Oklahoma Librarian

Published in the Interest of the Librarians of Oklahoma and the People They Serve

Features

- Libraries Don't Go "Pop"
- Ecological Periodicals
- Nation's Libraries Gaining Support
- ALA National Convention 1969
- State Library Associations: Programs and Goals
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October, 1969
# OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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A Message from the OLA President

Library development in some states is somewhat like Mark Twain's weather. Everyone talks about it, but nobody does anything about it. In some cases, even the conversations are confused, because of the lack of knowledge. What is library development? Development itself is usually defined in any dictionary as "evolving the possibilities of" or "promoting the growth of." When applied to libraries, development is certainly a major concern of the Oklahoma Library Association. Our purpose states that the Association is to "promote all library interests and services in the State of Oklahoma."

What is needed for Oklahoma library development?

A development plan is needed first. Too many times planning is thought of as a bold and brassy process such as that described in Julian Moynahan's novel, Pairing Off, where Pillsbury Pinkham, the fictitious library director is "kept busy running multi-colored sheets, brochures, and technicolor film strips in and out of his office." All we really need is a sound, clearly-written statement which reflects the library needs of Oklahomans and shows how these needs can be met by the development of total statewide library resources.

Next, financing is needed for such a plan. A recent Saturday Review takes librarians to task for their "timid, sheeplike" quality when it comes to fighting for increased library financing. Yet librarians can fight for improved financing and their efforts are currently proving successful on the national level. The same type of effort needs to be directed toward a state aid program.

Third, promotion is needed. This means not only informing the man on the street of the importance of libraries in his life, but also and more important, this means librarians need to be sure we are not satisfied with sub-standard library services. We now have standards, "Oklahoma Public Libraries: Goals for '75." These need to be used to good advantage.

Finally, development is really a continuous process. And the key ingredient that keeps it that way is not the plan, not the standards, not the financing, but interested librarians, trustees and citizens. Thus, the Oklahoma Library Association needs to take an active role in the library development picture.

The logical place for this program to germinate with the Association is the Library Development Committee. This committee has been reassessing its role and in recent months has asked the Executive Board for guidance. At the August meeting, the Board met with the current chairman (Irma Tomberlin) and together they worked out the following program of work for the committee:

1. Develop a plan for the total library resources in the state.
2. Develop a plan for an increased aid program.
3. Develop a state wide communications network for the promotion of libraries.
4. Develop a promotional program for the various library standards, October, 1969.

Obviously the key word is "develop." And Oklahoma library development can become a continuous process, if strengthened by planning, financing, promotion and leadership.

October, 1969
Libraries Don't Go "Pop": But How Do They Go?

By Lee Brawner

Mr. Brawner is Assistant State Librarian, Texas State Library. This speech, slightly condensed here, was given at OLA's annual meeting to members of the Public Libraries Division.

As eight of my eleven library years have been in the public library service, I address you this morning more as a public librarian than a state librarian. With all due respect to my state library colleagues, I must concede that public librarianship with its branches, bookmobiles, subject departments and amalgamation of publics has a "flair, a zest, and a joy" that is unrivaled in the profession!

The title was inspired in large part by a recent book titled Pop Goes America by William Zinsser which explores what he and other contemporary social critics have declared to be the "pop culture" we live in today. "Pop" came into the language through pop art and is identified with the literal reproduction of everyday objects such as Campbell soup cans and road signs; it is intentionally shallow and insipid. According to some observers it has since taken on a larger meaning, beyond any one art or technique. To them, pop has become a point of view... an attitude of the 1960's, synonymous with instant values and an enjoyment of the superficial. These writers argue that America is rapidly going pop, settling for appearances where it once had strength.

My labored point here is that except for recording the "pop art" trends for future generations to puzzle over... this "pop culture" has little to contribute to library development as there is no shortcut to excellence in good library service. The new culture may serve to remind us that, just as in other fields, libraries, too, are being subjected to new demands and exposed to new service potentials... our libraries are being retooled and motivated by changes which include a trend toward systemization and the cooperation and communication between these systems; we've been stimulated to recognize the presence of new library publics to be served... we're slowly accepting the possibility that our library manpower and library education are not geared to meet these needs... and we're aware as never before of the sources of funding that are necessary to implement these programs. Now, as never before, libraries need to be devoting considerable time and study to meet and overcome these changes and their resulting problems.

I contend that one reason public libraries have lacked the flexibility to adapt to some of these changes is the fact that too many libraries are not only planned by librarians, but they are also planned for librarians, and we're still stumbling over our own tradition.

Let me cite a few particulars:

First, we have not designed our libraries — especially our medium to large sized libraries — to take advantage of the skills our patrons bring into the library. When we begin to do this the present practice of "face to face" assistance by highly trained professionals including subject specialists will decrease. Hopefully, we can plan fu-
ture libraries to take the fullest advantage of the telephone, the computer, materials in microform, and closed circuit TV to complement these patron skills. The transition will be difficult but by taking advantage of modern technology, we can use our present resources to the fullest.

Secondly, our retrieval sources are creaky at best. The card catalog in its conventional dictionary arrangement is, in my opinion, a deterrent to efficient service. Even our “professional” catalog filers must frequently be referring to the filing rules when adding to the catalog lest they err in same. We may say that the patron should be able to use it virtually on his own, but we always have to locate our reference desk adjacent to the card catalog in order to assist or more accurately “lead the patron” to the information he is seeking in the catalog.

I know I'm still more attached to the conventional card catalog than I should be. If we must have this attachment, let's at least experiment more with the division of the catalog into readily identifiable sections by AUTHOR, by TITLE, and by SUBJECT to encourage more self-service and fewer filing rules; or better still, let's give catalogs in printed form more opportunities for service, and print them in sufficient quantity to avoid the present problem of having one card catalog user block 15 drawers to other users while trying to find something in one of the drawers.

Third, still another broadside at technical processing... we are only beginning to see that many of the minute efforts at precision in setting up bibliographic control are largely ignored by our users. Customs cataloging and classification for individual libraries becomes less justifiable each year. Commercial processing is making impressive advances, and we read that wider use of nationally prepared finding systems can replace classification/cataloging routines for individual libraries without reducing library effectiveness. LC’s Machine Readable Catalog, project MARC, which consists of 37 representative libraries across the country, is only one of such helps soon to be available to libraries on a wider scale. The Oklahoma Department of Libraries is already planning to make cataloging data from MARC available on a state-wide basis. We must accelerate our adaptation to these finding systems; libraries which are not adaptable will likely find themselves outside of the systems.

Fourth, I view shelving as another of the primitive hand operations still in wide use in public libraries. Ervin Gaines, Director of the Minneapolis Public Library, concurs. In a recent article he said that the “greatest weakness in the shelflist is that we retain it only for librarians.” He goes on to say how wonderful it would be for a library to make the shelflist arrangement available to the person searching for information.

Speaking of librarians coveting their professional tools and selling the patrons’ skills short, brings me to item five, how about the tools that the Reference Librarians keep “behind the counter” or those that are available only in the catalog department. I'm referring, of course, to Books in Print, the Cumulative Book Index, the Union List of Serials and even the Library of Congress Catalog, where applicable. I hope we're not keeping these tools out of the public's hands just to personify our images as mystical bibliographic researchers.

With item six, I turn to another area, which is a lively topic, the use of library personnel or more properly, the misuse of same. It is a problem which faces libraries, large and small, and unfortunately, most of us are somewhat reticent to do very much to improve it. Some public libraries, including a few in Oklahoma and Texas, are making extensive use of college undergraduates without library education to perform the bulk of certain reference services, initial reference service, and low-level reference traffic thus freeing the specialist and professional librarians for the more difficult inquiries and searches. Almost all medium and large librar-

ies have turned specialized administrative positions such as personnel, fiscal matters, and public relations over to the professionals in those respective fields.

While we're learning to capitalize on the integration of these new professionals into our libraries, particularly in the auxiliary/administrative ranks, I think our main staffing shortages are showing up on the other end of the organization chart...that seeming "no-man's" land between clerical and professional positions.

It's obvious that we must change our traditional point of view regarding the use of professional librarians. In Texas, for example, we have some 354 public libraries and we have less than 100 professional librarians working in them (two-thirds of these, I should add, are concentrated in about 3 or 4 large libraries).

In Oklahoma the picture is somewhat similar in that only 16 public libraries in the state are headed by professional librarians.

Sorta "stabs" me each time I read an ad for a professional librarian to work as head of a circulation department or the like...to think what poor use we make of the man power we have.

So ALA and library educators are giving close attention to the development of several possible library career levels from the junior college level to the four-year level, to a re-structured fifth year or MLS level, and on to post-MLS and enlarged PhD-level programs. I was pleased to read that the proposed Oklahoma Public Library Standards include all of these "Levels of Library Personnel" as an approach to meeting staffing needs in Oklahoma libraries. From the public library staffing standpoint the junior college and four-year college level "library products" would seem to offer the most relief.

I switch now from personnel to item seven and fiscal matters...when it comes to budget preparation, too many public librarians still seem satisfied to just total up their annual circulation figures; to quote the annual book price increase from Publisher's Weekly; to cite their annual staff vacancies (due to low salaries) and top that off with a plea for more money next year and then they just hope a good budget will materialize. This combination of information hardly provides a city or county administrator with sufficient ammunition to make a good case for a library's budget.

I would like to emphasize this point by quoting from a 1967 study/report of "library services in five Pennsylvania cities."

"The public library is viewed as a major and indispensable institution. Unfortunately, our soundings of community and governmental leaders, including library board members, do not warrant this happy conclusion. No one openly opposed library services; everyone spoke well of the community library. However, in many ways these..."
leaders were referring to the public library as an institution — as a civic ornament — and not as a service agency. Very few ever used the library themselves (although their children did) or felt that it occupied a particularly strategic spot among the various community public services. Those holding positions of governmental responsibility at the municipal or county level seemed quite emphatic that the library was getting about all it could expect from the public treasury . . . .

The report goes on to say that “The library is not regarded and is not treated as an agency of local government . . . .”

And finally, the report begins to strike at the heart of the problem when it states that “Those who govern and those who manage the public library, at least in our five cities, have done little to identify a role for the library that goes beyond the traditional, albeit important, functions of assisting in the education of the young and affording some recreational resources to a small part of the adult population.”

To again cite your proposed Library Standards for Oklahoma, they clearly define the library as the “information center” and the “center for educational and cultural resources” of the service area, and they do this in some detail.

There are several ways in which libraries can assist in correcting some of these problems relating to finances and community identity:

1) By evaluating the public they serve and the service they render.

2) By utilizing a planning-programming-budgeting system which will reflect the library’s purposes and objectives.

3) By taking advantage of systemization and cooperative library efforts to improve and extend services at optimum costs.

4) And finally by conveying this information to the power structure in a more effective manner.

Just a few words about number one and “evaluation.” We spend considerable library time compiling our respec-
tive and collective library holdings. But we must remember that compilation of library holdings is not a measure of service; it is a measure of resources. Library service does not take place until the library uses a portion of those resources to supply a patron with information or material. Books, periodicals, and other media forms stored in libraries or elsewhere do not constitute services . . . until they reach a user. Thus, it behooves libraries to know who their users-actual and users-potential are!

Most of us, however, seldom know exactly why a given individual comes to our library or exactly what he has secured there. After we know who we are reaching and equally important, . . . who we are not reaching among our public, we can begin to design our programs more intelligently to reach same.

Likewise, we should be breaking these programs down into their component parts or unit costs (i.e. personnel, materials, processing procedures, physical facilities). This leads us to number two which calls for a planning-programming-budgeting system. Such a system involves selecting long-range objectives, deciding on specific courses of action to be followed, and projecting the financing for same. Let me also inject here that this approach has equal application for all sizes of libraries—small, medium, and large. The large libraries may get the national headlines, but it can happen anywhere. A recent speaker at a library institute on program-budgeting said that many governing bodies view the public library as a bottomless pit into which they must dump a portion of an inadequate supply of public funds, that there appears to be no theoretical limit to the library’s needs, and that the library profession seems unable to even define the library’s needs. He went on to say that the current pressure to introduce modern management practices into government functions will affect public libraries, and that such techniques as program budgeting will require a more rigorous
analysis of the balance of return against investment of public funds than has ever been applied to libraries. His closing statement was perhaps the most devastating, “Or to put it simply, if you (meaning librarians) won’t do a planning-programming and budgeting analysis of your own operation yourself, don’t be surprised if someone does one for you!”’ Your proposed “Goals for 1975” which charts the “Essential Services for Public Libraries of all Sizes in Oklahoma” can provide an excellent blueprint for your library to follow in terms of program plans and projections. I would not be presumptuous enough to try and discuss this area of program budgeting at any great length, but would refer you instead to a recent publication, Monograph No. 8 in the University of Illinois Library School’s continuing series, titled Research Methods in Librarianship: Measurement and Evaluation. I commend it to your reading. And while it’s good reading for all libraries, I would also urge smaller public libraries to get a copy of the latest pamphlet in ALA’s “Small Library Project” series. It’s on “Financial Planning in the Small Public Library.” A bargain at any price . . . especially 50c.

Regarding corrective measure number three, systems and cooperative practices, so much has been said and written about these topics in the professional literature that we may get the illusion we already know something about them. In reality, libraries in the Southwest are just beginning to “dip their toes into the systems pool;” Title III of the LSCA has given us a taste of honey in the form of a “communications network” between libraries or systems of libraries; here in Oklahoma, you have OTIS, in Texas we have the Public Library Network, but we all still have much to learn, many evaluations, and more pilot studies lie ahead before we are really able to realize the full potential of systems and networks. We also have a lot to learn about developing closer cooperation between public libraries in a system relationship, and about the interrelation of all types of librarians including school, public, college, and special. And the communications systems are not going to wait for us to get ready for them; they are already here and more are coming. In Texas, for example, we already have some eight separate library communication networks, mostly among college and university libraries. Ideally, these networks should be structured from the vantage point of the user who cares little about the type of library serving him, but who is interested in the ability of that library or that library system to supply his needs.

The rising interest in library systems and cooperative networks can actually be attributed to many factors, and I think we can be justly proud of the fact that public libraries have led the way in the development of these systems and networks. Metropolitan expansion with its “booming suburbs” and the trend toward multi-governmental planning areas or “councils of government” has certainly pushed libraries into this cooperative arena. We are told that 7 out of 10 Americans or 67% of us live in or near some of the 228 communities that are officially classi-
fied as metropolitan, and that by the 1980's it is anticipated that 90% of us will live in these urban areas. We have 40 of these 228 Standard Metropolitan Areas in our six-state area here in the Southwest and they include some of the largest and fastest growing in the country. Meanwhile, at the other end of the scale the absence of libraries in rural areas and the limitations of small-town libraries has led to the logical consideration of "larger units of service" through federalization or systems. Here in Oklahoma you have essentially been able to progress directly from city libraries to multi-county libraries in most areas of the state, and I noted that your first "state-aid" funds through the Oklahoma Department of Libraries are now being used to finance the addition of Coal County— which has been without public library service—to the Chickasaw Library System.

My rambling presentation today has touched on a number of future prospects for libraries, yet we must somehow get from here—where we find ourselves today—to there, to the library of the future.

The platform on which libraries have chosen to stand and to build can be summed up on "planned cooperation among all types of libraries," and this is also the sound platform on which your proposed Oklahoma Standards for Public Libraries are based. But these or any standards are only planning devices and measuring tools which point the way to goals to be accomplished. Those goals can only be accomplished if all who are involved in the provision and operation of library service actively participate.

We, who are librarians, must carefully examine every possible facet of system cooperation and activity, and then proceed to become involved in the development of total systems operation.

You, who are members of library boards have a very special role to play. Since the provision of adequate and effective library service in your community is your direct responsibility, you must become aggressive proponents of system development. By urging system membership and cooperation, you can encourage your librarian and his staff to move forward in this direction. And you have a special duty to help pave the way for system development by informing and educating city and county officials who must also be knowledgable about the importance and values of library systems.

Those of you who are Friends of Libraries also have a very deep responsibility. You must encourage and support library officials and librarians in this venture, both directly and by assisting them in informing the public of the objectives and values of library system participation. More than this, you may frequently hold in your hands the key to the doors of cooperation with academic, school, and special libraries. Your ability to open those doors may often mark the opening of a new era of improved library service to your community.

It is only through this type of combined, inspired leadership on your part that your libraries will begin to move toward your particular goals and to develop library partnerships equal to the needs of the public you serve. No one else can do this for you; the initiative begins with each of you.

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October, 1969
Ecological Periodicals at OSU and OU Libraries

By T. H. Milby

Mr. Milby is Science Librarian and Assistant Professor of Botany at the University of Oklahoma.

Even in a relatively unindustrialized state such as Oklahoma the increasingly serious deterioration in the quality of the environment points up the need for a better understanding of the relationship of man to his environment. In response to that need, the discipline of ecology is making an important contribution to the knowledge man will need if he is to prevent the total destruction or contamination of the biosphere on which he is completely dependent for his existence.

Ecology is an important part of the curriculum at the University of Oklahoma and at Oklahoma State University. At the University of Oklahoma ecology courses are taught in both the zoology and botany departments and various ecologically oriented courses are also offered in the departments of engineering, geography and regional and city planning. Similar extent and diversity of ecological interest is reflected in courses offered at Oklahoma State University. In addition to teaching, the faculties in the various departments carry on active research programs in the field and publish numerous scientific papers each year as a result of their work.

Ecology as a discipline is diverse and calls on a wide variety of other scientific fields in support of its work. The literature of the field reflects this diversity. In order to determine the extent and quality of ecological literature available in the two university libraries to support the ecological research and teaching of their faculties, a study was made of the literature in the two libraries. The study consisted of a comparison between the Periodicals received currently in the libraries of Oklahoma State University and the University of Oklahoma' and the list of ecological periodicals reported in a recent study by Paul K. Anderson'. Anderson tabulated citations in two leading ecological periodicals, Ecology, volumes 44 and 45 (1963-1964) and Journal of Animal Ec-

ology, volumes 32 and 33 (1963-1964). A combined total of 4160 references to serial publications or periodicals was made in the two journals for the two-year period. Only serial or periodical citations were recorded based on the definitions established by Brown'. This total number of references occurred in 732 periodicals. These periodical titles were arranged in order according to the frequency with which each was cited in the four volumes of ecological journals checked. On this basis, it was determined that the first 100 titles on the list supply 68 per cent of the total references in the ecological literature examined. The second 100 titles increase the coverage to 80 per cent of the literature cited. The second 200 titles in rank order provided only an additional 7 per cent of the articles cited.

On the basis of this study, Anderson asserts that a library which holds the first 200 titles on the list "... can provide the ecologist approximately 80 per cent coverage ... " of the library material needed to support his research.

A comparison of the Anderson list with the Periodicals received currently in the libraries of Oklahoma State University and the University of Oklahoma reveals that 182 of 200 titles are held at one or both of the two libraries. Both libraries receive 123 of the titles on the list while 52 are received at OU only and 7 at OSU only. Of the 200 titles on the Anderson list only 18 are not received at either of the two libraries.

The 123 titles which are received at both of the libraries are, for the most part, ones high on the Anderson list which means they are the ones most frequently cited and consulted. As such, their duplication at the two libraries is justified and appropriate. Of the seven titles received at OSU only, three are entomological and reflect the traditional strength of the discipline at that university. The 52 titles received at OU only are a heterogeneous group representing a wide variety of biological dis-
Two questions arise from the study. First, how many of the periodicals received at OU only should OSU attempt to duplicate? And conversely, how many of the periodicals received at OSU only should OU attempt to duplicate?

A recent study by Gordon Williams, et al suggests that a journal which is used less frequently than four times per year can be more cheaply provided through interlibrary loan than through the cost of a subscription. Granted there are values to be gained from immediate access to a journal by means of a subscription. At the same time, the ease and speed of interlibrary loan communications between OU and OSU strengthens the arguments for depending on that service to provide access to journals held at one university library or the other in place of duplicating subscriptions both places. Exceptions can probably be justified in the case of journals of a general nature which serve a wide segment of the biological community and also ones which relate to areas of emphasis or strength at one school or the other. For example, the interest in entomology on the OSU campus could justify the duplication of entomological periodicals there of titles currently received only at OU. Conversely, limnological journals could be duplicated at OU even if they are now only received at OSU because of the developing emphasis on that subject at the Norman campus.

A second question the study raises concerns the 18 titles received at neither library. Twelve of the 18 titles are in the second one hundred titles in the order of frequency of citation. They are periodicals that were cited six times or less each out of the 4160 citations in the four volumes used in the Anderson study. While they are infrequently cited and probably infrequently referred to for ecological research, still the combined use that would be made of them by workers at both campuses justifies their receipt at one library or the other. An arbitrary but equitable allocation of subscriptions to these neglected periodicals should be made to assure their availability at one of the two campuses.

While this study is devoted to the ecological periodicals at the two major university libraries in the state, ecological interest and research is by no means confined to these two campuses in the state. State and private colleges and universities throughout Oklahoma as well as federal and state agriculture and wildlife research personnel have interest in ecological periodicals and are served by the two libraries when their need arises. This wider need adds to the justification for providing access to periodical literature on the Anderson list within the state. An acquaintance by librarians with the Anderson list and with ecological material at Stillwater and Norman can facilitate access to this material for research workers throughout the state.

REFERENCES


Names to Add to the Directory

Chenoweth, Mrs. Alleese P., Paoli, Sch., 212 W Fox St., Purcell 73080
Davis, Christine, Tulsa City-Co. Lib., Pub., 2507 N Xanthus, Tulsa 74110
Fry, Yvonne L., College High School, Sch., 1015 E 5th, Bartlesville 74003
Harrington, Sue Anne, Univ. of Okla. Lib., Tech., 1403 Sycamore, Norman 73069
Harris, Marinelle, SWSC, Ref. 315 Eureka, Weatherford 73076
Hensley, Linda, Cleveland Jr. High, Child., Sch., 111 S 16th E Ave., Tulsa 74108
Nemeciek, Stephen M., Univ. of Okla. Lib., Coll., 736 Jenkins St., Norman 73069
Oklahoma Dept. of Libs., Inst., 109 State Capitol, O.C. 73005
Rudisill, Freddie M., Tulsa City-Co. Lib. Child., 1827 N Boston Ave., Tulsa 74106
Shehi, Billie D., Tulsa City-Co. Lib., 1142 S Russell, Skiatook 74070
Tracewell, Mary Ann, Tulsa City-Co. Lib., Child., 6300-C S Madison Pl., Tulsa 74105
Turner, Mrs. Bill L., Henrietta Public Lib., Child., Pub., 512 W 1st St., Henrietta 74437
Wade, Evelyn K., Tulsa City-Co. Lib., Pub., 4216 S Oswego, Tulsa 74135

October, 1969
Nation's Libraries Gaining Wide Support

Libraries are gaining more publicity at national, state and local levels, and with this recognition comes increasing public support. The following by Richard Spong in the Oklahoma City Times August 25, 1969 (original source, Editorial Research Reports) is an example.

"Libraries are the banks of our educational system." Those banks are in danger of failing.

The quoted sentence is from the text of President Nixon's statement launching National Library Week last April 20. The President went on to say: "The need to bring the benefits of better education to those who have been bypassed by existing programs is more imperative than ever. By extending their services throughout the communities of America, our libraries immeasurably advance our goal and perform the highest public good."

The Nixon administration, in its budget requests for fiscal 1970: (1) reduced to zero funds for school library materials under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; (2) cut in half money for college libraries under the Higher Education Act of 1965; (3) slashed by 50 per cent cash for public library programs and material under the Library Services and Construction Act of 1956; and (4) reduced the total Office of Education budget to $3.2 billion, a cut of about 25 per cent from last year.

Editorial anger at the Nixon proposals ran high in some quarters. The New York Times observed: "The (library) 'banks' will fail unless the books and tools are deposited with the help of the federal government. ABC's should come before ABM's."

The nation's education organizations for the first time joined forces as a major money lobby.

A House appropriations subcommittee added considerably to the Nixon recommendations, including $84 million for library, guidance, and school equipment. It restored $18.5 million the budget had trimmed from other library programs. And it added $78 million for vocational education.

The House on July 30 voted, 242 to 146, to tack on $894.5 million to the education bill, plus $9 million for library construction. And the Senate traditionally is more liberal with the taxpayers' money than the House.

The Library, once the quiet refuge of children, old folks, and a small band of scholars, has become as busy as the local supermarket. By latest count, the number of libraries in the United States —public, school, and college, general and specialized—amounts to the impressive total of 111,000.

Maybe it's true that libraries as such have little political sex appeal. But Congress is almost sure to multiply the administration's library figures, perhaps considerably.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Oklahoma has produced a wealth of literature in the brief sixty-two years of its existence. Oklahomans writing about Oklahoma, especially in the folk vein, have created a rich core of writings. Two Oklahomans from Claremore have contributed invaluably to this rich literary soil. The folk prose of Will Rogers’ newspaper columns and the folk poetry of Lynn Riggs’ plays (one from which the musical Oklahoma! was adapted) have helped give Oklahoma a literary identity.

Some current research on Will Rogers is being carried on by Dr. Reba Collins, Director of Public Information at Central State College in Edmond. Dr. Collins wrote Will Rogers, Writer and Journalist as her dissertation in 1967 at Oklahoma State University. Dr. Collins is presently researching and writing another study of Will Rogers.

The folk idioms of Oklahoma have been intertwined in the folk songs and folk writings of one of America’s greatest folk singers, Woody Guthrie. Born in Okemah, Woody traveled America, putting to words and music his own experience. Like Will Rogers, Woody became an American legend largely through his identification with the common man. His influence has been gigantic, leaving its mark on folk singers from Pete Seeger to Bob Dylan.

Woody Guthrie died in 1967 after some long years of hospitalization for a nervous disorder, chorea. After his death, the “Today” television show devoted an entire morning to a memorial for Woody Guthrie. Also, a musical tribute to Woody Guthrie was given at Carnegie Hall in 1968, featuring the cream of today’s folk singers and including actors reading from the writings of Guthrie. Last year, E. P. Dutton re-released Woody’s classic autobiography, Bound for Glory, originally published in 1943, which features some of the best folk prose about Oklahoma. Earlier this year, Billboard newspaper announced that a movie version of Bound for Glory is slated for production later this year.

Woody’s son, folk singer Arlo Guthrie, has made a name for himself through his composition of a talking blues protest song, “Alice’s Restaurant.” The song was published in book form by Grove Press in 1968. A full-length movie based on the song and with the same title, “Alice’s Restaurant,” has been completed with Arlo Guthrie playing himself in the starring role.

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October, 1969
American Library Association's National Convention 1969

By Nora Ann Shephard

Mrs. Shephard is a trustee of the Western Plains Library System.

Turning our backs on a hot, windy and dusty Clinton, Oklahoma, at 6:15 Sunday morning, June 22, Gloria Low and I headed for the cool ocean breezes and ALA at Atlantic City, New Jersey. I firmly believe that every library trustee should attend ALA at least once. A new interest and enthusiasm for library responsibilities is stimulated as soon as attendance is in the planning stage. You feel that you must be AWARE and you begin studying and doing all of those things you felt all along you should do as a library trustee but for which you never seemed to find the time.

After leaving Kansas City on United Airlines for Philapelphia, events moved rapidly. We only had time at Philadelphia to claim our baggage and dash to the not-so-modern bus for the ride to Atlantic City. Upon arrival at the Claridge Hotel, Mrs. Craig, who was already established, informed us that we would have to hurry if we were to be on time for the Trustee Orientation dinner at Howard Johnson's ($8.00). Breathlessly powdering our noses and changing attire, we made the trek—no one rides in Atlantic City—to the ALTA dinner where we were seated at round tables to dine and enjoy fellowship with other library trustees such as ourselves. I especially enjoyed a young lady from New Jersey who sat next to me. She was quite talkative and most charming. She could hardly believe that our library offered all of the services I described. She said that they were having to take all of those things a step at a time.

After dinner we walked over to Convention Hall for a general session. The speaker for the evening was Senator Clifford Case. The ALA President read a telegram from President Nixon dealing in generalities. Someone made a quip from the floor about the cut in library appropriations which brought down the house. Senator Case said the battle was not over, that we should go back home and work on it and not lose courage or hope. Senator Case, like many of our public officials, seemed quite concerned about the welfare of our nation. He said that public understanding was most important, that we must stop flight tests of MIRVs and not resume tests if the Soviet Union doesn't. He stated, "If they resume tests we will know we are substantially ahead of them." I had not been keeping myself informed on this and wished I understood more about it and could hear both sides of the matter. Senator Case obviously did not agree with President Nixon on what should be done. With deep concern he said, "The Legislative Branch (of the government) must seek to prevent the Executive Branch crossing the threshold of no return."

When this session adjourned, we strolled up the Boardwalk to our hotel, purchasing a box of salt-water taffy for the Western Plains Library staff on the way.

On Monday morning we began touring the exhibits. If you ever attend ALA, do leave plenty of time for exhibits. There were about 1200 of them, all with something interesting and many with tempting items to give away. Numerous attractive shopping bags are furnished for carrying away the proffered material. Before time for our luncheon, we walked back up the boardwalk heavily laden with these items for our library, our children and grandchildren.

Monday luncheon ($6.00) was in the Grand Ballroom of the Shelburne Hotel, where again we were seated at round tables, this time with a known-
name as host or hostess at each table. I was delighted that we were at the table with Virginia Young of Missouri, whose book, The Library Trustee, I had been reading on the plane enroute to ALA. Dignitaries were introduced and trustees Alex P. Allain and Mrs. Rachel Cross received citations for service. Miss Genevieve Casey, who brought a report from the National Advisory Committee, pointed out that a library makes possible the meeting of mind and idea. She asked the question, “How does a library relate to the non-reader?” which she answered in part.

Retiring to the Jim Brady Room for a regional meeting with other trustees, we listened to ideas from others and became acquainted with more trustees. I felt that it was indeed a small world when I met a man from Lake Charles, La., C. A. Mayo, who knows a man there with whom Donal and I attended school at Arapaho, Oklahoma. There was also a trustee from Tucson, Arizona, Bob Hammond, with State Farm Insurance, who said that my cousin and her husband are clients of his.

Tuesday morning we again toured the exhibits. We had resolved to accept very little of the material because of the weight, carrying it back to the hotel, and the problem of getting it home. Items were so tempting, though, that we soon forgot our resolutions.

At noon we hurried to the Helen Hayes Luncheon, shopping bags in hand. This luncheon ($8.00) at Howard Johnson’s was the highlight of the Convention for me. The food was a re-run of Sunday night’s banquet, which was not tasty the first time, but Helen Hayes was wonderful. She kept me busy taking notes with all the very quotable remarks that she made. Of libraries she said, “Keep publicizing. You have to keep reminding people that you’re there with all those treasures ... The most awesome gift of God to man is words.” Miss Hayes stated, “The creative talent functions best under stress. The whole world needs more hurdles — more hurdles and less handouts ... I am sad when I see the young people around me demanding perfection of life when they should be demanding it of themselves.”

She told of her effort to give the plays of today a chance, of the way they eliminated words, and that now they were eliminating clothes. Telling of her forthcoming Broadway play, “Harvey,” in which she co-stars with Jimmy Stewart, she said, “I’m going back to the old plays, the plays that have meaning, and I’m never going to make any more attempts to invade the now ... The old playwrights never told us life was beautiful, they never told us life was fair, but they never told us life was useless.” She said, “Keep those books flying out to the parched and starved generation and give them a knowledge of all the world.” In closing, she quoted a line from “Harvey.” “My mother told me that to get through life you have to be oh, so clever or oh, so pleasant.” Miss Hayes was indeed “oh, so pleasant.”

Tuesday afternoon we attended the trustee meeting “Every Library

Octobeb, 1969
Board.” Several trustees performed in a skit depicting a library board with a congenial, progressive librarian and trustees who were not all so progressive. After the skit, the trustees divided into round table groups, and were given a list of imaginary problems and asked to make a report on their methods of trying to solve them. While these problems are pertinent to many old, conservative libraries, Mrs. Craig and I felt that it did not apply to our own library and that this was not time well spent. However, in thinking about it, I began to count our blessings, as I have done before.

We are so fortunate to have found an Administrative Librarian such as Dee Ann Ray, who has been so energetic and progressive, and has led us so rapidly along the route of meeting the total needs of a community. She has not treated her position as an 8:00 to 5:00 job. She has involved herself in community activities and she has done a selling job to the public. Let us not become too complacent about her salary, vacations and bonuses.

Tuesday night was the celebrated Newberry-Caldecott Award Banquet in the Traymore Hotel Grand Ballroom ($10.00). I liked Uri Shulevitz who won the Caldecott Award for the best illustrations for children’s books. Some of his statements were, “Children ignore established distinctions... The intangible elements are actually more indispensable to life.” Lloyd Alexander, winner of the Newberry Medal for The High King, stated, “Children’s literature is the most lifegiving current in the literary mainstream... Libraries have created an atmosphere where fantasy and children’s literature can flourish.” Mr. Alexander said, “Coming to the end of High King was more akin to loss than liberation.” (This was the way Charles Dickens felt when he completed any one of his works, and I am sure many authors feel the same). I liked Lloyd Alexander’s statement, “Where children are concerned, it’s not what we keep that matters, it’s what we give away.”

During this affair, two librarians from other states, one a school librarian from Long Beach, California, attempted to recruit our Gloria Low... Mrs. Craig and I thoroughly enjoyed visiting with a school librarian from Pennsylvania, whose salary, incidentally, is $11,000 yearly, with two months vacation during the summer.

Wednesday was the day of Operation Mail-in. I skipped breakfast and rode the “jitney” to Convention Hall carrying two bulging shopping bags. Arriving at 8:30, I found that the mailing service, post office and snack bar did not open until 9:00. A security guard kindly consented to watch my bags while I went a few doors up the street for a cup of tea. Upon returning, I packed my exhibit materials in jiffy bags furnished as a courtesy of the exhibitors, and, after a 30-minute wait in line, got them mailed to myself. I then met Mrs. Craig upstairs for an ALTA meeting. After committee reports, the discussion of bylaws became so technical with Robert’s Rules of Order being strained through a sieve, I slipped away at 11:30 to check a few more exhibit...
booths for books being autographed by the authors.

At noon I met Gloria Low and we hurried off to the Traymore Hotel for another luncheon ($5.25). Nat Hentoff, the speaker, is a somewhat controversial figure, but he made some good remarks. He said, "Vietnam has revealed America to itself as nothing else has ever done. . . . The fear of personal commitment, the fear of authority (not authority itself) must be destroyed . . . Our whole way of life has dragged us into war." He stated as some of the reasons why the young are in rebellion, "hypocrisy in government, and the way we handle our resources and education." Some of his statements were, "Anything worth learning is alive . . . A liberal thinks someone else needs help; a radical knows he's the one who needs help . . . You cannot have meaningful lives if you cannot remember what you did or what was done for you."

At the conclusion of Nat Hentoff's speech, I dashed off to our hotel where I again filled two shopping bags and rode a jitney to Convention Hall, there to mail several more jiffy bags to Mrs. Craig and one to myself. I then escalated to the balcony to attend the membership meeting of ALA. There was much discussion on the proposed raise in dues. Knowing that we still had much material to get back to Oklahoma, I felt that I could not sit there listening all afternoon. I left the meeting, procured four jiffy bags from the courtesy desk and headed for the hotel. There I packed the materials for the library, went to the desk and had them stapled, made two heavily laden trips to the main post office, which was two blocks away, and got all of our material on its way to Western Plains Library System. I felt that my swollen aching feet would never be the same again, but Happiness was knowing that Operation Mail-in was completed.

While Miss Low attended a meeting of Louisiana graduate librarians, Mrs. Craig and I browsed and shopped along the Boardwalk that evening. We all retired fairly early to enable us to awaken at 4:30 Thursday morning for the limousine trip to Philadelphia where we took the 8 A.M. flight to Oklahoma City.

I would like to add that there were numerous other discussion groups and events which I know would have been educational and enjoyable, but so often several things were going on at once and we just had to choose one. These pages couldn't begin to hold all of the reports about the nice people we met, everyone smiling with something in common, LIBRARIES; and it is too soon to properly evaluate the benefit we gained from ALA.

(As a footnote I might add a word of advice; when you go to ALA, buy those soft-leather, cushion-sole, arch-support shoes before you go, not afterward as I did.)
News

Mrs. Thelma Jones, Coordinator of Media Services, Oklahoma City Public Schools, has been appointed as First Vice-President, President-Elect of OLA to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Helen Lloyd.

Kenneth Bieman, Data Processing Coordinator, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, was asked to be one of four speakers at a MARC II Special Institute to be held in San Francisco, September 29-30. The invitation was extended by Don S. Culbertson, executive secretary, ALA on behalf of the Library of Congress. Bieman spoke on the work that the Department has done with the Marc II tapes, and from a report written for libraries in Oklahoma which plan to use MARC in the coming year.

Grants totaling $88,231 have been awarded the University of Oklahoma by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, under the 1969 College Library Resources Program, authorized by Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The money will be used to add to the Libraries’ History of Science Collections, Lower Division Collection and holdings in scholarly journals and publications.

Twelve librarians interested in children’s services attended an exploratory meeting in Norman to discuss coordination for responsibilities relating to children and libraries in Oklahoma. Those present were Nancy Amis, Arlene Chapman, Elizabeth Geis, Thelma Jones, Mildred Laughlin, Elizabeth Oliver, Ida Self, Wilna Tipps and Mary Ann Wentroth.

The Western Plains Library System will feature a ten-painting exhibit by Augusta Metcalfe from September, 1969, to February, 1970. The exhibits will rotate among the branches.

Notes

John Bennett Shaw, Tulsa, Chairman of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board, has been named member of the Board of the National Book Committee.

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries, at the ALA conference in Atlantic City, was awarded a John Cotton Dana Award for their creative program to acquaint the citizens of the state with the service benefits to be derived from the newly inaugurated Oklahoma Teletype Interlibrary System (OTIS). They were one of nine libraries receiving awards on an international basis.

Kathleen Harrington Johnson, Holdenville, has been named recipient of this year’s Oklahoma Department of Libraries Scholarship of $2,500 for advanced study in Library Science.

Library Services to the Blind and Handicapped have now been officially transferred to the Oklahoma Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services as directed by the 1969 Legislature and the Governor.

Esther Mae Henke, associate director of Public Library Services Branch of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, and Mrs. Billee M. Day, Chickasaw Library System, have been selected to be included in the 1969-70 directory of Foremost Women in Communications.

The LSCA Title III Advisory Committee has been appointed. This committee will work with
the Oklahoma Department of Libraries in planning for interlibrary cooperation. Members are: Dr. D. D. Creech, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Oklahoma City; Dr. E. T. Dunlap, Chancellor, State Regents for Higher Education, Oklahoma City; John W. Dunn, Director, Oklahoma Educational Television Authority, Norman; Leonard Eddy, Librarian, University of Oklahoma Medical Center Library, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Beth Heimann, Past Chairman of the OLA Development Committee, Oklahoma City; James O. Kemm, Executive Manager, Oklahoma Petroleum Council, Tulsa; and The Honorable Gary Payne, Oklahoma House of Representatives, Madi- dell.

Retired:

Frances Beattie, Librarian, Belle Isle Library, Oklahoma County Libraries, after 19 yrs.  
Mrs. Mary Hunt, Tishomingo, Trustee, Chickasaw Library System, after almost 9 yrs.  
Mrs. Lee C. Harsh, Trustee, Ponca City Library, after 25 years.  
Mrs. Hazel Lacey, Librarian, Kingfisher Public Library, after 37 years.  
Odele Locke, Librarian, Cameron College, after 17 years.

Moved:

Mrs. Anne Cramer, from Southwestern State College Library to Tallahassee, Florida.  
Mrs. Barbara S. Hagist, from Tulsa City-County Library to University of Maryland.  
Dr. Helen Lloyd, from Oklahoma City Public Schools to University of Michigan.  
Mrs. Tom Loftus, from Okeene Library, to Iowa.  
Bryan Rayburn, from Tulsa City-County Library to National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center.  
Jim Wilkerson, from Oklahoma Department of Libraries to Muskogee Public Library.  
David Winkles, from Oklahoma County Libraries to Central State College Library.  
Appointed:

James H. Byrne, Librarian, Cameron College.  
Mrs. M. K. Deloach and Mrs. Lucretia Gravitt, Coalgate and Coal County Trustees, Chickasaw Library System.  
Mrs. Sheila Hoke, Librarian, Southwestern State College.  
Mrs. Lena McDonald, Johnston County Trustee, Chickasaw Library System.  
Mrs. Mary Sherman, Extension Librarian, Pioneer Multi-County Library.  
Mrs. Barbara Thompson, Librarian, O k e e n e Library.

The Southwestern Library Association and the ALA Committee on Chapter Relations received the 1969 J. Morris Jones World Book Encyclopedia ALA Goals Award at Atlantic City, June 27, according to Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, president of the Southwestern Library Association. The $22,500 award will fund a project to establish effective ALA Chapter Relationships and coordinate Association activities at the state, regional and national levels. This program was one of five considered by a jury from the Program Evaluation and Budget Committee of ALA and recommended to the ALA Executive Board for final selection at the Annual Conference.

The Chapters to be included in the project are the Southwestern Library Association and the state library associations of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. The project, while limited to a specific region, will have national significance. The states in the Southwestern region vary in their level of association and library development, and the findings of the project would, therefore, be applied widely to other states and regions with similar characteristics. Specific recommendations will be made for improving Chapter relations, based on an analysis of individual Chapter activities.

The final report and evaluation will be published not later than 1971. A project director is to be appointed very shortly and work will begin immediately on preliminary surveys. Findings and recommendations growing out of this project will undoubtedly benefit the Southwestern Library Association and its component state associations within the current biennium.

The ALA Bulletin, beginning in the September issue, will carry Notable Nominees, a selected list of books nominated for the Notable Books list. The list is being compiled and annotated by the Notable Books Council.

Beginning with the January, 1970 issue, the ALA Bulletin will have a completely redesigned successor, American Libraries. The new publication will be the official organ of the American Library Association and will also publish news and features of interest to librarians generally. The December issue (volume 63, number 11) will be the last for the Bulletin.

Three graduate programs of library education have been officially accredited by the American Library Association according to an announcement issued by the Association’s Committee on Accreditation. The newly accredited programs are offered by the School of Library and Informational Science, University of Missouri, Columbia; the Ecole de Bibliothéconomie, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec; and the Department of Librarianship, San Jose State College, San Jose, California.

October, 1969
Details For Joining
Beta Phi Mu Available

Inquiries have been made regarding membership in Lambda Chapter of Beta Phi Mu, the international library science honor society.

The newly formed Oklahoma chapter, now in its third year, holds an annual dinner and initiation each spring. Those librarians around the state who are eligible, and desire membership, should contact Mrs. Irma Tomberlin, University of Oklahoma School of Library Science. Mrs. Tomberlin is chairman of the committee to certify eligibility for membership.

Proof of eligibility should be presented to the committee within these provisions from the national constitution:

a. Students enrolled in library schools accredited by the American Library Association who fulfill the following requirements:

(1) Completion of at least one-half the requirements for the fifth year or other advanced degree in librarianship with a scholastic average representing not less than the mid-point between A and B (i.e., 4.5 where A equals 5 points, B equals 4, etc.)

(2) A letter of recommendation from the candidate's library school.

b. Graduates of library schools accredited by the American Library Association who fulfill the following requirements:

(1) Completion of the course requirements leading to a fifth year or other advanced degree in librarianship with a scholastic average representing not less than the mid-point between A and B (i.e., 4.5 where A equals 5 points, B equals 4, etc.)

(2) A letter from the candidate's library school attesting to his demonstrated fitness for a successful professional career.

Other inquiries may be addressed to Janice Donnell, President, or Sue Harrington, Secretary-Treasurer, both of the University of Oklahoma Libraries, Norman; or Mr. John Lewis, Vice-President, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.
State Library Associations: Programs and Goals

State library associations have to maintain both “productive” and “maintenance” goals to be a viable organization, said Joseph Shubert, Ohio State Librarian, in speaking to the Leadership Seminar of the Oklahoma Library Association in Oklahoma City in July. He stressed that too many organizations become involved with maintenance and ignore the productive or program parts of the organization.

The program should encompass four major thrusts: legislation, continuing education, intellectual freedom, and library development. Shubert felt that most states were active to some degree in the areas of legislation and library development programs, but needed to encourage and provide training institutes for their members. The subject of intellectual freedom has become a much more involved issue in many states, and therefore, state associations should give more attention to this area.

In determining program goals, there was always the problem associated with conflict between individual goals and institutional or professional goals. The association must be concerned with both of these facets to maintain itself.

The association must also develop a total program orientation. Too many state library associations become just a public library organization, said Shubert. The association’s goals must encompass school, college, university, special and all types of library problems.

Shubert saw several problems in the attainment of the “maintenance” goals of the association. Membership involvement versus efficiency always has been a stumbling block in this area. It affects how the whole committee and divisional structure is established. Should the number of committees be reduced or should more opportunity be provided for the membership to serve. Also, should the membership be given a chance to vote on each issue or should the program be expedited.

The establishment of an association secretary is another maintenance decision. Should the association’s money go to such a centralized office to help with the day-to-day operations of the association or should the money go toward further development of the association’s program. If such an office is established, should the secretary be involved with just the routine office activities or should that person be actively working on the legislative and program plans of the association.

Shubert also touched briefly on the relationship between the state library and the state library association. In most states the two either exist too close together or too far apart. He stressed the value of standing apart, each group with certain responsibilities, but with a mutual understanding of each other’s role, so that a state-wide program could be developed.

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October, 1969
New Oklahoma Books in the Department of Libraries’ Collection

*Blaine, Thomas R. HOW TO BE HAPPILY MARRIED. Denison, 1968. $3.95.
*Carr, Donald Eaton. ETERNAL RETURN. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1968. $4.95.
*Constant, Alberta Wilson. MOTORIZING MILERS. Crowell, 1969. $5.95.
*Crooks, Thomas C. CONTEMPORARY ARITHMETIC. N. Y., Macmillan, 1958. $3.95.
*Doddson, Charles Lutwidge. ANNOTATED ALICE: ALICE’S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND & THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS. $10.00.
*Grove, Fred. BUFFALO RUNNERS. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1968. $4.50.
*Harris, Marilyn. IN THE MIDST OF EARTH. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1969. $5.95.
*Hilfer, Joyce. THINK ON THESE THINGS. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1966. $2.45.
*Hoyt, Anne (Kelley). BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CHEROKEES. Bilingual Family School, South Central Regional Educational Laboratory, 1969.
*Hunt, John Wesley. WILLIAM FAULKNER: ART IN THEOLOGICAL TENSION. Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse Univ. Press, 1963. $5.00.
*Johnson, Burdetta Faye (Beebe). ANIMALS SOUTH OF THE BORDER. N. Y., McKay, 1968. $3.95.
*Johnson, Burdetta Faye (Beebe). CHESTNUT CUB. N. Y., McKay, 1963. $2.44.
*Kiser, Charles C. AUTUMN HARVEST. Econ- omy Printers, 1967. $3.50.
Oklahoma, Community Employment Development Division. LATIMER COUNTY ECONOMIC BASE REPORT. Oklahoma City, 1967.
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*Oklahoma Author

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Book Reviews


The thriving modern city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, takes its name from the old army post established in 1817 "at the head of navigation" of the Arkansas River.

The recent excavation and restoration of the old post as a National Historic Site is a tangible reminder of its colorful past, say the authors of Fort Smith: Little Gibraltar in the Arkansas. Historians Edwin C. Bearss and Arrell M. Gibson declare that the restoration once more demonstrates the phoenix-like quality of old Fort Smith.

Repeatedly abandoned and reopened, Fort Smith for more than 50 years was the gateway to the Southwest for both Indians and whites. Named by Maj. Stephen M. Long for Gen. Thomas H. Smith, commander of the 9th Military Department, the post was built originally to promote peace and preserve harmony between the Osage and Cherokee Indians. As frontier military posts go, its life was long and certainly varied.

The authors point out that, although the fort was established to bring order to a troubled frontier, its longevity was due largely to the exertions of local residents, who profited from the presence of the federal installation. That they fought successfully to keep it "gives the lie to the cliche of the hardy frontiersman—perhaps he was just as dependent upon federal pap as his twentieth-century counterpart."

Fort Smith was a way station during the Indian removals of the 1830's and a base from which the army campaigned in the "White Lightning Wars," the struggle against bootleggers selling whisky to the Indians. From 1846 until the Civil War, it supplied army posts in the Indian Territory and northern Texas as well as surveying parties working on new routes to the West.

Occupied by Arkansas state troops early in the Civil War, it was a base of supplies for Confederate armies at the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove. The Rebel force that crushed Opothleyoholo's band of Unionist Creeks marched from Fort Smith. Retaken by Union troops in 1863, it served for the remainder of the war as a Union post, and after the war troops from Fort Smith supervised the enforcement of Reconstruction laws.

In 1871 the army again abandoned the fort, and the Federal Court for the Western District of Arkansas was moved into the installation. It was here that Judge Isaac Parker, the "Hanging Judge of Fort Smith," brought his brand of justice to much of the Indian Territory.

Bearss is research historian of Vicksburg National Military Park in Mississippi. His collaborator Gibson is professor of history and curator of the Western History Collections of the University of Oklahoma Libraries. Fort Smith resurrected, they say, "serves above all else as a monument to the soldier. He pacified this bloody frontier, built its first roads, and opened it to settlement." — Tulsa Sunday World

Minutes From the Executive Board Meetings

Date: May 16, 1969
Time: 9:30 a.m.
Place: Staff Room, Oklahoma City University Library

Members Present: Rod Swartz, Helen Lloyd, Dee Ann Ray, Pat Westmoreland, Ralph Funk, Frances Kennedy, Anne Hoyt, Mary Ann Wentroth.

Meeting: President Rod Swartz called the meeting to order and the minutes of the past two meetings, April 24, 1969 and April 26, 1969 were read and approved with the correction of listing Dee Ann Ray and Ralph Funk as guests rather than members.

The tentative OLA committee chairmen were read by the President. The final appointments have not been verified.

The budget committee was selected: Virginia Owens, Rod Swartz, Dee Ann Ray, Mary Ann Wentroth and Billee Day.

Mary Ann Wentroth reported a balance of $11,129 in the treasury; however, we shouldn't feel too rich for the annual convention bills must be paid yet.

Rod Swartz announced that Helen Lloyd is leaving Oklahoma for a position at the University of Michigan so we shall need another first vice-president in August. The executive board members will appoint her replacement at the next meeting.

The resolutions of the Technical Services Division were discussed. The establishment of a round table has been referred to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee for consideration. Executive Board members received a copy of the resolutions.

Ralph Funk reported on federal legislation concerning Title I and Title II monies. The situation is still critical. Ralph Funk moved and Helen Lloyd seconded that the President be au-
Authorized to send a letter to government officials stating the OLA opinion. The motion carried by voice vote.

A recommendation was made by Ralph Funk that an executive secretary should be considered by the Budget Committee.

Frances Kennedy made the motion and Helen Lloyd seconded the motion to plan a Leadership Conference in July with a tentative budget of $500. The motion was carried by voice vote. The President appointed Dee Ann Ray and Pat Westmoreland to help him with the Leadership Conference.

A draft of the 1969-1970 OLA program of work was presented to the board by the President. Frances Kennedy moved the executive board endorse "the program of work" for it reflects the needs of the OLA membership. Helen Lloyd seconded the motion. Motion carried by voice vote.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Pat Westmoreland, Secretary

Date: June 13, 1969
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Board Room of Oklahoma Department of Libraries

Members Present: Rod Swartz, Virginia Owens, Mary Ann Wentworth, Helen Lloyd, Pat Westmoreland, Bilee Day.

Meeting: The meeting was called to order by our president, Rod Swartz. The minutes were approved as mailed.

Mary Ann Wentworth reviewed the treasurer's report for May 31, 1969. She reported a balance of $9,040.74 divided among the following funds: General, $8,414.59; Sequoyah Book Award, $218.32; Library Development, $407.63. The Past President Fund, which is separate, has a balance of $1,457.44.

Mary Ann Wentworth stated that Dr. Creech returned his fee to the OLA.

The OLA Executive Board would like to express our sincere thanks to Mary Ann Wentworth who has "held the purse strings" after Bill Stewart, our elected treasurer, resigned to leave the state March 1, 1969. This office demands much time and accuracy, so we want Mary Ann to know we appreciate her efforts for the past three years.

Mr. Swartz commented on the drop in membership of OLA for 1969 and the raise in subscriptions to the Oklahoma Librarian.

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<th></th>
<th>1967</th>
<th>1968</th>
<th>1969</th>
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<td>Individual memberships</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional memberships</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total memberships</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subscriptions 43 62 83

The Budget Committee gave the following report:
1. Annual Conference $500.00
2. Contributions: 250.00
   Sequoyah Book Award Committee—$50.00
   ALA Washington Office—$200.00
3. Memberships 348.00
   ALA—$28.00 SWLA—$320.00
4. Oklahoma Librarian 3,000.00
5. Program Implementation 2,516.59
   Includes committee, division and executive board projects for the year
6. Stationery, membership forms, etc. 300.00
7. Travel Expenses 1,000.00
   President to ALA Conference—$350.00
   ALA Representative to ALA Conference—$350.00
   President to ALA Midwinter—$150.00
   ALA Representative to ALA Midwinter—$150.00
8. Miscellaneous—(Postage, phone calls) 500.00
9. Total $8,414.59

Helen Lloyd moved and Mary Ann Wentworth seconded the motion that the entire proposed budget be approved. Motion carried by voice vote.

Since Helen Lloyd will be leaving the state in August, Virginia Owens moved that Mrs. Geis be approached to accept the vice-presidency. If she doesn't accept, then Thelma Jones will be asked. Mary Ann seconded. Motion carried by voice vote.

Joe Shubert will be our speaker for the Leadership Conference on July 11, 1969. Virginia Owens will head the committee for the conference and Dee Ann Ray and Pat Westmoreland will work with her.

Virginia Owens made the motion and Mary Ann Wentworth seconded that a vote and note of thanks be sent to Frances Kennedy for her hosting the board meetings this year in the OCU staff room. Motion carried by voice vote.

Rod Swartz is concerned about getting funds for library development from other organizations. Who can we interest in our program and our needs? Oklahoma Arts and Humanities and Industrial Development and Parks might have some extra money to help get the library picture into the local level.

Bilee Day presented ideas on improving the Oklahoma Librarian (journal, that is!) get more advertising, change price of the ads and have the Publicity Committee draft a policy of goals and standards for the journal.

Meeting adjourned, 12:00.

Respectfully Submitted,
Pat Westmoreland, Secretary
Policies of the Oklahoma Librarian

The Oklahoma Librarian, as the official publication of the Oklahoma Library Association, serves as one of the principal means of achieving the goals of the Association as a professional, staff and trustee organization. Its function includes communication and exchange of information among members of the OLA and, to some extent, with the public. The Librarian is designed to interest and inform its readers in subjects important to their service in and through libraries.

Since the Librarian is a quarterly magazine, its material should be of the magazine type, that is not primarily “spot news,” but more general, in-depth treatment of issues, problems, accomplishments and personalities. Everything that is of interest or concern to library people is a potential subject with primary emphasis on Oklahoma and appropriate coverage of regional and national topics. Good quality photographs and drawings will be used whenever available and suitable.

All material in the Librarian should be well-written, accurate, and complete. All contributors are urged to do careful research for information and to write clearly and concisely. The Publications Committee retains the right to edit and/or condense material, and will check the final copy with the contributor if extensive changes are made. Contributions of material which are obviously incomplete or inaccurate or for other reasons are unusable will be returned if accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Materials must be submitted for the spring issue by February 15, for the summer issue by May 15, for the fall issue by August 15, and for the winter issue by November 15.

By-lines and picture credits will be used whenever appropriate, including credit for material reprinted from other publications.

Some issues may be devoted to one subject or a subject may be covered in a series of two or more issues. Individual libraries will be featured when material is available.

Advertising is solicited from book publishers and distributors, library supply firms, utility companies which serve libraries, state agencies, and other advertisers. The Publication Committee reserves the right to reject any advertising of questionable nature. Discounts are allowed on contracts covering four or more issues according to volume.

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October 29, Norman: Workshop on Reclassification. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Pioneer Multi-County Library. Directed by Miss Mary Evelyn Potts, Head of Catalog Department at OU; sponsored by Technical Services Division of OLA. Open to those interested. Send reservation before October 20 to Nancy Carol Carter, Acquisitions Department, OU Libraries, 401 W. Brooks, Room 130, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.

November 10-14, Wichita Falls, Texas: 2nd Conference on Library Automation for Small and Medium-Sized Libraries. Limit, 20 persons; registration $25. For more information, write Mr. James Mayfield, Director, Midwestern University Library, Wichita Falls, Texas 76308.

October 27, Oklahoma City: Archival Administration Symposium in Underground Auditorium of Capitol Complex starting at 8:30 a.m. Contact Bob Clark, ODL, for more information.


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