Oklahoma Librarian

Published in the interest of the librarians of Oklahoma and the people they serve

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
A Message from the OLA President

A professional association has the responsibility to communicate with its members in at least three ways. The organization needs to communicate to its members the new and changing ideas in the profession; to communicate changes outside the profession which affect the profession and to communicate to the members on the activities of the professional organization.

The Oklahoma Library Association is attempting to develop communication patterns in all three categories. The increased emphasis on a year round program has helped in the first category. Workshops on leadership training, public relations, library automation and the MARC project have helped update members on new and changing concepts.

Work on the legislative scene illustrates the second communications goal. Your Executive Board and Library Development Committee have kept close watch on legislative matters which affect libraries. During the recent crisis with the HEW appropriations bill, contacts were made with all the state’s congressional leaders. During state budget preparations, visits were made with the governor and other appropriate state leaders.

Steps are now being taken to improve communication to the members on the activities of the Association. Shortly, if not already, you will be receiving a newsletter from the President which will help to keep you abreast of OLA activities. This should serve to supplement the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN. The LIBRARIAN, because of its quarterly nature, is unable to bring news items quickly to the attention of the membership.

Prior to the annual conference, you will also be receiving statements from the Constitution and Bylaws Committee and the Intellectual Freedom Committee. These are both items that will be discussed during the conference. We want you to be aware of their contents so that you may join in the discussion in an informed manner.

Communication is the key to success in a professional organization. Your Executive Board is attempting to improve the communication pattern at all levels.

APRIL 1970
Oklahoma City And The OLA Conference

by Deane Meyers

The Skirvin Hotel, site of the 1970 OLA Conference, is located in downtown Oklahoma City, Broadway and Park. In the above photo, Broadway (looking north) is at the left. Park (looking east) is at the right.

Those who chose "The Challenge of Change" as a subtitle for the 1970 OLA Conference theme may not have realized it at the time but it fits perfectly with the locale of the Conference itself. Oklahoma City is changing so much it seems to be starting anew. The sounds of the jackhammer and the "headache ball" were heard almost constantly during the latter half of the 1960's and the face of downtown Oklahoma City began to change dramatically. Old buildings have been demolished to make way for the new.

A striking new building for the Mummers Theater is leading the parade as it nears completion. Substantial work has been done on a huge new convention center. Kerr-McGee, Liberty Bank; Fidelity National Bank and other business titans have cleared ground for towering structures that will change the Oklahoma City skyline.

It doesn't matter if you've been in Oklahoma City recently or not—you will still be surprised at the changes that have taken place since your visit. You will also be impressed by the dynamism of it all. From your window at the Skirvin or wherever you stay you'll get a good look at a city in metamorphosis.

If that display of metropolitan energy begins to pall, you can turn away to the quiet of your room . . . or take a stroll down one of the many (yes, most of them) intact streets, to the Oklahoma City Outdoor Festival of the Arts. By a happy coincidence, the outdoor festival dates encompass the dates of the OLA Conference this year. The festival will be holding forth April 29-May 3 at the Civic Center, just a few blocks west of the Skirvin.

This will be the fourth year for the spring festival. There will be "Paint-Ins" (would-be artists can do their own thing); panels of artwork by dozens of artists from all over the state; singing groups performing almost continuously; a state Community Theatre Competition at the Contemporary Art Foundation's Warehouse Theatre nearby; sidewalk boutiques; outdoor movies; great food such
as Greek sandwiches for sale; light shows; two shows nightly in the Big Tent—The Pink Pony Melodrama; and many other features not yet announced.

Oklahoma City’s National Cowboy Hall of Fame will have just opened a new “Children’s Museum” (scheduled opening: April 26). This will be a permanent gallery of the visual arts and will be called “West of Yesterday.”

The Oklahoma Art Center, located in the State Fair Park, is achieving a reputation of major proportions. Complementing it is the Oklahoma Science and Art Foundation, also located in the State Fair Park.

The Kirkpatrick Planetarium, the Oklahoma City Zoo in Lincoln Park, Tinker Air Force Base and Will Rogers World Airport are all worth visiting if your interests lie along those lines.

And, of course, the State Capitol. The State Legislature probably will not be in session, but there's still plenty to see and to enjoy out there, including the State Library.

The Oklahoma County Libraries’ Main Library, only three blocks from the Skirvin at Third and Robinson, will be holding a “Rolls and Coffee” party for OLA Conference attendees Friday and Saturday mornings from 7:30 to 8:30.

You should also try to visit the Oklahoma City University Library, and the OU Medical Center Library in Oklahoma City.

Obviously, all this will leave you no time to spend on the Conference itself, so you'd better backtrack here and be more selective.

As indicated, the Skirvin Hotel is where it will be. The Skirvin is located on Broadway at Park Avenue. When you get into the city, find Broadway, which is the main street going north and south, and Main, which is main street going east and west. The Skirvin is one block north from Main, on Broadway. If these directions confuse you, and if you get detoured, ask one of the natives for advice. (Incidentally, do not let the Skirvin Tower sign confuse you. The Tower is on the west side of Broadway. You want the Skirvin Hotel, which is on the east side of Broadway.)

All sessions of the Conference will be held on the second floor of the Skirvin Hotel. The Skirvin seems to be the right mixture of modern convenience and solid tradition. It's a fixture in the middle of change in Oklahoma City.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

This year's conference theme is LIBRARIANSHIP IN THE SEVENTIES: THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE.

Programs during the meeting will spotlight changing state, regional and national associations and changes in the profession.

Guest speakers will include on Thursday evening John Anderson, Director, San Francisco Public Library and Chairman, ALA Chapter Relations Committee; Friday noon Dr. Carl Douglas, Associate Director for Program Development, Division of Research Resources, National Institute of Health; and on Friday evening Edmond Low Library School, University of Michigan.

Program chairman, of course, is Thelma H. Jones, First Vice-President of OLA and Coordinator of School Media Services for the Oklahoma City Schools.

The Technical Services Division will have a breakfast meeting at 8:00 a.m. on Friday morning for members only. At this time a membership role will be compiled and officers elected. All members are urged to attend.

Reservations should be sent to Mrs. Sheila Hoke, Southwestern State College Library, Weatherford, Oklahoma 73096.

APRIL 1970
Their division program will be at 9:00 a.m. with everyone invited. The program is titled "Edmon Low presents ...."

Suggestions for vice-chairman and chairman-elect and for secretary should be sent to Miss Evelyn Potts, Chairman Nominations Committee, Technical Services Division, OLA, Catalog Department, OU Library, Norman, Oklahoma.

Other division meetings at 9:00 that morning are the Library Education Division and the Children and Young People's Division.

At 10:30 a.m., the College and University Libraries members will meet. At 2:30 p.m., Reference and School Libraries Divisions have their programs and at 4:00 that afternoon the Trustees and Public Libraries Division will have a joint program.

Meeting also at 4:00 Friday will be the special librarians. At SLA, consultants for quarterly meetings for professional growth workshops for 1970 will be introduced. Title of the program will be "Who Knows What, Where," and a panel will discuss news digest, abstract, and broad index services useful to special librarians.

The Saturday highlight will be the Sequoyah luncheon and autograph party honoring this year's winner Marguerite Henry and her book, MUSTANG.

All conference delegates should remember to save plenty of time to see exhibits and visit with exhibitors.

Local arrangements chairman for the conference is Pat Westmoreland, head of Oklahoma County Libraries' Main Library, Oklahoma City. Other committee chairmen are registration, Mary Ann Wentrath; hospitality, Esther Mae Henke; information, Paul Little; meeting rooms, Leonard Eddy; meals, Ann Williams; decorations, Elizabeth Geis; publicity, Duane Meyers; exhibits, Bob Motter.

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OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Author To Receive Award Second Time

The 1969 winner of the Sequoyah Award is MUSTANG; WILD SPIRIT OF THE WEST by Marguerite Henry. This is the second time that Mrs. Henry has received this award; the first time was for BLACK GOLD exactly ten years ago.

The award will be presented to Mrs. Henry on May 2 by two children representing the children of Oklahoma at the Oklahoma Library Association Conference at the Skirvin Hotel in Oklahoma City.

The Sequoyah Committee, headed by Pat Woodrum of the Tulsa City-County Library, received 35,432 votes this year—an increase of 4,184 over last year.

SEQUOYAH CHILDREN’S BOOK AWARD MASTERLIST
1970-1971

Alexander, Lloyd. HIGH KING. Holt, 1968 $3.95
Bryson, Bernarda. GILGAMESH: MAN’S FIRST STORY. Holt, 1967 $4.27
Buck, Pearl. MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE AND JOHN. Day, 1967 $2.86
Carlson, Natalie Savage. ANN AURELIA AND DOROTHY. Harper, 1968 $3.79
Clery, Beverly. RAMONA THE PEST. Morrow, 1968 $3.56
Clymer, Eleanor. MY BROTHER STEVIE. Holt, 1967 $3.27
Corbin, William. SMOKE. Coward, 1967 $3.38
Cremer, Richard. MIRACLE OF FLIGHT. Doubleday, 1968 $4.95
Dunn, Mary Lois. THE MAN IN THE BOX: A STORY FROM VIETNAM. McGraw, 1968 $4.50
Ellis, Ella Thorp. ROAM THE WILD COUNTRY. Atheneum, 1967 $4.08
Hamilton, Virginia. HOUSE OF DIES DREAM. Macmillan, 1968 $4.95
Hautzig, Esther. ENDLESS STEPPE: GROWING UP IN SIBERIA. Crowell, 1968 $4.50
Jackson, Robert. REMARKABLE RIDE OF THE ABERNATHY BOYS. Hale, 1967 $3.75
Jones, Weyman. EDGE OF TWO WORLDS. Dial, 1968 $3.95
Kingman, Lee. SECRET JOURNEY OF THE SILVER REINDEER. Doubleday, 1968 $3.50
Konigsburg, E. L. FROM THE MIXED-UP FILES OF MRS. BASIL E. FRANKWEILER. Atheneum, 1957 $3.95
L'Engle, Madeleine. YOUNG UNICORNS. Farrar, 1968 $3.75
Neufeld, John. EDGAR ALLAN. Dial, 1968 $3.95
Norton, Andre. OCTAGON MAGIC. World, 1967 $3.86
Rich, Louise Dickinson. STAR ISLAND BOY. Watts, 1968 $3.50
Shotwell, Louisa. ADAM BOOKOUT. Viking, 1967 $3.77
Shura, Mary Francis. PORNADA. Atheneum, 1968 $3.81
Snyder, Zilpha. THE EGYPT GAME. Atheneum, 1967 $3.95
Stolz, Mary. A WONDERFUL, TERRIBLE TIME. Harper, 1967 $3.79
Tunis, John. HIS ENEMY, HIS FRIEND. Morrow, 1967 $3.32
Walton, Bryce. CAVE OF DANGER. Crowell, 1967 $4.50

APRIL 1970
Regional Development
Of Public Libraries In Oklahoma

As Part Of The National Plan For Public Libraries

By SALLY HARRIS

Editor's Note: Sally Harris is a student in the OU School of Library Science. This paper was first prepared as a class term-paper requirement, and then later updated.

If it is necessary to preface a paper written for the benefit of librarians with a statement on the importance of good library service, one might well paraphrase the comments of Dr. Robert Lindner in noting that human life has many natural and unavoidable limitations; one of the few potential areas of great expansion is the human mind, with possible benefits not only for personal enrichment but also for a more enlightened citizenship. Possibly the best and certainly the most continuing means for such expansion is through books. To provide the books for such purpose is the task of the librarian; to reach all people with these books, regardless of how remote or impoverished the area in which they may be living, is a major problem of the librarian. It is a problem which has not been completely resolved.

As late as the end of the Second World War fifty million of our population were receiving adequate library service; this included the population of our major cities where some of the finest libraries of the world are to be found. Another fifty million people were receiving inadequate library service, and the remaining population of about thirty-five million were receiving no public library service. Statistics appearing later in this paper show the situation in Oklahoma was no less bleak than the above national figures would indicate.

The Regional Concept

One resolution to the problem of inadequate or nonexistent library service has been the concept of regional libraries. This term has been applied to libraries in trade areas and within natural geographic boundaries; it is sometimes used interchangeably with the term “district,” and it was eventually referred to by the American Library Association by the more inclusive term “system.”

I refer specifically to multi-county libraries. Multi-county units enable counties that are small in population and limited in tax-paying ability to join together to create public libraries with strong collections, primarily of books but of other materials as well; it also gives them the resources to attract and hold well-trained personnel. This personnel should be able to make the collection available to all people in the region through a central library, branches, bookmobiles, and inter-library loans from across the state and nation while eliminating unnecessary duplication of resources and administrative costs.

This approach to giving library service to all people in a region has been widely acclaimed by library authorities. Gretchen Schenk makes the following comment about it, “These newer patterns of service... provide citizens with the most satisfactory and adequate direct service possible.”

Regional libraries are not a new national concept. In 1926 the ALA foresaw the need for units larger than the county and cooperated with Vermont toward achieving that end in the state. The same organization laid out a national plan for libraries adopted in 1934, which included the following paragraph.

Each state should maintain a system of public libraries available for all its population. A comparatively small
number—say five hundred—large public library systems might provide better service for all the people in the United States than is now available except in a few cities and counties or a large metropolitan area. The emphasis should be on the natural area of interest, irrespective of city, county, or possibly even state lines. Each community would have a branch of the large library system or a community library federated with other community libraries in a large system. The Library Extension Board of the ALA made a report in 1935 in which they recommended regional experiments in different sections of the country, and the following year the ALA's County Libraries Section changed its name to the County and Regional Libraries Section in recognition of the national trend toward regional library development.

The regional library, more popularly designated today in Oklahoma as the multi-county system, was proposed in an ALA publication entitled A National Plan for Public Library Service published in 1948. The plan lists five major types of large-unit libraries as being suitable for different sections of the country. These types were:

1. County libraries serving whole counties
2. County libraries serving parts of counties
3. Regional libraries
4. Federated library groups
5. Special state districts.

Types 1 and 3 were among suitable solutions for every section of the country but New England, and they were the only suitable solutions listed for the Southern states which included Oklahoma.

The thirteen Southern states had many factors in common which lent themselves to effective organization of multi-county library units. First among these factors was that in the south the county was still a strong governmental unit; the only smaller unit was the city, and they were few in number and often quite small in size. These counties were unusually small in the geographical area covered. These states were mostly rural, although some of them including Oklahoma were rapidly becoming urbanized; in 1940 sixty-two percent of Oklahomans lived in rural areas; whereas in 1960 only thirty-seven percent were still living in rural areas. Another factor was that library development on a big scale was still a relatively recent thing without an alternate library approach having had time to become traditional. The last and perhaps the most important factor was that per capita wealth was low. Small income counties would not be willing to approve adequate financial support; it was much more likely to be approved and adequate when each county involved was asked to provide only a portion of the taxes required for funding. As there were exceptional southern counties which were large and maintained strong county libraries, it was suggested that efforts be made to encourage them to invite their weaker, smaller neighboring counties to join with them in a multi-county effort. The plan summarized:

The South has a very real opportunity to establish a logically organized system of regional and county libraries, provided the states contribute generous grants-in-aid and vigorous leadership.

It was proposed that these state grants be made in one of several ways. First, the state could use its influence to establish a policy of devoting the entire state subsidy to grants or by allowing a considerable part of a general subsidy to large-unit grants. This had been done in North Carolina, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Michigan. Another way to have achieved the same thing as direct grants was by the state itself to have operated regional service through supplementing existing libraries with lending libraries and bookmobiles. This was being done in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The third way proposed was for the state to have established demonstration libraries supported by state funds to regions which were interested in forming multi-county public libraries. This had been tried in Louisiana, and
Illinois, and it was the method eventually to be adopted by Oklahoma.\(^7\)

A more recent publication of the ALA, *Public Library Service*, develops the concept of every state having a library system, per se, which combined would comprise the national library system. These systems were defined as libraries formally or informally banded together in groups, working together, sharing their services and materials; modern communication and transportation would by this date make this approach entirely practical. The writers state, "This co-operative approach on the part of libraries is the most important single recommendation of this document."\(^9\)

That this cooperative systems approach was an integral part of the ALA thinking in 1966 is evidenced by the fact that its publication on standards in that year was entitled *Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966*. The assumption being that minimum standards could not be met, at least for the vast majority, unless a public library was part of a larger system; in this publication it was stated:

The concept of library systems is not limited to public libraries working together. School and academic libraries, and those special libraries serving industry, have their appropriate role to play in systems. They, in turn, reach out to a wider world, drawing on even greater and more specialized resources offered by state and federal agencies.\(^9\)

Although neither of the two booklets mentioned above make specific reference to the multi-county library, it would certainly qualify under the broad definition of the word "system."\(^9\)

The co-operative approach discussed above was definitely established as the best means to bring library service to all people within a region; it was not, however, without its disadvantages. As Messrs. Dunlap and Chapin state, "The multi-county or regional libraries often were unreal as political units and disregarded the realities of county politics and loyalties."\(^5\) The validity of this statement was later to be proved in Oklahoma.

The 1950's and 1960's saw the early development of regional libraries across the nation. Oklahoma, however, was not a participant in this experimental stage. Not until the 1950's did Oklahoma see the beginning of a modernizing process which would include multi-county libraries. During this period great expansion of this sort was seen across the nation. Nathan M. Cohen in discussing state library extensions says, "The extension of library service by demonstration was so popular during the first five years of the Library Services Act program, 1957-1961, that forty-two states reported initiating 237 such projects."\(^11\) A great deal of groundwork had to be done before Oklahoma was ready to begin demonstrations.

**Oklahoma Background**

Library service in Oklahoma began in 1809 when the Territorial Legislature established the State Library and charged it with organizing and maintaining the Territory's records and publications. With the coming of statehood it was referred to as the Oklahoma Library and served as a depository for the state's law books and government documents. Their principal service was to the state government in the conduct of its official business.\(^12\)

The Oklahoma Library Commission was created by statute in 1919; its purpose was to give advice concerning the formation and maintenance of public libraries in Oklahoma. It was gradually expanded to include the supervision of standardization of public library service, extension library service in the state through traveling libraries, mail distribution to individual borrowers, and the circulation of Braille and Talking Books to the blind.

The establishment and operation of county libraries was authorized in 1929 and joint city-county libraries in 1937.

The Library Commission was reviewed in 1952 at the request of the Governor's Joint Committee on Reorganization of the Oklahoma State Government. The Committee's task was to examine the existing conditions and concerns of the Commission; they submitted a report entitled "Job Analysis and Organization Survey of the Oklahoma Library Commission." Their major proposals embodied the following recommenda-
tions: the staff be slightly increased, educational requirements for Commission employees be lowered so that only the Secretary-Librarian would be required to have even a Bachelor’s Degree in Library Science, and certain physical improvements be made in the housing facilities.\textsuperscript{16}

The following year the legislature abolished the Oklahoma Library Commission and transferred powers and duties to the newly formed Office of State Librarian and Library Extension Division.

In 1954 members of the Oklahoma Library Association, the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science, and the State Library made a study of public library service in the state. They found, among other things, that twenty-one of the seventy-seven counties had no public library service at all; there was not one well-supported county library extending services to rural areas; there were few well-supported city or town libraries.\textsuperscript{17} Their report must have influenced the 1955 state legislation which passed legislation enabling counties to combine to establish multi-county libraries, although they left in effect the old library law which authorized County Commissioners to appropriate one-half mill for library service.

In 1956 the Library Services Act was passed which brought federal money to Oklahoma to be used for the strengthening of the State Library and to finance demonstrations of multi-county library service.

Both the 1955 state legislation and the 1956 national legislation were largely ineffective because County Commissioners frequently failed to appropriate the one-half mill library levy. An amendment to the constitution was approved in 1960 permitting the citizens of a county to vote a special library tax in the amount of from one to two mills. Taxes thus voted and collected are deposited to the account of the library board, and unspent amounts are left to accumulate from year to year. With this amendment citizens of the counties of Oklahoma had both the enabling legislation and the means to secure what appeared to be the minimum funds to establish a modern multi-county library system.

Other significant legislation was the 1963 establishment of the Oklahoma Council on Libraries composed of eight persons appointed by the Governor to provide increased lay-leadership. Two of their earliest and most successful undertakings were the sponsorship of the Governor’s Conference on Libraries held in 1964 and the Francis St. John Survey completed in 1965, both of which confirmed Oklahoma’s commitment to the multi-county system. The Council, too, was instrumental in the 1965 legislation increasing the State Library budget by sixty-seven per cent.\textsuperscript{18}

The Oklahoma Library Survey prepared by Francis St. John provided conclusive evidence that although giant strides had been made in laying the foundation for a modern library system, the system itself was far from being in existence. Some of the more significant of the findings were: thirteen counties had no tax-supported public libraries,\textsuperscript{19} and forty-six counties spent fifty cents or less per capita on library service.\textsuperscript{20} Tulsa County with a high of \$2.64 per capita was still \$1.18 below the ALA standard.\textsuperscript{21} The survey summarized in the following manner:

In general, the library quarters and book collections are inadequate, the available funds and expenditures are much too low, there is a lack of trained personnel, library hours per week are too few, the reference service is bad. However, even more serious, people are not aware of the situation because they have never had occasion to compare their libraries with better libraries.\textsuperscript{22}

The survey encouraged the multi-county system and gave these reasons for the failure of the public to more rapidly accept them:

1. The lack of knowledge, locally, of the full value of good library service which led to local apathy.
2. The lack of adequate pre-planning for demonstration library activities which meant a shortening of the true demonstration period.
3. A shorter demonstration period than is advisable, imposed by the rules of the State Library.
4. Opposition on the part of individuals connected with local libraries, both trustees and librarians.
5. Opposition on the part of corporations representing large tax-paying groups.
6. Fear on the part of cities with library service that they would be giving more than they gained by joining with neighboring counties.
7. The local county pride in separateness and independence which is evident in most counties in Oklahoma.

It was their opinion that solutions to this specific problem and others as well could be effected. The report recommended, among other things, that the state continue the encouragement of prominent civic leaders in library service; that the State Library should be strengthened; that $3.00 per capita be established as the standard for minimum support of public libraries; that systems of multi-county libraries be developed under standards and plans established by the State Library; that the state recognize its responsibility for the development of public libraries by adopting several different programs of state aid to libraries; that the state take immediate action in that way to benefit from the Federal Library Services and Construction Act of 1964.

Only one year after the completion of the St. John Survey, Dr. Phyllis Montgomery with the assistance of Dr. Guy Garrison wrote a commentary on the survey of The Library Functions of the States which was published by the ALA. Their work includes commentary on the Oklahoma State Library and their promotion of regional library development which is much more favorable than that of the St. John Survey.

Oklahoma (together with Maine and New Hampshire) are cited as examples of small but comprehensive state libraries.

As agencies balancing a variety of needs and providing a wide variety of services with a modest ($334,000) budget and staff (12) they are clearly very successful, both in terms of the services they offer and in terms of the support and recognition they have received within their own state.

State libraries are seen as a means of correcting some of the faults of the whole states' systems, and not seen as an adequate substitute for libraries which can provide service within reasonable travel distance of all areas of the states. They continue:

In Oklahoma, which has more population, more large and medium-sized cities, and probably more potential wealth (than Maine or New Hampshire) there is an ambition to reconstruct the local systems into multi-county regions. Two have been organized in the last few years and are being supported with local funds, and a city-county consolidation has been effected at Tulsa.

Since that writing, the Oklahoma city-county library has also been formed, and the Oklahoma Library Code has been enacted.

Mr. William McGalliard, then Chairman of the Oklahoma Council on Libraries, said of the Code:

(it) has placed Oklahoma among the top states of the entire U.S. in modernizing of public library laws, and we may be ahead of all other states in some provisions of the new Code.

**Multi-county Libraries in Oklahoma**

The Oklahoma Librarian from 1957 until the present records the development of multi-county libraries in the state. The first multi-county contract was signed in September, 1957, between Osage and Pawnee Counties, and it became eligible for a grant-in-aid from the Oklahoma State Library; that grant took the form of matching $1.00 per capita for the rural population of the area allocated by the County Commissioners, and it was used in the purchase of a bookmobile, a book collection, salaries for the staff, and operation of the library during the eighteen months demonstration period. Library service to all areas of the two counties began early in 1958 and was reportedly received with great enthusiasm. Despite this enthusiasm, editorial endorsement, petition and other local pressure, the County Commissioners were unable to find sufficient funds to assume financial responsibility for the library at the end of the demonstration period. The books and bookmobile which had been provided with state funds were with-
drawn to be used in other counties where they would hopefully gain local funding.7

The second multi-county library was formed soon after the first in Cleveland, McClain and Garvin Counties with Mr. William Lowry as administrative librarian. At the end of their demonstration period, Cleveland and Garvin Counties received from the County Commissioners the one-half mill necessary to continue independently of state financial support. McClain County Commissioners were unable to appropriate the amount necessary to continue full participation, and it was not until passage of the constitutional amendment the following year (1960) allowing them to vote necessary funds that they were able to resume full participation.8 A later decision was made in Garvin County to discontinue their library affiliation with Cleveland and McClain Counties; the Pioneer Multi-County Library was a two-thirds success.

The South Central Multi-County Library, composed of Love, Johnston, Carter, Murray and Marshall counties secured their initial funds from three private donors rather than from the County Commissioners, and they began their eighteen months demonstration period in 1960.9 At the end of this time only two counties, Johnston and Love, voted the necessary millage to continue. It took two elections but in November, 1962, Carter County voted the millage which enabled them to re-join Johnston and Love Counties in the system that was by then known as the Chickasaw Multi-County Library.10 Marshall County voted at this time also, but did not approve the millage. In December, 1965, Murray County also reversed their vote and re-joined the system, to make four of the original five counties participants.11 Coal County is now having a one year demonstration, and it is hoped that they will soon be joining the Chickasaw System.12 (Editor’s note: Coal County residents will vote March 17, after ten months of demonstration).

The fourth demonstration was begun in March, 1961, in Caddo-Grady Counties with the assistance of state funds based on $1.50 per capita.13 Though well received as was evidenced in statistics showing circulation greatly increased during the demonstration period, the voters rejected the proposal to continue the system on a self-supporting basis.14 The state experienced the second multi-county library failure.

Custer and Washita Counties combined efforts in 1966.15 Before the end of their demonstration period, Dewey County petitioned the State Library for approval to join in the alliance, and it was granted.16 This is an example of an effort which has had total local support; in the spring of 1968 all three counties voted two mill levies to insure continuation of the system.17 Roger Mills County recently voted to affiliate with these counties which form the Western Plains Library System.18

The final multi-county library to be reviewed is that of the Choctaw Nation. Its two year demonstration period to the residents of Pittsburg, Latimer, LeFlore and Haskell Counties began in the fall of 1967.19 Response was so favorable in Pittsburg County that they recently voted the necessary millage to continue it without waiting for the demonstration period to end, and in February of this year LeFlore County took the same action. The voters of Latimer and Haskell Counties will go to the polls on March 17.20


Ibid., pp. 46-47.


Ibid., pp. 62-63.


Leslie W. Dunlap and Richard E. Chapman. "Li-
Harold Keith Begins Writing Full-Time

(Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of up-to-date articles on Oklahoma's living, working writers. Our dual purpose in this series is to recognize and honor our own state writers and to provide current information on these writers and their work for Oklahoma libraries. We believe our libraries are, or should be, giving special attention to collection and promotion of the works of our own writers. The writers themselves are furnishing the information on our request.)

Harold Keith's career as an author started early, for as a high school boy he wrote fiction for Lone Scout magazine. He has sold sports fiction to American Boy and Bluehook magazines and articles to Saturday Evening Post and Esquire.

When asked about his goals and ambitions, Mr. Keith said, "I'd like to be able to write in an original and appealing way at least one book yearly for children and young people. I regard them as the cleanest and sanest readers left in the nation today.

"Adult reading tastes have become so boldly pornographic, judging from the fiction best seller lists, that the healthiest reading minds by far are those of the youngsters. It's a pleasure to write for them."

"Now that I have more time to write, I should like to learn to write more skillfully. This is one thing no writing school can teach — how to put down on paper one little word after another. I'd like to be able to write with a simpler, more economical style although this would be hard for me since I write in such an excited ferment and hurry to get a paragraph down before I forget it. There is so incredibly much that I don't know about writing.

"I would also like to learn to write with more cadence, rhythm and modulation. Children like cadence, comic phrases and repeated refrain. I have a five-year old grandson who bursts into gales of laughter everytime he hears the line 'with a grunt, grunt and a shuffle, wuffle, woop' of the pigs awakening in Margaret Wise Brown's poem "Two Farmers."

"Since my 'retirement' from sports information last June, I am becoming better acquainted with libraries and librarians. I'm finding that in friendliness and cooperation they rival the sports writers and sportscasters I've enjoyed working with so long.

"I'm lucky to be located within bicycling distance of three exceptional library complexes in Norman the University of Oklahoma library with its ready access to the state historical collections, the Phillips Collection and the professional writing school; the Pioneer Multi-County Library downtown, a modern, well-run plant; and the resource center of the nationally-known John F. Kennedy Elementary School whose concept of individualized education is being rapidly expanded
into all nine Norman grade schools and is destined to be copied all over the country in the future.

"I am now trimming and polishing two stories not yet accepted by a publisher. One is a novel about girls high school basketball in southwestern Oklahoma. I have always been vaguely disturbed by the scarcity of books written for high school girls. This is an attempt to fill that void.

"The other narrative, much shorter, I have tentatively titled The Rent of Rogers School. It’s a tale of elementary school football for elementary school boys and girls. It was prompted by a school librarian, Mrs. Mildred Laughlin, resource director of Norman’s Kennedy Elementary School. She told me during a visit I made to that school last May that sports stories for elementary school students from the second through the sixth level (grade) are needed most of all."

Harold Keith was born April 8, 1903, at Lambert, Oklahoma Territory. His father was a grain buyer and his mother a Christian Science practitioner. On August 10, 1931, he married Virginia Livingston of Hutchinson, Kansas, and they have two children—John and Kathleen.

Mr. Keith’s church affiliation is St. John’s Episcopal, Norman. His hobbies—long distance running and barbershop quartet singing. He is also a Kiwanian.

He attended grade school at Watonga, Oklahoma, and high school at Watonga, Joplin, Missouri, and Lambert. He attended Northwestern State Teachers’ College in Alva, Oklahoma, where he received the Scroll Scholarship, and he graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1929 with a BA in history and in 1938 with a MA in history. From 1933–56 he was enrolled in courses in professional writing at the University.

He taught seventh grade in Amorita, Oklahoma, and coached the high school boys’ and girls’ basketball teams.

He lettered in mile and 880 (1921) at Lambert. At Northwestern, under Coach Frank Wyatt, he won the Oklahoma Collegiate Conference two-mile in 1925. He was second in the Missouri Valley conference five-mile cross country run in 1927. As a long distance runner at OU under John Jacobs, he won Penn Relays 3,000 meters steeplechase (1928), Missouri Valley Conference indoor mile and two-mile championships (1928), Kansas City Athletic Club mile championship (1928), and anchored Oklahoma’s all-victorious distance medley relay team (1928) that won at Texas, Rice, and Kansas Relays. In 1945, at the age of 42, he won Oklahoma AAU 3-mile cross-country run.

In 1950 he was designated Helms Foundation sports publicist of the year. He designed the Sooner press box which was voted best in the nation by Football Writers Association in 1951. He won the Amateur Wrestling News award in 1961 for the best coverage of wrestling by a college sports publicist, and won the Arch Ward trophy for outstanding achievement in sports publicity by COSIDA in 1961.

He has served as President of College Sports Information Directors of America (1964–5) and was a member of National Collegiate Public Relations Committee from 1957 to 1968. He was elected charter member of Helms Foundation Hall of Fame for College Sports Information Directors in 1969.

The books he has written are Boys’ Life of Will Rogers (1936); Sports and Games (1940), a Junior Literary Guild selection; Oklahoma Kickoff (1948); Shotgun Shaw (1949); A Pair of Captains (1951); Rifles for Willie (1957), which won the John Newbery medal for the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children in 1957; and Komanda (1965).

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**Feature Articles Welcome**

**Send To:**
Billee M. Day  
Chickasaw Library System  
22 Broadlawns Village  
Ardmore, Oklahoma 73401

**deadline for summer issue**  
May 15
Something Old and Something New

By MURRELLE MAHONEY

Stepping from the "old" wing into the new at Murray State College Library is like taking a step in time from the traditional to the latest contemporary style. The original wing (actually it is not "old" except relatively speaking) has shelving, study carrels, circulation desk and smaller items in rich wood tones of hard rock maple. Color is provided by the books themselves, the soft green walls, green growing plants, and lounge furniture in persimmon, turquoise and white.

In contrast, the new wing is furnished in bright contemporary colors in modern chrome and vinyl, and contains vivid metal shelving for periodicals, bound volumes, and pullout shelves for note taking. There will be a reference desk, index table, a number of study tables and wall hung carrels, and two browsing and lounge areas. A large display case has glass doors for exhibiting valuable old letters, documents, or books on special occasions.

Colors range from burnt orange with dark oak end paneling, through the family of golds, yellows, yellow-greens and avocados. Reaction from the college president, Dr. Clyde Kindell, the students, and some (though not all!) of the faculty, is "Wow! That's great!"

It is appropriate that the traditional wing houses the book collection with the classical literature, history, philosophy and various sciences representing the wisdom of the ages. The new wing will house the latest information in the form of periodicals, microfilmed and taped materials.

Keeping pace with leaping enrollment and dissemination of knowledge is a gargantuan task for modern libraries, as readers of this journal can attest. A few short years ago, the Murray Library underwent the deafening rigors of knocking out a brick wall to add an extension of 20 by 60 feet. By the time the books were put into storage, taken out again, dusted, reshelved by a fast working though inexperienced team of faculty members, and finally put into order again by the librarians, the enrollment had already outstripped the added space.

The current addition approximately doubled the existing library area, filling in the leg of an "L" shaped building to form a rectangle. Beyond the library wing itself are faculty offices, a large audiovisual viewing room administered by the library, and an adjoining storage room (on loan to a group of accounting machines, key punch and sorting equipment).

Within the new wing are seminar rooms much in demand by staff and students, an office, a storage and work room, and a conference room available to groups both on and off campus. One seminar room was pressed into service to house a computer terminal connected to the center at Oklahoma University.

In the main room will be pulled together reference materials which, of necessity, have been scattered at the far ends of the former wing. They will include recent periodicals, bound volumes and index table. Pending the hurdling of that familiar old obstacle, "more funds," a double row of carrels will be wired for sound to a control console for playing back tape decks, records, etc. It is planned to acquire individual study aids, microfilm and slide viewing projectors, for use at the carrels.

When the final shipment of missing parts is received and all of the facilities put into use, two treasured pieces of antique furniture will have honored places in the entrance way near the chrome and vinyl. They are a desk and grandfather's clock belonging to the late W. H. Murray, for whom the college was named. Thanks to a grant for purchasing history books received from the Murray Foundation, there will be an alcove in this area commemorating his name.
In September, 1967, a national journal of arts, letters, and opinion, Cimarron Review, appeared from Oklahoma State University. Two and a half years later, the staff of the Cimarron Review has to its credit the winning of an award at a printers' conference, the choice of two of its writers to appear in Margaret Foley's Best Short Stories for 1969, and an invitation to enter the national competition for an award by the American Literary Anthology. This is not to mention the introduction of Oklahoma writers and artists in the pages of Cimarron Review, the presentation to readers of national figures in the field of humanities, and the scheduling of an annual Cimarron Review writing conference.

Perhaps most immediately noticeable about Cimarron Review is the excellence of format. From the artistic covers to the typography and art work insertions, the journal evidences quality. This excellence was brought to attention last autumn, when Cimarron Review was announced regional winner for a five-state area at a printers' conference held in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The prize was particularly for format and typography.

Another area in which the journal has shown merit is literary quality. The articles, short stories, and poems displayed have been on a literary level high enough for competition for an award by the American Literary Anthology, which receives support from the National Endowment for the Arts.

An activity related to the journal which might prove particularly beneficial to those interested in writing is the Cimarron Review writing conference. Dr. Clinton Keever, editor of Cimarron Review and head of the OSU English Department, announced the first annual Cimarron Review National Conference on Writing for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 2, 3, and 4. The theme of the conference is “Degrees of Reality: A Dialog of Four Writers” featuring Ralph Ellison, James Dickey, Mark Harris, and Earle Birney. Activities include seminars, lectures, and discussions; luncheons, receptions, and late-night talk sessions. Further, being displayed at the conference is an art exhibit featuring the works of artists who have been published in Cimarron Review and a book exhibit of authors who have been published in the journal.

UNGARETTI HONORED

Giuseppe Ungaretti, patriarch of modern Italian poetry, was selected on February 8 as the first recipient of the $10,000 Books Abroad International Prize for Literature. Ungaretti was honored for his lifetime contribution to literature.

The award, sponsored by the University of Oklahoma and Books Abroad, the 43-year-old literary quarterly, is only the second international prize in the world for which poets, novelists, and playwrights are equally eligible. The other is the Nobel Prize for Literature, whose recipients are chosen by the Swedish Academy. The Books Abroad award recipients are chosen by a jury of twelve internationally famous literary scholars representing various countries.

Ungaretti, who celebrated his 82nd birthday on the day of the announcement of the award, has been translated into English under the title Life of a Man, published in 1960 by New Directions in the United States. This volume contains most of the poems he has written during his lifetime.

Books Abroad will devote an issue to a cultural symposium on the work of the author and the University of Oklahoma Press will either publish his works or a biography about him.
Applications for the Oklahoma Department of Libraries $2,500 staff scholarship to attend a graduate library school must be completed before May 1, 1970. Applicants must be Oklahoma residents and willing to work in a public library in Oklahoma for two years.

Mrs. Dewey F. Bartlett, Oklahoma’s first lady, has been appointed National Library Week Chairman for Oklahoma, according to Roscoe Rouse, NLW Executive Director and OSU Librarian.

Mrs. Roy Craig, Keedy, Chairman of the Western Plains Library System Board, has been appointed a member of the State Association Committee of the American Library Trustee Association. Mrs. Craig is also President-Elect of the Trustee Section of the Oklahoma Library Association.

Le Flore County citizens voted February 17 for a two-mill levy to support their participation in the Choctaw Multi-County Library System. This is the 14th county in Oklahoma to approve a library system and brings the total number of people served by them to 1,023,697 — almost half the state’s population.

Southeastern State College library at Durant has received more than a thousand books on Indian lore from Dr. David Parsons. The books comprise the major portion of a priceless collection, many still in original manuscript form.

Dr. Parsons is a Boswell High School graduate and a 1928 graduate of SESC. He is of Choctaw lineage but his research and writing have covered several tribes. Currently he is working on a history of the Osage Indians.

Tulsa City-County Library’s Modmobile this year was used by Santa to travel to two “disadvantaged” communities. He gave each child two books (donated by Oklahoma News Co.) tied with a red ribbon and a candy cane; some of the children had never before owned a book of their very own. Sants, a regular bookmobile driver, borrowed the suit for the occasion. The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church served Christmas cookies and ice cream amidst holiday greenery which decorated the Modmobile. Television and newspaper reporters recorded the occasion as 175 children filed through the mobile unit; many for the first time.

APPOINTED
Mrs. Eldon Boyd, Librarian, Frederick Public Library.
Mrs. Annetta Clark, Administrative Librarian, Guthrie Public Library.
Mrs. Ruth DeShields, Librarian, Holdenville Public Library.
Mrs. Mildred Fleming, Librarian, Shawnee Carnegie Library.
Mrs. Betty June Hilton, Love County Librarian for the Chickasaw Library System.
Mrs. Maye Merrill, Librarian, Okfuskee County Library.
Mrs. Norman H. Welch, Librarian, Chickasha Public Library.
Hubert Williams, Cordell, Trustee for Western Plains Library System.

DIED
Edna M. Blake on February 7 in Pawhuska. She retired as research librarian for Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, in 1966.

Mrs. Mayme B. Clark, former Sapulpa librarian.
Kay Wakeland, Librarian, Ardmore Public, on March 13.

HONORED
Rebecca Burns, Librarian, Chickasaw’s County Library, as R & PW Girl of the Year for 4th District.
Mrs. R. O. Long, Librarian, Nowata Public Library, by Chamber of Commerce as Woman of the Year.

RESIGNED
Mrs. Lavin Bennett, Librarian, Holdenville Public Library.
Mildred Wyatt, Librarian, Okfuskee County Library.

RETIRED
Mrs. R. L. Christian, Librarian, Frederick Public Library, after ten years.

Mrs. Neva Clark, Wilson Branch Librarian of the Chickasaw Library System, after almost nineteen years.

Opal Haney, Librarian, Shawnee Carnegie Library, after 24 years.
NEW OKLAHOMA BOOKS


Aurandt, Paul Harvey. REMEMBER THESE THINGS. Heritage Foundation, 1952.


Chambers, Henry T. YOUNG MAN'S COUNTRY. Bristow, Oklahoma, Coronado Press, 1904.

Clayton, Jeff. WILDCAT MEETS MISS MEL-DY. Berkley, 1968. 50c.


Cunningham, Robert Earl. STILLWATER, WHERE OKLAHOMA BEGAN. Stillwater, Arts & Humanities Council of Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1969. $7.95.


Dubin, James Frank. CORONADO'S CHILDREN. Grosset, 1939.


Eggle, Jess C. BEE SPRINGS DEPOT, ELK CREEK, CREEK NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY. Haffman Printing Company, 1964. $7.50.


Gelfand, Louis. MODERN SPORTWRITING. Iowa State University Press, 1969. $3.50.


Heizer, Elmore. ECHOES. Honolulu, 1965. $3.00.


Ivask, Ivar. LUMINOUS REALITY. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1969. $5.95.

Johnson, Burdette Faye. AFRICAN APES. New York, McKay, 1969. $2.95.


L'Amour, Louis. SACKETT BRAND. Bantam, 1965. 60c.

Landsverk, Ole Godfred. ANCIENT NORSE. MESSAGES ON AMERICAN STONES. Glendale, Calif., Narsemen Press, 1969. $4.95.


Marker, Russ. FABULOUS JOHN GRAY. Book Craft, 1963. $5.00.

Marriott, Alice Lee. WINTER-TELLING.
STORIES. New York, Crowell, 1969. $3.95.
Matthews, Clayton. DIVE INTO DEATH. Los Angeles, Sherbourne Press, 1969. $4.50.
Olson, Everett Claire. EARLY PERMIAN VERTEBRATES OF OKLAHOMA. Norman, University of Oklahoma, 1967.
Peterson, Elmer Theodore. FORWARD TO THE LAND. University of Oklahoma Press, 1942.
Rister, Carl Coke. SOUTHERN PLAINSMEN. University of Oklahoma Press, 1938.

*Oklahoma Author.

APRIL 1970
Minutes From the Executive Board Meetings

Date: November 21, 1969
Time: 9:30 a.m.
Place: Staff Room, Oklahoma City University Library


Guests Present: Mary Lee DeM Vilhass, Nancy Carol Carter, Mary Beth Orman, Arielle Chapman.

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

The treasurer, Dee Ann Ray, reported $2,256.37 in the treasury. She has mailed out the OLA membership renewal forms for 1970.

The Library Development Committee report was given by Virginia Owens as follows: The last meeting of the committee was an informational meeting to begin work on the four active states which the Executive Board in their August meeting moved that the committee should concern itself with to plan regional meetings for more cooperation. To dig direction for legislative action by having a meeting with veteran NANCY CAROL CARTER, chairman of Publicity Committee, reported that several informational leaflets about OLA are being prepared to distribute to trustees. They are contacting all colleges throughout the state where library science courses are taught to give information about OLA. They hope to get free public service time on radio and TV and in newspapers about OLA projects' accomplishments and interchanges of publications. Plans are progressing on the "Book and Author" dinner.

Some of the board members felt that the dinner should be an "official dinner," not a mere and talk with authors dinner. Having the dinner one week at the eastern part of the state and the next year at the western area.

Marie Lee DeM Vilhass, chairman of the Interracial Freedom Committee, reported the committee is working on a policy statement to present to the Executive Board and then to the OLA membership in the spring. The findings of this point if it is accepted will be studied and will also be presented at either the February or March meeting.

At the state where intellectual fractions are concerned, the OLA should be able to step in the strain to give being separate before the OLA can give assistance. New in fund this year to be studied. Several suggestions are: trust fund, insurance, donations, or OLA budget. Maybe a network of legal assistance could be gathered throughout the state.

Thelma Jones reported she is still looking for speakers for the Spring Conference. Until the speakers are decided upon a program cannot be arranged.

Frances Kennedy suggested Bryce Harlow be contacted. It was the feeling of the board that the Friday evening dinner needs a well-known person for the speaker to draw a good crowd.

The Library Development Committee requested $500. The College and University Division requested $500. Dee Ann Ray moved and Anne Hoyt seconded that the budget request be allowed. The motion carried.

Frances Kennedy reported on Rod Swartz's and her attendance at the J. Morris Jones World Book Encyclopedia ALA Goals Award. Representatives attended from six states. Survey teams are to obtain basic information about the state in a questionnaire. The OLA Planning and Goals Committee will work on the survey for our state.

Pat Westmoreland, chairman of Local Arrangements Committee, reported the following chairman were appointed: Registration — Mary Ann Wentzell, Hospitality — Esther Mae Henke, Information — Paul Little, Meeting Rooms — Leon and Edith Publicity — Duane Meyers. Two chairmen. Meals and Decorations, have not accepted as yet.

The Executive Board needs to set the registration and exhibitors' fee for the convention so the convention budget may be determined. Dee Ann Ray moved and Frances Kennedy seconded the motion that the registration fee be $3.00. The motion carried. Frances Kennedy moved and Anne Hoyt seconded the motion that the exhibitors' fee be $50.00. The motion carried. In past these fees have entered the cost of the convention. If difficult to know what the cost will be, the estimates will prove to stay within the budget.

Virginia Owens suggested that the president of OLA should be sent to Washington each year to represent our membership in establishing a working relationship with senators and legislators.

The December 13th meeting was cancelled. The next regular meeting of the Executive Board will be January 18, 1970.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.
Respectfully Submitted,
Pat Westmoreland, Secretary

Date: January 16, 1970
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Staff Room, Oklahoma City University Library

Members Present: Rod Swartz, Dee Ann Ray, Frances Kennedy, Billee Day, Thelma Jones, Ralph Funk, Pat Westmoreland

Guests Present: Pat Woodrum, Arlene Chapman

Meeting: The meeting was called to order by our president, Rod Swartz. The minutes were approved with the correction that the membership annual renewal forms for 1970 were sent out by Heather MacAlpine.

The treasurer, Dee Ann Ray, gave the board a copy of a six months (July, 1969–January 13, 1970) report on income and expenses of our association. She reports a balance of $10,457.89 in the treasury.

There was a discussion on the paying of dues of the membership. Many OLA members do not pay until April during the conference. It was suggested our president mention the importance of payment earlier to make one eligible for office and to receive the Oklahoma Librarian.

Billee Day had talked with other printers and found the bids for printing the Oklahoma Librarian were more than what we are paying. She said this would reflect that we might have to budget more next year if we wanted a more artistic looking magazine.

Ralph Funk brought us up-to-date on the legislative situation. On the national level there has been an increase and improvement in library monies but it has not been voted on in the Senate, as yet. We need to encourage our legislators to understand library needs. On the state level the Oklahoma Legislative Council is proposing to revise Article 10, Section 10A, of the Oklahoma Constitution. This might affect the library levy for systems by making it necessary to vote two mills.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The OLA PROGRAM CHAIRMAN, Thelma Jones, gave a progress report and requested a meeting of the full committee on February 10, to finalize the plans.

The SEQUOYAH COMMITTEE had asked the OLA board for an official approval of the "Working Papers for a Handbook" last June, 1969. In our August, 1969, meeting the request was read, but we felt we needed more study. We appointed a committee: Anne Hoyt, Dee Ann Ray, Thelma Jones. Today the chairman of the Sequoyah Committee, Pat Woodrum, discussed the "Working Papers" with us. In the administrative policies set forth, the OLA board felt that a problem could result from two state agencies functioning as a secretariat. It was also suggested that maybe a board should be established. The consensus of the board resulted in reservations concerning the following: 1. The secretariat should be one agency instead of a group. 2. If the Sequoyah Committee functioned as an autonomy, there may be a problem of funding in the future.

NLW COMMITTEE chairman, Roscoe Rouse, reports Mrs. Bartlett has accepted chairmanship of National Library Week this year. There will be a NLW workshop after ALA mid-winter meeting.

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APRIL 1970
AUTOMATION STEERING COMMITTEE says "all systems are go" for the workshop March 13th. The speaker is Henriette D. Avram, Assistant Coordinator of the Information Systems Office at the Library of Congress, and MARC Project Director. Mrs. Avram's topic will be—MARC its present and future uses.

ARCHIVES COMMITTEE has finished searching the minutes of the OLA Executive Board for compilation of the policies. The committee had a difficult time determining "policies" and mere actions. With the minutes are attached sheets containing "policies" for the board to examine.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE is waiting for Program Committee to finalize plans.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE reports progress on their various responsibilities. In the establishment of an informational network the committee thought it wise to ask one person to develop a listing of lay people throughout the state who could be of help to OLA. Frances Kennedy was suggested as the person who could draw up this list. John Hinkle is working on the general planning of state aid. Mrs. Tomberlin and Mr. Hinkle visited the Governor December 18. They found him to show a genuine interest and concern for Oklahoma libraries. The Library Development Committee is working with the Standards Committee for publication of standards for libraries. A sub-committee is hard at work planning for total library resources. This sub-committee felt it necessary to coincide library districts with governmental districts—for federal monies and grants will probably be funded in this manner.

DIVISION REPORTS

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES Division reports their December workshop on automation received "favorable comments."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND TRUSSEES Division recommends another governor's conference this spring.

Frances Kennedy moved the executive board approve the idea of a second governor's conference provided it can be held before June 1st and that a conference coordinator can be appointed. Ralph Funk seconded the motion. The motion carried.

ALA COUNCILOR reports on the resolutions for "roll call vote" which will be acted upon at mid-winter A.L.A. meeting.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,
Pat Westmoreland, Secretary

SWLA DUES...
There Are Such Things

We have heard for many years that if we were a member of the Oklahoma Library Association, we were automatically a member of Southwestern Library Association. This is true—for individual members. Institutions are supposed to pay.

According to the best informed sources, there are twenty libraries in the state that knew this—or at least let it be known they knew it!

Now that there is an attempt being made to increase interstate activity through regional association, it would be good if more libraries would lend their support by paying their dues.

To do it, contact Della Thomas, Executive Secretary, Southwestern Library Association, 217 N. Stallard, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074.
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