Oklahoma Librarian

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FEATURES:
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- Conference on Library Legislation
- Josh Stroman Appointed
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Ideas and opinions expressed in the various articles published herein from time to time do not necessarily represent those of the Association, the Executive Board, nor the editor.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
A Message from the OLA President

Since this issue is devoted primarily to information about the proposed Public Library Code, it will give everyone an opportunity to become well informed about the contents of this proposed legislation. It will be a Happy New Year, indeed, if and when this Code is passed by our 31st Legislature. It can only have been made possible by generous support in time and money of many, many people.

Membership in your professional organizations, OLA and ALA, is another way to insure continuing support of activities for greater library development for Oklahoma. Renew your memberships soon.

We are sorry to lose Marion Bergin as our editor. She deserves our hearty thanks for doing her job so willingly and well this past year. We are fortunate to have Josh Stroman of OSU accept the appointment as editor to fill out her term.

You will be hearing more and more about the forthcoming OLA annual conference which will be held in Stillwater March 22-24, 1967. This will be our 60th year. In observance of this occasion, many interesting guests will be with us to help make it an eventful one. This is one conference you mustn’t miss.

Sincere good wishes for health and happiness in this new year.

January, 1967
Governor Bellmon Endorses Library Support in Speech

I am honored to be with you for today's dedication. There are many pleasures associated with the office of the State's Chief Executive, but none gives me more satisfaction than participating in the dedication of events which show that the state is moving ahead and meeting the needs of its citizens.

This library is a part of the bright new face of Oklahoma. It gives me a great sense of pride to take part in the dedication of this new Norman Public Library.

Most of man's knowledge, thoughts, and experiences have been recorded either in books, on films, on records, or on tape. This knowledge must be preserved for the benefit of future generations. Not only does knowledge come before progress, but without knowledge, no progress can be made. Dedications of institutions such as this today, make possible the availability of knowledge.

I am particularly pleased that this new library will be the headquarters of a multi-county library system, the Pioneer Multi-County Library. These systems are indeed a pioneering effort to provide greater library services to all the people of Oklahoma.

In many parts of the State, building programs for the construction of libraries are now underway. In the years 1965 and 1966, over two million dollars has been devoted to construction of public libraries at the local level, and over half of that money was obtained from local funds.

Most of you are aware that in 1965 an Oklahoma Library Survey was conducted by Mr. Francis R. St. John, a nationally known library consultant. This printed survey made several recommendations to improve the library services in Oklahoma. But as is the case with most studies, the worthy recommendations will cost money to implement. I draw your attention to this survey and suggest that you ask for it at your local library and read it.

The study was needed. Government needs a blueprint to guide its actions. Funds should not be appropriated until their purpose and probable results are defined. Now we have such a plan, and I will call this study and its recom-

Remarks of Governor Bellmon, November 18, 1966, at a luncheon in Norman, Oklahoma, prior to dedication of the new Norman Public Library.

It is necessary that each of you contact your local legislators concerning library needs. You will find them to be very receptive to such an approach, as they are less impressed by the comments of people from outside their districts.

The 1965 Library Survey states that "the public library situation in Oklahoma is generally very poor, both from the viewpoint of service to the citizen of the State and as compared to the national standards." A building dedication such as we are witnessing today is just one of the many steps being taken to improve the library situation in Oklahoma.

This is important work. For library facilities give an indication of the intellectual environment of a community, and as Governor, I have learned that in the overall development of the State, today's conditions require brain power as much as man power. Citizens of the Sixties desire to live in an environment that will allow them to grow intellectually, to continue their professional or skill development by keeping current in the areas in which they are expert. A library is a necessary part of this environment.

In the past, during the "Biennial Battle of Giants" over State funds, less powerful agencies and activities have sometimes suffered. Unfortunately, sometimes the greatest need is not identical with the greatest noise. For success, library supporters need a unified voice, need understanding by the Legislature, need a clearly defined purpose and program, and need local support.

Fortunately we are making progress. A State library council, the Oklahoma Council on Li-
braries, has been established by legislative Act. There has been held a Governor’s Conference on Libraries in which there was state-wide participation. Regional meetings were held to take the findings of the Conference to all parts of Oklahoma.

Progress can also be shown by virtue of the fact that the citizens of Oklahoma have provided in excess of $2 million dollars for the construction and furnishing of a new state library building on the Capitol grounds.

A new Library Code has been drafted for consideration by the 31st Oklahoma Legislature which will convene in January 1967. We urge that the citizens of the State acquaint themselves with this progressive new legislation and give it their support.

Community, educational, business and governmental leaders are showing a new awareness of the importance of knowledge and research in our State’s progress. This new Norman library is a significant accomplishment and will mean much to the community’s program and development. We congratulate the citizens and local leaders who have made this possible. You have truly accomplished a feat worthy to be remembered.

United States Senate
Committee on Appropriations

November 10, 1966
Mrs. William E. Heimann  
221 Northeast 61st Street  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  

Dear Mrs. Heimann:

I do so appreciate your thoughtful letter approving my efforts to see that additional funds were made available for library grants.

I was also pleased to have the report on the work that has been done on the progressive new library law code in Oklahoma. I am sure this will make it possible for our State to better utilize federal funds set aside for library improvements.

May I congratulate you and the other members of the Library Development Committee on making Oklahoma the first state to rewrite the library laws to incorporate all the new ideas and plans for libraries and library development.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

MIKE MONHONEY

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Conference on Library Legislation

The proposed Oklahoma Library Code is a progressive new public library law code for the State of Oklahoma, prepared by the Legislative Council in accordance with Senate Resolution 46 passed by the 30th Oklahoma Legislature. It has been prefiled for action by the Legislature immediately upon convening in January 1967.

On September 24, 1966, the Oklahoma Library Association held a Conference on Library Legislation at the center for Continuing Education in Norman, relative to the code. Addresses delivered at that conference follow.

Effect of the Oklahoma Library Code on Municipal Libraries

By Jane Stevens

Perhaps the first thing to point out in regard to the Library Code and our municipal libraries ... or as they are usually called, city and town libraries ... is that state laws for these local libraries are not included in the Code.

This point bears repeating, and further discussion. Some city librarians have asked somewhat fearfully, "What does the Library Code do to us? Is the State Library going to take us over? Will the Code do away with our boards?"

The answer to all such questions is emphatic "NO."

The state laws relating to municipal libraries remain exactly as they were before the Code was drafted. They have not been either repealed or changed.

City librarians and board members need have no worry over the Code. Some of the provisions in the Code may be of great benefit to city libraries, but even these provisions are not mandatory. We can "take them or leave them."

But first let's discuss the reasons why city and town libraries are not included in the Code 1, as the City Librarian at Ponca City and as president of OLA, was a member of the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee from the start.

We planned at the start of work on the Code to include these libraries. We tried to include them in the same body of laws, Article 4, with library systems, but we found this simply would not work. Municipal libraries are established and operated under City Charters and Codes and the state laws relating to them are simply not the same as the laws governing systems.

Then we tried putting the laws for these libraries in a separate part of the Code, in Article 5, but we encountered so much division, and lack of understanding and agreement, among city library people it seemed advisable to postpone revision or redrafting of the laws until there could be further study and agreement.

We found the matter of city and town library laws much more complicated than really we had expected. Whenever agreement is reached on how to revise these laws, they can be added to the Code in another Article.

Until this is done, municipal libraries will continue to operate under the present laws.

We mentioned earlier that some provisions of the Code may be of benefit to municipal libraries: We are thinking particularly of the broader authority in tapping sources of funds and the apportionment of additional funds, and of the provision for standards and accreditation of all libraries.

Let's discuss the latter first ... standards and accreditation.

The Department of Libraries is to formulate standards for libraries and library systems. This does not mean the State Library Agency will attempt to force us to meet the standards, but it

Mrs. Stevens is President of OLA, and Librarian, Ponca City Public Library.
does mean we will have a way to measure our library facilities and services for adequacy and improvement.

We in the city libraries can request consideration for accreditation on basis of the minimum standards. If we qualify, or as, and when we qualify, if we are lacking at first, the State Board will join with us in telling our city governing bodies that we are doing a good job in our libraries. We can tell our local people how we rate. This will result surely in greater appreciation for city libraries and greater support.

Now, on apportionment of funds. Federal funds are already available through LSCA and other federal programs. State funds may be available in the future. We in the city libraries hope to share in these library funds, and we recognize that standards and accreditation are necessary to assure best use and benefit of these public funds.

Another provision of the Code that promises to be of benefit to city libraries is the creation of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. As we have heard explained here today, this will result in reorganization and expansion of the state library agency with greater emphasis on statewide library improvement and development.

This should result in greater services of all kinds to our local libraries. The State Library past and present has given us lots of help, as much as they were able to give, I'm sure. The Extension Division has been the source of much counsel and other help for us.

The function of the State Library is due for expansion when it becomes the Department of Libraries as a regular state agency.

The Code provision for greater cooperation among all kinds of libraries, including municipal libraries of course, is important to us. We in the city and town libraries are often too isolated from the mainstream of library activities and services. We want to be a part of the big "Oklahoma Systems of Libraries" which Mr. McGalliard mentioned earlier as our ideal.

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The Code: A Metropolitan Viewpoint

By Roderick G. Swartz

The Code from the viewpoint of the metropolitan library and librarian is the topic for my visit with you today. But I would like to enlarge that somewhat and talk from two points of view: one as a metropolitan librarian, but secondly as a relative newcomer to Oklahoma librarianship.

By comparison with the involvement of the previous speakers with Oklahoma libraries, my six months' experience is a short one. In fact, after terminating my employment with the Missouri State Library and accepting the position with the Tulsa system, I kept recalling the Broadway musical, "Oklahoma," and the ranchers' lament: "Why don't those dirt scratchers stay in Missouri where they belong?"

My apprehension was totally unfounded. In addition, there are some fascinating library developments occurring within the state of Oklahoma. One of these outstanding steps is the proposed Library Code.

How does this Code affect the metropolitan libraries in the state? The importance of the state department of libraries should be stressed first. A well-developed state library is imperative to library development in any state. And representing one metropolitan library, we welcome legislation which allows the creation of the State Department of Libraries. The leadership, guidance, and advice of a state library is most important to any library in the state whether it be metropolitan, medium-sized or rural.

Another important segment of the Code is the portion which allows this State Department of Libraries to formulate standards for public and special libraries. We who are proud of our accomplishments in Tulsa, we want to improve and develop. A set of standards developed on a state-wide basis will give us a challenge and goal toward which to work. And we would work to attain these standards.

Third, there is an important emphasis in the Code upon cooperation among all types of li-

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For more information and copies of the Oklahoma Library Code write:
Rod Swartz, Steering Com.
for Citizens Campaign
Tulsa City-County Library
400 Civic Center Plaza
Tulsa, Okla. 74101

January, 1967

Mr. Swartz is Assistant Director, Tulsa City-County Library System.
libraries. This is especially important to a metropolitan area. Within a short geographic distance, one finds public libraries, college and university libraries, school libraries and various types of special libraries. At this point, there is an overlapping of collections and a duplication of effort. Obviously closer cooperation is needed. Such cooperative plans are being formulated in the Tulsa area, including a union list of serials. These cooperative developments are provided for by the Code.

Further cooperation is also needed with various types of libraries throughout the state of Oklahoma. With improved communication and new library techniques, development plans need to be formulated at the state level. As an illustration, Tulsa is looking forward to working with various libraries, including the Oklahoma State University Library, the University of Oklahoma Libraries, and the Oklahoma City-County Library System in developing plans for better use of state-wide library resources. This Code permits contractual arrangements and development of library services along these lines.

Certain factors within the Code pertain strictly to libraries in metropolitan areas. The Code provides that a metropolitan library can give and be compensated for service to parts of the core city which are located in a county adjacent to the county served. It also allows for the provision of library services on a contractual basis to other libraries and library systems. This has two implications for the metropolitan library. It acknowledges the rapid growth of any metropolitan area and gives the metropolitan library an opportunity to provide services to areas becoming part of the metropolitan area. Secondly it allows the metropolitan library to be a part of state-wide library development.

But most important, the Code allows any area in the state to develop and maintain a library system similar to what is now available in Oklahoma's metropolitan areas. Many times in library circles, the comment is made that this service or that service is fine, but can only be provided in the metropolitan area. What this Code does is to provide the enabling legislation to allow any area in Oklahoma to have a complete library program.

These are the major points of the Code which relate to the metropolitan library. Now looking at the Code and its preparation from the viewpoint of a new-comer, two factors are clear. First, the importance in Oklahoma of library planning on the state-wide level has been impressive. This is reflected not only in the work done on this Code, but the surveys and studies which have preceded it. Librarians in Oklahoma seem to be intent upon carefully analyzing each stage of their development and then moving in the direction they feel it is imperative to move. While Oklahoma librarians can be proud of the progress during the last few years, it must be remembered that U.S. library development is moving ahead at a rapid rate. In this context, Oklahoma library development is far behind. Thus Oklahoma librarians need to continue to plan and work out our long-range development. We need to know our direction, and what step is to be taken next. In this process, the Code is only one step in the Oklahoma library development program.

Oklahoma librarians, I have found, also place emphasis on talking. This has been evident in the development of this Code. There has been a great deal of discussion in working out this proposed Code. And this interchange of ideas has provided us with a more solid piece of legislation.

The business of talking is important not only in legislation development but it should be continued as we progress ahea. One of my favorite library cartoons shows Charley Brown returning from the library with his arms full of books. Little Lucy asks how he got the books. Charley explains that he got them from the public library with his library card. "And there was no charge for these books?" asks Lucy. "No charge," replies Charley. And cynical Lucy comments "Hmph! It kinda makes you wonder what they're up to... . . We want to be sure that Oklahomans realize what we are up to. Not only the Library Code, but Oklahoma's entire plan of library development needs to be explained and re-explained to library groups, boards of trustees, interested citizens and legislators. It is only through this constant conversation that we can secure support for the type of library development needed in Oklahoma.

Finally, just for the record, this is one Missouri dirt-scratcher who is most delighted to be a part of this Oklahoma library development.

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January, 1967
Effect of the Code on Oklahoma's Library Systems

By Billee Day

We have had a very good presentation from Mr. McGalliard of the Code in its entirety, and from Mr. Shaw in understanding the new state library agency and its functions. It is my assignment to discuss with you what this code will mean to system libraries.

I think this article on systems was the hardest part of the code to prepare. We re-wrote it many times. Although we originally charged a subcommittee of LLCC to prepare recommendations, the final draft included suggestions of almost all the members of the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee and of many persons not in the original group who expressed interest in working on the laws. Each provision now in it was considered and voted upon by the LLCC subcommittee on systems, the whole Libraries Legislative Conference Committee, and Senator Berro and the members of the Legislative Council Subcommittee. The Attorney General was most generous in furnishing the cooperation and help of his staff. They tried to help us keep things constitutional and to word the various provisions so they would say what we meant for them to say.

It is not surprising that there was a difference of opinion sometimes as to just what should be included. Forty people are not likely to agree on everything. We were all familiar with local public libraries. We had used them for many years, and worked in them. We have become accustomed to a state library institution. But, few of us have had much association with systems. The concept of cooperation among libraries is fairly young in Oklahoma, although it has become increasingly important during the last few years in other parts of the nation.

I think that we who worked on this part of the code are proud of it. We know it is not perfect, but it contains the best thinking of a large, representative group of librarians and laymen and we feel that it will prove to be a definitely worthwhile contribution to library development in Oklahoma.

I think one of the first things we'll notice when we begin to use the code is how compact and easy to use it is. Before, in state statutes, we had a chapter about city-county libraries, one about metropolitan libraries, and one about multi-county libraries. Now all the provisions regarding library systems will be contained in eight short sections of Article 4 of the Oklahoma Library Code. We like to think that this shows that when you really have something to say, it doesn't take long to say it.

Provisions for metropolitan and multi-county systems were put together on purpose and where it was possible provisions for both types of libraries were made uniform. However, separate provisions were necessary a few times because of the difference in these types of organization, and because we wanted to keep as much flexibility and be as far-sighted as possible.

A little later Mr. Swartz will be discussing metropolitan systems, so what I say is being said with only multi-county systems in mind.

The new and exciting improvements that you want to notice are the provisions for participation of cities and towns, the enabling provisions for new sources of financing, and the wider representation on governing boards.

Probably one of the changes in the new laws which will have the most far-reaching effect is the provision for participation of cities and towns in the creation of library systems.

Two ways are provided for the establishment of a library system.

The first is on the initiative of the governing bodies of the cities and towns and counties in the proposed district. The Boards of County Commissioners and the governing bodies of cities and towns of over 2,000 population may adopt resolutions and ordinances specifying the type of systems to be created, the district to be served.
the organization of the governing board of the system and the proposed financing. These resolutions and ordinances shall include agreement to call for a vote of the people as necessary for special tax levies.

If there is no city in the area with a population over 2,000 according to the latest United States Census, the county seat town shall qualify.

When adopted, these resolutions and ordinances are submitted to the Board of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries as application for approval. If the Board approves the planning represented in the application, a system is created.

Until now, the Boards of County Commissioners have been the only local officials involved in creating library districts.

The advantages in this new method are that the initiative and planning are local and cooperation between cities, towns and counties makes possible maximum benefit for all. This cooperation may also be an effective hedge against possible, political exploitation by any particular group.

It is fitting that cities and towns should be involved in this initial planning and effort because they are the population and financial centers, and because existing public libraries are in cities and towns; indeed they are city institutions. What could be more appropriate than that the sponsors of these libraries should play an important part in the planning and efforts for increased and improved library service for their people.

Even though the city fathers will have a part in establishing any new library systems, there is nothing in the code making it mandatory that a city library become a part of the system. If they choose for their library to remain outside the system, it may.

Of course, if the local library does become a unit of the system it will share in the library levy funds and be a much stronger library. At the same time, the support of the local library will make the system stronger. All participants will benefit because together they can afford personnel, informational materials and services that none could support alone.

There has been some concern that the local public library will lose its identity in a system, and that local authority will be sacrificed. This is not necessarily true. The city officials, if the town is over 2,000 population, will appoint one member to the system's board. The community will actually extend its authority in library affairs to a larger area, and the local library will gain in prestige by joining a larger more adequate system.

A system, really, is a group of libraries working together to give the best possible service to the people of the combined area and to extend library service to areas which otherwise would have none. We see this trend of cooperation every day in consolidated schools which join to provide better equipment and more qualified teachers. We see it in neighborhood banks, mail order firms with district offices, branch manufacturing plans and chain stores. If they are properly organized there is no lack of a feeling of community pride in them. The local manager and employees are part of the local community, but the financial resources, technical administration and merchandise inventory are those of an entire system. And because of this, the local branch's community service is stronger than it could offer independently.

In the code cooperation is provided for, not only among local libraries, but among systems and other kinds of libraries for maximum use of library resources of the state as a whole.

Because the approval of the Board of the Department of Libraries is required, there have been questions as to how much power the Department will have in the formation of systems. Will the state library agency decide everything and tell the local people what to do?

No, there is absolutely nothing in the code which authorizes the state library agency to take the initiative in establishing systems anywhere in the state. The only way systems can be established is by action at the local level. The approval of the Department Board just insures effectiveness and economy in the organization. This is something that we taxpayers should want, and something which we as lay people may not know how to get. This approval will also guarantee that no area desiring to be included in a cooperative service will be left out.

The second method for creation of a library system is one we are more familiar with, because this is the same as present law and Article X, Section 10-A of the Constitution. Ten per cent of the qualified electors of each county voting in the latest general election may sign a petition, and upon receipt of such petition, the Board of County Commissioners shall call a county-wide vote on the proposed library system. This method would be used only in the eventuality that local governing authorities felt there was some question as to what the people really wanted and did not care to create the system without this expression from them.

After the Board of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries gives its approval to the library system, the governing bodies of the cities, towns

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and counties may proceed with the appointment of the system’s board and with the financing.

Local governing authorities or the system’s board may request demonstration library services from the Department of Libraries or a grant of funds for interim services before approval of special tax levies.

It is felt that giving the demonstration after the creation of the system and the agreement to vote later on financing will insure the use of federal and state funds in areas where the people are genuinely interested in continuing the service with local funds.

Until now, if another county or counties were to be added to a district, it was accomplished by vote of the people at an election called by the Board of County Commissioners either on their own initiative or as petitioned by the people.

Under the new law this is another time when cities and towns will have a major say in what is to be done. Additions to a district will be in the same manner the original district was created by action of the governing bodies of cities, towns and the county or counties, or by vote of the people. And, again, this action must be approved by the Board of the Department of Libraries.

Provisions for termination of a system or withdrawal from it have not changed. This is still by vote of the people at an election called by the commissioners at the petitioned request of 20% of the qualified electors voting in the latest preceding general election.

There have been a number of changes regarding system’s boards.

Multi-county boards, until this time, have consisted of three members from each county, appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. Under the new law, each multi-county library system board shall consist of at least five members. There shall be one from each county appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, and one from each city within the system with a population of 2,000 or more, appointed by the governing body of the city. In counties with no city this large, the county seat town shall have a member.

With board members from the cities, the greatest number of people will be represented and authority will be coming from the same places as the financial support. Here, again, the cities have participated in organization and administration.

Should the board of a proposed district result in less than five members, additional members shall be appointed on a proportional basis agreed upon by the county governments involved.

Initial appointments shall be for one, two and three years for all systems’ board members. Subsequent appointments remain at three years except that appointments to fill vacancies are for the remainder of the term. There is no change in these provisions. There are, however, two changes in this section. Terms will expire on June 30, and no persons shall serve more than two full, successive terms.

These two full, successive terms will constitute six years—the same number that a Department Library Board member may serve. If the persons should first be appointed to fill an unexpired term, which might be for as much as 2½ or 2¼ years, he would still be eligible for two full terms and could thereby serve almost nine years.

There is a reason for this provision. It will allow a greater number of interested persons to serve in this capacity, thereby educating more laymen to the importance of libraries. As Virginia Young says, “A self-perpetuating board is like a closed circuit television; only the favored few are allowed to get the image.”

True, we dislike to lose devoted, hard-working effective board members. But it is only fair to the library to have as many interested persons serve in this capacity as possible so they may

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become familiar with the purposes and needs of libraries.

New members will bring new ideas, varied viewpoints, and fresh thinking to the board, and at the same time the dedicated former trustee can continue working for the library in many other ways. After a well-deserved rest we hope he will become president of the Friends of the Library, or accept appointment on the Department of Libraries Board or the Oklahoma Council on Libraries. He might even decide to run for the legislature so he can improve library laws or increase appropriations. And, of course, after an absence, if he is needed he may be re-appointed to the system's board.

For the first time qualifications for board members appear in the statutes. Previous legislation has had no restrictions and no requirements. Now they shall be appointed on basis of ability, sound understanding or responsibilities and objectives of public libraries, and active interest in attainment of these goals. They shall be qualified electors and bona fide residents of the counties from which they are appointed, and no member shall be connected with the business of publishing or selling books or other library materials, or the manufacture or selling of library supplies or equipment. Reasons for these provisions are very obvious.

The board members still will receive no compensation for their work except, we hope, a feeling of satisfaction in the service, and actual and necessary travel expenses in attending conferences of these associations, board meetings and other library-related meetings may be paid from library funds upon proper authorization of the board.

It is specified in the new laws that officers for all systems boards shall be chairman, vice-chairman and treasurer, with the librarian acting as executive secretary. Terms shall be for one year.

System boards shall meet as often as required in order to transact necessary business. A majority will constitute a quorum.

Many of the powers of the board are the same as the ones in the city-county and metropolitan laws. There are, however, some important changes.

These laws will require the board to prepare an annual budget which shall be filed on or before June 1 with the Boards of County Commissioners, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, the State Board of Equalization and with cities and towns which participate in financial support of the system. They shall also submit an annual audit of income and expenditure with-

in 90 days following the close of the fiscal year to the Boards of County Commissioners, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries and with cities and towns which participate in financial support of the system. Here we bent over backward trying to protect the taxpayer!

In case of withdrawal of a county or abolition of a library system, equitable disposal of assets will be determined by the Oklahoma Department Board, with consideration to original source of property and the amount of funds raised from each county. The Department will fulfill the role of mediator or higher authority.

Funds from the levy provided for under Article X, Section 10-A, shall be controlled and administered under the direction of the system board.

Funds for any source shall be deposited in an independent library account in accordance with procedures agreed upon by the contributing agency, the board and the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board.

Vouchers shall be drawn by officers and employees as designated by the board and these persons shall be bonded.

Altogether, the powers and duties of the Board as herein provided are more than adequate for the board to really serve in its policy making function.

The librarian of a system must be a graduate of a library school accredited by the American Library Association. This is a provision that has caused some concern to librarians who are not graduates of library schools and to boards who know how scarce trained librarians are. But there are many scholarships available for persons interested in obtaining a library science degree, and systems' budgets will be larger than local library budgets so they will be able to compete for trained personnel. Certainly a library of this type needs the best qualified administrative and technical direction it can get.

The board may establish or participate in retirement and health insurance programs either for the exclusive benefit of the staff or in conjunction with other groups and may expend funds allocated for this purpose.

The board members are lay people, and it is only in their partnership with professional persons and in cooperation with them, that an effective service can be worked out. The trustees should know what the people need and want, and the librarian should know the best way to provide it.

The code provides that library systems may be financed by the present 2-mill levy and any

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other taxes now or in the future authorized for
levying by cities, towns and counties, including
recurring appropriations or allocations. Of course
all of these sources and methods of financing re-
quire a vote of the people as indeed they should.

Obviously library support has often failed to
keep pace with rising costs and some additional
revenue must be found. These general enabling
provisions in the code open the way for use of
whatever sources or methods may be possible.

The initial funding of systems established by
the Act must be approved by the Oklahoma De-
partment of Libraries Board.

With enactment of this code and repeal of pre-
sent laws, we could have put present systems out
of business. One short paragraph at the end
takes care of this by providing that all existing
systems shall be recreated by this Act, and that
they shall have three years to effect changes in
board membership, the only change required
which will take any appreciable amount of time.
As terms of present board members expire the
city and county officials will make appointments
to fulfill the provisions of the code.

One important new proposal we haven’t dis-
cussed in regard to systems—the proposal for
standards and accreditation.

Standards have been compared to a measuring
stick. They will help the librarian, the board
and city and county officials measure the library.
The yardstick is there. If no one wants to use it,
that is all right. No library will be forced by
anyone other than local officials to measure up.
Mr. Shaw has pointed out that local people have
an inalienable right to a lousy library, but Mr.
McGalliard adds they also have an iniolate
right to know what kind of library they really
have.

I think you can see from reading the code and
from the discussions here this morning that this
proposed code contains many improvements and
advantages over our present laws. I might even
say, as Mr. McGalliard did earlier, that the code
contains a number of new creative ideas and
proposals of which we can be proud.

a Post ALA Convention Tour to Hawaii
In July 1967

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Better Libraries for Oklahoma: The Citizens' Role

By Earl Sneed

It was in this building in 1964 that we learned from Francis St. John how backward we were in library services in Oklahoma.

I suppose that the revelations of St. John should come as no surprise to me. I am a native Oklahoman. In my youth in Tulsa, I frequented the ancient library at Third and Cheyenne. The legendary librarian who served Tulsa for so many years, Miss Alma Glenn, was a frequent point of reference in our home. But Miss Glenn is now gone and there is not a lady in the room who was even born at the time of Alma Glenn's service to Tulsa.

I should have known of our deplorable library situation because I once took our young children to the cracker-box we have so long called our public library in Norman. Later, it is now 1969. Bill Lowry came to me to ask for any assistance I could give in securing the approval of Section 16A, Article X, of the Constitution. This provision was vitally important to the growth of libraries because it permitted people to vote on an ad valorem tax for library support.

Still later, in 1961, I became Mayor of Norman and truly became interested in the lack of library facilities and services we were providing for our citizens. In 1962, I did what I could to persuade my constituents to approve the levy which permitted us to create the Pioneer Multi-County Library System. A few years later, I campaigned for a bond issue which furnished the local share for the magnificent new library building which will be dedicated in Norman within the next few weeks.

My involvement in library matters became state-wide two years ago when I was asked to serve as Chairman of National Library Week for Oklahoma.

Mr. Sneed is Assistant to the President and Vice President of Liberty National Bank and Trust Company, Oklahoma City.

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gest that we adopt two attitudes normally not considered virtuous.

I suggest that we be both indignant and impatient. That we be indignant about the present status of affairs in our library system and that we become impatient to change them.

We need not be discourteous; perhaps we should be patiently impatient, and graciously indignant. But nevertheless, we must be dissatisfied with things as they are, and eager and ready to bring about good and measured change.

We will encounter obstacles. There are those who fear they would lose the power of their office. As I have indicated, for four years I was a local official. Whenever any other agency, whether it be county, state, or Federal government, made a slight move towards lessening or invading what we considered the rightful domain of city officials, we became excited and girded for a fight.

This is an understandable human trait and exists everywhere. Every facet and stratum of government has the same worry and offers the same reaction. The states fear the Federal government, the counties fear the state, and the cities fear all tiers of higher government.

We must convince local officials and others that we do not seek to diminish their existing control over money and facilities, but instead that we want to strengthen the opportunities available for our people to read and learn.

There will be fear of the standards and of the procedures for accreditation in the new code. But as I shall mention later, this is really the heart of the code and when people once understand, then they will like the results that the maintenance of standards and the concept of accreditation will bring.

Despite the obstacles—the inherent opposition of change, the fear of losing power, and the fear of standards and accreditation—we have much going for us.

In the first place, we can expect help from the Legislature and we are most fortunate in having two exceptionally fine men, Senator Ed Berrong of Weatherford and Representative Martin Odom of Hitchita, as heads of the sub-committee on codification of public library laws. These men, together with those senators and representatives who are with us today, will continue a powerful force for the success of this effort.

We have in our favor the noticeable change in the intellectual climate of our state. We have made tremendous progress in the last several years in solidifying the belief that, if Oklahoma is to prosper, we must have more and better education. And more and better education means more books and more libraries. We are greatly concerned about the "brain-drain" that saps from our state its brightest youth. I know this exodus of the bright from our state very well. Many of my young friends whom I have taught through the years have out-of-state addresses. Oklahomans are aroused over the continuing loss of our potentially great. To stop this loss, Oklahoma must prosper, and to do that we must have education, and to have education we must have the intellectual climate that books and libraries create.

We have another advantage in that the last several years we have set up prototypes of multi-county libraries and city-county library systems. We have the Pioneer and Chickasaw multi-county libraries and we have the city-county library systems in Tulsa and Oklahoma City.

Earlier I said that the inclusion of standards and the concept of accreditation might cause some to fear the adoption of the code. Once more I refer to the words of Mac McGalliard who cites Senator Bryce Baggett of Oklahoma City, one of the sub-committee members, who said that standards and accreditation are the heart of the code, and if such were taken out in response to opposition, there would be nothing left.

After twenty years of experience with standards and accreditation as a law teacher, and as a law dean, I assure you that the setting of standards, which are simply goals is a great boon to any institution. Standards are usually minimal and anyone with any ambition and drive wants to rise above the standards. The concept of accreditation spurs those in control to run a good operation, one that can meet the approval of an outside agency. I am a strong believer in an outsider coming in to have a look at the everyday operations of any entity. I believe in bank examiners, in CPA's, in the inspector general, and in anyone who can take an objective and helpful look at what is going on.

The use of standards and accreditation is not unique in our society. Thank goodness we have standards for the production of milk, the supply of water, and the usage of housing.

I believe that even those like myself, who have an intense and continuing desire to strengthen local government, will appreciate the value of standards or goals set for our libraries and that the concept of accreditation will be accepted quickly as an effective means for improving the quality of our libraries.

Another great advantage we will have in seek-
ing the adoption of this code will be that the code very carefully preserves local autonomy.

Under the present law, library systems are county agencies, and the cities and towns have no active part in the creation and operation of them.

The code, specifically Article IV, would change this by putting into the library system the active participation of cities and town, which together with the counties, would create and support the system.

To me this makes a great deal of good, common sense for all of us, whether we live in the city or the county, must share in the responsibility, obligation, and the pleasures of the library system. So I particularly commend your attention to Article IV which provides for the voluntary joining by cities, counties, towns, and everyone, and even permits the voluntary crossing of the county lines.

The trend of our times is towards voluntary associations. We are worried about the increasing load of taxation. We look at the multiplicity of governmental units. In an effort to bring more efficiency and economy into our existing governmental structure, we seek voluntary consolidation. This is good, for it retains the familiar and yet gives us the advantage of new ways and new economies.

The voluntary consolidation idea is not new to our state. It is common in areas where there has been a shortage of trained people. For example, the city-county health department idea took hold because we could not find enough trained public health personnel to staff a distinct and separate health department for each city and each county. The coming year will see the beginning of the district attorney system. Here again, the providing of legal services to districts, made up in most instances of several counties, came about because we could not find enough attorneys to staff all the county attorney jobs at the salaries available.

When there is a shortage of available personnel we are forced to consolidate.

For the same reasons, we have seen the inauguration of city-county library systems and multi-county library facilities.

There is another great force at work in this voluntary consolidation idea. That is the state and Federal grant. Some people call it "regionalism." I prefer to call it voluntary consolidation. We read about it in all types of periodicals.

I have here stories from such diverse publications as "The Farm Journal," "The American Bar Association Journal," and the publication of the United States Chamber of Commerce, all telling about the creation of entities which cross city, county, and even state lines, e.g. Ozarka.

The trend is toward the voluntary consolidation. Our proposed library code meets the trend, yet very neatly and precisely preserves the representation and decision-power in each and every local governmental unit. Through voluntary consolidation of the library systems we achieve economy, efficiency, and greater resources.

Our ultimate aim is to give more service to all people and this we can do under the provisions of Article IV of the proposed code.

When speaking of service, let me tell you of the activity of our own multi-county library system which has meant the most to me. While I live in the city and most of us do, I share with you great affection for the people who remain on the farm and the ranch. With the inauguration of the multi-county library system, we have been able to put books in bookmobiles and take those books to the children of the ranch and the farm. This is a tremendously important development. Not only does it give to those youngsters something they have never had before, but it brings about a good feeling between city dwellers and those who live on the farm and the ranch. Anything we can do to bring cohesiveness to the total population of our state is needed and must be fostered.

I shall not attempt to tell you how to secure the adoption of the code. We have a speaker from Illinois, Mr. Don Wright, who will tell us how they did it in his state.

I conclude by saying that whatever we do, we must take the time and expend the energy to tell the people all about the proposed code. We must explain, and explain, and explain again.

In our efforts, we must remember Mac McGalliard's comments "Innovation and change, no matter how obviously beneficial, always meet with opposition and it is not always rational."

This is very true and we must also remember that among people there can be no absolute unanimity. Very few of us can get unanimity even at home and even though only two are involved.

I hope that we go from this meeting with a smile on our face and the appearance of calm, patience, courtesy, and gentlemanliness. I know we will be gracious in deportment and speech. But inwardly, within the secret confines of our hearts and minds, if we are to meet the challenge of securing the adoption of the code, we must be indignant and impatient.

We must be indignant to the state of things as they are and impatient to change for the better.

January, 1967
Library Legislation — The Illinois Example

By Don Wright

I have been asked to relate to you the legislative activities which took place in Illinois during the 74th Session of our General Assembly. I must preface my remarks with a clear understanding that I view these legislative activities in Illinois not from first-hand experience but from the reports—both written and oral—of those who were involved. In order to fully appreciate the results, we must know briefly the background for the legislative activities.

Illinois, like many other states, has had several library surveys. The surveys have had certain results upon library development in the state but until 1963 no comprehensive plan was supported by the concerned and concerted action of both the State Library Association and the State Library. Under the Library Services Act, Illinois had various state plans but again strong Association support did not characterize the relationship between the State Library and the Association. There was a feeling on the part of certain Association officers and staff of the State Library that a new effort was needed to consider the status of library service in the state and within the State Library, and long-range goals needed to be developed for Illinois Library Service. The president of the Association in 1962, Phyllis Maggeroli, appointed a Library Development Committee and charged it with the exploration of needs for better library service in Illinois and the investigation of ways to meet these needs. The Committee, in establishing its immediate and long-range objectives, determined that public libraries were of highest priority, and would be their first concern.

A project was developed and submitted to the State Library requesting $27,000 from Library Services Act funds to finance a study of library service in Illinois and to propose a plan for library development. With approval of the project, the Committee secured Robert Rohlf, director of the Dakota-Scott Regional Library in Minnesota, as project director. Certainly one of the most important factors associated with any study which will have eventual legislative activity is the work of the surveyor. During such a study the surveyor will be making many important contacts. The development of support begins at this time; the work done by Mr. Rohlf with key individuals was exemplary in this regard. Distrust, misinformation, or tactlessness at this stage could defeat a program requiring legislative support.

The survey contained two important elements: an assessment of the conditions in Illinois libraries and a proposal for statewide library development.

What did Illinois look like at this time? Let me make four brief characterizations:

1. There were one million more people in Illinois without library service in 1965 than there were 15 years ago.
2. Less than 20 per cent of the state’s public libraries spent $10,000 annually on books.
3. Over 75 per cent of Illinois public libraries serve less than 10,000 people.
4. There were 35 per cent more public libraries in Illinois than there were in 1947, yet the average library served 2,000 fewer people than it did in 1947.

Thus, the plight of Illinois libraries was revealed to the public. But more important than this revelation (and the true purpose of this activity) was the plan which was presented to develop adequate library service.

The plan in brief contains four elements: (1) Equalization payments to libraries where the library tax does not produce $1.50 per capita. (2) State financing of locally created library systems throughout the state. (3) State financing of four regional research and reference centers. (4) Creation by the Illinois State Library of a union catalog for adult non-fiction titles held
by a selected list of public, academic, and special libraries in Illinois.

There were the ills, then, and the elements of the plan for curing the ills.

How did Illinois libraries, library trustees, and interested laymen secure the support required to pass their legislative needs? I believe that I can identify fifteen steps to picture for you the progression from decision to legislation.

One. The Library Development Committee unanimously accepted the Plan as proposed by Rohlf and accepted it as the long-range goal for library development in Illinois. Official endorsement was sought and given by the Illinois Library Association and the Illinois State Library. The latter officially endorsed the plan both through its Library Advisory Committee and through the Secretary of State, who by Illinois law is also State Librarian.

Two. The Library Development Committee, after much discussion and consultation with lawyer-librarians who were on the committee and staff members of the Secretary of State's Office, determined that two major pieces of legislation would be attempted: First, a recodification of the laws relating to libraries and second, a bill for library development incorporating the first three of the four major tenets of the Plan. The Union Catalog was not included for legislative action. It was decided that the bill would include a statement of financial responsibility by a state for education and the recognition of public libraries as educational agencies.

The actual drafting of legislation was postponed until the fall of the year. This permitted discussion to be centered on the plan for library development itself and commitment to this plan as a long-range goal for Illinois libraries. Premature drafting could cause confusion as later changes would doubtless need to be incorporated.

Three. The Illinois Library Association appointed the Library Development Committee as the legislative committee to handle the activities associated with a public information program on the plan and the actual legislative process. The person who headed this Committee was an able administrator, a tireless worker, and a devout professional librarian. Alphonse Trezza, acting as an Illinois Citizen interested in library development still serves as chairman of this committee. A Steering Committee of the full Development Committee was appointed to spearhead the legislative drive. Since close communication—both by telephone and in person—was essential, this committee of five was given the authority to operate in the name of the Association in matters regarding the plan and the legislation. This is an important recognition, I believe, for it is an essential step if matters are to be expedited—and expeditious action is a requisite in matters legislative. This recognition, however, came from the Association and its Executive Board because this Committee had operated completely and openly for the Association in all of its affairs. Full reports were made at all meetings, numerous reports were made through Association newsletters, and oral reports were made at every opportunity. The Association membership, then, felt very close to the work of the committee.

Fourth. The basic points and objectives of the plan were presented to library boards and librarians throughout the state. Ten meetings were held within three months. The meetings were called for the purpose of presenting information on the plan, discussing the plan fully, and gaining support for active workers in the legislative endeavor ahead. There was no attempt to present the plan without open discussion; there was much discussion. Although the major tenets of the plan are still intact, there were minor revisions and considerations all along the line. There was, more importantly, no sacrifice of professional goals for political expediencies or local acceptance.

Equally important is the fact that the meetings were joint meetings of the State Library and the Illinois Library Association. At no time during this process was one agency behind or beyond the other in its support of the plan and legislation. Such cooperation is imperative and vital.

At these regional meetings, in addition to the attendance lists which were kept, postal card forms were distributed which permitted the attendees to register their willingness to assist with the legislative activity and the manner in which they would prefer to assist. Speakers, telephoners, letter writers, and VIP contacts were all needed—and were all used.

Five. The Library Development Committee and/or Mr. Rohlf contacted various Illinois associations and organizations which had an interest in educational affairs. These groups were contacted during the course of the study and again when the Plan was accepted as a professional and state agency goal. Executive boards, staffs, officers, and any other official representative group of these agencies were visited and their support or endorsement requested. Letters from the groups were filed by the committee for future reference.

Six. There was growing support for the Plan. It appeared that the librarians and library boards
Nine. Co-sponsors of the Bill were sought by members of the steering committee. These were made after careful consideration and consultation with libraries and library board members—resulting from the earlier regional meetings. Both regional and political representation were pursued. The sponsors of the bill were, happily, also concerned with co-sponsors and were active on their own in getting additional support.

Ten. The final bill was distributed state-wide and a campaign was launched. It was truly a grass-roots campaign at this point for the work of the regional meetings—the careful planning and discussion and the careful answering of all questions asked—paid off in concerned support in every area of the state.

The Bill was introduced into the House by Representative Lucas and it was referred to the Executive Committee for a hearing. At this point, of course, a person serving on a legislative committee never knows where he will rest his head at night—or whether or not he will be given that opportunity.

The Library Development Committee considered carefully their approach to the hearing and presentation of testimony. It was decided that they would not attempt to pack the hearing room—although this could easily have been done and in fact had to be prevented. Instead, the committee would be presented prior to the hearing with a copy of the plan, a summary, and an indication of the support for the legislation.

As with the interviews with the political candidates, the time for the hearing would be given to conversation concerning the potential of the legislation and to answering questions. This tactic proved profitable for certain questions were in the minds of the committee members and the well-prepared representatives of the Association achieved added support through the excellent answers which careful preparation and full understanding can provide.

A taxpayers group was the only group which appeared in opposition to the Bill. This, too, proved beneficial. The careful, sound answers to their questions added new support for the Bill. The fact that the Chairman of the Development Committee had visited with the taxpayers' representatives and learned of their objections the day before helped to prepare the librarian's testimony.

Eleven. The Bill was reported to the Appropriations Committee where hearings were held and much the same pattern as above followed. It was reported out of this Committee favorably recommending the $4.7 million dollar appropriation.

Oklahoma Librarian
The three leaders of the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee, L to R, Mrs.
Beth Heimans, Vice-Chairman, Legislative Committee, OLA Library Development Committee
Chairman; Mrs. Charles R. Coe, Chairman, Libraries Legislative Conference Committee,
Oklahoma Council on Libraries; W. A. "Maw" McAllard, Co-Chairman, Legislative
Committee, Oklahoma Council on Libraries and OLA Library Development Committee.
The LLCC is sponsored by the Oklahoma Council on Libraries, the Oklahoma State Library
Board and the Oklahoma Library Association.

---Photo Libraries Information Project

Twelve. The Bill went through the usual routine of readings, was called for a vote, and H.B.
563, a Plan for the Establishment of a Network of Public Library Systems was passed by the
House with three nay votes.

Thirteen. In the meantime, the Senate version—Senate Bill 583, had hearings which followed a
pattern similar to those in the House. One never knows what to expect at these hearings and the
legislative committee must be ever alert. The Senate hearing was announced on short notice
and only one representative could attend. As he entered the hearing room and seated himself by
the sponsor—well in advance of the appointed time—he heard the vote called by the Chairman
to report the Bill out of the Committee. His 120-mile trip and hours of preparation and anxiety
could be held in reserve.

Fourteen. The Senate Bill was reported out and passed by the Senate before the House Bill
was received by the Senate. The two sponsors of the bills agreed that it was the House version
which should be passed since it carried a Democratic sponsor and the Governor was a Demo-
crat. On May 4, 1963 the Senate passed H.B.
563 with only one nay vote—interestingly enough
the vote of one of the co-sponsors of the Senate
version of the bill.

Fifteen. While the Association rejoiced that this major hurdle had been passed, there was
still much work ahead. The Governor must sign bills within ten days after they reach his desk.
In the event that work was needed for the Governor was standing firm on a policy of not
signing any bills requiring funds unless the appro-
priation was provided. The amount for this
bill was not in the Governor's budget and there
was concern that he might not sign the bill. The
Association and the State Library, however, kept
their eye on the Bill and kept in close touch with
the Governor's office. The Bill did not reach
the Governor's desk until two months after it
had been passed by the Senate. It reached his
desk from the Attorney General's Office follow-

January, 1967
ing reassurance that the Bill would be signed. On August 17, 1965, the Governor signed H.B. 563 and gave to the library profession the challenge of providing better library service for all of Illinois.

In summary, I would say that Illinois is fortunate. It is true that Illinois needed this legislation and this money badly, but there are, I am convinced, seven reasons why the legislative program was successful. I offer them as guide lines to you.

First. Nothing will take the place of sound, careful planning. The defining of library goals and standards must be based on a careful analysis of present conditions and future expectations. This analysis must be a reputable analysis which can support the many demands which will be placed upon it.

Second. Honesty and commitment. We must be honest to ourselves as professional librarians and become committed to accepted professional standards for library service. The long-range goals to which we commit ourselves both as individuals and as members of a professional association must be goals for total, quality library service. We cannot afford to offer degrees or variables in library service in order to win favor in certain quarters or to avoid criticism of a plan.

Third. Grass roots support of legislative action is imperative but it is equally important to have a small steering committee with the authority and power to operate expeditiously. This requires, as I have said, careful preparation but preparation which is essential in bringing about grass roots support. It is also a matter of respect—respect on the part of the Association for those we entrust with the very important matters of legislative representation. And there must be added the caution of not forgetting a common courtesy “a thank you.” In all contacts, those who work for the legislation must expect appreciation once the job is done.

Fourth. Close and constant cooperation and working relationship between the State Library Association and the State Library. Cooperation alone is not enough—there must also be a working relationship.

Fifth. Financial support. Legislative activity of the type which I have reviewed and which you envision will require funds. It cannot be expected that individuals will support their activity on such a committee from their personal funds nor from their library funds. Nor can you expect persons near the State Capitol to handle the legislative activity. The Association must support with adequate finances the activities of the library development committee and its legislative activity committee.

Sixth. The careful selection of sponsors for your legislation. The Legislature, just as our professional associations and our service clubs contain persons who stand above the others when it comes to getting a job done. These key leaders are the persons whom you must find to support legislation.

Seventh. Once a legislative program has succeeded, the State Library Association and the State Library have an obligation to meet the challenge which they have sought. A library program which is highly touted, supported by the Legislature, funded, but left without firm and creative leadership from the State Agency will deter future prospects for library development.

These are steps which Illinois took and are offered to give you confidence as you proceed with your legislative program. If we believe in the goals of the library profession and are committed to these goals, we must realize that our responsibilities are great. Can we aim for less?

Membership Memo

By Ralph Funk, Chairman

At last count, the membership of the Oklahoma Library Association was over 750. This is extremely encouraging and speaks well for the increasing importance of libraries in Oklahoma's development. It also speaks well for the strength of the Association, itself. People do not generally rush to join ineffective organizations. It does seem, nonetheless, that this is not the time to be complacent about the size of the Association or, for that matter, for its composition. It is obvious that there are not enough trustee members or student members.

It seems that Governor Bellmon, by implication, has said better than any of us can that it is important for library supporters to band together. His remarks in this issue of the Oklahoma Librarian suggest that since we are not among the "Giants" as are some other professional groups, we must make ourselves heard by other means.

While a goal of more than 1,000 members for 1967 seems enormous at first thought, it could easily be achieved by each present member bringing in one new member this year. All of us know people we think should be members of OLA and this could be the year that we encourage them to join. It might even be necessary to join for someone in order to enlist his interest in the cause of libraries, and the two areas which need most strongly to be represented, trustees and students, are the cheapest types of membership, by the way.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Contributors to the Oklahoma
Library Development Committee

These funds are to assist the committee in its work toward passage of
Oklahoma Library Code

Joann Altmann, Oklahoma City
Nancy Ruth Amis, Stillwater
Lucy Ann Bahcock, El Reno
Barbara Bailey, Oklahoma City
Frances Barnes, Chickasha
Frances Beattie, Oklahoma City
Della Bennett, Stillwater
Marion Bergin, Norman
Dr. Frank J. Bertalan, Norman
Mrs. James O. Black, Hinton
Calvin Brewer, Stillwater
Mary O. Carnahan, Oklahoma City
F. L. Carroll, Norman
Christie B. Cathey, Norman
Marie D. Chaney, Stillwater
Mrs. Arlene Chapman, Stillwater
Mrs. V. K.-Chowning, Okemah
Margaret Christie, Midwest City
Mrs. Mildred Coltharp, Lawton
Elizabeth Cooper, Oklahoma City
Mrs. Anne Cramer, Weatherford
Ida M. Davidson, Wister
Billee Day, Ardmore
Helen Donart, Stillwater
Agnes L. Dukes, Boley
Gilbert Fites, Tahlequah
Elizabeth Francis, Okmulgee
Ralph Funk, Oklahoma City
Fredda Gilliam, Oklahoma City
Mrs. E. C. Hall, Edmond
Elva Harmon, Tulsa
Beth Heimann, Oklahoma City
Esther Mae Henke, Oklahoma
Mrs. Janie Heyer, Bethany
Mrs. Nolen Horton, Ponca City
Cecil Howland, Stillwater
Frances Kennedy, Oklahoma City
Virginia LaGrave, Oklahoma City
Diane Lingle, Oklahoma City

Helen Lloyd, Oklahoma City
Connie Long, Shawnee
Edmon Low, Stillwater
Bill Lowry, Norman
Arthur McAnally, Norman
Mrs. Pat McCloy, Duncan
Patricia McCune, Tulsa
William "Mac" McGalliard, Ardmore
Father Eugene Marshall, Shawnee
Allie Beth Martin, Tulsa
Sister Mary Malvina, Ponca City
Carolyn Miller, Tulsa
Ed Miller, Tulsa
Tony Moffett, Oklahoma City
Mrs. Cliff Montgomery, Lawton
Evelyn Morrison, Chelsea
Muskogee Public Library Board
Mrs. R. D. Myers, Clinton
Walter Neustadt, Ardmore
Mrs. Inez Jean Nix, Tahlequah
Virginia Owens, Oklahoma City
John C. Payntor, Lawton
Dee Ann Ray, Clinton
Laura A. Rucker, Norman
Le Schumacher, Tulsa
Ida Self, Norman
John Bennett Shaw, Tulsa
Earl Sneed, Norman
Jane Stevens, Ponca City
Bill Stewart, Muskogee
Stillwater Library Board
Rod Swartz, Tulsa
Mrs. Della Thomas, Stillwater
Otto W. Walter, Oklahoma City
Kay Watson, Ardmore
Mary Elizabeth Webb, Ponca City
Martin A. Wenger, Norman
Mrs. Pat Westmoreland, Oklahoma City
Mrs. Alice Zweicher, Oklahoma City

January, 1967
Sequoyah Program Competition

Elva Harmon, Coordinator of Children's Services, Tulsa City-County Library System, conducted a competition to stimulate interest in the 1966 Sequoyah Book Award Program. Linda Siegel, Kay Burroughs, and Richard Rebh, all Tulsa sixth graders, wrote letters which Mrs. Ruby Ewing, then the chairman of the Sequoyah Award Committee, selected as being "best" from 163 entries.

The rules of the competition were simple. Students enrolled in grades 4-9 in any Tulsa County school that had participated in the voting for the 1966 Sequoyah Award winner were asked to write Mrs. Harmon a brief letter of not more than 500 words, the subject of which was to be why the letter writer was glad his school had taken part in the Sequoyah Book Award program. The letters were to be judged by the following criteria: (1) Evidence of knowledge about the program and an understanding of its importance to Oklahoma school children. (2) Correctness of expression, use of proper letter writing form, and neatness.

To make participation easy for all children the rules specified that letters could be mailed directly to Mrs. Harmon or left at any of the Tulsa City-County Library System's twenty-one libraries or seven bookmobiles. No extensive promotion was done and the contest was not an "official" one. Many teachers and school librarians undoubtedly called the competition to the attention of their pupils, acting as critics and advisors, however.

Entries came from seventeen elementary schools and seven junior high schools located throughout Tulsa County, indicating wide interest in this reading program which is sponsored jointly by seven state-wide organizations including the Oklahoma Library Association.

Teachers and librarians wishing more information about the Sequoyah Book Award program should write to the Sequoyah Book Award Committee, c/o Mrs. Virginia Atchinson, Chairman (1966-67), Enid and Garfield County Public Library System, Enid, Oklahoma 73701.

ALA Announces Microfilm Norms

The American Library Association is pleased to announce the publication of Microfilm Norms, a microfilm standard specially designed for libraries and officially approved by the American Library Association.

In the past, since no standards for microfilm intended for libraries and archives existed, matters such as quality of the image, reduction ratio, image orientation, proper bibliographic identification, etc. were treated in an arbitrary manner. This has made it difficult for a library to control film quality and to provide equipment compatible with the many types of film which it received. Microfilm Norms provides film specifications which will enable libraries to demand film which they know to be compatible with their equipment and which exhibits adequate legibility and bibliographic identification.

Microfilm Norms is not in conflict with other, non-library standards. It is a standard supplementary to American Standards Association standards which deal primarily with the permanence of microfilm, but which do not go far enough to assure sufficient uniformity and quality to facilitate the exchange of material on microfilm, and publication in this form.

Oklahoma Library Association
60th Annual Conference
Stillwater, Oklahoma
March 22-24, 1967

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Excerpts from the Remarks of John Bennett Shaw, Member of State Library Board, at Conference on Library Legislation, September 24, 1966

I feel that everyone here is of a mentality and an interest that you must agree with the principle of this Code.

I was asked to react for you how I think the State Library Board and the State Library will be changed when the Code is adopted, and notice that I said “when.”

Now we are in the process of a development anyway that will dovetail with the Code. As you may remember, one of the bond issues passed was $2,100,000.00 for a new State Library Building. We approved Thursday the remodeling of part of the present area.

The basement area and the first floor area, which we will keep in the State Capitol even when we have the new building, will be the Legal and Legislative reference. The other, the new building, will house all the other departments.

Now these other departments will undoubtedly change when the code is adopted. Our duties are going to be different, and incidentally, all the responsibility on the State Library Board is going to be extremely great, because it becomes a policy of the state to have good libraries and it’s the duty of this Board to see that this policy is carried out. So the moral burden is much greater, I believe, or at least more poignant and more pointed. But the agencies other than the Legal and Legislative Reference and the documents, state document storage and so forth, for instance the Extension Division, will undoubtedly be considerably changed. I hope, when this is adopted and all of our citizens have some form of library system, that we will not have to serve people individually around the state. I think that the Extension Division will become a Development Department, because I think that we will advise libraries on how to plan, how to build, how to organize systems, advise them on their public relations.

This new building will be the center, I would envision, of all of these developments, and I would include the work with the blind and the handicapped as a developing thing, because we want the institutions, and the cities, and counties to have their own libraries.

I think that the State Library will have a considerable role through the development, again, of working with the state institutions, and I believe there will be federal aid probably, if the state doesn’t come through, to libraries for the handicapped. We already have, of course, service for the blind, and for the poor, the poverty program. Also the State Library will, as it does now, serve as a channeling agency for the apportionment of federal and state money. We might as well face it, if we are going to have libraries in the state, we are going to have some form of equalization. And those who decry the federal money should see that it comes from the state. It has to come from somewhere.

Everyone who is on the State Board is aware of the necessity of having an agency like the Department of Libraries and is ready and willing to cooperate with everyone. I think that there is no desire on the part of anyone to usurp anyone else’s duties out in the hinterlands. I would like to say that we will join all of you in cooperating in every way to get this Code passed and implemented.

Oklahoma Library Association
60th Annual Conference
Stillwater, Oklahoma
March 22-24, 1967

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January, 1967
Report of SWLA-Biennial Conference

By Melville R. Spence

Legislation for, and Federal aid to, libraries were the main topics of the Twenty-first Biennial Conference of the Southwestern Library Association held in Dallas from November 2nd through November 5th. "The Federal Government and Southwestern Libraries" was the official theme of the meeting and the topic was quite evident in almost every session, both large and small.

Starting with three pre-conference workshops on National Library Week, Legislative, and Library Education held on Wednesday, the Conference built up to the high point of the four-day session on Friday evening when the banquet was enjoyed by all who attended. At that time, the presentation of the SWLA Book Award was made to the author Francois Leydet for his book, Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon, published by the Sierra Club in 1954. The main speaker of the evening was Executive Secretary of the Library of Congress Mr. David Brower. His topic, as one might expect of a Sierra Club member, was concerned with conservation. An equally delightful speaker that evening was Miss Dorothy Amann who presided at the First Biennial Conference in 1922. Although over 90 years of age, Miss Amann gave a very entertaining talk about her recollections of that period in her life when the SWLA was born.

It seems undesirable to list all the meetings, topics covered, and speakers involved for such a chronicle would take up too much space in this journal—the printed program of the Conference took up twelve pages. Therefore, the following report includes only what might be considered the highlights of the meeting.

The Legislative Pre-Conference Workshop considered such topics as: "State Legislative Planning in the Southwest," "Developing a Statewide Library Legislative Program," and "Selling the Legislative Program." Speakers represented several states were successful legislative programs have taken place—New York, Florida, Oklahoma and others. Those attending the Pre-Conference meetings on Library Education heard discussions about "Regional Certification Mobility of Teacher-Librarians," "Admission and Articulation: Formal and Informal," and "SDEA Institutes: Problems Solved and Unsolved."

The first SWLA general session started off with a "Symposium on Federal Programs of Assistance to Libraries." Speakers in this session, which took place Thursday morning, were Miss Germaine Krettek of ALA, and four others (Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, Dr. Marjory Johnson, Mr. John C. Frantz, and Dr. Carl D. Douglass) all of the U. S. Office of Education. That evening the second general session was held and featured as the speaker, Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress. His topic was "By PACBAC through LC."

The College and Reference Section continued the assault on the Conference theme by having Mr. George Bailey of ACRL, Mr. John C. Frantz of the U. S. Office of Education, and Dr. Arthur McAnally, Director of the University of Oklahoma Libraries, all give talks on three viewpoints of Federal aid and assistance to libraries. An interesting feature of this meeting was Dr. McAnally’s presentation which concerned the Library of Congress with Dr. Mumford in attendance. Another section, The Children’s and Young People’s Section, also looked over the Conference theme from their point of interest, “Federal Aid to Libraries Benefits Children and Young People.”

Two of the sections, Technical Services and Public Libraries, offered programs that did not involve Federal aid. The former presented a panel of catalog librarians who reported on their activities in “Changing to Library of Congress Classification.” From the large attendance at this meeting, it would appear that many libraries in the region are converting, or considering conversion, to the Library of Congress system. Mr. Lon Tinkle spoke on the subject. “Regionalism—Not Mere Provincialism—Its Value,” at the Public Libraries Section meeting.

Some of the extra-curricular events included tours of various types of libraries in Dallas, an open house reception at the Dallas Public Library, and a “Gay Nineties” party, and various library school breakfasts.

The slate of officers for the next two years presented by the Nominating Committee was approved unanimously and they are: President—David O. Kelley, University of New Mexico Library; 1st Vice-President (and President-Elect)—John F. Anderson, Tucson Public Library; 2nd Vice-President—John B. Shaw, Oklahoma Council on Libraries, Secretary—Millicent Hennigan, Louisiana State University Library and, Treasurer—Sam Whitten, Southern Methodist University Library. Changes in the SWLA Constitution and

Mr. Spence is Assistant Director of Libraries at the University of Oklahoma, and is the SWLA Representative from Oklahoma.
Josh Stroman Appointed New Librarian Editor

The Executive Board of OLA is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Josh Stroman, as editor of the Oklahoma Librarian, effective with the April, 1967 issue. Mr. Stroman has been appointed to complete the unexpired term left by the resignation of Marion Bergin.

Mr. Stroman is a native of Ardmore, and was graduated from Ardmore High School. He holds the BA degree in journalism from Oklahoma State University, and the MLS from the University of Oklahoma. He currently is Junior Documents Librarian at Oklahoma State University. Mr. Stroman reports that his professional and honorary memberships, in addition to “the usual library ones,” include Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society; Phi Eta Sigma, national scholastic fraternity, and Kappa Tau Alpha, honorary journalism fraternity. His favorite sport is water skiing.

By-Laws as recommended by the Policy Committee were also approved.

It was announced that 741 individuals had registered at the meeting by Friday night. This did not, however, include the exhibitors of which there were more than ninety, or the guests. Future meetings will be held at Tulsa in 1968 and Fort Worth in 1970. Several invitations have already been received for 1972 and 1974.

January, 1967

NEWS NOTES
By Tony Moffett

New library positions: Mr. Michael Bruno, formerly Head of Acquisitions at the University of Oklahoma Library, is now a full-time faculty member at the OU School of Library Science. Mr. Leon Raney is the new Head of Acquisitions at the OU Library. Mr. Raney previously was librarian at Arkansas State College, at Jonesboro. Mrs. Jo Ann Pierce, recent library science graduate at OU, is the new young adult coordinator of the Pioneer Multi-County Library. Another recent OU graduate, Miss Patricia Gibson, is now librarian at OU's Medical Library. Mrs. Shirley Pelley now heads the Social Science Department at OU. Mrs. Pelley is also an OU library school graduate. Still another OU library science graduate with a new position is George Alsbach. Mr. Alsbach is Junior Documents Librarian at the Oklahoma State University Library. Mrs. Margaret Patterson, formerly a part-time instructor at OU's School of Library Science, is now a full-time instructor.

Mrs. Pat Woodrum is the new Head of Reference at the Tulsa City-County Library.

Mrs. Marcella Middleton, formerly adult services coordinator for the Pioneer Multi-County Library, has joined the staff of the Tinker Air Force Base Library.

Scholarship recipients: Mr. Hunter Miracle, formerly Head of Reference of the Tulsa City-County Library, has been awarded a fellowship under the Higher Education Act for study toward the doctorate degree at the Library School at the University of Pittsburgh. Another recipient of a Higher Education Act fellowship is Mrs. Mary Tressider, a librarian at Northeastern State College, who is doing post-graduate work in library science at LSU. Mrs. Fannie Holland is this year's winner of the Oklahoma State Library Staff Scholarship. Mrs. Holland, a recent graduate of Langston University, is attending library school at OU.

Miscellaneous: Mr. Leonard Eddy, director of the OU Medical Library, will be the instructor for a new course in medical librarianship at the OU library school. SWLA elections resulted in Mr. John Bennett Shaw being named new Vice President. Miss Esther Mac Henke being named Chairman of the Public Libraries Section, and Miss Frances Kennedy being named Secretary of the College and Reference Section.

Noted author Virginia Sorensen recently spoke to Central State College library science classes.
Oklahoma Books and Oklahoma Authors
Books Recently Added to State Library
By Ron A. Curtis

FRONTIER TRAILS
★Cantón, Frank M. Norman, University of Oklahoma, 1966, $2.00.

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ONE LOVE

FORTS OF THE WEST; MILITARY Forts AND PRESIDIOS AND POSTS COMMONLY CALLED FORTS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO 1838.
Frazer, Robert W. Norman, University of Oklahoma, 1965, $5.95.

AMERICA'S INDIAN STATUES
Gridley, Marion E. Chicago, Amerindian, 1966, $2.50.

THE GRIZZLY BEAR: PORTRAITS FROM LIFE

THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT THEN AND NOW

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS
★Holman, William R. San Francisco, Roger Beacham, 1965, $45.00.

WALK IN YOUR SOUL; LOVE INCANTATIONS OF THE OKLAHOMA CHEROKEES
★Kilpatrick, Jack Frederick. Dallas, Southern Methodist University, 1965, $2.50.

IN SAMPSON'S EYE

A DOCTOR CALLED CHARLIE

THE MINISTER'S WIFE: PERSON OR POSITION?

THE FUGITIVE POETS; MODERN SOUTHERN POETRY IN PERSPECTIVE

AMOS FLAPP, HIGH GUN


PROBLEMS OF YOUTH: TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD IN A CHANGING WORLD

SKIPPER'S WOOD PRETTIES; CRAFTS MADE WITH NATURE'S RAW MATERIALS
★Skipper, Nellie. Westville, 1966, $2.50.

FROM TSARS TO COMMISSARS; THE STORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE KILLER INSIDE ME

KEEP LOOKING UP

—

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Notes From the Executive Board Meetings

May 21, 1966

OCU Library 10:00 a.m.

Members present: Mrs. Jane Stevens, Helen Douart, Della Thomas, Marion Bergin, Anne Cramer, Gene Hodges, William Scott, Arthur McAnally, Melville Spence, Elizabeth Cooper, Mildred Patterson and Hannah Atkins. Guests: Esther Henke and Virginia Owens.

The President, Mrs. Jane Stevens, called the meeting to order and offered her "Thanks" to the retiring board members and officers, and "Welcome" to the new officers.

Mrs. Patterson reported a total of 731 members in OLA, with 46 additional subscribers to the Oklahoma Librarian.

Elizabeth Cooper reported on SWLA Conference planning session. November 2nd there will be a one day Legislative Workshop, prior to the conference. It was moved and seconded that the Library Development committee plan the delegation to the workshop. Attendance at the workshop will be limited to 100 people with fifteen representatives from each state in the region except Texas, which will be allowed 25 representatives. Delegates are expected from state libraries, newspapers, special libraries, colleges and legislatures.

The president announced OLA committee appointments.

Exhibits at the annual conference were discussed.

Dr. McAnally, Program Committee Chairman,

CHEROKEE PRIMER

THE HOUSE DIVIDES: THE AGE OF JACKSON AND LINCOLN, FROM THE WAR OF 1812 TO THE CIVIL WAR

EXPERIENCES OF A SPECIAL INDIAN AGENT

WHO'S WHO IN GREATER OKLAHOMA CITY 1965 ed.
Oklahoma City, American Yearbook Company, 1966, $25.00.

WILBURTON DIAMOND JUBILEE, June 6-12, 1965; HISTORICAL BOOKLET
☆Oklahoma Author

January, 1967

announced that the theme "Sixty Years of Progress" had been suggested for the next OLA conference.

A Library Association Administrative workshop will be held at Drexel Institute of Technology, in Philadelphia on November 9-11. Exhibits are requested. It was decided that LIP would send two copies of material requested.

The President announced that the appointments list for the Council on Libraries was due in the Governor's office. Eight names were suggested to be submitted to the Governor.

August 3, 1966

State Capitol, Room 510 1:30 p.m.

Members present: Jane Stevens, Melville Spence, Ralph Funk, Elizabeth Cooper, Anne Cramer, and Hannah Atkins. Guests: Beth Heimann and Esther Henke.

Jane Stevens announced changes in the committee appointments.

A letter of resignation from William Scott, treasurer was read. It was accepted with regret and Mary Ann Wentroth was appointed as successor.

It was decided Legislative workshop expenses would come from the Library Development Fund. It was suggested that the librarians be asked...
to make contributions to the Library Development Fund while at the Workshop.

Ralph Funk reported on progress on Legislative Workshop which will be held on Saturday, September 24, at the Center for Continuing Education, Norman.

The Library Development and Legislative Workshop Committee will meet on August 22nd at 10:30 a.m. Board is invited to attend.

Esther Henke reported that it may be September before appropriations are made for LSCA.

The Texas Public Library has organized a Public Library Association to meet with Texas Municipal League. A discussion followed on the possibility of librarians joining the Oklahoma Municipal League.

September 23, 1966
Home of Ralph Funk in Norman 8:00 p.m.

Members present: Anne Cramer, Jane Stevens, Mary Ann Wentroth, Arthur McAnally, Marion Bergin, Helen Donart, Ralph Funk, Hannah Atkins, Melville Spence, and Elizabeth Cooper. Guest: Esther Henke.

Correspondence: Dallas Public Library invited group to attend Fine Arts Round Table in Dallas, October 31-November 2, 1966, prior to SWLA. Resignation letter of Norma Barnes as chairman of Children’s and Young People’s Division of OLA. Donna Hurst who was chairman elect has consented to serve as chairman. Book selection workshop is scheduled for November 11 at Midwest City Public Library. Resignation letter of Marion Bergin as editor of OLA, effective January 1, 1967. It was moved and seconded that we accept Marion Bergin’s resignation with regret. Secretary reported charter trip arrangements for post ALA tour to Hawaii. Contacted Unitours, Inc. of Dallas, by letter and calling. No details available yet so will contact a local travel agency.

Committee Reports: OLA Program. Arthur McAnally made a progress report on speakers for OLA 1967 annual conference. Local arrangements. Letter from Calvin Brewer announcing chairmen of sub-committees who have been appointed: Nancy Amis, Helen Donart, Earl Wassom, Sara MacAlpine, Cecil Howland, Guyzln Bond, and Frances Penfold. Library Development Committee. Ralph Funk gave Legislative Workshop report on final program and circulated a sample kit. He reminded group that contributions will be solicited at Legislative Workshop, September 24.

It was moved and seconded that the executive board resolve: That the student membership be interpreted as students earning less than the minimum salary scale for membership in OLA. Motion passed unanimously.

Special Collections of Children’s Book

The Children’s Services Division of the American Library Association has appointed a committee to consider the area of special collections of children’s books as a part of determining possibilities in regional planning for such collections. The committee considers its first task to be that of locating and identifying these collections as they may exist in public or private institutions. An examination of professional literature on the subject of special collections of children’s books has revealed sketchy information.

Obviously, a definition of the term “special collection” is needed and the committee has agreed that by “special collection” is meant: (1) children’s books, periodicals and other materials which are old and rare, or which represent a special subject, or which are in a foreign language; (2) books about children’s books and non-book material. Not appropriate for this survey are collections for the study of children’s literature in colleges and universities and those often maintained for examination of current titles in instructional materials centers and pedagogical libraries.

The committee has prepared a questionnaire, by which it is hoped that the existence of collections will be confirmed and that at least preliminary descriptions will be obtained. For instance, information is requested which will indicate the subject of the collection, its emphasis and its special strengths.

Although questionnaires are being sent to one or more locations in each of the 50 states, there is always the chance that significant collections will be overlooked. If the reader knows of any special collection that might be overlooked, he is invited to notify the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Carolyn W. Field, Office of Work with Children, The Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (zip code 19103).

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
New Books From the University of Oklahoma Press

AFTER CORONADO. Alfred B. Thomas. 307 pp. $5.95. 1966.

This is the second edition of a book originally published in 1933. After Coronado covers the period, usually neglected by historians, between Coronado and Pike, giving the record of exploration and colonization of the North American plains from 1541 to 1727 by the Spaniards.


Mr. Allison relates the fifty year friendship of the second and third presidents of the U.S., both signers of the Declaration of Independence. Their association began with the common bond of interest in the rights of the colonists, but through the years they became almost antagonists at times because of their strongly different philosophies of government. However, in their later years they returned to a warm mutual admiration and affection.

INDIAN FIGHTS: NEW FACTS ON SEVEN ENCOUNTERS. J. W. Vaughn. $4.95. 1966.

Sifting and weighing a quantity of conflicting testimony, Mr. Vaughn has answered a number of questions which have long puzzled historians of the west, regarding seven engagements in Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota.


M. K. Naik has done a deep study of Maugham's work from two viewpoints: first, a comprehensive examination of all of Maugham's writings from 1896 to 1965, and second, a consideration of the conflict between Maugham's cynicism and humanitarianism.

WHEN BUFFALO RAN. George Bird Grinnell. 114 pp. $2.00. 1966.

First published in 1920, and long out of print, When Buffalo Ran is reprinted as Volume 31 in The Western Frontier Library. Grinnell's story tells true incidents in the life of the Indian boy, Wikis, in the time before the white men came, when there was a natural beauty in the land and lives of the Plains Indians, a beauty now disappeared. J. Frank Dobie described this book as "noble and beautifully simple."


This book is Volume 32 in the Western Frontier Library. It tells the life and legend of the Texas gunfighter whose name was known from the Mexican border way up the Chisholm Trail. King Fisher reformed in the last years of his youthful life and became a respected cattleman and peace officer. The town in western Oklahoma bears his name.

HUENUN NAMKU. M. Inez Hilger. 128 pp. $3.95. 1966.

Ethnologist M. Inez Hilger and her niece-assistant, Margaret Mondloch, lived for months among the Araucanians in the mountain wilds of Chile and Argentina. Among the persons they interviewed was an old man, eager to preserve his people's history. Recorded here are the traditions, history and tales of the Araucanians as he recounted them.

THE INDIAN: AMERICA'S UNFINISHED BUSINESS. 236 pp. $5.95. 1966.

This is the first thorough report on the condition of the American Indian since the Meriam Survey in 1928. Prepared under the auspices of the Commission on the Rights, Liberties, and Responsibilities of the American Indian, under a grant from the Fund for the Republic, this study concerns primarily the Indians who through their tribal membership have a constitutional relationship with the federal government.

THE WAGONMASTER. Henry Pickering Walker. 347 pp. $5.95. 1966.

Wagon freighting was vital to the development of the American West in the 1800's The wagon masters brought to the settlers food and drink, clothing and manufactured goods. They hauled Army supplies. They carried gold from the Colorado and Montana mines during the Civil War. In spite of dire obstacles, the wagon freighter almost always came through.

THE TREATY OF MEDICINE LODGE. Douglas C. Jones. 237 pp. $3.95.

This book is based on the reports of the newspaper men at the site of the encampment on Medicine Lodge Creek in 1867, where an attempt was made to settle the Plains strife. The newsmen's account were all essentially the same as the official reports but from vastly different points of view. Their releases help recreate the
human drama of the post-Civil War Indian policy.


Professor Eubank undertakes to evaluate the summit conference as a method of diplomacy and to answer such perplexing questions as: Should the heads of government personally negotiate major world problems? Is such a method both practical and safe for world peace? Mr. Eubank's investigation is both dispassionate and valuable.

WILLIAM FAULKNER: A STUDY IN HUMANISM FROM MET TO DISCOURSE. Joseph Gold. 251 pp. $4.95. 1966.

This is an important book for students and readers of modern American literature because it is the first work to analyze fully Faulkner's affirmative vision of life.


In non-technical language, this second edition, enlarged, of Thompson's classic work, contains new or expanded material on the beginnings of Maya culture, political and social organization, settlement patterns, commerce, dances, highland sites, hieroglyphic writing and the cult of the passage of time. It traces the emergence of this stone-age people, who developed a brilliant civilization which had already disappeared before the Spaniards landed in the New World.

CICERO'S TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS, I AND SCIPION'S DREAM. Edited, with an introduction and notes by Frank Ernest Rockwood. 199, viii, 22 pp. $3.95. 1966.

This reprinted issue of Professor Rockwood's fine edition makes available to today's students two of the most appealing philosophical writings of the great Roman orator, writer, and statesman.

MERELY PLAYERS. Edward Wagenknecht 279 pp. $5.95. 1966.


Book Selection Conference

One hundred and thirty-five person attended the Fall Book Selection Conference sponsored by the Children's and Young People's Division of O.I.A. The conference was held in the new Del City Branch of the Oklahoma County Libraries, November 11th. Some of those present were attending such a conference for the first time.

Dr. Darrel Ray, Department of Education of Oklahoma State University, spoke to the group about the problems of the non-reader. His topic was, "Too Dumb to Read?" He led a seminar in the afternoon that sparked much group participation and many expressed their pleasure for such a profitable meeting. The subject was, "Service to the reluctant reader; joint responsibility of the school and public libraries."

Dorothy Gleason and Elva Harman talked about "Books Too Good to Miss" from the ones they had read. Many of the latest juvenile and young adult books were displayed and most of the librarians used to good advantage the browsing time allowed.

The planning committee included Mary Carman, Virginia Collier, Elva Harman, Laverne Carroll, Dorothy Gleason, Elsie Hannum, Ann Lowry, Doris Raney, Dee Ann Ray, Mary Sloan and Wilma Tipps, Chairman.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Growing Pains At Murray

By Murrelle Mahoney

As enrollments skyrocket, many college libraries are hurrldly pushing out walls in any plausible direction to tack on additional space. Murray State College Library, Tishomingo, recently underwent (is a more accurate word) such an expansion.

The library had “just groaned” from closed to open stacks, and the arrangement was not inviting for student browsing, nor convenient for staff. All library activities were contained in one large reading room, except for a small office at one side, and a periodical stack room at the end of an L-shaped extension. A glass partition and counter in the main room divided off the book stacks, circulation desk and card catalog area.

It was decided to lengthen the room by knocking out the wall at the far end of the room. This contained shelves of large and cumbersome periodicals, which had no other roosting place and were shuffled about several times during the next few months.

The extra space was closed in, and one fine spring day we were introduced to the sound of sledge hammers swinging against the brick wall, punctuated by the rat-a-tat of jack hammers. A heavy plastic curtain failed to discourage the fine clinging dust that settled with a grayish pallor over everything.

By the end of the semester, we had moved all books out of the stack area, to make way for new office construction. Half the shelves were removed, and to save space, we turned books on edge and hung shelves as close together as possible. For this work, we were given football boys, whose ratio of brown to patience was one-sided.

Many a shelf was moved out of turn, or dumped before reaching its new destination—always with choking complaints by the boys! Books “kept a-comin’ on,” till we boxed all we could put into the small office. Still they came, and we were forced to stack them on the floor in the periodical room.

A carefully sorted order of binding waiting to be picked up was put out of harm’s way, supposedly, in a back room adjoining the library. But workmen strewed them over with additional unsorted bundles, creating a long hot job of unscrambling on a sizzling July day.

A week before school started, workmen were finished, leaving a beautiful new library buried under piles of plaster, snares of wire, paint buckets and debris. Dr. McKee, college president, sent out an S.O.S. to faculty members to help clean up and move books to have the library operating in one week.

Plaster dust, brooms, mops, vacuum cleaners and books literally flew. One small item—book stacks—had not arrived. It took some persuading on the part of Bill the librarian to get the old metal ones set up in some of the precious study area space. Faculty men on the book moving detail devised their own system, scoring troughs and carts provided for the purpose. Tall men paired off and took down high shelves, with their lower brethren beneath them. You could trace the identity of the movers by the height of the Dewey numbers trailing in their wakes.

When school opened, the library was ready for use, although it was weeks before the books were straight. The former stack area was occupied by a new glass-paned and larger workroom, complete with cabinets and sink. Books no longer had to be processed out of packing boxes pushed in and out of the small office, which became a listening room and record library.

Lighting fixtures were lowered several feet and doubled in number, giving excellent light. An air conditioning system improved usage greatly, especially on warm fall and spring days.

When new shelving and lounge furniture arrived in late November, the reading room was divided into small study areas by counter height shelving. Bright colored sofas and chairs were arranged near periodical shelves. Increased space near the circulation desk allowed room for a bibliography shelf, reserve books and vertical files. A new index table, dictionary stands and atlas stand were placed near the card catalog.

In looking back, the time seems all to short—especially as we have long since outgrown the addition. It will be several years before we can build a new building. Meanwhile, guess what We are going to enlarge again this year.

Mrs. Mahoney is Librarian at Murray State College.

January, 1967
Impressions of a Trustee at SWLA

By Wm. A. "Mae" McGailliard

I never saw so many library people and felt so proud in all my library life!

I wish more trustees from Oklahoma and all the six states in SWLA could have been there.

Best I could find out there were no more than 25 or 30 trustees present during the four days of the SWLA conference, Nov. 2-5, 1966, in Dallas. I figured this was a pitifully small turnout of trustees when there were more than 800 attending the meeting.

I got to meet important leaders on the national level that I never expected to see short of going to one of the big national ALA meetings. There were Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.; Theodore Waller, president of the Grolier Educational Corporation, and Mrs. Waller; Virginia Mathews, daughter of Oklahoma's famous Indian author, John Joseph Mathews, who is in New York with the National Book Committee — to name only a brief sample.

I was proud to see and meet and listen to the approximately 750 library people from the SWLA states of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, but I was proudest of all of the important parts played throughout the conference by our Oklahoma library people.

On the first day there were workshops, and I sat in on the legislative workshop where the Okies really starred. We had our new library code to talk about, and people such as Ralph Funk, Virginia Owens, Beth Heimann, Ralph Hudson and State Senator Ed Berrong on the program to do the talking.

We found we are way ahead of the other states on a library code.

I heard that Bill Lowry of the Pioneer Multi-County Library and Bill Morse of the Ardmore Public Library and others did well in the National Library Week workshop.

During the next three days there were too many things going on for any one reporter to keep up with, but I checked enough of them to know Oklahoma was doing all right.

To mention just a few: Edmon Low, OSU Library Director and Chairman of our Oklahoma Council on Libraries; Mrs. Jane Stevens, OLA president; Dr. Arthur McAnally, OU Library Director and OLA president-elect; Dr Frank Bertalan, head of the OU Library School; Esther Mae Henke, Extension Librarian; Mrs. Billee Day, Chickasaw Library System director, Ardmore.

Also Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Director of Tulsa City-County System; Mrs. Betty Lou Townley, Director of Oklahoma County Libraries; Mrs. Myra Cunningham, Central State College library school, Edmond; Melville Spence, OU Library School and OLA representative to SWLA.

There were others from Oklahoma, literally "too numerous to mention."

I could have spent days visiting the exhibits of all kinds of books and library equipment and supplies. The total registration included 77 exhibitors, to make the more than 800 people.

I was proud to find that Oklahoma ranks so highly among the six SWLA states despite our recognized lacks and problems. We are on the move in library development and improvement, and I think some of the people from the other states were downright envious of us.

Finally, I feel of more consequence in my relatively small role as Ardmore Public Library trustee to be a part of the SWLA group.

SWLA TRUSTEE leaders: L to R, Steve Bradley, Regional Library, Magnolia, Arkansas; Ruth Warncke, ALA Deputy Executive Director, Chicago; Mrs. Dorothy Rosen, ALTA representative and Chairman for the SWLA Trustees Committee, Santa Fe; and John Bennett Shaw, Oklahoma member of the SWLA Trustees Committee, Tulsa.

— Photo: Libraries Information Project

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
SWLA Trustee Committee Formed

During the Southwestern Library Association conference in Dallas, Nov. 2-5, 1966, a committee of trustees were formed to study means to increase trustee interest and participation in SWLA organization and activities.

The need for such a study was emphasized by the fact that only thirteen state and local trustees attended the Nov. 3 special session while there were more than 660 people attending the conference.

The trustee session was called by Mrs. Dorothy Rosen, Santa Fe, member of the New Mexico State Library Commission and Region III Director for the American Library Trustees Association (ALTA). Mrs. Rosen was selected by the group to be chairman of the study committee. Also attending from New Mexico was Mrs. Burton Dayre, Santa Fe, Chairman of the N. M. State Library Commission.

Oklahoma was well represented by Walter Neustadt, Jr., Chairman, and members Mrs. Georgia LaMar and John Bennett Shaw, of the State Library Board; Mrs. Robert Edwards, Chickasaw Library System, Ardmore; Mrs. Clift Montgomery, Lawton; and Wm. A. "Mac" McGalliard, Ardmore City Library. Mr. Shaw was selected as the SWLA committee member from Oklahoma, as each of the six states in SWLA and Region III ALTA was allocated one member.

Arkansas was represented by four trustees, one of whom, Steve Bradley of Magnolia, Ark., was named as their member on the committee.

Texas was represented by only one trustee, and there were none from Louisiana or Arizona. Committee members are to be named later for those states, and also for New Mexico since Mrs. Rosen will serve as general chairman rather than N. M. representative.

The trustee group discussed possible formation of a "Trustee Section" in the SWLA organization, but there were questions on need for "another organization" instead of promoting greater participation of trustees in SWLA as a whole.

It was suggested that one day of each SWLA conference might be designated as "Trustees Day" and the program for this day planned for maximum interest and benefit of trustees since it is difficult for many trustees to attend a three or four days conference.

It was unanimously agreed that trustees should take greater part in SWLA activities along with state and national library organizations for maximum trustee support and contribution at all levels, and that the trustees themselves should take the initiative in filling this need.

The special seven-member committee was charged with the responsibility of making a study and coming up with recommendations for greater trustee participation in SWLA, and to submit their recommendations to the SWLA Executive Board by the fall of 1967 for consideration in planning of the 1968 conference, which is to be in Tulsa.

Assisting with the trustee session were Ruth Warncke, ALA Deputy Executive Director, and Ralph Hudson, Oklahoma State Librarian.

AT SWLA legislative workshop: L to R, Mrs. Dorothy Rosen, District Director, ALTA, Santa Fe; Mr. Ralph Hudson, Oklahoma State Librarian; Mr. Herb Willsee, Council of State Governments; Mrs. Beth Heimann, Chairman, OLA Library Development Committee; Senator Ed Berrong, Chairman, Subcommittee on Codification of Public Library Laws of the Oklahoma State Legislative Council's State and Federal Government Committee.

—Photo: Libraries Information Project

January, 1967
Oklahoma Prizes in Literature

The Oklahoma Festival of the Arts is pleased to announce the following annual prizes:

For the best novel by an Oklahoman published in the year 1966, $500.


Definition of an "Oklahoma" author: (A) native; born in Oklahoma. (currently resident or non-resident) (B) non-native who has resided at least 5 years in Oklahoma (C) has received college-level education in Oklahoma.

Submissions may be made either by the author or by his publishers. A covering letter of nomination should be forwarded to the chairman of the appropriate Jury of Award, giving a brief vitae on the author, having regard for his present place of legal residence. Nominations will be received through January 31, 1967.

Chairman of the Juries of Award are as follows:

For the Novel Prize: Professor Victor Elconin, Chairman of the Department of English, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.

For the Nonfiction Prize: Dean John S. Ezell, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.

For the Poetry Prize: Professor Winston Weathers, Department of English, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Three copies of each work nominated should be forwarded to the appropriate Chairman of a Jury of Award for his examination and that of his fellow jurors.

Oklahoma Arts & Humanities Council
1210 Kerrmac Building
134 Robert S. Kerr Ave.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102

Grant to Library of Congress

The Library of Congress has received a $3,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., to study the feasibility of creating a master catalog for its Archive of Folksong through the use of computer technology.

Under the Council's grant, the Library will seek to determine how much descriptive and analytic information about the recordings and their contents can be converted can be manipulated by a computer to create a master catalog for multiple uses. If this preliminary study proves the proposal feasible, the Library hopes that it will be able to undertake a project to create a master catalog for the entire Archive.

a Post ALA Convention Tour to Hawaii
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For information write:
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