Oklahoma Librarian

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF
THE LIBRARIANS OF OKLAHOMA
AND THE PEOPLE THEY SERVE

FEATURES:
☐ What You Can Do For OLA!
☐ Literary Activities in 1967
☐ Savoie Lottinville Retires
☐ Murray County Enjoying New Libraries
☐ Libraries And People

SPECIAL FEATURE:
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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
Arthur McAnally

A Message from the OLA President

Summertime may seem like a time for vacation for some of us, for preoccupation with the summer rush in public libraries, or getting ready for the new year in academic and school libraries. However, the work of advancing the cause of libraries and librarianship in the State continues unabated during the summer.

First of all there is your journal, The Oklahoma Librarian, which continues on schedule to bring you news, reports and professional articles. Truly Josh Stroman and his staff must work around the calendar! Among many items in the July issue are a printing of the new Oklahoma Library Code passed by the last legislature, report on the annual conference, a tribute to Edmon Low, book reviews, and a new O.L.A. membership directory.

O.L.A. also has eight divisions some of which are already busy, and twenty-one committees. For example, the Trustees' Division under the chairmanship of Mrs. Tom Irby of Ponca City is planning a big workshop meeting for October—trustees and public librarians will be hearing from her soon. And the Program Committee under the chairmanship of Virginia Owens, your Vice President, is trying to build a general theme around automation and computers and libraries, and secure one or more visiting authorities. All of us need to have a better general understanding of the future potentials in this field and the problems involved. Almost half of the total membership of O.L.A. is serving on one or another of its special committees.

In addition to these, several other boards and committees keenly interested in advancing librarianship in the State are at work. Among these are the layman Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board, the legal citizen board responsible for the government of the State Department of Libraries, which has been very busy implementing the new Code. Mr. Walter Neustadt, Jr., of Ardmore, is Chairman. The Oklahoma Council on Libraries, a legal board charged with library planning, also has been busy. Its membership is chiefly laymen but does include a few librarians; Mr. William "Mac" McGalliard of Ardmore is Chairman. It too has been busy. Both of these active groups have sub-committees.

Several ad hoc or special committees also are at work, usually with an assignment given by the Board or Council. These include the very important Library Legislative Conference Committee (Mrs. Beth Heimann, Oklahoma City, Chairman); which has several sub-committees: a State Library Plans Committee (U.S. LSBA Title III) under the chairmanship of Ralph Hudson and Arthur McAnally, which has had in an outside consultant from New York and now has a sub-committee to develop details of a plan; and a State Institutions Library Service Planning Committee (Federal sponsorship). Two other important sub-committees are one to develop a plan for state aid to public libraries, and one to attempt to draw up standards for accreditation for public libraries that request it. O.L.A. nominates persons for several of these groups.

Last but not least is the Legislative Interim Study Committee, under the Chairmanship of Representative Martin Odom. It is working with several of the groups above, especially the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee.

October, 1967
Literary Activities in 1967

By Tony Moffett

1967 marks a high point in literary activity in Oklahoma. This year views such new activities as a Festival of the Arts, the creation of cash prizes for literary works by state authors, the honoring of Oklahoma's modern literary giants, the residency of Alec Waugh at Central State College, the appearance of a newspaper column focused on Oklahoma books and authors, and numerous publications and personal appearances by state authors. 1967 also looks back on such recent highlights as the creation by the state legislature of the Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council in 1965, the conferring of the initial Western Heritage Awards in 1965, and the publication of such significant books of poetry in 1965 as the late M. B. Tolson's Harlem Gallery, John Berryman's 77 Dream Songs, which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, and Woody Guthrie's Born to Win, which is a major landmark in the field of folk poetry.

Celebrating Oklahoma's 60th anniversary, the Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council, led by director Curt Schwartz, is promoting this year a Festival of the Arts. Co-titled "Showcase '67" and focused on Oklahoma arts and artists, the inaugural event took place last December when Ralph Ellison, author of National Book Award winning novel, Invisible Man, and state artists in other fields, journeyed to the State Capitol for the celebration. Literary activities are a major keynote of the year-long emphasis on the arts. One major activity the Council introduced this year was the creation of three literary prizes: $500 for best novel published in 1966 by an Oklahoman, $500 for the best book of nonfiction published in 1966 by an Oklahoman, and $250 for the best book of verse published in 1966 by an Oklahoman. Award winners will be announced later this year and printed in the Oklahoma Librarian.

Another major activity promoted by the Council in cooperation with the Oklahoma National Library Week Steering Committee is the distribution to public libraries in the state of a traveling exhibit of pamphlets on Oklahoma authors of adults and children's books. With the idea of recognizing Oklahoma authors who are nationally and internationally known but practically unknown in their own state, the Oklahoma's Modern Literary Giants project includes ten authors of adult books and ten authors of children's books. Highlighted are such authors as Ralph Ellison, John Berryman, John Fischer (editor of Harper's magazine), M. B. Tolson (former poet laureate of Liberia), Alice Marriott (author of both adult and juvenile books), and Harold Keith (winner of the Newbery Award for 1957).

Speaking of National Library Week, Weldon Hill, author of Onionhead and Rafe, spoke at the NIW State Meeting on April 16 at the State Capitol. His talk, like his books, displayed a remarkable sense of humor fused with insights into the activities of everyday life. Mr. Hill (whose real name is William Scott) was the recipient of a Friends of American Writers prize this year for Rafe. From his farm in Watts he writes works with a universal appeal. His latest novel, A Man Could Get Killed That Way, a spy thriller with an Oklahoma setting, was released earlier this year by McKay.

Another library-literary activity concerning an Oklahoma author took place at the Tulsa Central Library on February 18. Dr. Winston Weather, English professor at the University of Tulsa, spoke on "The Creative Life" to the Northeastern Oklahoma Librarians. Dr. Weather's versatility as a writer is quite evident through a sampling of his most recent literary activities. These include a textbook, Strategy of Style, with Otis Winchester, published in February by McGraw-Hill, an article, "James Joyce and the Tragedy of Language," seen recently in Forum; a short story, "The Games That We Played," in the spring issue of Georgia Review; and a poem, "The Veteran," in the spring issue of Motive. Dr. Weather, along with Fran Rindol, edits the University of Tulsa literary magazine, Nimrod. Also, he co-edits with Dr. Tom Staley a new University of Tulsa monograph series.

Lewis Meyer, another Tulsan, has long been one of the best-known booksellers in the southwest. His radio book review show for years was a "must" for those living around the Tulsa area. He now reviews books via KOTV television on Sunday mornings in Tulsa, and runs the Lewis Meyer Bookstore. Mr. Meyer emerged as a well-known author as well as bookseller with the publication of Preposterous Papa in 1959. His lat-

Mr. Moffett is a librarian at Max Chambers Library, Central State College, Edmond.
est work, Off the Sauce, was released in June by Doubleday and concerns a humorous-serious account of Aciholics Anonymous.

Other new works by writers around the eastern part of the state include 18-year-old Tulsa Susan Hinton's The Outsiders, a Viking novel about teenagers in Tulsa. Miss Hinton, presently a freshman at the University of Tulsa, has written two other novels, but The Outsiders is the first to be published. John Berryman, McAlester-born Pulitzer Prize winner, has had published by Farrar, Straus, and Giroux a recent book of poetry, Berryman's Sonnets. Not related to his long poem in progress, "The Dream Songs," the sonnets were written in the 1940's when the poet was around 30 years old. Janice Holt Giles, who grew up around the Kinta area, has a new novel being published by Houghton Mifflin, 40 Acres and No Mule. Mrs. Giles has published several best-selling novels, including The Kentuckians and Savannah. A local color writer, her descriptions and maps in Savannah; and Johnny Osage are especially interesting to people in eastern Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City's television book reviewer, OSU professor and author, Cliff Warren, who is seen each Tuesday on WKY-TV's "Dunnsday," has been one of the major motivating forces behind the resurgence in Oklahoma literature in the last few years. Besides his book reviewing, he has produced television specials, including "Poetry in Perspective," which came out of a performance given on the campus of Central State College in which members of the faculty and poets read some of their own poetry. This poetry was set to music and interpretive dance. Further, Dr. Warren has been responsible for bringing well-known literary figures to the state, both for his television show and for other activities. Last year he persuaded Alec Waugh to spend this year at Central State College as writer-in-residence. Mr. Waugh, famed British author and traveler, currently writes regularly for National Review. A recent article of his for the magazine was, entitled, appropriately, "An Oklahoma Winter."

New works of authors around the central part of the state include Norman author Marilyn Harris' King's Ex, a first book of short stories released this year by Doubleday. Doubleday has also accepted a novel, The Myrrh Tree, by Ms. Harris (whose real name is Marilyn Springer) to be published next year. Another Norman novelist, Jack Bickham, has written The Padre Must Die, published by Doubleday in February. This is the 19th published novel in eight years for Bickham, who is managing editor of The Oklahoma Courier. Bickham writes his popular Wildcat O'Shea stories and some other westerns under the pen-name of Jeff Clinton. Another western writer with a new book is Stillwater's Glenn Shirley, who specializes in western biography. His Buckskin Joe follows the well-researched, uniquely descriptive pattern of his earlier biographies. Still another writer of western, Oklahoma City's Bill Burchardt, editor of the magazine Oklahoma Today, has had a novel selected as one of the three best western novels of the year. His Shotgun Bottom, a story of the Oklahoma oilrush published last year by Doubleday, is a candidate for one of the Western Writers of America Spur Awards.

Earlier this year Ed Montgomery took over the "World of Words" column in the Sunday Oklahoma, focused his column on Oklahoma authors, and immediately incited much excitement around the state. In the short time he has edited the column, Mr. Montgomery has brought to attention numerous Oklahoma authors who are being published. With personal insights into the state literary scene and an ability to link Oklahoma activities with national ones, Mr. Montgomery's column promises to continue to be one of the state's literary highlights.

A Tulsa Sunday World book column, "Under the Reading Lamp," features articles by the
literary-active in all fields, including book reviews, authors, and librarians. Recent columns have carried writings by Tulsa librarians Elva Harmon and Ed Miller. Lavere Anderson edits the Tulsa newspaper's book page and does an excellent job of reporting on Oklahoma literary activities, particularly of those around the Tulsa area.

For years the Oklahoma Librarian has been a prime source of information about Oklahoma books and authors. It serves a unique bibliographical service by printing in each issue a list of books added to the Oklahoma Collection at the State Library (now the Oklahoma Department of Libraries). These supplements are compiled and printed as lists by the Department of Libraries, and thus are useful source material on Oklahoma literature. Further, the Librarian reviews new books from the University of Oklahoma Press, with Miss Mary Jane Smothers, OSU librarian, offering some enlightening reviews.

Writers' clubs and societies abound around the state. Such local clubs as Tulsa's Night Writers Literary Club and the Stillwater Writer's Club are quite active and draw on the writing and lecturing talents of their own membership. On the state level, the Oklahoma Writer's Association and the Oklahoma Poetry Society have interesting gatherings, such as an Oklahoma City meeting in May by the Oklahoma Writer's Association featuring a talk by soon-to-be-published author, Marilyn Harris. Other groups, organized for special interests, often emphasize the literary. Such a group is The Westerners, a group of men around the state and general area who meet to discuss western activities, folk material, and the rugged days of a bygone era. Another western organization interested in the accurate portrayal of the West is the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center. The annual Western Heritage Awards are given not only for western movies and television programs, but also for outstanding western literary works. This year's winners for 1966 publications include former Oklahoma Cityan Bill Gulick's They Came to a Valley for outstanding western novel and Marguerite Henry's Mustang for outstanding western juvenile book. Further, the University of Oklahoma Press, which has won acclaim in many fields, was honored by the presentation of the first Superior Service Award to Savoie Lottinville, former director.

The University of Oklahoma is also noted for its universally praised School of Professional Writing. Begun by the late W. S. Campbell, first teacher and literary father of numerous professional writers both in the state and out, the school has maintained its reputation of excellence under Professor Foster Harris. An annual conference, the 29th Short Course in Professional Writing, one of the few of its kind, was held this year on June 7-9. Featured speaker was Louis L'Amour, native of Choctaw, Oklahoma, and presently living in Hollywood, where he has written around 30 movie scripts and 65 television stories. Mr. L'Amour has also published 46 western novels. The conference featured literary agents, editors of major publishing companies, and state authors, such as Weldon Hill and Marilyn Harris.

Oklahoma is perhaps best known literary-wise for its poets, many of whom were prose poets, and particularly for those who were influenced by folk and jazz material. Lynn Riggs, famed Oklahoma playwright who wrote "Green Grow the Lilacs," which later became the hit musical "Oklahoma!," was an avid folk music student, played the guitar, and included folk lyrics in his plays. The language of many of his plays concerns the characters and idioms of an early Oklahoma.

Recent years have seen the emergence of several Oklahoma poets on the national literary scene. 1965 was a focal point for Oklahoma poetry, for in that year three books of poetry were published which represented landmarks in Ameri-
can literature as well as Oklahoma literature. One of these books of poetry, *Harlem Gallery*, a Notable Book selection, was the last publication of M. B. Tolson, the late poet, professor, and mayor of Langston, before his death in Dallas in 1965. In the introduction to *Harlem Gallery*, Karl Shapiro writes “a great poet has been living in our midsts for decades and is almost totally unknown;” William Carlos Williams salutes Tolson in his poem “Paterson;” and such poets as Theodore Roethke, John Ciardi, and Robert Frost have praised the poetry of M. B. Tolson. Recognition for Dr. Tolson came from other sources, also, for in 1947 he was named poet laureate of Liberia by that republic’s President, William V. S. Tubman, who later decorated him with Liberia’s highest award, the Star of Africa.

A second major poetry work published in 1965 was *77 Dream Songs*, a Pulitzer Prize winner, written by McAlester-born John Berryman. Berryman, a professor of humanities at the University of Minnesota, has been hailed by numerous poets and critics. Edmond Wilson and Frank KerMODE called his *Homage to Mistress Bradstreet* the most important work of poetry since *The Waste Land* and *Four Quarts*. Philip Toynbee believes that Berryman and Robert Lowell “have become the most prominent American poets since the recent deaths of Robert Frost, William Carlos Williams, and Theodore Roethke.” When *77 Dream Songs* was published, Lowell called it even greater than *Homage to Mistress Bradstreet*. Berryman, widely acclaimed, winner of numerous prizes and awards, professor at a major university, was honored in 1966 with a $5,000 fellowship by the Academy of American Poets.

A third major work of poetry appearing in 1965 was *Born To Win*, a collection of stories, drawings, letters, songs, and poems by Okemah’s Woody Guthrie, universally known as folk singer and gradually becoming known as major poet. *Born To Win*, published through the efforts of the Woody Guthrie Children’s Trust Fund, a foundation formed by Woody Guthrie’s previous wife, Marjorie Mazia, established Woody Guthrie’s reputation as folk poet, a poet of the common man, a poet of the universal inner man. Proclaiming the power, integrity, and creativity of the individual in a time when a premium is put on conformity, Woody Guthrie speaks directly and spontaneously to the average man who is struggling for a measure of individuality. His language is common, unpolished, and often primitive, rooted in the idioms of Oklahoma and the Southwest. But what he lacks in eloquence he makes up for in directness, honesty, and naturalness. The language he writes is the language he speaks.

*Born To Win* describes the joys and woes of the common man, the man struggling to make a living and at the time time searching for a means of individual expression. Woody Guthrie compares himself to such singers of individual freedom as Walt Whitman, Will Rogers, and Carl Sandburg. Then, one by one, he notes dissimilarities between these men and himself. In Whitman he “saw and smelt a few honey-like words.” As for Will Rogers, Guthrie couldn’t “work for the bosses and against them.” Nor could Guthrie “help from saying what came up in me to say” like Sandburg “was such a hand at.” Woody Guthrie could not pattern himself after anyone, but searched for “my own words and my own talk and my own feelings.”

Woody Guthrie has been hospitalized with incurable chorea for around fifteen years. A few years ago, a young, little-known folk singer visited Woody Guthrie at Greystone Hospital in New Jersey. Having idolized Woody Guthrie, he communicated his praise for the works and spirit of Woody Guthrie, which had influenced him greatly. But Woody Guthrie taught the young man that he was not an idol, that he was a man and “men have reasons for what they do.” The young man was Bob Dylan and the lesson he learned from Woody Guthrie was to be his own man. From New Jersey he traveled to New York City, where he attained fame as folk singer and protest poet, and later as leader of the folk rock revolution in music and writer of a uniquely individual poetry, although influenced in style and spirit by Woody Guthrie’s folk poetry.

So, Oklahoma has produced a provocative literature in the last few years, the significance of which has been brought sharply into focus this year. This significance is perhaps best evidenced by a look at some of the authors themselves. Ralph Ellison, winner of numerous awards, Karl Shapiro, John Ciardi, M. B. Tolson, and others. Woody Guthrie, is being recognized as poet as well as folk singer. Perhaps future years will view also the acclaim, if not the awards, for this poet of the individual.

**Library Schools**

A total of 29 schools in the United States and 3 in Canada now make up the official list of graduate library schools accredited by the American Library Association. This is the largest number of schools ever accredited by the Association under its current standards. The list also reveals another record in the growth of library education: 10 schools now offer the Ph.D. in Librarianship.
What You Can Do For OLA!

By Dee Ann Ray

"Ask not what the Oklahoma Library Association can do for you, but rather what you can do for the Oklahoma Library Association." The foregoing paraphrase of a much quoted and probably in this case, misquoted, sentence is the byword of the Oklahoma Library Association Membership drive for 1963.

Even though the Membership Committee is advising people to stop asking what the Library Association can do for them, and start asking what can be done to make OLA a more vital organization, there are a lot of things which OLA offers its members. To list a few: 1. Provides an organized effort which you can join to promote the growth and support of all kinds of libraries. You are not alone! 2. Provides you with an opportunity to discuss "Your Library Problems" with other librarians, other library trustees, other library-minded citizens, other staff members. 3. Provides you with an opportunity to attend vital and timely meetings which present lively and imaginative speakers. 4. Provides each library staff member an opportunity for clearer understanding of the "Total Library Picture." 5. Provides each library-minded citizen and library trustee with an opportunity for a clearer understanding of the "Total Library Picture." 6. In addition to all the above (and it is a lot, you will note! ) OLA membership means you get the Oklahoma Librarian four times a year and this keeps you up-to-date AND THAT ISN'T ALL!! You will receive the Southwestern Library Association Newsletter too, because OLA membership means automatic membership in SWLA.

Let's start listing again—WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR OLA! 1. You are Needed! 2. JOIN! You will be receiving in the mail very soon a membership form. This is the first year that this type of form has been used. YOU MUST FILL THE MEMBERSHIP FORM OUT AND RETURN IT WITH YOUR CHECK OR MONEY ORDER MADE OUT TO THE OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. (Please do not use the reverse side of old catalog cards, P slips, or other handy slips of paper—thank you) Please do not use last year's forms—the dues have gone up, and you would have the wrong information. The completed Membership Form along with your check or money order made out to the Oklahoma Library Association should be sent to: Miss Mary Ann Wentworth, Treasurer, Oklahoma Library Association, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Public Libraries Services Branch, 109 State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73105. Why not fill out the form and send your check as soon as you get it—and bring a friend, and his check and membership form with you! 3. PARTICIPATE! Don't sit back and wait for the Association to come to you. Stand up and be counted and say what you think, then put your shoulder to the Book Cart and participate in activities! 4. ATTEND MEETINGS! This is important too, because otherwise, you are missing a big part of the Association activities—Library meetings are not all dull anymore, you know. Some of the best speakers around are seen at Library Meetings (and heard too). 5. SUPPORT THE CAUSE OF LIBRARIES in Oklahoma by working to implement the actions of the Association and its divisions toward creating "Standards of Service" and "Library Development Programs."

When you join the Oklahoma Library Association, you are expressing your belief and interest in Oklahoma Libraries. All of the foregoing "pitch" for membership in OLA goes for membership in the American Library Association, which supports libraries on the national level.

Be a Joiner and Worker for Libraries in 1963, and bring all of your fellow library staff members with you. The Oklahoma Library Association wants every library staff member and Library Board member and Librarian. Elected Citizen in the State to be an OLA member (as a matter of fact, we'll even take citizens who aren't so library-minded, if they will pay their dues on time!)

Watch your mail for your 1963 membership form; fill it out quick, before you forget how could you? Follow instructions on the form as to mailing procedure. For information concerning membership in the American Library Association, write to Dee Ann Ray, 50 E Huron St., Chicago, Illinois.
Savoie Lottinville Retires as OU Press Director

For Savoie Lottinville the coming months will be pure pleasure. After 29 years as director of the prestigious University of Oklahoma Press, where he kept a pace that would make a whirling dervish gasp, he has retired to a life of what he calls “human proportions.”

Although he retired July 1 as Press director, he retains his rank as Regents professor at the University. For the next few months he will devote his time to writing and editing books in his own name rather than under the aegis of the Press. Next spring he will teach some graduate seminars in history at the University.

What Lottinville leaves behind is one of the finest university presses in the country, “the only press in America,” he says, “using paper that will last 300 years.”

Lasting value was Lottinville’s byword during his years with the Press. “It’s what you produce over 40 to 50 years that counts,” he says. With that in mind, Lottinville was highly selective in choosing manuscripts for publication. The result is a long list of prize-winning books that have made the OU Press rank alongside those at Princeton, Chicago and Harvard.

Although Lottinville’s retirement came as something of a surprise to a great many people, he obviously had been planning on retiring at 60 for some time. Last year he imported Edward A. Shaw from Chicago to be assistant director and general editor of the Press. For a full year Lottinville shifted Shaw from job to job so he would know everything about the myriad Press operations. And when Lottinville retired, Shaw was named to his post.

Actually, Shaw knew full well what he was getting into when he came to OU in 1960. He had served as a Press fellow in 1953-55. The fellowship program was conceived by Lottinville 20 years ago to train top-flight people for careers in publishing.

The new director received a bachelor of arts degree in 1954 and a master of arts degree in 1955 from OU. After his year as a Press fellow he went to the University of California Press where he was science editor until 1959 when he became managing editor of the W. H. Freeman Company in San Francisco. In 1961 he was named production manager of the University of California Press, where he stayed until 1963 when he became managing editor for publications of the American Dental Association in Chicago.

The University of Oklahoma Press today hardly resembles the one founded 39 years ago by Joseph A. Brandt, who later became president of the University. It was in 1928 that former University president Dr. W. B. Bizzell first asked Brandt, then a newspaperman, “How would you like to take over our Print Shop at the University and enlarge its usefulness?”

Brandt took on the job, and in 1929 the first book was published—“Folk-Say,” volume one, a collection of folk tales and verses compiled by B. A. Botkin, then a member of OU’s English department faculty. That original volume and volume three are out of print, but volumes two and four are still in print at Norman.

Since those early days Press publications have gone to all quarters of the globe. Brandt initiated The Civilization of the American Indian Series, which now includes 90 volumes, and Lottinville followed his lead with The American Exploration and Travel Series, 54 volumes. The Western Frontier Library, 87 volumes, and The Centers of Civilization Series, 24 volumes.

In its 35-year history the Press has produced more than 750 books, choosing only those which the staff believes should stay in print over a long period of time.
Murray County Enjoying New Library Facilities

By Billee M. Day

The people of Murray County voted in December, 1965, to join the Chickasaw Library System, and approved a two-mills library levy. In April, 1966 service was started with branch libraries at Sulphur and Davis and bookmobile stops at Dougherty, Drake, Hickory, Joy, Nebo and Oak Grove.

At the time of the library election, Murray County had only a small public library in an upstairs room in the Sulphur City Hall and no service at Davis or in the rest of the county.

Already in the southern Oklahoma Multi-county system were Carter Johnston, and Love Counties financed with one-mill levies, with branches at Marietta and Tishomingo and participating city libraries at Ardmore, Healdton and Wilson. Service center for the system is in Ardmore.

The quick start on service in Murray County, before the first of the special library levy revenue became available, was made possible by a grant from the State Library.

The Sulphur library was moved from City Hall to a former service station next door where the white stucco building was renovated and converted into temporary quarters while the Sulphur people gather funds for a new library building.

However, the temporary Sulphur library is pleasant, easily accessible and has room for some 4,000 books, records and periodicals as needed by the community.

In Davis, through efforts of a newly organized Friends of the Library group and cooperation of city officials, a native stone former business building near the center of town was obtained for a library and was redecorated and furnished for an attractive, convenient community facility. The Davis stock of library materials is similar to that of Sulphur but does not duplicate it since the towns are only seven miles apart and residents are encouraged to use both facilities.

Both library collections are being constantly rotated as are the collections of all units in the system. Other materials are available through inter-library loan.

The Davis and Sulphur libraries have had good results in the year they have been operating within the system with story hours and Junior Great Books study-discussion groups. They have taken full advantage as system members of the many films available to them through the Department of Libraries’ special film collection.

Murray County members on the Chickasaw board are Jeff Laird, Sulphur, who is vice-chairman; Mrs. Frank Gibbard, Sulphur; and Mrs. Joe Taylor, Davis.

Mrs. Billee M. Day is director of the system. Branch librarians are Mrs. Bob Brown at Davis, who was recently elected as secretary of the Public Libraries Division of the OLA; and Mrs. Buster Robb at Sulphur.

Murray County people got a taste of Multi-county library service in 1960-62 when their county was included in the five-county demonstration area of the Chickasaw System, but the proposed one-mill levy to continue their participation was defeated by only a few votes. The two-mills levy in 1965 carried by almost three to one.

This is the first instance in Oklahoma of a county joining an established multi-county system, and the four-county Chickasaw Library System is the largest in area in the state, covering 2,881 square miles.

The only other established multi-county system is Pioneer which serves Cleveland and McClain counties from headquarters in Norman.

INSPECTING THE COLLECTION at the Sulphur Branch of the Chickasaw Library System are, left to right, Mrs. Billee Day, system director, and Mrs. W. B. Crane.

Photo courtesy Libraries Information Project.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
AN ATTRACTIVE INTERIOR invites readers to take advantage of the resources of the Davis Public Library. Photo courtesy Libraries Information Project.

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October, 1967
American Library Association Councilor’s Report

It is an honor and a privilege to be appointed OLA’s official representative to the ALA Council to fill the unexpired term of Elizabeth Cooper, who is the Illinois State Library’s gain. Her service as your representative coupled fine reporting with perceptive sidelights which were so enjoyable.

As a cub reporter I shall try to write the happenings of the Council meetings as I heard them. The first session, ably chaired by President Mary V. Gaver and Second Vice-President Joseph H. Reason, had a rather surprising turn. This came about toward the end of a rather routine session when the committee report was made by Katherine Laich, chairman of the Headquarters Space Needs Committee. By the time this reaches you the details will have appeared in the ALA Bulletin and you will have received a ballot for your vote upon the question “Shall the ALA Headquarters be moved to a location in or near downtown Washington?”

The Committee report was made giving two alternative proposals but recommended to the Council that the first one be followed. This called for a membership vote by mail during the month of October upon the question: the membership vote would constitute a binding decision without further reference to Council for action in accordance with the Constitution, Article VI, Section 4 (b).

Quite a few Councilors and members from the audience discussed this report and recommendation. It appeared that many favored submitting the question to the vote of the membership for opinion for guidance of the Council but to make clear Council’s recommendation favoring the move to Washington. At this point the parliamentarian ruled that if Council submitted the question to a vote with this affirmative recommendation, it was the same as a vote by Council for the move and therefore no longer necessary to have a membership vote. After more discussion during which the Council was urged to take a stand, it was moved that the ALA Headquarters be moved to a location in or near downtown Washington. The motion carried.

It was pointed out that according to the Constitution, Article VI, Section 4 (c) any action of the Council may be set aside by a three-fourths vote at any meeting of the Association, or by a majority vote by mail in which one-fourth of the members of the Association have voted. Such vote by mail shall be held upon petition of two hundred members of the Association. Since petitions have been filed this will give the membership the opportunity to approve or disapprove the action taken by Council.

I hope that all of you who are members of ALA have given thoughtful consideration to this important decision. This is your opportunity to participate actively in affairs which concern all of us.

Attendance at this year’s Conference was second only to last year’s in New York. An excellent program, which appealed to a variety of interests, made it hard to find time to spend exploring San Francisco—but it was an unforgettable experience to visit the places you’d heard and read about.

The NLW Committee meeting was so interesting that I’m writing to see if one may obtain the taped recording of it for interested groups in Oklahoma.

A fitting climax to an exciting week was the Friday night Awards Dinner at which Edmon Low received a standing ovation when he was given the J. B. Lippincott Award.

Midwinter will be held next January at Bal Harbour, Florida.

1968
OLA Conference
Norman, Oklahoma
April 25, 26, 27

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Librarian News Notes
By Tony Moffett

New library positions: Mr. Ralph Funk, former legislative reference librarian at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, has been appointed Associate Director of the Governmental Services Branch for the Department . . . Mr. Gary Boland has resigned his position as Central Librarian for Oklahoma County Libraries to become reference librarian at Harvard Law School . . .

Mrs. Karen Duffer, who recently obtained her master's from OU's School of Library Science, is now a cataloger at the Central State College Library . . . Mrs. Amelia Thompson, who has directed the Reference and Circulation sections of the Bethany Nazarene College Library for five years, has assumed the direction of the new Warr Acres Branch of the Oklahoma County Libraries System . . . Additional appointments to the newly formed Warr Acres staff include Pauline Bjers, Adult Services Librarian, formerly with the Southern Hills Branch; Beverly Ryan, Children's Services Librarian, formerly Children's Librarian at the Belle Isle Branch; and Gary Avant, Circulation Librarian, who worked formerly in Circulation at the Central Library . . . Mr. Bryan Rayburn has become Chief of Administrative Services for the Tulsa City-County Library System, replacing Joe Clement who resigned to enter private business . . . Mr. Tom Baker, Public Services Librarian at Central State College, has taken a leave of absence from the Central State College Library for a tour of Europe.

TELETYPtYPE NETWORK PLANNED

Mr. Mason Tolman, librarian at the New York State Library, consulted with the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board LSBA Title III Committee in June and helped propose a plan for a network of libraries in Oklahoma to be connected by teletype. Preliminary planning has projected an experimental network of fifteen libraries, with the Oklahoma Department of Libraries as the center for the network, and with OU, OSU, Tulsa, and Oklahoma City as the major reference resource centers.

The 1967 Oklahoma Department of Libraries Staff Scholarship of $2,500 has been awarded to Wanda Lee Ryba, graduating senior at the University of Oklahoma. Miss Ryba is from Mineo, Oklahoma, and plans to work on her master's in library science at the University of Oklahoma.

National Library Week dates have been announced for the next three years. For 1968, the Week will be April 21-27; for 1969, April 20-25; and for 1970, April 12-18.

CLA and the Library Resources Division of the State Department of Education are sponsoring a Workshop on Standards to be held on October 3rd at Oklahoma City in the auditorium under the Sequoyah Building.

FINE ARTS FESTIVAL IN TULSA

July was a month for exciting fine arts programs in the Tulsa City-County Library. A Junior Hootenanny, film programs, a Folk Singing Festival, a Children's Art Collection Opening, Conversations in Jazz, and Suzie Hinton discussing her new novel, The Outsiders, were some of the highlights of the immensely successful Fine Arts Festival. The Festival was sponsored by the Tulsa City-County Library in cooperation with the Arts Council of Tulsa as a part of Showcase '67.

The Oklahoma County Libraries System is making the big switch—Library of Congress classification. Trained crews will be assigned to make the changeover in each agency of the system. Plans call for the entire process to take at least one year.

The Xerox Education Division has announced a new information service designed to provide direct reference service to students, scholars, and researchers. The new service, DATRIX, provides rapid access to bibliographical information on some 126,000 doctoral dissertations in a microfilm collection at Xerox's subsidiary, University Microfilms. The new service uses a computer to search through the indexes to Dissertation Abstracts to find references to dissertations on a given subject. DATRIX (Direct Access to Reference Information) will offer a complete search of the titles of all dissertations held by University Microfilms for a cost of $5, plus ten cents each for each additional title cited after the first ten.

AUTHORS AND OKLAHOMA

William Manchester, author of best-selling Death of a President, is a former reporter for the Daily Oklahoman . . . Ralph Ellison, Oklahoma novelist, is one of ten American writers serving as Honorary Consultants in American Letters for the Library of Congress . . . Alec Waugh, who recently completed a school year at Central State College as writer in residence, has a new book scheduled to appear in November, My Brother Evelyn and Other Portraits . . . John Berryman, will have a new book of poems, Short Poems, appearing in December.

October, 1967
ADOPTED MAY 2, 1930


ARTICLE I—NAME

The name of this association shall be the Oklahoma Library Association.

ARTICLE II—PURPOSE

The purpose of the Oklahoma Library Association shall be to promote all library interests and services in the State of Oklahoma, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of libraries and increase their usefulness, and to advance the interests of the profession of librarianship, by discussion, planning and co-operative action. In the discharge of this purpose the Association shall maintain an active membership in the Southwestern Library Association, or its successor, and shall do all possible to further the objectives of that Association. The Association shall also assist, insofar as its able, the American Library Association in the attainment of its aims and the discharge of its duties.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The membership of the Oklahoma Library Association shall consist of two classes: active and honorary.

Section 2. (a) Active members shall be associations, libraries, individuals, institutions, or organizations interested in participating in library work in this State, and who comply with the requirements for dues as stated in the By-Laws.

(b) Honorary members shall be individuals and shall be elected by unanimous vote of the active membership at any general meeting of the Association. Recommendations for nominations to this class of membership shall be made by an active member to the Executive Board, and upon approval by the Board the President shall make the nomination. Honorary members shall have no vote in the affairs of the Association.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Oklahoma Library Association shall be a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer. All officers, except the president, shall be elected by mail ballot from the active individual members of the Association in good standing prior to each general meeting and all officers, including the president, shall serve for a term of one year beginning the first day of the month following a general meeting or until their successors are elected and assume office. The officers shall perform the duties customarily incumbent upon such officers unless otherwise ordered by the Association through its By-Laws.

Section 2. The first vice-president shall become president for the term of office immediately following the expiration of his term as first vice-president, provided that a ranking vice-president appointed by the Executive Board shall not succeed to the presidency and that the Association shall, in such instances, elect a president for the next term of office as provided for in Section 1 of this Article. The ranking vice-president who succeeds to the presidency upon the death or resignation of the president shall not become president for the next term following his succession to this office as provided in Section 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE V—EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 1. The administration of the affairs of the Oklahoma Library Association shall be vested in and exercised by the President and the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall consist of the officers, the American Library Association Council Representatives, the Southwestern Library Association Representatives, the retiring president and the retiring secretary. The President shall be chairman of the Executive Board. A quorum of the Board shall consist of five members including the President.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall have the power to fill all vacancies in office and the person so elected shall serve only until the end of the term in which he was elected, except on the death or resignation of the president, or his inability to serve, when the ranking vice-president shall become president.

Section 3. The President of Executive Board only may authorize expenditures from the funds of the Association between general meetings; or in the course of general meetings, in accordance with any provisions in the By-Laws, or unless otherwise ordered by the By-Laws or by the membership in the course of a general meeting.

Section 4. The Executive Board may accept, create or establish any activities, functions or services within the Association that it deems necessary, provided that such action is either confirmed or rejected by the membership at the first general meeting after such action is taken by the Board.

Section 5. The Executive Board shall have power to appoint an Executive Secretary who shall hold office at its pleasure. The duties, hours, and
compensation shall be determined by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI—COMMITTEES

Section 1. The committees of the Oklahoma Library Association shall be of two types, including their subcommittees, select and standing committees. Select committees shall be created by the Executive Board for a definite and specific purpose not within the purview of any standing committee, and for a stated period of time. Standing committees shall consist of all other committees that may be required for either the administrative or functional work of the Association.

Section 2. (a) Except as may otherwise be provided in Article V, VI, and IX of this Constitution all committees shall be created, and their duties defined, by the active membership of the Association at a general meeting in the form of a By-Law, but the President may, with the advice of the Executive Board, add any pertinent and relevant duties to any committee in addition to those defined in the committee By-Law, that may be needed to carry on the work of the Association.

(b) The Executive Board or the Association membership may appropriate sums to a committee from the funds of the Association for the purpose of discharging a duty imposed upon the committee by the membership of the Association.

(c) All reports of committees shall be made to the President and Executive Board.

Section 3. The President shall appoint, with the advice of the Executive Board, all chairmen of committees. He shall also appoint, in consultation with committee chairmen, all committee members.

Section 4. The President shall be member, ex officio, of all committees.

Section 5. The President and Executive Board shall refer all Association affairs or business requiring committee action to the proper standing committee, or if it is a matter outside the duty and scope of any standing committee, the matter shall be referred to a select committee created for that purpose in accordance with Section 1 of this Article.

Section 6. The Chairman of any committee may, with the advice and consent of the President, create a temporary sub-committee (for a stated period of time) within his committee for the purpose of acting upon an immediate, specific and temporary problem, and he shall also be the chairman of the sub-committee. Sub-committees shall report to their parent committees only.

Section 7. The Chairman and members of committees shall hold office for a period conterminous with that of the President making the appointment, or until their successors have been appointed and have qualified. An exception to this rule shall be that the chairman of the Publications Committee (who is also editor of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN) shall be appointed for a period of three years.

ARTICLE VII—DIVISIONS

Section 1. Divisions by categories of library functions may be created and their duties defined by the membership of the Oklahoma Library Association in the By-Laws, or in accordance with the provisions of Article V, Section 4 of this Constitution.

Section 2. (a) All divisions shall be an integral part of the Association and shall exist for the purpose of discussion, planning and cooperative action in connection with the mutual problems of the individual active members performing similar work; provided that all efforts of the divisions shall be related to the policies and work of the Association and shall not be discharged independently of the Association and its officers.

(b) The Executive Board, or the Association membership, may appropriate reasonable sums to a division from the funds of the Association for the purpose of discharging a duty imposed
upon the division by the Executive Board, or the Association membership, or with the approval of either, or for the purpose of paying an assessment or fee incurred by a division affiliating with a national or regional library association or a division of such association.

c. A division may, upon approval of the Executive Board, affiliate with the appropriate division of the American Library Association or the Southwestern Library Association.

d. All reports of divisions shall be made to the President and Executive Board.

Section 3. Any individual active member of the Association may have membership in one or more divisions.

Section 4. Each organized division shall elect a chairman and secretary in the course of each general meeting under such conditions as the Executive Board may impose and for a term of office conterminous with the officers of the Association, or until a new division chairman and secretary are elected and shall assume office.

Section 5. The chairman of any division may, with the advice and consent of the President, create a temporary committee (for a stated period of time) within his division for the purpose of acting upon an immediate, specific and temporary problem and he shall also be the chairman of the committee. Division committees shall report to their parent divisions only.

Section 6. Any two or more divisions may combine for joint sessions in the course of a general meeting.

ARTICLE VIII—MEETINGS

Section 1. The President and Executive Board shall arrange for a general meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association, either annually or biennially as the Association membership shall direct by the enactment of a By-Law, and for such other, or special, meeting as they consider advisable. Notice for all meetings shall be sent to each active member of the Association by the Secretary at least thirty days prior to the beginning date of any meeting.

Section 2. The administrative officers of active members who are associations, libraries, institutions or organizations shall each appoint a staff member to represent the body of all meetings of the Association. Such representatives shall notify the Secretary of their appointments at least ten days prior to the beginning date of any Association meeting.

Section 3. A majority of the active membership present, both individual and representatives of associations, libraries, institutions and organizations, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association.

ARTICLE IX—AWARDS

Section 1. (a) At each general meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association the active membership may grant, under the conditions established in this Article, an annual Distinguished Service Award to the individual professional librarian who has effectively demonstrated for a period of ten years or more a valid, thorough and imaginative concept of librarianship and library service, and has expressed that concept in actual practice.

(b) One Distinguished Service Award only shall be awarded by the Association in any one calendar year; provided that one may be awarded for each year of a biennium if the Association meets biennially in general session.

(c) The active membership of the Association shall enact a By-Law creating a standing committee, in accordance with the provisions of Article VI of this Constitution, for the purpose of recommending these awards to the Executive Board. The Board shall establish rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Article, for the operation of the committee.

(d) Recommendations for nominations to re-
ceive this award shall be made by the committee to the Executive Board and upon the approval of one recommendation by the Board the President shall make the nomination to the active membership.

(e) Distinguished Service Award Winners, including those persons who received this award prior to the adoption of this amendment, shall be given life memberships in the Oklahoma Library Association.

Section 2. Under the conditions and terms of Section 1 of this Article the active membership of the Oklahoma Library Association may grant an annual Distinguished Service Award to the individual, not a professional librarian, who has demonstrated a sound and special interest in libraries and library services, and has given effective and important service to the advancement of libraries or librarianship.

ARTICLE X—BY-LAWS

The membership of the Oklahoma Library Association may adopt By-Laws, or may amend or repeal existing By-Laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution, at any regular general meeting of the Association by a majority vote of the active members present; provided that any proposed addition or change has been filed in writing with the Secretary at least ten days prior to the beginning date of said general meeting. The Secretary shall immediately transmit copies of all proposed alterations or additions to the By-Laws to the President.

ARTICLE XI—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. The membership of the Oklahoma Library Association may adopt amendments to, or repeal any and all portions of this Constitution at any regular general meeting of the Association if three-fourths of the active members present vote in favor of such changes; provided that any proposed constitutional amendment, or repeal, has been filed in writing with the Secretary at least sixty days prior to the beginning date of said general meeting. The Secretary shall immediately send copies of all proposed constitutional amendments or repeals to each of the other members of the Executive Board. The Secretary shall notify each active member of the Association of any such proposed amendments or repeals at least thirty days prior to the beginning date of any regular general meeting in which they will be acted upon or considered.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of each amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws, or the repealing of any portion of either, the Publica-

ditions Committee shall cause the Constitution to be reprinted and distributed to the active membership within sixty days following such adoption or repeal.

BY-LAWS

of the

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED MAY 2, 1950


No. 1—MEETINGS

There shall be an annual regular meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association in the course of the first five months of the calendar year.

No. 2—FISCAL PERIOD

The fiscal period of the Oklahoma Library Association shall be June 1 to May 31 of each year.

No. 3—DUES AND FEES

(a) All dues are annual and payable in January of each year. Delinquent members shall be noti-
fied once in writing of their default not later than March 1, and if dues are not paid within sixty days of the notification date they shall be dropped from the roster of active members.

(b) Dues of the librarian members shall be the amount listed hereafter based on the present annual salary:

- A salary not in excess of $4,000: $4.00
- A salary of $4,000 to $5,999.99: $7.00
- A salary of $6,000.00 to $8,999.99: $10.00
- A salary of $9,000.00 or more: $15.00

Individual division memberships in excess of one: $1.00

d) Dues of students, trustees, non-salaried librarians and lay members shall be $2.00.

d) Dues of life members are abolished.

e) Honorary members shall be assessed no dues, and shall have no vote in the affairs of the Association.

(f) Dues of library members shall be the amount listed hereafter based on the total annual income for the previous fiscal period.

- An income not in excess of $50,000: $10.00
- An income of $50,000 to $500,000: $25.00
- An income of $500,000 or more: $50.00

(g) Dues of non-library association, institution and organization members shall be $10.00.

(h) Each member listed in sections (f) and (g) excepting non-library institutional members shall be entitled to one vote in the affairs of the Association which shall be cast by the duly appointed representative of the member.

(i) Any person who becomes a member of the Oklahoma Library Association for the first time between July 1 and December 31 of any calendar year shall not be required to pay additional dues for the following calendar year.

(j) The registration fee for each person, not a guest, attending a regular general meeting of the Association shall be fixed by the Executive Board and shall not be less than $1.00. The Executive Board shall fix the registration fee, if any, for a special meeting of the Association.

No. 4—LIBRARY ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVES

(a) American Library Association Council Representative. The Association shall elect at suitable times an Oklahoma Library Association representative to the American Library Association Council as provided in the By-Laws of that Association. In the event the elected representative cannot attend a meeting of the American Library Association Council the President shall appoint an alternate to represent the Association and certify this selection to the Executive Secretary of the American Library Association.

(b) Southwestern Library Association Representative. The Association shall elect at suitable times an Oklahoma Library Association representative to the Southwestern Library Association as provided in the constitution of that Association. In the event the elected representative cannot attend a meeting of the Southwestern Library Association Executive Board, the President shall appoint an alternate to represent the Association and certify this selection to the President of the Southwestern Library Association.

No. 5—SPECIAL DUTIES OF OFFICERS

(a) The President shall sign all contracts authorized by the Association or the Executive Board, and all orders to the Treasurer for expenditures from the funds of the Association.

(b) The Secretary shall keep all minutes of the Association and shall prepare a report on each meeting within ten days after its close and shall transmit copies of this report to the incoming President, the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN, the LIBRARY JOURNAL and to the editor of the official publication of this Association. To the extent required by the President he shall conduct the correspondence of the Association and he shall issue notice of Association and Executive Board meetings. He shall report on the membership record, and on other matters as directed by the President or Executive Board, at each meeting of the Association or Executive Board.

(c) The Treasurer shall maintain a permanent roster of the Association membership and shall transmit a copy to the Secretary and shall notify the Secretary of all changes in the roster as made. He shall receive and have custody of all funds of the Association, pay all bills approved by the Association membership, the President or the Executive Board, maintain accurate records of the Association's financial affairs and make a written report to the Association membership at the business meeting of each regular general meeting. He shall notify all members that Association dues are payable in January of each year and shall also notify delinquent members on or before the first day of March of each year.

(d) The officers whose terms are about to expire shall transmit to the Secretary within one month after the close of each regular general meeting any records of important correspondence in their possession and these shall become a part of the archives and files of the Secretary.

No. 6—COMMITTEES

The committees listed hereafter shall compose
the standing committees of the Oklahoma Library Association.

(a) Auditing Committee. This committee shall audit the accounts and books of the Treasurer and shall report thereon within one month after the end of each regular general meeting.

(b) Awards Committee. This committee shall recommend names of individuals, after an objective, rigid and thorough examination of their qualifications, to the Executive Board for consideration for nomination to receive the Distinguished Service Award.

(c) By-Laws and Constitution Committee. This committee shall prepare any revisions of the By-Laws and Constitution as the Executive Board and President may direct, and shall recommend such amendments or changes it deems necessary to the President and Executive Board.

(d) Exhibits Committee. This committee shall be in charge of all exhibits for each regular general meeting, allocate space to exhibitors, determine fees for exhibit space and establish such rules and regulations for exhibits as it considers advisable and subject to such conditions as the Executive Board may impose.

(e) Local Arrangements Committee. This committee shall have charge of arranging facilities, transportation and registration and all other kindred duties for the meetings of the Association as directed by the President.

(f) Nomination Committee. The committee shall report at the last business session of each regular general meeting a slate of officers elected in accordance with Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution of the Oklahoma Library Association, there having been two candidates nominated for each office.

(g) Program Committee. This committee shall plan and have charge of the program for each regular general meeting of the Association in accordance with the policies of the President and Executive Board.

(h) Publications Committee. This committee shall edit and publish the official publications of the Association in accordance with the conditions and policies established by the President and Executive Board. The committee shall, in consultation with the President and the Executive Board, determine the cost of the publications and advertising fees for space therein. The committee may also carry on the publicity activities of the Association.

(i) Resolutions Committee. This committee shall write and present all resolutions that the President and Executive Board may direct, or any active individual member of the Association may suggest, for consideration by the Association membership, and may recommend subjects for resolutions to the President and Executive Board for consideration.

(j) Sequoyah Book Award Committee. The Oklahoma Library Association shall cooperate with other educational organizations and institutions in the state of Oklahoma in the establishment of a recognition award, to be known as the Sequoyah Book Award. A committee, to be known as the Sequoyah Book Award Committee shall be organized and shall operate according to rules established by representatives of the member organizations, provided that the rules and activities of said committee do not violate in fact or spirit the precepts of the Oklahoma Library Association as set forth in its Constitution and By-Laws.

No. 7—DIVISIONS

The divisions listed hereafter shall compose the divisions by categories of library functions of the Oklahoma Library Association:

(a) Technical Services.
(b) Children's and Young People's Services.
(c) College and University Libraries.
(d) Public Libraries (including county and district libraries).
(e) Reference.
(f) School Libraries.
(g) Special Libraries.
(h) Trustees.
(i) Library Educators.

These divisions shall discuss, plan and study the activities, problems, service and coordination of effort of libraries within their respective categories, and shall make recommendations thereon to the President and Executive Board. The division shall aid in executing action decisions of the Association membership and the Executive Board that are within their respective spheres of activity.

No. 8—SCHOLARSHIPS

(a) Scholarships when awarded to individuals by the Oklahoma Library Association shall conform to standards established by accredited institutions.

(b) Scholarships may not be awarded to individuals who are related to a member of the Executive Board.

BOOK CORNER

State librarians may be interested in The Book Corner, a series of programs about Oklahoma writers and writing, which is being shown Tuesday nights at 9 over OETA Channels 11 and 13 this fall. Nine state writers, all with recent national book publications, will appear as guests on individual programs; discussants on still other programs include two state librarians, two college students, and a Stillwater book reviewer. The series was arranged by Rhoda McClintock Voth, who serves as moderator of the programs. At the time the series was made, Mrs. Voth was on the English faculty at Oklahoma State University.

The schedule for THE BOOK CORNER is:
October 3—Bill Burdhardt, author of SHOTGUN BOTTOM.
October 10—Neil Goble, author of CONDITION GREEN. TOKYO.
October 17—Glenn Shirley, author of BUCKSKIN JOE.
October 24—"About Susie Hinton's THE OUTSIDERS" Kathy Cheatham and Dean Collins, OSU Freshmen.
October 31—"Oklahoma Writers for the Younger Fry" Mary Ann Wentroth, State Library, Oklahoma City.
November 7—"Over the Years, especially John Joseph Mathews and Ralph Ellison" Rhoda M. Voth.
November 14—"First Ladies: especially Althea Bass, Alice Marriott, and Marylin Springer" Mrs. Voth.
November 21—"... and in Poetry especially Lynn Riggs, M. B. Tolson, John Berryman, and Judson Jerome" Mrs. Voth.
November 28—Fred Grove, author of RUFAFO SPRING.
December 5—Jessie Montgomery, author of PARDON ME DEAR, IT'S MURDER.
December 12—Joseph E. Kellem, author of WHEN THE RED KING WOKE.
December 19—John W. Dunn, author of A GUIDE TO THE GRADING OF UNITED STATES COINS.
December 26—Harold Keith, author of RIFLES FOR WATIE.

January 6—"And then there are Weldon Hill and Ross Thomas" Thoma Goble, Stillwater book reviewer.

January 10—Louis L'Amour and The Sacketts.
January 17—"Woodie Guthrie, the Measure and Stature of Poetry" Tony Moffett, librarian, Central State College.

A bibliography has been prepared to accompany the series, and may be obtained from the office of OETA, Box 2146, Norman, for twenty-five cents and a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

In discussing this series Mrs. Voth wrote, "I truly hope this program will be well received by librarians because, after all, they are the most influential factor in the reading pattern of the public. When I came back last year, for a year "at home," I found that there is much good writing being published by Oklahomans today, but too few librarians are acquainted with it or are making it available to their readers. We have Oklahoma writers who are producing some of the finest writing in the country today, just as we've had some of these select few always. In various other fields we have Oklahomans who are every bit as good, and some better than, other writers in these fields. I shun the word "chauvinism" as the plague, but I feel a bit of it is in order in this case and that more Oklahoma writers should appear on more shelves in more Oklahoma libraries."

"The Book Corner was planned and well under way," Mrs. Voth added, "before I heard about Showcase 67. This is a wonderful project. I think we complement each other, and that there is room for much more activity along these lines. But, in the final analysis, it's really up to the librarians how much reading, viewing, understanding, and appreciation the arts in Oklahoma will receive from Oklahomans.

Please don't misunderstand. I'm not scolding. I'm imploring. Certainly Book Corner itself stands as a tribute to librarians. But I can't help feeling that maybe I shouldn't have had to bother so many librarians in so many libraries to find the material used in Book Corner — nor to still be so frustrated about not having been able to find much of what I wanted about such minor details as birth dates and places, deaths, and current addresses."

A former Oklahoman, Mrs. Voth is now associated with the South Wayne, Wisconsin public school system.
INTRODUCTION

Participating in a retirement program for a long time colleague, within the same month that I, too, reach retirement eligibility, could be a traumatic occasion. However, when I look at Edmon Low's youthful countenance, and when I contemplate the second career that he plans to begin soon in Ann Arbor, I know that tonight's program will be a therapeutic experience.

The request to review publicly our contemporaneous four decades of library experience in a personal way, was accepted and welcomed as a stimulating assignment.

But don't expect a highly scholarly and objective presentation of library developments during the past 40 years. Some beleaguered library school student—perhaps under the guidance of Professor—to be Low will carry that out. Such a formal approach would hardly be appropriate for this occasion. I don't want to try to infringe upon Edmon Low's very special homespun comparisons. Yet I feel that to recognize Edmon's great contribution to librarianship and also to attempt a survey of 40 years of library development would be like trying to shuck corn with kid gloves. I can promise Edmon that it will not be a personal panegyric. Yet when one looks at what has happened to librarianship, the impact of Edmon's professional contribution is definite and traceable. He has had an interest or share in nearly every major development during this period. I plan therefore to review Edmon's special library interests and then associate these with library developments from 1926 to the present.

Since both Edmon and I share the same four decades of library work, similar interests in a wide variety of library problems, and comparable library experience (including agricultural librarianship), I feel greatly privileged to have been invited to participate in this milestone celebration.

In the early 1930's the Carnegie Corporation supported a major effort to aid in the development of college libraries. As a field visitor for the Corporation I visited various colleges throughout the country. How wonderful it was to meet at the State Teacher's College in Ada, Oklahoma, a friendly colleague, Edmon Low, who made this visit stand out among all those that I made throughout the country. Here was a kindred spirit whose kindness, intellectual keenness, and quiet humor have meant much to thousands of us in the library profession.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIES

Even then Oklahoma was one of the most library conscious of all the states. Some feeling for the state's library interest can be felt in a report on the status of Oklahoma librarianship 30 years ago.

"Scarcely more than a third of a century has passed since the first public library in Oklahoma opened its doors. Yet that brief period has witnessed the amazingly rapid spread of a movement which has enriched the civic towns, has presented young people in colleges and schools with greatly increased opportunities for self-culture, has brought the world of books to the blind, and, since 1919, has given every citizen, young or old, in whatever remote farm-house or hamlet he lives, the chance to enlarge his horizon through books."

Now another third of a century later, one feels the same intensity of interest in library development and the same incentive for providing library services to every citizen in the state.

The Oklahoma library climate of the late 1920's did much to stimulate Edmon Low in his deve-
tion to librarianship and his breadth of interest in every aspect of the profession.

As early as 1935 we find Edmon evidencing two interests that have been noticeable in his entire career: his sense of civic responsibility and his competence in political activity. While on the library staff of the East Central State Teachers College in Ada, he also served as chairman of the Ada Public Library Board. It is more than coincidental that during this period, the first library was established in Ada and a full time librarian was appointed. What Edmon learned then about legislative action at the local level was the basis for his later outstanding performance as the frequent representative of the American Library Association in its hearings in the Congress of the United States.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Federal Library aid now so significant in the activities of all U.S. libraries is generally considered to be a development of the past decade. However, we shouldn't forget that there were some Federal activities during the 1930's that provided help for libraries. The Works Progress Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civil Works Administration, Public Works Administration, and the National Youth Administration carried out work to assist in relief and employment, not essentially toward library development. However, their funds supported library projects, provided staff help, contributed to library buildings in Oklahoma, and aided in the development of Oklahoma's "Village Reading Rooms."

Without any disparagement of the usefulness of these limited funds during the depression, they had little significant impact upon library development.

Large, significant and impelling federal library support programs have been in general developed during the past decade. As David Clift pointed out recently:

"The initial legislation, the Public Library Demonstration Bill was introduced March 12, 1946. But successful passage was not achieved until 1956. The Library Service Act was signed into law, June 19, 1956, authorizing $7.5 million annually for five years. However, the first appropriation was only $2,050,000."

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I feel impelled to emphasize Federal aid because of the highly important position of Edmon Low in all of the aspects of Federal aid.

Initiation of this legislation is summarized by Mr. Clift:

"The American Library Association has a long-standing interest in the development of legislation to provide quality library service to meet the needs of all our people. The ALA Washington Office was opened in October, 1945, in order that we might present a united front in addressing ourselves to the problems of library development in the context of Federal legislation."

As Directors of this Washington office, both Julia Bennett and Germaine Kretick deserve recognition for their accomplishments. In addition to their own efforts they needed the help of colleagues throughout the country who could provide the viewpoint of the practicing librarian to Congressional committees. The American Library Association readily recognized that Mr. Low had an unusual ability for establishing rapport with Congressional committees, discerning their interests and providing the information they were seeking. His personal friendship with many legislators made it possible for him to represent library interests most effectively. I doubt that any other professional group has been able to call upon such expert competence as Edmon provided for us in this field. His experience during the 1930's in local civic activities, his practical use of relief and emergency measure programs during the 1930's, his wide acquaintance with members of Congress and his innate ability to work with all types of people, provided him with a unique and special background for legislative persuasion. Our profession is deeply indebted to him for his aid in promoting Federal interest in library support.

From the beginning of Federal library legislation in 1956 we now have at least 21 existing Federal laws which affect libraries. Among these at least 10 are responsible for sizable appropriations in support of library-related programs. An exciting summary of these Federal Developments of library support was given last year by President Johnson when he said:

"It has been a decade since the Rural Library Services Act had its beginning. Since then, library services have been provided for 40 million rural and small-town citizens; 27 million books have been placed on public library shelves; 75 million citizens are enjoying new or improved library facilities.

"In 1965, the first funds for construction of public libraries became available. Today, nearly 700 communities across the Nation are building new library facilities to serve today's readers—and tomorrow's.

"The Library Services Construction Amendments of 1966, which I have signed into law, provide $375 million between now and 1975 to raise the physical standards of libraries, to replace outmoded buildings and to help provide the 40 million square feet of library space still needed in our country.

"This legislation does not simply enlarge the construction program. It also provides $50 million to support inter-library cooperation. It establishes a $75 million grant program to provide library services for many citizens too often neglected; those who are physically handicapped or institutionalized; persons in state orphanages, hospitals, prisons and training schools; those who are blind or who cannot read conventional printed matter."

Before leaving the Washington scene, I'd also like to report that Edmon has been called upon frequently for advice by the Executive as well as the Legislative Branches of the government. Forty, thirty, twenty or even ten years ago it was difficult to stimulate national interest in library problems. Now we are constantly under the microscopes of councils, committees and commissions all hoping to develop major national plans and systems for libraries. Often Edmon's advice has brought practicability to some fantastic schemes.

Within the government the following major committees and offices are concerned in some measure with the development and coordination of library services and activities:

1. Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) of the Executive Office of the President. Two of its major concerns are coordination of scientific information systems within the executive agencies, and the coordination of Federal and national systems for handling information. The Committee has already proposed a National Plan which would include many library activities.

2. The Office of Science Information Services and its Science Information Council in the National Science Foundation, with many projects and programs for libraries.

3. A variety of programs within the three National libraries, Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, and National Agricultural Library, leading toward computerization of bibli-o
graphic information and its dissemination to cooperating libraries throughout the country.

For years libraries have been suggesting a White House Committee on Libraries. The President recently appointed a National Advisory Commission on Libraries. President Johnson in creating the Commission stated that it was established to "appraise the role of libraries as resources for scholarly pursuits, as centers for the dissemination of knowledge and as components of the Nation's rapidly-evolving communications and information-exchange network."

Any attempt at evaluating the immediate or long-range importance of these committees or agency efforts must be deferred to a later date. It is important to recognize, however, that if nothing else were to be accomplished, they have directed and focused nationwide attention upon libraries as important factors in our scholarly and scientific pursuits.

**COOPERATION**

Along with these new developments in library support, the legislators have also given direct stimulation to cooperation. For example, the Library Service and Construction Act of 1956 indicates to the states the need for inter-library cooperation. Here again the contrast with the 1920's is noticeable.

A major "Survey of Libraries" issued in 1926 by the American Library Association pointed out that "On the whole, the reports indicate that cooperation, even of the informal and rather indefinite kind, is carried on only to a very limited extent."

At that time each public or college library was essentially a complete and self-sustained unit. Today the tendency is to look upon the individual library as a unit in a complex national structure. The earlier library was much more dependent and self-reliant in its book selection policies and activities. It depended upon its own staff for original cataloging and used inter-library loan or photocopying only as a secondary auxiliary device. The comprehensive, detailed, individualized cataloging that was possible in an earlier day is considered a luxury now only to be applied to rare or unusual items.

Usually when suggestions are made for centralized control and management, there is always some suspicion that this results from efforts of a central agency to assume more power. This is not true in the case of library cooperation and coordination. Moves toward centralized cataloging, increased sharing of resources, and the wide variety of cooperative and coordinated activities have been generated by the inability of local libraries to meet the needs of their clientele. The pressures from the country today are greater than ever before for centralization of basic library activities and services. An impelling force toward cooperation in the past twenty years is the tremendous increase in the quantity and complexity of publications and other communication media which have become the province of librarianship.

Notable cooperative landmarks are:

- (1) Depository libraries such as the New England Deposit Library established in 1941
- (2) The Farmington Plan of 1942
- (3) Cooperative centers such as the Midwest Interlibrary Center (now Center for Research Libraries) started in 1951
- (4) Regional bibliographic centers
- (5) Cooperative processing centers
- (6) The Shared Cataloging Project operated by the Library of Congress.

In the enthusiasm today for cooperative achievements, we must remember that there were foresighted librarians who suggested many of these efforts years ago. Now with funds inconceivable in previous decades, and with technological developments adaptable to cooperative efforts, we are in a position to carry out the dreams of our predecessors. A pertinent example is the printing this year of the National Union Catalog at the Library of Congress. As long ago as 1912, Dr. William Warner Blashfield called attention to the need for such a tool to locate research titles held by the libraries in the United States and Canada. He proposed a union catalog of these holdings which would be acceptable to investigators everywhere. In the past few decades the titles have been collected and the publication is underway. With its supplements, it will give us a close approximation to a complete record of the books in North American libraries.

**COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES**

We've strayed far from Ada, and now we should return to Oklahoma.

Since Edmon's career has developed in the groves of academe, with only excursions to the halls of Congress, we must look at what has happened in the academic library world.

Meeting here in Stillwater where the Library occupies a central position on the campus as well as in the total educational program, we should remind ourselves that academic libraries had a far different status forty years ago. Surveying
the academic libraries in 1926, John Boynton Kaiser, a major university librarian, reported:

"To judge solely by the time and space given to discussions of this matter in the last ten years by organizations devoted to the study of the various problems of higher education in America, one would conclude that libraries have a minor place indeed in the minds of professional educators."

In the same year Charles B. Shaw, of the SAW List, reported that accreditation requirements could be summarized:

"The college shall have a live, well-distributed professionally administered library of at least eight thousand volumes exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

"Here; compressed to a paragraph, is the situation. Among the leading universities and colleges of the country there are no official established and enforced regulations concerning matters vital to the well being of their libraries. Other factors in academic life have this protective legislation. But the librarian and his staff may be professionally inadequate; the staff may be insufficient in number; all may be over-worked and underpaid. The book collection may be pitifully small, unsuited to the legitimate demands made on it, and growing at only a snail's pace."

This may have been the nadir of college librarianship. Within the next few years the Carnegie Corporation and other foundations directed attention to the importance of libraries in the development of higher education. Dr. William Warner Bishop, then Director of the University of Michigan Library and Dean of the Library School, was the major advisor to the Carnegie Corporation in its library programs. It was during this period that Edmon pursued advanced study under Dr. Bishop's direction. His influence upon Edmon's professional development was a major one. In the early 1920's Dr. Bishop reported: "The importance of the Library in the educational program of the American college is but just coming to be realized." The impact of the Carnegie Corporation's studies and support of library programs was readily felt and in 1933 it was reported: "The growing importance of the Library in the Liberal Arts College will be denied by few. From a more or less necessary adjunct, it has developed, during the past two or three decades, into a positive educational factor. Today, its success or failure in an Individual institution may have a profound effect upon the total educational significance of the college."

Many factors contributed to this rapid development of academic libraries. High powered surveys, better support for book purchases, and general promotion of the importance of libraries in the academic curriculum are of only relative importance to that of the librarian himself. Too little attention also has been given to the influence of the faculty and directors of library schools in the 1920's and 1930's and their stimulation of librarians to assume major roles in academic administration and service. Dr. Windsor and his staff at the University of Illinois, as well as Dr. Bishop and his staff at the University of Michigan provided Edmon with the tools which he used so effectively in building his Library to meet and serve the needs of student and faculty. With the general climate of appreciation for libraries, support for their programs, better buildings, and more adequate staff, the younger librarians may find it difficult to adequately appreciate the improvements in the status of academic libraries during the time of Edmon's career, and due in part to his efforts.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

In the late 1920's and early 1930's the terms libraries and Carnegie were synonymous to many people. Carnegie Corporation grants for public and college library buildings throughout the country were helpful in stimulating interest in libraries. They also were harmful in freezing library buildings in a pattern that was inefficient and poorly designed for expansion. During this period library buildings were designed as monuments to the aesthetic interests of the architects and with a minimum of interest in the efficiency of the library either for the staff or the patrons. Edmon's early exposure to library planning at Ada, stimulated his interest in the need for more effective library design. He was one of the group of young librarians who felt that the profession should be both interested in the details of library planning and should take the initiative in guiding architects. He and others felt that utility should be a major factor in design and that the architectural plan and its aesthetic values should be an outgrowth of the needs of the library and its users. An impressive landmark of Edmon's contribution in this field is the magnificent library on the campus here at Stillwater. It has served as a model for numerous college and university library buildings throughout the United States. Librarians planning new buildings have worn their own special path to Stillwater to study this building. Its strategic location on the campus,
simple but effective architectural beauty, its internal practicality as well as its adaptability for change and expansion all typify the developments in library planning that have taken place during the period we are viewing.

It is fortuitous that librarians with Edmon's vision were able to translate their ideas into library buildings during the past three decades. The sudden increase in students since 1945, the explosive growth of publications and complex new educational programs have placed unprecedented demands upon library facilities. These pressures could have created emergency conditions in educational development, had not Edmon and others been foresighted enough to plan efficient flexible structures.

GROWTH OF PUBLICATIONS

What is commonly called the information explosion, or the publication explosion, has been widely publicized. It must be mentioned here, however, since it is a development within our era of interest. About 1948 Fremont Rider, librarian of the Wesleyan University Library, noticed the startling growth in the size of college libraries. His book "The Scholar and the Future of the Research Library" published in 1944 created a great sensation among librarians. There were many who contested his claim that college and university libraries were doubling in size about every twenty years. His predictions have proven to be sound and have provided an excellent basis for those making long range library plans.

Within the past few years more scientific and extensive studies have been carried out in this field under the sponsorship of the Purdue University Library. A recent report from the study group points out that our university and research libraries are still doubling in size about every seventeen years. They see no indication that there would be any decline in this growth rate in the foreseeable future.

We all recognize the burden and problems caused by this constant increase in the number of publications to be handled. There are, however, equally complex and difficult problems that have been overshadowed by this emphasis on size alone. During the four decades of our interest we can also identify developments such as the following which have had a serious impact upon library administration.

1. The increasing quantity and importance of research produced in other countries in a variety of languages. Significant research in some scientific fields is now produced in as many as 50 countries and in as many as 50 languages. A library that aims at completeness will be trying to collect from as many as 150 countries in more than 50 languages.

2. A major change has taken place in the physical format of published materials. Separates, preprints and reprints are examples of formats that add to the complexity of Library management.

3. The tremendous growth since 1940 of what is called "report literature" has now reached a point where about 100,000 such reports are issued annually. These are the result of the increased emphasis upon research and technology.

4. Copying devices and microfilming in libraries which were at the most elementary stage in 1927 now constitute major means for providing interlibrary loans as well as direct service to readers. In addition, they have raised copyright problems.

THE KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRY

A newly developing outgrowth of a merging of communication activities is found in corporation patterns called the "knowledge industry." Within the past few weeks the Columbia Broadcasting System has acquired the Holt Rinehart & Winston publishing house. This now gives CBS interests in publishing, television, radio, phonograph records, production of educational films, and even a baseball team—the New York Yankees. Such a combination would have been inconceivable in 1926. This is only one of several similar new combinations incorporating a complex variety of communication media. As yet we have not heard of any library being absorbed into such a consortium.

This development is mentioned here for two purposes. First, it is indicative of the complexity of new communication developments facing libraries. Secondly, it provides a challenge to libraries. We must analyze such combinations with a view to determining possible changes in libraryship vis a vis "communication." In the late 1920's librarians were primarily concerned with providing access to the world's knowledge as represented in books and journals. The patterns of publishing changed greatly during the intervening years. Now when new forms of communication have been developed, when rapid duplication devices have become available, the librarian's work at every level has increased in intensity and complexity. It is a tribute to Mr. Law and to many of his colleagues throughout the country that they have viewed these changes and mutations as challenges to their responsibilities rather than as impediments to their assignments.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
BOOKISH LIBRARIANS

To enter the most controversial area that I have yet touched upon, the competence of librarians as bookmen, I will immediately put myself on a limb by declaring that this is a major loss in present day librarianship. As library management has become big business, as the communication pattern just mentioned has developed, as the organizations in which we work have also become more complex, librarians in administrative positions must spend an increasing amount of their time, their reading and their analysis on problems concerned with administrative affairs. Nearly every member of the library staff is now involved in some responsibility that competes with her or his book interests. Formerly we thought of a librarian as primarily a bookman. Possibly, when libraries have been accommodated to the services of computers and other automation facilities, there will again be greater opportunity for librarians to concern themselves individually with the intellectual content of the books, journals and other media they handle. I haven’t checked on this recently with Edmon Low, but he has deplored with me the lack of time available for non-business, non-academic, non-library centered reading.

PAPER BOUND BOOKS

Fortunately we all have available today inexpensive paper bound editions that can easily be carried around with us.

Forty years ago paper bound books were oddities and the only ones that Edmon and I ever saw prior to 30 years ago were those that had been brought in by foreign travelers. These were the Tuchnitz editions of classics and best sellers that were issued only abroad. How we envied the people who had them available in Europe. Travelers, scholars, librarians and others increasingly demanded in the 1930’s that U.S. publishers issue paper back volumes. The publishers stoutly maintained that they could not afford to issue titles in anything except hard covers. What a change! Almost a third of all books published in 1966 in the U.S. were issued as paperbacks. It is also startling to note that of all of the new titles published in 1966, 22% of them appeared first as paperbacks. Since I’m trying to highlight the outburst of paper bound editions during our 40 year period, I will leave my discussion at a purely statistical level. A more controversial meeting can discuss the quality and value of many of these editions.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

One effective method of reviewing changes in librarianship is to find out what has happened to professional library organizations. It’s additionally important since Edmon has been an active member of the American Library Association for at least three decades. His services have covered nearly every phase of the Association’s work and have included the widest range of the Association’s responsibilities.

Since 1926 changes have occurred within the American Library Association. It has been organized and reorganized to a point of limited return. Although both Edmon and I would like to see the American Library Association retain today, with its 35,000 members, the same informal friendly individual relationships that we had in 1929, we know that this is not possible.

The American Library Association has made constant and continuing efforts to retain the intimate nature of the Association and a place for all individuals in its activities. Yet size and diversification of interests have made it a much more formalized and impersonal organization than we originally knew it. Without reviewing the many changes during the years we can usefully look at new organizational units of the American Library Association. Within the last few years the American Library Association has added:

1. Office for Research and Development
2. Library Technology Project
3. Information Science and Automation Division
4. Office for Library Education

The first three represent interests and responsibilities unknown in 1926. The last shows the continuing interest in a field that has had a basic and continuing importance for American librarianship.

The discontinuance of its national placement service is a major loss to A.L.A. Where once during the 1920’s and 1930’s the Association provided a clearing house where those seeking positions and those seeking employees could meet, now we have a diffusion and scattering of placement activities. I hope that Edmon would join me in regretting this change.

The establishment of the International Relations Office about ten years ago signaled the involvement of the Association and its members in a complex of international programs and activities. These include: the surveying of foreign libraries, the provision of expert guidance and advice in developing library activities in other countries, emphasis upon aiding libraries in developing countries, stimulation of publishing and the book trade abroad, problems in translation of foreign languages, and a major responsibility in developing library education and training for foreign librarians both abroad and in this country. The Library here at Oklahoma State Univer...
sity under Low's guidance has pioneered in many of these international activities, including specialized on-the-job training for librarians from other countries.

OTHER CHANGES

Any of you listening who have had more than ten years of library experience will deplore the omissions in this personalized report on library developments and changes. We were all intrigued in 1926 with the novelty of radio, and libraries throughout the country were trying to devise presentations that would attract an audience on the air waves. Now we have National Library Week, a cooperative effort of authors, publishers and libraries utilizing communication activities that did not even exist at the earlier time and providing us with highly polished and sophisticated public relations.

Standards for libraries and library activities, which were only being discussed forty years ago, now constitute major guidelines in developing library analysis and support.

Few of us realized 30 or 40 years ago that we were harboring in the books and periodicals which we so avidly sought for our shelves the elements of deterioration.

We couldn't have conceived of "a library based computerized system for the retrieval of references to published literature" since electronic computers weren't developed at that time. I have not even tried in this discussion to mention this broad, complex, challenging and controversial area of computerization and automation. This is all so recent and so current that I decided arbitrarily to leave this for whoever studies the ensuing 40 years, or perhaps 33 years left in this century.

Equally important and of current emphasis are the manpower studies and the drive toward library recruitment and training.

It is also fascinating to see the tremendous shift on the part of libraries toward the Library of Congress classification system. What a contrast with 1926 when most classification discussions centered about the Dewey System.

About five years ago, a library school contemporary of mine, Robert A. Miller made a similar talk looking back over 25 years of librarianship. I was intrigued by his statement:

"One thing is certain. A leader, or a man with an idea, can count on librarians for support. Think back with me over 25 years and remember some of the parades and processions in which we marched. I am not, mind you, saying that these parades were good or bad, but do you recall the drums and enthusiasm for adult education, great books, modular construction and reading with a purpose? Are we not now awaiting the call to fall in behind computers and science information specialists? Again, I make a point in fun, but seriously we have never failed to support an action program strongly promoted by our association."

Within this same context of self-review, I was impressed with a statement which David Cliff made recently at a meeting of the Puerto Rico Library Association:

"I have mentioned some principles of thought and action which seem to me to be the beckoning and beacon lights by which library service must be guided. These include cooperation, responsibility, coordination, self-examination, resolution. They are important to the full realization of a great future library service. These are important for the future and essential in the demanding present, and this is made so by the needs of society and the emerging greater role of the library."

Looking back over these 40 years, I don't feel any strong nostalgia for the earlier days of librarianship. We are in a much more exciting era now and one where there are practically unlimited opportunities for expressing our ideas and for developing new and exciting methods.

There is, however, one phase of life that I do look back upon with strong nostalgic feelings, particularly when I have to listen to television or radio today. Edmon, we will let them keep their popular music today with its wailing,atonality, misery, and tears. I can see you on a dance floor in the 1930's hopping around to the strains of "Sweet Sue," "I'm a Ding Dong Daddy from Dumas" and "Naga Saki," and I much prefer it to the wiggles and bumps and grinds of today.


Countless books have been written about the Navaho Indian, but much more unusual is the appearance of such a book written by a Navaho himself. This, however, is exactly the nature of the book written by Emerson Blackhorse Mitchell, aided by T. D. Allen, his teacher at the Institute of American Indian Arts at Santa Fe. It is the account of an Indian, trying to understand and participate in the white American way of life, while at the same time keeping his own cultural background. This dual viewpoint more than makes up for the lack of polish of some of the grammatical structure. Emerson Blackhorse Mitchell has offered the non-Indian reader an uncommon opportunity to observe and share in the Indian tradition.


It is generally accepted idea that the frontier was a significant factor in determining the nature of the American people and their way of life. One area so influenced is that of the American novel. In this book, Nicholas Karolides attempts to analyze the pioneer as he appears in the literature of the past fifty years. The basic characteristics of this popular hero are familiar to most readers: the pioneer is pictured as strong, brave; independent, honest, resourceful. The author's research shows, however, that the image of the pioneer is sometimes a changing one. At first conceived as a single individual battling the wilderness, the pioneer in fiction has become more community-oriented with the passage of time. His origins and manners have become less aristocratic, and his belief in the value of hard work and self-improvement more pronounced. This book should be interesting reading for the general reader and the student of American literature.

Adventures at Astoria, by Gabriel Franchere. Translated and edited by Hoyt C. Franchere. 150 p. $5.95. 1967.

Gabriel Franchere was a young man from Montreal, employed by John J. Astor's Pacific Fur Company to establish fur-trading posts along the lower Columbia River, in what is now Oregon. He sailed in September of 1810 aboard the Tonquin, which touched the Falkland Islands and Hawaii before reaching its final destination. He was left in the Northwest to deal with the Indians, and did not begin the long overland trip back to Montreal until 1814. Franchere kept a careful journal during this period and published it in a French edition in 1829. In an 1954 English edition he made revisions and added some new material. The present translation is by Hoyt Franchere, a great-grandson of the author, and is Volume 53 in The American Exploration and Travel Series.


When this work was first published in 1935, Bernard DeVoto referred to it in the New York Times Book Review as "Mr. Wagenknecht's sane, sound, and tolerant book, which expresses what is probably the wisest opinion of intelligent and qualified critics." Edward Wagenknecht is a biographer, literary critic, and editor whose book soon became a standard text on Mark Twain. It has been entirely rewritten for this new edition, and profits both from the availability of new source materials, and from the author's added insight and experience. Of particular interest is a commentary on Mark Twain scholarship and criticism since 1960.


Although Latin literature has been widely studied and analyzed, most of the study has been done in terms of Roman history. Roger Hornsby, who feels that poetry was one of Rome's greatest achievements, has tried to remedy the situation with this book, which contains over one hundred poems. According to the author, poetry offers the greatest insight into a nation's character and philosophy—and thus its history—than any other form of literature. Intended for use by both Latin students and teachers, this work deals with meter, language, and imagery, and the critical evaluation of Latin poetry. Notes and questions are also included in the text, which has been used in classes at the University of Iowa.


Leo Oliva calls his work "an integrated military history of the Santa Fe Trail from the first escort in 1829 to the arrival of the railroad at Santa Fe in 1880." The Santa Fe Trail was a major route of commerce and migration to the Southwest, and its contribution to the development of this area was significant. The role of the soldier serving along the Trail during this period

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was not an easy one. He subdued hostile Indians, built forts, escorted traders and mail along the Trail; the majority of these troops also served in the Mexican War and the Civil War. The work was dangerous and the pay was low. As the author has shown, these men have rarely received enough credit for the part they played in the history of the Trail and of the West.


This book presents, in one volume, a compilation of all that is known about the birds of Oklahoma at this time. The author, one of America's best known ornithologists, has been at work on it for over thirty years. The information presented is of immense value to ornithologists and students of this subject; in addition, bird lovers and general readers will find much to interest them. While not intended as a field guide, the book deals with over four hundred species of birds which have been identified in Oklahoma.

**Amsterdam in the Age of Rembrandt.** John J. Murray. 194 p. $2.75. 1967.

The Amsterdam of Rembrandt's time was one of the wealthiest, most cosmopolitan cities in the world. Its influence upon English life and ideas during the seventeenth century cannot be over-emphasized; it was responsible for spreading the effects of the Renaissance throughout northern Europe. The liberal government of Amsterdam attracted many artists and merchants in the days when religious turmoil and persecution engulfed the rest of Europe. The result was the development of an important and influential cultural center. This book grew out of the author's study of the influence of the Low Countries on sixteenth and seventeenth century Great Britain. It is Volume 21 of the Centers of Civilization Series.

**Selected Epigrams of Martial.** Edited, with an introduction and notes, by Edwin Post. 402 p. $9.95. 1967.

M. Valerius Martialis, or Martial, as he is known to modern readers, lived in Rome from 64 A.D. until his death in 102 A.D. During this period he produced the fourteen volumes of epigrammatic poetry, selections of which are presented here in the original Latin. Martial had the gift of bringing to the reader a vivid picture of everyday life in Rome. Scenes, people, events— all appear in Martial's epigrams with originality, insight, and wit. This work, first published in 1968 and long out of print, is again being made available to readers of Latin poetry.

**No More Than Five in a Bed: Colorado Hotels in the Old Days.** Sandra Dallas. 208 p. $5.95. 1967.

In addition to the guarantee that he would share his bed with no more than four other miners, the patrons of most early Colorado hotels could rest assured that no horses would be allowed above the first floor. Some of the more luxurious establishments even provided clean sheets, at an extra charge. As time passed, western hotels began to resemble their eastern counterparts more and more. Many featured French cuisine and elaborate Victorian decor. Sandra Dallas, presently the book reviewer for the Denver Post, has provided an entertaining account of this aspect of Colorado's social history. The many old photographs which are included add to the book's interest.

**Health-seekers in the Southwest, 1817-1900.** Billy M. Jones. 254 p. $5.95. 1967.

Of the many reasons forwarded to explain this country's westward expansion, one which has been almost completely overlooked is the search for health. The idea that the dry climate and pure air of the Southwest could be therapeutic has a long history. According to this author, at least one person in five came West for the purpose of curing or controlling some respiratory disease. Since formal medicine offered little in the way of treatment for such diseases, victims were even more dependent upon such "natural" cures.
Legislative Interim Study Report

The Legislative Committee met for its organization meeting in the State Capitol with the Chairman, Representative Martin Odom, presiding. Because the meeting was concerned mainly with organization, it was decided that it would be unnecessary for all the members of LLCC to attend. However, representatives from all the groups which make up LLCC were present to speak for the Committee and to get assignments from the Legislative Committee.

Members of the Legislative Committee are: Present: Representative Martin Odom, Chairman; Senator Ralph Graves, Senator Joseph McGraw, Senator Ernest Martin, Representative Jerome Sokolosky; Representative W. D. Bradley, Representative Leland Wolf and Representative Texanna Hatchett. Absent: Senator Ed Berrong and Senator John Luton.

Members representing LLCC were: Beth Heimann, LLCC Chairman; William Lowry, Vice-Chairman LLCC, Chairman Library Development Committee; Wm. A. “Mae” McGaullard, Chairman of Council on Libraries; Allie Beth Martin, Council; Arthur McAnally, President OLA; Mary Ann Wentroth, OLA Executive Board; Frances Kennedy, Co-Chairman Library Development Committee; Ralph Funk, State Department of Libraries, Library Development Committee; Ralph Hudson, State Department of Libraries, Council on Libraries.

Representative Odom called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. McGaullard. He spoke briefly about pride in the new library code. He said a strong Department of Libraries was the key to the development of library facilities in the state. He said the Department first must have good organization, then adequate financing. He said that the question of adequate financing must be dealt with now. He said that in any state grants-in-aid plan care must be taken not to perpetuate small and inadequate libraries. He proposed the consideration of a line item appropriation in the Department of Libraries budget for the development of library systems. He said two other essential items for consideration were a boost in the Director’s salary and an appropriation for an Assistant Director.

Beth Heimann was introduced and she explained the function and organization of LLCC and expressed willingness to work with the Study Committee. Dr. McAnally was introduced and expressed the interest of OLA in a strong Department of Libraries. Mr. Hudson was called on to present the new organization for the Department. Mr. Hudson also presented a series of charts and graphs showing the steadily rising costs of library service. Senator McGraw and Representative Hatchett asked questions concerning the Department’s budget compared with the national average, and the staff needs of the Department. Martin Odom said the job of the committee was to determine the services performed by the Department, the cost of these services and what would be a reasonable obligation of the State in providing the cost. After discussion and questions to Mr. Hudson, it was decided that the committee would ask the Department, with the help of LLCC, to prepare a series of reports on the various financial needs of the Department. They were interested in present conditions, costs of improving service, comparisons of the cost to other budgets and the national averages. There was also a request for a report on additional sources of library revenue. The committee agreed to meet again sometime between August 15 and August 26th and adjourned.

After this meeting the members of LLCC met
informedly to discuss how to proceed with the organization of LLCC to help the State Department of Libraries prepare the information requested by the Legislative Committee. It was decided that the sub-committee composed of Mr. Hudson and the Department staff who are members of LLCC, which had originally been assigned the job of preparing a report on the Department needs would be expanded into five committees to cover the different phases of the Department for which information was needed. It was decided since this was primarily a project of the Department, a staff member would serve as chairman of each committee. Mr. Hudson will serve as ex-officio member of every committee. Beth Heimann will work with all committees as needed to coordinate their efforts. Because time is short it was felt the committees should be kept small to facilitate the scheduling of meetings. However, all LLCC members will receive these reports as they are prepared and a meeting of the full committee will be called to discuss these reports, time permitting, before the Legislative Council Committee meets. It may be possible to arrange these meetings the same day so that as many LLCC members as possible can be present for the Legislative Committee meeting.

LLCC members who do not have a committee assignment will be needed to work with the Legislature after these first reports are prepared. It is suggested that each member read the following ALA publications as resource materials:

ALA Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, ALA, 1963. Moneyenny The Library Functions of the State.

Other material for your study will be sent as it becomes available.

**New Library Honorary Society Installed At OU**

Lambda chapter of Beta Phi Mu, international library science honor society, was installed at the University of Oklahoma, April 21, during a banquet in the Oklahoma Memorial Union.

Dale Bentz, associate librarian at the University of Iowa who is the society's national president, officiated at the ceremonies.

Officers of the new chapter are J. Michael Bruno, OU instructor in library science, president; T. Gene Hodges, Head Librarian, Central State College, Edmond, vice president, and Marion Bergin, assistant law librarian at OU, secretary-treasurer.

At the banquet 19 members were initiated into Beta Phi Mu, which is made up of librarians who hold the master's degree in library science or have completed three-fourths of the required coursework for the degree. A 3.5 grade average (4.0 is perfect) in all coursework on the master's level also is required.

OU library staff members who were initiated are Mrs. Bergin; Assistant Law Librarian; Nancy C. Carter, assistant acquisitions librarian; Ruth P. David, instructor in library science, and Ruth J. Donnell, librarian in the catalog department.

OU graduate students who were initiated are Katherine M. Keener, Ardmore; Janet T. Crawford, Polly A. Puckett and Betty S. Swank, Norman; Sharon M. Cummings, Oklahoma City; Karen L. Johnson, Tulsa; Robert S. Moore, Anchorage, Alaska; Marilyn A. Armstrong and Lora E. Hill, Wichita, Kan.; Elizabeth M. Crowley, Columbus, Ohio, and Sana S. Al-Awady, Cairo, Egypt.

Other new members are Patricia A. Gibson, medical librarian, OU School of Medicine, and Eyun Ja Chung, librarian, Oklahoma County Libraries, both of Oklahoma City, and Norman A. Barnes, librarian, East Central High School, and Evelyn M. Clement, librarian, Oral Roberts University, both of Tulsa.

The University of Oklahoma chapter is interested in contacting persons in the state who are already members of the national organization, or who think they may be eligible to become members. The main requirement is that they have had a 3.5 grade average in their work toward a master's degree in library science. Interested persons may write Mr. J. Michael Bruno, School of Library Science, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. 73069.

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