supported library programs throughout the years.

7. To Senator Ed Berroong and his co-workers for the planning and organizing of a successful National Library Week in Oklahoma.

8. To the President and members of the Executive Board for their able leadership throughout the year and for the inspirational and informative program provided.

9. To the librarians, trustees and friends of the Tulsa City-County Library for their hospitality, arrangement of tours and the genuine welcome extended to members and guests of OLA.

Respectfully submitted,
Harriette Birdsseye
Mary E. Morris, Secretary
Alice Zwelacher, Chairman

The Sequoyah Children's Book Award

The Sequoyah Children's Book Award Committee administers a reading program specifically designed to encourage the school children of Oklahoma to read more widely and more discriminately.

Primary responsibilities charged to the Committee are the selection of books for the annual Masterlist from which elementary and junior high
school boys and girls in grades four through nine: select the “best” book — the Sequoyah Award book of the year—and the promotion of the overall program.

Presently the Sequoyah Children’s Book Award Committee is composed of eleven persons representing the seven cooperating agencies and an executive secretary. Committee members are Ida Self (OEA), Floy P. Gats (OCTE), Mary Carnahan (State Library), Laverna Carroll (School of Library Science of the University of Oklahoma), Elizabeth Geis (replacing J. Floyd Thompson, State Department of Education), Mary Edwards (OCPT), Virginia Atchinson (OLA), Patricia Woodrum (OLA), Dorothy Gleason (OLA), Wilma Tipps (OLA), Ruby Ewing (OLA), and Frances DuVall, Executive Secretary.

During the early fall prior to an organization meeting, February 5, 1968, subcommittees were appointed, suggestions for the Masterlist 1963-67 were gathered, copies of suggested or recommended titles were distributed for evaluation. Annotations and reviews of the nominations were prepared by the Book Selection Subcommittee. Of the titles eligible for retention, ten were approved; and fourteen new titles were added to comprise a Masterlist of twenty-four books for 1966-67, with the stipulation that the Newbery Award book be included before release of the Masterlist.

During 1965-66 Committee activities in promotion have been mainly:

1. A supplementary mailing of the 1965-66 Masterlist before the balloting period
2. Distribution of flyers to elementary and junior high schools immediately before the casting of votes
3. A capsule memo appearing in the Extension Division Newsletter prior to balloting
4. Distribution of 537 packets containing information concerning the Sequoyah Children's Book Award Program during the Regional Elementary Administrators Convention held in Oklahoma City, February 14-17, 1966
5. Publication of the Masterlist 1966-67 in the April issue of the Oklahoma Librarian and in the Extension Division Newsletter; provision for inclusion in the spring issue of the Oklahoma Teacher.
6. Preparation and distribution of 2500 packets containing (a) an information sheet, (b) an announcement of the 1966 award winner, (c) an annotated Masterlist, (d) a sample ballot, (e) a sample tabulating sheet
7. Distribution of the Masterlist 1966-67 at the recent Book Selection Conference

October, 1966

8. Preparation of an additional 1000 packets for distribution on request
10. Preparation of biographical material concerning the winning author 1966 for mass mailing
11. Pre-convention news releases and correlation of statewide news releases with the Libraries Information Project

Information Project

In keeping with the directive of the Executive Board of the OLA to implement certain recommendations in administration and policy, the committee moved to inaugurate specific changes subject to the approval of the cooperating agencies. The following steps have been taken in that direction:

1. The requisitioning of written statements from the cooperating agencies stating their positions on the recommendations and concurrence with certain measures to be effected
2. A first draft of a handbook detailing the operation of the program
3. The preparation of an instrument of By Laws subject to the approval of OLA and the other cooperating agencies

A meeting of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award Committee has been scheduled tentatively for mid-May 1966 to terminate the year's work. The following items are on the agenda:

1. Final refinement of a calendar for the annual administration of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award Program
2. Detailed planning to involve the school children of Oklahoma in an author-reader relationship and the involvement of school children in award luncheon activities
3. Definition of the function of a publicity chairman to be appointed from among the membership of the Committee
4. Examination of suggestions for more useful employment of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award fund
5. Consideration of the purchase of a collection of the award books for display on request
6. Implementation of an arrangement with an agency under consideration which will serve as a clearing house or information center for the Sequoyah Children's Book Award Program
7. Evaluation of the suggestion that the word "children's" be deleted from the title of the program in all its phases
8. Appraisal of the suggestion that the calendar
include a meeting of the Convention Program Chairman, the Chairman of Local Arrangements, and the Chairman of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruby W. Ewing, Chairman

Sites Committee

The Sites Committee for 1965-1966 wishes to report the following arrangements which have been completed for the OLA Conventions of 1967 and 1968 and approved by the OLA Executive Board.

For 1967 reservations have been made at the Student Union of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater. The convention area is the new wing of the Student Union, just completed last year. The facilities include: a large exhibit room just across the hall from three conference rooms with a capacity of over 100 persons each, the ballroom, and the new Student Union auditorium which is adjacent to the conference rooms. Those of us from Stillwater are looking forward with pleasure to your attendance there on March 22-23, 1967.

In response to Mr. Loy's invitation, Norman was fixed as the place for the 1968 convention, the site being the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education. The dates will be April 25-27, 1968.

Respectfully Submitted,

Calvin Brewer, Chairman

1966 Directory Supplement

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McFarland, Wilma L. 324 E. 2nd, Hominy
Mahoney, Joyce 920 W. Ruland Dr., O.C.
Miller, Sus 919 N. Grady, Apt. 4, Altus
Morrison, Evelyn 433 W. 10, Chelsea
Oliver, Elizabeth 1600 S.W. 69, O.C.
Sister Mary Malvina Regina College, Ponca City
St phs., Grace 3212 S. Meta, O.C.

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Hildinger, Dr. Victor 1141 E. Pecan, Altus
Spangler, Carroll P. O. Box 895, Altus

Student Member

Meeks, Sharon 216 Lee, Wagoner

Institutional Members

Custer-Washita Library
Soutar Memorial Library

Honorary Life Members

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Porter, Cora Case 109 E. 16, Ada
Rader, Jesse L. 527 W. Eufaula, Norman

Recent Books From The Oklahoma University Press

NAVAHO NEIGHBORS. Franc Johnson Newcomb. 236pp. $5.95. 1966.

This book is based on Mrs. Newcomb's recollections of the twenty-five years when she and her husband operated the Blue Mesa trading post on the Navajo reservation.

Some of her Navaho neighbors were very poor while others lived in comparative comfort. But life for the Navahos was a family affair, and all followed the tribal customs of offering hospitality to strangers, cultivating for orphans, the aged and the sick, and working on problems of common need and interest.

Mrs. Newcomb's appreciation of her Navaho friends and neighbors imbues this book with vitality and humanity.


Dr. Dale, Research Professor Emeritus of History in the University of Oklahoma, came upon Canton's papers in the Frank Phillips Collection of the University of Oklahoma Library more than a quarter of a century ago. First
HIGHLIGHTS

I'm so much later than usual with this report that it's difficult to extend myself back into the heat and scramble that was New York and the Conference in July.

The Council Meetings on Tuesday and Friday were full of verbal tennis—again on the subject of racial discrimination in libraries and its effect on ALA membership. The latest resolution passed reads as follows:

"Resolved: That the Executive Board shall suspend from membership in the Association any member who has been found by competent governmental authority to have violated any federal, state or local civil rights law."

Resolved further: That the Executive Board forward signed complaints involving alleged illegal discrimination by libraries to appropriate federal, state and local agencies for investigation and action after having satisfied itself that such complaints are not part of a program of harassment.

The Library Journal for August, 1966, has a brief and fairly clear explanation of the background for this resolution and the discussions at the meeting.

I admitted to confusion last year—and must do so again. I'm not at all sure we aren't opening Pandora's Box—However, the resolution is passed. Full coverage will be included with the minutes of the Council when I receive them next January.

But it noted however, that with Alabama published in 1930, it is now republished in The Western Frontier Library of the OU Press.

Dr. Dale has edited this new edition of Canton's true story, which is more thrilling than those of many imaginary gun men peace officers.

Frank Canton was a peace officer whose activities extended from Texas to Alaska and ended in 1927 when he was the respected head of the National Guard in Oklahoma.

back in ALA all state and regional associations are chapters of the National Association.

The Committee on Copyright Issues is still playing watchdog. The latest amendment, if it should pass Congress, could make us pay royalties for cataloging a book—also there is one that says a book may not be presented for loan or use except in its original cover—so what happens to rebinding? Apparently the members of the committee feel that no copyright action will be taken at this time. We need to watch this, however.

The National Library Week Committee will give its final report at the meeting in 1967.

Standards for Service to the Blind have been adopted and will be published soon.

The report on Freedom of Access to Libraries as read by Richard Harwell, Chairman, proved a disappointment to most. Further work is to be done and another report given in San Francisco next summer.

Midwinter meeting in January will be held in New Orleans!!

Publix Libraries Division and Adult Services Division both are ready to print new Standards. The reports sounded so much like the committee meetings we've had here at home on the Codification of Library Laws that I wondered for a while if I'd ever reached New York.

One of the glowing spots of the pre-conference work shop on "Books for Adults Beginning to Read" was the speech on Friday night, July 8, by James Farmer. His plea is for books for the functional illiterates that deal with the practical matters of everyday life—budgets, shopping, loans, house repair, child care, etc. Because there are not enough teachers to go around, we must train and use some who are not so well educated to do the job. Actually the rapport between students and teachers of this type would be better.

He also says illiteracy is not a racial question and education should be for all.

The Adult Services Division authors' luncheon was a high highlight.

Tom Wolfe says he doesn't write of those Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse—"poverty, politics, economics and education" but of today's youth. He called them "dropouts from the old social system," and a "300 horsepower engine hooked up to a motorcycle frame."

Barbara Tuchman entered a plea for history and the humanities insisting that these cannot be automated. She said "no idea was ever produced by a team except the Ten Commandments and God was one department of that team." Sh-
doubted that it could have been accomplished by a government grant.

Doctor Martin Marty spoke briefly and to the point. He asks that libraries be at least as controversial as colleges and universities. If books say something, put them on the shelf; if they do not, throw them out.

Much emphasis was placed on the importance of cooperation among all kinds of libraries. The President's Program was concerned with this and a series of meetings discussing state systems involved itself with this concept.

There were 9,307 librarians who attended the conference during the week, when 2,300 had been estimated. The temperature hit 101 (also the humidity, I think) and the airlines strike stranded untold numbers of people beyond their departure time, yet everything ran smoothly. I continue to be impressed with librarians—en masse and singly—and they were rather more "massed" than usual this trip.

Read the August, 1966 Library Journal and the May issue of the ALA Bulletin along with the Bulletin's report of the Conference. There is so much more than I can report. I could write a book—by the length of this—it seems I have.

SIDELIGHTS

I doubt this getting to press because of space—even though there wasn't time for much extra curricular activity. An overnight trip to Boston before the meeting let the glimpse Lexington and Concord, the Minute Man, the "Rude Bridge," the white houses with black chimneys and shutters to indicate loyalty to the King; Hawthorne's house and the place where Alcott lived; the Old North Church and the Harvard Library; Pier 40 where a pirate with a pegleg opened the door to "Mutiny on the Bounty" costume and atmosphere and French cuisine. "Sweet Charity" was a rib-tickling musical even with Gwen Verdon off on vacation. The boat trip around Manhattan Island shows you a quickie view of all the different phases of New York life and scenery. The United Nations Building is—well, an experience—one that every American should have the privilege of living through.

It was wonderful, too, to find Americans from all over the United States and from all walks of life accepting the inconveniences caused by the transportation freeze as, most of them did—philosophically, politically, with humor.

A Book About An Oklahoman

A DOCTOR CALLED CHARLIE by Laressa Cox McBurney. Naylor Publishing Co. $4.95.

Mrs. McBurney has pictured vividly the life of her husband as a pioneer in Oklahoma Territory: his struggle to get an education; his life as a practicing physician in Western Oklahoma, establishing his practice in Clinton at the time Oklahoma was becoming a State, and ministering to the area for forty years; and before his death drawing plans and actively participating in the construction of several buildings of prominence, whose plans were noteworthy. He proved himself as a physician, an architect, and a humanitarian.

Tulsa Wins Award

Publicity programs of libraries were awarded honors in the 21st John Cotton Dana Publicity Awards Contest, sponsored annually by the Wilson Library Bulletin and ALA's Public Relations Section.

Tulsa City-County Library received a Special Award for successful completion of a concerted plan for saturation of the region with effectively varied materials and techniques.
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