Oklahoma Librarian

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

FEATURES
A Unique Struggle in the Oklahoma Sun
Multi-County Library Systems Popular with Voters
Wanted: Materials for OLA
Glenn Shirley, Lawman Turned Writer
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OLA MEMBERSHIP

The Oklahoma Librarian is the official organ of the Oklahoma Library Association, and as such, carries news of the Association, its members, divisions, and the addresses of conference speakers, as well as general articles. Published quarterly in January, April, July and October. Second-class postage paid at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125. Postmaster, please send form 3579 to Post Office Box 12548 Oklahoma City, OK. 73112. Mailed to each member of the Association upon payment of regular dues, $2.50 of which is for one year's subscription. Subscription price to nonmembers is $3.00 per year. Membership dues and subscription should be sent to the Treasurer. The OLA membership year is the calendar year.

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January 1970
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1969-1970

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A Message from the OLA President

"Uncritical Lovers, Unloving Critics" is one of the most provocative articles your President has read recently. It is the 1968 Cornell University Commencement address by Jr. W. Gardner, in which he discusses the difficulties human beings have in changing their institutions and associations to meet the changing needs of those involved.

Gardner urges that men become neither lovers nor critics of their institutions and associations, but "discriminating appraisers." Men must become "sufficiently serious to study their institutions, sufficiently dedicated to become expert in the art of modifying them."

This "art of modification" is proving to be difficult. To steer a 62-year-old, 750 member association—the Oklahoma Library Association—toward a new set of goals requested by its members is no easy journey.

The OLA membership requested that the Association focus on four objectives during the 1969-1970 year. At the half-way point, how are we doing?

A. Develop Goals of the Association—A membership questionnaire and a summer leadership conference have helped develop goals for 1969-1970. The Planning and Goals Committee is working actively on a set of long range goals for the association. This committee is also serving as the OLA research team for the J. Morris Jones—World Book Encyclopedia—ALA Goals Award given to the Southwestern Library Association to study the relationship and to coordinate the activities of library associations at the state, regional, and national level. The Bylaws and Constitution Committee hopes to have the revisions of our governing documents ready for discussion at the annual conference. The Intellectual Freedom Committee is developing a statement and plan to present to the membership.

B. Training Institutes—The Technical Services Division held a one-day seminar in late October on reclassification problems. The College and Universities Division planned an all-day December meeting on automation for the medium-sized college library. The Public Libraries and Trustees Divisions are considering a joint effort to promote the new standards, "Oklahoma Public Libraries, Goals for '75". The Steering Committee on Automation is planning a session to be held during the spring.

C. Library Development—The Library Development Committee has divided into subcommittees and one group is concentrating on updating the state aid plan. Another is making efforts toward a state-wide library development plan.

D. Improved Public Relations—Several of the Association's Committees are working toward improved promotion of librarianship and library service throughout the state. The Publicity Committee is working on a number of endeavors, including plans for an Oklahoma Book and Author dinner. Recruitment and Membership Committees have also been active, working on this goal.

Progress is being made, but more needs to be accomplished. As an individual member, urge your committee or division to take an active part in the year's program, bring beneficial projects to the attention of the Executive Board, inform your President of gaps in the program of work. Be a "discriminating appraiser"!

January 1970
A Unique Struggle in the Oklahoma Sun:  
Systems and Standards for Bibliographic Media Control

By Pearce S. Grove, Evelyn G. Clement, and Herman L. Totten

(editor's note: Mr. Grove is Library Director and Head, Department of Library Science, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, New Mexico. Mrs. Clement is a USOE Doctoral Fellow, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, and a former Oklahoma resident. Dr. Totten is Chief Librarian, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas.)

When Neil Armstrong stepped from his lunar module to the surface of another terrestrial body, librarians were affected more perhaps than any other professional group.

This historical event was not celebrated in the manner to which we have become accustomed. No quills were dipped, papers signed, declarations made or news releases dropped to anxiously awaiting reporters. Print was secondary to the nonprint media which have become immediate and more satisfying devices for communication. Authentic documents of President Nixon's historic conversation with "men on the moon" and the astronauts cavorting are available only in audio and video tape. These are our original sources of current and future records of history.

In our electronic era, when change, even rapid change, is acceptable to a majority, the rate of growth and expansion exhibited in what may be labeled "media" is phenomenal. New terms are coined before others are understood and accepted. Audio-visual material, software, educational media, and nonbook material are all terms used synonymously with "media," "nonprint media" or even "multi-media." The rapid increase in their production, public acceptance, and demand without an equal concern for bibliographic control, processing, storage, and retrieval has driven those responsible for their care, access, and use to the point of desperation.

Professional committees and groups have adopted a variety of organizational schemes. Commercial producers and distributors are attempting to assist with various methods and services. Private and government grants have provided opportunities for study. However, the true extent of the confusion becomes apparent when it is seen that those in the forefront, in their attempts to develop acceptable classification and cataloging systems, are working independently and are often unaware of parallel efforts being made.

Educational systems specialists lament the deplorable lack of organization of "media" for their utilization in the learning process. Audiovisual specialists have, out of despair, made a painful entry into the world of bibliography. Librarians, long experienced in bibliographic control of printed matter, appear preoccupied with conventional forms of information and reluctant to turn their expertise to the organization of nonbook material.

With this as background, the United States Office of Education funded a five-week institute under the sponsorship of the Oklahoma School of Library Science. Three weeks of this Institute on Systems and Standards for the Bibliographic Control of Media were held August 11-29, 1969 at the University. A fourth week is planned in conjunction with the American Library Association Mid-Winter Conference in January, 1970, in Chicago. An extensive committee structure, established to continue the work of the Institute during the interim, will be convened on Friday, January 16, 1970. The same group of thirty-six participants and staff will meet

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
as a part of the DAVI Convention in Detroit, April 25-30, 1970. The Institute was designed to facilitate the following objectives:

1. Systematic evaluation of existing bibliographic sources for nonbook material.


3. Consideration of user needs and their implications for systems of retrieval.

4. Examination of current research and identification of conflict, duplication, and trends in the control of audiovisual software.

5. Evaluation of commercial firms’ concerns, needs and proposed solutions.

6. Consideration of systems and standards for the location, evaluation, selection, storage and retrieval of nonbook material.

7. Establishment of an international perspective in the consideration of controls for media.

8. Establishment of structured dialogue between members of the various professions mutually concerned with the control and use of media.

Thirty-six participants were selected on the basis of their training, writing and experience in information specialization, audiovisual education, communications and librarianship, and their responsibilities as decision makers in the bibliographic control of media.

Glenn McMurray, Chief of Distribution Branch, National Audiovisual Center, commented that the major strength of the Institute was “an honest desire on the part of participants to do something significant about an almost insurmountable problem.” Helen H. Britton, Senior Catalog Librarian and Assistant Catalog Reviser, Ohio State University Libraries, listed a unique feature of the institute as “the tenacity with which participants of varying professional interests struggled to see objectively one another’s approaches to solving a complex information science problem.”

Fourteen guest speakers, an equal number of participants and two members of the staff were invited to make presentations. Everyone asked accepted the opportunity. Speakers were selected to represent every major media program, professional responsibility and research activity directly related to or concerned with the organization of information.

All thirty-six participants rated the contributions made by the guest lecturers as being useful. Dr. James Fee, a participant who is Director of Media Services of San Mateo County Schools, thought Institute speakers gave the “most outstanding series of presentations I have ever heard.”

Participants from Oklahoma were Dr. Frank Bertalan, Director, Library School, University of Oklahoma and Gilbert Fitte, Library Director, Northeastern State College.

The USOE media institute is primarily concerned with:

1. The identification of user needs and their implications for bibliographic control.

2. The development of classification schemes to control nonprint media.

3. The standardization of bibliographic entries for nonprint media.


5. A system of identifying codes for each form of media.

6. Publishing of critical reviews on nonprint media.

7. Current listings of new nonprint materials in proper format.

8. Comprehensive catalogs or data banks of nonprint materials.

9. Media terminology as the joint responsibility of several professions.

10. The identification of storage facility requirements for types of nonprint media.

11. A structure for cooperation between professional associations, media centers, institutions, and governmental units essential to the development of systems and standards for the bib-
Nixon Is a Friend

President Richard M. Nixon is among the ranks of active supporters for libraries, and one of the target programs of his administration is "The Right to Read—Target for the 1970's."

Recently a group of sixteen trustees from all parts of the nation, representing the American Library Trustee Association, called on the President and pledged their support for "The Right to Read" program while briefing him on the national library situation and needs.

The President told the group he has a firm belief in the importance of reading as a basic first step in overcoming the barriers to success. He pointed out that reading requires personal, individual participation, and offers an intimate form of communication unique from other media.

According to an ALA report on the visit, the trustees, who were representing the 40,000 library trustees in the nation, urged the appropriation of adequate funds for library and education programs.

The President was shocked to learn there are still some 14 million Americans without any type of library service.

Oklahoma was not represented in the group and, presumably, the President was not told that some of the people who have no, or only token, library service are in our state.
Multi-County Library Systems Popular with Voters

Approval recently of the maximum two-mills special multi-county library levy on different sides of the state shows that Oklahoma people want good library service and are willing to tax themselves for it despite high levels of federal, state and local taxes.

On September 9, citizens in Roger Mills County on the west side of the state voted 415 to 276 in favor of the maximum levy; and on November 4, voters in Pittsburg County on the east side approved the levy by 2,726 to 822 which is more than three to one in favor.

Back of the favorable vote in both instances were demonstrations to show what modern multi-county library services can mean to the people; and well organized, locally initiated campaigns countywide before the vote. Under these circumstances, there is hardly a county in Oklahoma that would fail to approve the special levy if given the opportunity.

Roger Mills County people were in effect voting for a permanent affiliation with the Western Plains Library System. Other counties in this system are Custer, Dewey and Washita. The Service Center is located at Clinton, county seat of Custer County. The director-librarian is Miss Dee Ann Ray.

The only library in Roger Mills County, where the estimated current population is 4,500, was the Minnie R. Slief Library in Cheyenne, the county seat. This library had been closed for more than two years when the WPLS began the demonstration on July 23, 1968. This library was cleaned up and reopened as a branch of the WPLS.

Cheyenne and Roger Mills people and organizations put on the campaign for approval of the levy, including the Cheyenne library board, civic and social clubs, newspapers, telephone committees, extension clubs, schools, etc. Contributions financed the campaign.

Miss Ray reported that after the favorable vote a man stalked into the Cheyenne branch library and declared, “I didn’t vote for that damn tax, but since I am going to have to pay it, I am going to use this library a lot!”

This is another way of developing library users.

Pittsburg County was the first in a four-county demonstration area in eastern Oklahoma to vote on the two-mills levy. McAlester, the county seat, is headquarters service center for the demonstration. John Hinkle is the director-librarian. Other counties in the demonstration are Haskell, Latimer and Leflore.

The name for this developing system is the Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library.

The Pittsburg County vote had a handicap of being on the ballot with an unpopular issue, a proposed bond issue for a county jail which failed by a 2 to 3 vote. The desire of the people for the multi-county system, with a city library already in existence in McAlester, expressed in countywide organization and support brought the big majority approval.

Hinkle reported that a citizens’ committee headed the campaign. There was a speakers’ committee, support of newspapers and radio stations, telephone calling committees, posters in store windows, support in the city and county schools, promotional work by the multi-county library board and the McAlester library board, and a letter of support from Congressman Carl Albert, whose home is McAlester.

Coming up in the months ahead

Inside, Western Plains Bookmobile at a Roger Mills County stop

January 1970
will be elections on the two-mills levy in the other three counties in the Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library system, and the very favorable vote in Pittsburg County indicates that people in the other counties will vote likewise.

Also coming up in a few months is a vote on the two-mills levy in Coal County to become a permanent part of the Chickasaw Library System. Coal County, with a branch library in Coalgate, the county seat, is in the midst of a one-year demonstration financed by Oklahoma's first state aid for libraries' appropriation. This county had never had any kind of public library service before.

The Chickasaw Library System, with headquarters at Ardmore, also serves Carter, Johnston, Love and Murray counties, for a total of five.

The counties named above, plus Cleveland and Mccain counties served by the Pioneer Multi-County Library at Norman, make a grand total of 15 counties in Oklahoma, in multi-county library systems. Oklahoma City and Tulsa have city-county systems, bringing the total to 17 counties in library systems.

The great handicap in more rapid establishment and expansion of multi-county systems is lack of funds for demonstrations. Several areas around the state have asked for demonstrations to be started as soon as funds are available.

Approval of levies in the recent elections show that the people of Oklahoma are interested in libraries and that they like library systems which bring these services to towns and rural areas alike. The Library Code makes it possible for the towns and counties to join fully in setting up and operating multi-county systems.

Progress in library systems is a part of the over-all great progress being made in Our State.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Wanted: Materials for OLA

By James F. Stevenson

Mr. Stevenson is Reference Librarian at Tulsa City-County Library and Chairman of the OLA Archives Committee.

How many librarians have at one time or another exclaimed "if only we had more books?" Of course this is usually followed by something to the effect that the budget has been stretched to its utmost already, and nothing more in the way of funds is available. For a change, this is a plea for materials which will not cost anybody's budget anything, except perhaps a few paltry pennies for postage.

Seriously, we are in dire need of material for the OLA Archives, which are now housed in the Department of Libraries. A good start has been made, in collecting material, but much more is needed. Recently I took a half day to go through the material which is in the archives, and it is appalling to note the scarcity of items for some years, particularly the early ones. Although it is true that in the early days there were not many libraries or librarians, and OLA was a rather small organization, still I find it hard to believe that there are so few of the early records preserved. Surely the librarians did not communicate by mental telepathy, or trust all the business of the Association to storage in a personal memory bank.

This brings us to the problem of what sort of material is wanted, and who can contribute? The official definition of archives in the old ALA Glossary is extremely verbose; for our purposes it would probably be safe to say that we are interested in any and all material which applies to or sheds any light on OLA and its activities over the years. All former officers and committee chairmen members 'may well have such material tucked away some place. If so, this material would be most welcome as an addition to the archives.

In addition, many of us keep vertical files (which one of my friends waggishly defines as the library's community attic) which we are always promising to weed, but somehow never got around to doing. Here is your opportunity to eliminate surplus material from your files, without actually throwing it away. Although this invitation is open to all libraries in the state, I would especially urge some of the older libraries to check their files carefully for material which might be better in the OLA archives than occupying your valuable (and often too scanty) space.

In selecting material, let me urge you not to weed the material before sending it in. As an historian, I know that often what seems to be an insignificant item, when considered by itself, may turn out to be of considerable importance when fitted into the context of the total collection. Furthermore, these bits and pieces often throw interesting sidelights on the times. A letter currently in our archives regretting that the featured speaker at a certain meeting had to pay for his own dinner (seventy-five cents) actually tells us considerably more than just the fact that he did ante up for his supper.

So, send in whatever material you have. Bob Clark of the Department of Libraries has had archival training, and I am sure that he will be glad to do the selection of materials for preservation. He has done an excellent job of organizing the items which we do have, and will welcome the opportunity to deal with more materials.

At a recent Archival Symposium, one of the points stressed was that archives (like books) are meant to be used. It is our hope that in the future the OLA Archives will be a valuable source for research in library history. But before this becomes a possibility, we must have the material in the archives so that it can be used.

What can YOU contribute to the development of our OLA Archives?
The Oklahoma Librarian From Wales to California and Canada to Mexico

By Dee Ann Ray

Guess that any Oklahoma Library Association job makes one more aware of what goes on behind the scenes to keep OLA going. (And should you be misled by the phrase, "Behind the scenes," I hasten to add that the OLA books balance and all financial records are in order!) As Treasurer, I have learned all sorts of things. Most interesting is that the Oklahoma Librarian is read far and wide!

When the latest issue comes out, I usually sit down and leaf through it quickly, or not so quickly, depending on time. Then, I read it completely. I know that other OLA members probably do the same thing. However, I hadn't given thought to any other subscribers of the "Librarian."

You can imagine my surprise when I took over the Treasurer's job to learn we have one subscriber in Wales! The library at Llanbadarrr Fawr, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, Wales, subscribes through Blackwell's Periodicals in Oxford, England. I just mailed them an invoice today (10/22/69) and that library has been subscribing for years. Someday I mean to write a letter and find out what they do with information on Oklahoma's libraries.

A break-down by states shows that there is a wide representation of readers: Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 1; California, 5; Canada, 2; Colorado, 2; Florida, 3; Georgia, 2; Hawaii, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 2; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 3; Minnesota, 3; Missouri, 5; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 7; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 5; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9; Utah, 1; Wales, 1; Washington, D.C., 1; Washington State, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 4.

Many of these subscriptions are for Library Schools, but many are for libraries of different kinds. Maybe there are ex-Oklahoma librarians working in some of the institutions. It could also be because the Oklahoma Librarian is a good looking library magazine. I have looked at a number of the different publications from many of the other states, and I think ours is one of the most attractive and interesting. It could also be that these librarians know a good deal when they see one. Three dollars per year is a small price to keep up on Oklahoma happenings. Recently, Oklahoma has taken some giant strides, such as the Library Code which is a model library law. So we do make a library world news contribution from Oklahoma.

In working with the subscriptions, I had the thought that other OLA members might like to know that our publication is read in many places.

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The University of Oklahoma has played a prominent role in advancing the state's literary heritage. The University of Oklahoma Press is one of the major presses of the Southwest. Although best known for regional publications, the press sponsors the international quarterly, Books Abroad, which is devoted to reviews of foreign books and articles about foreign authors. The School of Professional Writing at Oklahoma University has produced authors of publications all over the world. Sales by graduates have been reported of more than 300 books and some thousands of manuscripts to nearly 1,000 different magazines.

In 1929, B. A. Botkin, then a young instructor in OU's English Department, and soon to be one of the nation's greatest interpreters of American folklore, edited Folk-Say: A Regional Miscellany of old-timers' stories, old songs, and local-color sketches and poems. It was the first publication of the newly created University of Oklahoma Press and was issued annually for four years. These annuals add to the richness of the folk literature of Oklahoma, of which writings of Will Rogers, Lynn Riggs, and Woody Guthrie stand as classics not only in the state but in the nation.

Last June, OU's School of Professional Writing sponsored its 31st annual short course on professional writing. These annual three-day conferences provide an excellent opportunity for the serious writer to attend workshops, obtain criticism of manuscripts, and meet professional authors and agents. An Oklahoma Writer's Award, presented each year, was awarded this year to Marilyn Harris, Norman, and Bob Bristow, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Books Abroad, the 43-year-old international literary quarterly sponsored by the University of Oklahoma, carries reviews of about a thousand titles a year of world literature. An average issue contains 100 pages of brief reviews, in addition to 50 pages of longer articles and commentaries.

This year, Dr. Ivar Ivask, editor of Books Abroad, announced the creation of a significant international literary prize, to be awarded for the first time in February, 1970. The prize will be known as the Books Abroad International Prize for Literature, and the first award will be in the amount of $10,000 or more. In the beginning, the new prize will be awarded in alternate years, with the hope that it can eventually be presented annually. The award will be presented at OU about 30 days after the announcement of the winner.

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Glenn Shirley, Lawman Turned Writer

Editor's Note: This is the first 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.

Glenn Shirley, whose home is Stillwater, started out as a lawman, became a lawman-writer, and ended up a full-time professional writer and Oklahoma's most prolific chronicler of Oklahoma and Southwest pioneer days.

His work to date totals more than 850 short stories, novelettes and articles in about 100 different magazines and journals, ranging from the old Western pulps, fact detective, fact Western and men's magazines to general magazines; 10 books, plus another to be published in the spring of 1970 and two in process; and contributions to two Western anthologies.

Glenn started work with the Stillwater police department in 1936, just a year out of high school, and began his professional writing career in 1937 with Western pulp magazines stories. After a few years, he turned to crime detection stories.

During twenty-one years with the police department, he completed a special civil service police officers' course, took a one-year course at the New York Institute of Photography and earned a law degree from La Salle University. He attained the rank of captain and served as assistant chief.

He became known throughout Oklahoma and the nation in police circles for his fingerprint and photography in the field of crime detection. The identification system he set up for the Stillwater police department became a model for a number of law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma and Kansas.

After leaving the Stillwater police department he worked with the Payne County sheriff's department and last before retirement was assistant director of the Oklahoma State University Department of Safety and Security.

During his more than thirty years as a lawman, Glenn was spending his spare time researching and writing. His files contain thousands of clippings and reference notes, copies of old newspapers and magazines and an extensive collection of books on Western, crime and other subjects.

He takes pride in achieving historical accuracy and spares no efforts to maintain it. His prime goal now that he is a full-time professional writer, he says, is simply to write more books and to keep up his magazine production.

He is a leader in the statewide Okla...
homa Writer's Federation and is a member of the Western Writers of America, Western History Association, New York and Indian Territory Posse of Westerners, Oklahoma and Kansas state historical societies, and has lectured at writers' conferences in Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas.

His present list of books and anthologies follows.

**Toughest of Them All (University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1953)** $3.50

**Six-Gun and Silver Star (University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1955)** $5.00


"Law West of Fort Smith (Collier Books, New York, American History Series reprint No. 42, 1961) 95¢

"Law West of Fort Smith (University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Bison Book reprint No. 392, 1968) $1.50

**Pawnee Bill: A Biography of Gordon W. Lillie** (University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1958) $5.00

"Pawnee Bill (University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Bison Book reprint No. 331, 1965) $1.50

**Buckskin and Spurs: A Gallery of Frontier Rogues and Heroes (Hastings House, New York, 1958)** $4.50

**Outlaw Queen (Monarch Books, Inc., Derby, Connecticut, Americana and Western Series No. 303)**


**Born to Kill (Monarch Books, Inc., Derby, Connecticut, Americana and Western Series No. 393)**

**Henry Starr, Last of the Real Badmen (David McKay Company, New York, 1965)** $4.50


**Shotgun For Hire: The Saga of Texas Jim Miller, Slayer of Sheriffs, Patrick Floyd Garrett (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman - pub. Spring, 1970)**

Contributor to Anthologies: The Best of True West, Edited by Joe Austell Small (Julian Messner, Inc., New York, 1964) $6.95

**They Opened the West, Western Writers of America, Edited by Tom W. Blackburn (Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1967)** $4.95

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

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23 EAST FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
Preserving Local History: The Public Library’s Responsibility

By Robert L. Clark

In 1960, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries sent to all public, university, and special libraries in Oklahoma a questionnaire for the purpose of gathering information for a proposed Directory of Archival Collections in Oklahoma. Several questionnaires were returned, but the results were so negative that a decision not to publish the Directory was made.

Only three public libraries reported any resemblance of a collection of local history or archives. Typical responses to the questionnaire were: “This library has no facilities for archival materials. Should we receive any, it would be necessary to send them elsewhere.” “We have nothing of this nature.” “We do not have an archival collection.” “As far as we know we have no materials that would be of value in archives.”

Equally unfortunate were responses from the college libraries of the state. One college librarian reported Life magazine among its meager holdings. Another said, “Whatever is here is in no state to be called a collection.” A disturbing thought arises when one thinks about the poor history student, receiving his Bachelor’s degree in that old established discipline, but who has never set eyes on original source material.

A recent symposium on archival administration held in Oklahoma City sponsored by the National Archives and Records Service, the Society of American Archivists, and the Oklahoma Department of Libraries was attended by 156 librarians, historians, curators, and genealogists. Invitations were sent to all public libraries of Oklahoma. Only six public librarians attended. It must be evident to everyone that our public libraries are abdicating their responsibility to local history and archives.

All is not negative. Oklahoma can point with pride to the Western History Collection at the University of Oklahoma. Here some local records are preserved with integrity, but its spatial problems are significant. Other major depositories in the state are the Oklahoma Historical Society, Museum of the Great Plains, Gilcrease Museum, and the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. But none of the above mentioned depositories deal entirely with local history.

To insure preservation of local history, the public libraries must take a lead. All too often, the local historical society, where one exists, is more concerned with museum objects than the written records which tell the story behind the objects. If local history is to be preserved in a systematic way, the local library must assume the responsibility. It is the only institution which possesses the tradition and longevity to sustain such a collection. The public libraries of Oklahoma should not continue to abdicate this responsibility. It is not difficult to undertake, it is inexpensive to maintain, and it can be a source of pride and use by the nation’s historians.

The greatest handicap to a local history collector is not knowing what to do, what material to collect, what material not to collect, or how to go about acquiring, preserving, and arranging the material. The University of Oklahoma School of Library Science does not offer a course in archival methodology, nor does any other college or university in the state. Here again, lack of knowledge is possibly a cause. It is not difficult to learn, and the benefits of convincing library science students of the necessity of preserving the history of their community is well worth the effort on the part of the instructor. As Oklahomans become more aware of the irreversible effects of such a gap in the pres-
ervation of their history, the demand to rectify it will, hopefully, be heard by our educators — and acted upon.

In organizing a collection of local history, two areas in which to work are the local archives and the manuscript collections. The local archives include the written or printed books, papers, or maps, made and received in pursuance of law by counties, cities, towns, and villages in the transaction of public business. Examples are official correspondence, reports, minute books, wills, marriage records, vital statistics, deed books, official oaths and bonds, vouchers, assessment rolls, tax lists, court records, election returns, militia lists, records of estates, and all other official papers produced during the activities of an official body. Most of these will be kept in the county courthouse or city hall. The public library should make an effort to see that the older, noncurrent ones are not damaged by official neglect. Because of spatial problems, county officials may be forced to place the older records in damp basements where mold and mildew will eventually turn the paper into a hard mass, or in dusty attics, where insects and rodents will take their toll. If this is the case, the library might offer to care for the records which are not needed to carry on the day to day activities of the office. If however, the county courthouse or city hall has a temperature and humidity controlled environment, and hopefully, a fireproof vault, it would be wise to limit the library’s activities to a supportive role.

The second area, and the one with which the library will be most concerned, is the collection and preservation of manuscript material. These are records which are produced by nonofficial bodies. They include diaries, personal correspondence, clippings, or anything which is a spontaneous expression of thought or feeling. A manuscript collection usually consists of private papers. It may consist of records of an old coal mining operation or an oil company, or they may be the papers of a prominent businessman or civic leader.

To begin a manuscript collection on local history, one might first contact the families of individuals who were important in the development of the region. Many times, the families will feel proud to deposit items with the local library. At present Oklahoma is
developing several local museums. It is, however, one thing to preserve an old pick which was used in an 1899 coal mine, and quite another to preserve the records of the company which will reveal significant social and economic data of the area.

Once the collection is started, use will depend on the extent to which its existence is known. Local history is an account of the life of the people of a local area, their social, economic, political, religious, legal, constitutional, and institutional development. Any document which throws light on any phase of the life of the people has historical value. They will be searched for, genealogical and biographical information, but this is more indicative of patriotism than true historical research. Today, local history is considered a very important field, and scientific historians are producing accounts which reflect a new conception of the field. Therefore, the collection will be used by historians, but only if they know of its existence. To make this known, it is necessary to report all collections to the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, published by the Library of Congress. Here the information will be distributed worldwide, and a personal satisfaction on the part of the librarian, and local pride will develop once the collection is used and cited in an authoritative work.

No one will legislate this job for you. It only takes the will and knowledge to do it. "backward peoples depend upon tradition for their shadowy and dissolving history; advanced peoples rely upon written records for an authentic, enduring account of their past."


Ibid., p. 9.
Hartshorne and Haileyville Library

By John Hinkle

(Mr. Hinkle is Librarian of the Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library.)

Dreams do come true! Mrs. Juanita Thrower, long-time resident of Hartshorne, Oklahoma, will tell you that you only have to believe. For over twenty years Mrs. Thrower had crusaded to bring good library service to the twin communities of Hartshorne and Haileyville and with the opening of the H & H Branch library, her dream became a reality.

The communities’ first library was only a few shelves in the corner of the weekly newspaper office where Mr. and Mrs. Thrower were the owners and editors. Increasing circulation made it necessary to move the books to rooms over a local grocery store. It was during this time that the collection was cataloged with the aid of the McAlester Public Librarian and a full-time librarian was employed, Mrs. B. O. Patterson. Financing of the project was met by the Business and Professional Women’s Club with the City of Hartshorne later taking the responsibility.

The library was to be moved two other times before being moved to the Bank of Hartshorne building, where it remained until the new quarters were completed. During this time, Mrs. Jewell Surrey was retained as librarian, a position which she still holds. Assistant to Mrs. Surrey is Mrs. Darlene Nail.

Before the Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library System demonstration began, the library had to depend on clubs and civic organizations to provide needed books. Under the demonstration, the library was able to receive books and supplies from the system. The city councils of the twin communities voted to receive bookmobile service and the towns were made biweekly stops. Increased circulation over a very short period of time made it necessary to put Hartshorne on a weekly stop basis.

It wasn’t long before library patrons began to ask when they would be eligible for the type of branch library that they had seen begun in neighboring communities. At this point, the multi-county library system and the city councils of the twin communities began an all-out campaign to give the communities the branch library that they wanted and needed.

With a completion date set for November 1, 1969, the staff of the multi-county system began an almost impossible task of renovating an antiquated building to house the branch library. The building has one “plus” feature —its location right in the heart of the business district and its corner location which is the stopping-off place for many job commuters.

Countdown for the renovation job began on October 21 when Pedro Rains and Paul Miller, bookmobile drivers, and Guy Brown, service center employee at Poteau, started tearing out bad wall sections, cleaning out debris, and shaking their heads about the task confronting them. The three displayed unusual talent as carpenters and interior decorators as they scraped and painted walls, hung a suspended ceiling and wired new lighting. Outside labor was needed only to lay carpeting and install a heating system.

At 12:58 p.m. on the first of November, the ladders were put away, the desks were dusted, and doors were opened to the public for the very first time. The visitors were greeted by a brilliant splash of color — plush red carpet, beige walls, blue drapes, and black modern furniture. Lori Dusenberry, staff artist at the McAlester Service Center, contributed colorful panels for the children’s section and a brightly colored modern painting for the reading area. Guest speaker for the occasion was Senator Gene Stipe. Honored guests were staff members of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, and the mayors of the twin communities.

End of dream? Not quite. The four-county area that makes up the Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library System offers a fertile field for dreamers and doers.
Automated Responsibility Reporting for Libraries

By JOHNNY GREEN

(Editor's Note: Mr. Green is with Arthur Anderson & Company)

This article describes a program budgeting and reporting system recently installed in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. A natural first reaction to this statement is the question why would a library want to use a sophisticated financial reporting system? Let's consider the answer to this question before getting into the description of this reporting system.

Business has competitive and profit making incentives to improve efficiency by planning and good management—indeed in most industries where competition is keen, a business must plan and manage effectively or perish. In government and public institutions, however, these forces and incentives are not present; and the result in too many instances is a lack of planning which causes inefficiency or ineffectiveness in performing their mission.

In recent months and years this situation has been the subject of intensive and penetrating study and discussion within state and local government, and more importantly within the federal government. The result is that increasing pressure is being exerted on public institutions and governmental agencies to do a better job of managing their operations.

The most effective pressure device is money. The trend is clear that the federal government will increasingly insist that certain requirements for planning and reporting be met as a condition for receiving federal financial assistance. As this practice develops and matures, we will find that virtually all organizations which share in federal funds and perhaps state funds will be forced to do the following:

(1) Review and analyze the population being served and define the needs to be met.
(2) Develop specific service goals or objectives and detailed operating and financial plans for attaining those objectives—program plans and budgets.
(3) Evaluate alternative plans for achieving the stated objectives by comparing benefits with the cost of producing those benefits and select the most effective and efficient plans—cost benefit analysis.
(4) Utilize, to the maximum extent possible, shared facilities and service organizations to obtain high quality technical manpower and facilities at the lowest possible cost (i.e. electronic data processing, financial management, special equipment, etc.).
(5) Employ and maintain accounting and statistical procedures and records which will accurately accumulate all pertinent data about what the organization does and the cost of doing it.
(6) Submit periodic operating and financial reports which compare actual activity, results and costs with the plan—program and project reporting.
(7) Submit periodic reports which evaluate past performance and outline plans for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of future activities and programs.

We see this already in the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) which requires the coordinating agency in each state to submit comprehensive plans and budgets for developing and extending library services and facilities as a prerequisite for obtaining federal funds. This act also requires extensive financial reporting of actual results and expenditures with comparison to the plan. Similar requirements are developing for hospitals, educational institutions and other public welfare organizations.

The requirements of LSCA were the primary reason the Oklahoma Department of Libraries engaged Arthur Anderson & Co., an international public accounting firm, to develop a comprehensive financial reporting system. This system was developed during the first half of 1968 and began operating on July 1, 1968.

The objectives established for the
new reporting system were as follows:

(1) It should provide the information required to comply with the reporting requirements of LSAC concerning actual expenditures and comparison with planned expenditures by program.

(2) It should produce records and reports containing detailed information about actual expenditures by program which would facilitate future budgeting efforts.

(3) It should provide periodic reports to the supervisors of the various programs and activities being carried on by the Department which would enable them to control the expenditures for these activities in accordance with the approved budgets.

(4) It must provide sufficient information for the supervisory board and the director of the Department of Libraries to enable them to determine the current budget status of the Department as a whole and of the various major activities within the Department.

It was also concluded that the new reporting system should meet the following principles of good reporting:

(1) The reports should be timely and accurate. This led to the use of a computer to accumulate, summarize and print the reports.

(2) They should contain key facts about what has happened. This includes work activities and the result-
(3) Actual results should be compared to a plan. This required the development of month-by-month expenditure budgets for each activity.

(4) The reports should include enough detail to permit answering questions about variations from the plan.

(5) The set of reports should be structured in a pyramid fashion. This requires summary reports for top management individuals supported by progressively more detailed reports for the various segments of the Department.

(6) The content and terminology of the reports should be geared to the characteristics of each activity or program. This required the involvement of individuals responsible for supervising each activity and program in the design of the reports.

(7) The responsibility reporting concept should be used. This required that the report structure and content be directly related to the organization chart of the Department so that the individuals responsible for supervising an activity have the reports which show the budget or financial status of that activity.

Once agreement had been reached on the objectives and requirements of the new reporting system, the next phase involved a detailed analysis of the organization of the Department, the activities and programs which were being carried on by the various divisions and the requirements contained in the Library Services and Construction Act.

The next step was to design the format and content of the new set of financial reports. Based on previous review and analysis work, all the elements of expenditures relating to each individual activity for a program within the Department were determined. With the required output reports

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### OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

#### RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

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<tr>
<th>Area Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Annual Budget</th>
<th>Actual This Month</th>
<th>Actual This Year</th>
<th>Over/Under Budget</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Estimates For Fixed Commitments</th>
<th>Available For Other Items</th>
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<td>14,200</td>
<td>75,927</td>
<td>4,606</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<td>14,200</td>
<td>75,927</td>
<td>4,606</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>14,200</td>
<td>75,927</td>
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</tr>
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<td>75,927</td>
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<td>24,606</td>
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</table>

- **Unexpended Balance**
  - **For Fixed Commitments**: 241,949
  - **For Other Items**: 241,949

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#### OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
clearly defined, the next step was to develop the codes and procedures required to classify the expenditures appropriately and to summarize actual expenditures in accordance with the report groupings.

The end product of this work was an accounting manual which included samples of all reports, procedure writeups explaining how source information was to be reported to the business office, lists of codes which were used to classify the expenditures and instructions for processing the data through the computer procedures in order to produce the final reports.

Operation of the system is relatively simple.

Although considerable time and effort was required to develop and implement this reporting system, it has now become an extremely useful tool to the management and supervisors of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries and requires relatively little effort to produce the reports on a regular basis. We believe it represents the successful completion of a step greatly needed by most governmental organizations—the application of sound business planning and reporting techniques to the operation of governmental units.

Letter To The Editor

September 16, 1969

Mrs. Billee M. Day
Editor, Oklahoma Librarian
Chickasaw Library System
Ardmore, Oklahoma 73401

Dear Mrs. Day:

I am Chairman of the OLA Convention Sites Committee and we are actively seeking and considering places for the annual OLA Convention in 1972 and 1973. In times long past I’ve heard librarians comment “we always seem to meet in the same ole place.” If I may, thru the Oklahoma Librarian, I would like to invite librarians to invite OLA to meet in places of their choosing; or to make suggestions of places they think would be desirable.

There are some things that should be considered before an invitation is extended:

1. Would need to plan for 450-500 people in attendance.
2. Plenty of exhibit space.
3. Facilities for individual meals as well as meal-meeting functions.

We would welcome any and all suggestions or invitations from Oklahoma librarians for the 1972 and 1973 meeting places for OLA. I can be reached at:

Library
Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts
Chickasha, Oklahoma 73018

Sincerely,

William A. Martin, Jr.
Director of Nash Library

DEADLINE for voting on this year's Sequoyah Book Award is January 30. Send your ballot to Elizabeth Geis, Room 310 Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105
Edmon Low, Professor of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, (formerly Director, OSU Library) is a member for the jury for the 1970 fifth semi-annual Library Buildings Award Program.

Mrs. Charlotte Marie McGraw, high school librarian at the University School operated by the OU College of Education, will make Pretoria, South Africa, home during 1970.

In January Mrs. McGraw, who also is an assistant professor of education at OU and has taught two summers for the OU School of Library Science, will start teaching a course in school librarianship at the University of South Africa in Pretoria. A one-year leave of absence from OU, starting Jan. 1, 1970, was approved November 13 by the OU Board of Regents.

Sister M. Joachim Oberkoetter, O.S.B.—St. Joseph Convent, Tulsa, Oklahoma received a citation of Honor and Merit at the 1969 meeting of the American Benedictine Academy Library Section held at St. Vincent's Archabbevy, Latrobe, Penn. in August.

This award was in recognition of her pioneering in the Library Section of the ABA, her outstanding dedication to serving the library needs of her monastic community and its educational institutions, and for significant contributions to the library profession.

Columbia-in-Tulsa has had another successful presentation in the Tulsa City-County Library. The topic, "Russian Penetration of the Middle East," was discussed by distinguished panelists from Columbia University—John S. Badeau, J. C. Hurewitz, Charles Issawi, and Arthur S. Lall. The evening's activities included a reception, dinner and program at the Mayo Hotel. Attendance at the program was approximately 350. "Columbia-in-Tulsa" is sponsored by Columbia University Alumni of Tulsa, the Friends of the Public Library, the Tulsa City-County Library and the United Nations Association, U.S.A., of Tulsa, in association with the International Alumni Programs of Columbia University in the City of New York.

Oklahoma State University Library has received a federal grant of $48,870 under the College Library Resources program. The funds will be used to purchase library materials needed to meet the expanded program at OSU.

Tulsa Adopts Multi-Media Program is the title of an article in the "Adult Services Division Newsletter" (Summer, 1969 issue) by two staff members of the Tulsa City-County Library—Edward P. Miller, Coordinator of Adult and Young Adult Services, and Barbara Hagist, Coordinator of Community Services (no longer on the staff).

Appointed:

Gary Avent, Institution Consultant, Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

Mrs. Della Bennett, Librarian, Stillwater Public Library.

Mrs. Neysa Eberhard, Head of Curriculum Materials Laboratory, Oklahoma State University. For the past four years she has served as Coordinator for Library and Media Services in Unified School District 373, Newton, Kansas. She received the bachelors degree in education and the masters degree in library science from Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia and has taken graduate study in education.

Mrs. Anne Kelley Hoyt, Assistant Professor in the Department of Library Education, Oklahoma State University. She was formerly an instructor in library science at Northeastern State College and had previous experience teaching at New Mexico State University and as a school librarian in Oklahoma and Arkansas. She holds the bachelors and masters degrees in education from the University of Arkansas and the masters in library science from Louisiana State University.

Janis Keene, Business Manager.
and served for a time as a missionary in Hong Kong.

Byung Kyu Song, Assistant Acquisitions Librarian, Oklahoma State University. With experience in Korea as Adviser to the Republic of Korea Joint Chiefs of Staff, he earned the B.C. degree from Yon Sei University in Seoul, the B.A. degree from Eastern Washington State College, the B.B.A degree from the University of Oregon, and the M.L.S. degree from the same institution.

Mrs. Nancy Gorman Thompson, Reference Librarian, Oklahoma Department of Libraries. She is a graduate of the OU School of Library Science.

Vickie Dale Withers, Assistant Social Sciences Librarian, Oklahoma State University. Miss Withers graduated cum laude from Oklahoma City University where she received her B.A. degree. She has the masters in library science from OU.

Moved:
Mrs. Sandra Downing, from Stillwater to Martin, Tennessee.

Tulsa City-County Library. She has been employed by the library since 1963. She worked in the Personnel Department of the City of Tulsa from 1958 to 1963. She received a bachelor of science degree in business administration, cum laude, from the University of Tulsa in 1969.

Donald L. Lanier, Acquisitions Librarian, Oklahoma State University. He comes from the University of Illinois where he has served as librarian in the Graduate School of Library Science. He has received the bachelors degree in education from Oklahoma Baptist University and the masters in library science from the University of Illinois. He also attended the University of Oklahoma and the Baptist Theological Seminary, Ft. Worth, Texas.

January 1970
New Oklahoma Books in the Department of Libraries’ Collection

- Butler, Helen. DOCTOR GRINGO. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1967. $3.95.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. THE LAST RUN, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA. Ponca City, Oklahoma, Curnett Printing Co., 1939. $3.95.
- Halperin, Joyce. TO EVERY THING A SEASON. Garden City, Doubleday, 1969. $3.95.
- Monadic, Natachee Scott. THE WAY TO RAINY MOUNTAIN. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1969. $4.95.
- Parkhurst, Genevieve. HEALING THE WHOLE PERSON. Morehouse-Barlow, 1963. $5.00.
- Pearce, Bess Browne. UNTO A LAND. San Antonio, Naylor Co., 1969. $7.95.
- Smith, Clovis R. PLANNING AND PAYING YOUR WAY TO COLLEGE. Collier Books, 1969. $1.95.
- Wright, Myron Arnold. THE BUSINESS OF BUSINESS N.Y., McGraw-Hill, 1967. $5.95

Oklahoma Author
Minutes From the Executive Board Meetings

Date: August 15, 1969
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Staff Room, Oklahoma City University Library


Guest Present: Irma Tomberlin

Meeting: President Rod Swartz called the meeting to order. The minutes were approved as mailed.

The financial report was given by Dee Ann Ray. Moved by Virginia Owens and seconded by Anne Hoyt that the treasurer's books be audited by the OLA Auditing Committee. The motion carried.

Ralph Funk gave a report on the National Library Legislation. The board will write a letter of appreciation to Oklahoma Members of the House of Representatives for their action in approving appropriations for federal aid to libraries.

Ralph Funk reports that the state library budget requests for the fiscal year 1969-71 is to be ready on September 3, 1969, for the Budget Committee. Moved by Frances Kennedy, seconded by Anne Hoyt, that the board approve having the State Department of Libraries request $250,000.00 for state aid. Motion carried.

Thelma Jones reported on the theme and ideas for the 1969 OLA meeting in Oklahoma City. Rod Swartz welcomed Thelma Jones who accepted the First Vice- Presidency to replace Helen Lloyd who left the state. Various persons were suggested to be key speakers at the conference. The theme "Focus on the Seventies" was approved.

Billie Day presented a new policy prepared by the publications committee. Also presented feature ideas that could be used, such as: Oklahoma libraries, pioneer librarians and particular libraries. Moved by Ralph Funk and seconded by Thelma Jones to accept the policy as submitted with one correction, that the word "positions" will replace the word, "jobs" in the sixth line. The motion carried.

The board discussed the need for a president's letter to be sent out when necessary to keep the membership informed. Frances Kennedy moved and Ralph Funk seconded the motion that the board should approve an annual budget not to exceed $400.00 for the publication of the president's newsletter to be sent when deemed necessary. The motion carried.

Dee Ann Ray discussed the recommendations of the Sequoyah Book Awards Committee. The board felt a more thorough study should be made before the relationships with the "Sequoyah Book Award" be changed. A committee for study was appointed: Anne Hoyt, Dee Ann Ray, Thelma Jones.

Irma Tomberlin, the chairman of the Library Development Committee, discussed the need for direction in planning. Moved by Frances Kennedy and seconded by Dee Ann Ray that the motion that the Library Development Committee concern itself with:
1. Promotion of state-wide library standards
2. General planning of state aid
3. Formation of communications network for library promotion for the state
4. Planning for development of total library services. Motion carried.

Moved by Virginia Owens and seconded by Dee Ann Ray that the board request the Library Development Committee to develop a program to promote library development state wide, working with the Library Development Committee. Motion carried.

Respectfully Submitted,
Pat Westmoreland, Secretary

Date: September 19, 1969
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Staff Room, Oklahoma City University Library

Members Present: Rod Swartz, Dee Ann Ray, Frances Kennedy, Ralph Funk, Anne Hoyt, Thelma Jones.

Guests Present: Beth Heimann, Arlene Chapman, Sheila Hake, Ruth Wender

Meeting: Rod Swartz presiding

The meeting was called to order by President Rod Swartz. Dee Ann Ray moved and Frances Kennedy seconded the motion that the minutes be approved as mailed. Motion carried by voice vote. The new format for the Board Minutes which was started last month was discussed. The consensus was that while minutes are intended to record Board action, some discussion might...
be noted at times to indicate interest and concern even though no action was taken.
Treasurer Dee Ann Ray reported a balance of $260.38 in the treasury. $80.00 has been receiv-
ed from the State Council of Teachers of English for the Sequoyah Award. She reported also that
$89.45 was paid out for printing of the OKLA-
HOMA LIBRARIAN. Frances Kennedy moved and
Ralph Funk seconded the motion that the Treas-
urer's report be accepted.
Dee Ann Ray reported on the committee to
review the proposed organization of the Sequoyah
Book Award. The ambiguity in the secretariat
and the setting up of an autonomous organization
was called to the attention of the Sequoyah Award
Chairman. The Chairman was unable to attend
this meeting but will meet with the Board at the
October meeting.
Frances Kennedy reported for the Library De-
velopment Committee. Plans are being continued
for the Communication Network, State Aid, and
Long Range Planning Committees. Rod Swartz
reported that chairman Irma Tomberlin asked for
more guidance from the OLA Board as to long-
range plans. He suggested one person draft a let-
ter to be sent around to all Board members for
their OK suggesting three committees. Legisla-
tion, Long Range Planning and State Aid.
Both Heilman reported on the progress of the
Constitution and Bylaws Committee giving con-
sideration to the revision now going on in Ver-
mont.
Thelma Jones, Program Chairman for the OLA
conference in April, reported on progress toward
speakers. Lowell Martin will be unable to come
and other suggestions were entertained. The
theme will be LIBRARIES: FOCUS ON THE SEV-
ENTIES. She suggested a possible change in for-
mat of the meeting with workshops held before
the conference as a possibility. Three divisions
are scheduling workshops this fall. College and
University Library Section expects to have one.
Technical Services will have a workshop in Nor-
man in October on LC conversion, to be directed
by Miss Potts, and the School Librarians will have
an all day workshop on Thursday of OLA on the
new “Standards for School Media Programs.”
Ralph Funk reported on the legislative hearing
on the budget request for the State Department
of Libraries and Rod Swartz reported on the state
of federal legislation.
Ralph Funk gave a brief summary of the sur-
ey of OTIS made by Genevieve Casey, report-
ing that it had grown steadily in use and it was
unanimous that it be continued. He reported that an Interlibrary Loan Code for OTIS should be developed and suggested it as a possible workshop project for the Reference Division.

Rod Swartz reported on the progress toward the PRESIDENT'S NEWSLETTER. The design is completed and the first issue will be out soon. He suggested as a possible project for the Executive Board, the sponsorship of a statewide dinner to honor Oklahoma authors. The Arts and Humanities Council and the National Book Committee might wish to cooperate.

Frances Kennedy brought up the change of name of ALA Bulletins to the AMERICAN LIBRARIAN. The Board felt that the new name is not indicative — that it is the official organ of the American Library Association. Dee Ann Ray moved and Frances Kennedy seconded the motion to request the ALA representative to write a letter of protest to ALA.

Ralph Funk announced Gail Blackley as the new public relations director for the Department of Libraries. He also requested OLA to establish policies for using an OLA committee or organization to sell library equipment. President Rod Swartz appointed Frances Kennedy and Ralph Funk to draft policies to present to the Department of Libraries Board for consideration.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Anne K. Hoyt, Acting Secretary

Date: October 17, 1969
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Staff Lounge, Oklahoma City University Library

Members Present: Rod Swartz, Thelma Jones, Dee Ann Ray, Pa Westmoreland, Billee Day, Virginia Owens, Anne Hoyt, Ralph Funk

Guest Present: Charles Ingram

Meeting: Rod Swartz called the meeting to order. The minutes were approved with the correction on page two, paragraph five, “suggested it as a possible workshop project for the Reference Division” — o the statement, “should be developed for a possible project for OLA.”

Thelma Jones, Program Chairman for OLA Conference in April, reported Edmon Low can appear for Reference Division and perhaps he will accept another assignment at the meeting. Other names were also suggested for key speakers — Frank McGee.

Ralph Funk reviewed present legislative situation. 1. Movement on in Congress to pass a continuing resolution for last year’s appropriation. This fiscal policy would bring level to last year’s financing level. 2. Reinstat construction allotments. 3. Reinstat school allotments. Philosophy of this administration seems to reflect libraries not vital — so Frances Kennedy sent telegram from OLA membership stressing libraries are vital and need more money.

Virginia Owens informed us of the library’s involvement in the Copyright Bill before Congress. The OLA has asked for an amendment to protect the library against suit and for one copy for library purposes. Mr. Shaw has written to the subcommittee to adopt the OLA amendment. If this amendment is not passed it will foul up library cooperation — out of print and rare materials will not be able to be used for interlibrary loan.

Billee Day reports the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN will be late from the printer. She was directed to get some cost estimates from other printers.

Dee Ann Ray reports $64.98 balance in the treasury.

Each Board member received a copy of the statement made by the Library Development committee.

Paragraph 1: Board should change name “state-wide communications network” to “OLA Information Network” so there would be no confusion with the State Department of Libraries Communications. Paragraph 2, 3, 4. President should appoint a chairman to make it more official and give authority for action.

Executive Board expressed “Thanks” to Frances Kennedy and Ralph Funk for preparing an OLA Conflict of Interest Statement.” The statement is as follows:

1. Use of the OLA name

The use of the Association’s name as sponsor, participant, publisher, or endorser, must have the permission of the President and/or Executive Board. Moved adopted by Dee Ann Ray, seconded by Anne Hoyt. Motion carried.

2. Relationship with commercial organizations

a. Presentations and/or demonstrations of products or services under the sponsorship of the Association or any part of the Association, must have the approval of the President and/or Executive Board. If approval is granted, equal opportunity must be made for competitive companies to participate. Moved adopted by Dee Ann Ray, seconded by Virginia Owens. Motion carried.

b. The Executive Board reserves the right to refuse exhibit space at conference s. Furthermore, the granting or renting of exhibit space does not imply endorsement by the Association.

January 1970
adopted by Virginia Owens, seconded by Thelma Jones. Motion carried.

3. Eligibility to hold office in the Association

The holding of office, membership on committees, or other positions within the Association by individuals associated with publishing, or selling library materials, services, or equipment, is hereby prohibited. Moved to be deleted by Dee Ann Ray, seconded by Virginia Owens. Motion carried.

A conflict of interest might arise in the future if a representative of some firm were to head a committee, causing undue pressures with another business representative.

Referred this problem to Beth Heimann, chairman of Bylaws & Constitution Committee. An OLA member should not be allowed to be chairman of a committee unless there is equal representation.

4. Publicity

Press releases and publicity relating to the Association must be submitted to the President for review sufficiently prior to release to permit revision of copy. Moved adopted by Pat Westmoreland, seconded by Dee Ann Ray. Motion carried.

Rod Swartz explained we had no format for Executive Board Policy. He suggests the policies be gathered by Archives Committee, which is chaired by Jim Stevenson. By putting together these policies in one format, the present board may examine and determine conflicting and outdated policies. Policies are accepted or deleted by the Executive Board each year.

The board expresses our感叹 to the Technical Services Division for planning a workshop. However, we feel we can pay expenses but not an honorarium to an OLA member who is participating in an OLA sponsored activity. We will allow the $50 request. We will consider more if there are extra expenses. Moved approved by Virginia Owens, seconded by Dee Ann Ray. Motion carried.

The $200 request of the Reference Services Division $500 request will be tabled until plans are developed more. The $50 request will be granted. Moved approved by Dee Ann Ray, seconded by Ralph Funk. Motion carried.

Encourage the College and University Division to go ahead with workshop but we need more developed plans to approve $200 request. Approval of $200 for National Library Week. Moved approved by Anne Hoy, seconded by Virginia Owens. Motion carried.

We can give the committee for Governor's Mansion Library $100 budget and encourage soliciting from OLA members and other sources for additional funds. Moved approved by Dee Ann Ray, seconded by Virginia Owens. Motion carried.

We suggest the Intellectual Freedom Committee propose a program for funding financial aid if a censorship incident occurs and a librarian needs legal aid or financial assistance. We cannot adopt this resolution for we do not have the budget for this request. We do not have a statement of policy in our Constitution or Bylaws. We suggest the members of this committee send a resolution to chairman Velma Lake of the Resolutions Committee. We would like to invite Mary Lee DeValbiss, chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee, to our November meeting. We approve the $25. Moved approved by Virginia Owens, seconded by Ralph Funk. Motion carried.

Approved $100 for the Membership Committee. If more money is needed we would consider request. Moved approved by Anne Hoy, seconded by Virginia Owens. Motion carried.

Approved $25 to the Planning Goals Committee. "in case the need arises." Moved approved by Thelma Jones, seconded by Anne Hoy. Motion carried.

The $270 request to the Publicity Committee is to be granted. Have Nancy Carter, chairman, encourage the committees to work out a budget. Perhaps tickets could be sold to the Book & Author Dinner. Ask Heather MacAlpine to have Rod Swartz approve the plans for posters and leaflets before released. Moved approved by Virginia Owens, seconded by Dee Ann Ray. Motion carried.

Approve $100 request to the Recruitment Committee. Motion approved by Thelma Jones, seconded by Virginia Owens. Motion carried.

The motion was made to coordinate the film with publicity and have it approved by the president. Rod Swartz. Moved approved by Ralph Funk, seconded by Thelma Jones. Motion carried.

Approve $300 request to the Automation Steering Committee. The program should either be scheduled as pre-conference or after OLA conference. Motion approved by Thelma Jones, seconded by Dee Ann Ray. Motion carried.

Approve $50 to support the publishing of a syllabus of Electronic Data Processing courses. Moved approved by Anne Hoy, seconded by Ralph Funk. Motion carried.

Ralph Funk moved that a form be prepared for budgets with an explanation built in, seconded by Anne Hoy. Motion carried.

The OTIS Workshops in the state have not been finalized yet. When finished the Board will be contacted by telephone.

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Pat Westmoreland, secretary

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

January 30: Sequoyah voting

February 2—May 31: LS 221, Cataloging and Classification; LS 222, Reference Materials; LS 320, Literature of the Sciences; LS 323, Documentation. OU and Tulsa Univ. courses at Central Library, Tulsa

April 12—April 18: National Library Week

April 30—May 2: OLA annual meeting in Oklahoma City

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