Oklahoma Librarian

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

FEATURES:
☐ OSU To Offer Study Tour
☐ O.L.A. Membership For My Library?? Why?
☐ Roscoe Rouse New OSU Librarian
☐ New Library Construction in Oklahoma
☐ O.L.A. Committees and Appointments
☐ Chickasaw Library System Scores Two "Firsts"
☐ 1968 O.L.A. Convention Highlights

SPECIAL FEATURE:
An Introduction To The Report of LLCC II
The Needs of The Oklahoma Department of Libraries
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Ideas and opinions expressed in the various articles published herein from time to time do not necessarily represent those of the Association, the Executive Board, nor the editor.

OLA MEMBERSHIP

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January, 1968
A Message from the OLA President

To members of O. L. A.

I should report to you certain actions taken by your Executive Board at its meeting on October 31, relating to the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. After careful consideration, the Board passed the two following resolutions:

1. "The Executive Board of the Oklahoma Library Association hereby endorses completely the action of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board in removing the Director of the Department of Libraries. The Executive Board makes this endorsement in the conviction that this action by the Department of Libraries Board was essential to the future development of libraries in Oklahoma."

2. "In 1953 the Oklahoma Library Association supported the unification of the State Library Commission and the State Library in the belief that this unification offered the best and most economical structure for the development of all types of library service in Oklahoma. We are even more convinced by the growing interdependence of all libraries that this unification must be maintained. Therefore, we oppose any legislation that would divide the Oklahoma Department of Libraries."

Although most of us like the Director personally, we had become convinced that better management and better leadership were essential. The petition asking the Board to take this step was signed by many prominent librarians, including eight former presidents of O.L.A. The Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board, itself, already had been having difficulties through lack of administrative and leadership capacities in the Director's office, therefore was receptive to the petition. He was offered a position on the staff, later, specifically head of the Law and Legislative Reference Division, an area in which he is quite good. So far he has not accepted.

Most of us were quite surprised at the reaction by some political figures, for the action had been recommended strictly out of professional necessity. The State Department of Libraries affects every library in the State increasingly, and the profession is entitled to confidence in the leadership and management of the Department. The Board has named Mr. Ralph Funk as Acting Director, with the request that he hold weekly staff meetings of department heads. This is an interim appointment, and Mr. Funk is not a candidate for the post.

We hope that affairs of the State Department of Libraries are straightened out as a result of this step, so that Oklahoma libraries can march forward, with its help, to the quality library service that the people of Oklahoma are entitled to have.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
An Introduction To The Report of LLCC II

By Beth Helmann
Chairman, LLCC II

The Needs of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, the report reprinted here, was prepared by the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee II (LLCC II) at the request of the State Legislative Council Special Committee on the Department of Libraries. Unfortunately, this Legislative committee did not meet to consider the report, although a copy was sent to each member with photographs showing the physical condition of the library's collections in the storage areas. The Executive Board of OLA feels that it is desirable for each member of OLA to read this report, and to be informed of the events which followed its preparation. They are presented here in chronological order. The Department of Libraries must play a key role in all future library development in the State, and its welfare should be of personal interest to every librarian, trustee, and patron in the State.

The findings of the LLCC II subcommittees on which this final report is based were shocking to those involved in this study. Years of underfinancing have weakened the library's collections, and reorganization is needed in many areas. However, these reports reveal not only financial and organizational problems, but even more serious and fundamental problems of management, administration, and leadership.

On September 13, 1967, LLCC II met to consider the subcommittee reports. The Chairman was authorized to organize and edit the reports for presentation to the Legislative Committee. On September 14, 1967 these reports were discussed with the Department of Libraries Board and the Council on Libraries. Both approved the recommendations of LLCC II.

Librarians serving on the Title III Committee had become acutely aware of the library program's dependence on good administration and realistic long-range planning at the State level. After almost ten years of concern, climax ized by these reports, seventeen professional librarians signed a proposal which was presented to the Department of Library Board for action at its next meeting. The proposal stated that "the gravity and complexity of the problems in the Department of Libraries make it highly desirable that the Board act decisively at its fall meeting and take official action to replace the present Director." These librarians include the present OLA President, seven former presidents, and the four Distinguished Service Award recipients still active in the profession. Their names are: Frank Bertalan, Billee Day, Leta Dover, Beth Helmann, Frances Kennedy, Helen Lloyd, Guy Logsdon, Bill Lowry, Arthur McNally, Allie Beth Martin, Frances Penfold, Dee Ann Ray, Mel Spence, Jane Stevens, Rodd Swartz, Della Thomas, and Irma Tomberlin.

The proposal was placed on the agenda of the September 14, 1967 meeting of the Department of Libraries Board by the Chairman, Walter Neustadt, Jr. Mr. Neustadt reported that he had informed Mr. Hudson of the proposal, and had given him an opportunity to resign. Mr. Hudson declined. After discussion the Board voted 6 to 1 to dismiss Mr. Hudson as Director of the Department effective January 1, 1968. At the meeting, and later the same day, Mr. Hudson was offered a position in the Department, which he also declined.

The librarians who signed the proposal, and the Board members who acted upon it, did so because it was their firm conviction that it was absolutely necessary. The present condition of the Department, and the lack of progressive leadership during the past decade, made it clear that the present director could not effectively administer the large operation which the Department had become. It came as a considerable shock to members of the Board and to the librarians involved to discover that the director's dismissal was interpreted by the press and many members of the Legislature as a political move or a personal vendetta against Mr. Hudson.

LLCC II subcommittee chairmen and several committee members edited and reorganized the final report, reprinted here. It was ready for presentation on September 20, 1967. Although the Board and the seventeen librarians were under considerable attack by the press and various members of the Legislature, it was felt that a study of the Department by the Legislative Committee, based on the LLCC II report, would justify the Board's action and encourage members of the Legislature to support the Board in its attempt to strengthen the Department of Libraries according to the guidelines set forth in the Library Code. It became evident quite soon that the Legislative Committee on the Department of Libraries would
not meet. There will be no opportunity to present the report formally or discuss its contents.

The Department of Libraries Board met again on November 2, 1967, and again offered Mr. Hudson a position in the Department — that of Law Librarian at his present salary. Judge Pat Irwin, who cast the only vote against Mr. Hudson's dismissal at the September meeting, moved that the Board reconsider its action. This motion died for lack of a second. Mr. Hudson was asked to make his decision concerning the Law Library position by November 15. The Board asked Ralph Funk to serve as Acting Director of the Department effective December 1, so that the Department could function and seek solutions to the many problems to be faced in the coming months. The LLCC 11 report was presented to the Board, and the report and photographs were released to the press.

Later, Mr. Hudson was offered the position of Law and Legislative Reference Librarian, with the status of branch head, at his present salary, and with the privilege of selecting his own staff. On November 14 Mr. Hudson released his refusal of this position to the press, and on November 15 John Shaw, now Chairman of the Board, received Mr. Hudson's decision by mail.

Mr. Ralph Funk is now Acting Director of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

Oklahoma State University To Offer 7-Week Study Tour

A seven-week Study tour, "European Backgrounds in Children's Literature," will be offered June 26-August 12, 1968, under the sponsorship of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, and Study Abroad, Inc. The course, Library Science 4550, may be taken for up to five hours graduate or undergraduate credit, or may be audited. The itinerary includes eight countries, France, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden and England, with special emphasis on literary associations. Visits to libraries, author's homes, sites of famous stories, memorials, library association headquarters will supplement usual tourist attractions of cathedrals, museums, art collections, etc., and arrangements will be made for tickets to the opera in Rome and Paris, theatre in London and Stratford, ballet in Venice, a boat trip up the Rhine and other special entertainment, including meetings with authors, illustrators, publishers and librarians in each country. One weekend will be spent at the Loughborough Library School, Nottingham, with the faculty and a group of thirty English librarians. Mrs. Della Thomas, Associate Professor of Library Science and Head, Curriculum Materials Laboratory, will be the instructor, and enrollment will be limited to thirty.

Demand for the course last year, which covered a five-week period and did not include Sweden, was so great that it was necessary to open a second section. Section 1, with Mrs. Thomas and 39 participants, toured from July 15-August 20, and Section 2, with Mrs. Eloise Norton of Houston, Texas, and 25 participants, toured from July 3-August 11. Members of the tour parties were from many different states, from California to New York, and from Minnesota to Texas, but Oklahoma was represented by the following: Mrs. Margaret Livermore, Ponca City; Mrs. Reba Cox, Tahlequah; Mrs. Sylvia Wilkins, Tulsa; Mrs. Delisca Cox, Stillwell; Mrs. Emma Dearborn, Perry; Mrs. Virginia Atchinson, Enid; Miss Mary Jane Ball, Alex.

A brochure and further information about the 1968 tour may be obtained by writing to Mrs. Thomas at the OSU Library, Stillwater 74074.
The Needs Of The Oklahoma Department Of Libraries

A Report Prepared for the State Legislative Council Special Committee on the Department of Libraries

Progressive library legislation has been enacted by the Legislature in recent years. The Oklahoma Council on Libraries was created in 1963; the State Library Board was established in 1955; and in 1967 the Oklahoma Library Code was passed. Each step has made possible the further development of library service in the State.

House Resolution 579 of the last session of the Oklahoma Legislature created the State Legislative Council Special Committee on the Department of Libraries. This Committee was instructed to conduct a comprehensive study of the full needs of this Department. At its organizational meeting on July 10, 1967, the Legislative Committee requested the assistance of the Libraries Legislative Conference Committee (LLCC), a committee created by the Oklahoma Council on Libraries, in cooperation with the Oklahoma Library Association and the Department of Libraries Board, having as its members both professional librarians and laymen.

Five subcommittees were organized to prepare reports containing the information requested by the Legislators. Since the reports were recognized to be the primary responsibility of the Department of Libraries, the chairman of each subcommittee was a professional staff member, and the Director of the Department was an ex-officio member of each. A member of the Department of Libraries Board served on each committee. Committee rosters were completed by appointment of members of the Council on Libraries and members of LLCC who had wide experience in the subject areas under study and/or a working knowledge of the Department and its functions. Committees and their membership appear in the Appendix.

It quickly became apparent that the information being compiled, and the recommendations which would follow, must of necessity go beyond consideration of financial support. The needs of the Department cannot be met entirely by a larger budget, but will require extensive revision of the total operation, including management policies and fiscal control; and a larger budget without better management would prove disappointing.

The passage of the Oklahoma Library Code in 1967 created the framework on which to build an effective program of library development; but the greater responsibilities will require improved services and greater management ability, and greater financial support to enable the Department to function as envisioned by the dedicated Legislators who secured the passage of this milestone of library legislation.

This document, based on the sub-committee reports which are available for examination, deserves the careful consideration of the Legislature, the Department of Libraries Board, the Council on Libraries, the Oklahoma Library Association, and interested citizens of the State. The continuing and vigorous support of these groups will be essential if the Department of Libraries is to be the leading library in the State.

The State's Responsibility

For Library Service in The Sixties

A state library's functions and responsibilities have changed and enlarged so drastically during the last three or four decades that it hardly resembles its former self. A state library must provide the leadership necessary in the state. It must develop the plans, set the standards, and provide outstanding service. It is the hub around which all library services of the state develop.

It provides for complete library service which brings all types of library materials to any state citizen: the government official, the farmer, the metropolitan apartment dweller, the university researcher, or the inmate of a correctional institution. It generates new library service where there was none. It supplements and complements library service where it exists—in the community library, the school library, the special library in business, government or industry, or on the college-university campus.

FIRST, today's state library is responsible for a comprehensive statewide plan of library services for the citizens of the state. This means a state library collection which can provide basic service as well as specialized resource materials to supplement local collections. This means a staff large enough and with the capability of giving statewide consultant service, working with citizen and library groups and implementing the li-
librarianship service plan. This means a plan of coordinated financing from local, state and federal sources to provide adequate library service for all Oklahomans.

SECOND, a state library needs to provide a high level of research and informational services for the needs of state government. This means a good reference-research collection; a specialized law collection; a documents program which includes state, federal and local documents; and an archives collection and records management program. This means a qualified staff to consult and plan work with state agencies, and to handle reference, bibliographic searches, and give guidance and assistance to researchers. This means an efficient and effective method of storing and retrieving materials in a rapid manner, utilizing the latest technological advances.

THIRD, a state library provides leadership, materials, and services to fulfill responsibilities in areas of service which have been neglected. This means supplementing library service in correctional and mental institutions of the state. It means offering specialized services such as service to the blind and handicapped. It means development of specialized collections such as audio-visual materials to strengthen developing library systems. It means storage of less used materials for the state's libraries. It means development of a bibliographic center and communications network to tie the library resources of the state together and make them more useful.

FOURTH, a state library administers federal and state financial aid to public libraries to supplement local effort in order to achieve a minimum standard program and to equalize resources and services statewide.

A unified state library, performing all these functions, can be one of the outstanding educational institutions in the state. The present combination of functions in one agency provides the most economical and efficient basis for library service at the state level. Oklahoma is fortunate that legislation over the past 15 years has produced such a unified agency, rather than the multiplicity and costly duplication of library agencies found in many other states. The state needs to be aware of what this library can do, and support it to the extent that it can carry out all of these functions effectively.

Oklahoma’s Capability of Meeting its Responsibilities, an Evaluation

Three major aspects of the department’s capability are discussed below. Each point could be presented in greater detail—only a profile is given here as it relates to MANAGEMENT, MATERIALS, AND BUILDING.

I. MANAGEMENT

In order for the Department to perform effectively in its key role in the state system of libraries, it must have sound, efficient management. This will insure the wisest expenditure of every dollar appropriated by the legislature and received from federal funds. It will make efficient use of personnel and will create a condition in which the department and other libraries of all types can work together effectively. It will guarantee clear channels of communication among the staff and with other libraries. It will make use of good business administration, streamline operations, apply systems analysis, and automate.

I. PLANNING

A. Program Planning: The Department needs to plan a long range program, developed cooperatively by the Director and his key administrative staff. This program should represent the unified goals of the Department, and should be communicated to the entire staff, the Board, and the State.

B. Budget Planning: The Department is now responsible for more than one million dollars annually in public funds—State and federal. Neither the Department as a whole, nor any branch has ever had any realistic financial framework within which to operate. If it did, the Director would not have recommended general pay raises at the beginning of the fiscal year, assuring the Board that sufficient funds were in hand, when, in fact, $311,932.00 of supplementary funds will be required to meet the existing payroll for the balance of the current year. Had the many vacancies been filled, an even greater deficit would have resulted.

C. Long Range Planning—Automation: Automation is possible in many phases of the Department's operation, and must be coordinated with parallel developments in other libraries in the State. At this time all of the four major libraries in the State are far ahead of the State Library in planning and augmenting automation. Yet the State Library, in its central position, is supposed to be leading these libraries.

Should the other libraries wait for the State Library to move? If so, they will be seriously handicapped and also find themselves far behind and out of step with the national library network which is developing.

Should each of them move ahead without regard for the other and attempt to lead the State? If so, they will usurp the responsibility of the State Library and be in conflict with each other.
Already all four libraries are spending extensive sums to program machine operations. All are in conflict, and unless the State Library moves immediately and accepts its leadership role, thousands of dollars will be wasted and even greater chaos is inevitable.

2. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Organization: The application of sound management principles is not dependent upon funds. One of the major impediments to the effective management of this library has been the reluctance of the head to delegate authority through a chain of command. Until recent months there were nine divisions reporting directly to the State Librarian, instead of the present four. Reorganization was strongly recommended in the St. John Report in 1965, but was not accomplished until action by the Board on May 25, 1967. Leadership in management and organization have been missing in the Department. If sound principles had been practiced over the years, more could have been accomplished with funds available, and the present chaotic condition of the library would not exist. There is no orderly work flow; however, many of the Department’s operations would lend themselves to systematic control: Budget and accounting; Acquisition of materials; Cataloging and processing of materials; Storage of library materials and records; Printing, duplication, and mail operations.

B. Personnel: Sound personnel management would create conditions in which the staff could work together more effectively, and which would attract others to join the staff. Salaries are not competitive, and working conditions are unbelievably bad. Morale is at a new low and only a group of dedicated professionals with dogged determination to hold together in the hope of relief through the new Board would have survived to this point. There is no positive personnel management in this organization. Only recently have branch heads been meeting together — this at the insistence of the new Board, and at the request of the branch heads themselves.

3. CONTROL

A. Budget Control: Expenditures are made affecting departments without consultation, and without regard to availability of funds. Departments not only do not know how much they have to spend — they do not know how much they have spent at any given date. Books may continue to be ordered without notification that all funds for the purchase of books have already been exhausted.

A $3,000 electric paper cutter was recently purchased. It was not a budgeted item, and served to increase the budget deficit. No floor space was planned for its use, and the required 220 outlet was not installed. As a result the machine was unused and allowed to rust.

B. Work Control: The printing and duplicating department is often over scheduled — not only with library work, but with work done voluntarily for other state agencies.

The services and facilities of the Department are frequently offered to other state agencies, making it impossible to provide those services for which the Department of Libraries is directly responsible. The Department has rented space to house materials which it stores for other state agencies. No reimbursement has been expected.

C. Personnel Records: Full and accurate personnel records have not been maintained. Systematic recruiting, orientation, in-service, and on-the-job training have not been encouraged.

II. MATERIALS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

One approach in evaluating the collections in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries is to make comparisons with other states. Since mere geographic proximity has no particular significance here, it seems more meaningful to compare Oklahoma with states having a similar library program:

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</table>

The library statistics for Oklahoma are based on the latest annual report of the Department’s Acquisition and Cataloging Division. Information on other states appears in the American Library Directory for 1965. The state of Washington appears to be most comparable to Oklahoma in population and area, but its state library is larger by 63,394 volumes. Oregon, with a smaller population to serve, has 546,716 more volumes.

Books in Oklahoma’s collection are in rea-
reasonably good condition and have been selected with care. Lack of funds over many years has made it impossible to build and maintain a good resource collection. Acceleration in book prices has prevented growth of the collections, since dollars buy fewer titles each year. Valuable titles go out of print annually, and unless purchased when published, will require a greater investment if they can be located when funds are available.

The materials in the Department fall into several categories, and will be discussed below:

1. General Collection: This collection serves government officials and employees in the State Capitol complex, and is a source for interlibrary loans to libraries over the state, and to individuals without local public library service. There are serious gaps in the areas of science and technology, modern business administration, poetry, drama, recent fiction, and foreign language books. This collection, however, has some strength in the field of history, especially that of the Southwest, and in recent general works in the social and political sciences.

The collection is housed in extremely overcrowded quarters. Shelves are overflowing. Some books cannot be shelved at all. All books are covered with a film of dust, and the general overcrowded condition makes it impossible to keep the area clean at any time. This will eventually destroy bindings and paper.

2. Reference Collection: The Department is responsible for giving reference service to all departments of state government, to local libraries with limited resources, and to individuals without access to libraries. The reference collection to meet these needs is totally inadequate. It needs strengthening in all subject areas. Purchases which should be made at once include recent encyclopedias, specialized indexes, bibliographical tools, and resource materials in public administration, political science, state and local government, human relations, and minority groups. These are but a few, but without these and titles in numerous other fields, service cannot but be inadequate.

3. Law Collection: This collection of approximately 50,000 volumes is relatively adequate, except for legal journals. Of the titles indexed in the Index to Legal Periodicals, only 25 percent are represented. Additional subscriptions would add valuable material to this collection.

4. Documents: This collection is a rather complete one, but is so dispersed in four storage areas that the material is inaccessible. Documents are essential in serving the Legislature and other governmental bodies. It represents a highly specialized service, but there has been no documents librarian in recent years to organize or direct the use of this material.

The Department is a regional depository for United States documents, and shipments are received regularly. The U.S. Superintendent of Documents requires that the collection be classified and shelved to make them available for use. If the true condition of this collection were known, the Department's designation as a regional depository or a depository at all, would be in serious jeopardy. This would throw a serious burden on the budget, since materials now received free would then have to be purchased.

The Department also receives many of the documents of other state governments, and has the most complete collection of those of Oklahoma.

Planning must be done immediately to provide adequate housing for these publications. Failure to do so could result in the Department's loss of its depository status.

5. Periodicals: This collection falls far short of minimal standards. The Readers Guide to Periodical Literature, an invaluable tool in all types of libraries, indexes 125 periodicals. The Depart.
ment subscribes to only 40 of these titles, or 31.7 percent. The files are incomplete, few have been bound, and issues cannot be located.

6. Library Development Collection: This is a special collection used in stocking the demonstration libraries. It is a constantly changing one, and would be adequate for the present if the accumulating back-log of 22,000 books could be cataloged and processed.

7. Special Services: One of the most complete collections of materials in the Department is that used in services to the blind. This is so largely because additions are supplied regularly and automatically by the federal government. The resources for the visually handicapped are lacking in materials of local interest, such as Oklahoma history, travel, and biography, since these must be reproduced by the local agency and up to this time funds have not been available.

In its present rented quarters, Special Services must house much of its material by simply stacking it on the floor for lack of shelf space. Not only does this make it difficult for the staff to locate and use, but is detrimental to the preservation of the material. Interested groups have expressed concern over these conditions.

8. Archives: Archival and records management functions for the State have been placed by legislation within the Department of Libraries. Enormous quantities of materials in the form of original papers and documents have been entrusted to the Department. Unfortunately, due to lack of finances and properly trained personnel, this material has not been sorted, evaluated, or organized into any kind of usable collection. What is worse, it has not been preserved.

The very nature of the materials, and the historical importance of much of it, makes the present distressing condition of its housing more dramatic than that of any other area. Dispersed among three locations—the Post House, the Metal Building, and the sixth floor of the Capitol—these records, in corrugated boxes and discarded filing cases, are literally dumped on the floor with no semblance of order or organization.

It was beyond the committee's ability to evaluate this situation properly. Only a trained archivist would be prepared to make specific recommendations.

Emergency action is called for immediately, or much of this valuable material will be lost beyond reclamation.

Recommendation: That the Legislative Subcommittee request a list of the papers of the Gov-
ernors of Oklahoma entrusted to the State Library, and their present location and condition.

9. Recommendations: A special appropriation is vital to strengthen the collections now, but this is only a partial solution. The budget should be progressively increased over the next several years. A substantial sum must be allocated for the purchase of books, subscriptions, pamphlets, films, recordings, binding, and microfilm.

Amounts should be budgeted to each branch, and accounting practices revised to make it possible to know at any given time how much has been spent, and what orders are still outstanding.

The committee makes the following specific recommendations for strengthening the collections:

A. To bring the collection up to 500,000 volumes would mean the addition of 253,717 volumes, at the average 1967 cost of $4.33 per volume—an expenditure of $1,120,245.00.

B. To maintain adequate support in quantity, quality, and variety of materials, approximately 15,000 volumes should be added annually—at $4.50 to $4.60 per volume—$64,000.00.

C. An amount should be budgeted to replace lost and worn out volumes—approximately 5 percent annually—$70,000.00.

D. The Department should subscribe to no less than 300 periodical titles, at an average cost of $7.44 each. This would be a limited collection which would necessarily be coordinated with other periodical collections in the state. Back files of periodicals could be purchased on microfilm if available, or in reprint editions, but no estimate of this cost is available. Presently held periodical files should be bound to preserve them. No statistics on these holdings are available—$2,352.00.

E. Maintain the 1967 budget of $40,000.00 for films, both additions and replacements—$40,000.00.

F. Special Services Branch is now charged with providing library service to inmates, patients, or residents of institutions, hospitals, etc., supported by the State. Federal funds for this new program are expected to be appropriated by Congress beginning this year. Oklahoma's allotment is expected to be $32,000.00. State matching funds will be required under the present law—$32,000.00.

G. Archival material should be transferred immediately to fireproof, dustproof storage, until it can be sorted, evaluated, and properly organized. A trained expert should be employed to study the collection and make recommendations.

H. Funds will be required to sort and move
all materials now stored at Long-Bell Lumber Co. back to the Capitol. This will require an estimated—$10,000.00.

10. Technical Services: The Technical Services Division is responsible for ordering, cataloging and processing all materials added to the collection. At the present time it is dismally understaffed, resulting in inefficiency of operation, and lack or coordination of procedures. The cataloging of a single title may be performed in three different ways, depending upon the collection to which it is to be added. The professional staff is doing clerical work in addition to their professional duties. As a result there is a present backlog of 22,000 volumes which have been ordered, checked in, then repacked in boxes to await cataloging. In the meantime the library's several departments are not receiving much needed materials.

The subcommittee studying these services makes the following recommendations:

A. Survey the present methods and procedures of the division for the most efficient operation on the present basis.

B. Employ an Acquisitions Librarian to be responsible for placing orders, contacting jobbers, and maintaining order files. All record keeping for book orders should be removed from the Business Office to the Technical Services Division. The Business Office should pay claims only when authorized by the Technical Services Division.

C. Maintain an accurate and up to date standing orders file. Keep such records as are necessary to know at any time the amount of book funds expended or encumbered, by branch.

D. Ordering and checking in of serials should be moved from the Reference Division to the Technical Services Division, and modern record keeping equipment installed.

E. Employ a qualified consultant immediately to study possibility of establishing a data processing center and automation of all feasible operations, including acquisitions and processing. Estimated cost — $20,000.00.

III. THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES BUILDING PROGRAM

The present physical facilities of the State Department of Libraries are among the worst in the nation. Both staff and collections are so dispersed, cramped and disorganized that service is handicapped, staff efficiency is seriously hampered, materials are virtually inaccessible and irreplaceable materials are deteriorating beyond salvage. A new library building for the State is now in the early planning stages, a bond issue has provided $2,125,000.00 for the building, the architects have been selected and have begun drafting the building program. Since the law library and the legislative reference service should logically remain in the Capitol, space to be occupied by these functions is being renovated. Funds for this renovation were first authorized in 1963. Hopefully, these quarters will be ready for use during the next legislative session.

The remainder of the various functions of the Department are scattered in six different locations. Only a personal tour of these facilities will give a full understanding of the inefficiency, the complete lack of organization, the disintegration of this library and its collections.

Present facilities

Adequate

1. Legislative, reference law, director's office and conference room. In renovated area in the Capitol—when completed will be adequately housed.

Inadequate

1. Attic and basement of the Capitol house documents, archives, periodicals, books, staff, and machines.

2. 2nd and 3rd levels of the present location in the Capitol house headquarters for the Public Library Services Branch and the general circulating collection. Extreme congestion and a fire hazard are the major problems in this area.

3. Rented quarters in three areas of a shopping center at 36th and Kelley, house Acquisitions and Cataloging, Service to the Blind and Handicapped, and documents awaiting microfilming. Poorly organized, lacking sufficient shelving, the processing areas (Acquisitions and Cataloging) operate at a minimum efficiency due to physical problems. No shelving is available for the Braille collection—materials are heaped on the floor.

4. The Metal Building houses materials of various types, including seldom used law books stored in shelf areas, books for use in library demonstrations, state and federal documents, and boxes and bundles of archival materials. Some State records, which must be five years old before being destroyed, are there awaiting microfilming. There are 312 empty filing drawers which were acquired to store archives at the time the building was constructed, and have never been used. The building is infested with rats, and dogs and cats have found easy access to the material stored.

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Tulsa, Oklahoma 74112
(Area 918-835-5815)

January, 1968
The building is not well heated or cooled, making it a real punishment to work in this area in any weather. Since it is not well sealed, dust and grime add to its unpleasantness for personnel, and disqualify it as a suitable place to store valuable materials.

5. The Long-Bell Lumber Company storage space is on the 2nd floor of a warehouse at 23rd and Broadway. Two major types of library materials are housed in this rented space. The first is books which were previously shelved on the first floor of the Capitol, including law books, reference books, and some material of general nature. The second is federal and state documents. None of this material is arranged in order, the full shelves having been placed two deep on the floor with no plan. All must be reorganized when the shelves in the newly renovated quarters are installed. No funds are available for this purpose.

6. The Pest House has been condemned for years, and is so ruptured structurally that employees go there only in pairs in case of accident. It has been the depository for many different types of materials over the years. This material includes the Oklahoma Reports, and Senate and House Journals. Some material is duplicate in nature but useful for replacing worn out copies or filling gaps in the collections of law libraries across the country. All of this has deteriorated to some extent, some completely. All could have been protected by removal to rooms in the building which do not leak and/or covering with inexpensive plastic sheets. The Highway Department removed its valuable materials from this building some years ago.

Plans for the new building

The initial study by the architects indicated that the new library should contain approximately 190,000 square feet. This is substantiated by earlier recommendations by Francis R. St. John and by Edmon Low and by studies of other state libraries performing similar functions. Based on preliminary estimates and the earlier studies this building will cost more than the $2,125,000.00 presently earmarked.

It promises to be a functional, efficient, and beautiful center for the libraries of Oklahoma designed to meet the special requirements of modern state library service. It will serve as an example for other libraries to be built in Oklahoma and across the country. Through this building all state agencies and their employees, all libraries throughout the state and all whom they serve will be benefitted.

Planning for this building is now in a critical state. Important decisions which should already have been made are:

1. A Data Processing Center. There is no consensus of what data processing equipment, if any, should be installed in the new building.

2. Type and Size of Collections—A reasonably close approximation of the anticipated size and the character of the resources of the general collection should be made. Is this to be a working collection and a depository for less used materials?

3. Archives—The amount of space which could be devoted to archival materials is almost unlimited. What is the most efficient archives and record management program for Oklahoma?

4. Acquisitions and Cataloging—Is an automated or computerized system to be installed or will this service be contracted elsewhere?

5. Service to State Institutions—The scope of this service should be determined immediately. How will service to the blind and handicapped be correlated, with service to state institutions?

6. Periodicals—It is not clear at this point what periodicals are currently shelved and what disposition is made of back copies. Are these back copies to be retained on microfilm?

7. Inter-library loan network—If the State Department of Libraries is to function as the center of this network proper communication equipment carefully located will be necessary.

In summary, an adequate new building is essential for the continued operation of the State Department of Libraries. In order for the planning for this building to be realistic and sound and for the ultimate building to be functional and economical, as well as beautiful, critical decisions must be made without delay.

MEASURING OKLAHOMA BY NATIONAL STANDARDS

Three major functions of the State Department of Libraries should be library service to governmental agencies, public library service and development, and special services. How well is Oklahoma fulfilling these functions?

The American Library Association has published, and the profession has endorsed, nationally recognized standards for library service at the state level (Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, 1963); and for public library service (Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966). A selection of these standards, and Oklahoma’s ability to meet them are outlined below.
Governmental Services

Standard: Each state should maintain a complete documents collection of its own government plus current documents from other states, and a strong collection of federal documents.

Oklahoma: The Department is a regional depository for U.S. documents, and the official depository for state publications. Their use is limited because the collections are stored in such a manner that the collections are inaccessible and are rapidly deteriorating. This situation has been developing over the years because no plans for proper housing and maintenance were ever made.

Standard: Each state should maintain a law collection covering the complete body of primary and secondary legal materials. An essential collection is 50,000 to 75,000 volumes.

Oklahoma: The collection consists of approximately 50,000 volumes; however, the library subscribes to only 25 percent of the periodicals listed in the invaluable Index of Legal Periodicals.

Standard: Each state should have an archives collection and program.

Oklahoma: The state's papers are stored in dispersed locations under conditions which leave them exposed to vermin and the elements. These deplorable conditions were cited in a national publication: Ernest Posner's American State Archives (Chicago, 1964). An examination of recent photographs of these areas will reveal their condition. Invaluable and irreplaceable documents have been lost or destroyed by this lack of care.

Standard: Efficient methods of storage, retrieval and dissemination of information should be utilized.

Oklahoma: Archives, documents, and law collections are dispersed in several locations throughout Oklahoma City. Since no planning preceded the storage of these materials, there is little or no logical organization or arrangement.

Public Library Service and Development

Standard: Each state should develop a plan which would coordinate the total subject and reference resources, indicate the structure of coordinated public library service to achieve standards, and identify the levels of financial support and service which local libraries must achieve to participate in the state program.

Oklahoma: The Oklahoma Library Code contains the essentials of a plan for providing basic public library service statewide. It could not have been achieved without the cooperation and support of library groups statewide, working with the Department's staff.

However, the Department has not taken the initiative in developing a plan which would coordinate the resources and services of all kinds of libraries statewide. With the growth of published materials and the new demands on all kinds of libraries, this is the next and most urgent step in the development of total library service to every resident of Oklahoma. The Department of Libraries is the only agency with the responsibility and the resources to develop and coordinate this program.

Standard: The State should share in the direct costs for a minimum standard of public library services, its share to be at least one-third to one-half of the total cost of a sound minimum public library program. It is as important for public libraries as for schools to achieve minimum standards, and the state has a responsibility to help meet the cost of this basic program.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma has never appropriated any funds specifically for state aid for public libraries.

The amount allotted by the State for state aid to public schools in 1966-67 amounted to $65,786,638.65.

January, 1968
Standard: Resources of the state should be available through the following means:
1. Central records of holdings
2. Bibliographies and indexes of state materials
3. Rapid communication systems among libraries
4. Interlibrary loan provisions
5. Duplication equipment for supplying copies of materials

Oklahoma: The State's position on these standards is as follows:
2. Bibliographies and indexes of state materials. Oklahoma: These are available in a very limited quantity and quality.
3. Rapid communication systems among libraries. Oklahoma: A statewide group of librarians has been making plans for this through a TWX network.
4. Interlibrary loan provisions. Oklahoma: No code has been drafted at this point, but it is planned.

Standard: State agencies should provide reference, bibliographic and interlibrary loan service.

Oklahoma: Quantitative and qualitative weaknesses in the state library's collections made this service inadequate. This is further outlined in the section on library materials. A collection of 241,283 volumes does not indicate strength in any area.

Standard: State library agency must have enough consultants to provide statewide contact. Consultants must be experienced enough to provide guidance in special aspects of library service to libraries with advanced programs.

Oklahoma: The state has never been able to attract enough consultants to meet this standard until quite recently, the organization and management of the department was definite deterrent to applicants. This, and the very low salaries, have resulted in unfilled positions.

Special Services

Standard: Resources available within or near each state should include a full range of reading materials for the blind and visually handicapped.

Oklahoma: Service exists, but is most inadequate. Poor storage facilities and lack of personnel hamper the service.

Standard: Relationship should exist between state library agencies and libraries within the institutions which the state maintains for its health, welfare, and correctional programs.

Oklahoma: Service is non-existence, but such responsibilities will be forced upon the department by the new federal funds available. Long ago the groundwork should have been laid for this important service by establishing liaison with the administrations of these institutions.

Oklahoma's failure to meet standards can be traced to several factors. There has never been sufficient financing to support a progressive program. The leadership and support one rightfully expects from the top administrative level has been lacking. The progress which has been made has been due to the ability, foresight, and determined teamwork of heads of the Branches, and their cooperative planning with state leaders of the profession.

Fortunately, Oklahoma now has the framework on which to build a program—a unified structure for library development in the State, and services to governmental agencies. With a budget to meet the needs of Oklahoma, the State could see the beginning of a new era in library services.

SUMMARY

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

These recommendations are based on recognition that the Oklahoma Department of Libraries as the official library agency of the State is the key to public library development and services and to library services to State government and State institutions. The Department of Libraries is the central agency in development of a statewide cooperative library system involving and of benefit to all types of libraries. The Department also is the connecting link between local libraries and library systems and the various federal aid programs for libraries. These and other facts indicate the urgent importance of adequate financing and of effective organization and operation of the Department of Libraries.

The enactment of the Oklahoma Library Code during the First Session of the 31st Legislature earlier this year provided the basic enabling laws needed for bringing Oklahoma to the forefront in library facilities and services, but progress under the Code is seriously handicapped by lack of financing of the Department of Libraries. Accordingly, the following recommendations are made as a first step in correcting the deficiencies of the Department. This is based on the reports of various LLCC Subcommittees, and these reports are available for more detailed reference.
on the studies made and the resulting recommendations.

We recommend your consideration of an operations budget for the Department for fiscal 1969 of $900,000, plus a line item appropriation of $500,000 for establishment and development of public library systems.

This means a total appropriation of $1,400,000 for the Department of Libraries for fiscal year 1969, to be considered by the Second Session of the 31st Legislature.

In addition, we recommend consideration of a supplemental appropriation of $50,000 for the Department for the 1969 fiscal year. This amount is needed to meet the payroll for presently employed personnel, approximately $32,000, plus $28,000 for additional personnel to fill present vacancies in the staff. This $900,000 request for the Department Budget for fiscal year 1969 includes $540,000 for personnel, to add needed additional staff and to make salaries of professional staff members more nearly competitive with other states; and $360,000 for books and other library materials to bring the materials collections more nearly up to adequate levels. Our studies show the Department to be seriously deficient in both personnel and materials.

Available and prospective federal funds have been considered in arriving at the amounts recommended, which are minimum to meet the needs.

CONCLUSION

The new Department of Libraries is in a potentially strong position.

It has received both professional and lay support, as evidenced by the activities and concern of the Council on Libraries, the Legislative Council Conference Committee, and the Oklahoma Library Association.

It operates within an excellent updated legislative framework — the Oklahoma Library Code.

It has the guidance of an interested Board, dedicated to carrying out the provisions of the Code.

It has the services of a professional staff attempting to give good library service to the government and the people of the State despite tremendous odds.

It has the continuing interest and support of the Governor and Legislature for a statewide program of library development.

Despite all the plus factors, the program of the Department suffers from lack of planning, fiscal control, and coordination at the management level. Lack of adequate financing has certainly played a major role in the failure of the program. However, it would be misleading for the members of LLCC to pretend that adequate financing alone would solve all the problems facing this new Department. Many of the ingredients for a strong statewide library program are present. THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM WILL DEPEND UPON—

A director with the administrative ability and the professional competence needed to carry out the many responsibilities and expanding program of the Department.

Financial support of the Legislature in keeping with the importance of the program to every citizen of the State.

PERSONNEL PRINCIPLES

Requirements for library personnel at the State level are more demanding than any at the local level because of leadership, consultative, and planning responsibilities requiring extensive and varied professional experience, maturity of judgement, and demonstrated management ability.

A high degree of specialization is required in a department with varied responsibilities: e.g., law, legislative reference, public relations, subject bibliography, data processing, systems management, planning and equipping library buildings, services to special groups (the handicapped, the
disadvantaged).

Conditions of work in some departments require extensive travel under difficult circumstances. Additional compensation should be built into the pay plan for these classes.

Some immediate realignment of levels of classification in the Department is essential if vacancies are to be filled. E.G., not all division heads need to be at the same level but should be classified according to requirements and extent of responsibility of the varying divisions.

Salaries of the Director and all other professional positions should equal to or exceed their counterparts in other state libraries and in other major library systems. These should not be limited to the surrounding states, since libraries throughout the nation compete in the job market.

Salaries of specialists outside the library field should also be equal to their counterparts at the same level of responsibility in their respective fields nationwide.

Salaries of sub-professional, clerical and other subsidiary personnel should be equal to those established for other state agencies. Precise descriptions of requirements and responsibilities should enable the Department to acquire qualified people to meet its special needs. Arbitrary broad classifications without regard to requirements tend to reduce these classes to the lowest level.

LIBRARIES LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
Beth Helmman, Chairman
William Lowry, Co-Chairman
List of Subcommittees

(Note: Ralph Hudson, Director, Oklahoma Department of Libraries is an ex-officio member of all subcommittees.)

Buildings and Equipment
Marion Patmon, Chm., Assoc. Dir., Department of Libraries (Special Services Branch); John B. Shaw, Chm., Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board; Georgia LaMar, Vice-Chm., Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board; Charles Ward, Architect, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Library Materials
Mary Ann Wentroth, Chm., Children’s Coordinator, Department of Libraries; Frances Kennedy, Dir., O.C.U. Library; Donna Milburn, Member, Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board; Arthur McAnally, Dir., Univ. of Oklahoma Libraries; Pres., Oklahoma Library Association; Virginia LaGrave, Member, Oklahoma Council on Libraries; Ralph Funk, Assoc. Dir., Department of Libraries (Governmental Services Branch)

Personnel and Salaries Committee
Ralph Funk, Chm., Assoc., Dir., Department of Libraries (Governmental Services Branch); Marion Patmon, Assoc. Dir., Department of Libraries (Special Services Branch); Esther Mae Henke, Assoc. Dir., Department of Libraries (Public Library Services Branch); Frank Bertalan, Dir., Univ. of Oklahoma School of Library Science; Allie Beth Martin, Dir., Tulsa City-County Library; Pat Irwin, Member, Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board.

State Aid and Other Sources of Revenue for Library Development
Esther Mae Henke, Chm., Assoc. Dir., Department of Libraries (Public Library Services Branch); Virginia Owens, Grants-in-Aid Coordinator, Department of Libraries; William Lowry, Dir., Pioneer Multi-County Library; Rod Swartz, Asst. Dir., Tulsa City-County Library; Wm. A. “Mac” McGalliard, Chm., Oklahoma Council on Libraries; Donna Kidd, Member, Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board; Jean Steele, Member, Oklahoma Council on Libraries.

Technical Services, Budgetary Control and Operation
Virginia Owens, Chm., Grants-in-Aid Coordinator, Department of Libraries; Walter Neustadt, Jr., Past Chm., Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board; Charles Ingram, Cataloger, O.C.U. Library; Allie Beth Martin, Dir., Tulsa City-County Library; Mary Ann Wentroth, Children’s Coordinator, Department of Libraries.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
O.L.A. Membership For My Library? Why?

By Dee Ann Ray

As membership chairman for OLA for this year, I have done a lot of thinking about why join any organizations at all—especially in light of the work you usually get involved in. Anyway, after we got the membership mailing out, so that Staff members in Oklahoma libraries could join OLA as individual members, I got to thinking about "Institutional Memberships." See, they cost more and would mean that if lots of libraries joined OLA as "Library members," the old coffers would jingle a little more. Hence the question I started writing about—"Why should my library join as an Institutional or library member, when I have already paid my money to join and all of our library trustees have joined?"

Well, this is my thinking on the subject. All of us know that Oklahoma Libraries aren't so very great. That is, not yet! But, we are a young state and we are all working our hardest to get something done in Oklahoma in the way of Library development so that Oklahomans will have good public library services available, and good school libraries and good all kinds of libraries. We are always going to be as strong as our weakest link in the library chain and we all have a responsibility to help tighten up the whole situation.

I am proud to be a member of the Oklahoma Library Association and the American Library Association (and a few other organizations like BPW and "Merry Hearts" and so forth). But the reason I am proud to be a member of the Oklahoma Library Association is that I know that it is an organized effort in Oklahoma to promote and further the development of libraries. Libraries are near and dear to my merry heart, and I want to do everything I can to help them.

It seems to me that libraries should join OLA as Institutional members for the same reason. Because they are proud to be libraries serving Oklahomans, and because they want to support any efforts to further libraries in the state. In a way, it seems almost like we ought to have a sticker or something to put on the door proclaiming "This Library is a Member of the Oklahoma Library Association."

What this all boils down to is that every membership in the Oklahoma Library Association (and I hope those are working memberships) means a stronger organization. Every membership stands for great support for libraries in our State. Every membership gives greater "pushing" or "pulling" or whatever kind of power to OLA.

Even though every staff member and Board member belongs to OLA, the libraries need to join as Institutional members. Just as "Greater Libraries mean a greater Oklahoma," so a "Greater OLA means a better and stronger organization for Libraries in Oklahoma." Let your library be a "member for Libraries too! Institutional or Library Members: (Dues)

Income under $50,000 — $10.00
$50,000 to $500,000—$25.00
Over $500,000—$50.00

Non Library Association, Institution and Organization $10.00 (this would include PTA's, etc.)

Membership forms are available from Dee Ann Ray, District Librarian, Custer-Washita-Dewey Library System, Service Center; 606 Frisco, Clinton, Oklahoma, 73601, or Mary Ann Wentroth, Treasurer, OLA, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, 109 State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73103.

Library Consultant Service
3120 S. Boulevard

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TITLES FOR THE JUNIOR COLLEGE

Mrs. Oma Carter, Director
Edmond, Okla. 73034

January, 1968
Roscoe Rouse, Jr., who became head librarian at Oklahoma State University in July 1967, considers his return to Oklahoma an extremely fortunate turn of circumstances for himself and his family. He finds his new position an interesting and challenging one and anticipates a satisfying career in Oklahoma among old friends. Rouse came to OSU from the State University of New York at Stony Brook, where he spent the last four years as director of libraries. He succeeds Edmon Low, who retired after serving 27 years at OSU.

The new head librarian is a holder of four academic degrees. He graduated from the University of Oklahoma with a BA degree in library science in 1948 and obtained an MA degree in English literature from Oklahoma in 1952. He studied languages at Baylor University between the two degrees. Rouse received his master's degree in library science from the University of Michigan in 1958 and his PhD degree in library science from Michigan in 1962. He completed an advanced seminar for library administrators at Rutgers in 1956 under Keyes D. Metcalf.

Beginning his library career in Oklahoma, Rouse served as assistant librarian and later acting librarian at Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, from 1948 to 1951. He was editor of the Oklahoma Librarian in 1951. From 1953 to 1963 he was university librarian and professor at Baylor, and from there he went to Stony Brook.

Rouse is very active in professional organizations. His name will appear on the ballot for the office of vice-chairman, chairman-elect of the University Libraries Section in the next election of the Association of College and Research Libraries. He is currently serving a third term on a committee of the ALA Library Organization and Management Section of LAD, which is formulating a handbook on library organization charts, and a third term as liaison representative between the ALA Committee on Copyright Issues and the Reproduction of Library Materials Section of RTSD. Rouse served as chairman of the State University of New York Head Librarians' Conference in 1965 and 1966, and when he left New York he resigned from the post of director of the college and university library division of the New York Library Association to which he had been elected. In the past he has served as chairman of the college and university sections of the Texas Library Association and the Southwestern Library Association. As a library consultant he has acted in an advisory capacity on several campuses including Texas A&M University at College Station. With a strong interest in library education, Rouse served as chairman of the Department of Library Science at Baylor and currently holds the position of Chairman of the Department of Library Education at Oklahoma State. He has taught in the summer sessions of the library schools at the University of Oklahoma and North Texas State University.

At Stony Brook, Rouse was responsible for building a library collection in a newly established university. Under his direction the staff increased from 12 to 130 persons, the book budget was raised from $250,000 to over $1 million, and a new 500,000 square foot library building was planned. He and his staff made book buying trips abroad in their efforts to found a major academic library. The collections numbered 80,000 volumes upon his arrival and almost 300,000 when he left. He instituted an automation program in the library with its own staff, and several functions were fully mechanized at his departure. "Only an opportunity such as this at OSU could attract me away from the promising and exciting activity at Stony Brook," Rouse said. "Contrary to popular opinion, I did not return to Oklahoma only because this is home. The OSU assignment is a major one among ARL libraries and it offers me a wonderful opportunity for years of professional satisfaction. There is much to be accomplished in Oklahoma and I was honored to be asked to participate in your efforts."

Rouse is married to the former Charlie Lou Miller of Bristow, Oklahoma. Mrs. Rouse, a grad-
New Books in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Collection

THE VERDICTS WERE JUST;
EIGHT FAMOUS LAWYERS PRESENT
THEIR MEMORABLE CASES.
Averbach, Albert, ed. N. Y., McKay, c1966. $6.95.
p. 195-223. A just verdict, tried by Truman
B. Rucker.

OCELOT
$2.00.

THE PADRE MUST DIE
★Bickham, Jack M. Doubleday, 1967. $3.95.

THE INDIAN, AMERICA’S UNFINISHED
BUSINESS; REPORT
Commission on the Rights, Liberties, and Re-
Sponsibilities of the American Indian. No-
man, University of Oklahoma, c1966. $5.95.

CANALBOAT TO FREEDOM
★Fall, Thomas. Dial, 1966. $3.50.

THE LITERATURE OF
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING
★Gittinger, James Price. Washington, National
Planning Association, c1966. $2.00.

ALWAYS IN PRAYER
★Hallock, Edgar Francis. Nashville, Breadman,
c1966. $1.50.

KING’S EX
★Harris, Marilyn. Doubleday, 1967. $4.50.

A MAN COULD GET KILLED THAT WAY
★Hill, Weldon. McKay, 1967. $5.50.

THE LEANING TOWER OF TOOT
★Jones, Kathryn Sexton. Seale, 1965. $2.95.

WHEN THE RED KING WOKE
★Kelleen, Joseph E. Avalon, 1966. $3.50.

MUSKOGEAN CHARM SONGS AMONG
THE OKLAHOMA CHEROKEES
★Kilpatrick, Jack Frederick. Washington, Smith-
sonian Press, 1967. .20. (Smithsonian con-
tributions to anthropology, v. 2, no. 3)

PARDON ME, DEAR, IT’S MURDER

MARIA TALLCHIEF,
AMERICA’S PRIMA BALLERINA
Myers, Elisabeth P. Grosset, 1966. $2.95.

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION;
A SAMPLING OF
INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION PROGRAMS
Public Library Association. Interlibrary Cooper-
(Public library reporter no. 12)
Partial contents.—Interlibrary cooperation in
Oklahoma, by Esther M. Henke★.

THE BIRTH OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS:
1776—1791.
★Rutland, Robert Allen. Chapel Hill, pub. for
the Institute of Early American History and
culture, by the University of N. Carolina
Press, c1955. $5.00.

THE LIVING LANDSCAPE
$4.95.

FAMOUS INDIANS;
A COLLECTION OF SHORT BIOGRAPHIES
U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. .35.
★Oklahoma Author.

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January, 1968
Librarian News Notes
By Tony Moffett

New library positions: Mr. Guy Logsdon has been named director of the University of Tulsa Library, succeeding Eugenia Maddox. Mr. Logsdon was previously general reference librarian at the Oklahoma State University Library. Mrs. Mary Lee Devillbiss, formerly Librarian at the Chickasha Public Library, has joined the University of Oklahoma Library as general reference librarian. Mrs. Devillbiss is a previous State Library staff scholarship winner. Mrs. Marion Bergin, librarian at the University of Oklahoma Law Library, has taken a leave of absence for the 1967-68 school year to accompany her husband, who has a visiting professorship, to the University of Florida at Gainesville. Mrs. Sarah Rinehart transferred from the Main Library to replace Mrs. Bergin during her absence. Mrs. Ealdeen Rector has retired as the Business-Economics Area librarian at the University of Oklahoma Library. Succeeding Mrs. Rector is Mrs. Mary Coleman, a recent graduate from OU's School of Library Science. Mrs. Frances Penfold, formerly Librarian of the Stilwater Public Library, has been appointed to the position of Senior Cataloger at the Oklahoma State University Library. Mr. John Hinkle, a recent graduate of the OU School of Library Science and a recipient of one of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries' scholarships, has joined the Department staff as a public library consultant. Having been assigned the southeastern part of Oklahoma, Mr. Hinkle will be working out of McAlester. Mrs. Margaret Moon has assumed the position of Coordinator of Children's Services for the Tulsa City-County Library System. She was formerly a children's librarian with the Los Angeles Public Library. Mrs. Pat Woodrum, formerly head of the Tulsa City-County Library Reference Department, has assumed the new administrative position of Chief of Extension. She will be responsible for the system's 19 branch and community libraries and 6 bookmobiles.

Back to the Library
"Back to the Library" was the theme for festivities in the Oklahoma County Library System on October 6 and 7. Among the many activities in the system's Central Library and branches were movies, puppet shows, hula hoop contests, art shows, and folk songs. The Southern Hills branch sponsored a karate demonstration following an art show and hula hoop contest. The Midwest City branch sponsored a display of miniature paintings plus a doll display. The Bethany branch has an exhibition of live baby animals from the zoo, with a commentary on each by a zoo attendant.

LITERARY ACTIVITIES CONTINUE
Rounding out Oklahoma's most successful year for literary activities were the appearance in September of author Virginia Sorenson at Central State College as writer-in-residence for the school year of 1967-68; the first edition of a new literary quarterly, Cimarron Review, in September, published at Oklahoma State University; and the awarding of three literary cash awards in October by the Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council.

Virginia Sorenson, author of numerous, highly praised books in both the juvenile and adult fiction field, follows Alec Waugh in the writer-in-residence program at Central State College. Mrs. Sorenson spoke to library science classes at Central State last year and was asked to be this year's writer-in-residence. Mrs. Sorenson covers the skills and activities of creative writing in her course at 7:30 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays at Central State College.

Cimarron Review, a new national journal of arts, letters, and opinion, is published in June, September, December, and March at Oklahoma State University. Alfred Levin is the editor. The idea for this literary quarterly with a humanistic bias was conceived by James Ralph Scaife, former Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Oklahoma State University.

Three literary cash awards were presented to some native Oklahomans by the Arts and Humanities Council in October at a meeting in the Tulsa City-County Central Library. A $300 award for fiction was presented to William Scott (Weldon Hill), who lives on a farm near Watts, for his novel, Rope. Mr. Scott spoke earlier in the year to librarians and lay citizens at the National Library Week State Meeting at the State Capitol. Mrs. Althea Ross, Norman, was awarded the $300 prize for non-fiction for her book, The Apachoe Way. She is the author of several books on the American Indian. Byron Chew, a native of Oklahoma now living in Los Cruces, New Mexico, received the $250 poetry award for his collection titled Corrida and Other Poems. All three writers have studied at the University of Oklahoma's School of Professional Writing.

A sad note to the year was the death of Woody Guthrie. His courageous fight for fifteen years against incurable chorea ended October 3, 1967. He was one of the two or three "greats" of folk music.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Malta's Road to Independence. Edith Dobie. 286 p. $5.95. 1967.

"The Island of Malta has been justly famed as the British Empire’s bastion in the Mediterranean through two world wars, but that it has been the scene of bitter internal political strife is little known." Edith Dobie has tried to make this facet of Malta’s struggle more widely understood. Leaders determined to gain power at all cost, but who proved themselves unable to use it constructively, slowed the movement toward independence. When the island became less vital to their defense, the British were willing to grant freedom, but too many problems came to light. The choice of an official language—English, Italian, or Maltese—became confused with the question of the separation between church and state. In view of these facts, the only alternative seemed to be the establishment of a limited independence within the British Commonwealth. In her book, Miss Dobie defines and explores this aspect of Maltese history for both the student of politics and the general reader.


Of James Branch Cabell, Desmond Tarrant says, “Cabell is almost alone in twentieth-century literature in presenting man as, if not master of his fate, at least equal to it.” Unlike Dreiser, Fitzgerald, and other of his contemporaries, Cabell’s work has been largely overlooked for the past quarter of a century. Mr. Tarrant, who interviewed and corresponded with the author before his death in 1958, has attempted to examine Cabell’s work in detail. He has devoted special attention to Cabell’s use of myth—which Tarrant feels is his subject shares with Tolkien, author of the currently popular adult fairy tales. This book will especially appeal to the many students of literature who feel that the writings of James Branch Cabell have been too long neglected.

Quarter Horses, a Story of Two Centuries. Robert McManus Denhardt. 192 p. $3.95. 1967

Both horse breeders and horse enthusiasts will welcome this work on the history of the Quarter Horse. Robert Denhardt, one of the original organizers of the American Quarter Horse Association and editor of The Western Horseman magazine, is more than qualified to write such a book. Mr. Denhardt has traced the origin of the Quarter Horse in Europe and its history and use in the United States. Sections are devoted to famous horsemen, outstanding horses, and performance records; the establishment of the American Quarter Horse Association is recorded in detail. Photographs of both horses and horsemen have been included whenever possible. In addition, the author has prepared a bibliography and a glossary to aid the reader.


Dan Trapp, religious editor for the Los Angeles Times, is a student of Western history and the author of another book on the American frontier. The subject of his latest work is the struggle of white settlers to gain control of Apacheria—an area which included most of the southwestern United States and much of what is now northern Mexico. The author explains the conflict between the soldiers and the Apaches, and shows the bravery, greed, and misunderstanding which are evident on both sides. The battles, the territory involved, and the important figures on both sides are described. Photographs and maps are also included to help the reader understand this area of the American West.

Kyoto in the Momoyama Period. Wendell Cole. 166 p. $3.75. 1967.

The Japanese city of Kyoto was founded in 794 A.D.: its name comes from two Chinese ideograms meaning “capital” and “metropolis.” Kyoto was the capital city of Japan for more than one thousand years, but it was during the Momoyama period, from 1573 to 1615, that its influence was at its height. The Momoyama period was, in fact, one of the most significant in Far Eastern history—a time when the foundations for a unified Japan were laid. Many characteristic Japanese customs and rituals were also developed during this period, among them the tea ceremony. Political and social changes precipitated changes in art, literature, and the theater: plays and Kabuki became established dramatic forms during this time. Mr. Cole has dealt with all aspects of the city in his work—its origins, history, politics, social structure, and entertainment. This book is Volume 22 in the Centers of Civilization Series.

The Story of Fritz Haber. Morris Garan. 212 p. $4.95. 1967

It is unfortunate that so many people associate the name Fritz Haber only with the development of poison gas for use in warfare. Morris Garan,
the author of this biography, makes the reader aware that Haber’s life was much more complex, and his contribution to the universal body of scientific knowledge much greater, than this one fact would indicate. Haber’s stature as a scientist was acknowledged when he received the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1918 for his work in the discovery of nitrogen fixation. Unfortunately, the patriotism that had led him to use his resources to aid the Kaiser in World War I did not protect him from Nazi persecution. He was exiled, as were many German Jews, during World War II. Mr. Goran’s book will acquaint the reader with the life and career of Fritz Haber, one of Germany’s most valuable scientists.

The Mining Frontier; Contemporary Accounts from the American West in the Nineteenth Century. Collected and edited by Marvin Lewis. 231 p. $4.95. 1967.

The gold mines of the last century had a major influence on the subject matter of a great deal of American literature, but another of their literary influences was less well known. The active, competitive, rugged society of the mining camps and towns gave rise to a kind of mining journalism which was as primitive as the miners themselves. Mark Twain and Bret Harte were two of the most famous journalists of this type, but such men were numerous, and they influenced the journalism and literature of the entire country. Marvin Lewis has collected many of the most vivid examples of this kind of writing to present to the reader in this book.


‘... this book is neither a sociology nor a guidebook. It is a history, for only in the chronology of change and repulsion to change ... can the spirit of a people be felt profoundly.’ While the author’s earlier book, Empire of the Inca, concentrated on the political history and structure of these people, this work explores all aspects of Inca life—social customs, work, speech, knowledge, art. The last days of the Incas, as a people under an insane ruler, and their final domination and destruction by the Spanish, are discussed. The unique relationship between the Incas and the city of Cuzco is also explained by Mr. Brundage, and Huaman Poma’s drawings are used throughout the text. This book is Volume 88 in the Civilization of the American Indian Series.


Alan Valentine, author and former president of the University of Rochester, has written probably the first modern biography of Lord North, whom he states was ‘involved in nearly every important political, economic, and social development in an England undergoing drastic change.’ This work, presented in two volumes which total more than a thousand pages, explores and explains the life of a man who was a central figure in British politics for more than thirty years in the latter part of the eighteenth century. To become familiar with Lord North is to gain greater understanding of the political structure of Great Britain in the eighteenth century, for he is representative of his time and society. The author has included portraits of the important figures in his book, and has also compiled a short bibliography for the reader who is interested in further study of the man who ultimately became first minister to ‘crazy’ King George III.

1968 OLA CONFERENCE
NORMAN APRIL 25, 26, 27

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
New Library Construction In Oklahoma

THE NEW WARR ACRES BRANCH of the Oklahoma County Libraries System.

Del City And Warr Acres

Two new branch libraries have been opened by the Oklahoma County Libraries system. The new facilities are located in Del City and Warr Acres.

The Del City branch was officially opened August 19, 1966. It was constructed by the citizens of Del City and located on the east side of the Del City Community Center. Size of the library is 8,000 square feet, and the estimated capacity is 39,000 volumes. Current monthly circulation is approximately 8,000 volumes.

Officially opened September 9, 1967, as the 13th library in the system, the Warr Acres branch was made possible by a $150,000 bond issue passed by the citizens of Warr Acres and matched by Federal funds. With 12,450 square feet of floor space, the library has an estimated 41,000 volume capacity. It is expected that this branch will be circulating between 10,000 and 13,000 volumes per month by early 1968.

Capitol Hill Branch

A Christmas present in the form of cheerier surroundings was given patrons of the Capitol Hill Branch Library of Oklahoma County Libraries.

According to Mrs. Betty Lou Townley, executive director of the Oklahoma County Libraries, the Capitol Hill Branch was closed "between two and three weeks" while remodeling took place.

New, dropped acoustical tile replaces the soiled, peeling material on the ceiling. Flush-mounted, indirect lighting was installed. Walls were painted off-white. Red and black carpeting replaced the asphalt floor tile. Tables were refinished with formica tops. Chairs were also refinished and chair backs recolored. A wall-mounted book depository was installed on the 26th Street side.

All the remodeling took place on the first floor, which is the only public floor in the library.

EQUIPPED TO SERVE ALL AGES, the Del City Branch of the Oklahoma County Libraries System offers spacious surroundings for its users.

January, 1968
Northeastern State College Library

In 1846 when the Cherokee National Female Seminary, the forerunner of Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, was established, one building provided space for administrative offices, for classrooms, for student housing and for the seminary’s “collection of books.” Now, over 120 years later, numerous buildings provide these spaces, and the college library has more square feet of space than the entire school originally had.

Built in 1947 at a cost of $285,000, the John Vaughan Library, named for the then president of Northeastern, has been described as “a modernistic two-story structure with accent on glass.” This structure was not large enough to provide library facilities for a growing college, and a $1.6 million addition has been constructed, according to Gilbert Fites, Head Librarian.

In designing the addition, the architectural firm of Hudgins, Thompson and Ball had to harmonize the exterior with the present library facade and keep the building in scale with the surrounding campus buildings. The architects designed a three-story rectangular building with the stone exterior of the prominent east wall subdued in appearance by the construction of sun decks on the second and third floors. The sun decks will serve as outdoor reading and rest areas in addition to providing sun control for the glass walls of the second floor. The sun decks are two of four outdoor reading areas that the library will have.

Mr. Charles Cambell, Remington Rand’s Oklahoma representative, supplied the architects with a complete furniture layout and pricing and a complete stack layout and pricing. He performed this service on 24 hours notice and with no assurance of a sale.

Almost directly in the center of the building will be the location of a sun court, which is completely open at ground level, permitting light to reach a number of the interior spaces. The 23-by-67-foot sun court minimizes the closed-in feeling inherent in large buildings. It will be lighted and have benches for relaxed reading. The other outdoor area, a landscaped patio with benches and desk chairs, is located on the north side of the building.

A single entrance located in the vicinity of the basic library services has been designed. Students entering the library will find the reserve desk and reading rooms on their left. Directly in front will be the circulation desk, and further along, the stairway and public elevator. Past these is the reference area, glass-enclosed typing rooms, and specially designed micro-film room. The micro-film room has special low-intensity lighting and acoustics permitting subdued talking. Reading rooms for blind students will also be located on the first floor.

Immediately at the head of the stairway on the second floor will be the periodical desk and periodical stacks, containing over 1,200 current popular books and classics. An exit to the sun porch will be located in the recreation reading area. Library science classrooms and offices will be located on the west side of the second floor. This floor will also contain seminar rooms and the audio-visual facilities for the entire college, including a television production studio and equipment for closed-circuit transmission.

The third floor of the addition will be devoted primarily to study area and open stacks, containing most of the library’s 200,000 plus volumes general collection. This floor will also have six seminar rooms and a fine arts room, to be equipped for slide viewing, listening to tapes, etc.

In summary, the $1.6 million addition to the Northeastern State College Library carries out the motif of stone, glass and spaciousness of the present building. The addition is functionally designed for ease of use, yet maintains an air of informality and naturalness by making the outdoor areas serve the twofold purpose of providing rest and reading spaces as well as natural light for the interior spaces. 

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
McFarlin Library At The University of Tulsa

By Guy W. Logsdon

The McFarlin Library at the University of Tulsa was expanded by a five floor addition which was completed in August, 1967, and the original structure was renovated during the months of September and October. The dedication of the addition was November 10, 1957, with the speaker being Dr. Ben Henneke, former president of the University. The architect for the addition and renovation was H. G. Barnard, Jr., A.I.A., Tulsa. The contracting firm was Tulsa Rig and Reel. The addition was tastefully designed to blend with the original structure.

The addition adds to the original structure a total of 35,070 square feet, of which 10,170 square feet are for stacks, 9,600 for seating, 6,600 for work areas and 9,300 for other activities such as stairs, restrooms, lobbies, display space, etc. The total square feet for the original structure and the addition is 61,310 of which 17,170 are for stacks, 20,500 for seating, 7,040 for work space and 16,640 for other areas.

The total volume capacity is 297,650. The McFarlin book count at the end of the past fiscal year was 164,424 volumes. The addition provides space for approximately an eight year growth. The total University count, as of the last fiscal year, was 317,859 volumes. These volumes are housed in four separate libraries. McFarlin, being the central library, houses the largest collection and provides processing for all of the University acquisitions except those books which are purchased by the Law Library.

The addition has individual study tables on four floors. Also on these floors are found locked study carrels. These locked study carrels total 66 and are assigned to faculty and graduate students. Each locked carrel has 26 square feet of floor space, and the desk has indirect lighting as well as a direct light source on the side of the carrel wall, thus providing two sources of light. There is a bookshelf above each desk, and each carrel is individually air conditioned. McFarlin now provides seating space for 685 people.

The addition has a microform room that provides space for twelve micro-readers. Also, it has an audio area that provides two carrels for stereo tape decks and eight stereo turntables. Each of the audio units includes two outlets for earphones.

The most beautiful room in the new addition is the Rare Book Room. It is finished in dark oak wood with blue accent color on the walls. The rug is Persian and was donated by Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Chapman. There are two large reading tables that accommodate sixteen patrons, and there are four lounge chairs. The room will be used for small receptions. Carpeting has been installed on the perimeter area and tile and terrazzo have been used in the staircase areas and some lobbies.

The renovation of the existing structure included carpeting the large reading rooms, refinishing the original furniture, and painting throughout. Also the elevator which was a safety hazard was replaced with a new unit. Two of the floors in the tower were removed, so book storage was reduced by this decision. One floor was converted into four reading rooms which are designated for faculty members. Also a conference room was constructed on the second floor of the existing structure.

The existing reference rooms remain designated as such. In the basement the north room now houses the life sciences books and the south room has become the Reserve Reading Room. The two reading rooms on the second floor are designated as browsing and periodical overflow rooms.

The financing of the addition and the renovation of the original structure was through private donations. The McFarlin addition was made available by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chapman. This was a $1 million contribution. Mr. Chapman was a business partner of Mr. Robert M. McFarlin, the man who built the original structure. Mrs. Chapman is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. McFarlin. The renovation of McFarlin was made possible by a $300,000 gift from Mrs. Pauline Walter, who is also a daughter of the McFarlins.

January, 1968
Two New Buildings In The Pioneer Multi-County System

By William H. Lowry

An interval of six months separated the opening of two new library buildings for the Pioneer Multi-County Library System. Public service at the new Norman Public Library building, headquarters for the system, began Dec. 11, 1966, and the Moore Public Library, a community library of the system, opened May 28. These two new library buildings solved a serious space problem, allowing a combined expansion from 6,000 to 45,000 sq. ft.

While the buildings are operated by the Multi-County Library System, the construction was made possible by successful city bond issues with matching funds from the Federal Library Services and Construction Act. It was gratifying that despite the system's two-county financing there was sufficient local interest and initiative to secure more than $1,000,000.00 for construction purposes.

The Norman Public Library building has a basic structure of steel columns with a steel deck, concrete-filled roof. The interior partitions are mostly clad with sheet rock, and the floors are concrete slabs either carpeted or covered with sheet vinyl. An unusual feature of this centrally heated, air-conditioned building is the acoustical ceiling which incorporates outlets for heating and air-conditioning, as well as soft non-glare lights.

Most windows, except those facing the courtyard are of three-foot panel non-glare glass. The main entry hall is floored with a brick type quarry tile, and the doors are birch with walnut finish to blend with the blacks and browns of the library furniture. The library is built to hold up to 150,000 books and designed to serve twenty years growth for a town of at least 75,000 people.

The new library building consists of several interrelated areas. Among these are a north wing which includes a meeting area which can be divided into two smaller rooms and an art and exhibit hall available for educational, cultural and civic purposes. The main unit in the south wing includes a children's room, young adult and adult centers, and an office, storage and materials processing area. The latter are placed in the center of the library, dividing the adult from the children's area.

A bookmobile garage provides inside space for two bookmobiles and a loading dock. An enclosed courtyard lies between the two wings of the building. Landscaping has been completed for the entire building, including an underground sprinkling system. An adjacent parking lot has been constructed and provides space for more than one hundred cars. James Freske, Norman artist, has erected a steel sculpture at the main entrance which is presented the historical development of the written language in Western Civilization.

All of the furnishings are of contemporary design. Reading tables have polished aluminum bases and plastic laminated walnut tops. Adult reading chairs are of pedestal type, upholstered in tough synthetic fiber. Children's tables are identical, except for height, to those in the adult area. The children's chairs are mostly of continental beech, and were manufactured in Finnland. Steel shelving is used throughout the building. It is finished in dark olive and provided with walnut finished plastic laminated end panels and tops.
The Norman Library was constructed and furnished for a total cost of $850,000.00 or about $22.00 per square foot, including land purchase. Sorey, Hill and Binnicker of Oklahoma City were the architects and engineers. The general contractor, also from Oklahoma City, was J. J. Cook Construction Co. Francis R. St. John of New York City was the consultant. Fred D. Shellabarger served as the library board’s building chairman. He was also responsible for the selection of much of the furnishings. Mr. Shellabarger, an architect and member of the University of Oklahoma faculty, had served on the Norman Public Library Board for many years and his contribution to the building was invaluable.

The new Moore Library replaces an old converted barber shop of some five hundred square feet. Designed by Alan Lower and Associates of Oklahoma City the building is 10,500 square feet in size or twenty-one times larger than the old barber shop. Mrs. Allie Beth Martin served as the consultant. It was built as a community library of the Pioneer Multi-County Library system and almost all of the space is used for public service since no book processing or general administration is to be performed in the building.

The basic construction is similar to the Norman Library. The building is rectangular in shape, but with curving walls and projecting carrels, which enable it to avoid a box-like effect. Both adult and children’s services are provided in one large area divided by counter-height free standing shelves. Both areas are convenient to a common circulation desk and look out on a small enclosed court. The children’s area attractively furnished with children’s furniture, has four window seats and two study carrels. The adult area has eight carrels, general reference and a young adult center. Lounge furniture is located near the court area for both children and adults. The steel shelving is finished in antique white and the end panels and counter-height tops have an English oak plastic laminated to correspond with library’s wood finished surfaces.

An auditorium-exhibit room provides seating for groups of up to seventy-five. This rectangular room with curving walls of metallic finished brick, slit windows and carpeted floor is perhaps the most attractive room in the entire building. One further architectural distinction is that the Moore Library may be the only public library in the country with two gazebos. One point of view holds that the library would have been better without this singular feature.

The furniture is of contemporary design. Reading tables are single pedestal with chrome finished bases. Chairs have polished chrome legs. The public areas are fully carpeted except for the entrance and circulating areas, which are terrazzo and the staff and work rooms, which have a vinyl asbestos tile floor.

The building will be fully landscaped this winter. Space for fifty cars is available on two sides of the library. A drive-up book return built into the building is available for use when the library is closed. A lighted plastic sign easily identifies the building, which is just east of Interstate 35.

It is especially hoped that those who have not yet seen these two new library buildings will visit them at the time of the Oklahoma Library Conference next Spring.

January, 1968
O.L.A. Committees And Appointments, 1967-1968

AUDITING: Mr. Leon Baney, Chairman, University of Oklahoma Library, Norman; Mrs. Earl Arnold, 512 S. Williams, El Reno; Miss Jo Ann Altman, Okla. Dept. of Libraries, Okla. City; Miss Mary Gatoni, Oklahoma County Libraries, Okla. City; Mrs. Stephen H. Ray, Central State College Library, Edmond.

AWARDS: Fr. Eugene Marshall, Chairman, St. Gregory's College, Shawnee; Mr. John Stratton, OSU Library, Stillwater; Mrs. Nan Sturdvant, Tulsa City-County Library; Mrs. Kay Welden, Ardmore Public Library.

BY-LAWS & CONSTITUTION: Mr. Roderick Swartz, Chairman, Tulsa City-County Library; Mr. Leonard Eddy, OU Medical Library, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Tom L. Irby, 101½ W. Grand, Ponca City; Mrs. Nancy Carter, OU Library, Norman; Mrs. Mary Lanning, Apt. 11-F, 502 S. Boulder, Tulsa.

EXHIBITS: Mr. Robert Motter, Chairman, Motter Bookbindery, 124 Times Place, Muskogee; Mr. Eugene T. Curtis, Phillips University Library, Enid; Mrs. Donna Hurst Dennison, Pioneer Multi-County Library, Norman; Miss Mary Looney, Ponca City Library; Mrs. R. D. Myers, 411 S. 14th Street, Clinton.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS: Mr. Melville R. Spence, Chairman, University of Oklahoma Library, Norman; Mrs. Ruth Donnell, OU Library, Norman; Mrs. Donna Hurst Dennison, Pioneer Multi-County Library, Norman; Mr. Leon Baney, OU Library, Norman; Mr. Martin Wenger, Pioneer Multi-County Library, Norman.

NOMINATIONS: Miss Virginia LaGrave, Chairman, Tinker Air Force Base Library, 300 S. Douglas Blvd., Oklahoma City; Prof. Irma R. Tomberlin, OU School of Library Science, Norman; Mrs. Anne Cramer, Southwestern State College Library, Weatherford; Mr. T. Gene Hodges, Central State College Library, Edmond; Mrs. Nancy Ruth Amis, OSU Dept. of Library Science, Stillwater; Mrs. Norma Barnes, P.O. Box 3701, Tulsa; Miss Barbara Hagist, Tulsa City-County Library System.

PROGRAM: Miss Virginia Owens, Chairman, Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Nan Sturdivant, Tulsa City-County Library; Mr. Charles D. Ingram, OCU Library, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Nancy Amis, OSU Dept. of Library Science, Stillwater; Miss Jean Harrington, Enid Public Library; Mrs. Margaret Patty, Box 57, Coweta; Rev. Eugene Marshall, St. Gregory's College, Shawnee; Mr. Josh Stroman, OSU Library, Stillwater; Mrs. Tom L. Irby, 101½ W. Grand, Ponca City.

PUBLICATIONS: Mr. Josh Stroman, Chairman, Oklahoma State University Library, Stillwater; Miss Mary Ann Wentroth, Okla. Dept. of Library, Okla. City; Mr. Melville R. Spence, OU Library, Norman; Mrs. Ada Ingram, Central State College, Edmond; Mrs. Fredda L. Gilliam, Okla. Dept. of Libraries, Okla. City; Miss Inalea Weather, Tulsa City-County Library; Mrs. Mildred Patterson, 5902 N.W. 52nd Street, Oklahoma City; Miss Odele Locke, Cameron State College Library, Lawton.

RESOLUTIONS: Mr. John Dyrud, Chairman, University of Oklahoma Law Library, Norman; Miss Dee Ann Ray, Custer-Washita Dewey Library System, Clinton; Mrs. Alice P. Pattee, OU Library, Stillwater; Mrs. Austin C. Smith, 603 D N.W., Ardmore; Mrs. Leto S. Dover, Route 4, Box 265, Muskogee.

SEQUEOIA BOOK AWARDS: Mrs. Wilna Tipps, Chairman, 4369 Woodedge Drive, Del City; Mrs. Mary Sloan, 916 W. Lindsay Ave., Norman; Mrs. Velma Lake, Duncan Public Library; Miss Virginia Atchinson, 2426 W. Cherokee, Enid.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM: Mr. Guy Logsdon, Chairman, University of Tulsa Library; Mr. J. Michael Bruno, OU School of Library Science, Norman; Mr. Edward P. Miller, Tulsa City-County Libraries; Mrs. Hannah Atkins, Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries, Okla. City.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT: Mr. William Lowry, Chairman, Pioneer Multi-County Library, Norman; Miss Frances Kennedy, Co-Chairman, OCU Library, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Beth Heimann, 221 N.E. 61st Street, Okla. City; Mrs. Pat Westmoreland, Oklahoma County Libraries, Oklahoma City; Mr. Ralph Funk, Okla. Dept. of Libraries, Oklahoma City; Miss Esther Mae Henke, Okla. Dept. of Libraries, Okla. City; Dr. Frank J. Bertalan, OU School of Library Science, Norman; Mrs. Sarah Jane Bell, Library Resources Division, State Dept. of Education, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Helen Lloyd, Okla. City Public Schools; Mrs. Elaine Phillips, 5901 N.W. 67th Street, Okla. City; Mr. Roderick Swartz, Tulsa City-County Library; Mrs. Mary DeVilbiss, OU Library, Norman; Mr. George Alsbach, OSU Library, Stillwater; Mrs. Billee M. Day, Chickasaw Library System, Ardmore; Mr. William Jermigan, Oral Roberts University Library, Tulsa; Mrs. Ed Berrong, Weather...
erford; Mr. Carl E. Reubin, 106 S. Ohio, Tishomingo.

MEMBERSHIP: Miss Dee Ann Ray, Chairman, Custer-Washita-Dewey Library System, Clinton; Mr. Bryan Rayburn, Tulsa Library System; Mr. Ralph Funk, Okla. Dept. of Libraries; Mrs. Laura Buckley, OU Medical Center Library, Oklahoma City; Miss Maxine De Loe, OSU Library, Stillwater; Mrs. Fredda Gilliam, Okla. Dept. of Libraries; Mrs. Paul Cress, 802 Delaware, Perry; Mrs. Roberta Kauskay, OU School of Library Science, Norman; Mrs. Sarah Winn, Dewey High School Library.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK: Mr. Gene Winn, Executive Director, Bartlesville Public Library; Mr. William H. Lowry, Deputy Director, Pioneer Multi-County Library, Norman; Mrs. Helen Lloyd, Oklahoma City Public Schools; Miss Jean Harrington, Enid Public Library; Dr. Victor Hildinger, 1144 E. Pecan Street, Altus; Mr. Edward P. Miller, Tulsa City-County Library; Mrs. Jane Stevens, Ponca City Public Library; Mr. Leon Raney, OU Library, Norman; Prof. Laverne Carroll, OU School of Library Science, Norman; Mrs. Le Schumacker, 7333 E. 58th Place, Tulsa.

RECRUITMENT: Mrs. Evelyn Clement, Chairman, Oral Roberts University Library, Tulsa; Mrs. Merry Sue Hayman Nolen, OSU Library, Stillwater; Miss Dona Lemon, Tulsa City-County Library; Mrs. Shirley Pelley, OU Library, Norman; Miss Dee Ann Ray, Custer-Washita-Dewey Library System, Clinton; Miss Patricia Gibson, OU Medical Center Library, Oklahoma City; Mr. Ron Curtis, Central State College Library, Edmond.

OFFICERS HANDBOOK: Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Tulsa City-County Library; Miss Virginia Legrave, Tinker AFB Library, Okla. City; Sister Mary Malvina Kwasnica, Regina College Library, Ponca City.

SITES: Mr. T. Milby, Chairman, University of Oklahoma Library, Norman; Mr. Bryan Rayburn, Tulsa City-County Library; Mrs. Jo Ann Lauderdale, Box 878, Ardmore.

PUBLICITY: Miss Virginia Owens, Chairman, Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries, Okla. City; Mr. Melville R. Spence, OU Library, Norman; Mr. Jon Suter, East Central State College Library, Ada; Mr. Gene Winn, Bartlesville Public Library; Mrs. Helen Lloyd, Okla. City Public Schools.

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January, 1968
NEW BOARD MEMBERS AND NEW OFFICERS of the Chickasaw Library System are, left to right, J. D. Niblack, Sulphur; Mrs. M. B. Robertson, Healdton; Mrs. Joe Taylor, Davis, treasurer; Ralph Evin, Greenville, vice-chairman. Not pictured is Gary D. Simmons, Ardmore, Chairman.

Chickasaw Library System Scores Two “Firsts”

The Chickasaw Library System, four-county multi-county system in southern Oklahoma, scored two “firsts” under the new Oklahoma Library Code.

Following final approval of the Code in April 1967, the city council of Healdton voted unanimously to convert their city library to a branch of the Chickasaw System—the first city library to be added to a multi-county system under the code.

Soon after, the Healdton city council appointed Mrs. M. B. Robertson, a member of the city library board, as their member of the Chickasaw Board. This was the first appointment of a multi-county board member by a town. Mrs. Robertson replaced a county-appointed board member whose term had expired.

Shortly after the Healdton library was added to the Chickasaw System, the Wilson city council also voted unanimously to make their city library a branch library.

The code provides for county-city cooperation in formation of multi-county systems and appointment of board members. Previously, cities and towns were not involved and all board members were appointed by the county commissioners.

The Chickasaw Library System serves Carter, Johnston, Love and Murray Counties with headquarters at 22 Broadlaw Village in Ardmore. Mrs. Billee Day is librarian.
Continuing Education for Librarians Directory Published

Continuing Education for Librarians, a listing of workshops, seminars, institutes and short courses in librarianship and related fields for the year 1968, has just been published by the American Library Association. The list is intended for librarians, teacher, information scientists, and personnel officers interested in identifying opportunities for continuing professional education in librarianship.

The Directory is arranged to permit the user to locate a continuing education opportunity by place, by subject, or by date. Information given for each entry includes the title of the meeting, the place, sponsoring agency, and director or instructors, whether academic credit is given, tuition and registration charge, deadline for registration and the source of additional information. There is an index by subject. Over 60 conferences and other continuing education opportunities are listed covering the period from early January through the end of the year.

The Office for Library Education of the American Library Association which compiled the Directory plans to issue supplemental listings throughout the year in the publication Library Education Division Newsletter.

Continuing Education for Librarians is available without charge by writing to Continuing Education for Librarians, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

HAWAII CALLED these Oklahoma Librarians for a tour of the islands during the Summer of 1967. Members of the post ALA convention tour were, L to R, Miss Marian Dierdorff, Mrs. Virginia Collier, Miss Mary Evelyn Potts, Miss Dana Collier, Miss Marilyn Collier, Mrs. R. H. Orren and Mrs. Mildred Patterson.

January, 1968
1968 O.L.A. Convention Highlights In Capsule Form

By Virginia Owens

LCM means "Libraries, Cooperation and Machines." That's the theme for the forthcoming OLA Annual Conference to be held at the Kellogg Center for Continuing Education on the O. U. Campus, Norman, April 25-27. Plan to be there to find out what LCM means to you and your library!

Ray Fry, Director of the Division of Library Programs and Facilities, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., will speak at the Friday luncheon during the coming OLA annual meeting. A former Southerner, Oklahomans will remember him as the dynamic young man who was Young Adult Services Librarian of the Dallas Public Library, and later head of the Galveston Public Library. We expect great things for libraries nationwide from his vigorous leadership in his new position in Washington.

An Oklahoma Authors Gala is planned for the Thursday evening dinner meeting during the coming OLA Conference, April 25-27. Dr. Clifton Warren, of the Humanities Department, Central State College, Edmond, will make the address. He is well known as a popular television personality and book reviewer.

College and University Libraries Division will hear the Executive Secretary of the newly organized Information Science and Automation Division of ALA during the OLA Conference. He is Mr. Don S. Culbertson, formerly of Colorado State University Library in Fort Collins. He is the co-author (with Louis A. Schultheiss and Edward M. Heiliger) of the book Advanced Data Processing in the University Library, published by Scarecrow Press in 1963.

Libraries, Cooperation, and Machines — Are they compatible? Is there a place for you and me in the library of tomorrow? Can your library automate? Why not? You may not get all the answers, but there will be plenty of opportunities to raise these questions and many more at the forthcoming OLA conference, April 25-27. Come, and bring your computer!

Joseph Becker wrote the book — and you've read it! Meet the author and hear him discuss his ideas and experiences in the field of libraries and automation during the forthcoming annual conference of the OLA. Mr. Becker is currently consulting on a statewide communications project for the state of Washington, and has begun several studies involving libraries in Oklahoma. His home is in Bethesda, Maryland.

Mason Tolman, of the New York State Library, will discuss plans and progress on an Oklahoma communications network involving all kinds of libraries at the meeting of the Public Libraries Division during the OLA conference. This is his third trip to Oklahoma, and we're glad he'll be back. Mr. Tolman did the Oklahoma study for participation in the new Federal Title III program of interlibrary cooperation under the Library Services and Construction Act, and is already well known to several of us.

1968 DATES TO REMEMBER

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<td>National Library Week</td>
<td>April 21-27.</td>
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<td>Oklahoma Library Association</td>
<td>Norman, Oklahoma</td>
<td>April 25-27.</td>
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<td>Special Libraries Association</td>
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<td>ALA, Kansas City</td>
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