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ON THE COVER:
Central Library of the Tulsa City-County Library System.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Virginia Owens

A Message from the OLA President

Eloquence can raise goose bumps when it is as inspired as the following. We wanted to share it with you—a letter to John Hinkle, Director of the Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library, written by a 16-year old school dropout who lives in McCurtain County—just across the line from the four-county area served by the multi-county library system. Please accept this as your President’s Message for this issue—nobody could have said it better.

Dear Sirs:

I must write you and express my good feeling toward the bookmobile and the Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library. I find being a school dropout like myself getting books to read would have been hard to do. But the bookmobile stopped my worry almost that is to put it in plain words, we need you in McCurtain County very much. The reasons are following: 1. We need you so I wouldn’t have to hitchhike about 15 miles there and 15 back.

Sept. 3 I went to Octavia to stay with a friend and got in trouble with his dad because I had to stay all night every time I wanted to see the bookmobile so I was going to sleep on the store porch till the next morning when the bookmobile came. However I cannot stay all night with them anymore so I will have to get up early in the morning and try to make it to the bookmobile in Octavia, and chances are I won’t make it before it leaves. I need a solution badly.

Reason no. 2. 4 days ago I talked to 2 boys about while they looked over my books I had checked out of the bookmobile. They showed great interest in it. They wanted me to get some books for them but I forgot to in my hurry. Today Sept 6th I received 2 books from the mail unexpectedly from the library, they were book I had asked for on the bookmobile. Now I can prove to people that you are for the good of us.

the postmaster and I were talking about the bookmobile. He said they had up to date history books that he would like to have. He asked me how much was the payment. He was startled when I told him none at all. I am going to get all of the people interest in the bookmobile to sign it. I will enclose it in this letter. I am 16 yrs old but I hope age makes no difference. I have 9 books in my possession from the book mobile. I will close for now.

Sincerely yours,

JIMMY

P.S. if this is not enough names I can get more

January, 1969
Writers and Writing
in
Oklahoma
During the
Past Decade

By Clifton Warren

When I first came to Oklahoma City, I believed that there was nothing to the "American western," but I felt that since I was in the Southwest I should know more about this form of writing. I began some research on authors of westerns, and much to my surprise, I soon found that in France Ph.D. dissertations are written on American westerns. The French see them as morality plays: this observation really opened my eyes. Now, I think I can see that aspect operating very clearly.

Also, after I began to look around in the area, I saw that all Oklahoma western writers were not alike. Each one had a different message. For example, Bill Gulick likes to see the history and culture in the western, and in his Hallelujah Trail, which is a rollicking adventure about the seizure of whiskey and the problems in transporting it during the early days of the West, he brings a new twist to the art of the western. Clifton Adams, an Oklahoman who has recently moved to San Francisco, brings in the strange devices in the western. Suddenly, at the end of the plot of one of his westerns, there's the French Foreign Legion, and one begins to wonder if the French Foreign Legion ever came to the Southwest. Amazingly, it did, and Adams is just the one to develop this kind of plot. Jack Hickam likes to bring a great deal of suspense to westerns. Two of his recent ones that are receiving a lot of attention are The War on Charity Ross and The Padre Must Die. Another one of our western authors from Oklahoma is a young man interested in a hero who goes about trying not to fall in love. Richard Trevithian is the author's name, and he does all his writing in the early hours of the morning and then goes to work at Tinker Field.

Dr. Clifton Warren

Part two of an address before the 1968 OLA Conference, April 25, 1968, in Norman. Dr. Warren is Professor of English and Humanities, Central State College, Edmond.

One of our most exciting writers of westerns is Louie L'Amour. L'Amour is from Choctaw, Oklahoma, and he has written such works as Hondo, which was made into a movie starring John Wayne. The Burning Hills is another of his titles, this one filmed with Tab Hunter and Natalie Wood. The Way the West Was Won is his title which has received the most acclaim so far, but it was written as a screen play first and then published as a book: Shalako, which he wrote several years ago, is now making the movie screen with Brigitte Bardot and Sean Connery. No doubt, it will give The Way the West Was Won a run for its money. When I interviewed L'Amour last summer, he excited me with an idea for a new version of Billy the Kid based on recently acquired records; he will bring it out this year. He adds a lot of color and authentic western drama to his books. His work comes mostly from reading manuscripts which he finds in libraries here and there, writings done by original pioneers of an area. He claims that there is a great deal of wealth in this sort of thing. Such manuscripts are the kinds of treasures I wish we could do more with in Oklahoma. We need to go out and "beat the bushes" and find where there are manuscripts passed down in the
families of Oklahoma pioneers. Then we need to see that they get into the Cowboy Hall of Fame collection or the historical library at our state capital. After meeting these gentlemen, and after attempting to understand the American western, I have found that it’s a mode of writing that is not at all what it seems at a superficial glance. I am pleased to say that some of the finest writers of westerns have been developed in Norman at the writing school.

In the area of poetry, it has been my great pleasure to meet one of the leading poets of our time here in Oklahoma, Professor M. B. Tolson. We developed a strong friendship before he died, and I feel that in the future his poetry will be some of the most highly praised writings of our century. A recent volume of Negro literature in America gets its title from his poem Dark Symphony. Two years before he passed away, Tolson published a volume called Harlem Gallery in which he was trying to write the epic of the Negro in America. Harlem Gallery had a great reception and was highly praised by the noted critic and poet, Karl Shapiro. Unfortunately, Tolson, this man in our midst for years at Langston University, was neglected until two years before he died. At that particular time I invited him to appear at a workshop at Central State College. I had read his works, and I was very pleased with them. This is some of the most complex and informed poetry that has ever been written in America.

Tolson was a great friend of e. e. cummings. He admired cummings’ work, and his own poetry combines some of the complexity of cummings with the philosophical attitude of his other friend, Robert Frost. Tolson learned a great deal from those with whom he associated in the East at the finest schools; yet we neglected him here. When he came to the Central State campus, he said that he was very excited about being on a white college campus. This was the first time that he had had a chance to lecture at a predominantly white school in Oklahoma.

When we opened the doors of the poetry workshop that summer in 1965, people came in off the streets to hear him lecture. He was indeed one of the most exciting personalities of our time. When he went to Washington, D.C., where he gave a reading of his poems at Constitution Hall, the greatest people of Negro and white society in Washington attended; yet there was no coverage of his reading in our own Oklahoma newspapers. One of his former students, James Farmer, gave the introduction of Tolson in Washington the night he read. How happy I am to see that many of our barriers have gone down and that we are now more apt to recognize the Negro scholar and creative personality among us.

From the standpoint of history and anthropology, Oklahoma has several big names. There is Angie Debo’s Rise and Fall of the Cherokees Nation, a very interesting and well researched book. There is Muriel Wright and her Story of Oklahoma, which I am sure you, as librarians know and recommend to your young people. Certainly, one of the great duties of the librarians and creative people of Oklahoma is to teach Oklahoma’s heritage and to recommend her writers.

Frequently, when I have discussions with people who talk about bringing the arts to Oklahoma, I feel that they are too neglectful about the wonders here that need to be discovered. I think that one of the most exciting adventures in the United States today is for one to tour the Cowboy Hall of Fame and observe the western art and the costumes of the West. People are not going to come to Oklahoma to see impressionistic art. We must not fool ourselves. What people come to Oklahoma to see is what is native to the state, and too often we put down what is ours by right and what should be a thing of pride to us. If we can induce the young people to take

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January, 1969
pride in our state, to know its authors, its distinguished citizens, its original pioneers, they will more easily see their place in the scheme of things. To many, it seems foolish to emphasize art forms which have no relation whatsoever to a state before the child has learned his own native arts. Once he has learned to appreciate his native art, it’s not too far a jump from red Indian paintings to oriental art. Such a connection is easily seen when one studies the paintings of Wood Big Bow and places them against an oriental art work.

We must not forget John Joseph Mathews’ History of the Osage. It’s a work often used to furnish the background for novels. Dr. E. E. Dale’s Cross Timbers is a recent book which gives a memorable picture of a Southwestern boyhood, and of course we all know of the many contributions of Dr. A. M. Gibson in the area of Oklahoma history.

One of the authors you might not know is Janice Holt Giles, formerly of Ardmore, Oklahoma. She was a Methodist Sunday school teacher and superintendent who became greatly interested in Oklahoma history. She has now married a man from Kentucky and lives in Knifely, Kentucky, but she comes back here and researches the old forts. She likes to write about the pioneers moving West, about the fur traders, and she gives a very exciting picture of the barren landscape of Oklahoma. She ably recreates a long lost era. I particularly recommend for young people her Savannah and her Johnny Osage. She has done several other volumes of worth about this area, too.

Another of our rising writers is Weldon Hill from eastern Oklahoma. He received high praise for his comic novel Onionhead, which was later done as a movie starring Andy Griffith. Unfortunately he has limited himself somewhat by concentrating on humor, because the best of his books so far is the very poetic and beautiful Long Summer of George Adams. In that work, he managed to capture the feeling of the plains trains; he makes us know Guthrie in its early days, and reading this book was one of the most moving experiences I have ever had. In future years, I feel that the critics will see the poetic as well as the humorous genius of this man.

Another capable writer who has achieved celebrity in the past ten years is Marilyn Tate from Gene Autrey, Oklahoma, who wrote a book called One Kiss for France; it’s the story of an Air Force officer’s wife and her problems in living abroad after World War II. At present, Miss Tate lives in Washington, D.C., where she is a friend of Katherine Ann Porter and Allan Drury. Miss Tate is a product of the University of Oklahoma school of journalism, as is Weldon Hill. Although it did not have a wide press review, One Kiss for France showed a lot of promise and it’s well worth your time.

Another writer from the Ardmore area who is making a name for herself is Carol Sailor. Carol started reading The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire in order to induce herself to go to sleep while she was suffering from an illness. At first she read only a little in the book, but as she read more she stayed up later. She got so excited about Roman history that she decided to write a novel set during the era of the Emperor Constantine. She turned her butter’s pantry into a writing room, went down to the local library and sent for books through inter-library loans, and believe it or not, she got all the references she needed to make a valid background for the story. Her book—The Equinox—is greatly admired by college students. They feel it has the flavor of ancient Rome.

In drama, we have two of the finest playwrights of the last two decades. His untimely death put Thomas Heggen’s career under right when he was at the peak of his creative powers. Judging from Bud Schulberg’s account in Esquire Magazine several years ago, Heggen was working on several manuscripts when he died. Mr. Roberts, Heggen’s comedy about the navy during World War II, was the most played work during the entire war. It toured everywhere and was translated into many languages. According to an Oklahoma City native, Heggen first attended O.S.U. and later transferred to Minnesota, where he began his writing in earnest.

Russell Course is an Oklahoma author all the young people should know. His first work was Anything Goes, a musical. But you will probably best remember him for his work on Arsenic and Old Lace and Life with Father, one of the longest run plays of all time. Just before he died, he and Lindsay, his partner, worked on the book for The Sound of Music. Certainly there has been no more magical musical than that in recent years.

In the past two years, we have had the emergence of talent in the field of the short story—particularly that of Marilyn Harris. Marilyn is from Oklahoma, was reared in Oklahoma City, and several of her short stories King’s Ex mirror that background. In Oklahoma last summer, I was surprised that not many people were talking about King’s Ex. Then, when I went East for a visit to New York, Virginia, and North

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Carolina, everyone was reading it. It angered me that Oklahomans were not aware of this great talent. A standout among the stories for its technical brilliance and emotional power in the collection was a story called "Icarus Again." When Marilyn appeared with me on my television book review spot, I stated that that was the best story in the collection. She said, "Oh, no, you're just saying that because a professor is the main character." Later, I was proved right when "Icarus Again" was chosen as an O'Henry award winner for this year.

Among the best writers of juvenile books in the United States is Sue Hinton, who writes under the name of S. E. Hinton. She wrote her outstanding book when she was eighteen years old and received the letter that it would be published the day she graduated from high school. She presently attends Tulsa University. Her wonderful book, called The Outsiders, which has just been released in paperback, deals with the teenage gang wars in her home town of Tulsa. Now, I didn't know that gang wars existed in Tulsa, but evidently they do to some extent. But Sue has written a fine book for teenagers which has a wonderful resolution and develops a great deal of sympathy for the main character. One of these days it surely will be a movie; it has a story which equals the impact of West Side Story. You owe yourself the entertainment that comes with reading this book. It's very sophisticated, yet genuine at the same time, and it's amazing that Sue was only a senior in high school when she wrote it.

When Sue and her mother came to Oklahoma City to be on the television program with me, I mentioned to her how particularly moving I thought the scene was when one young boy killed another. I told her that I had known many adult writers who could not sustain the emotional pitch in their writing to the degree she had. Shortly thereafter, her mother told me as we were eating lunch that Sue had written that scene when her father died. She had gone and locked herself in her room and that was the way it came out, in a gang war killing—this genuine emotion over the death of her father.

Among the others who write juvenile works in Oklahoma is Sybil Leed. Sybil has not yet produced a book, but you will find her stories time and time again in Ingenue, one of the leading magazines for teenage girls. Sybil particularly likes to write about the teenager growing up who does not relate to the rest of society. I think you will find her stories quite charming.

In sports writing lately we have Mickey Mantle's quest for the American dream entitled The Education of a Baseball Player. The book tells about Mickey growing up in Commerce, Oklahoma, and the great problem of finding a decent place to play ball because of the many surrounding chat piles and the blowing dust. In the end, Mickey com's to the conclusion that maybe this is the reason why he was such a good baseball player. There was so much to stumble over, he had to have a good sense of balance.

In the area of political writing, we have had this year a run-away best seller in Senator Harris' report on the riots in America. Also, in the category of political writing is Senator Kerr's book Land, Wood, and Water, which represents the great dream of the Southwest. It presages Arkansas waterway and the other means of bringing water into Oklahoma. While we are talking about Senators, there's that grandson of the late Senator Gore, Gore Vidal, who was educated mainly in the East and has written mainly about the East; yet much of his insight into people and his knowledge of politics stemmed from his close work with his blind grandfather, whom he led around the Senate as a young man.

In Oklahoma we are certainly not short of humor. Besides Hallelujah Trail by Bill Hulick, Onionhead by Weldon Hill and Don't Go
Near the Water by OU-educated William Brinkley and his Preposterous Papa by Lewis Meyers, a loving account of his Jewish father, the businessman. A recent addition to the humor list is Molseed Richardson's Dear Daddy, Never Let Mother Travel Alone about a mother and daughter getting in the wildest involvements while touring France. Lastly, in the category of letters, there's no one to equal Ralph Ellison and his fine work, Shadow and Act, in which he talks about the human condition. Another Oklahoman in the field of letters is Dr. Judd Milburn whose Anatomy of Wit received one of the finest reviews ever printed in the New Yorker magazine; it's a dynamic analytical study of the wit of the 19th century.

In Oklahoma we have a tremendous writer in every category with the exception of that of philosophy and religion, and there are not many states that can offer a tremendous philosopher. There has been a great deal of writing on the subject of religion in Oklahoma, but these have mostly been collections of sermons and articles on religion. A great religious writer is yet to appear, in spite of all the religious literature we have in our churches.

In closing, I was asked to make a few predictions in the light of what I have witnessed in the past ten years. First, I predict that Marilyn Harris will be one of the great writers of Oklahoma. She has a new novel on the list this year entitled In the Midst of Earth. I hope you will be looking for it. Secondly, I feel that we will be moving out in the direction of playwriting. With the fine theatre we have at OU, the exciting experimental theatre going on, and the playwrights who will be in residence to teach playwriting at Central State College in 1969, we will make great strides. Numbers of young people in the state write plays, but there has been no one to help them with the form of playwriting. Central State will bring over Val Gielgud from London, head of the BBC Drama Department for thirty-three years and brother of Sir John Gielgud, who will teach a course in Playwriting and Direction in Contemporary Theatre during the spring semester. The same semester Central State will also bring in Horton Foote, winner of the Academy Award for To Kill a Mockingbird, to teach a course in television adaptation in scenario writing.

I also predict that Looe L'Amour's book on Billy the Kid will be a best seller, because he has found new information on the outlaw never previously revealed. Moreover, there will be a great deal of interest in folklore in Oklahoma in the next few years because of the new museums, particularly the Cowboy Hall of Fame. Hopefully, we will again get to the high level of research and writing in folk materials that B. A. Bodkin and J. Frank Dobie attained when they were connected with institutions of higher learning here in Oklahoma years ago.

Lastly, I feel that with the help of the Governor's Council on the Arts and Humanities we shall be able to set up stimulating exhibits and institutes which will help develop new interest in writing and new and interesting authors for the state who will take us on to even greater national and, hopefully, international recognition as a center for writing and the arts.
Summer Reading Programs!!??

By Mary Ann Wentroth

These cold, short midwinter days may seem a strange time to be talking about vacation reading plans, but as a matter of fact it is none too soon. If we start now, perhaps we can rethink our philosophy. From this midpoint between last summer and next, perhaps we have the best perspective for taking a long look and asking some basic questions.

Why do you bother with a summer reading program—what is the point anyhow? Does it matter, really, how many books a child reads? Or is quality more important — and the thought provoked? Is the hectic pace of keeping the records, pasting on the stars, or hanging leaves on a tree, obscuring the real purpose of the program?

Do you start out each summer resolved to talk with each child about the books he reads, and then have to give it up as the weeks go by? Are you promoting this activity because all the children really enjoy it, or because the parents want it, or for the readers who want to “show off” their great quantity of reading they can do?

Are you doing it for the publicity, to boost circulation? What about the “snob-appal?” Do you really want to foster that? Are you penalizing the shy reader, the slow reader, the thoughtful reader, the “specialist?” Are some children being hurt and discouraged by the reward-incentive program? Is there a way to advertise and glamorize and organize a program to make summer reading more attractive?

We here at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries have been thinking about these questions very seriously. It seems to me that the primary goal of any program aimed at the children should be to encourage the use of the library as a pleasurable and enriching experience. Let us examine the summer reading contest before planning for another one.

Now any competition must have winners, and for them the experience is a pleasant one. But for the losers and the drop-outs there is more likely a sense of failure which is never satisfying. The argument that “we play the game for the fun of playing, whether we win or lose” presupposes a degree of maturity which most children have not yet attained.

If we look at the total number of children in the community and compare it with the number of “winners” in most summer reading programs, we will most likely come up with an overwhelming percentage of non-winners. It is true that some of them are independent souls who did not participate and went about their reading for its own sake. More power to them! These are the librarian’s delight. But all those others who started and grew discouraged or disillusioned, or who never started at all because they knew from the beginning they wouldn’t read the ten books required—they are infected with a germ of defeat.

Then there are some who have never darkened the library’s doors. They may not have heard about the contest, but even if they had, it is unlikely that they would have been attracted since they had not been reading anyway. It seems to me that a really purposeful summer reading program ought to attempt to attract and hold this larger group of “losers” and leave them a happy experience with books and their public library.

One of the less pleasant facts of life in public libraries is the importance of circulation statistics. Sad but true, the number of books checked out is one of the measurables. While many of the important library services are intangibles, we do like to be able to prove how much work we have done—how much service we have given.

Admittedly, there is pressure to plan a summer program that will increase the juvenile circulation, and the contest often seems a logical solution. It is not necessarily so. Libraries have pursued other programs with equal or greater success in this matter of circulation, with the greater reward of reaching a larger number of children besides.

Take for example the La Porte Library (Indiana) where in two summers after changing from a required reading game, they had an increase of 65.5% in participation. The number of children reading ten or more books remained about constant, but there was a marked increase in the demand for assistance in book selection from those with special reading interests or problems. The increased number of children using the library swelled the circulation statistics. And how much more rewarding to all concerned such a program must be.

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Public Library Services Branch, has some very special vacation reading plans in the making for this year. You will be hearing more about them soon.

*Reported in Reading on Vacation, compiled by Joanna Fowler Dougherty, Children’s Book Council, 1964

January, 1969
Much progress has been made in public school libraries of Oklahoma during the last three years with a great deal of credit for the gains being the boost the schools have received from Title II funds.

Title II of the Elementary Secondary Education Act has distributed approximately three and one-half million dollars to the public schools for library resources since March of 1965. In order to participate in these funds the schools had to maintain their previous expenditure levels for library resources and Title II funds were to be spent over and above these previous averages. Thus the Title II funds have been icing on the cake.

These funds have been used to supplement local funds in the purchase of library resources. From Title II funds alone, however, over 900,000 library books have been purchased by the public schools; 20,000 subscriptions to magazines and periodicals have been made. Title II funds have accounted for 150,000 textbooks during this period and over one half million dollars has been expended for audio-visual resources in the form of films, recordings, slides and transparencies.

The fine progress being made in the area of library resources is not all attributed to Title II funds. The individual schools in many instances have not only maintained their local level of expenditures but have increased local expenditures materially. Many new libraries have been built and many old ones remodeled and new equipment has been added. The new and remodeled libraries are often carpeted, well lighted and air conditioned. Book collections have been brought up-to-date and obsolete material is being weeded out.

In general there is a trend of upgrading the public school libraries. Audio-visual resources are being incorporated into the library and it is becoming a media center where all of the instructional materials are kept, catalogued and distributed.

Enrollment in library science and audio-visual courses in the colleges has more than doubled since 1965. The enrollment in the graduate school of library science at Oklahoma University had increased from 40 to 250 in four years.

In spite of the signs of progress that have been made there is still much to be accomplished. Only about 200 of the 700 elementary schools have central collections. An abundance of the high school libraries are still poorly equipped and in many instances operating without trained personnel.

Dr. D. D. Creech pointed out some of their shortcomings in his address to the administrators at the conference on the library on November 6. He stated that many of the high school libraries were not even cataloged and some are kept locked up most of the day. Many high school libraries are located in classrooms and as a result are not available for use by students when needed. Dr. Creech pointed out further that expenditures for library resources from local source varied from practically nothing to $15.00 per child. He stated that of the 566 high schools operating libraries, 166 had designated a teacher as librarian with no hours of library science; 322 of the high school librarians had less than 7 hours training in library science; only 223 schools had librarians who devoted as much as one-half time to the library.

In his address Dr. Creech recommended that as far as feasible elementary libraries be centralized with room collections coming from the central library. He also stressed the importance of having trained library and media personnel in all schools at both the elementary and secondary level. It was pointed out that the new standards prepared by the Board of Education would become effective during the 1969-70 school year. These standards provide for greater expenditure for library resources, as well as providing that personnel responsible for the library and the media centers should not only be better trained but will necessarily be given more time to perform their professional duties free from study hall responsibilities.

Dr. Creech closed his address by summarizing the four main purposes of the library. The library or media center is a service agency, in that it distributes materials to the individual groups and classes as they need them. It is a teaching agency in that it suggests material for enrichment, for new interests, and teaches the students how to find the information they need and desire for their class work. The library is a resource center whose books, film and all types of instructional media are kept for use of the individual students and classes. It is a reading center, a place for enjoying good books.
CHILDREN LISTEN TO A BOOK TALK around the brightly covered story table.

with people. The older non-reading child can use the same book to learn to read by pictures.

The pre-school child should be scheduled in small groups. A thirty minute library period is considered ideal; however, this can only be achieved on a gradual scale. His attention span will generally not tolerate more than ten or fifteen minutes initially, as he needs excitement and activity. The entire class can count all the chickens on the page and tell the librarian what colors are shown, as well as moo with the cow and quack with the duck. In order for each child to profit from the session, there should be five minutes of time within the period allotted for each individual. This will permit the librarian to call on the child for individual responses. For this pre-school group, five or six children are considered ideal.

The group of concept learners can be larger, but for the most effective learning to occur, there should be no more than ten or twelve in the class. This group also has a need for excitement, and they will require individual help in learning. Questions are very important. The librarian should call on each child at least once for answers to insure that the child is listening and learning. The children will learn if they know what the librarian expects them to achieve, and they will eventually be able to respond appropriately without prompting. They will be eager to visit the library as often as the schedule will permit.

The non-reading children often like to check out books. Many types of books are good if they have pictures. These children usually prefer books of factual knowledge, as they think picture books are for babies. One day a week may be used for checking books out and in, and the other day to helping the children learn how to read from pictures. (Two days per week is sufficient for this group.) This can be accomplished by reading to them while utilizing only the pictures, explaining what the pictures illustrate. Allowing the children to tell what they see in the pictures will aid the librarian in determining what learning is being accomplished. Each child may be asked to give a book report on the book of his own choice, and, as the child speaks, the librarian may help by asking appropriate questions regarding the object of the report. Most picture books tell a story with the pictures, although it may not entirely agree with the written words; however, this is of no particular consequence.

Effective use of the library requires much work and planning on the part of the librarian but when one child shows definite results in the area of learning, the work has been worthwhile. The librarian who wishes to try this plan might be wise to begin with only one or two groups. As the program develops, she will wish to expand her efforts and will find the time. IT CAN BE VERY REWARDING!

LIBRARIAN CAMILLA WHITTAKER demonstrates the correct way to charge out a book at the Hissom Memorial Center Library.

It's Representative Hannah Atkins

Mrs. Hannah Atkins, former General Reference Librarian for the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, was sworn in as Representative from District 97, Oklahoma County, on November 11. The first Negro woman to serve in the Oklahoma Legislature, Mrs. Atkins is also President-Elect of the Oklahoma Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. She is the wife of Dr. Charles Atkins of Oklahoma City, former City Councilman.
Censorship In Oklahoma
A Historic Review

By Guy Logsdon

Mr. Logsdon is Director of the University of Tulsa Libraries.

The first Oklahoma censorship incident that received more than local attention was a ridiculous, but humorous, action taken in 1910 by John Fletcher Sharp who was at that time president of Southwestern State Teachers College at Weatherford. The board of regents had purchased three statues — Apollo, the Discus Thrower, and Hercules — for the college. When President Sharp unpacked them, "he was horrified to learn that they were fully sexed instead of fig-leaved."

He quickly procured a hammer and a chisel and "proceeded to denature them." Before his alterations were completed a group of young students who wanted to view these classics of art entered the room. President Sharp with frantic concern cried out — "Go back! You cannot see these statues until I have made them decent for company!"

The students seized the opportunity to enlarge and ridicule the incident. In a short time word of the president's artistic alterations and alleged outburst had spread throughout the state.

Mrs. Nell A. Snider, a member of the Southwestern Teachers Association (Oklahoma) and a well known speaker and poet in the southwestern part of the state, was persuaded by some faculty members to write a poem about the incident. The finished poem, The Sculptor from Tennessee, quickly spread by oral tradition and by written copy and became known nation wide. Its popularity, related ridicule, and embarrassment were instrumental in the regents' decision not to reappoint Sharp as president. Also, the mutilation of state property was charged against him.

The poem has suffered some censorship due to its topic of denaturing works of art, but it is not an obscene poem. Mrs. Snider was a school teacher and the mother of three children, and she made no attempt to write a poem that was obscene. Instead The Sculptor from Tennessee is the most humorous poem that has come from Oklahoma history and from Oklahoma poets. Stanley Vestal wrote in Short Grass Country that events accompanying the union of Oklahoma Territory with Indian Territory produced "an amusing — if unprintable — classic entitled The Sculptor from Tennessee." Walter M. Harrison included the poem in his book, Me and My Big Mouth, but Dr. Berlin B. Chapman has been unsuccessful in his attempt to get the poem and its historic background printed in various Oklahoma publications.

The theme of the poem is the absurd level to which censors will descend in their attempt to "protect" other people. The final verse is a classic statement to the censors:

Now the moral of this isn't hard to find;—
The nastiness is all in your mind;
So unless for sculpture you have a knack,
Don't take things off that you can't put back.

The next Oklahoma censorship activity to receive attention was in Sayre where a socialist newspaper was being published. Socialism among rural people was at an all time popular level, and many newspapers and other publications were being printed in order to disseminate the ideas of the socialist-farm organizations. The Social Democrat, edited by Hobart Commer, was published in Sayre.

On July 10, 1912, a "Free Love Edition" was published, in which Commer wrote "the master class has always taught, and paid their hireling teachers, preachers, authors, editors, and other able idiots to teach, that woman is merely a multiplication table for human species." He was charged with mailing newspapers that "contained nonmailable matter, that is to say, certain obscene, lewd, lascivious, and filthy matter, language, and articles ..." Apparently the material was considered to be too lewd to put in court records, for no other quotations appeared in the testimony; another problem that prevents a complete analysis is that no copy of the newspaper can be found.

Two charges were made against him, and on January 18, 1913, indictments were returned. On May 19, 1913, he withdrew his not guilty plea and pleaded guilty of each count. Commer was sentenced to sixty days in the Oklahoma County Jail and to pay a one-hundred dollar fine for each charge with imprisonment to run concurrently.

For approximately twenty-five years after the Commer trial, no major or sensational censorship events occurred. However, the entire nation went through a "Red" scare following World War I and in the 1920's; Oklahoma was no exception.

January, 1969
On September 16, 1940, Oklahoma County Sheriff, George Goff, and his deputies raided a bookstore in Oklahoma City. The owner, Robert Wood, secretary of the Oklahoma City committee of the Communist Party, his wife, Ina, many customers and employees were arrested for violating the Oklahoma Criminal Syndicalism Act of 1919. This act made it unlawful to circulate or display printed matter or books that teach, advocate and affirmatively suggest criminal syndicalism or sabotage; this act was a seldom used and an almost unknown law that was passed during the earlier “Red” scare.

Robert and Ina Wood and four others were jailed and charged with violating this law. On September 17, 1940, the six individuals petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that they were “illegally restrained of their liberty” by excessive bail, an unconstitutional statute, insufficient evidence, and illegal search and seizure. The lower court denied writs for them. On February 6, 1941, the higher court upheld the original decision and again the writs were denied. The six “offenders” had been jailed nearly six months while awaiting this court decision.

These arrests brought national attention to Oklahoma and to its Criminal Syndicalism Act, but this national indignation brought no relief for those who had been jailed. It required another seven months for their trial, which ended with a decision of guilt. The sentence for four of the defendants was ten years imprisonment and a five thousand dollar fine for possessing and selling radical books.

Robert Wood and his wife were communists and were owners of the Progressive Bookstore of Oklahoma City, and they did sell communist material such as Marx’s Das Capital and the Communist Manifesto. However, included in the confiscated material were items such as Sandburg’s Abraham Lincoln, Tobacco Road, Native Son, War and Peace, Grapes of Wrath, Van Loon’s History of Mankind, Farewell to Arms, Van Doran’s Benjamin Franklin, and The Constitution of the United States — approximately ten thousand items. At the trial a defense witness who was going to state that these same titles were available in libraries was not allowed to testify.

Wood was unpopular not only because of his communist beliefs, but also, because he was attempting to organize some labor unions. He was arrested and convicted because of his opinions and “labor” activities, not because he was guilty of violating constitutional law. The others were arrested and convicted because they had the same opinions. The books were used as a legal decoy. Stanley Kunitz wrote in the Wilson Library Bulletin that “the mere possession of a book—almost any book—if Oklahoma has her way, may become a criminal offense.” The statutes that have since been written support this accusation, for any executive officer of any city or town can institute action against any person or any book that in their interpretation violates the law (Oklahoma Statutes, Title 21, Section 1032). This section was enacted in 1955 and is known as the “comic book” law.

On July 25, 1950, Miss Ruth Brown was discharged as the librarian of the Bartlesville Public Library after thirty years of service to the community. Again national attention was directed toward Oklahoma and its censors.

Bartlesville traditionally had been considered to be conservative politically and socially, but programs to create better interracial relations were being conducted in the community. In keeping with the desire for racial equality, Miss Brown was allowing Negroes to use the library facilities, so this apparently created the underlying, basic problem. Also, strong personality conflicts had developed between Miss Brown and a few individuals in the community.

At this time a great fear of “internal communism” and a witch hunt for communists were becoming the obsession of some national figures.
and the obsession was rapidly spreading throughout the country. Bartlesville was not immune to this fear. Miss Brown's detractors seized the opportunity to capitalize on this fear and took complaints about the presence of liberal and communist magazines that were in the Bartlesville Public Library to the Bartlesville Board of Commissioners on February 16, 1950. The magazines that were reported to be subversive were *The Nation*, *The New Republic* and *Soviet Russia Today*. The method of capitalizing on public fear in order to obtain a personal goal was implemented through these magazines.

By July, 1950, the situation had been so intensified through charges and countercharges that no possible solution for resolving the basic personality differences existed. On the 25th of the month, Miss Brown was dismissed for insubordination. Yet, no exact case of insubordination could be cited.

In order to remove the librarian through legal means, the Board of Commissioners had to adopt a new Public Library Ordinance that provided for the removal of any library employee at any time by the Board of Commissioners. The new ordinance was adopted on June 14, 1950, and on July 10, 1950, the Commissioners removed the library board that supported Miss Brown and appointed a new board.

Miss Brown and Mrs. Darlene Essary, a board member who had been removed, filed suit against the Commissioners in order to contest the validity of the new ordinance that authorized the new board and the removal of library employees. The case was assigned to District Judge Jess Miracle; the decision was against Brown and Essary. An appeal to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma was made; the Supreme Court decision upheld the decision of Judge Miracle. The opinion of the judges was an important statement about public library control:

> Under the constitutional provision which authorizes a city to frame a charter for its own government as to become the organic law of such city, it would seem that the very modicum of self-government, as so authorized, must include the power to appoint and remove such officers or employees as administer a facility established for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the city. It would seem that the method and manner of the exercise of such power and the administration of such facility is a matter of local concern. Obviously, the administration of the affairs of a city library is a local operation. We find no reason to say that such local operation is charged with such a wide public interest as to be a matter of state concern. We hold that the operation and administration of a city public library is a matter of strictly municipal concern, and as such the Legislature has provided a scheme of administration for a city library contrary to provisions of a city charter and ordinance enacted pursuant thereto, the statutory provisions must give way to the charter provisions.

Within ten years Oklahoma again received nation wide attention. In 1959 a Citizens for Decent Literature group was organized in Oklahoma City; on November 3 a meeting was held and the *Oklahoma City Times* (p. 1) wrote "75 Filth Fighters Meet at City Hall to Plan Campaign."

The CDL joined with a group known as Mothers United for Decency in order to "clean" the newstands. A "smutmobile" was the result of this union so that "smut" could be taken to the shopping centers and supermarkets for all of legal age to see, and a newspaper Decency was printed and distributed. A drive for "smut" legislation was made and a new "anti-smut" bill was enacted as a result of this combined effort—a bill that was forgotten by the legislators.
and law enforcement officers as quickly as it was passed.

One state senator who was also the CDL legal counselor was elected in 1960 on an "anti-smut" platform, and during every election year since then, pornography and smut have been important topics and platform planks.

The "Smutmobile" and Decency were used for other political purposes in Oklahoma City. The city council election was a bitter fight over the Atoka Water Trust, and the CDL-Mothers United for Decency supported Jack C. Moran and Jack Adams as men who had backed the Trust; William Kesslar and Jack Adams were the other candidates. The CDL-MUD candidates won. Nothing has been heard from the MUD group since then.

Many less publicized incidents and drives have occurred since the 1961 drive, but nation wide attention has not been experienced as in the incidents that are listed above. However on an Oklahoma experience basis it can be predicted that the next two years will produce some censorship incident that will create national attention.

No attempt has been made in the article to discuss the development of the state laws since most of the censorship statutes are focused on obscenity alone, not political or religious material.

1. This quotation, all other quotations related to this incident, and all of the historic material for this particular incident were obtained from an unpublished manuscript by Dr. Berin B. Chapman in the Chapman papers at Oklahoma State University and from a letter to me from Dr. Chapman dated November 13, 1956.


5. Schor s. United States, 213 Fed. 1, 8th Cir. (1913). It should be noted that this case involves federal laws, not state laws.

6. Ibid.


8. Ibid., p. 161.


11. Ibid.


15. Ibid., Committee of Intellectual Freedom, p. 87.

16. Ibid., p. 89.

17. Ibid., p. 88.

18. Ibid., p. 89.


21. Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City), December 1, 1952, p. 79.

Blake Studies

A New Periodical

Two graduate students at the University of Tulsa have engaged in a publishing venture that promises to be of value to the academic world. Kay Long and Roger Easson, both doctoral candidates in the English Department at the University, are serving as co-editors of the new periodical, Blake Studies, vol 1, no. 1, Fall, 1968. Blake Studies is to appear semi-annually and subscriptions are $3.00 per year. Interest in William Blake is the underlying motivation for this new publication. The first issue includes poetry, essays, illustrations, a short story, reviews, and abstracts of dissertations that pertain to Blake. Any library that seeks to strengthen its literary holdings or attempts to keep representative material for English literature studies will find this to be a worthwhile addition.

Another First For Oklahoma!

A Select Committee of the Oklahoma Library Association on ALA Relations has been appointed by OLA President, Virginia Owens. This is the first time a committee has been formed to deal with the exchange of ideas between a state chapter and ALA headquarters. Members are Arlene Chapman, Polly Clarke, Billiee Day, Sheila Hoke, Frances Kennedy, Heather MacAlpine, Carl Reuben, Roseo Rouse, Le Schumacher, Rod Swartz, and Jane Stevens.

Some of the functions of the OLA-ALA Relations Committee are to identify issues on the national scene of which chapters should be cognizant, to recommend OLA members for ALA appointments, to alert our Executive Board and divisions to matters which might affect ALA policy, and to keep OLA members aware of library activities and legislation on the national level.

More information on the activities of this committee will be found in future issues of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries PLSB Newsletter. Comments and suggestions are most welcome; they should be addressed to Jane Stevens, Chairman, Ponca City Library, 515 East Grand, Ponca City 74601.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
LIBRARIAN NEWS NOTES

NEW CSC LIBRARY

The new Central State College Library will be dedicated on February 9. The $2.3 million project produced a building that will be around three times as large as the present college library. On hand for the dedication ceremony will be Alec Waugh and Virginia Sorenson, former writers-in-residence at the Edmond school.

Two three-hour credit courses in Library Science will be scheduled at the Main Library of Oklahoma County Libraries by the University of Oklahoma Extension Division. These are: Cataloging and Classification I (Library Science 221)—6:30-9:30 p.m., Wednesday, Jan. 29-May 21, with a lab on Saturday mornings, Feb. 1 through May 24. Technical Services in Libraries (Library Science 296)—6:30-9:30 p.m., Thursday, Jan. 30-May 22. Enrollment for both courses will be held from 6 to 8 p.m., Jan. 27 at Jarman Junior High School.

OKLAHOMA LITERARY NEWS

Woody Guthrie's classic autobiography, Bound for Glory, has been recently re-released by E. P. Dutton and Company. The book, originally published in 1943, is a combination of folk prose, biographical episodes, and personal philosophy of a giant of American folk music. Many of the events of the book by the Okemah native occur in Oklahoma. Guthrie, who died in October, 1967, was honored at Carnegie Hall in January, 1968, with a musical tribute. On hand for the tribute were a host of folk singers, including Woody's son, Arlo Guthrie; Woody's friends, Jack Elliott and Pete Seeger; and Woody's disciple, Bob Dylan, who made his first public appearance in over a year. Selections from Guthrie's autobiographical writings were read by actors Robert Ryan and Will Geer.

Joseph H. Howard, a native of Olustee, Oklahoma, has been named Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress. He received a bachelor's degree in music education from the University of Oklahoma in 1952. After serving in the U.S. Army for two years and teaching music from 1954 to 1956 in the Kiowa (Kan.) Public Schools, he returned to the University, where he received an MLS in 1958. He joined the Library of Congress staff as Assistant Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division in July 1967.

Thomas Merton, the Trappist monk and well-known author whose works include poetry, philosophy, and translation, has been featured in recent issues of OSU's Cimarron Review. A recent New Directions book of essays by Merton, Zen and the Birds of Appetite, features as the first essay, "The Study of Zen," first published in the June 1968, Cimarron Review.

New library positions: Seven new library posts have been filled by Oklahoma County Libraries. At the Main Library, Mrs. Linda Rodgers has been named assistant librarian in the system's Business and Science Information Center. Mrs. Rodgers is a recent graduate of the University of Oklahoma's School of Library Science. Another recent graduate from OU's School of Library Science is Miss Barbara Bullard, who has been appointed branch head and children's librarian at Southern Hills Branch Library. In another appointment at Southern Hills, Mrs. Ernestine Terrell was named adult services librarian. Mrs. Terrell taught English at Oklahoma City's Central High School from 1966 to 1968. At the Belle Isle Branch Library, Mrs. Elsie Bell has been named reference librarian. Mrs. Bell is another graduate with an M.L.S. from O.U., where her husband is professor of piano. Miss Julia Reeves has been appointed children's librarian at Belle Isle. Miss Reeves worked for seven years in the children's department at the Memphis ( Tenn.) Public Library. At the Village Branch Library, Mrs. Betsy Dickson has been appointed adult services librarian. Mrs. Dickson has worked as a librarian assistant in South Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Mrs. Chung Ja Lai has been appointed head librarian at the Del City Branch Library. Mrs. Lai, who earned her Master's Degree in Library Science from the University of Oklahoma, was previously head of the Southern Hills Branch Library. Miss Gloria Low, a graduate of the School of Library Science, Louisiana State University and recipient of an Oklahoma Department of Libraries scholarship, has been appointed librarian-specialist in the Western Plains Library System. Mrs. Barbara Wells Turnbull, a graduate of the Kansas State Teachers College, has been named children's librarian in the Ponca City Library. Mrs. Doran C. Phillips, Warre Acres civic leader, has been appointed to a two-year term on the Oklahoma State Department of Libraries Board.

Mrs. Katherine J. MacNell was appointed Librarian of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Oklahoma State University. She received an MLS from OU in August 1968.

January, 1969
Necrology

Word has been received of the deaths of two long time librarians and members of OLA.

Miss Ruth Spalding, 66, a former member of the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science faculty died October 14, in Santa Rosa, California, following a cerebral hemorrhage.

An assistant professor emeritus, Miss Spalding taught at OU from 1946 until she retired in June 1962, because of ill health. Following her retirement, she moved to Chicago where she made her home until moving to California in 1965. She had lived in a nursing home in Santa Rosa for the past year.

She was a member of ALA, OLA, Delta Kappa Gamma, honorary education society; the American Association of University Professors and the faculty women's club.

Miss Cordia May Spencer, 69, died recently in a Watonga nursing home. She was born in Trenton, Missouri, and moved to Oklahoma City in 1912. She was a librarian at the Oklahoma City Public Library for many years. She was a 1920 graduate of the University of Oklahoma.

Motter Library Science Scholarship Award Announced

The Department of Library Education at Oklahoma State University announces the award of its $1,000 Robert T. Motter Library Science Scholarship to Miss Alberta E. Husmann of El Reno, Oklahoma. Miss Husmann is a major in library science who expects to complete the bachelor's degree at Oklahoma State University, qualifying for certification in school librarianship in Oklahoma. She will then be eligible to serve as a school librarian at either the elementary or secondary level, and also will have completed the prerequisite for entrance into a graduate library science program.

Miss Husmann is a transfer student from El Reno Junior College where she served in the library for two years. She was an honor graduate of El Reno High School and maintained a 4.0 average at El Reno College.

The Motter award was established by the family of the late Robert T. Motter, Muskogee bookbinder, who was a friend of libraries and librarians over a period of many years.

OSU Studytour To Offer Two Six-Week Itineraries For Summer Study Abroad

The 1969 Studytours in Children's Literature sponsored by the Department of Library Education at Oklahoma State University will feature two separate six-week itineraries, June 28-August 4 and July 5-August 15. These annual Studytours arranged with Study Abroad, Inc., offer five hours of graduate or undergraduate credit. They provide an opportunity to study classics of European children's literature on the sites where they are recreated, and to meet people doing pioneer work in the juvenile book field—authors, artists, publishers, editors, scholars and librarians—in the great centers.

Section 1, Tour "A—Central and Northern Europe "Current Trends in Children's Literature in Europe"

Conducted by Della Thomas, Associate Professor of Library Science at OSU. This section will break some new ground in the field, concentrating on current literature, but not overlooking classic associations in the areas visited. Countries and cities on the tentative itinerary are West and East Germany, including Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Kassel and other points; Czechoslovakia, including Prague and Bratislava; Austria, including Vienna; the Soviet Union, including Moscow and Leningrad; Sweden, including Stockholm and Lund, and Denmark, including Copenhagen and Odense. Visits will include the several great centers of children's books and research in the areas, where much that is innovative will be seen, and where important bibliographical and historical research is being initiated or carried forward.

Section 2, Tour "B" — Survey Tour "European Backgrounds of Children's Literature"

The second section will follow more or less the pattern of the 1967 and 1968 tours including London, Amsterdam, Paris, Rome, Florence, Venice, Zurich, and other cities and their vicinities, and will represent the more general approach. Mrs. Eloise Norton, who has assisted with previous tours, will take the second section again.

For further information concerning the tours, contact Mrs. Della Thomas, Department of Library Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla. 74074.
The trend toward cooperative planning for the mutual development and improvement of educational services of Colleges located in the same region is concretely materialized in the recently organized "Texas Association of Developing Colleges." The organization is composed of six member colleges located within a four hundred-mile range of each other: Bishop College, Houston-Tillotson College, Jarvis Christian College, Paul Quinn College, Texas College and Wiley College. The Association was organized on November 7, 1966 and Dr. T. Winston Cole, Sr., President of Wiley College, was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Recognizing the need in our society for the unique contribution which the private and church related Colleges can and must make, the six colleges have decided to perfect an organization which will make possible cooperative thinking and planning for the improvement of the programs unique to each. The six Colleges are predominantly Negro.

This article is a report of a survey undertaken in March of 1963 to supply data on the libraries of member colleges of the newly organized Texas Association of Developing Colleges. The purpose of the Survey was to determine the extent to which the libraries of the new Association's colleges meet ACRL Standards for college libraries. E. J. Josey's article, "Negro College Libraries and ACRL Standards," published in the September 1, 1963 issue of Library Journal, serves as both the inspiration for this present survey and the source of the basic format of the questionnaire used for gathering the data, although the questionnaire was necessary modified to meet the needs of the present study.

Thus a carefully designed questionnaire, following the criteria used for the evaluation of a college library according to ACRL Standards, was sent to the six member college libraries of the Texas Association of Developing Colleges. Of the six questionnaires mailed, 100 percent returned the questionnaire completed.

From the evidence presented, the libraries of the Association Colleges are beset by a number of problems, but if faced squarely and realistically by administration, librarians, and interested faculty, these problems need not be insurmountable.

The first question asked was whether or not the librarian is responsible to the president of the institution. Three or 50 percent said they were, while three or 50 percent responded negatively. Of the latter, one was responsible to the academic dean, one to the dean of the college and the other to the dean of instruction.

The second question was: "Is the Librarian a member of the Curriculum Committee?" Three, or 50 percent were members of the committee, while three or 50 percent were not.

The third question, concerned with the budget, was divided into four parts: "Total Library Expenditures," "Expenditures for Books and Related Materials," "Adequacy of Staff," and "Number of Volumes." The first dealt with the total library budget for 1966-67. The ACRL Standards state that library expenditures should be a minimum of five percent of the total educational and general budget. Table I shows the budgetary expenditures in relationship to the institution's total education and general budget according to the survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Percent of the Total Budget</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>$39,034.00</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>30,493.00</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>26,000.00</td>
<td>Not 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>20,077.00</td>
<td>Not 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>32,000.00</td>
<td>Not 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>38,008.87</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the six libraries queried, three or 50 percent "total expenditures" were 5 percent of the educational and general budget, while three or 50 percent were not.

Although 50 percent of these institutions provide their libraries with at least 5 percent of their total educational and general budgets, little comfort can be taken in this fact for the present weakness in collections will require more than minimal support to bring them up to standard. It should be noted at this point that 100 percent of the colleges reported these expenditure figures to the United States Office of Education in its...
annual survey of College and University Library Statistics.

Table II shows the amount spent specifically for books and related materials.

**TABLE II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>$33,456.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>10,381.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>12,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>12,800.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>12,350.00</td>
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</table>

Only one or 10 percent of the schools spent more than $25,000.00 on books and related materials. Can there be any doubt that more money must be forthcoming for books in all of these institutions?

The question on "Staffing," sought the answers to 8 specific points: size of staff, adequacy of staff, non-professional full-time staff, part-time non-student clerical workers, effectiveness of service, status of librarian and training of the chief librarian. With regard to the size of the professional staff, four or 80 percent of the schools had two full-time professionals. One of the schools or 10 percent listed only one full-time professional staff member. The standards state "The size of the staff will vary with the size of the institution; but three professional librarians constitute the minimum number required for effective service — the chief librarian and the staff members responsible for readers' services and technical services."

The next question, "Do you feel that your library is adequately staffed?" elicited the following results: Six or 100 percent of the schools responded "No." Nevertheless, only three or 50 percent of the schools could report any vacated budgeted professional positions. This figure does not give very well with the three remaining schools having less than the three minimal staff members as required by the Standards.

The responses concerning non-professional full-time or part-time non-student clerical workers ranged all the way from two libraries employing one to one library employing nine. This is one of the areas where there is an apparent need for more workers. Even the smallest of the college libraries needs two full-time non-professionals — a secretary for the chief librarian and a worker in technical service to aid the cataloger.

Four or 80 percent of the librarians enjoy faculty status, while two, or two percent indicated that they have administrative status only. It should be noted that faculty status is given only to the chief librarian with only the rank of associate professor predominating. It should be noted, also, at this point, that the responses seem to indicate that administrators at these institutions are leery of promoting the chief librarian to a full professorship. If success in teaching is one of the criteria for such promotion, I subscribe to my former professor, Arthur M. McAnally's view that "Success in teaching should be interpreted to mean successful performance of assigned library duties."

Relative to the education or training of the librarians, the standards recommend that the chief librarian should hold at least one masters degree in a subject field in addition to the library degree. None of the librarians surveyed have masters in subject fields other than librarianship. There is a reason for the aforementioned state of affairs: College librarians are usually employed 11 months yearly and are unable to pursue additional education during the summer session.

**NUMBER OF VOLUMES**

It is quite evident that the ACRL Committee on Standards had very strong feelings relative to the Book Collection, for the Committee wrote, "The collection should contain the standard works which represent the heritage of civilization. These works should be continuously supplemented by a wide variety of books which combine timeliness, with enduring value, chosen to arouse the intellectual curiosity of students and to satisfy their recreational needs."

From the number of volumes reported in this survey, one can readily discern that too many of these institutions do not "contain the standard works that represent the heritage of civilization." Table III clearly indicates that not one of the colleges surveyed has the minimum 50,000 volumes required by the Standards.

**TABLE III**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>36,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>36,572</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>22,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>29,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>25,530</td>
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</table>

The size of the periodical collection in the libraries surveyed ranged from 675 periodicals recorded to 153. The Standards, suggest Farber's *Periodicals For The College Library*, as a checklist for evaluating the adequacy of the periodical...
collection. Farber contains 601 titles, yet 90 percent of these libraries subscribe to less than 300 titles.

It should be noted that when asked if the book collection met the instructional and research needs of their faculty and students, six, or 100 percent stated emphatically “No.”

Surprisingly, two or 20 percent of the librarians stated that they had been restricted in the selection of books representing all sides of controversial issues, while 80 percent responded to the question with an “No.” Ninety percent of the librarians queried indicated that their present buildings were adequate and seats one-third of their student bodies. However, only 80 percent indicated that ample shelf space was available, while 90 percent are in air-conditioned buildings. Systematic studies of “service effectiveness” are carried on in 80 percent of the libraries, while inter-library cooperation is carried on in only 50 percent.

It is evident from this survey that the Texas Association of Developing Colleges’ Libraries face most serious problems and the accrediting Association must bear some of the blame for the present sorry state of affairs. If the accrediting teams in their evaluation of institutions of higher learning lay emphasis upon the upgrading of these libraries, and in the absence of such upgrading, deny the coveted label “Accredited,” real progress can be made.

These colleges have a serious mission to fulfill. More than 50 percent of the Texas Negro population which is enrolled in college attends one of these schools, and since many of them come from culturally, economically and educationally deprived environments, the responsibility of these institutions is greater than that of most other Texas colleges and universities. Quoting from Josey’s study, a Negro scholar says: “This means that for years to come, given the realities within which we live, there will be a large, though decreasing need for our education to minister to special obligation will, with impressive speed, give way so that our curricula may be conceived on a basis sufficiently broad to meet the demands of a world where competence, not color, will be the overriding criterion.”

It is, therefore, obvious that the library of the Negro college also has a tremendous responsibility. These libraries cannot afford just to meet the standards for standards’ sake. They must provide effective service to counteract the cultural deprivation which has been the fate of their students. Most Negro students have come from communities where they have been denied the use of public libraries or where school libraries do not exist. Where they have had the use of school libraries there has been a paucity of up-to-date materials, and few have had available funds to provide books in the home. It is the responsibility of the library of the Negro college to make up for these deficiencies and to provide the conditions which will take advantage of the natural curiosity of youth to explore and learn, thus inspiring Negro youth to have a love for, and an appreciation for books which are the depositories of civilization’s accumulated knowledge.

REFERENCES

COLONIAL “out-of-print” BOOK SERVICE, INC.

Specialists in supplying the out-of-print books as listed in all Library Indices (Granger Poetry; Essay and General Literature; Shaw; Standard; Fiction; Biography; Lamont Catalogue; Speech, B.C.L., etc . . . )

“Want Lists Invited”

“Catalogues on Request”

23 EAST FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003

January, 1969
"Speak Out Sessions" On Standards
For Public Libraries Held This Fall

Four "Speak Out Sessions" on standards for public libraries were held during the month of October at geographical centers in Clinton, Ponca City, Muskogee and Ardmore.

The sessions were sponsored by the Oklahoma Library Association and were attended by some ten librarians and trustees from across the state. Main concern of the session was to give everyone an opportunity to have a voice in developing public library standards for Oklahoma.

Formulation of standards for our state became necessary with the passage of the Oklahoma Library Code last year. The code states that "The Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board shall formulate standards for public and special libraries in consultation with the director and his staff, and with the Oklahoma Council on Libraries and the Oklahoma Library Association."

An advisory committee representing systems libraries, unaffiliated libraries, and library users was jointly set up and sponsored by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, the Oklahoma Council on Libraries and the Oklahoma Library Association.

Members of this committee are Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Librarian, Tulsa City-County Library System, Chairman; Ralph Funk, Director, the Department of Libraries, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Billee Day, Ardmore; Charles Gerlach, Guthrie; Mrs. Sybil Hall, Stigler; Miss Jean Harrington, Enid; Miss Esther Ma Henke, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Velma Lake, Duncan, and William Lowry, Norman.

Also Mrs. Doran Phillips, Oklahoma City; Miss Dee Ann Ray, Clinton; William Stewart, Muskogee; Mrs. Irma Tumberlin, Norman; Mrs. Betty Lou Townley, Oklahoma City; William McGalliard, Ardmore; Miss Virginia Owens, Oklahoma City, and John Bennett Shaw, Tulsa.

This committee felt that it would be a valuable aid to have as broad a sampling as possible of the ideas and feelings from as many librarians and trustees as possible.

The next step will be the writing of preliminary standards to be submitted to the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board since the Board has the final responsibility for the approval of standards.

An invitation is extended to librarians and trustees who were unable to attend any of the Speak Out Sessions to submit in writing any ideas or suggestions they might have. Address these to Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Chairman, Advisory Committee on Public Library Standards, Tulsa City-County Library, 400 Civic Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103.

Cities represented at the sessions were Clinton, Waynoka, Thomas, Duncan, Cordell, Ponca City, Bartlesville, Stillwater, Norman, Moore, Tulsa, Muskogee, Stigler, McAlester, Miami, Henryetta, Ardmore, El Reno, Alva, Sentinel, Wilson, Tulsa and Oklahoma City.
New Books From the University of Oklahoma Press

By Mary Jane Smothers

For Science and National Glory, the Spanish Scientific Expedition to America, 1852-1856. Robert Ryal Miller. 194 p. 1968. $5.95.

In 1852, four hundred years after Columbus, Isabella II of Spain sent an expedition to the New World. The mission of this group, seven naturalists and a photographer, was to collect specimens of American plants and animals for Spanish museums and universities. To this end, the expedition crossed the Argentine Pampas and the Andes, surveyed mineral deposits in the Atacama Desert, visited California, and navigated the full length of the Amazon River. They sent back to Spain 82,000 items of natural history—unusual mammals, sea shells, medicinal plants, Indian artifacts, minerals, insects, rare birds, and reptiles. For a century, the records of this expedition were buried in the Spanish archives, and this work by Robert Miller is the first account to be printed in English. It is based on the letters and journals of the participants, as well as official records, ships' logs, and newspaper accounts. It is Volume 55 of the American Exploration and Travel Series.

Plains Indian Raiders, the Final Phases of Warfare from the Arkansas to the Red River with Original Photographs by William S. Soule. Wilbur Sturtevant Nye. 418 p. 1968. $9.50.

Wilbur S. Nye, a graduate of West Point and a retired Army officer, has long been interested in the history of Indian Territory, and is the author of several works on this subject. In this book he has used primary sources, both textual and photographic, collected over a period of thirty years, to tell the story of the military subjugation of the Plains Indians and their removal to reservations in Indian Territory. This is a segment of American history that has never before been given more than fragmentary treatment. Complementing the text are the original photographs taken by William Soule. A relatively complete collection of his pictures is included here—showing how the Plains Indians looked, what they wore, and how they lived.

Mountain Charley, or the Adventures of Mrs. E. J. Guerin, Who Was Thirteen Years in Male Attire; with an Introduction by Fred W. Mazzulla and William Kostha. 112 p. 1968. $2.95.

Who and what was Mountain Charley? Married at twelve, widowed at fifteen, she wore men's clothing so that she could make an honest living in the Wild West of the mid-nineteenth century. She was a riverboatman, railroad brakeman, miner, rancher, Indian trader, bartender—and she spent considerable time hunting for her husband's murderer. This book is a re-edition of her autobiography, privately published in 1861. It has been reprinted from the only known copy of the original. Many women claimed to be Mountain Charley, and their stories were published by various frontier newspapers. One of these accounts, from the Colorado Transcript of 1885 is included in this volume. This book is Volume 40 of the Western Frontier Library.


August Boeckh defines philology as "the knowledge of what is known," and in it he finds a systematic process of understanding and evaluating literature. He divides both interpretation and criticism into four kinds: grammatical, historical, individual, and generic. His critical and interpretative method provides a penetrating view of any literature, classical or modern. In 1811, Boeckh became professor of eloquence and classical literature at the University of Berlin, and many critics have followed the principles originally expounded by him. The material which Professor Pritchard has chosen for translation is based on Boeckh's lectures during his fifty-four years at Berlin. All literary critics and students of literature will find Boeckh's insights and judgments valuable and interesting.

Indian Place-Names; their Origin, Evolution, and Meanings, Collected in Kansas from the Siouan, Algonquian, Shoshonean, Caddoan, Iroquoian, and Other Tongues. John Rydjord. 380 p. 1968. $6.95.

A historical study of place-names has many facets—linguistics, legends, literature, and folklore. There has always been a great deal of disagreement among experts regarding the origin, evolution, and meaning of Indian names. To add to the difficulty, Americans generally modify and simplify these unpronounceable and unspellable names to make them fit more acceptably into the English language. Faced with these problems, John Rydjord has included many different interpretations—even contradictory ones—of the names discussed in his book. A very brief sketch of each of the tribes mentioned is included as is an extensive bibliography.

January, 1969

One of the most widely debated subjects in the United States in the 1870's was the worth, or worthlessness, of this nation's western lands. Theoretically the entire region of the Great Plains was included; in practice the dispute centered mainly on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad. General George Armstrong Custer and General William B. Hazen, adversaries in many areas, were the chief protagonists, but many people became involved in the controversy—explorers, surveyors, even financiers from Berlin and Vienna. In this book, historian Edgar Stewart has brought together various documents which present the argument on both sides. Included are a pamphlet by Hazen, the Haas Report of 1871, and comments made as late as 1967. After almost a century, Mr. Stewart weighs the evidence and presents his verdict to the reader.


This very interesting book is a selective, detailed appraisal of the qualities mainly responsible for the award of the Nobel Prize in literature to each of the seven American writers so honored from 1930 to 1962. The authors discussed are Sinclair Lewis, Eugene O'Neill, Pearl Buck, T.S. Eliot, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, and John Steinbeck. Each prize winner is analyzed and discussed by a different critic—one familiar with his work, his reputation, and the nature of his appeal to the reader. Comparisons are made among these seven writers and also among these and other notable American authors who were not chosen for Nobel awards. Bibliographic notes on both authors and critics are also included.


This book is the first full-scale account to be published of the life of Joshua Pilcher—one of the handful of men who developed the Missouri River fur trade. Pilcher's life was full and varied. He was born in 1790 in Virginia and soon moved, with his family, to Kentucky. As a young man, Pilcher lived in Lexington and Nashville, working as a hatter, but quickly moved on to St. Louis, where he became a merchant-banker. Dueling, followed by a hotly disputed banking affair, ended his career at the age of twenty-nine, and he joined the Missouri Fur Company in 1819. His first venture was less than successful, and Pilcher formed a new partnership in 1825. He traded furs along the Missouri and in the Rockies, but this operation was also unsuccessful. At this time, Pilcher joined the Indian Service, and was appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis in 1839. This book will appeal to the many people interested in accounts of exploration and adventure among the Indians.


Bill Doolin, the man called "the King of the Oklahoma Outlaws," started his career as a member of the Dalton gang. His membership in the gang was abruptly terminated when all the Daltons but one were killed in 1892, when they attempted to rob two banks in Coffeyville simultaneously. At this point, Doolin formed his own band, and led them in various bank and train robberies for the next four years. Legends about Bill Doolin and his activities began to grow even during his lifetime. Bailey Hanes' interest in Doolin was aroused by stories told by his father, a peace officer in the Oklahoma Territory. His book, the result of many years of research, is the first full length portrait of this outlaw, and it is Volume 41 in the Western Frontier Library.


"All ages and all societies have catered to their 'Very Important Persons.' Whatever the conditions, those favored few have received the very best that can be offered." This is the way Richard Bartlett begins his introduction of the account of a trip made by a group of 'Very Important Persons' to Yellowstone National Park in 1875. The party included General W. W. Belknap, Grant's Secretary of War; General R. B. Marcy, Inspector General of the Army; and General Strong. Strong's account of this distinguished hunting and fishing party was privately published in 1876. It is reprinted here from a rare copy provided by the late Fred P. Schonwald of Oklahoma City. This is Volume 39 of the Western Frontier Library.


Of all the authors to deal with the American West, no writer has recorded the true Western vernacular more accurately than R. B. Townshend. Townshend arrived in the Rockies in 1869, just off the boat from Cambridge, England. He had three-hundred dollars in his pocket, and looked every inch the tannerfoot, but in time he was to become an experienced frontiersman. This book is his own account of his life in the West. He
prowed the eastern slope of the Rockies and the upper reaches of the Arkansas River for five years, and then started a cattle ranch near Colorado Springs. When the approach of the homesteaders threatened his way of life, he returned to England. There he spent the remainder of his life fascinating his countrymen with his stories of the Wild West. This is Volume 38 of the Western Frontier Library.


Colonel George Archibald McCall was sent to New Mexico in 1850 to urge the people of that territory to prepare for statehood, and to inspect their military installations. Although New Mexico was regarded as an area rich with potential, McCall found it isolated and sparsely settled. Indians raided at will, and there were too few soldiers to protect the Spanish-American, Anglo, and Pueblo Indian population. There was no civil government, few schools, little agriculture, and no economic opportunity. McCall's report on conditions in New Mexico and his inspection reports on military installations form the core of this book. Robert Frazer has added chapters giving background information on the history, politics, and state of settlement in New Mexico, and has annotated McCall's reports extensively.


Horace, recognized as perhaps the greatest Roman poet of the Augustan Age—the golden age of Latin literature—began his literary career as a writer of satire. This form aptly fitted his personality as a perceptive observer of men. The traditional form of satire, as established by Lucilius, was very harsh and rude, but this shortcoming did not stifle Horace’s originality. He revised the heroic measure to fit his theme, thus creating a new art form, the sermo. The success with which Horace remolded the satire is shown by the achievement of Juvenal, who followed him and adopted the new form. The Epistles, with their grace, polish, and wit, provided an appropriate ending to Horace’s poetic career; they reveal a man who has mellowed. He still follows the philosophy of the golden mean, and is still critical, but he is calm and possessed. Horace’s philosophy, combined with his penetrating analysis of men, makes his writing ageless. The late Edward Morris, professor of Latin at Yale College, has written a model college text of a classical author. This book has long been out of print, and is now being republished by the University of Oklahoma Press in cooperation with the Committee on Classical Texts of the American Philological Association.


According to George Cross, the concept of a university as a place isolated from the concerns and problems of the rest of the world is one which is gone forever, if it ever actually existed. This work, composed as it is of eight essays—each from a different discipline of the modern-day university—helps to prove the truth of this statement. The contributors come from the sciences, medicine, the social sciences, the humanities, the arts, and philosophy. Each author offers his thoughts about the major trends in his field over the past seventy-five years, and makes predictions about what the future holds for the economic, technological, social, and intellectual life of man. These exciting predictions are largely affirmations of faith in man. To again quote Dr. Cross, “They are a distillation of the scholars’ dreams and hopes for mankind in the years to come.”

The Roman Elegiac Poets. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Karl Pomery Harrington. 444 p. 1968. $5.95.

In this basic Latin text, Karl Harrington has included a selection from the field of Roman elegy, along with introductory matter and comments in English. By confining his selections strictly to poems written in the elegiac measure, and by the choice of elegies, the editor provides a firm basis for study of its development. His work also includes many cross references to the four Roman elegiac poets—Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid. The reader is aided by the arrangement of both the commentary and a carefully selected compendium of variant textual readings on the same page with the text. The editor has provided an extensive and informative introduction on the elegiac form, copious notes, and a first line and general index.


As the tide of Spanish settlement moved north from Central Mexico, it halted abruptly when it came to Apache territory in the American Southwest. For two centuries the Apaches successfully resisted Spanish settlement and military domination. This book tells how Commandant General Jacobo Ugarte faced this problem, and his degree of success in solving it—using a new Indian policy formulated by Spain in 1786. It is noteworthy that this policy is essentially the same one used by the United States a century later. Using correspondence from officers in the field, post com-
manders, governors, viceroys, and royal administrators, Max Moorhead examines the policy of 1786, its practical application, and its effect upon the Apaches. This is Volume 90 in the Civilization of the American Indian Series.


William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray has become a legend to several generations of Oklahomans. His life extended from Reconstruction to the first administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower, and he made an indelible mark on his adopted state. Murray was possibly the most important, and certainly the most colorful, figure in the political history of Oklahoma. He was president of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention and author of many constitutional provisions, speaker of the first House of Representatives, two-term congressman, and governor of the state. In 1932 he ran for the Democratic nomination for President, and soon became something of a national figure. Murray's personality generated controversy, and people either loved or hated him; there was no middle ground. Henry Johnston called him "a sun-crowned, God-gifted gigantic man"; but James Farley said he was "crazy as a bedbug." Keith Bryant has written the first clearly defined portrait of this flamboyant, unpredictable man.

### OLA Awards Committee Asking for Nominees

The OLA Awards Committee requests your suggestions for nominees for the OLA Distinguished Service Award. The Constitution and By-Laws provide that the Distinguished Service Award may be given annually to (1) an "individual professional librarian who has effectively demonstrated for a period of ten years or more a valid, thorough and imaginative concept of librarianship and library service, and has expressed that concept in actual practice," or to an "individual, not a professional librarian, who has completely demonstrated a sound and special interest in libraries and library services, and has given effective and important service to the advancement of librarians or librarianship."

The Award need not be given every year unless a worthy and qualified candidate is found. Please send your suggestions to Miss Junnita Means, Chairman, 1501 Northwest 31, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73118.

### OLA Conference Scheduled For Lake Murray State Lodge

The 1969 OLA Conference, April 24-26, will be a new experience.

- Never in OLA's 62 years has the annual conference been held at a resort, but the site for '69 is Lake Murray Lodge at Ardmore!

This means new surroundings, a new atmosphere. There will be a friendly informality, but at the same time fewer distractions from productive conferences. It will be exclusive, for all facilities at the Lodge, including the ballroom, four dining and meeting rooms, 53 hotel rooms and the 64 cabins (up to six persons each) have been reserved for OLA members and guests.

Mrs. Billee Day, Local Arrangements Chairman, cautions, "Don't miss this one. It will be a new adventure!"

Themes of the conference will be, "Pause for Perspective, Libraries in a Society of Decision, Disinterest and Dissent," according to Rod Swartz, program chairman.

Speakers for the event are:
- Thursday evening: Arnold Gingrich, Publisher of Esquire magazine.
- Friday noon: Dr. J. Clayton Feaver, Chairman, Executive Committee, Southwest Center for Human Relations Studies.
- Friday evening: Dr. Ralph Blasingame, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Developing A Company Library

By Carolyn V. Miller
Public Service Company of Oklahoma

How do you go about setting up a centralized library and information center for the use of management and professional and supervisory personnel of a large utility company? Little did I dream when I graduated from Library Science School in 1965 that beginning in February of 1967 that would be my job at Public Service Company of Oklahoma in Tulsa.

How do you do it?

A tremendous amount of thought and initial planning had been done before I came on the scene. Top management realized that the information situation in the company called for an organized library and information center. A definite place and personnel were needed to centralize the collection of books, periodicals and technical reports and to acquire, catalog, route and retain these materials. An estimated budget for personnel and equipment was prepared and plans made for a proper location, both physically within the general office building in Tulsa and functionally within the corporate structure.

Management was whole-heartedly behind the plan and aware that a professional librarian was needed for the job. The Special Libraries Association had been contacted and the Company was in accord with their aims and views. Electronic data processing equipment, already available in the company, would be used in organizing the new library.

It was a stimulating and exciting situation to step into. With so many things to organize, it was difficult to know where to begin. First of all, we wanted everyone to know of our existence—not only in the company but in the library and publishing fields as well.

A competent secretary was available whenever I needed her. She set to work sending letters to publishers, vendors and magazine agencies. I visited other libraries in Tulsa, especially those using EDP. One day was spent with Dr. D. P. Helander at Petroleum Abstracts and Jim Murry at the TU Engineering Library and another with Mr. W. W. Jernigan at Oral Roberts University. The company underwrote visits to the libraries at Commonwealth Edison in Chicago, Union Electric in St. Louis, and Deere and Company in Moline, Illinois, to learn more about their EDP application to magazine circulation. A two-day visit in Norman at a data processing conference plus the opportunity to consult with the Engineering School Librarian, Inter-Library Loan Librarian, Business Librarian and others proved extremely helpful. Wherever I went, librarians gave freely of their time and talents. I made lists and memos concerning basic reference books and indexing services.

During this time, I gradually began to know PSC personnel and something about the electric utility industry. Our library had to encompass the many interests of Public Service Company—business and financial, scientific and technical, sales and marketing, building and construction, Oklahoma and Tulsa, government and private industry.

In the next few months, a systematic ordering system within the accounting structure of the company was devised, forms designed and printed. Letters and instructions went out to all affected company personnel—not only in Tulsa but to the entire area covered by PSC (most of Eastern and Southwestern Oklahoma) informing them that all published materials were to be purchased through the newly established Reference Center. (Yes, we had a name!) At the same time, we requested that execs' magazines, books, reports and materials be sent to the Reference Center and lists be prepared of books retained in the various offices.

We stacked the arrivals on the floor in our temporary quarters. Still, we took in anything and everything we could get.

A card file of magazines received in the company grew slowly. We wanted the name of the recipient and expiration date of every magazine. Many of these were gratis and many came with memberships in various organizations.

We selected an agency in Dallas to handle our paid subscriptions. Magazines were pro-rated to expire in December, 1968, and the address changed to the Reference Center.

About the time (September) magazines started flooding us, needing immediate attention and routing, two significant events occurred. First, we moved to beautiful new quarters with adequate space and equipment. (All along I had been talking with library and office equipment people and planning our layout.) Secondly, I acquired an assistant. She took over the magazine recording and circulation.

With expanded quarters, we were able to take in books and magazines by the boxful from every cupboard, nook and cranny in the company. Small department libraries were absorbed. Dupli-
cation was unbelievable. Everything was sorted. Our magazine shelves began to show some holdings. Our reference shelf of brand new books developed rapidly. We began to look like a library. We could answer questions from our shelves and materials.

The Operations Department sent us their technical report file. This was completely broken down and "rebuilt" from scratch, duplication removed and indexing improved. Our vertical file began to grow by leaps and bounds.

After months of waiting, the Library of Congress gave us an order number, our deposit was acknowledged and we felt we had arrived at last. When R. R. Bowker sent us a card to complete so we could be included in the new American Library Directory, we puffed up with pride.

The use of EDP in our operation was an important part of the job. We decided to apply it to our most pressing area—magazine control and circulation. The Deere Library system seemed adaptable to our needs. A programmer from Operations Planning was assigned to us. He was patient with us and our lack of knowledge in the computer field and willing to learn about libraries. A test run was done on 40 magazines. This proved successful (and also showed us how important absolute accuracy in dealing with computers—one digit out of place and we had a mess on our hands).

We proceeded to put all 150 magazines coming directly to the Reference Center on punched cards. (We have our own key-punch machine, which we both soon learned to use.) Our routine slips were then produced by machine.

The next step was to include more names and obtain wider circulation of the magazines. All we needed was a name, department and employee number. Then we could punch a card, give it a sequence number and on the next print-out his name would appear on the slip. We talked with employees and department heads, circulated lists of our magazines and encouraged personnel to read them.

Secretaries were delighted to give up small in-office routing. The names on routing slips soon blossomed as people became aware the magazines were available.

Our program is set up to cover most magazine frequencies—monthly, weekly, daily and such variations as no summer issues, combined issues, extra directory issues, etc. Each month we get one slip for Fortune, but in June we get two when they publish twice. Electrical World (weekly) may have four slips one month but five if there are five Mondays. And each copy of each magazine needs a route slip. Slips are kept by month, alphabetically by title. A magazine is checked in on the Kardex, the slip located, attached and the magazine sent on its way. Every few weeks the slips are checked—usually near the middle of the month when we will be preparing our additions and changes for the next month's run. An extra slip means the magazine has not come. We immediately enter a claim.

We can receive a variety of print-outs as by products of this system: by magazine title, who receives it, in what order, and where; or by recipient and what magazines he receives. If a man leaves the company or changes positions, or a new man wants to be added to a magazine list, it is no problem to punch the proper card, often changing only one digit. The next time around the change is made. We also include in print-outs magazines received directly by area offices. We can also receive print-outs by publisher and source of purchase and expiration date. The system has been in operation several months now, and we find it easy to maintain. The hardest work lies in the initial preparation.

The past year and a half has been extremely rewarding. We have become firmly established and serve the company more and more as the weeks go by and employees become more aware of the services we can perform. We answer many reference questions of infinite variety daily, prepare bibliographies, obtain articles, and xerox materials in areas of interest. All books are cataloged and those not in the Reference Center can be located within the company. We make great use of the Tulsa City-County Library and Interlibrary Loan. Our circulation of books and materials is growing rapidly, and we have frequent browsers.

We also have plans for the future. Our technical report literature still is not adequately indexed. We are particularly concerned about indexing of material from Edison Electric Institute, our trade association. The file on EDP data retrieval systems grows as we investigate computer-based methods of indexing. This will be our next big project.

The logical following step will be Selected Dissemination of Information using Interest Profiles based on our indexing system. We're also collecting material on Current Awareness Bulletins. We plan eventually to have a monthly information sheet on what's new in the Reference Center. Fortunately we have a fine Public Relations Department to help us with this endeavor. Their article on the Reference Center in the June company magazine did much to promote the library.

So, you see, it can be done!
Minutes of the Oklahoma Library Association Board Meetings

Date: June 8, 1968
Time: 2:00 p.m. Following luncheon for the Workshop, Room 510 Sequoyah Building.

Members Present: Calvin Brewer, Anne Hoyt, Jeanne Loy, Virginia Owens, Melville Spence, Jane Stevens, Rod Swartz.

Members Absent: Arthur McAnally, Bill Stewart.

Guests Present: Arlene Chapman, Hazel Craig, Billee Day, Mary Lee DeVilbiss, Clarice French, Ralph Funk, Doris Gatlin, Mary Gattoni, Beth Heimann, Esther Mae Henke, Charles Ingram, Marion Irby, Janelle Kirby, Virginia LaGrave, Velma Lake, Anne Lowry, William H. Lowry, Patricia McCune, Carl Rrubin, Roscoe Rouse, Della Thomas, Betty Lou Townley, Mary Ann Wentrath.

Meeting: Virginia Owens, presiding.

Mr. Spence moved the minutes be approved as mailed. Motion seconded by Mrs. Stevens, and carried by voice vote. Miss Owens requested a decision about a donation to the A.L.A. discretionary fund to be presented at the A.L.A. Conference, $100.00 having been given in the past. Mrs. Stevens moved and Mr. Spence seconded, that we approve $100.00 to the A.L.A. discretionary fund to promote the work of the A.L.A. legislative program. Motion carried by voice vote. Mrs. Loy moved that the bills for the workshop be allowed. Motion seconded by Mr. Brewer and carried by voice vote. Mr. Swartz moved that the Library Development Committee be reimbursed for telegrams sent to the President and Congressional delegations about the six million cut in library funds by the Congressional Appropriations Committee. Mrs. Stevens seconded and the motion was carried by voice vote. Mrs. Loy moved that $100.00 be sent for partial reimbursement of Miss Rodell's and Mr. Culbertson's expenses at O.L.A. Motion was seconded by Mr. Brewer and carried by voice vote. Mr. Swartz moved that the Post Office box be renewed. Mrs. Stevenson seconded. Motion carried by voice vote. Mrs. Owens announced that Miss Kennedy renewed the invitation to use the staff room at Oklahoma City University Library for Board Meetings and that reports would be given at the November Board meeting. Miss Warnecke reported on the docket for the A.L.A. Board meeting. Mr. Swartz reported on the plans for S.W.L.A. meeting in Tulsa October 17-19, 1968. Personnel and management have been chosen for the theme. Mr. Spence moved the meeting adjourn.

Date: June 25, 1968
Time: 12:30 p.m. B retton's Restaurant, Kansas City, Missouri.

Members Present: Virginia Owens, Rodrick Swartz, Melville Spence, Arthur McAnally, Jane Stevens.

Meeting: Virginia Owens, Presiding.

A short discussion was held about the expenses involved for the 1969 O.L.A. Annual Conference. Mrs. Stevens moved and Mr. Spence seconded the motion that the program chairman, Mr. Swartz, be allowed a budget of $1,300. for the 1969 Conference program. The motion carried. Mr. Swartz reported on a possible theme for the 1969 Conference, "Social and cultural change...how it relates to the library." He suggested inviting two non-librarians and one librarian as main speakers to relate the theme to the library field. It could be carried out in Division programs spotlighting certain areas of library collections which are subject to change, 300's, 500's, 600's, and 900's.

Mr. Swartz moved and Dr. McAnally seconded the motion to pay Miss Frances Kennedy $10.00 with warm thanks and appreciation for her hospitality in providing not only space for O.L.A. Board meetings but refreshments as well. The motion carried.

The next meeting of the Executive Board will be held on Friday, July 26, at 10:00 a.m. in the OCU Library Staff Room.

Date: July 26, 1968

Time: 10:00 a.m. Chapel, Oklahoma City University, Ashbury Room.

Members Present: Calvin Brewer, Anne Hoyt, Frances Kennedy, Jeanne Loy, Arthur McAnally, Virginia Owens, Bill Stewart, Rod Swartz.

Members Absent: Melville Spence.

Guests Present: Ralph Funk, Mary Gattoni, Esther Mae Henke, Velma Lake, Anne Lowry, Josh Stromman, Jane Stevens.

Meeting: Virginia Owens, Presiding.

Minutes were accepted as mailed. Miss Owens presented the 1968/69 O.L.A. Calendar. It was decided to hold the October Board meeting at S.W.L.A. on Thursday morning, Oct. 17. November was designated as the Board meeting when reports would be presented from all Divisions and committees. Tresa. Bill Stewart reported a balance of $9,212.82, divided among the following funds: General Fund: $8,301.00, Sequoyah Book Award: $339.88, Juvenile Book Selection Workshop: $79.89, Library Development: $472.13. Past
Presidents Fund, which is separate, has a balance of $1,296.92. Miss Owens pointed out that the system of having both the President's and Treasurer's signatures on all checks would not be practical this year with the two officers in two different towns and submitted a form which she would fill out with each bill, authorizing the Treasurer to pay. The Past Presidents Fund was discussed. Dr. McAnally moved and Mr. Swartz seconded, that this be handled like the regular funds. Motion carried by voice vote.

Since Committee appointments are not complete, and Divisions have not met, Miss Owens suggested that the Board authorize expenditures up to the amount of last year's budget tentatively and hold over until the September meeting a decision on a final budget. Dr. McAnally moved, and Mrs. Loy seconded that Expenditures be authorized as last year until the final budget is established. Motion carried by voice vote.

Mr. Stewart moved and Dr. McAnally seconded a motion to allow a deposit of $5.00 for Mrs. Gilliam, Circulation Manager, Oklahoma Librarian, for postage on returned mail. Motion carried by voice vote.

Mrs. Loy moved and Miss Henke seconded, that Mrs. Stevens be reimbursed for expenses incurred in attending the A.L.A. meeting as Council member from O.L.A. following a policy of state practice; Lowest first class fare, per diem of $20.00 out of state and $10.00 in state plus registration fee. Motion was amended by Dr. McAnally to include the S.W.L.A. councilor and the O.L.A. President. Motion carried by voice vote. Miss Owens appointed Mrs. Loy Chairman and the Division Chairman members of a committee to recommend guidelines to the Board governing election of Division officers.

Mr. Stroman reported on the Oklahoma Librarian and presented the necessity for an increase in the advertising rates and recommended a ten per cent increase. Figures were rounded off to the following:

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<th>Size of Advertisement</th>
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<td>Full page</td>
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Mr. Swartz moved and Mr. Stewart seconded that these rates be adopted. Motion carried by voice vote.

Mrs. Stevens, A.L.A. Councilor, reported on the Kansas City meeting. Miss Henke, Federal Relations Coordinator, reported that Mr. Low was to testify at both Republican and Democratic National Conventions. Mr. Swartz, program chairman for the 1969 O.L.A. Conference reported on plans and submitted "Pause for Perspective—Libraries in a Society of Decision, Dissent and Disinterest" as a possible theme for the conference. Dr. McAnally moved and Mrs. Loy seconded that this be accepted for the theme of the conference. Motion carried by voice vote.

Mr. Funk, Acting Director, Oklahoma Department of Libraries reported on the need for increased funds for the State Library and said there was renewed interest in a new building. He also reported for the Standards Committee, which will meet August 7 to consider proposed standards. Miss Kennedy reported on the Library Development Committee. Mr. Swartz suggested a meeting of the O.L.A., S.W.L.A., and A.L.A. The group being interested, the idea will be developed and presented to the Board at the September meeting. There being no further business Mrs. Loy moved to adjourn.

Date: September 20, 1968

Time: 10:00 a.m. Staff room Oklahoma City University Library

Members Present: Virginia Owens, Calvin Brewer, Rod Swartz, Jeanne Loy, Anne Hoyt, Blll Stwart, Arthur McAnally, Melville Spence.

Members Absent: Frances Kennedy.

Guests Present: Mary Lee DeVilbiss, Ralph Funk, Velma Lake, Leta S. Dover, Jane Von Wicklen, Beth Heimann, Roscoe Rouse.

Meeting: Virginia Owens, Presiding.

The meeting was called to order by Pres. Virginia Owens and the minutes were accepted as mailed.

The policy of O.L.A. Board meeting being open vs. closed was discussed and Dr. McAnally moved and Mr. Swartz seconded that the O.L.A. Board meeting be open to any of the membership who want to attend with the understanding that when personalities were to discuss the Board would go into Executive Session and guests be asked to leave. Motion carried by voice vote, the count being 7 yes, 1 no.

Beth Heimann reported from the Constitution and By-laws committee which met September 18, 1968. The Constitution needs to be shortened and simplified and a decision made as to what goes into the Constitution and what goes in By-laws. If a revision is desired a rough draft could be ready by the spring meeting so that the membership would have a year to consider it before the final vote is taken. The alternative would be a point by point consideration of the...
items in the Constitution and By-laws, which might be completed in a year. Mr. Swartz moved that the committee pursue the two year study of a revision of the Constitution. Mrs. Loy seconded and the motion carried by voice vote.

Josh Stroman informed the President that his term as editor of the Oklahoma Librarian will end with the December, 1963 issue. Miss Owens announced that he would stay on until the July, 1969 issue, if desired, but would not be interested in another term. Mrs. Loy moved that he be sent a warm note of thanks with a request that he stay on until July. Mr. Spence seconded the motion and it carried by voice vote. Miss Owens appointed Calvin Brewer Chairman of a committee to locate possible editors and requested the membership please to submit names.

Mr. Swartz reported plans for O.L.A. Letters are out to several possible speakers but there is no definite commitment from anyone as yet. Mr. Spence requested suggestions for the O.L.A. report at S.W.L.A. and the consensus was that it should include about the same material as appears in the S.W.L.A. Newsletter.

Mr. Swartz read the proposal for the A.L.A. Morris L. Jones Goals Award and suggested that it probably should be presented by S.W.L.A. and endorsed by each of the State Organizations.

A letter from Mr. McGalliard, Chairman of the Committee on State Aid was read. It was pointed out that this was a statement of objectives rather than a detailed plan. Dr. McAnally moved that the O.L.A. Executive Board endorse heartily the proposal of State Aid to strengthen multi-County Library service to the end that every citizen of Oklahoma have access to Public Library service. Seconded by Mr. Stewart. Motion carried by voice vote.

Mr. Funk reported from the Public Library Standards committee. Miss Owens requested that last year’s budget be continued until all requests are in from the Divisions. She requested $50.00 be allowed the President for postage. Other budget requests were an estimated $100 for Constitution and By-laws Committee; $35 for Library Educators Division for travel for Miss Carroll; $50 for Intellectual Freedom Committee. Mrs. Loy moved, Mr. Stewart seconded $100 for the Constitution and By-laws Committee. Motion carried by voice vote. Mrs. Loy moved, Mr. Stewart seconded $35 for L.E.D. Division provided that Miss Carroll gets approval from L.E.D. so it is from the Division. Motion carried by voice vote. Mrs. Loy moved, Mr. Stewart seconded $50 for the Intellectual Freedom Committee. Motion carried by voice vote. Mrs. Loy moved and Mr. Swartz seconded $50 for the President for postage expense. Motion carried by voice vote.

Mrs. Loy moved that the secretary be instructed to draft a letter to Mrs. Hudson expressing sympathy and appreciation for Mr. Hudson’s years of service. Mr. Swartz seconded. Motion carried by voice vote. Mrs. Stewart moved that the secretary be asked to write Mrs. Richard King a letter of sympathy. Seconded by Mr. Calvin. Motion carried by voice vote.

Mr. Stewart moved that an expression of pride that a librarian has been nominated for office be sent to Hannah Atkins. Mr. Swartz seconded. Motion carried by voice vote.

Miss Owens announced that Bishop Kelley H. S. Library, Tulsa, Sister Mary Casilda, Librarian was awarded certificate of excellence in the high school division of 1963 Catholic Book Week Contest conducted by the Catholic Library Association.

Members were reminded of National Newspaper Week, October 6-12. Mr. Stewart, Treas. reported a Balance of $3,281.64 in the treasury. Next Board meeting was announced for S.W.L.A. Mr. Swartz to inform Pres. of time and place.

Two additions to the Dept. of Libraries Board were announced:

Mrs. Charles Cae, Member at Large
Mrs. Elaine Phillips, Dist. 5

There being no further business Mr. Spence moved that the meeting be adjourned.

Date: October 19, 1968

Time: 1:30 p.m. Conference Room, Tulsa City-County Library.

Members Present: Virginia Owens, Calvin Brewer, Rod Swartz, Anne Hoyt, Frances Kennedy.

Guests Present: Edward P. Miller, Jane VonWicklen, Jane Stevens.

Meeting: Virginia Owens Presiding.

The meeting was called to order by President Virginia Owens and the minutes were accepted as mailed.

"In the absence of the Treasurer, Bill Stewart, Miss Owens read the Treasurer’s report. Balance the same as last month $3,281.64. Miss Owens announced the Planning and Project Committee would study the financial situation and make recommendations.

Ed Miller reported on the state of the Governor’s Mansion Library project. There is approx-
Report on the SWLA Conference of 1968

By Melville R. Spence
SWLA Counsellor

Since any good report should include some statistics this one will present its share. However, some people — even librarians — are not the least interested in ciphers or digits. Therefore, any anti-statistics readers are forewarned that the remainder of this paragraph contains all statistics to be cited in this brief report. The 22nd Biennial Conference of the Southwestern Library Association took place in Tulsa, Oklahoma, from October 16th through October 19th. Five hundred librarians, trustees, etc., registered during the three day period with 214 of them coming from Oklahoma. There was enough going on to keep everyone busy most of the time in that there were four general sessions, six workshops, 73 exhibits, five session meetings, six library school breakfasts and innumerable committee musters. In addition, there were various open houses, one champagne party and two pre-conference programs that were presented on Wednesday, October 16th.

The theme of the Conference was “Manpower and Management” with the keynote speech being given Thursday morning by Dr. Paul Wasserman who is Dean of the Graduate Library School at the University of Maryland. His topic, “Manpower Blueprint — Library Personnel for the 1970’s,” covered such subjects as leadership and administration, proper utilization of personnel, education of librarians, and ways to recruit them. He strongly emphasized the point that libraries of the future will more and more need people with an entrepreneurial bent of mind and a willingness to change. That afternoon a series of workshops were offered as a continuation of the Conference theme. Topics covered were “Administrative Problems of Changing Technology,” “Problem Solving in Libraries,” “Political Aspects of Library Administration,” “Money and Libraries — A Panel on Financial Management,” “Librarians are People — Human Relations in Personnel Management” and “Library Collections — Bigger? Better? Balanced?” All were well attended and interesting, but there is not enough space here to report on all of them. One that was particularly lively was led by Dr. Kenneth Bemis of the University of Texas and was concerned with the political aspects of libraries. It brought out the idea that more and more librarians are becoming active in politics and political decisions. Often this has not been from choice but necessity as so much of the financial backing of libraries comes from

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
the various levels of governments all the way from the smallest unit up to that of the federal government.

Mr. Roger McDonough, President of the American Library Association, was the speaker at the Thursday evening dinner meeting. His topic was "We Are All Librarians." Among other things he mentioned that state aid is vital to bringing much needed improvements in today's library system and that he hoped there would be prompt action on the President's National Library Commission on Libraries in order to implement plans for cooperative networks. Mr. McDonough also paid tribute to the 1967 State Library Code of Oklahoma which he called a model of its kind deserving careful study by all.

Friday was taken up with the meetings of the various sections - most of them considering some phase of manpower or management.

The final meeting of the SWLA Conference on Saturday concerned the move to formulate public library standards for Oklahoma. Over fifty people heard James Harvey, Hospital Administrator of Hillcrest Hospital, Tulsa, discuss the importance of standards to administrators, trustees, laymen and the general public. A "reactor" panel made up of Rod Swartz, Dr. Dolphus Whitten, Chairman of the Trustees of the Oklahoma County Libraries, and Mrs. Jane Stevens discussed the desirability of public library standards tailored for Oklahoma and a positive approach to the use of standards as a valuable tool in a goal-oriented situation. The meeting was chaired by Ralph Funk, Director of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, who explained that with the 1968 passage of the Oklahoma Library Code became legally necessary for the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board to adopt public library standards. In accordance with the Code, a Joint Advisory Committee made up of representatives of the Oklahoma Library Association, the Oklahoma Council on Libraries and the Department of Libraries Board has been appointed. It was announced that as an aid to the Committee, the Oklahoma Library Association would sponsor series of four regional "speak-out" meetings on standards. All public librarians and trustees were invited to air their views on what should be included in standards. Mrs. Le Schumacher was appointed by the Oklahoma Library Association to coordinate and attend the four meetings and to report the results to the Advisory Committee.

Oklahomans were seen not only in the audiences of all meetings but were also involved in many of the programs. Bill Kernigan was very much involved with the pre-conference workshop on library education as it took place in the Learning Resources Center of Oral Roberts University. The other pre-conference workshop considered National Library Week and Gene Winn, who has served as National Library Week Executive Director for Oklahoma, was also director of the workshop. Virginia Owens and Jane Stevens took part in a panel discussion on that topic.

The various management workshops saw other Oklahomans such as Roscoe Rouse, Mel Spence, Johnnie Green, Bryan Rayburn, Guy Logsdon, Virginia Owens, Nancy Falkman taking part. Roscoe Rouse also gave a talk in the College and University Section meeting. Esther Ma Henke was Chairman of the Public Library Section program, which also called upon the services of Bill Lowry, Chairman of the Trustees meeting was John Bennett Shaw and a member of the panel in that meeting was Walter Neustadt. Those attending the Children's and Young People's Section session heard Mary Ann Wengloth give one of the speeches and Mary Evelyn Potter was Chairman of the Technical Services Section.

Of course, many other Oklahoma librarians were involved in various convention committees since the meeting was held in Tulsa. One of the biggest assignments was that given to Rod Swartz in that he was Local Arrangements Chairman of the whole operation. And Allie Beth Martin, as Vice-President and President-Elect of SWLA, took part in almost all the general sessions and many other meetings.

The Nominating Committee presented the following nominations for SWLA officers for 1969-70:
President — Mrs. Allie Beth Martin; First Vice-President and President-Elect — Mr. Lee B. Brawner; Second Vice-President — Mr. Donald M. Powell; Secretary — Mrs. Reva Chaisson; and Treasurer — Mrs. Robert Keathley. All were elected without opposition. It was announced that the Proceedings for the 1962 and 1966 meetings had been printed and would soon be distributed. The 1970 meeting will be held in Fort Worth, Texas, on November 5-7 and the 1972 meeting is scheduled for October 31—November 2 in New Orleans. The '72 Conference will be held as a joint meeting with the Southeastern Library Association.

Members of the Executive Board were somewhat taken aback when one of the members suggested that SWLA stop and consider what it is doing and that if it really should continue as an organization. Naturally, word of this comment was brought to the attention of the membership and many immediately jumped to the defense of the Association. Later it was announced that a request is to be made for funds from outside SWLA in order to make a self study.
Highlighting the dinner session of SWLA on Thursday, October 17 was the SWLA Book Award presentation to Howard Roberts Lamar and a speech delivered by Roger McDonough, president of the American Library Association.

Lamar, in receiving his presentation plaque for an historical work entitled, The Far Southwest, 1846-1912; A Territorial History, stated that his book began nine years ago when he came to Oklahoma.

He had come to visit Dr. Collins of Oklahoma University who was also writing a book along a similar line. After discussing their various subjects, they both decided to go ahead with their books and Dr. Collins produced his The Great Dessert, and Lamar wrote his award-winning work. Both felt that the southwest offers unlimited subject materials for generations of writers to come.

The author stated that in writing his book, he soon discovered he was not dealing with American history, but with different cultures and characteristics, plus a continuity and complexity not found in other areas. He compared Southwestern history to European or that of the Far East, saying that historians from these areas would have less trouble writing of our heritage than historians from another section of the United States.

Lamar thinks that everyone here "knows and feels his history, resulting in a richer life and with a sense of each person making his own history." The history of the southwest demonstrates some of the fundamental problems of life too, such as military conquest, race relations, and different ethnic groups.

He further stated that the Southwest is "the America that was" with our heritage of nature and violence and that it is an exciting laboratory for an inquiring scholar. In conclusion, Lamar referred to the long past the Southwestern area of the United States has had and to the vital, exciting future that awaits it.

Roger McDonough followed with a speech calling for more cooperation among librarians from all groups as he enlarged on his topic, We Are All Librarians." McDonough said that we are librarians first, and whatever category we belong to is second.

The American Library Association used to be public library oriented, but now its largest component is composed of college, university and research libraries. So, ALA's duty is to provide a meeting ground for all types of problems. He mentioned the 900 to 1,000 meetings and conferences that must be held before each annual conference. One of their most serious problems is simply a place to hold the conference since there are only five or six cities with sufficient accommodations for a meeting as large as ALA. Few cities have the 6,500 sleeping rooms and the hundreds of meeting rooms needed for our annual conventions. A solution to this problem might be regional meetings every few years and this is currently being thoroughly investigated.

In discussing the social responsibilities of libraries, McDonough said, "We must be certain that our libraries are doing everything they possibly can to help correct the great social evils of our time as well as to see the reason prevails and our delicately balanced social structure is kept secure from the forces of the New Left and the New Right."

Getting back to cooperation, McDonough felt that only through cooperation can we provide "optimum" service to the citizens of our country. The Federal Government is now encouraging library cooperation under Title III of the LSRA and it soon may require it if only for fiscal reasons.

The ALA president referred to our "best-covered-wagon circle defense" to the pressures focusing on libraries as library networks. Here McDonough suggested the use of the word "customer" instead of patron or borrower, indicating it was more descriptive when you are serving them.

Using the New Jersey Library as an example, McDonough gave some typical and topical experiences over the past few years. The New Jersey State plan ties all 1,500 plus libraries together through a three-layer service beginning with local school and public libraries; then 15 to 25 strong point area reference libraries strategically located throughout the State; and finally with four research libraries at Princeton, Rutgers, the Newark Public Library and the State Library.

A Reference Referral "hot line" telephone in the State Library handles difficult questions from second-level librarians and this open communication is what keeps the system going.
New Jersey uses up to $200,000 of its $8,000,000 State Aid package for incentive grants for cooperative purposes. McDonough expressed surprise at the lack of significant State Aid programs by the states belonging to SWLA. He said, "I don't see how you are going to have really significant library programs unless substantial sums are invested at the state level to develop and improve library services."

McDonough stated that much creative thinking about cooperative library practices has been going on in the southwest, but unless the southwestern states are vastly different from the rest of the country, a big gap exists between promise and performance.

Again using New Jersey as an example, he spoke of the general factors and human conditions that created barriers and difficulties in carrying out a good library system.

1. Lack of imagination — and here he cited reference librarians who refuse to use the telephone and keep strictly to books, periodicals and documents.

2. Inertia — librarians who find it easier to say "we don't have it."

3. Ignorance — lack of knowledge and referral material. Librarians have a profound obligation to read, to be informed and insatiably curious.

4. Jealousy — never give another library any credit.

5. Snobbery — don't sneer at the "little research problems."

6. Pride — "If we don't have it, they won't have it either."

7. Protectiveness — diplomacy is all, don't let your slip show.

8. Timidity — the old image dies hard and we often hesitate to ask even though our request would be warmly welcomed.

In summation, McDonough looks to a long period of training and retraining librarians to encourage cooperation. He cited the younger generation of librarians and since they have more of a feeling for change, we should pay more heed to them.

Finally, calling himself a missionary for library cooperation, McDonough said that this cooperation is to be embraced as the most exciting development to come our way in a long time. It can and will work when librarians and trustees develop carefully thought out programs based on mutual trust, confidence, respect and, yes, affection one for another.

Harry A. Stroud's Book
Excellent For Library


Oklahoma librarians will find this book to be an excellent addition to their Oklahoma history and Oklahoma author collections. While Mr. Stroud is not a native Oklahoman, he qualifies as an Oklahoma author having worked as a newspaperman in Lawton, Ardmore, and Shawnee, and having served as a chamber of commerce executive in various Texas and Oklahoma communities.

Using a journalistic narrative style that is as readable and interesting as a feature story in a "country newspaper," Mr. Stroud has woven "human interest stories" into an adequately researched account of the history of the Plains Indians from the time of the "Early Spanish Explorers" through the "Last Days of the Wild Indians" when Quanah Parker "Surrenders." Naturally much of the action takes place in Indian Territory.

The academic historian will be critical of the research and writing style and of the absence of interpretation, but the student and layman will enjoy the narrative approach used in relating a "living" history.—Guy Logsdon

Fort Sill Library Renamed
Morris Swett Technical Library

The United States Army Artillery and Missile School Technical Library, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, is being renamed the Morris Swett Technical Library in honor of the late M. Sgt. (Ret.) Morris J. (Mike) Swett, who helped establish and develop the library, was librarian of the Artillery School from April 1, 1915 until his retirement in December, 1964, as a soldier and later as a civilian employee.

1969
OLA CONFERENCE
April 24-26
Lake Murray Lodge
Ardmore

January, 1969
The Head Librarian

By William A. Martin Jr.

Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts

Immediately upon graduation some librarians join the staff of a large institution. There they spend years of honorable service, usually in a position of increasing importance contributing to their profession, learned societies and to their community. Often they will retire as heads of departments or maybe as the “assistant.” Still there is through the years the nagging, wondering thought, “what would it be like to be head librarian someplace. What would it be like to have my own ‘shop,’ to set policies, routines, relate to the people, create publicity, to “swing the cat by the tail” all by myself. What would it be like to be the boss?” That is what this is all about! It is just great to be the big frog in a smaller puddle. Having been the big “frog” for a short time; to ask what it is like is like asking a newly wed “how is the married life?” You are apt to receive only a stupid, but happy grin. When actually to find out about married life you should ask a veteran who has survived the dangerous period of seven or 13 years of conjugal life.

After 15 years of professional service in million plus school institution, an invitational was extended to become the Librarian of a restrictive enrollment, innovative, trimester college, The Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts. The years gone by had been happy and satisfying; but here was a new wonderful opportunity to answer the question, “What would it be like to . . . .” OCLA is one of the oldest colleges in Oklahoma—having been a very excellent girls school. It is also the newest, for at legislative directive in 1905, it had become coeducational and innovative; with new things as period of independent study, a trimester arrangement, tutorial system for the senior year with plans to admit only the academically gifted. At this school students already had what they are demanding elsewhere—a listened to voting voice.

What the heck are the things a head librarian at such a school must do? What decisions must be make? In answering, perhaps you too will know “what is it like to be . . . .” so that you who are enjoying a professionally satisfying life in a big institution, yet who wonder, “what is it?” may know.

One of the first noticed advantages is getting to know, in a different way, the faculty. You know—they are almost as nice as librarians?

Today you may coffee with the President (did you play ‘honest John’ for coffee with your president today and win?), The Dean (he bought the day before), the business manager, the registrar, the heads of various academic departments and many teachers all convene for something to start their day. These are (sometimes) augmented by the physical plant staff. Naturally enough, in a big school you know a few people who are steady library users, but not such a large segment of the college family. This is just great. Of course the 12 hour days you find yourself putting in plus the “home work” does accomplish something besides coffee time and the conviviality that goes with it. In the large schools, budgets are something the “big boys” talk about or are handed to you to try and live within. As the “big shot” you are handed the whole pie to slice as you can with what advice you can muster. Naturally there is never enough to buy the things you wish—but heck—there isn’t personally either—so it is fun to worry with. It is great fun to look at the Notable Booklist and find you lack a few of them and be able to buy the books. Oh it feels so good to order a new and needed encyclopedia.

This same budget stretching exercise fits into the dreams you have for building use. The rooms vacated by classes being moved require shelving—tables to be used. How does X bucks do the work of XX bucks and still leave you money for books—or maybe binding waits this year. That would be a mistake, now wouldn’t it? In that connection the campus master plan has the Library down for an addition in a few short years. This calls for a dreaming and discard of dreams, sessions with the aid of a tall cold glass and a deep upholstered chair. But, it is fun.

Oh, you do get to listen to the comments about the Library hours. You heard it before, but you could “buck it” upstairs. Now you just got to listen. So, you set the hours, lending rules, fine rates, revise circulation routines and wonder how it got to be 6:00 p.m. so quickly.

While you are helping to revise the filing in the catalog — and you do this because you don’t know the collection and wish to—you think about the future. “All the boys” are going electronic; with dial access systems for audio-video. Computers are the rage. Are you being a heretic when you prefer a pencil and a yellow lined tablet to record your 250 a day circulation? Instead of an impressive but expensive bank of dial-a-tape

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
announcing
THE
ANNALS
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