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Editorial Office: 401 W. Brooks, Norman, Oklahoma 73069. Manuscripts must be submitted at least six weeks in advance of expected publication date.

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Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
The President's Message

Roscoe Rouse

It is my earnest hope that we will continue the programs begun this year as well as those brought forward from previous years. In my judgment we should continue the Leadership Orientation Conference, the work on the Officers' Handbook, The President's Newsletter (membership reaction has been favorable), and the on-going revision and up-dating of the Constitution and Bylaws. I also feel strongly that the momentum set for the elementary school media centers program should be maintained. Give these matters careful thought!

By the time this issue arrives in your mailbox, your president for 1971-72 will be sliding into home base. Most "old hands" have a word of advice for the novice and I am no exception. To coin no phrase, the Association's highest office is a learning experience and not at all the sinecure some may think.

So, a few words to young, aspiring would-be OLA presidents:

DO NOT say yes to the nominating committee unless you have a burning urge to do something for librarianship in Oklahoma. You will need a full head of steam to make the long grades.

DO become well acquainted with large numbers of librarians around the state, especially in types of libraries unlike your own. You'll need all the help you can get to do the job once you're in.

DO prepare your employer for the consequences. An OLA president, in truth, needs released time from his job, a known impracticality. He should be free to travel often and unexpectedly. Telephone service, transportation, and secretarial assistance should be readily available to him, often at company or personal expense.

DO NOT expect all your efforts, ideas, or accomplishments to be popular with everyone. That way, it hurts for only a little while.

DO NOT try it if your spouse is not helpful, sympathetic, and understanding (singles may pass to the next item.) He or she will feel a little neglected for twelve months.

DO work hard. You will want it to be a year of satisfaction to look back on, and that comes only by the grindstone method.

Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
In the 40's Oklahoma sentenced three men and a woman to ten years in prison and fined them $5,000 each for displaying books. The books in question, some 10,000, were seized and publicly burned in the Oklahoma City Stadium.¹

Books, rather than any overt act, were used as evidence to convict several persons under an old law against syndicalism, passed by the Oklahoma Legislature during the World War.² The law was declared valid in the Court of Criminal Appeals and is in effect today. It provides for imprisonment for a maximum of ten years and a fine of $5,000 for any person

... who prints, publishes, edits, issues, or knowingly circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any books, pamphlets, paper, handbill, poster, document, or written or printed matter in any form whatsoever, containing matter advocating, advising, affirmatively suggesting, or teaching crime, criminal syndicalism, sabotage, the doing of any act of physical violence, the destruction of or damage to any property, the injury to any person, or the commission of any crime or unlawful act as a means of accomplishing, effecting, or bringing about any industrial or political revolution.

On August 17, 1940, a search warrant was issued to Robert Wood, his wife Ina, Allen Shaw, and Eli Jaffee because they had in their possession certain property consisting of beer, wine, whiskey, ... and books, records, papers, which are used in and are evidence of the commission of Criminal Syndicalism ... " Robert Wood had owned and operated the Progressive Book Store in Oklahoma City for several years, where he stocked books, pamphlets, and magazines on literature, art, science, history, economics, philosophy, and biography. The search warrant presented itself in the form of an official raid on the store, and officers seized and confiscated every book, pamphlet, and article. The defendants were arrested along with thirteen customers and a carpenter repairing shelves. The raiders cleaned out 10,000 volumes, including works circulated by most libraries. They incarcerated the publications, and held the defendant incommunicado. Jailers continually refused to allow defense attorneys to consult with their clients. Bails up to $100,000 each were set several days later, subsequently reduced to a total of $75,000.

Robert Clark is archivist for the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City.
Separate trials were held for Robert Wood, Ina Wood, Allen Shaw, and Eli Jaffe. All four were convicted. The trial of Robert Wood, an exhibition of totalitarianism, was typical of the trials of the other defendants.

Wood's trial began in the fall of 1940. It was long. Time and time again the court overruled objections of the defense counsel and sustained objections of the County Attorney, particularly over the introduction of the evidence. The evidence was books. So flagrant was the government's attempt at violating the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt contributed to Mr. Wood's defense. The International Labor Defense handled the legal defense. The American Civil Liberties Union and the League of American Writers publicized the cases and supported the defense with funds.¹

Robert Wood had excellent legal aid. But the most brilliant attorney, specializing in minority rights, could not have helped him. The court permitted no witnesses for the defense, although the defense wished to have a University of Oklahoma student testify that the University Libraries, as well as libraries nation-wide, maintain and circulate copies of the same books used as the main incriminating evidence in the Robert Wood trial.¹

Robert Wood, charged with having displayed certain books, which the state contended taught revolution, found the real charge pushed into the background, as the County Attorney introduced a maze of evidence (books), and undertook long tirades against communism.¹ Thousands of books found their way into court and other thousands did not. The jury saw boxes of books — many boxes of books — little and big boxes filled with books, books, books. Out of 10,000 books confiscated, thirty-three were actually introduced in evidence to show Robert Wood committed criminal syndicalism. These were thirty-three "bad" books, according to the County Attorney. Out of thirty-three "bad" books the County Attorney read enough extracts to constitute a small leaflet or pamphlet.¹

The defense counsel's arguments became specimens of defense of the public's right to judge.

The public will know which books are bad and which books are not so good, and the public will understand, but, if you take away from the public the entire library, as was done in this case, all of the libraries of the city of Oklahoma, the library at the University of Oklahoma, what are they going to do? The libraries of the United States, if you took them away as they have done under the dictatorships, what is the public going to do?"¹

But attempting to reach the jury with an argument for the defense of freedom proved to be an insurmountable problem. The jury, convinced that America was threatened by Robert Wood, could not see that, by not realizing the application of freedom of the press and assembly to minorities, was itself the real threat. The defense counsel stressed the unconstitutionality of the Criminal Syndicalism Statute in arguments that ran the full gamut of intellectual understanding, but to no avail.

On the other hand, the prosecution had no trouble in convincing the jury that constitutional rights do not apply to Robert Wood. But constitutional rights presented the prosecutor with a problem. It would be difficult to convict Bob Wood, if the prosecution had to contend with the application of freedom of the press, guaranteed under the Constitution, so the County Attorney attacked constitutional rights in general. The way it was done was simple and preyed upon the prejudices of the jury. He merely told a story about Red

(Continued on Page 50)
Before she had finished, I was brain-washed. I lost all faith in my ability to write poetry.

Years passed...school...marriage...the birth of our two sons with all the responsibilities of farm homelife, plus civic and church duties. There was PTA, Farm Women's Club, 4-H Club coaching, Red Cross and Sunday school. The only creative work I did was to write plays, songs and team-demonstrations for the 4-H Club.

Then, World War Two. Soon my sons were out upon the Pacific.

I again enrolled in a writing correspondence course and started sending out articles and poems; manuscripts that came boomeranging straight to my mailbox almost as soon as I sent them out.

Then one day here came a letter of acceptance from Nazarene Publications for a religious poem called "Peniel." A check followed, a small one, but how wonderful it was!

When the war was over my sons started a propane gas and appliance company and I became their secretary, gratis until they got going.

I was able to resign in late 1952 and I resumed my writing, amid many interruptions.

In 1954 I wrote my first book, all Indian poems. My grandfather had served as a Senator in the Cherokee National Council and having spent much of my childhood in the Cookson Hills, I knew my subject.

The poems came to me, some to be revised, others left the way I first wrote them. I believe God had more to do with writing The Witch Deer than I did. The day I wrote down "The Green Corn Festival" I was papering the living room. The poem came to me and I jumped down off the low rung of the ladder and wrote it on a piece of wallpaper border and never changed a word of it.
I had started studying the best in poetry: Saturday Review, Harper's, Atlantic and some of the best poetry magazines. I had been briefly under the tutelage of Dr. Dennis Murphy, Professor of Journalism at The University of Tulsa.

"I don't believe you should study poetic form at this time," he told me; "just go ahead as you are doing for now."

However, he did help me with the poems and assured me he would help me as long as he lived.

In 1954 I entered my manuscript in a book contest sponsored by Kaleidograph Poetry Magazine. Each year, the poet winning first prize was given free publication of his book by Kaleidograph.

My book was selected as one of the finalists. I waited and waited.

A friend of mine had gone the vanity publication route and brought out her own book. She said she just couldn't wait, although she was a fine writer.

The craze to "do it now" seized me. I wrote Kaleidograph, asking them to withdraw my manuscript of The Witch Deer from the finals and return it to me, and they promptly complied.

My Aunt Florence Phillips, a fine poet, nearly fainted when she learned I had pulled my book out of the finals. I can see why now.

By November I had the attractive little red hardcover book in my hands. The 500 copies sold out in no time and I had 1500 more run off. They too sold out, within a few months. Then I just let the Witch Deer die.

Busy years followed. Housework, yardwork, a vegetable garden and canning. During the Oklahoma legislative session I was secretary to Senator Clem McSpadden. I also managed to do a lot of free lance writing and selling in both the United States and in Canada.

Then I saw a copy of Oklahoma Today magazine on the newsstand and sent them a piece called "Garden of the Wild," and John McWilliams snapped it up. They liked the way I wrote about Oklahoma and have published many, many articles. They have always liked my poetry, but I do not send

(Continued on Page 48)
Jay, Oklahoma represents an almost model situation for examining how a controversial best seller about Red Power fits into an Oklahoma community and into the local library. Before this detailed study is begun, it is important to analyze the various reviews of *The New Indians.*

Black Power, Black Muslims, and social unrest are terms neither adequately defined nor adequately understood. They are terms that define a growing discontent among minority groups who are grasping to be heard and who are seeking equality and civil rights. The Indians of a decade ago were also grasping to be heard. Now their echoes can be heard through the Red Power movement. New terms have developed. Terms like Uncle Tomahawks and Red Muslims are not totally understood and most often are misunderstood. A young Sioux, Vine Deloria, Jr., ardently voices what his generation has to say, "Red Power will win. We are no longer fighting for physical survival. We are fighting for ideological survival." Unlike the Negroes, the Indian is fighting for an answer to the basic question, "What is the nature of life?" "It isn't what you eat or whether you vote for, or whether you vote or not. What is the ultimate value of man's life? That is the question."

Stan Steiner's opening paragraphs lay the ground work for a powerful, informative and at times, humorous blockbuster best seller. *The New Indians* gives an illuminating look at Red Power and the Red Power—movement and takes a look inside the minds of the modern American Tribesman.

Too often, books about Indians are deadly boring to anybody but a specialist. "Much of the time the writing is bad, and worse, the subject makes us feel bad."

"This is not the case with *The New Indians.* Steiner has presented a "Masterful job of literary journalism" filled with wonderfully interesting stories and gruesome memories of a deliberate genocide.

For years writers have transformed the Indian into a Noble Savage or a Natural Man. Stan Steiner, on the other hand, has filled his book with voices of the new generation of Indians. "They have college degrees, they have roamed the world outside the reservations, and in spite of the contempt that their white neighbors show for Indians who "go back on the blanket," they want to be Indians, keep their connections with their tribes, and perpetuate their traditions." Steiner thus presents the beginnings of a remarkable Indian Renaissance.

Brian Ellis is a student in the O.U. School of Library Science.
The new Indians want to see if they can use political and economic power to end the misery of the reservations without losing tribal values in the process. They want to find out if tribes can get together to form interested groups that can successfully compete for their share of the nation's resources. In this rich collection of incidents, anecdotes, and individual portraits, we see the birth and eventual growth of the Red Power movement. Steiner has provided food for thought and stated that the emergence of the new Indians demands that the country listen with new ears.

For those living in once Indian territory, The New Indians provides stories and anecdotes that should point a well-deserved finger and should be a source for social reform. Perhaps here lies the real crux of The New Indians.

In my opinion, Steiner has tried to arouse the uneasy conscience of a nation which conducted one of the most disastrous genocides in history. Perhaps this is because we, as a nation, have never wept over our history. Steiner's emotional appeal tends to heighten the impact of this book and make it one of the year's most powerful and timely works.

Criticism of The New Indians is leveled at Steiner's style. The Christian Science Monitor says, "if writers continue to sound like James Fenimore Cooper, it's no wonder intellectuals go numb when faced with another Indian book." Its contents stress activism and hint at militant actions. Its power is shown in this statement. "Our ideas will overcome your ideas. We are going to cut the country's whole value system to shreds."

If you view the impact of this work as a whole, no negative approach seems valid, but when applied to a racially tense area, perhaps The New Indians might be the spark that ignites the powder keg.

Steiner mentions Jay, Oklahoma as being a racially explosive area. Just a few years ago, the stage was set for a white-Indian showdown. The incident is typical of the Red Power movement and what can be expected in future racially tense areas.

Jay, Oklahoma is a racially tense area nestled down in the wooded hills of eastern Oklahoma, near the Arkansas border. Jay's population does not exceed much over 1,100. It is also the county seat of Delaware county. Hunters claim the region is a virtual paradise, but to the inhabitants, it is a socially depressed area. The hills around Jay are crowded with Indians, many of whom have known nothing but poverty.

Jay is a town "hostile in a way so ingrained that no one needs to say anything about it." The town is virtually off bounds to the Indians. "They rarely come into town unless they have to." Except, "of course, for Saturday nights."

In the Spring of 1966, racial tension culminated with an armed Indian gathering outside the courthouse in Jay. The Indian gathering was to help insure that John Chewie, a Cherokee, would not be found guilty of shooting a deer out of season on Indian land. "There were four hundred armed Cherokees in Jay" ready to use their guns if the verdict was guilty. In a town of little more than eleven hundred, the sudden appearance of four hundred armed Indians must have been startling. Who could "imagine an Indian uprising of the Old West resurrected on the docile Main Street of Jay in unforeseen Oklahoma." After all, "this was the United States of America, Spring, 1966."

This incident dramatically emphasizes the racial tension found in Jay. It is my opinion that The New Indians and other such books need to be in the Jay Public Library. Exposure to social changes that

(Continued on Page 43)
QUESTION: What do you feed truncated octahedrons?

ANSWER: Kids

QUESTION: What is a truncated octahedron? (T.O.)

ANSWER: An older Webster calls it "a solid having as faces 6 equal squares and 8 equal regular hexagon sides."

One of the roughest problems in owning a T.O. is describing it in words. We've used descriptive phrases like pods, units, cubicles, caves, and one youngster labeled them as connected turtle shells.

I became interested in the T.O. because I wanted to get new material in the audio-visual area for some time, but felt that by placing it in an open room that it would be (1) ineffective, (2) mobbed, (3) destroyed by the mob, (4) frustratingly inaccessible (5) easily distracting. The pods, however, provided a relative isolation, the children could operate some of the material in one pod and then go to another one (vacating that one and allowing other waiting children in).

The T.O. was relatively expensive to build and could only be accomplished by a gung-ho shop teacher or someone willing to wrestle the pods into existence. This group of pods was constructed by a sculptor named Jim McWaters (they understand such things), a bookmobile driver called Pedro Rojas (rare breed of men), and myself (very unprofessional John) and painted by a high school staff artist Renee Chapman (in painting a truncated octahedron there is a 10%, spill factor).

One of the pods contained an 8 millimeter silent film loop projector, one a cassette tape recorder (with 4 earphones), one a "show and tell" (synchronized slide and record with the projector phonograph simulating a T.V.), and the 4th pod contained a white painted sun with yellow carpet and walls.

The separate pods were painted in bright colors of yellow, blue, red, and orange. Characters from several children's books adorned the sides and a changeable critter left his foot prints in a continuous painted path. This continuous path started out first as an opossum, then in mid-stride, converted to a deer, a rat, or kinkajou, and finally ended as a 13" wide skunk footprint.

The pods proved to be headaches in construction since there were no square corners; but the tensile strength gained by altering pressures on itself gave it an inner strength. There were headaches in transportation (in a couple of places we hired the local plate glass people to take the store front window out; we walked it through and then set the window back in for $50) and headaches for the librarian (one called it an external combustion machine). However, it did accomplish the two objectives: (1) to show children and educators that learning could be fun. One teacher and her pupils left after ten minutes, "I shall not have my students waste their time on such a plaything"; and (2) to entice children into the library. Our circulation figures went up, but not as much as hoped. We kept them in each branch library for two months and had, unfortunately, a rather limited collection of audio-visual material. One librarian said, "The novelty wore off," another "They know every story by heart." The branch librarians told me that it did, however, succeed in bringing the kids in "by droves," some for the first time.

These strange, odd shaped phenomenon were met with almost unanimous wide-eyed wonder and approval from the youngsters. If Buckminster Fuller's geodetic domes are the homes of the future, then lots of kids in Southeast Oklahoma lived in cousin structures in the years 1970-71 when they visited the truncated octahedron in a public library.

QUESTION: Would I want a truncated octahedron as a permanent house guest?

ANSWER: Only if I had a wider selection of the audio-visual materials.

QUESTION: How do you enter a truncated octahedron with dignity?

ANSWER: Be six years old.

John Hinkle

10

Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
Three meetings of Council, hundreds of committee meetings, an evening membership information meeting, and a President's Program filled a wintry week in Chicago, officially labeled the American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, January 23-29, 1972.

The label "lame duck" was heard more than once. The present Council will expire en toto at the conclusion of the summer conference, also in Chicago. It was a working Council, however, and the Association business seemed to progress without much of the militancy and irrelevant disruptions which have characterized recent conferences. Full coverage will appear in American Libraries, so here is a brief report of the highlights.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: David Clift's successor will be named by late April, and no later than the Chicago Conference. Five names were in the hopper.

SCMAI or MAI: Are abbreviations you must decipher in upcoming news — Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry or, more briefly, Mediation, Arbitration, and Inquiry. Almost the first order of business was an airing of the Peter Doiron case. Mr. Doiron was dismissed as editor of Choice last July. He has received two months vacation salary and two months severance pay since then. Upon the recommendation of the ACRL Board of Directors and vote of Council, he will receive "retroactive and continuing" salary until his case has been decided upon by SCMAI. Your Councilor voted for the amendment which would have made financial restitution to Mr. Doiron only if SCMAI finds in his favor. The amendment lost by a vote of 87 against 82 in favor. A vote of "no" was therefore cast for the original motion. Considering the financial drain, perhaps the case will be resolved quickly, as well as fairly.

COUNCIL COMPOSITION: There will be 100 Councilors elected at large from well over 200 nominees. Those nominated by the ALA Council appeared in the December 1971 issue of American Libraries. All others — and there will be many — are being added to the ballot by petition. Examine the slate carefully. There are at least five Oklahomans: Ralph Funk, Ken Bierman, Bill Martin, Lee Brawner, and Allie Beth Martin. There may be more by election time. Votel Votel Votel.

ALLEGED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: As a result of a resolution passed by ALA in Dallas, SCMAI appointed an inquiry team to investigate the allegations. David Kaser, chairman, read the report with its findings and recommendations, and it was accepted by Council. The Librarian of Congress replied with a lengthy telegram expressing his deep concern over statements in the report. Both documents will no doubt reach the professional literature, but copies are available from your Councilor.

COPYRIGHT: Our own Edmond Low brought Council up to date on status of the copyright bill, and reiterated the neces- (Continued on Page 40)
DEE ANN RAY  
Program Chairman

Tentative Schedule  
THURSDAY APRIL 13

12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m. — Registration, Theatre Lobby
12:00 noon — Executive Board Meeting
1:00 to 6:00 p.m. — Exhibits, Oklahoma Room, Second Floor
1:30 to 3:00 p.m. — First General Session, Roscoe Rouse, OLA president, presiding, Student Union Theatre
3:00 to 5:00 p.m. — Forums: Forum I: Displays and Bulletin Boards, Exhibit Room III, Carolyn Croft, OSU Library Education Department
Forum II: Library Security and Insurance, Case Study Room A, Bill Courter and Jan Kenne, Tulsa City-County Library
Forum III: Inter-Library Cooperation, Student Union Theatre, Rod Swartz, Tulsa City-County Library, presiding
Forum IV: Multi-Media, Room 434, Mary Ann Westroth and Ed Bryan, Oklahoma Department of Libraries
7:00 p.m. — Second General Session, Dinner, Student Union Ballroom, Roscoe Rouse, OLA president, presiding
Speaker: Mrs. Lura Currier, Director of Pacific N.W. Bibliographic Center, Seattle.
OLA CONVENTION

Tentative Schedule
FRIDAY APRIL 14

8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. — Registration, Theatre Lobby
8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. — Exhibits, Oklahoma Room
8:00 a.m. to 9:50 a.m. — Forums: Forum I, Forum III, and Forum IV: in same rooms, plus
Forum V: Archives, Exhibit Room II, Dr. Frank Burke, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
Forum VI: Problems in Libraries which are a Result of Library Education, Case Study Room B, a panel
Forum VII: Automation in Oklahoma, Exhibit Room I, Automation Steering Committee
Special Forum: SLICE. Presentation by Mary Ann Duggan
Forum VIII: Library User Orientation Program, Case Study Room C, Ruth Johnson, Oral Roberts University, Tulsa, moderator
OLA CONVENTION

Tentative Schedule

FRIDAY

APRIL 14

10:00 to 11:50 a.m. — Forums, same forum subjects in same rooms, plus the following:
   Forum II: Library Security and Insurance, Case Study Room A

12:15 to 1:45 p.m. — Third General Session, Student Union Ballroom, Roscoe Rouse, OLA president, presiding
   Speaker: Ms. Peggy Sullivan, professor, University of Pittsburgh
   School of Library Science

2:00 to 2:45 p.m. — Division Business Meetings:
   Public Libraries Division, Student Union Theatre
   Association of School Libraries, Case Study Room C
   Library Education Division, Case Study Room B
   Trustees Division (Place to be announced)
   Children and Young Peoples' Division, Case Study Room A
   Technical Services, Exhibit Room I
   Reference Division, Exhibit Room III
   College and Universities, Room 434

3:00 to 5:00 p.m. — Forums, same forum subjects and same rooms

7:00 p.m. — Fourth General Session, Hawaiian Luau, Student Union Ballroom,
   Roscoe Rouse, OLA president, presiding
   Speaker: Ed Wheeler, Assistant Public Relations Director, Oklahoma Na-
   tural Gas Company, "Oklahoma: Glory, Graft, and Governors"

Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
OLA CONVENTION

Tentative Schedule

SATURDAY APRIL 15

7:30 a.m. — Past President's Breakfast, Mural Room, Student Union
7:30 to 9:00 a.m. — Breakfast with exhibitors, French Lounge, Student Union
9:00 to 10:00 a.m. — Fifth General Session, Student Union Theatre, Business Meeting, Roscoe Rouse, OLA President, presiding
10:00 to 10:30 a.m. — Conference forum wrap-up, Student Union Theatre, Ms. Lura Currier, Conference Consultant
10:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. — Oklahoma Library Show and Tell, Student Union Theatre, Ms. Ester Mae Henke, Associate Director, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Library Services Branch, moderator
12:15 to 2:00 p.m. — Sequoyah Luncheon, Student Union Ballroom, Dee Ann Ray, OLA President-elect, presiding
  Sequoyah Reading Program: Mary Beth Ozmund, Assistant Director, Muskogee Library and Chairman of Sequoyah Committee
  Presentation of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award
2:00 p.m. — Autographing Party, French Lounge, Student Union

Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
Until recently the comic book has been dismissed by most readers as "junk." Comic books have been cursed as destructive to morals and demeaned as the lowest form of printed trash. Increasingly, however, the comic book as an art and literary form is playing a larger role in American pop-culture. Indiana University, for example, now offers a course for credit, on The Comic as Art and Literature. The comic book has arrived and must be dealt with by art critics, social critics, and librarians.

The most exciting development in recent years, in the field of pop literature, has been the creation of the "Comix" or underground comic book. Standard comic books appeal primarily to the age groups between eight and thirteen; Comix appeals to a more educated, more sophisticated, older audience. Comix could well be Twentieth-Century American pop art at its best.

There are two markets to which Comix appeals. The first, the hip, sub-culture, is attracted by the high quality of the graphics found in Comix and by the political and social messages found in them. The second market, much smaller than the first, is the "smut" market. Often in Comix there is only a thin line dividing the two, as shown in a recent court case involving the controversial Zap No. 4.

The real beginning of Comix can be traced back to the early 1960's at the University of Texas. Gilbert Shelton, perhaps the most talented and certainly the most famous of Comix artists; Travis Rivers, later of the San Francisco Oracle; Jack Jackson, creator of God Nose, the first true underground comic; and Foolbert Sturgeon, creator of The New Adventures of Jesus, all lived together in an old apartment building called "the Ghetto." The "Ghetto" is to Comix, what the Bauhaus is to twentieth century art — a nesting place of genius.

Shelton first published his cartoon work in the University of Texas monthly humor magazine, The Ranger, in 1962. During his years at Texas, he published also the first "Wonder Wart Hog" in another Texas humor magazine, The Bacchanal. "Wonder Wart Hog," disguised as Philbert Desenex and dedicated to fighting the enemies of the people, is a parody on the hero of "straight" comics, Superman. The adventures of Wonder Wart Hog are serialized in Zap No. 3, Zap No. 4 and Feds 'N' Heads Comics. But perhaps the most fa-
mous of Shelton’s creations is the Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers. The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers have been elevated to the level of pop-cultural heroes. The Freak Brothers: Fat Freddie, Phineas and Freewheelin’ Frank, incorporate the virtues and the life styles of counter-cultural groups (i.e. “Freaks”). In an interview, Gilbert Shelton had the following to say about his famous creations:

I consider the Freak Brothers a kind of counter attack against the institutionalized put down of long-hairs in the funny papers. It’s the opposite of Dick Tracy and Steve Canyon and Buzz Sawyer and all those heroes. They’re more realistic than Dick Tracy.

Shelton’s ability to coordinate his well-written stories with his unmatchable comic graphics, make him, perhaps, the foremost of the comix artists.

A comix artist of almost equal stature is Robert Crumb, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the creator of such comix greats as Mr. Natural, Flakey Toont and Angel food McSpade. Robert Crumb (usually referred to as R. Crumb) stories range from the philosophical discussions of Mr. Natural to the erotic scenes that one finds in Zap No. 4. R. Crumb writes of the depravity and meaningless of plastic, modern American life. Many of his stories are set in the 1950’s situations. While Gilbert Shelton writes primarily as a satirist, Crumb’s works are more of the social commentary genre.

One of Shelton’s Austin friends, Toolbert Sturgeon, is the creator of The New Adventures of Jesus and Jesus Joins the Army in which Jesus is placed in contemporary situations. Sturgeon’s work’s while not as extensive as Shelton’s or Crumb’s are excellent.

While many titles are single issues, there are several that are part of series. Perhaps the most famous series is Zap. Zap contains much of the better works of

Gilbert Shelton, S. Clay Wilson and Robert Crumb. Zap is to comix as the New York Times Book Review is to book reviewing — the best. Other excellent series are Mom’s Homemade Comics, San Francisco Comix, and Yellow Dog.

The productions of Comix is centered primarily around two cities — San Francisco and New York. The West Coast dominates this art form. As Shelton says, “In the world of underground comics, New York is the next best place to San Francisco.” On the West Coast the major producer of comix is the Print Mint of Berkeley.

Do comix have a place in libraries? This depends, if the librarian sees the library as a media collection, then he must certainly recognize the importance of Comix as a media form and include them in this collection. If, on the other hand, the librarian sees himself as merely a keeper of books then most likely he will not collect

(Continued on Page 44)
LITERARY NOTES

Tony Moffett

Jack Bickham, assistant professor of journalism at the University of Oklahoma, and Mary Lyle Weeks, instructor in journalism, have been named co-chairmen of OU's 34th annual Short Course on Professional Writing, June 6-8. The short course, sponsored by the School of Journalism in cooperation with the OU Extension Division School and Community Services, will again be directed by William Foster-Harris, professor of professional writing.

Bickham, an award-winning Oklahoma newspaper editor and noted professional writer, joined the journalism faculty in 1969, the same year he was named "Oklahoma Editor of the Year" by the Oklahoma City professional chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society. From 1966-69 he edited the Oklahoma Courier, a Catholic newspaper in Oklahoma City which has earned numerous awards.

He is the author of 39 published novels including The Shadowed Faith, The War on Charity Ross, and The Apple Dumpling Gang which was recently purchased by Walt Disney Studios for a motion picture. His latest work is Jilly's Canal, a novel concerned with the saving of a dying town in the Old West.

Mrs. Weeks, the author of over 100 published short stories and articles, joined the journalism faculty in August, 1970. She had previously worked for three years in the OU Public Information Office. She also has worked for the Daily Oklahoman Women's Department.

Foster-Harris came to OU in 1938 as an associate of the late Walter Campbell, research professor of English and a distinguished author who used the pen name Stanley Vestal. He became director of the professional writing program following Campbell's death in December, 1957.

He is considered an expert on the Old West and is the author of The Look of the Old West, published in 1955 by Viking Press. His other books include The Basic Formulas of Fiction and The Basic Patterns of Plot. Foster-Harris is also the author of more than 800 articles and stories which have been published in a variety of publications.

Three pamphlets treating Oklahoma authors have appeared in the Southwest Writers series issued by the Steck-Vaughn Company in Austin during 1969 and 1970. Alice Marriott by Turner S. Kobler discusses the life and work of the Indian anthropologist and author who teaches at Central State University. George Milburn by Steven Turner talks about a fiction writer of Oklahoma themes whose early promise was not fulfilled. Lynn Riggs, Southwest Playwright by Thomas A. Erhard traces the life and work of the Claremore playwright whose genius is immortalized in the musical Oklahoma.

The pamphlets are particularly valuable in obtaining a brief but comprehensive view of the major highlights in each author's life and works. Each pamphlet contains a selected bibliography of material by and about each author.

(Continued on Page 44)
OSU Staff

New additions to the OSU Library staff include the following:

EDWARD G. HOLLMAN was named Head of the Social Sciences Division. HOLLMAN received the BA in Business Administration from the University of Missouri. He also holds the BA and MA degrees in English Literature from that institution. HOLLMAN received the master's degree in Library Science from the University of Illinois at Urbana. He has served as Reference Librarian at the University of Missouri, the University of Oregon, and the University of Rochester, New York. HOLLMAN will join the OSU staff on February 1, bringing to Stillwater his wife and three sons.

MAX B. HAMON has been appointed to the OSU Library staff as Assistant Librarian, Physical Sciences and Engineering Division, Instructor. HAMON received the BA degree in English from Oklahoma State University. He holds the MLS degree from the University of Oklahoma.

JOHN DANA was appointed Assistant Documents Cataloger on the OSU Library staff in January. DANA graduated from Syracuse University with the Bachelor's degree in Slavic Area Studies. He holds the Master's degree in Library Science from the State University of New York at Albany.

OSU Celebrates Millionth Volume

The OSU Library observed the addition of the one millionth volume to its collection. A volume of manuscripts by WILL ROGERS was added as the millionth volume.

WILL ROGERS, JR. presented the manuscripts in a leather-bound volume embossed in gold at a ceremony on February 24. A reception followed in the Library. At the time of the presentation, ROGERS spoke of his father's contribution to the culture of this country. Invited to the celebration were members of the Association of Research Libraries, the Governor of Oklahoma, the State Legislature, the Oklahoma Board of Regents, and other noted individuals.

Special Libraries Assoc.

The Special Libraries Association, Oklahoma Chapter, will meet on Friday, April 14, 2:00 to 2:45 p.m. at OSU.

SWLA

The joint conference of the Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations will meet in New Orleans, Jung Hotel, on November 1-3, 1972, according to BERNICE ZIBILICH, publicity chairman.
Okla. County Libraries

Oklahoma County Libraries report the appointment of two new staff members. ANN ELIZABETH ADAMS began work as public information officer on January 3. She was formerly employed by KOCO-TV in Oklahoma City. She holds BA and MA degrees from the University of Oklahoma.

BENNY D. FREEMAN returns to Oklahoma from the Dallas Public Library, where he was a branch librarian and, later, first assistant in the Science and Industry Department. A native of Seminole, FREEMAN received a BA degree from East Central State College, Ada, and a MLS degree from Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia. Before moving to Dallas in 1969, he was a reference librarian at Cameron State College in Lawton. Previously, he taught in high schools in Great Bend, Kansas and Orange Park, Florida. His appointment was effective on January 10.

BARBARA HAGIST has resigned as head of Technical Services/Data Processing with Oklahoma County Libraries. With an HEW fellowship, she will continue her work toward a Ph.D. in library systems management in the University of Oklahoma School of Industrial Engineering.

Edmond, Oklahoma City, and the Village have taken steps to build new library buildings. The Edmond branch is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 1972.

In the last issue of The Oklahoma Librarian "News Notes" reported "NANCY BERGMARK has moved from the Del City Branch." Unfortunately the last of the paragraph got eliminated in the printing process. She was not just moved, period, as implied, but is now head of the Southern Hills Branch. Editorial apologies to NANCY.

OU School of Library Sci.

FRANCES LAVERNE CARROLL, associate professor, School of Library Science, reports the dates FUN FROM BOOKS will be aired on channels eleven and thirteen. The series, which began in February, is shown on Wednesdays at 9:30 p.m. The remainder of the series:

March 29 - Discussion Groups. ELIZABETH OLIVER.
April 5 - World of Realism. LINDA LEVY.
April 12 - Films and Books. ESTHER FRIEDMAN.
April 19 - Preschool Children and Books. WILMA TIPPS.
April 26 - Poetry and Creative Writing. MARY BETH OZMUN.
May 3 - Oklahoma Authors and Awards. MARY BETH OZMUN.
May 10 - Books of Fact. MARY SHERMAN.
May 17 - Attracting Readers. MILDRED LAUGHLIN.
May 24 - Festival of Books. MIKE WALDMAN and WILLIAM H. LOWRY.
MORE NEWS NOTES

OU School of Library Sci.

Mrs. Irma Raynes Tomberlin, associate professor of Library Science, University of Oklahoma, was one of four OU faculty members to receive Baldwin Study-Travel Awards for excellence in undergraduate teaching. The Baldwin awards were established by the OU Alumni Development Fund to emphasize and reward quality teaching. Nominations were made by students, evaluated by their own departmental faculty, and finally selected by a committee composed of faculty, students and alumni. Mrs. Tomberlin received $1,000 for use in travel, study, or a combination of the two.

Dorothea Dale Workshops

LURA CURRIER, from the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center, and DOROTHY KITTEL, from the U. S. Office of Education, with the aid of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries staff, produced a new, and, according to participants, exciting way to sell library service — to librarians. Knowing that a librarian is enticed by a reference question, many librarians were given many questions to answer: What happened on June 19, 1956? Who is Ray Fry? What is the legal age one can be married in Mexico?

Librarians from all over the state went shopping for the answers at one of the three Dorothea Dale Workshops held January 19 and 20 in Oklahoma City, and January 20 in Tulsa. The events were planned and implemented by the Dorothea Dale Committee of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries staff, with funds from the Dorothea Dale Continuing Education Fund. Committee members responsible for the plans were MARY HARDIN, chairman; SANDRA ELLISON; and ROBERT CLARK.

Participants received information to help them answer questions which patrons bring into libraries, and were informed about existing channels which librarians have for getting library problems solved. After the workshops were completed, LURA CURRIER reported, “The participation of the people who came was high, and they entered into the spirit of structured role playing. While the Oklahoma Department of Libraries staff was enthusiastic about their project, the twelfth time they presented their information was as successful as the first because, to them, the last person was just as interesting as the first.”

(Continued on Page 29)

Tinker Air Force Base

Virginia La Grave, chief of the Tinker Air Force Base Library System, retired in January. Miss La Grave began her duties as Tinker AFB librarian in 1942. In 1968 she received both the Outstanding Librarian and Outstanding Library Award from Air Force Logistics Command. She is past-president of OLA. Rose Tuck has been named to succeed her.

OLA Archives

The OLA Archives, located at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, should be placed on mailing lists to receive minutes, announcements, newsletters, and programs. Division and Committee chairmen, please note!

Seminole Public

A reception was held January 20 for Goldie Barnett by the Seminole Library Board to honor her on her retirement. Don Richardson, a graduate of the OU School of Library Science, has been appointed to the position.

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The Oklahoma Sequoyah Children's Book Award winner for 1972 is The man in the box: a story from Vietnam by Mary Lois Dunn, a school librarian from Texas. Oklahoma boys and girls, grades four through nine, voted during the month of January with a total of 30,246 children participating.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, division of McGraw-Hill, Inc., publisher of The man in the box has graciously consented to sponsor Miss Dunn's visit to Oklahoma to receive the Sequoyah Children's Book Award. The award will be presented at the Sequoyah Luncheon, the final event of the Oklahoma Library Association's annual conference, 12:15 p.m., Saturday, April 15, 1972, in Stillwater.
SEQUOYAH CHILDREN'S BOOK AWARD: MASTERLIST 1972-73

Bertol, Roland. Sundown—the epic of the Sun King. Crowell, 1970. $3.75. Gr. 4-8.
Byars, Betty. The summer of the swallows. Viking, 1970. $3.95. Gr. 5-8.
Clark, Electa. Cherokee Chief; the life of John Ross. Crowell Collier, 1970. $3.95. Gr. 4-8.
Clymer, Eleanor. Towntown. We lived in the Alamo. Dutton, 1970. $3.95. Gr. 4-6.
Miles, Miska. Genghis's pocket. Atlantic-Little, 1970. $3.95. Gr. 3-5.
Miles, Miska. Rooster's riflegun. Atlantic-Little, 1970. $3.95. Gr. 3-5.
O'Dell, Scott. Song of the moon. Houghton, 1970. $3.75. Gr. 4-8.
*Carry over from 1971-1972 Masterlist.
BOOK REVIEWS

Itself an Education: Six Lectures on Classification.


The second edition of *Itself an education* presents Berhard Palmer's lectures on classification as they were first printed in 1962, but they are updated by the inclusion of a substantial chapter by Derek Austin which itself constitutes about forty percent of the book.

Palmer believes that experiments in developing schemes for classification, for subject indexing, information retrieval, and notation have made it mandatory to reexamine the basic relationships between these schemes and their intended functions. Austin does this by looking at past needs, expectations, and fulfillments in these areas and at current attempts to surmount obstacles to the organization and retrieval of knowledge. His essay surveys some of the problems and discusses some of the research (primarily British) that has been done in the past few decades. Austin is well qualified to make this contribution for he has been intimately concerned with research in these areas. He is head of a research team at British National Bibliography Ltd. and is primarily responsible for PRECIS (an alphabetical subject indexing system) adopted by BNB in January 1971.

It has long been recognized that a system which satisfies the needs of physical arrangement does not adequately satisfy the needs of content analysis, and vice versa; nevertheless, attempts to develop an integrated system continue. The result is in every instance a single system which is both complex and imperfect. According to Austin, at least two different methods of file organization are needed. Schemes that provide acceptable collocation and brief notation are highly desirable for shelf order, but for concept organization a high level of subject specificity is essential and this invariably leads to lengthy notation. Of course, defining "acceptable" collocation is a problem.

Most classification schemes have started with the premise that there is a universe of knowledge that must be divided and subdivided down to specific concepts each of which is always identified within its class, and this approach has worked fairly well for library arrangement but has not been optimally suitable for automated indexing and machine retrieval. Farradane, on the other hand, as Austin points out, has adopted an opposite premise. Farradane believes that we must identify the individual concepts first, because it is their various combinations that make up the totality of knowledge. If these concepts can be uniquely identified and tagged, Austin feels, Farradane's approach may lead the way to solving some of the major problems of information retrieval.

I think most students of library science will find this essay an excellent introduction to the multidimensional problems of information retrieval, indexing, and subject or-
ganization. The highly technical language of the information scientist is kept to a minimum, but this does not mean that it is altogether easy reading: it challenges thought, and thinking can be hard work.

I have deliberately avoided commenting on Palmer's lectures because they were thoroughly reviewed when they first appeared and Library Literature will lead you to those reviews. When I first read the lectures I was especially impressed with lectures 2, 3 and 4 but I expected that on rereading them today I would find them totally out of date. To my surprise I found the discussions of theory and practice in classification still pertinent because of the stubborn persistence of the problems with which they deal.

Ruth David
University of Oklahoma
School of Library Science

Patrick Geddes:
Spokesman for Man and the Environment
by Marshall Stalley
New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1972. 476 pages. $15.00

This volume, containing an introduction, a biography, a major written work, lectures and a representative city plan of Patrick Geddes (1854-1932), is an impressive document concerning a man who offers much to present society, but who has been, up to this time, little recognized for his insight. Application of some of his suggestions for society have come only after the problems he recognized and predicted had reached a point which necessitated action. In other cases his suggestions have only recently been recognized as possible inclusions in societal and city planning.

The introduction presents, in very truncated form, the major contributions of Geddes, especially as they relate to regional and city planning. It further relays to the reader the fact that many of the concepts and practices of Geddes have laid the theoretical base for community rehabilitation programs currently in existence in the United States.

The biographical section by Abbie Ziffren sufficiently covers Geddes' life including particularly those aspects which are most related to his role of social thinker and planner. It becomes quite evident that Geddes, whose formal training was in botany, early in life became a "generalist" with a focus on society, particularly as it is reflected in the organization of the city. Stalley, in the introduction, refers to him more specifically as a "planner-teacher-sociologist-political economist-botanist-activist." Further, Ziffren points out that Geddes was a successful teacher from the students' perspective but was perceived as less than successful among his biologist colleagues and university administrators. This lack of "success" is suggested to be most likely a result of not only his "generalist" orientation but also his affinity with planning and activism. This section of the book gives the reader a basis for a more adequate understanding and appreciation of the selected works of Geddes which follow.

The works selected by the editor for inclusion adequately present the whole gamut of Geddes' thoughts concerning planning and related areas. The inclusion of three types of media used by Geddes, writing, lecture, and an actual plan of a specific community, allows the reader to thoroughly digest the suggestions he has to offer. As a result of these inclusions, Geddes' basic position becomes quite clear: that physical planning is of little value without considering the culture and way of life of the people involved, without in-
cluding those affected as participants in the planning process and without the realization that man is an intricate part of the total environment.

In reading this book Geddes' relevance to present day planning becomes unquestionably evident. What is not so evident is the explanation of how and why we have allowed ourselves to go for so long ignoring the issues with which Geddes deals. This book will be a welcome addition to the shelves of all those interested in regional and city planning, urban sociology and life quality in general.

George E. Arquillt, Jr.,
Oklahoma State University
Department of Sociology

University Library Administration
by Rutherford D. Rogers and David C. Weber
454 pages. $20.00

The first new textbook in the administration of American university libraries to appear in fifteen years, this is a substantial work which helps fill a major void in the literature of academic libraries. It is the best in the field because it is comprehensive and because it is up-to-date. However, it falls short of being a definitive work for several reasons.

The work was written from the viewpoint of the director of the university library. The two authors are leading men in the field, directors respectively at Yale and Stanford, and certainly are authoritative. Their knowledge and wisdom constitute the strengths of the book. At the same time, their approach as practicing librarians has certain weaknesses. Both are busy men. They do not have time for thorough scholarship. They are accustomed to making decisions on the basis of the best information available. So the book is not a scholar-

ly textbook such as might be produced by a library school faculty member with time to consider the subject at length, to explore the literature, and to document the work. Therefore the book is more useful as a guide to directors, than as a textbook in or introduction to university librarianship. It is a practical work, exploring nothing in detail, but a very useful exposition of university librarianship from the administrative point of view.

Probably it is no longer possible to produce a true textbook in university library administration such as Wilson and Tauber's The University Library, the second edition of which appeared in 1956. This book and the first edition in 1945 are the most thorough documentation of the evolution of university libraries ever produced. The literature of the subject is now too vast. Only a limited work such as this one by Rogers and Weber is possible. As such it is far better than the English introduction to the subject by James Thompson, published in 1970. And Guy Lyle's Administration of the College Library (1961) does not cover university libraries and besides is now eleven years old.

Special strengths of the volume are in the chapters on automation, building planning, and technical processes, plus the excellent appendices giving actual examples of policy statements on different aspects. Weaknesses arise from the nature of the work — it is deficient in philosophy, the educational role of the library, coverage of pertinent literature in the bibliographies, and details on anything. It exhibits the author's great private university limitations in coverage of faculty status.

But on the whole the work is very sound and solid, and does well what the authors set out to do: provide a practical guide to current practices in university library management.

Arthur McAnally
University of Oklahoma Libraries
The Genesis of British Egyptology, 1549-1906
by John David Wortham
171 pages. $7.95

John David Wortham, now Assistant Professor of History at the University of Alabama, Birmingham, has successfully filled a gap in the study of Egyptology. The book, an adaptation of his 1967 doctoral dissertation on the same subject at the University of Texas, is the first comprehensive treatment of the development of British Egyptology. Although it is limited to British Egyptology, Wortham does not neglect the development of Egyptology within the larger context of European Intellectual History.

Much of Professor Wortham's research is based on excavation reports, scholarly journals and travel narratives of early British explorations. Through the extensive use of these materials, Dr. Wortham has performed a great service to the understanding of Egyptology by correcting the common misunderstanding that Egyptology had its roots in the 19th Century. It is commonly thought that Egyptology has its origins in the Egyptian campaign of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798. Professor Wortham proves otherwise by highlighting earlier expeditions and discoveries of British explorers and scientists.

Although it is not likely ever to achieve the popularity of C. W. Ceram's Gods, Graves and Scholars, the most famous work on the subject of Egyptology, Wortham's book deserves a place in all academic and public library collections. His illustrations and maps, plus a well selected bibliography, make this book not only an excellent introduction to the subject of British Egyptology but a valuable contribution to the understanding of Ancient Egypt.

Roger Jones
University of Oklahoma Libraries

Flannery O'Connor: Voice of the Peacock
by Sister Kathleen Feeley
Rutgers University Press, 1972. $9.00

Rise Up at the Voice of the Bird*

Violence and passivity, hate and love, realism and supernaturalism, prophets and doubters, salvation and damnation, God and the devil, idiots and intellectuals, chaos and order — all are dichotomies difficult to reconcile in any context. But Sister Kathleen shows how uncomfortably close these opposites can occur, and she skillfully weaves them together in an illumination of the writings of Flannery O'Connor. Such a feat reveals a breadth of vision not unlike Miss O'Connor's herself. Importantly, it accepts an infinite, rather than a finite view of reality, a spiritual as well as a mundane view of life.

Sister Kathleen is careful to acknowledge that this double-layered perception of reality — the material and the spiritual — goes back at least as far as Plato, but she acknowledges also that the concept not only is still valid, but is startlingly revealed in O'Connor's writings. Sister Kathleen probes the theological influences and manifestations in both of O'Connor's novels, Wise Blood and The Violent Bear It Away, as well as her short stories. She deals not only with O'Connor's theology, but with her art as well. A few years ago Robert Reiter in the Introduction to Flannery O'Connor wrote, "The better critics of Miss O'Connor are aware of both her religion and her art." He also pointed out that no "large 'definite' work" had yet appeared. Sister Kathleen has now produced such a volume.

She painstakingly documents her material not only from passages of O'Connor's fiction but also from her speeches and occasional prose and from passages which

* Ecclesiastes 12:4.
Flannery O’Connor marked in the books of her personal library. The latter are revealing in the influences of noted thinkers, including Thomas Aquinas, Henry James, Carl Jung, Karl Barth, Erich Heller, Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, and Eric Voegelin.

The theological influences are explained invariably in terms of O’Connor’s encompassing reality — the “numinous quality of reality.” Far from negating physical reality, O’Connor recognizes it in all its horror or all its glory and then uses it as an avenue to spiritual reality. Analogically, Sister Kathleen uses physical symbols from O’Connor’s stories to structure her book. She gives full recognition to their physicality but also to the spirituality which both accompanies and transcends the physical. O’Connor insists on full use of man’s physical senses to see, to hear, and to feel the world about him, including other people. In fact, one might gather that the dulling of these senses is the greatest grotesquery of all those O’Connor presents.

Sister Kathleen makes no attempt to skirt either the grotesquery or the violence in O’Connor. She explains that O’Connor makes frequent use of violence to shock her characters into reality (and perhaps her readers also). O’Connor dares to imagine and to portray in physical terms the mental and emotional violence of the pious, the self-possessed and the self-righteous. She presents characters stumbling over problems in their environment — poverty, fragmented homes, physical and mental handicaps, but mostly themselves in their detachment from reality and from God. Man deprived of the fullness of reality, paradoxically from mystery, is man deprived of God. The full gamut of earthly and unearthly paradoxes is but a succession of well placed spokes in O’Connor’s open umbrella of realism.

Sister Kathleen goes so far as to name Flannery O’Connor “a prophet of reality.” She also says that “prophets are men of their times” — a visionary voice. “Perhaps a single, all-encompassing metaphor for Flannery O’Connor’s fiction is the peacock’s raucous cry.” In her essay on peacocks O’Connor explains that the cock “appears to receive through his feet some shock from the center of the earth, which travels upward through him and is released.”

“In describing the cry of the peacock,” writes Sister Kathleen, “Flannery has most aptly described her own writing. She too appears to be expressing ‘some shock from the center of the earth’.”

Mary Lou Sare
Oklahoma State University
Department of English

101 Prints; the History and Technique of Printmaking

by Norman R. Eppink

Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1971. 273 pages. $25.00

First of all this is a very useful book. It describes every major printmaking technique known today. Secondly, it is a handsome book whose handsomeness has a great deal to do with the clarity of the presentation. In the original 1967 edition of fifteen copies the author produced separately each of the 101 original prints by a different process; he hand set the type; and he bound the work by hand, a substantial accomplishment. Even in this conventional edition the results are impressive.

The material is divided into eight sections according to the basic technique involved — relief, intaglio, planographic, stencil, etc. Of interest is the fact that Eppink includes photographic processes as one of the major divisions. He even covers children’s processes, such as the potato print. Within these divisions he explains each technique and illustrates it with a full
page print, beginning with relatively uncomplicated methods and progressing to the more sophisticated combinations.

Expositions are brief and straightforward. Most entries are less than a page in length. Eppink generally sketches the history of the technique and describes the tools and methods involved. Frequently he mentions a well-known artist or two who is closely associated with the technique.

There is a great deal of information here for the general reader or the beginning art student who wants a broad pictorial survey of printmaking techniques. What is more, the book is ideally formatted for quick reference with the text and example on facing pages. Its principal value, however, lies in the comprehensive and elucidating quality of the prints. This is what makes it a unique reference tool for the public, undergraduate college, or school library.

L. Clark
University of Oklahoma Libraries

The Historian's Handbook; A Descriptive Guide To Reference Works
by Helen J. Poulton with the assistance of Marguerite S. Howland

Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1972. 304 pages. $4.95 (paper)

Helen J. Poulton, formerly head reference librarian at the University of Nevada, has performed a valuable service for the undergraduate and graduate history and library school student as well as for the librarian. Not only is her work a comprehensive survey of historical reference materials, but for those who need it, it provides a concise introduction on how to use the library for historical research.

The handbook is not without its faults, however. In an attempt to cover as broad a range of research materials as possible, Poulton is necessarily shallow in discussing the scope and depth of each reference tool. This fault, however, does not detract from the usefulness of the book. The most glaring fault one can find in the handbook is the inadequate coverage of state and local publication, both of which provide valuable research materials for historians.

The format of the book, with its convenient divisions of reference tools by type and the Index of Titles make the handbook very convenient for both reference work and historical research. While nowhere as detailed as Barzun and Graff's The Modern Researcher, the basic tool for historical research, Poulton's handbook deserves a place in every school, academic and public library reference shelf. It will, no doubt, become a classic in both the teaching and use of historical reference works.

Roger Jones
University of Oklahoma Libraries

News Notes—

(Continued From Page 21)

DOROTHY KITTELL noted that "The design provided flexibility to the varying needs of the groups. It should be noted that the whole thing was planned and executed by young librarians, a new generation with salesmanship toward marketing ideas. However, a maturity of library development was visible. People were able to sit down and make objective criticism and challenge one another's ideas. The design provided flexibility to the varying needs of the groups, while the arrangement of the displays were imaginative and understandable.

(Continued On Page 47)
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

August 5 (legislative day, August 3), 1971

Mr. McCLELLAN (for himself and Mr. Scott) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize and request the President to proclaim the year 1972 as "International Book Year".

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That in recognition of (1) the fact that the United States, during its entire history, has recognized importance of universal education in a free society and the commitment of the people and Government of the United States to the free flow of information, (2) the fact that books are basic to both universal education and the free flow of information, and (3) the designation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization of the year 1972 as "International Book Year", the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the year 1972 as "International Book Year", and calling upon executive departments and agencies, the people of the United States, and interested groups and organizations to observe such year with appropriate ceremonies and activities both within and without the United States.
1972
International Book Year
UNESCO

A FIRST RESULT
At the moment when International Book Year is on the threshold of its active and continuous preparation in all parts of the world, a first result has already been recorded.

Because of the interest that the Charter holds for all who wish to strengthen the role of books in society, it seems opportune to devote, on the eve of the official opening of International Book Year, the entire December issue to the text, which is to be found on the succeeding pages.

INTRODUCTION
This declaration of the principles which should guide the treatment of books, both nationally and internationally, has been adopted by the International professional organizations of authors, publishers, librarians, booksellers and documentalists. These organizations, in association with Unesco, desire with this declaration to affirm, on the occasion of International Book Year, that books, as well as related materials, should be accorded a position commensurate with the vital role they play in promoting individual fulfillment, social and economic progress, international understanding and peace. They invite other international as well as regional and national organizations to associate themselves with this Charter.

CHARTER OF THE BOOK
PREAMBLE

Convolved that books remain essential tools for preserving and diffusing the world’s storehouse of knowledge;
Believing that the role of books can be reinforced by the adoption of policies designed to encourage the widest possible use of the printed word;
Recalling the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization calls for the promotion of “the free flow of ideas by word and image” as well as “international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them”;
Recalling further that the General Conference of Unesco has affirmed that books “perform a fundamental function in the realization of Unesco’s objectives, namely peace, development, the promotion of human rights and the campaign against racialism and colonialism”;
Considering that the General Conference of Unesco has proclaimed 1972 International Book Year, with the theme “Books for All”;

the
International Community of Bookellers Associations
International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
International Federation for Documentation
International Federation of Library Associations
International Federation of Translators
International Publishers Association
Adopt unanimously this Charter of the Book, and call upon all concerned to give effect to the principles here enunciated.

ARTICLE I
EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO READ
Society has an obligation to ensure that everyone has an opportunity to enjoy the benefit of reading. Since vast portions of the world’s population are deprived of access to books by inability to read, governments have the responsibility of helping to obliterate the scourge of illiteracy. They should encourage provision of the printed materials needed to build and maintain the skill of reading. Bilateral and multilateral assistance should be made available, as required, to the book professions. The producers and distributors of books, for their part, have the obligation to ensure that the ideas and information thus conveyed continue to meet the changing needs of the reader and of society as a whole.

ARTICLE II
BOOKS ESSENTIAL TO EDUCATION
In an era of revolutionary changes in education and far-reaching programmes for expanded school enrolment, planning is required to ensure an adequate textbook component for the development of educational systems. The quality and content of educational books need constant improvement in all countries of the world. Regional production can assist national publishers in meeting requirements for textbooks as well as for general educational reading materials which are particularly needed in school libraries and literacy programmes.

ARTICLE III
SOCIETY HAS A SPECIAL OBLIGATION TO ESTABLISH THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH AUTHORS CAN EXERCISE THEIR CREATIVE ROLE
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.” This protection should be extended to translators, whose work opens the horizon of a book beyond linguistic frontiers, thus providing a link between authors and a wider public. All countries have the right to express their cultural individuality and, so doing, preserve the diversity essential to civilization. Accordingly they should encourage authors in their creative role and should through translation provide wider access to the riches contained in the literatures of other languages, including those of limited diffusion.

ARTICLE IV
A SOUND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY IS ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
In a world in which there are sharp disparities in book production, with many countries lacking adequate reading materials, it is necessary to plan the development of national publishing. This requires national initiative and, where necessary, international cooperation to help create the infrastructure needed. The development of publishing industries also entails integration with education and economic and social planning; the participation of professional organizations, extending in so far as possible across the entire book community through institutions as national book development councils and long-term, low interest financing on a national bilateral or multilateral basis.

(Continued on Page 41)
Instant Answers

Ruth W. Wender and Karen Lehr

Instant answers to requests for the latest citations in a particular subject area have long been the goal of reference librarians everywhere. In the field of medical librarianship, the dream has become a reality with the implementation of the on-line computerized information system known as AIM-TWX. In Oklahoma the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library has on-line access to this system four hours daily, Monday through Friday.

AIM-TWX, developed by the System Development Corporation at Santa Monica, California, for the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, uses a time-shared IBM 360/67 computer. Its data bank is a subset of the MEDLARS data bank, from which Index Medicus is printed. AIM-TWX contains author, title, source information, and subject headings from more than 126 English language, clinically oriented journals, from 1966 to the present. Those medical libraries allowed to use the system gain access through a TWX or through various acoustic-coupled terminals. The programming allows for a conversational mode of communication with the computer. To formulate a search, one uses the subject headings from MESH, the medical subject headings, which the National Library of Medicine has standardized for Index Medicus.

Essential to the success of the search is a knowledge of MESH terminology and of what the requestor really wants. One obtains instant answers from the system in the form of citations to journal articles, but only after one gives the proper command, using MESH terms. This means that time and thought must be given to search formulation before the operator is on-line, interacting with the computer.

While the most frequent use of this system is for obtaining articles indexed under medical subjects from MESH, the computer can also retrieve citations by a particular author, in a particular journal, or by key words in the title of articles. The ability to limit by dates also makes it possible to update literature searches, thereby enabling one to maintain a current awareness service.

Regional Library Services, the Oklahoma Regional Medical Program funded agency, located at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library, gives library service throughout Oklahoma to individual health professionals who do not have access to an adequate library. This agency speeds the flow of medical information, thus improving the health care in the state. The main source of the most up-to-date information in medicine is in journals. Access to that information is of major importance in clinical medicine. "Health care requires the scholarly judgment of informed people." The record of medicine is a valuable clinical tool.

The AIM-TWX system was designed for the clinical practitioner with his need for

Ruth Wender and Karen Lehr are coordinator of Regional and Library Information Services, Medical Library Services, and assistant coordinator, respectively.
Immediate information. The data base has English language clinically oriented journals only. It is not for the researcher, for whom the 2,000 journal multilingual database of the National Library of Medicine's MEDLARS system is more suitable.

Librarians at the Regional Library Service find AIM-TWX to be an invaluable tool for solving the multi-term information request, because of its ability to combine subject terms. The computer can immediately search the file for any articles indexed under the terms inputted. Like the larger MEDLARS file, AIM-TWX has many more subject headings assigned to each citation than does the printed index. Therefore, in a search the computer can pick up many articles either impossible or very time-consuming to find in the printed index.

Some regional medical program library projects use AIM-TWX even for one term searches. They feel that it saves valuable staff time. For budgetary reasons we limit our use of the system to the multi-term search. We are not limited by the costs of computer time; the National Library of Medicine pays for this. However, use of the TWX line to Santa Monica, California, costs us 60¢ a minute. At present, our TWX cost is averaging approximately $9 per search. This is an economy, since these are usually searches that would require several hours or more of a librarian's time.

AIM-TWX has brought instant answers to requests for journal citations in medical subject areas. Used by a competent individual in combination with traditional reference tools and methods, it has proven to be extremely useful in literature searches on clinical medical problems.

REFERENCES
LIBRARY SERVICE
for
GREEN COUNTRY

Jim Wilkerson

Mary Beth Ozmun

Beginning in August, 1970, in the heart of Green Country, Oklahoma's seventh multi-county library demonstration was established when the Eastern Oklahoma District Library (EODL) was created. Funding received from the Library Services and Construction Act, administered by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries (ODL), made a new frontier of improved public library facilities and services for Eastern Oklahoma possible. Through the cooperation of ODL, county commissioners, city councils, mayors, city managers, numerous library boards, and interested citizens, steps were taken to provide in-depth library service to all residents of Adair, Atoka, Cherokee, Delaware, McIntosh, Muskogee and Sequoyah Counties. Rogers County joined the EODL demonstration in July, 1971. Since February, 1972, concerted effort has been made in Wagoner County toward voting the two mill library levy to become a participant in EODL without a library demonstration.

Great strides in public library service in Oklahoma have been made since the first Multi-County contract was signed in September, 1957, between Osage and Pawnee Counties. The second demonstration, and the first successful one, was the Pioneer Multi-County Library which now includes Cleveland and McClain Counties. In 1962, the Chickasaw Multi-County Library was created. It is now composed of Carter, Johnston, Love, Murray and Coal Counties. The fourth demonstration involving Caddo and Grady Counties was the second unsuccessful effort, but was followed by the establishment of the Western Plains Library System (Custer, Washita, Dewey and Roger Mills Counties) and the Choctaw-Nation Library System (Pittsburg, LeFlore, Latimer and Haskell Counties with Pushmataha and McCurtain Counties currently in a demonstration period).

The Eastern Oklahoma District Library became a reality on December 7, 1971, when three counties (Cherokee, Delaware and McIntosh) voted and approved the two-mill library levy. Adair County residents defeated the issue by a 869 to 635 vote. Muskogee and Sequoyah Counties will vote on the multi-county library support levy March 7, 1972. Rogers County has not set a date for its election, nor have plans been finalized for the second opportunity for Adair County residents to approve the library levy. Should a county not approve the issue by a majority of those voting, all books, records, and other library materials, furniture, equipment and bookmobile service will be withdrawn June 30, 1972, the end of the two year demonstration period.

The seven counties served by the East-

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Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
ern Oklahoma District Library covers 5,022 square miles and, according to the 1970 census, has 179,891 residents. During 1971, 263,678 library materials were circulated from thirteen EODL branch libraries and three bookmobiles making one hundred ten stops every two weeks throughout the district.

Library service in Eastern Oklahoma was made available at a fantastic rate during 1971. Bookmobile service began January 10, 1971; new branch libraries were opened, and existing libraries were renovated and/or additional library materials added to previous collections. Delaware County Library at Jay opened January 10, 1971; Eufaula Public Library on January 31, 1971; Stilwell Public Library on March 7, 1971; the Jim Lucas Library in Checotah on May 2, 1971. The Grove Public Library and the Tahlequah Carnegie Library were renovated and special open houses were held; the Sallisaw City Library has also been expanded. Books, records, equipment, furniture, and shelving have been added to the Catoosa Public Library, the Inola Public Library, the John F. Henderson Library in Westville and the Will Rogers Library in Claremore. The Wheatley Branch Library and the Service Center, both located in Muskogee, will be closed when the new Muskogee Public Library, serving as headquarters for the Eastern Oklahoma District Library, opens in March. A branch library in Haskell is planned for opening also in March.

Eastern Oklahoma has relatively low per capita wealth; by the individual counties voting for the two mill library levy to participate in the Eastern Oklahoma District Library, public library service is available to those counties that would be unable to provide adequate financial support. Here in the heart of Green Country, residents have discovered the advantages of the public library; it is as stimulating and refreshing as the beautiful country in which they live.

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ATTITUDES REGARDING
LIBRARY PRACTICUM

Larry E. Harrelson

Introduction

This paper is concerned with what has been known in library education variously as practice work, library practice, field work, supervised library experience, clinical experience, library practicum, and perhaps other terms. The rubric used in the present study is "practicum," which is defined as "a unit of work done by an advanced university student that involves practical application of previously studied theory and the collection of data for future theoretical interpretation." The paper does not examine the more lengthy internships sponsored by a few libraries but confines itself to a consideration of practicum as a part of the master's program in library science.

The history of library practicum has been well documented previously, especially in Rothstein's essay ("A Forgotten Issue: Practice Work in American Library Education," in Library Education: An International Survey.) Most librarians are aware that early schools emphasized the practical aspects of librarianship and that the movement has been from the practical to the theoretical. In fact, the pendulum has swung so much to the theoretical side that in 1969, a librarian felt moved to characterize the situation in the following manner:

At the present time in the history of library education, practical experience, theoretically at least, has pretty well been eliminated from the curriculm of the library school . . .

Much of the literature on the subject has dichotomized the two approaches to library education and thus has created a "problem" of theory versus practice. However, perhaps the problem is not so much one of deciding which approach to use but rather one of how to integrate the two emphases. The concept of professional education — be it for the ministry, law, medicine, librarianship, or whatever — includes, almost by definition, the two components of "practice" and "theory." (Tyler, Lieberman, and Shaffer discuss the interrelation of theory and practice.) In its attempt to achieve a higher status, one sometimes wonders if library education has emphasized graduate education to the neglect of professional education.

Larry Harrelson is Information services librarian at the University of Oklahoma Libraries, Norman.
I. Librarian Attitudes

In order to learn the attitudes of some practicing librarians regarding practicum, forty-nine questionnaires were sent to a sample of professional librarians in the Norman and Oklahoma City area. Thirty-seven questionnaires (76 percent) were returned. Length of professional experience ranged from four weeks to thirty-six years. Most librarians (89 percent) had at least two years of professional working experience. Thirty of the thirty-seven respondents (81 percent) are graduates of the University of Oklahoma Library School.

The value of knowing the librarians’ attitudes is twofold: (1) their experience provides a realistic check in judging the value of practicum, and (2) their cooperation (to act as supervisors-teachers) is necessary for the implementation of a practicum program. The results of the survey follow:

1. A large majority (81 percent) thought that library schools should offer practicum.

2. Over half (59 percent) believed that practicum should be a requirement for the Master’s degree.

3. Most (78 percent) thought that students should receive credit for the practicum. Those in favor of credit were about equally divided as to whether the course should be offered for variable credit, three semester hours, or five semester hours.

4. Slightly over half of the librarians (59 percent) said that practicum should not be repeatable for additional credit.

5. A large majority (89 percent) thought that at least the four basic courses (Libraries in the Social Order, Cataloging and Classification I, Reference Materials, and Selection and Acquisition of Materials, as they are currently known in the University of Oklahoma curriculum) should be completed before enrollment in practicum.

6. In most cases (84 percent), the librarians did not have the opportunity to take practicum (Their school did not offer it at the time that they were enrolled).

7. However, 14 percent did take library practicum, and an additional 57 percent said that they would have taken practicum if their school had offered it.

8. Somewhat over half (59 percent) believed that a practicum experience as part of the Master’s program would advance professionalization.

9. A sizeable majority of the librarians (78 percent) said that they would be willing to act as supervising librarians for students enrolled in library practicum. Most of those who said “no” gave lack of time or too many duties as the reason for not wanting to do so. A little over half (57 percent) of the librarians said that a stipend would increase their willingness to act as supervising librarians, but most had no idea of what an appropriate amount for such a stipend would be.

II. Student Attitudes

During the summer session of 1971, the author surveyed sixty-nine students enrolled in five different graduate courses at the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science. A large majority (81 percent) had had previous working experience in libraries in a wide variety of positions, with 36 percent having served as school librarians. The large percentage of persons with working experience should serve only to emphasize the findings, for presumably their experience served as a guideline for judging the efficacy of library practicum. Further, most of the school librarians probably have completed practice teaching and thus had an additional reference point for evaluating library practicum.

The following are the main findings of the student survey:

1. An overwhelming majority (93 percent) felt that library schools should offer practicum.

2. However, a considerable number (65 percent) believed that practicum should be offered as an elective rather than being
mandatory. In this connection, a number of responses mentioned that some students come to library school with considerable library experience and thus might benefit only minimally from a practicum.

3. A slight majority (57 percent) thought that the course should be offered under variable credit, depending on the time and effort involved. Only 4 percent said that no academic credit should be involved.

4. Somewhat over half (62 percent) of the students thought that the practicum should be repeatable for additional credit in one way or another.

5. Regarding prerequisites, most (90 percent) said that at least the four basic courses should be completed before a student is permitted to enroll in library practicum. Some believed that the experience should be deferred until even later in the master's program.

6. A majority of the students (72 percent) indicated that they would have included practicum as a part of their master's program had the school offered it.

7. A sizeable majority (75 percent) believed that library practicum as a part of the master's program would further the professionalization of librarianship.

Summarizing these responses, library science students apparently feel that the practicum experience could be an important part of their curriculum and desire the opportunity to take practicum for academic credit. However, they also want the practicum to be flexible: an elective course, offered for variable credit and repeatable for additional credit. Most thought that the experience would assist in the professionalization of the profession.

III. School Attitudes

Data for this section was obtained primarily by reading the current catalogs of the fifty-two ALA-accredited library schools in the United States and Canada, as listed in the November, 1970, issue of American Libraries. Of the fifty-two schools, forty-six are in the U. S., and six are in Canada. Disregarding courses designed only to fulfill the "practice teaching" requirement for school librarianship, only ten of the schools (19 percent) made available to their students a practicum experience. Of the ten, four schools made the practicum mandatory; one required it if the student did not have appropriate working experience in a library; and five offered practicum as an elective. Academic credit given for the practicum ranged from none to four quarter hours. In almost each case, some type of prerequisite or approval was required before a student was permitted to enroll in practicum.

Whereas only five of the fifty-six schools (9 percent) now require a practicum for the master's degree, by comparison, in 1968, Rothstein found that ten of the thirty-six schools accredited at that time (28 percent) made field work a requirement for the first professional degree. Surveying the thirty-four schools accredited in 1944, Van Deusen reported that of the thirty-two schools responding to his questionnaire, twenty-eight (88 percent) required field work of at least some students. Clearly, the concept of practicum as a part of formalized library education is on the wane. The question is, should it be?

IV. Discussion

While large majorities of both the student and librarian samples thought that library schools should offer practicum, the number of schools doing so are decreasing. Both students and practicing librarians apparently see value in acquiring some practical experience under the tutelage of a librarian as a part of the curriculum for the first professional degree. In the study referred to previously, Van Deusen grouped the advantages of a practicum experience into four main categories:

1. Field work develops an under-
standing of what goes on in a library, allows for self-evaluation and the testing of theories, shows the unity of the library school course, gives the "feel" of library service, provides contact with active libraries and a sense of concreteness . . .

2. Field work develops student confidence and poise and increases professional enthusiasm . . .

3. Many library school graduates, especially school librarians, go into "one-man" situations. They may anticipate little or no expert supervision and must have a trial period under supervision so that they will not be entirely unacquainted with the variety of practical problems for which they will be responsible . . .

4. . . . the value of the field work for placement."

The first three types of advantages listed above were the ones mentioned most frequently by the students and librarians in my surveys. Many saw the prime advantage of practicum as being a method of relating theory to practice. They thought that practicum could help bridge a perceived gap between theory as taught in the schools and librarianship as practiced on the job. In this connection, an apparent paradox emerges: students want practical experience as a part of their program, but they also believe that the master's program is not as substantial or theoretical as it could be. That is, almost every library science student and librarian with whom I have talked derides the lack of a theoretical knowledge base for librarianship and believes that the academic quality of the course work is, by and large, below that of other graduate programs; yet the surveys indicate that students and librarians are of the opinion that more practical experience should be included as a part of the master's program. The paradox is probably more apparent than real: students want both a more substantial theoretical base for librarianship and opportunity for practical experience, not one to the exclusion of the other. In other words, they desire a professional education, a program including both the theoretical and the practical.

Some respondents thought that the practicum experience could be used to help determine if one is really interested in or suited for librarianship, or to help one choose the type of library or department of the library in which he would like to work. Along the same lines, library school faculties could use the practicum experience as one tool by which to eliminate those unsuited for librarianship.

Possible disadvantages mentioned were largely problems associated with the administration of such a program and follow closely the following objections uncovered by Van Deusen:

1. . . . exploited by assignment to routine work which the regular library staff has saved for them.

2. There are difficulties and . . . expense involved in finding qualified libraries with supervision which has educational value and staffs organized upon a sound professional-and-clerical basis.

4. There are many difficulties involved in the cooperation of librarians and library schools in this matter."

As I see it, these objections can be overcome by the development of a well-planned and well-administered practicum program. Of course such a program will take time, energy, and money. However, practicum experiences in other professional schools (medicine, theology, social work, education, nursing, etc.) are evidence that it is possible. Of various components essential to a good practicum program, a
social work dean discussed the following at a 1948 conference on "Education for Librarianship":

I can summarize very briefly what I consider the main lessons that we have learned about practice as part of the educational program of the student. They are (1) that the practice work situation has to be planned for and thought through carefully; (2) that time is necessary on the part of the person who guides the student in practice, so much time that he must inevitably be relieved of some of his other activities; (3) that the good practitioner is not necessarily a good teacher in practice any more than in the classroom; and (4) that learning progresses better if learning of theory and practice in application of theory go hand in hand rather than at two separate times."

Perhaps some of the shortcomings of the early library practicums were due to a neglect of one or more of the principles enunciated by the social work dean.

In view of librarian and student belief (majorities, in my samples) that practicum is beneficial, should not library schools consider re-introducing it into their curriculum if they do not offer it? At least, library schools should survey the opinions of their students and those of practicing librarians in the nearby geographical area, as well as the attitudes of their faculty regarding the matter. They should not simply dismiss the idea as a relic of the past or solely on the basis of faculty opinion.

REFERENCES

8Rothstein, op. cit., p. 241.
10Ibid., p. 252.
11Ibid.
12Helen R. Wright, "Educational Problems in Other Professions: Discussion," in Education for Librarianship, p. 43.

ALA Councilor Report—
(Continued From Page 11)


ORGANIZATION: By vote of a large majority of both divisions, ASD and RSD will merge after necessary procedures. Council also passed recommendations for formation of a Federal Librarians' Round Table, a Round Table on Government Documents, and appointment of an ad hoc ALA committee on Equal Opportunity in Libraries.

WASHINGTON D.C. MIDWINTER MEETING 1973: A resolution was passed that a "Meet-Your-Congressman" luncheon be held during the next midwinter, and chapters will be urged to participate in making this a meaningful function.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION: The meeting was helpful for its presentation of ALA receipts and expenditures, and a careful accounting of funds restricted for specific purposes. One member questioned the Association's investment program and the percent of return on principal. Would that we could see his portfolio.
International Book Year—
(Continued from Page 29)

ARTICLE V
BOOK MANUFACTURING FACILITIES ARE NECESSARY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLISHING
In their economic policies, governments should ensure that necessary supplies and equipment are available for the development of an infrastructure for book manufacture, including paper, printing and binding machinery. The maximum use of national resources, together with eased importation of these supplies and equipment, will promote the production of inexpensive and attractive reading materials. Urgent attention should also be given to the development of transcriptions of oral languages. Those concerned with the manufacture of books should maintain the highest practicable standards of production and design. Particular efforts should be made for the manufacture of books for the handicapped.

ARTICLE VI
BOOKSELLERS PROVIDE A FUNDAMENTAL SERVICE AS A LINK BETWEEN PUBLISHERS AND THE READING PUBLIC
In the forefront of efforts to promote the reading habit, booksellers have both cultural and educational responsibilities. They play a vital role in ensuring that an adequate and well-chosen range of books reaches the reading public. Special book post and air, freight rates, payment facilities and other financial incentives aid them in carrying out this function.

ARTICLE VII
LIBRARIES ARE NATIONAL RESOURCES FOR THE TRANSFER OF INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE, FOR THE ENJOYMENT AND WISDOM OF BEAUTY
Libraries occupy a central position in the distribution of books. They are often the most effective means of getting important matter to the reader. As a public service, they promote reading which, in turn, advances individual well-being, life-long education and economic and social progress. Library services should correspond to each nation’s potentials and needs. Not only in cities, but especially in the vast rural areas which frequently lack book supplies, each school and each community should possess at least one library with qualified staff and an adequate book budget. Libraries are also essential for higher education and scholarly requirements. The development of national library networks will enable readers everywhere to have access to book resources.

ARTICLE VIII
DOCUMENTATION SERVES BOOKS BY PRESERVING AND MAKING AVAILABLE ESSENTIAL BACKGROUND MATERIAL
Scientific, technical and all other specialized books require adequate documentation services. Accordingly, such services should be developed, with the assistance of governments and all elements of the book community. In order that maximum information materials may be available at all times, measures should be taken to encourage the freest possible circulation across frontiers of these essential tools.

ARTICLE IX
THE FREE FLOW OF BOOKS BETWEEN COUNTRIES IS AN ESSENTIAL SUPPLEMENT TO NATIONAL SUPPLIES AND PROMOTES INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING
To enable all to share in the world’s creativity, the unhindered flow of books is vital. Obstacles such as tariffs and taxes can be eliminated through widespread application of Unesco agreements and other international recommendations and treaties. Licenses and foreign currency for the purchase of books and the raw materials for book-making should be accorded generally, the internal taxes and other restraints on trade in books reduced to a minimum.

ARTICLE X
BOOKS SERVE INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND PEACEFUL COOPERATION
"Since wars begin in the minds of men," the Unesco Constitution states, "it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed." Books constitute one of the major defences of peace because of their enormous influence in creating an intellectual climate of friendship and mutual understanding. All those concerned have an obligation to ensure that the content of books promotes individual fulfillment, social and economic progress, international understanding and peace.

Approved at Brusse’s.
22 October 1971,
by the Support Committee for International Book Year.

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........ And More too! Write Us!

Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
Octahedron

JOHN HINKLE, public library consultant in charge of the Out-Reach Program at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, wrote the article on page ten as an example of some of the possibilities for work with children. He was formerly director of the Choctaw Nations Library System.

National Library Week

JO ANN LAUDERDALE announced the appointment of ORAL ROBERTS as State Chairman for National Library Week, April 16-22. State leaders will be asked to serve on the committee to aid in promoting the objectives of more and better libraries in all the state's elementary schools and the promotion of libraries as multi-media cultural centers for the non-library user. Members of the core committee carrying out the objectives in special areas are PAT WOODRUM, Tulsa City-County Libraries, Aged and Handicapped; MARY SHERMAN, Purcell Public Library, Children's Programs; and JAMES H. BYRN, Cameron State College Library, Lawton, Executive Director in 1971. Other members are: CAROLE GREER ELLIS, Oklahoma Department of Libraries and DUANE MEYERS, Oklahoma County Libraries, Publicity; CASPER DUFFER, East Central State College Library, College and University Libraries, and JO ANN BIERMAN, Oklahoma County Libraries, Special Libraries and Businesses.

Tulsa City School System

EVA ROBERTS, media coordinator at Tulsa's Disney Elementary School, has been appointed supervisor of libraries for the Tulsa School System. She succeeds Norma Barnes who resigned in January.

Western Plains Library

THE WESTERN PLAINS LIBRARY has been awarded a grant from the Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council for partial funding of a series of lectures on Mark Twain. GLADYS BELLAMY will conduct lectures in the Clinton, Cordell, Seiling, Sentinel, and Thomas Libraries.

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COMIX—

(Continued From Page 17)
these unconventional materials. If he chooses the latter course, the librarian should be aware that not only is he depriving patrons of a potential intellectual and aesthetic experience, but is depriving future researchers of primary materials. In Comix, an art and literary form which raises political and social satire to a high aesthetic plane, will be found the basic research materials for the historian of tomorrow. The Mundane of today will become the art of tomorrow.

While there can be no doubt about the value of Comix for future research purposes, one can and should question the value of Comix as an art form. Are Comix art or trash — only their readers and time will answer that question, but there can be no doubt of their place in modern American literature.

SELECTED LIST OF COMIX AND THEIR PUBLISHERS
AIR PIRATES FUNNIES. Nos. 1 & 2. Print Mint, 830 Folger, Berkeley, California, 94710. 1971
YOUR HYTONE COMIX. Apex Novelties, 434 Walnut St., San Francisco, California, 94110. 1971.
MOTHER'S OATS. Rip Off Press (see above) 1969.
YELLOW DOG COMICS. Nos. 1-20. Print Mint (see above) 1971.
ZAP. Nos. 0-6. Print Mint. (see above).

FOR FURTHER RESEARCH
Consult Alternative Press Index under the subject heading of COMIX

FOOTNOTES
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.

Literary Notes—

(Continued From Page 18)

Dr. Harry Campbell, professor of American literature at Oklahoma State University, has recently published John Dewey by Twayne publishers. Dr. Campbell has discussed the famous philosopher and educator in the context of his relation to literature and to such important contemporaries as William James, Charles Sanders Pierce, Rudolf Carnap, and Teilhard de Chardin.

Dr. Campbell is co-author of books on William Faulkner and Elizabeth Madox Roberts (Oklahoma University Press, 1951 and 1956). Dr. Campbell was a post-doctoral Ford Fellow for the study of philosophy at Harvard (1952-53), and a Fulbright Lecturer for two years (1955-57) in Italy, where he established the first courses in American literature at the Oriental Institute at Naples and at the University of Turin.

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Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
are occurring around Jay are needed if any solution to the problems are found. Community awareness cannot be possible unless these types of materials are available to the reading public. If only one person reads The New Indians his inevitable reaction will help facilitate social actions and reforms. It is important for the people of Jay, and other similar communities, to understand the Red Power movement and not just rest on preconceived ideas.

As it turned out, when I visited Jay, there was, indeed, a copy of The New Indians in the collection. The thing that amazed me was that it had been checked out only once after sitting on the shelf almost a year. A quick check revealed that The New Indians was not the only book on Indians that had rarely been checked out. Many of the books appeared to be in mint condition. The scant few that were circulating, had been checked out only twice. I asked the librarian who used the public library. She told me that it was mostly the town folk, but that some Indians did use the library.

The Jay collection totals about 4,300 volumes. Of these only fifteen to twenty were books on or about Indians for adults and young readers. There were another twenty or twenty-five children's books on Indians. Circulation records revealed active circulation of children's books about Indians.

My personal conclusions about the Jay Public Library are these:

1. There are very few Indians using the library facilities at Jay, Oklahoma. Instead, they are using the bookmobile service that serves all of Delaware County. If they are using the Jay collection, they are not checking out books or they are checking out other types of materials other than materials on Indians.

2. The collection is primarily geared to the white city population and little effort is being made to attract Indians to the public library.

3. Existing services could be extended by more extensive use of interlibrary loans and photo duplications.

The facilities available to Indian patrons of Jay, Oklahoma, and to the Indians of Delaware County, can more easily be seen by examining the Eastern Oklahoma District Library System. This Library System now serves four counties with model services in three neighboring counties. The public library program located in Jay is one of the model programs. On December 7, 1971, the citizens of Jay voted to continue the present library services. (The millage to continue library services was passed.) In addition to the local library, there is a network of bookmobile stops in Delaware County. Three bookmobiles serve the entire seven counties and make ninety stops over a two-month period. Twenty-seven stops are made in Delaware County alone. Each bookmobile stop is between 30 and 45 minutes. Occasionally, some stops are for the entire day.

One bookmobile librarian emphasized that Indians tend to use the bookmobiles more than whites. This is especially true of Delaware County. Of the Indians who use the facilities, 50% are retired and the remainder are children and young adults. She reported that various times in the year patronage dwindles or rises sharply.

As mentioned earlier, the library in Jay, primarily serves the white population in or near the city. Some bitterness is expressed by white tax payers who pay for bookmobile service that only Indians use. Because some of the citizens of Jay are hostile to the Indians, it is understandable why the Indian population does not use the Public Library.
The bookmobile collection is geared to the patrons it serves. The collection will vary from county to county. For example, in Delaware County, many more Indian Books are added to the basic collection than to other counties' collections. The bookmobile transports not only books but also magazines, records and films. The total bookmobile collection is about 3000 volumes. When books are requested that are not available through the bookmobiles, the interlibrary loan service at the home library in Muskogee is used.

There is no charge for the bookmobile services in any of the seven counties. Likewise, there is no charge for lost or late returned books. It was found that more books and magazines were returned when no fines were levied. Magazines, more than books tended not to be returned.

In taking a quick glance at the type of materials going to Delaware County via the bookmobile, I was favorably impressed. The magazine collection contained the standards: Time, Life, Newsweek, etc., but they also carried periodicals pertinent to Indian interests. For example, they had Western Horseman and several of the popular agricultural periodicals. The records contained pop and classical selections, but the collection was supplemented with several records dealing with American Indian dances. The books listed were for all age groups. From the young adult group, the majority were University of Oklahoma Press publications.

Services available, but not mentioned yet are interlibrary loans and photoduplications. When materials are requested from areas serviced only by bookmobiles, these services help the patron locate the material. One particular incident mentioned concerned a patron in a distant county wishing photographs of stagecoaches. The bookmobile librarian called the home library which in turn researched the problem, photocopied the material and sent it on its way the same day. This is an example of the type of often-hidden services that are available through a multi-county system.

The home library at Muskogee has an excellent Indian collection. Their western history collection includes ancient photos, periodicals, and cultural artifacts which are some of the best in the state. Their current collection contains many controversial books on the Red Power movement including Steiner's The New Indians and works by Vine Deloria, Jr. The collection is supplemented with a picture collection and a framed picture collection that is available for circulation. The upstairs library halls contain original wall paintings by the famed Indian artist, Blue Eagle. Much of this material is available to the patron upon request. Material that is too valuable to be circulated can easily be photo-duplicated.

The efforts of the Eastern Oklahoma District Library System through bookmobile services, has more than adequately provided for the Indians of Eastern Oklahoma. The Red Power movement is available to the patrons of Jay, Oklahoma in both book form and in the form of armed Indian gatherings! It is now up to the individuals, both white and red to understand each other and to socially adjust.

QUOTATIONS

2. Stan Steiner, 1968 p. X
3. Ibid. p. X
4. The Christian Science Monitor, April 11, 1968 Vol. 60 #116 Section 2
5. Los Angeles Times, 1968
7. Ibid. 1968
8. Stan Steiner, 1968 p. IX
9. Ibid. 1968 p. 2
10. Ibid. 1968 p. 3
11. Ibid. 1968 p. 3
12. Ibid. 1968 p. 1
13. Ibid. 1968 p. 1
MORE NEWS NOTES—
(Continued From Page 42)

Leadership Conference

1972-73 Leadership Conference is scheduled for OLA division officers and committee chairmen for May 19, 1972, at Oklahoma City University. This conference is in the planning stages now. It will be held in conjunction with the May OLA Executive Board meeting.

Purpose of the conference is to acquaint division officers and committee chairmen with Association policies and practices, and in general to help get the work year started.

The Past President’s group took on the financing of such conferences at their meeting in 1971. Planning for the conference is handled by the in-coming president, immediate past president, and other past presidents.

The conference will be held in the morning and will conclude with lunch. After lunch, the Executive Board will hold an open “model” meeting to conduct business.

More information will be available from Dee Ann Ray, president-elect at the annual conference in Stillwater.

Muskogee Sequoyah Party—

Muskogee High School drama students, costumed like the famed Cherokee, Sequoyah, toured all the local elementary schools of Muskogee to introduce the Sequoyah Children’s Book Award to the children of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. During these classroom visits, bookmarks listing all the books competing for this year’s award were distributed. This first-hand Sequoyah visit began the co-operative Muskogee Public Library and Muskogee Public Schools promotion.

Mrs. Addie Herbert, Media Center Director of the Muskogee Public School System and Mrs. Aarone Corwin, Children’s Services Coordinator of the Muskogee Public Library, supplied enough sets of the nominated books to rotate throughout the school system. In this manner, all schools in the City of Muskogee were eligible to vote for the state award, for the first time this year.

The second phase of the Sequoyah Book Award promotion consisted of all-school assemblies, conducted by the children’s librarian, to show the film “Marguerite Henry: Sequoyah Book Award Winner, 1969-70” which is available from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. During these assemblies, a brief oral review of some of the nominees were presented by the children in each school.

McBroom’s Ear by Sid Fleischman was the book finally announced as the favorite Sequoyah book of the elementary students in Muskogee. This long-awaited announcement climaxed the 1971-72 Sequoyah Book Award Program promotion in the Muskogee schools.

(Continued on Page 53)
Resume of a Poet—
(Continued From Page 7)

an average of even one poem in four years, there are so many poets standing in line for publication.

I do feature stories and try to do them their way. It means legwork, bus rides and long distance telephone calls. And work. Writing poetry is all pleasure.

In 1962 my poem, "The Scientist" appeared in Canadian Poetry Magazine on the same page with one by the celebrated poet, Ginsberg. "The Scientist" then won the citation for merit from Flame magazine. The award was based upon votes cast by poets and poetry editors everywhere.

Next, Best Articles and Stories syndicated the poem and it appeared with work by the most distinguished writers in the world: Archibald MacLeish, Howard Nemerov and Bertram Russell, to name a few.

In 1967, we lost Carolyn Thomas Foreman, "First Lady of Oklahoma History". While in Muskogee, before the funeral, Frances Rosser Brown, another well known historian and one instrumental in the creation of the Five Civilized Tribes Museum at Muskogee, encouraged me to bring out the The Witch Deer again, this time in paperback, to sell in museum bookshops. I got busy on it.

This little book in russet, black and white, has sold and sold. People keep buying it. It has gone into the thousands including the hardcovers, some sort of a record as poetry books go.

It is not only found in the Five Civilized Tribes Museum, but in many others: The Indian Arts and Crafts Center, Tahlequah, the McSpadden Center, Catoosa, Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, the National Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City, and the Five Tribes Trading Post in Claremore. And people buy it from me, from my small stock.

A friend of mine came back from the National Indian Convention in a western state and told me about a young Indian leader who addressed a large group, holding a copy of The Witch Deer in his hand.

"This is where we are losing out!" he said, "we need to recapture pride in our race!"

Up until 1970, I hadn't tried to finish another book; I was too busy teaching the International Sunday School class over the air and another lesson at my church school in Claremore. I had served as a news editor for a small newspaper The Rogers County Observer for part of one year. And I had as much work at home as ever.

I was still writing my weekly newspaper column, "Notes From Mossy Glen", and people loved it. I got a lot of fan mail. "Notes" stressed the simple life, the history of our area and its people, the preservation of wildlife and natural beauty, plus a reverence for God. I was also doing "Notes" over the air each week.

And there were many people with individual needs. Could I find time to finish a book? My friends were turning them out all the time.


Imagine my surprise when I was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize! Just to be nominated was beyond anything I had hoped for. The recommendation was made by Dr. Chester Clayton Long, Professor of Speech at The University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, himself an author.

I am married to Merritt L. Fry of Claremore, who comes from a fine Cherokee family. We have two sons, William Bourke and Victor Anderson Fry. Both their wives are named Mary. We have five grandchildren.

As to the outlook for my future, God willing, I'm going to tease my old typewriter a-plenty for the next ten years, bringing forth some of the insistent WON-
DER that lies deep within all of us to be expressed in one way or another. For all I know I could be working at it even longer; I will not be 72 until July.

**Bibliography**

**BOOKS:**
- The Witch Deer - Story Book Press 1954
- The Umbilical Cord - Windfall Press 1971

**POETRY ANTHOLOGIES:**
- Today, The Stars - Avalon Magazine
- Oklahoma Anthology - Oklahoma Writers
- Everyday, Five Minutes With God

**Free Lance Poems & Articles in the Following Publications:**
- Nazarene Publishing Co.
- Highlights for Children
- Wesleyan Methodist Grit
- Merideth Publishing Co.
- The Farmer and Stockman
- Household Magazine
- Time of Singing Poetry Magazine
- Blue River Poetry Magazine
- Oklahoma Today
- Oklahoma Poetry
- Humorama
- The Instructor
- Progressive Farmer
- Listen
- The Daily Word
- The Chicago Tribune
- Capper's
- The Christian Parent
- Hearthstone
- The Christian
- American Bard
- Flame Magazine
- United States Lady
- Shield and Diamond (Pi Kappa Alpha)
- Army Laughs
- The Leatherneck
- Ozark Mountaineer
- Markets and Methods
- Writer's Digest
- Daily Oklahoman
- Ranch and Farm World
- Teens (American Baptist)
- Good Business

**International Who' Who Poetry Anthology**
- Baptist Bulletin Service
- The Builder (Srn. Baptist)
- Kaleidograph
- Westminster Poetry Magazine
- Standard Publishing Company
- The Vian Press
- Writer's Guide
- Garden and Health
- Christian Home Life
- Mother's Home Life
- Story World
- Christian Herald
- Christian Advocate
- The Upper Room
- Missouri Show Me
- Ideals
- Farm and Ranch
- Oregonian
- American Poetry
- Tulsa Poetry Magazine
- Presbyterian

**Best Articles And Stories**
- Clark Publishing Company
- Albatross Poetry Magazine
- Young People's Standard
- Cherokee National News
- Midland Poetry Magazine
- Conquest
- Maritime Baptist
- American Baptist
- Canadian Poetry Magazine
- The Challenge (Canadian)
- Sunday School Banner
- National 4-H Club News
- Bible School Journal
- Sunday School At Home
- Arkansas Democrat
- Organic Gardening
- Scimitar and Song
- The Ranchman
- Talaria Poetry Magazine
- United Churches of Canada
- Rayburn's Ozark Guide
- Outdoor Life
- The Beauty Operator
- Avalon Poetry Magazine
- The Rogers County Observer
Book Burning Okies—

(Continued From Page 4)

Johnson, a coal miner from Hailyville, and his neighbor named Menafee. Menafee was living in a "state of adultery," and Red used his constitutional rights to get drunk every Saturday night and fight among his friends and go back to work the next Monday."

Well, Red came across this fellow Menafee, and he said: "Here you are living across the alley from me and I have got a boy and a girl" — and, by the way, the boy is manager of the baseball team at Tulsa now, — and he said, "I don't like your actions in living there, and everybody in town knows about it, and I want you to quit that." You couldn't get the proof on him you see, under the old Mansfield Statute, to get him convicted of what he was doing, and he had this constitutional right against unreasonable search and seizure, but he was flaunting this adulterous relation in this man's face, and he couldn't get in there without search and seizure, so he just stood it, but he met him downtown one day and he said, "Listen, Menafee, I want you to cut that out and move away. You are not going to insult my family." and about that time, Ed Foster, the town marshal, came along, and he said, "Now, you fellows cut that out. Red, you go on up the street, and Menafee, you go on down the street, and cut this quarreling out."

And Red, being a hard-fisted fellow, he walked down the street, but he looked back, and there was Menafee arguing with the town marshal, and he was saying: "I don't have to move. I have got a right to do what I want to. These are free streets and I am going to stay here," and about that time Red whirled around and he came back and he walked up to Menafee and they got together and they got into a choking scrape, and each one had the other by the throat, and they were pushing and choking, and finally the blood began to ooze out around their fingers and Meanfee's tongue came out and his eyes rolled back and he went limp and went down, and Red was already mad and he was thinking about that boy and girl of his and he wanted to raise them decent, and he didn't want them marryin' any Negroes. So they finally separated them and the town marshal said, "Now, Red, you go on up the street, and, Menafee, you go on down the street." Well, Menafee got up, you know, and he started down. Well, old Red stood there with his American blood running through him and with the feel of victory in his pulse, and he turned around to that bunch and he said, "There is one blankety-blank so and so that got all of his constitutional rights choked out of him."

What we need in this country is a few Red Johnson juries who will take fellows that will ride with the sacred rights of the Constitution for the purpose of destroying their government, and choke it out of them, and you will see them limping and walking down the street, and then when we have a war, they will get in it and they will carry their part of it, if we have to have one."

And that wasn't all. The County Attorney commended the case to the jury "under the Stars and Stripes." He uttered something about the stripes not being pink or running together, and that the stars would beckon down through posterity. Upon at last being informed that one who
attempted to destroy America by treachery and treason would be "driven from the temples of a free people," the jury retired to deliberate the fate of Robert Wood.

The jury had been given two arguments. They had been told by the defense counsel the Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble. They had been told they were making history, that they were either going to uphold the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and the freedom of speech and freedom of the press, or they were going to take a step to set a precedent wherein all minority groups and their ideas may be suppressed. They had been told the test of democracy is where the people are free to express themselves on any subject. They had been told democracy exists in freedom of speech and thought.

The jury deliberated less than two hours. It found Robert Wood guilty as charged and fixed his punishment at ten years in the penitentiary and a fine of $5,000. The jury could not have read or even considered the thousands of pages of testimony in that length of time. Bias and prejudice of the Court prevented Robert Wood from having a fair and impartial trial, all indicated by the rulings of the Court during the force.

Once the verdict was delivered, tension mounted. Oklahoma authorities suddenly found themselves on the defensive, as an all-out offensive "out of state" protest against the verdict came to their attention. The authorities revealed a stubborn determination. They were determined not to let the "east radical centers" deflect local opinion, as if the people of Oklahoma were not entitled to the same protection under the Constitution as the populace of New York. The fact is, Woods had not only been supported by radicals but many executives of major publishing houses and others fighting censorship.

A year after the conviction, the defense prepared appeals based on several grounds: free expression of opinion guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and there is thus no basis for the arrests and convictions; the Oklahoma Criminal Syndicalism Statute is defective; evidence illegally seized was improperly introduced by the prosecution; no specific offense was charged; and the trials were conducted in a highly illegal and prejudiced manner. Also, the State failed to claim overt illegal action or incitement, and the books, etc., customary merchandise of bookshops in scores of cities and libraries, were used as basis for the heavy sentences.

During that year of preparing appeals, tension and interest in the ongoing appeal case continued to mount. Publishers Weekly warned that if the verdicts were not reversed a precedent would be established, the issue being whether books, rather than any overt acts of illegality, constitute evidence for conviction.

Although the case moved slowly on the court calendar, the interest steadily was maintained throughout the United States. Governor Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma received petitions from leaders in the field of social work, authors, professors, and publishers. One petition stated:

With the entire nation now mobilizing for victory over the forces of fascism and aggression, we believe no time could be more appropriate than the present for the defeat of the forces of reaction and evil in our midst.

Governor Phillips, ired at the flood of petitions, collected them to be used as evidence in similar witch hunts by turning them over to a responsive recipient, the Federal Bureau of Investigation. According to the Daily Oklahoman, Phillips said:
"Whenever I get any of that Communist or pink stuff I never read it. It goes into a special box where I put it and turn it over to the F.B.I.""38 Concerning a signer of one of the petitions, Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Phillips said: "I don't give a damn if she is queen of Portugal."

On May 28, 1941, a twenty-three-page "Petition in Error" was filed by the defense counsel in the Court of Criminal Appeals, outlining in detail all the instances in which the lower court erred and made a fair trial impossible. The Court of Criminal Appeals held that the defendants' rights as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States were abridged by the instructions given to the jury. The lower court's instructions to the jury did not ask that proof be established that the defendant advocated what was in the books or that there was present a clear and present danger. According to the Court of Criminal Appeals, the jury did not err in rendering a guilty verdict, considering the instructions given by the trial judge. Under the instructions given, anyone who at any time and for any reason displayed or sold books of this character is presumed to have advocated the doctrines announced. Therefore, any bookstore owner or manager, or librarian, selling or circulating such a book would be guilty of violation of the Statute. If the Criminal Syndicalism Act was to be construed as the trial judge instructed the jury to do, then it comes in direct conflict with the provisions of the Federal Constitution which guarantees freedom of speech and of the press, as construed by many decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The lower court denied requested instructions by defense counsel which would have instructed the jury to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a clear and present danger.

The Court of Criminal Appeals reversed the lower court's conviction of not only Robert Wood, but in separate and expensive appeals, the convictions of Ina Wood, Eli Jaffe, and Allen Shaw. As a result of the Appeals Court's decision, libraries, bookstores, and individuals are protected against charges of criminal syndicalism, if they circulate or display books advocating violence, unless there is a clear and present danger, and unless the person circulating or displaying such books had an unlawful intent. In both cases it would be extremely difficult to prove clear and present danger or unlawful intent.

The Criminal Syndicalism Statute was construed, in order to protect Wood's fundamental rights during his appeal. Had the case been upheld, every librarian in Oklahoma who knowingly displayed or circulated such books, could be convicted of a felony.

What happened in 1940 is all but forgotten. But the influence of what happened should not be easily dismissed. In 1971, another official bookburning took place at the Oklahoma County Court House which provided the scene of a heat blast from a fiery furnace fueled with "skin-books." The fire was so fierce, it damaged the building. In both cases, the public's right to judge was considered immaterial and their freedom of choice was destroyed along with the books. In both cases, the books were judged to be "bad" by the county prosecutor, locked up, and eventually burned. In both cases, government officials were deciding which books were "bad" for the rest of society, and in both cases, these officials impaired the right of the people to decide individually through freedom of the press and the inherent right to judge intellectually the merit of their reading material. Both cases evidenced totalitarianism. In both cases a minority was persecuted.

(AUTHOR'S NOTE) Yet, Oklahoma County citizens continue to elect persons...
with no appreciation of minority rights. Even worse, Oklahoma’s professional library association of people involved in a profession based upon intellectual freedom, did not take any official stand in either censorship case.

(EDITOR’S NOTE) A list of 33 titles which were actually entered as evidence out of 10,000 books burned, is available in the Division of Archives and Records of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. The information may be examined at the Department upon request.

SOURCES


21 O.S. 1961 § 1263.

"Oklahoma vs. Robert Wood, Appeal From the District Court of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma; Hon. Ben Arnold, Trial Judge; Case-Made, p. 48. (unpublished transcript, records of the Clerk of the Appellate Courts, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Division of Archives and Records.)"


"Oklahoma vs. Robert Wood, Appeal from the District Court of Oklahoma County, p. 29.

"Oklahoma Trials," 22.

"Ibid., 21.


"Ibid., p. 388-183.

"Ibid., p. 388-214.

"Ibid., p. 412.

"Ibid., p. 413.

"Ibid., p. 431.

"Ibid., p. 388-219.

"Ibid., p. 749.


"Ibid., p. 925.

"Oklahoma Trials," 22. This same issue raised its absurd but subtle head again at the 1971 Oklahoma Library Association Convention wherein certain members of OLA had to petition their executive board to reconsider its decision to reject the American Library Association "Policy on the Confidentiality of Library Circulation Records." The OLA executive board rescinded its earlier decision and the membership overwhelmingly endorsed the ALA statement which rejects the theory that what a man reads determines how he will act.


"Ibid.

More News Notes—
(Continued From Page 47)

Orientation Workshop

The first leadership orientation workshop to be sponsored by the PAST PRESIDENT’S CLUB of OLA was held in November to familiarize current officers, division chairmen, and committee chairmen with the Association and the work they were doing. ROSCOE ROUSE, president, opened the meeting with an explanation of the purpose of the workshop and introduced GRACE STEVENSON, workshop consultant, who spoke on the responsibilities and characteristics of leadership. This was followed by a symposium on the goals of state, regional, and national library associations presented by JOHN D. LEWIS, LEE BRAUNER, and ALLIE BETH MARTIN. A panel of past presidents, FRANCES KEN NEDY, BILL LOWRY, and THELMA JONES, with DEE ANN RAY as moderator, talked about different aspects of OLA work. Later in the day discussion groups met, and the Executive Board met in a model, but actual meeting.
THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board Meetings
of
The Oklahoma Library Association
are
OPEN MEETINGS
All members are invited and encouraged to attend
April 13, 12:00 noon
at OSU
May 19, 1:30 p.m.
June 16, 10:00 a.m.
July 21, 10:00 a.m.
at OCU

Date: November 19, 1971
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Staff Room, Oklahoma City University Library
Members Present: Roscoe Rouse, Dee Ann Ray, Leonard Eddy, Frances Kennedy, Mary Evelyn Potts and Mary Beth Ozmun.
Guests Present: William H. Lawry, Jim Stevenson and John Carbin.
Meeting: The Executive Board meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association was called to order by Roscoe Rouse, president. Dee Ann Ray moved that the minutes of the previous meeting be accepted as corrected. John Hinkle seconded the motion; the motion carried.
Leonard Eddy, treasurer, presented a complete breakdown of OLA's income and expenses. Balance in the general fund checking account as of November 18, 1971, is $8,029.89. The only outstanding bill is to the Norman Transcript Press for $827.26. A Certificate of Deposit is in the amount of $5,253.13. The Past President's savings account has a balance of $387.96. Their Certificate of Deposit is $1,500.00. Cost of the Past President's Workshop for OLA officers, division and committee chairman was $352.50. This will be paid for from the OLA general fund until interest is posted on their savings account, after which OLA will be reimbursed.
As of November 19, 1971, sixty-four 1972 OLA memberships have been received and sixteen SWLA memberships. Memberships to OLA and SWLA can be paid with one check payable to OLA. OLA retains $1.00 of the SWLA $4.00 membership fee. Retired librarians can join OLA with a "Trustees and Lay Members" membership of $4.00. The editor of the Oklahoma Librarian will be asked to clarify this by making an addition to read: "Trustees, Lay Members and Retired Members ... $4.00."
The issues of the Oklahoma Librarian are costing about twice as much as last year. Norman Spears, Advertising Manager, is to report regarding an increase in rates for advertising. All renewal invoices have been sent with sixty out of one hundred twenty received to date. Mr. Eddy stressed the need to increase the number of subscriptions; he suggested that copies be sent to various public libraries and library schools to encourage new subscriptions. Cost to those not members of OLA is $5.00. The American Library Association office in Washington, D.C. receives a free subscription. Back issues can be purchased on microfilm from University Microfilms. Frances Kennedy moved that the treasurer's report be accepted; Mary Evelyn Potts seconded, the motion carried.
School librarians who are members of the Oklahoma Education Association but not members of the Oklahoma Library Association have been added to OLA's mailing list inviting them to join OLA.
William H. Lawry, chairman, Continuing Education Committee, reported that in July and August, 1971, letters were sent to all OLA divisions and committee chairmen, the University of Oklahoma Library School and the State Department of Education requesting information about planned activities, conferences and workshops for the year. A calendar is being developed to inform OLA members and to serve as a clearing house for dates.
These should be scheduled through the Continuing Education Committee to avoid duplication of subject area and conflicts in scheduling. The Library Education Division planned a one day conference in conflict with the November OLA Executive Board Meeting. All requests received by the Continuing Education Committee are to be submitted to the OLA Executive Board for action. A written report following all conferences and workshops should be received by the OLA President and the editor of the Oklahoma Librarian. This summary of the workshop is to include subject matter, attendance and a financial statement. Conferences scheduled to date include a Children's Public Library Workshop on January 7, 1972, three Dorthea Date Conferences (not OLA funded) referred to as "Information Bazaars" on January 19, 1972, for the staff of the Oklahoma City-County Library, Oklahoma City; January 20, 1972, for others throughout the state and January 21, 1972, for the staff of the Tulsa City-County Library, Tulsa. February 25, 1972, the Special Libraries Association is sponsoring a workshop on applied management techniques, "Organizing the Library for greater efficiency," to be held at the Center for Continuing Education, Norman. The Reference Division and College and University Division are planning a joint workshop in February to be held on the OCLA campus.
The Continuing Education Committee requested funding for a workshop to be held on three days in different locations throughout the state. Two topics have been considered: "Sharing Decisions, Staff Participation in Management" which would be a continuation of the first Dorthea Date conference on Management; and "New Media" to acquaint librarians with the purposes and needs for the new media, in-
roduce new materials and equipment and demonstrate how they may be integrated into library programs. The "New Media" conference would not conflict with the "Multi-Media" forum planned for the OLA Conference as it would focus on the impact of media for all libraries. Discussion included limiting it to only one-day workshops or scheduling it as a pre-conference for OLA. Proposed budget estimate for the three one-day workshops is $1,650.00 which includes $1,200.00 for speakers from outside the state, $200 for materials and $250 for postage.

Jim Stevenson, chairman, Constitution and By Laws Committee, presented his committee report. John Hinkle moved that the following change in the OLA Constitution be presented with the approval of the Executive Board to the general membership at the OLA Conference: "ARTICLE VI. COMMITTEES, DIVISIONS, AND ROUND TABLES. Committees may be appointed and divisions and round tables of the association may be organized and supported as provided in the bylaws." Frances Kennedy seconded the motion; the motion carried. Dee Ann Ray moved that the following change in the OLA By Laws be presented with the approval of the Executive Board to the general membership at the forthcoming OLA Conference: An addition ARTICLE VIII. ROUND TABLES be included; therefore, renumbering the existing articles that follow. Mary Beth Ozum seconded the motion; the motion carried. The proposed draft for Article VIII was approved.

Frances Kennedy recommended that the Constitution and By Laws Committee investigate and draft a proposal for a vote by mail if a vote is challenged or upon request. This would deal changes in ARTICLES VIII and IX of the Constitution. Frances Kennedy moved that the Constitution and By Laws Committee draft a proposal for Constitutional change which would permit greater participation of the membership in voting on changes in the constitution, by laws and policy. Mary Beth Ozum seconded the motion; the motion carried.

Frances Kennedy moved that the following change in the OLA By Laws be presented with the approval of the Executive Board to the general membership at the OLA Conference: "ARTICLE XI. DUES AND FEES. Section 1. All dues are annual and payable by January 1 of each year. Dues include membership in one division. Delinquent . . . Section 2. Individual division memberships in excess of one . . . $1.00 be changed to: Additional division memberships and/or round tables . . . each $1.00."

Mary Beth Ozum moved that the proposed draft for the OLA By Laws, ARTICLE VI. COMMITTEES, Section 2. Standing Committees, Part 4. Sequoyah Children's Book Award Committee be presented with the approval of the Executive Board to the general membership at the OLA Conference. Frances Kennedy seconded the motion; the motion carried.

Dee Ann Ray, program committee chairman, informed the Executive Board that the theme of the OLA Conference will be the "Age of Librarianship" with the cover of the conference program designed with the signs of the zodiac. A Hawaiian Luau will be held Friday night. Ruth Johnson, Oral Roberts University, will give a paper on Library Orientation Programs, used in various libraries, this forum replaces the previously scheduled forum on New Reference Techniques. Dee Ann Ray complimented the Program Committee for their cooperation.

Frances Kennedy, ALA Councilor, explained the make-up of the ALA Council. It will be composed of a council member from each state plus one hundred members elected at large; there will be a minimum of two hundred names on which to vote. Additional nominees can be added to the ballot by a petition of one hundred ALA members and/or ten councilors. All chapter presidents are to attend an informational meeting at the ALA Midwinter Conference on Arbitration, Mediation, and Alternate Resolutions.

Mary Evelyn Potts, SWLA Representative, asked for news for the SWLA Newsletter; the next deadline is April 15, 1972. The newsletter is emphasizing state and regional conferences, research, educational subjects, awards, scholarships and collection additions. Hopefully, the newsletter will contain information that has not already been printed in the American Libraries or other widely circulated journals.

The Automation Steering Committee is planning a workshop in February with a speaker from NASA in Houston to discuss their retrieval system. Dee Ann Ray moved that $300.00 be approved for the Automation Steering Committee's workshop. Mary Evelyn Potts seconded the motion; the motion carried.

John Hinkle moved that the Executive Board approve budget requests for the following: Exhibits Committee, $25.00; Membership Committee, $175.00; Sequoyah Children's Book Award Committee, $400.00; Awards Committee, $50.00; National Library Week Committee, $500.00; and Nominations Committee, $100.00. Dee Ann Ray seconded the motion; the motion carried. Further clarification was needed before action could be taken on budget requests from the Library Education Division, Oklahoma Association of School Librarians and the Trustees Division. Proposals were needed before action could be taken on budget requests from the Policies and Procedures Committee, Recruitment Committee and the Reference Division/College and University Libraries Division.

Frances Kennedy moved that the Oklahoma Library Association Executive Board petition the Oklahoma Department of Libraries and its Advisory Council to include in the budget of the state plan funds for some continuing education programs which would appeal to the profession across the state even if this would necessitate a revision of the state plan. Dee Ann Ray seconded the motion; the motion carried.

A proposed Governor's Conference on Elementary Library Media Centers in Oklahoma will be placed on the agenda for the December Executive Board meeting. The possibility of hiring an executive secretary for OLA will also be considered.

There being no further business, the chair declared the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary Beth Ozum, Secretary
Oklahoma Library Association

Date: December 17, 1971.
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Staff Room, Oklahoma City University Library.


Guests Present: Ralph Funk.

Meeting: The Executive Board Meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association was called to order by Roscoe Rousse, president. Frances Kennedy moved that the minutes of the previous meeting be accepted as corrected. John Hinkle seconded the motion; the motion carried.
Leonard Eddy, treasurer, presented the treasurer's report. Total income from July 1, 1971, to December 13, 1971, is $3,058.00; total expenses covering the same period of time were $4,036.70; balance in the general fund check account as of December 13, 1971, is $9,018.62. This balance does not include a Certificate of Deposit in the amount of $5,253.13. The Past President's savings account has a balance of $402.31, which includes interest paid November 30, 1971. The Past President's Certificate of Deposit is in the amount of $1,500.00; As of this date two hundred twenty (220) OLA memberships have been received; fifty-eight (58) have joined SWLA also. The percentage of those joining SWLA has increased, even though membership renewal cards have been slow coming in. Heather Lloyd, membership chairman, will send a mailing early in January reminding members not having paid their dues to do so. Only those members having paid their annual dues will be eligible to vote in the election of officers. Leonard Eddy moved that the treasurer's report be approved as presented. John Hinkle seconded the motion; the motion carried.

John Hinkle moved that OLA annual dues be paid by February 15th to be eligible to receive a ballot to vote. Thelma H. Jones seconded the motion; the motion carried. In the OLA Bylaws, "ARTICLE III. Nominations and Elections. Section 1. Executive Board Officers. d. The Nomination Committee shall meet thirty days before the annual conference to count all ballots received from the membership. . . . . The Nominating Committee will be requested to hold mailing of the ballots until February 15th and have them returned by March 1st; they would then be counted March 13th. Mary Beth Ozmun moved that the OLA Membership Directory be printed in the April issue of the Oklahoma Librarian. Mary Evelyn Potts seconded the motion; the motion carried.

Roscoe Rouse will order stationery to match, as nearly as possible, OLA letterheads on hand.

The Intellectual Freedom Committee, Jane S. Northcutt, Chairman, requested $200.00 to implement the "Statement of Policy" adopted by OLA April 16, 1971. Three steps are recommended: 1. Establish an Intellectual Freedom Fund with an initial deposit of $200.00 for use only as a fund to be administered by the Executive Board. 2. Develop an information program (possibly provide news items which could be reported by the President in the Newsletter). 3. Be informed as to pending legislation which might restrict the principles as outlined in the policy." John Hinkle moved that the $200.00 request be approved for the three recommendations made by the Intellectual Freedom Committee. Frances Kennedy seconded the motion; the motion carried.

Dee Ann Ray, Program Committee chairman, reported that the Committee had finalized a draft of the 1972 Conference program. Signs of the zodiac will be on the program cover; it was suggested that biographies of the main speakers be printed on the back of the program. Exhibits and displays at the Conference will take the form of a county fair. An exhibit area for OLA will be held Saturday morning. Those attending the conference will register for the forums they wish to attend. The next meeting of the Program Committee will be February 1, 1972.

A report from the Publication Committee, Mary Lee DeVillbiss, Chairman, was given. The winter issue of the Oklahoma Librarian is currently being printed.

Additional advertisements from the University Press and the Norman Transcript will be included in this issue scheduled for January, 1972.

It was reported that the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, Jim Stevenson, chairman, has not had sufficient time to draft a proposal "for constitutional change which would permit greater participation of the membership in voting on changes in the constitution, bylaws and policy." Any suggestions on this proposal, possibly to include "a vote by mail if a vote is challenged or upon request" would be appreciated by the committee.

Frances Kennedy,ALA Councilor, announced that the term of Oklahoma's ALA Councilor will be for four years. Only OLA members who are also members of ALA are eligible to vote in the election for this office.

Mary Evelyn Potts, SWLA Representative, discussed the SWLA Conference to be held in New Orleans in the fall of 1972. Lee Brawner, OLA President has called an SWLA meeting on Tuesday during the ALA Midwinter Conference.

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries has three complete sets of the Oklahoma Librarian, one in the professional collection, one at the bindery and the third in the Oklahoma Collection which is housed in the same room as the OLA Archives. Article X of the OLA Bylaws designates the Department of Libraries as the official "depository of minutes, papers, and archives of the Oklahoma Library Association." Frances Kennedy moved that all publications of the Oklahoma Library Association be deposited in the OLA Archives at the Department of Libraries and that bindery expenses be paid by OLA. Thelma H. Jones seconded the motion; the motion carried. Bound copies of the Oklahoma Librarian will be placed in the OLA Archives as it is OLA's official publication and reflects the history of OLA. It will be brought to the attention of the officers, division chairman, committee chairmen and the general membership that the OLA Archives at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries should be placed on all mailing lists to receive minutes, announcements, programs and all publications of the Oklahoma Library Association.

Correspondence has not been received from the Oklahoma Association of School Librarians, Recruitment Committee of the Reference Division-College and University Libraries Division; therefore, no action could be taken on their budget requests. The Trustees Division has requested $200.00 for a Trustees Handbook; additional information is necessary regarding content and authorship before action can be taken. Esther Mae Henke, associate director for Library Services Branch, would be able to provide assistance and guidance in this project. The Library Education Division requested $150.00 to develop a directory of library educators. Thelma H. Jones moved that the $150.00 request from the Library Education Division be approved; Mary Beth Ozmun seconded the motion; the motion carried.

Approval was given to Ruth Peil, chairman, Technical Services Division, for $3.60 to send out two hundred (200) questionnaires to establish a card file on "Who's Who in Technical Services."

Mrs. Norma Barnes has resigned as National Library Week chairman. Mrs. Jo Ann Lauderdale, assistant executive director for NLW will be asked to fill the vacancy.
Maryann Duggan, S.L.I.C.E. office director (Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor) will present a S.L.I.C.E. forum from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. on Friday, April 14, 1972, during the OLA Conference. Janice Kee will be invited to speak briefly at OLA's first general session.

The feasibility of holding a Governor's Conference on school libraries in the fall of 1972, was discussed and will be investigated. Allie Beth Martin, Thelma H. Jones, Mary Ann Wenthroth, Della Thomas, and Guy Logsdon were suggested as those to consult as resource persons for this proposed project with Dee Ann Ray. If possible the Governor's Conference should be held right before the 1972 legislative session and aimed at school library development and the Department of Education survey stressing reading readiness, books, and libraries. A report will be given at the January Executive Board Meeting.

The Task Force on Elementary Libraries studying the status of Oklahoma's elementary school media centers, could also tie in with the proposed Governor's Conference. Members of this committee are: Carolyn Croft, instructor, Department of Library Education, Oklahoma State University; chairman; Mildred Laughlin, resource center director, Kennedy Elementary, Norman; Elizabeth Geis, assistant director, Library Resources Division, State Department of Education, Edmond; Thelma H. Jones, coordinator, School Media Services, Oklahoma City Public Schools; Anna Combs, supervisor of Elementary School Libraries, Enid; Mr. Jerry McCreary, principal, Jackson Elementary, Pauls Valley. A report from this task force will be given at the March Executive Board Meeting.

Included on the agenda for the January Executive Board Meeting will be consideration of an OLA Executive Secretary and the ALA-SWLA Chapter Relations Project Questionnaire. The Sites Committee will report on the 1974 conference site in February.

Frances Kennedy moved that the meeting be adjourned; Leonard Eddy seconded the motion; the motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary Beth Oszmun, Secretary
Oklahoma Library Association

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Thank you for publishing Mr. McSherry's letter concerning the appalling attempt to curtail freedom in one of the cities of Oklahoma. It is important that such events be brought to the attention of Oklahoma Librarians as well as others concerned with freedom of inquiry and access to all media.

The OLA must, at its convention this spring, take a strong stand against this, and all, Orwellian encroachments on the intellectual rights of the citizens of Oklahoma. If we do not oppose censorship now, in even one city, we soon may be fighting censorship in all Oklahoma libraries. Censorship of this type is only one example of the increasing wave of anti-intellectualism and repression. Nineteen-eighty-four is twelve years away! Will we find Big Brother in Oklahoma then?

Sincerely,

James B. Gibbs, Student
OU School of Library Science

Dear Mrs. DeVilbiss:

Because of the Freedom to Read and Intellectual Freedom policies, it seems only fair that an opposing viewpoint to that of Mr. McSherry's should be published in the next issue of the Oklahoma Librarian. It certainly does not have to be my letter, but he should be answered!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Paul Cress
1709 North 11th
Perry, Oklahoma 73077

Dear Mary Lee:

This note is a bit late, but I do want to congratulate you on the Oklahoma Librarian. The last issue is the best and has more substance than any that I can recall over my eighteen years in Oklahoma. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

Gene Winn, Librarian
Bartlesville Public Library

To the Editor:

Why should the Oklahoma Librarian publish an attack by Mr. McSherry on the McAlester City Council for their stand on X-rated movies? What does that have to do with libraries? Since it was published in the Oklahoma Librarian it does become the business of the members of the Oklahoma Library Association.

As to McSherry's attempt to be so very clever, in my opinion, it fails completely. If you go along with his thinking no one should take a stand against anything, in this particular instance, pornography in movies — If you do, this censorship, and a censor is "mentally ill" according to McSherry.

Now, would you rather be a person who disapproves of pornography and is willing to stand behind your conviction, or a McSherry who apparently approves pornography and thinks everyone should do his own thing?

His attempt at ridicule is ridiculous and his kind of thinking leads to a breakdown of moral fiber and results in chaos.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Paul Cress
Lay Member, Perry Carnegie Public Library - Trustee 1962-Jan. 20, 1972
OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 1972

MEMBERSHIP LIST

Membership List Provided by The Oklahoma State University Library Staff

A

Abbott, Opal
Abner, Carolyn Sue
Akins, Ethel Sue
Alexander, Sheila
Allison, Mrs. Joyce S.
Alsow, Mrs. Frances
Altus Library
Alva Public Library
Amis, Nancy Ruth
Anadarko Public Library
Anderson, Richard
Arnold, Edna May
Arnett, Mrs. Zella
Atkinson, Virginia
Audd, Martha J.

1723 West 41st, Tulsa 74107
3416 N.W. 18, Okla. City 73107
1004 E. 48th, Tulsa 74105
3146 Cache Rd., Apt. 216, Lawton 73501
310 So. 9th St., Clinton 73601
3505 Oakhurst Dr., Midwest City 73110, Central State University, Edmond 73034
Mooreland 73852
504 7th Street, Alva 73717
152 S. Melrose Drive, Stillwater 74074
302 West Oklahoma, Anadarko 73005
118 South McKinley, Enid 73701
512 S. Williams, El Reno 73036
624 E. Noble, Guthrie 73044
2426 W. Cherokee, Enid 73701
1308 No. 5, Tonkawa 74653

East Second Library
Oklahoma County Libraries
McFarlin Library (Tulsa Univ.)
Eisenhower High School
Clinton Public
Central State University, Edmond 73034
OSU
El Reno City Library
Guthrie Public School
Longfellow Jr. High
Tonkawa Public Library

B

Babbcock, Lucy Ann
Boley, Mrs. Va Rue L.
Baker, Jane G.
Baker, Mrs. Norma C.
Ballard, Mrs. James
Bankeston, Al
Barber, Alma
Barbour, Mrs. Harriett B.
Barnes, Frances E.
Barnes, Shirley
Barrett, Lenna
Barris, Mrs. Clara Lee
Bartlett, Emma Jean
Basey, Margaret
Batt, Phyllis
Baxter, Linda
Beard, Lenore A.
Beavers, James F. III
Belcher, Kathryn
Bell, Mrs. Elsie Lillias

111 N. Macomb, El Reno 73036
1504 Ann Arbor Dr., Norman 73069
P.O. Box 366, Vian 74962
4400 East Gore Boulevard, Lawton 73501
Box 309, Purcell 73080
2217 Meadowbrook, Enid 73701
300 N. Walter, Poteau 74953
627 Classen Blvd., Norman 73069
1312 Washington Ave., Chickasha 73018
3018 N.W. 41st, Apt. 38, Oklahoma City 73112
12 Payne, Pryor 74361
1220 Teresa, Sapulpa 74066
2612 N.W. 52, Oklahoma City 73112
Box 134, Dill City 73341
7777 S. Lewis, Tulsa 74105
549 North 12th, Muskogee 74401
Box 37, Bixby 74420
5101 Hales Dr., #237, Oklahoma City 73112
515 Chautauqua, Norman 73069

OU
Vian Schools K-12
MacArthur Jr-Sr. High School
Public Library of Enid and Garfield County
Pansy Kidd Junior High
Okla. Dept. of Libraries, Okla. City 73105
Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts
Oklahoma City Public Schools
Pryor High School
Sapulpa Jr. High School
Downtown Public Schools
Western Plains L. S., Clinton 73601
Oral Roberts Univ.
N.E. State College, Tahlequah 74464
Bacon College
Oklahoma County Library
Oklahoma County Libraries, Oklahoma City 73102

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City, State, Zip Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bell, Sarah Jane</td>
<td>1112 Euclid, Okla. 73117</td>
<td>Rogers Middle School, 4000 N. Spencer Rd., Spencer 73084</td>
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<td>Bennett, Mrs. Della</td>
<td>725 South McFarland St., Stillwater 74074</td>
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<td>Berry, Marie Blair</td>
<td>3663 North Avenue, Okla. City 73111</td>
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<td>Chickasaw System</td>
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<td>2616 N.W. 58th Place, Okla. City 73112</td>
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<td>Billingham, Mrs. J. R.</td>
<td>22-12 N. Univ. Pl., Stillwater 74074</td>
<td>OSU</td>
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<td>Bishop, Mrs. Nan</td>
<td>1201 Avondale, Norman 73069</td>
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<td>Blakely, Janice Ann</td>
<td>P.O. 730, Goodwell 73939</td>
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<td>Blackley, Ruth</td>
<td>240 S.E. 15th, Apt. 102, Edmond 73034</td>
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<td>Blossingome, Doris</td>
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<td>Bake, Mrs. Norman</td>
<td>610 Broad Lane, Norman 73069</td>
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<td>Ballinger, Freda</td>
<td>3150 E. Latimer, Tulsa 74110</td>
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<td>Bonner, Nelda</td>
<td>Box 241, Weatherford 74096</td>
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<td>Boren, June</td>
<td>109 W. 5th, Wewoka 74884</td>
<td>Wewoka Public Library</td>
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<td>Bragg, Mrs. Joyce</td>
<td>401 E. Broadway, Muskogee 74401</td>
<td>Muskogee Public Library</td>
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<td>Bramlett, Margie Belle</td>
<td>Box 144, Poteau 74953</td>
<td>Poteau Sr. High School</td>
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<td>Browner, Lee B.</td>
<td>NW 3rd &amp; Robinson, Oklahoma City 73102</td>
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<td>Bright, Letia Skeen</td>
<td>1607 N. Jefferson, Enid 74446</td>
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<td>Brown, Mary Lynn</td>
<td>3905 East 54th, Tulsa 74135</td>
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<td>Browning, Mrs. D. E.</td>
<td>1609 Hunt Avenue, Clinton 73601</td>
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<td>Bullcock, Sara E.</td>
<td>900 E. 3rd., Okmulgee 74447</td>
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<td>Bynum, Helen</td>
<td>R. R. 1, Westville 74965</td>
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<td>3309 Atlantic, Lawton 73501</td>
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<td>Cabe, Mrs. Lorene</td>
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<td>Stroud Public Schools</td>
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<td>Cagle, Mrs. Gladys</td>
<td>204 SE 30th, Edmond 73034</td>
<td>Central State University</td>
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<td>Cain, Dorothy</td>
<td>2217 John, Ponca City 74601</td>
<td>East Junior High School</td>
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<td>Caine, Mrs. Acolene C.</td>
<td>2919 NW 29th, Oklahoma City 73107</td>
<td>Northwest Classen-High School</td>
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<td>Campbell, Mrs. Glynda F.</td>
<td>3525 NW 50, Apt. 9, Okla. City 73112</td>
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<td>Consler, Jane L.</td>
<td>4620 East Independence Street, Tulsa 74115</td>
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<td>Carnaham, Mary</td>
<td>1716 NW 19th, Oklahoma City 73106</td>
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<td>Carter, Barbara</td>
<td>Box 428, Stillwater Public Library, Tahlequah,</td>
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<td>719 Asp., Norman 73069</td>
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<td>330 Oakwood Drive, Lindsay 73052</td>
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<td>213 West 13, Chandler 74834</td>
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<td>2000 E. 18th, Ada 74820</td>
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<td>1112 S. Main, Blackwell 74631</td>
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<td>Cochran, Mrs. Cindy A.</td>
<td>1510 Huntington Way, Norman 73069</td>
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<td>Cockrell, Meredith H.</td>
<td>7008 Donner Drive, Okla. City 73159</td>
<td>Van Burin Elementary</td>
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<td>729 Elm, Perry 73077</td>
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<td>Coe, Elizabeth</td>
<td>1503 Buttram Road, Oklahoma City 73120</td>
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<td>530 Mary, Norman 73069</td>
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<td>4316 N.W. 56 Terr., Okla. City 73112</td>
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Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
Collins, Mrs. Valma 320 West 11th, Bristow 74010
Coltharp, Mildred 1601 Lake, Lawton 73501 Br. #2, Carnegie Public Library
Combs, Anna L. 530 S. Pierce, Enid 73701 Elementary Libraries
Cook, Thelma Rt. 1, Box A-296, Broken Bow 74728 Broken Bow High School
Cooper, Elizabeth C. P.O. Box 215, Los Alamos, N.M. 87544 Mesa Public Library
Cooper, Mrs. Ruby Box 510, Watonga 73774 Watonga Public Library
Corbin, John B. 1506 Iowa St., Norman 73069 OU (student)
Corwin, Mrs. Aorraine 2411 Irving, Muskogee 74401 Muskogee Public Library
Cox, Reba W. 910 Grand Ave., Tahlequah 74464 Northeastern State College
Craddock, Mrs. Fred 307 East 18th, Pawhuska 74056 Pawhuska Public Library
Craddock, Marian N. 1216 N.W. 37th St., Oklahoma City 73118
Criggs, Mrs. Roy P.O. Box 215, Leedy, 73601 Western Plains
Crain, Janie 2812 Moulton Drive, Oklahoma City 73127 John Marshall HS
Cress, Mrs. Paul 1709 N. 11, Perry 73077 Perry Carnegie Public Library
Croft, Mrs. Carolyn 720 Lake Shore Dr., Stillwater 74074 OSU
Crump, Bill Sentinel, Okla. 73664 Western Plains Library System, Clinton 73601
Crump, Janice Box 384, Apache 73006 Apache Public Schools
Cude, Obera K. 1322 Jamestown Dr., Tahlequah 74464 Northeastern State College
Culp, Eugene F. 912 W. Wilson, Norman 73069
Cunningham, Nancy P.O. Box 51, Gotebo 73041 Western Plains Library System, Cordell 73632
Curtis, Ron A. 2516 Elwood Drive, Edmond 73034 Central State Univ.

D

Dark, Mrs. Maxine 709 South Birch Pl., Broken Arrow 74012 Broken Arrow Branch
David, Mrs. Ruth 1217 Camden Way, Norman 73069 OU School of Library Science
David, Ameda 1109 Dell Drive, Clinton 73601 Western Plains Library System
Davis, Carolyn Ada Public Library, 400 S. Rennie, Ada 74820 Ada Public Library
Davis, Dorothy K. 6012 College Ave., Oklahoma City 73106 Oklahoma City University
Davis, Mrs. Faye 120 West Maine, Enid 73701 Public Library of Enid & Garfield County
Dawson, Mr. E. Lomax 407 Texas, Healdton 73438 Chickasaw System, Ardmore 73401
Dawson, Mrs. L. R. P.O. Box 706, Weatherford 73096 Western Plains Library System, Clinton 73601
Day, Billee M. 22 Broadlawn Village, Ardmore 73401 Chickasaw Library System
Dearborn, Mrs. Dick 616 Row Street, Perry 73077
Delaney, Verleon VA Hospital, 921 N.E. 13th St., Oklahoma City 73104
Delk, Dee Ola Rt. 1, Box 91, Clinton 73601 Western Plains Library System
Delman, Mrs. M. K. 209 N. Byrd, Coolidge 74538 Chickasaw System, Ardmore 73401
Denker, Mrs. Mary Helen 611 W. Wabash, Enid 73701 Enid High School Library
Denney, Mrs. Gladys R. 611 Victor, Tahlequah 74464 Northeastern State College
DeVilbiss, M. L. 401 W. Brooks, Norman 73069
Devanshire, Mrs. Peggy C. 1266 East 28th St., Tulsa 74114
Dewbre, Ruby Maud High School, Maud 74854
Diercks, Mrs. Beverly Selling 73663 Selling Library
Dierdorff, Miss Marion E. 1205 N.W. 89, Okla. City 73114 John Marshall High School
Dierdorff, Miss Mary E. 7324 Meadow Lane #B, Weatherford 73096 Southwestern St. College
Dilday, Jewell C. 1301 Jamestown Drive, Tahlequah 74464 Northeastern State College
Donart, Helen 1710 Arrowhead Place, Stillwater 74074 OSU
Donnell, Janice 401 W. Brooks, Norman 73069
Donnell, Ruth 2525 N.W. 379 Terr., Oklahoma City 73132 Northwestern Classen HS
Donnelly, Mrs. Alma 2505 N.W. 39 Terr., Oklahoma City 73112 Northwestern Classen HS
Dover, Leta S. Rt. 4, Box 472, Muskogee 74401
Dover, Ruth T. 515 Forest Ave., Tulsa 74401 Muskogee VA Hospital, Muskogee 74401
Driscoll, Mrs. Jessye Sayre High School Library, Sayre 73662 Sayre High School
Drummond, Frederick Ford Route #1, Pawhuska 74056 Pawhuska Public Library
Duffy, T. Annette 1018 Royal Way, Edmond 73034 Central State Univ.
Dukas, Agnes L. P.O. Box 252, Boley 74629
Durham, Jean Ellen 1802 Third S.W., Ardmore 73401 Chickasaw Library System

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### E

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Eakin, Elizabeth Ann</td>
<td>2300 Riverside Drive, Tulsa 74414</td>
<td>Tulsa City County Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eberhard, Neysa</td>
<td>Box 202, Stillwater 74074</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eddy, Leonard M.</td>
<td>113 Kelley Dr., Moore 73160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edwards, Frances</td>
<td>Gage 78343</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edwards, Keith M.</td>
<td>400 Civic Center, Tulsa 74103</td>
<td>Tulsa University (student)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elkins, L. C.</td>
<td>1502 N. 59th, Tulsa 74102</td>
<td>Amoco Production Company</td>
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Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
Howard, Mrs. Law
  1310 S. Second, Blackwell 74631
  Blackwell Public Library

Howland, Cecil M.
  2216 University Avenue, Stillwater 74074
  OSU

Howland, Mrs. Marguerite S.
  2216 University Avenue, Stillwater 74074
  OSU

Hoyt, Mrs. Anne K.
  625 S. Monroe, Stillwater 74074
  OSU

Hudson, Mrs. H. Clay
  111 East 14, Pawhuska 74056
  Pawhuska Public Library

Hukills, Clyde
  232 Russell, Blackwell 74631
  Blackwell Public Library

Hukills, Miss Susan
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Humphrey, Beth
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  Okla. City Univ. Lib.

Ivester, Mrs. Robert
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Jackson, Claudine
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Jemison, Mrs. Verna M.
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  Retired

Jenkins, Maurine A.
  Box 188, Ardmore 73401
  Chickasaw Library System

Jennings, Mae
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  Eastern Oklahoma District Library

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  Tomlinson Jr. High School

Johnson, Mrs. Elsie N.
  Tishomingo 73460
  Chickasaw Library System

Johnson, Mrs. Ruth
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  Oral Roberts University

Johnson, Sherry
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  McKee Library Panhandle State College

Johnston, Kathleen
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  Pioneer Multi-Co. Library

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  Northeastern State

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  OU

Jones, Thelma H.
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  Oklahoma City Public Schools

Jones, Virgil L.
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  Tulsa City-County Library

Kellogg, Jo Ann
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  Hominy Public Library

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Kenyon, Linda K.
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  Central State University (student)

Keown, Mrs. Elizabeth S.
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  Norman High School Library

Kersey, Barbara J.
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  OU Health Sciences Center Library

Killian, Doris M.
  2708 N. 22nd St., Lawton 73501
  Comanche Public Library

Klimper, Mrs. Luella S.
  719 Church St., Alva 73717
  Watonga Schools

Kirby, Jannelle L.
  2609 N.W. 63, Oklahoma City 73116
  Putnam City High School Library

Kirkbride, Rebecca Marie
  OSU Tech, Okmulgee 74447
  Oklahoma State Tech Library

Korn, Mrs. Margaret
  207 N. Barnes, Tonkawa 74653
  Northern Oklahoma College Library

Oklahoma Librarian, April 1972, Vol. 22, No. 2
LaForge, Mrs. Edith
3415 S. 116th E. Ave., Tulsa 74145

LoGrave, Virginia Z.
1008 N.W. 33rd St., Oklahoma City 73118

Loir, Lila M.
929 J N.W., Miami 74354
Northwestern Oklahoma A & M College Library

Lois, Mrs. Jeff R.
1528 N.W. 37th, Oklahoma City 73118

Luke, Velma
413 North "D", Duncan 73533
Duncan Public Library

LaMar, Mrs. Greer H.
418 West 4th Street, Guymon 73942
Guymon High School Library

Lancaster, Mrs. Eugene F.
3708 Shadywood Dr., Midwest City 73110
Presbyterian Hospital

Landrith, Darlene
1907 East 17th Street, Ada 74820
Ada Public Library

Langston, Mrs. Winn
1101 N. E. 14th Street, Oklahoma City 73117

Larason, Mrs. E. A.
Rt. 2, Box 1, Shattuck 73858
Shattuck Public Library

Larason, Mrs. Margaret M.
Route 1, Fargo 73840
Woodward Junior High School Library

Lashley, Miniam
3 Woodward Blvd. #215, Tulsa 74114
Tulsa City-County Library

Lou, Ray D.
1004 N. Bryan, Weatherford 73096
Southwestern State College

Lauderdale, Mrs. Jo Ann
Ardmore Public Libraries, Ardmore 73401
Ardmore Public Libraries

Laughlin, Mrs. Mildred
1206 Cherry Laurel, Norman 73069
Kennedy School

Law, Mrs. Leah H.
P.O. Box 622, Carnegie 73015
Carnegie Public Schools

Lawrence, Mrs. Emma L.
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Lea, Vicki M.
1212 W. 1400 Asp Ave., Norman 73069

Leach, Mary Allah
Box 647, Haldenville 74848

Letzkowitz, Robert J.
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Saint Anthony Hospital

Leh, Karen K.
1018 N. Berry, Norman 73069
Regional Medical Library Service

Lemison, Fannie E.
315 W. Olive, Stillwell 74960
Stillwell Public Library

Lewis, John D., Jr.
Route 4, Quail Ridge, Stillwater 74074
OSU

Lieser, Robert A., Jr.
266 E. 43rd St. North, Tulsa 74106
Tulsa City-County Library

Lilley, Mrs. Nancy C.
1812 N. Indiana, Oklahoma City 73106
Southeast High School Library

Little, Paul L.
Box 12071, Oklahoma City 73112
Oklahoma County Libraries

Lloyd, Warren M.
R. R. 1, Stillwater 74074
OSU Library

Locke, Mrs. Patsy
5913 N.W. 58th, Oklahoma City 73122
Central State University (student)

Logsdon, Guy
4645 S. Columbia, Tulsa 74105
University of Tulsa

Looney, Mrs. Mary H.
605 McFadden Drive, Ponca City 74601
Ponca City Public Library

Low, Edmon
1456 Glosstonwy, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Lowre, Mrs. Norma
P.O. Box 268, Wellesley 74881
Wellesley High School Library

Lowery, Doris M.
530 N. Seminole, Okmulgee 74447
Okmulgee High School Library

Lowry, William H.
704 S. Miller, Norman 73069
Pioneer Multi-County Library System

Lov, Mrs. Richard W.
1515 Purdon, Pawhuska 74056

Lynch, Mrs. Roberta
409 N.E. 2nd, Wilson 73463

McAdams, Mrs. Dorothy
608 W. 8th, Bristow 74010

McAnally, Arthur
University of Oklahoma Library, Norman 73069
OU

McBride, Marvin
2725 Dewey, Apt. 3, Norman 73069
OU (student)

McCall, Miss Cytie
431 W. First St., Ada 74820
East Central State College Library

McCawley, Clementa R.
Box 369, Talihina 74571

McCawley, Clemmena R.
Rt. 1, Box 176D, Edmond 73034
Central State University Library

McClellan, Ethel
Bartlesville 74003
Bartlesville Public Library

McClellan, Charles R.
413 Y, S. Knoblock Apt. 4, Stillwater 74074
OSU (student)

McCune, Patricia
2515 N. Boston Ave., Tulsa 74106
Pen Central School Library

McCorkle, Elizabeth
1815 N. Boomre Room No. F-13, Stillwater 74074
OSU

McDaniel, Mrs. Jean
305 South 5th, Enid 73701
Carnegie Public Library

McDaniel, Robert F.
924 6th, Perry 73077

McElrath, Stevanna
718 D. Street N.W., Ardmore 73401
Chickasaw Library System

McGalliard, William A.
Box 1562, Ardmore 73401
Oklahoma Department of Libraries

McGraw, Charlotte Bale
800 Elmwood, Norman 73069
OU

McGuire, Margaret A.
1010 Trout Ave., Norman 73069
Central State University

McKinney, Doris Jannette
5721 N. Roff, Okla. City 73112
Oklahoma Library for Blind

McLane, Edith
9711 Melton Court, Okla. City 73132
Okla. Dept. of Libraries

MacNeil, Kathryn J.
924 S. West, Stillwater 74074
OSU

McPherson, Joan H.
105 Walnut Creek Drive, Sand Springs 74063

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<td>Newberry, Lizzie S.</td>
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<td>Route 2, Box 55A, Dover 73734</td>
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<td>Peet, Ruth J.</td>
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<td>Pelley, Shirley N.</td>
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<td>2629 Cypress, Norman 73069</td>
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<td>Petty, Mrs. Marsella</td>
<td>Route 1, Checotah 74426</td>
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<td>Phillips, Mrs. Louise</td>
<td>Claremore High School, 100 W. 4th Street, Claremore 74017</td>
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<td>Phillips, Mrs. Kent</td>
<td>Mangum Public Library, Civic Center, Mangum 73554</td>
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<td>Pierce, Mrs. Shirley M.</td>
<td>334 Forest Drive, Norman 73069</td>
<td>Central Junior High</td>
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<td>931 Fourth S.E., Ardmore 73401</td>
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<td>317 North Tenth Street, Durant 74701</td>
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<td>Pioneer Multi-County Library</td>
<td>225 North Webster, Norman 73069</td>
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<td>Sailing 73663</td>
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<td>404 Sunrise, Norman 73069</td>
<td>Southwestern College, Okla. City 73127</td>
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<td>4316 N.W. 48th Street, Oklahoma City 73112</td>
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<td>Potts, Mary Evelyn</td>
<td>Route 1, Box 96, Norman 73069</td>
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<td>65 University Circle, Stillwater 74074</td>
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<td>Proctor, Barbara K.</td>
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<td>2122 Fredonia, Muskogee 74401</td>
<td>Muskogee Public Library</td>
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<td>Putnam, Helen P.</td>
<td>1704 Camden Way, Oklahoma City 73116</td>
<td>Casady School</td>
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<td>Pyle, Charles Y.</td>
<td>Box 57, Paul Valley 73075</td>
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<td>Rabum, Josephine</td>
<td>511 N. 40th, Lawton 73501</td>
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<td>1536 N.E. 33rd, Okla. City 73111</td>
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<td>118 N. Broadway, Weatherford 73096</td>
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<td>631 Timber Lane, Edmond 73034</td>
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U.S. Grant High School Library, 5000 S. Pennsylvania, Oklahoma City 73119
University of Okla. Health Sciences Center Library, 801 N.E. 13th St., Okla. City 73104
McFarlin Library, University of Tulsa, 600 South College, Tulsa 74104

V

Vogt, Mrs. Yonzell Washita Heights High School, Box 8, Corn 73024

W

Wadley, Capitola J. 10 Garrison, Tahlequah 74464 - Northeastern State College
Walker, S. Juanita Box 2187, Tulsa 74105 - Oral Roberts University
Wallis, Mrs. Peggy 83 Bryan, Pryor 74361 - Pryor Public Schools
Wan, William P.O. Box 42, Tulsa 74102 - American Christian College
Ward, Velma C. 4913 E. Fourth Place, Tulsa 74112 - Tulsa City County Library
Warden, Josephine P. 231 S. Drydan St., Stillwater 74074 - Langston University
Warren, Betty B. 4235 N.W. 30th, Okla. City 73112 - Oklahoma City Public Schools
Watts, Violet Box 121, Tahlequah, 74464 - Tahlequah Public Library
Watkins, Miss Vivian 9 South Broadway, Coalgate 74538 - Chickasaw Library System
Webber, Mrs. Fern L. 1009 E. Okla. Ave., Tonkawa 74653 - Northeastern State College
Welch, Mrs. Jimmie Lee 114 Riviera Dr., Chickasha 73018 - Chickasha Public Library
Welch, Rosalie 205 N. Broadway, Stigler 74462 - Eufaula Public Library
Wendel, Mrs. Ruth W. 2514 Meadowbrook, Norman 73069 - OU Medical Center
Wentworth, Mary Ann 3216 N.W. 44, Okla. City 73112 - Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries
Western Plains Library System P.O. Box 627, Clinton 73601
Westmoreland, Mrs. Pat 3001 N. Holloway, Bethany 73008 - Bethany Nazarene College
Westphal, Rosemary Cole 400 North Grand, Okmulgee 74447 - Henryetta High School
Wheeler, Shirley B. Rt. 2, Box 30-A, Edmond 73034 - Capitol Hill Senior High
Whittaker, Margaret 210 Duffee Avenue, Eufaula 74432 - Eufaula Public Library
White, Arthur F. 409 N. 3rd, Noble 73068 - Noble Public Library
White, Fran Box 2187, Tulsa 74105 - Tulsa City County Library
White, Maxwell O. Northeastern State College, Tahlequah 74464 - Northeastern State College
Wilkinson, James R. 612 N. Utah, Muskogee 74401 - Eastern Oklahoma District Library
Willams, Dorothy L. 2821 S. Husband St., Stillwater 74074 - OSU (student)
Williams, Dr. H. R. 118 South 1st, Blackwell 74631 - Blackwell Public Library
Williams, Hubert 201 W. 7th, Cordell 73632 - Western Plains Library System
Williamson, Ann G. 7406 N.W. 36, Bethany 73008 - Central State University
Williamson, Mrs. Ballard Hammond 73650 - Western Plains Library System
Williamson, Gerry 1208 NE 45th, Okla. City 73111 - Putnam City Schools
Wilson, Mrs. Gladys Stringtown, Okla. - Chickasaw Library System
Winn, Herbert E. Bartlesville Public Library, Bartlesville 74003 - Bartlesville Public Library
Winn, Mrs. Sarah W. Rt. 1, Box 59, Chickasha 74851 - Dewey High School
Winters, Mary F. Perry 73077 - Perry Carnegie Library
Winters, Mrs. Patty 4617 N.W. 61st, Okla. City 73122 - Grove Public Library
Wise, Carroll Box 980, Grove 74344 - Grove Public Library
Wise, Mrs. Genny 2325 N.W. 55th, Okla. City 73112 - Oklahoma County Library
Withers, Miss Vicki D. 924 Hightower, Stillwater 74074 - Woodward Carnegie Library
Withgott, Miss Irene Rt. 2, Box 64, Woodward 73801 - Woodward Carnegie Library
Woodrum, Pat 400 Civic Center, Tulsa 74103 - Tulsa City County Library
Worley, Mrs. M. C. Ninth and C. Aves., Lawton 73501 - Central Junior High School
Worster, Sherry Rt. 1, Box 105, Norman 73069 - Norman Public Schools
Wyatt, Mrs. Charles Route 1, Tishomingo 73460 - Chickasaw Library System
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