WE'VE JUST MOVED 1 1/2 MILLION BOOKS CLOSER TO YOU.

We've moved them to Clarksville, Texas. The new Baker & Taylor facility there is stocked, staffed, and mechanized to provide you with the fastest, most complete wholesale book service, ever. It offers you a local inventory of 1,500,000 books comprising 100,000 titles from 3,000 publishers. It also offers a wide range of library services designed to save time, effort, and money.

Baker & Taylor services include—
- Attractive discounts that help library budgets stretch their dollars.
- Prompt shipments and accurate billing.
- Book selection guides.
- Book cataloging and processing at only 60¢ additional per book, for over 70,000 titles, grades K-12.
- The largest inventory of University Press books
- Standing order and continuation services.
- A University and College Department offering many specialized services for academic libraries

To order books, or for more information on how we can help you with your book acquisition program, write The Baker & Taylor Co., Industrial Park, Clarksville, Texas 75426.
OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN

Editor: M. L. DeVilbiss
Assistant Editor: L. Clark
Advertising Manager: Norman Spears
Circulation Manager: Vicki Withers
Literary Notes Editor: Tony Moffett
Publications Committee Members:
  Ann Hoyt
  James Wilkerson
  Georgia LeMar
  William McGailliard
  James E. Gourley

THE OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN is the official bulletin of the Oklahoma Library Association. It is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October. It is indexed in LIBRARY LITERATURE. The inclusion of an article or advertisement does not constitute official endorsement by the Association.


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

JANUARY, 1972

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE 3
  Roscoe Rouse
  Okla. State Univ. Library

NOTES FROM THE NEW UNDERGROUND 4
  Roger A. Jones
  Univ. of Okla. Libraries

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MEDIA CENTERS: CENTERS: THE TIME IS NOW! 6
  Carolyn Croft
  Okla. State Univ. Library

OKLAHOMA AUTHORS—MICHAEL HAMMONDS 6
  L. Clark
  Univ. of Okla. Libraries

LITERARY NOTES 9
  Tony Moffett
  Okla. State Univ. Library

COPYRIGHT PROBLEMS CONFRONTING LIBRARIES 10
  William D. North
  General Counsel to ALA

NEW DIMENSIONS IN ARCHIVE-LIBRARY RELATIONS 12
  Robert L. Clark, Jr.
  Okla. Dept. of Libraries

PULITZER PRIZE NOMINEE: ARRELL M. GIBSON 14
  Jim Bross
  Norman Transcript

PULITZER PRIZE NOMINEE: ODIE FAULK 15
  Craig Chappell
  Okla. State Univ. News Bureau

PREVIEW OF 1972 OLA CONFERENCE 17
  Dee Ann Ray
  Western Plains Library System

NEWS NOTES 18

READING—RISING EXPECTATIONS AND PRIORITIES 20
  James Newby
  Oklahoma Office of Community Affairs and Planning

DON'T YOU KNOW? 22
  Anna Wells
  Okla. Dept. of Libraries

REACHING YOUR PUBLIC 24
  W. A. McGailliard
  Daily Ardmoreite

EXECUTIVE BOARD MINUTES 26
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 34
EXECUTIVE BOARD

President:
- R. E. Reynolds, Oklahoma State University

First Vice President and President Elect:
- Dee Ann Ray, Western Plains System

Second Vice President:
- Carl E. Reubin, Tishomingo

Secretary:
- Mary Beth Ozmun, Oklahoma City Public Schools

Treasurer:
- Leonard M. Edby, University of Oklahoma Medical Center

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

ALA/SWLA Chapter Relations Project:
- John Lewis, Jr., Oklahoma State University

Auditing:
- Charles Ingram, Oklahoma City University

Automation:
- John Corbin, Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries

Awards:
- Irma R. Tamberlin, University of Oklahoma

By-Laws and Constitution:
- James F. Stevenson, Tulsa City-County

Continuing Education:
- Bill Lowry, Pioneer Multi-County

Exhibits:
- Robert T. Mutter, Jr., Muskogee

Governor's Mansion Library:
- Patricia Westmoreland, Bethany Nazarene College

Intellectual Freedom:
- Jane S. Northcutt, Ponca City Public Library

Library Development:
- Guy Logsdon, University of Tulsa

Local Arrangements:
- Judy Lewis, Jr., Oklahoma State University

Membership:
- Helen M. Lloyd, Oklahoma State University

National Library Week:
- Norma A. Barnes, Tulsa Public Schools

Nomination:
- T. Gene Hodges, Central State University

Procedures:
- Rod Swartz, Tulsa City-County

Program:
- Dee Ann Ray, Western Plains

Publications:
- Mary Lee DeVirilla, University of Oklahoma

Publicity:
- Roberta Hammerger, Phillips University

Recruitment:
- James H. Byrn, Cameron State College

Resolutions:
- William Jernigan, Oral Roberts

Sequence Book Award:
- Mary Beth Ozmun, Oklahoma Public Schools

Sites:
- Jania Keene, Tulsa City-County

DIVISION OFFICERS

Children and Young People's
- Chairperson: Artis Hemmer, Oklahoma City-County
- Vice Chairman: Mary Kate Akkola, Pioneer Multi-County
- Secretary-Treasurer: Louise Livingston, Kingsfisher Public

Colleges and Universities
- Chairperson: William A. Martin, Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts
- Vice Chairman: Norman Spears, University of Oklahoma
- Secretary-Treasurer: Lavern K. Jones, Oklahoma State University

Library Education
- Chairperson: Frances Alsworth, Central State University
- Vice Chairman: Howard Clayton, University of Oklahoma

Oklahoma Association of School Libraries
- Chairperson: Barbara Spristerbach, Chickasha Public Schools
- Vice Chairman: Doris Lowery, Okmulgee Public Schools
- Secretary: Lillian Jones, Oklahoma City Public Schools
- Treasurer: Anna Combs, Enid Public Schools

Public Library
- Chairperson: James Wilkerson, Eastern Oklahoma District
- Vice Chairman: Pat Woodrum, Tulsa City-County
- Secretary-Treasurer: Mary Sherrill, Purcell Public

Reference
- Chairperson: Lucille Gibson, Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts
- Vice Chairman: Shirley Petley, University of Oklahoma
- Secretary-Treasurer: Shirley Maplin, El Reno Public

Technical Services
- Chairperson: Ruth Peet, Oral Roberts University
- Vice Chairman: Ruth Herrington, University of Tulsa
- Secretary-Treasurer: Clarice France, Oklahoma City Libraries

Trustees
- Chairperson: Lois McMillan, Bristow Public
- Vice Chairman: Mrs. Joe Taylor, Chickasaw System
- Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Richard Loy, Pawhuska Public

MEMBERSHIP DUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual Salaries</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,000 to $5,999</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,000 to $9,999</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 and over</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired Librarians,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees and Ley Members</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Division Memberships in excess of one</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Library Members
- Income Under $30,000 | $10.00 |
- $30,000 to $50,000   | 25.00 |
- Over $50,000          | 50.00 |

Non-Library Association, Institutional and Organization | 10.00 |

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Do you face the New Year as I do, with a sigh, a prayer and a dogged determination to accomplish more than in the year gone by? I find myself wondering if reflection on shortcomings of the past year is useful in any way. The Romans had the two-faced god Janus to reign over the beginning of things, looking backward and forward at the same time. Pausing before a carved likeness of this fellow in the debris-strewn Roman Forum last year, I gave some thought to the matter of looking back. We have varying admonitions in this regard: “We learn from the past... don’t look back... the past is but prologue to the future,” et cetera, but it seems to me that our hindsight is still better than our foresight. When plotting a future course we can possibly better avoid the beaten path to defeat or make a wiser choice of worthy goals by taking into account what has been attempted before, what has failed and what has succeeded.

In such retrospection we can, and often do, resort to making New Year Resolutions which come and go with abandon at this season of the year. If resolutions turn us off because they never seem to work, then let’s take a different tack. Another word for resolution, in the sense that we use it here, is goal. It may be that we need to make New Year goals. They might be easier to work toward, less likely to vanish and be forgotten. It is not uncommon for a librarian to set down a statement of goals as a guide for future planning. The duties of the staff actually become easier when there is a program of work outlined with prescribed procedures aimed at the attainment of stated goals.

What kind of goals, you may ask. Well, have you looked over your standards lately? Some may be old but they are all we have: Standards for College Libraries (1959), Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 (1967), “Objectives and Standards for Special Libraries” (1964), Standards for School Media Programs (1969), Standards for Children’s Service in Public Libraries (1964), Standards of Quality for Bookmobile Service (1963), and others. There is something here for everyone.

It would be my challenge to Oklahoma librarians in 1972 to make a dream come true. Not an unrealistic dream—just a little something you really want to accomplish. Grab something from the statement of standards for your library and start running. Good luck!
NOTES FROM THE NEW
UNDERGROUND

Roger A. Jones

No librarian, or any other American, would be foolish enough to deny that the United States has entered a period of vast and rapid social change. In the last decade the liberated woman, the militant Gay, the leftist student, and the separatist Black all have become aware of their group solidarity—with resultant pride in their uniqueness.

Many of the reading public's opinions of these and other unpopular or "radical" groups come not from personal contact with "radical" individuals, but through "establishment" newspapers and periodicals. It would be safe to say that the majority of library patrons in the state of Oklahoma do not want their opinions of unpopular minorities challenged by being exposed to underground publications. Should the library avoid publications that are repugnant to so many of its patrons or should it stand behind the Library Bill of Rights, which states that "libraries should provide books and other materials presenting all points of view concerning the problems and issues of our times...?"

The underground press offers an alternative to the "establishment" news. It represents those Americans who are considered alienated, dis-enfranchised or drop-outs from the mainstream of American life. News printed in the "underground" offers a refreshingly different point of view on most of the controversial topics of today.

Although through much of American history there has been an "underground press" it was not until 1955 that a major, lasting paper was created. Norman Mailer, frustrated by the establishment newspapers' refusal to innovate in form of reporting or to cover the intellectual and social movements of Greenwich Village, founded the Village Voice. The Village Voice, like most of the "underground" press of the fifties was, however, mainly a literary phenomenon. By the mid-sixties, the "underground movement" had shifted from the "beats" to a "combination of drugs, sex, mysticism, music and a sprinkling of occultism, Orientalism and psychedelic art." The peaceful, other-wordliness of the "hippie" movement gradually was replaced by a growing political awareness among counter-culture and alternative-culture groups. By the late sixties, the "underground press" could be divided into two major categories, the political and the counter-cultural.

The political papers range from the Black Panther, the organ of the Black Panther Party, issued weekly, to the United Irishman, published in Dublin and dedicated to Irish nationalist causes. The political "underground" is often the primary source of writings of important "underground leaders." In the Catholic Radical of Milwaukee, for instance, one can find articles by Dan Berrigan, a radical so much in the news.

The second major category into which "underground" press publications fall, is the counter-culture papers. While most of the political papers are issued in a rather "straight" format, the counter-culture papers show a much greater willingness to experiment with form.
It is ideas rather than slavish devotion to style that the counter-culture readers prefer. There is total freedom in what is said, how it is said, and about whom it is said. Reporting may be in the form of comics, poetry, erotic drawings or Warhol-like art/message toys. The subject matter ranges from ecology, as one finds in Green Revolution to literary publications, like It, of London, which publishes the works of William Burroughs and Allen Ginsberg.

It is frightening that the printed materials of an entire social and political movement have been ignored by most libraries. These papers give an alternative to what appears in the national media. Imagine, if you will, attempting to understand the 1960’s and the 1970’s without the publications of the groups which have so influenced the social and intellectual directions of their time. From an historical standpoint alone, there is justification for the purchase of underground materials, in any library. The old-guard librarian seems appalled that the young or the minorities should have free and equal access to the news of their groups. Often these same reactionary librarians dismiss underground newspapers as undesirable by choosing to dismiss the political stands of some of these papers as treason. In any community a young patron can buy a ticket to see a movie in which war is glorified, racism flaunted and sexism made to appear as a social norm. But can this same youth go to his local library to read a newspaper which offers an alternative? Most likely not, unless the librarian has the courage to withstand the censoring forces within his or her community. If the library turns its back on the demands of Blacks, Women, Gays, Socialists, Marxists, Youth and other unpopular groups, where, then will they turn? Almost all of the mentioned groups are aware it is better to use a library than to burn one. Will the library, as a social and intellectual force, allow itself to serve only the “silent majority”? Now is the time for all librarians to stand firmly behind the American Library Association’s continued opposition to any form of censorship and to serve, equally, both the “majority” and the “minority.”


SUGGESTED READING


Alternatives in Print: An index and listing of some movement publications reflecting today’s social change activities, Columbus, Ohio, Office of Educational Service, The Ohio State University Libraries, 1971.


(Continued on Page 30)
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MEDIA CENTERS:  
THE TIME IS NOW! 
Carolyn Croft

If Oklahoma educators are to be accountable and responsible for a comprehensive and individualized program to meet the needs of all elementary students, their concern regarding the current status of elementary school media center development is imperative. A study recently completed reveals that too many Oklahoma children are deprived of services, materials, and facilities from media centers to adequately support effective educational programs for all children. The following is an abstract of a study made for a doctoral dissertation in elementary education at Oklahoma State University.

The study investigated the following questions regarding the selected public elementary school media centers:

1. What general pattern for organization of materials is utilized?
2. Are consultant services available from media center personnel to improve learning, instruction, and the use of multi-media resources and facilities?
3. Are materials selected, organized, and made accessible to students and faculty according to the guidelines enumerated in the Standards for School Media Programs?
4. Are physical facilities provided for functional utilization of facilities?
5. Is the media center program supported by school board members, school administrators, classroom teachers, and parents or parent groups?
6. What analyses of the findings can be made to provide a base for suggesting goals for the future of centralized elementary school media centers in Oklahoma?

The study was based on a questionnaire sampling of 125 randomly selected public elementary schools. The sample was stratified by region and size of school. Follow-up visits were conducted in approximately ten per cent of the responding schools. Criteria used in the construction of the instrument and the comparison of media centers were taken from Standards for School Media Programs.

FINDINGS

The major findings of the study were:

1. Responses were obtained from 122 schools representing 97.6 per cent of the sample. The majority (70.5%) of public elementary schools in Oklahoma do not have centralized media centers.
2. When the reported 29.5 per cent of the centralized media centers in the sample public elementary schools of the State were compared to Standards for School Media Programs for staff, magazines, newspapers, and per pupil expenditure, the centers were totally inadequate.
3. In terms of services performed by the media center staff, selection guides, accessibility, books, miscellaneous printed materials, audiovisual materials, professional collections, and media center facilities, the 29.5 per cent of the reported centralized media centers were inadequate in the majority of cases when compared to the criteria contained in Standards for School Media Programs.
4. The method of organizing materials, as reported by the 29.5 per cent of schools with some form of centralized media center, was in keeping with the recommendation in Standards for School Media Programs.
5. When the reported 29.5 per cent of centralized media centers were analyzed, it was found that 68 per cent were located in the metropolitan areas of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

(Continued on Page 30)
tionnaires (97.6%) and the indications of support given the media center program by school board members, school administrators, classroom teachers, and parents or parent groups, indicated a consensus of concern for elementary school media center programs. Yet, the evidence indicated that the proper school personnel have not taken the initiative in supporting elementary school media center programs.

(7) The facts that (a) 70.5 per cent of the selected public elementary schools did not have any type of centralized media center and (b) those schools which reported some type of centralization were below criteria contained in Standards for School Media Programs indicate the public elementary school media center programs situation in Oklahoma is critical.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made with respect to the general program of media center program development in the public elementary schools of Oklahoma:

(1) All professional educational organizations of the State need to be concerned with the development of media center programs in Oklahoma elementary schools.

(2) A concentrated effort needs to be developed by Oklahoma Education Association, Oklahoma Association of School Librarians, Oklahoma Library Association, and the Oklahoma Association for Educational Media and Technology to promote the position of media center programs from a low level to a high priority level.

(3) A strong program for consultant support and promotion needs to be developed.

(4) The role and function of the centralized elementary school media center programs should be brought into sharper focus among teachers and administrators. It appears that more emphasis is needed on the value, purpose, and place of media centers in the educational program. One method of achieving this would be through demonstration centers where educators and other interested persons are encouraged to visit a demonstration media cen-

ter in action. Included in this concept would be qualified consultant personnel to assist the visitors regarding their particular elementary school media center situation.

(5) Long-range plans at the school district level should be developed to strengthen the media programs in individual buildings. This is being done in some of the larger cities of the State. The plans should include the employment of a supervisor who would provide leadership for planning a developmental program for centralized elementary media centers.

(6) Educators who are concerned with immediate improvement of existing situations should focus attention on (a) accessibility of resources to students and teachers and guidance for students and teachers in the use of the materials. The recommended method is to employ a certified media specialist who has been trained to promote services for a total media center program.

(7) Certification and accreditation standards by the State Department of

(Continued on Page 30)

Over 75 Years of fine QUALITY PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING and DESIGNING have been produced in our TP at Norman, Oklahoma

TRANSCRIPT PRESS 132 N. 6th AVE., NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 321-1200

JANUARY 1972
OKLAHOMA AUTHORS

Michael Hammonds

Michael Hammonds is a relatively new author, having completed his first full length novel, Concerning the Death of Charlie Bowman, only two years ago. Doubleday published the book last March, and Universal Studios purchased the movie rights a few months later. Since then, he has written A Matter of Survival, a mystery, and Among the Hunted, a western, just completed.

He does his writing at night. Also in his off duty hours he is studying for his Master’s degree in Journalism. During the day he is a popular and effective English teacher at University School in Norman. Six feet three inches tall, 200 or so pounds, he is an imposing man around the high school—especially for an English teacher. He favors cowboy boots, open neck sport shirts, and the “in” metal rimmed glasses. He brushes off any suggestion of intellectualty, averring he is neither bookish, abstract, nor objective. He says he has always been an unspectacular student—except in Creative Writing—and an “atrocious speller.” But he can write.

Born in Duncan, Oklahoma, in 1942, the son of a farmer, Michael Hammonds attended public school in Duncan and said Pauls Valley. After graduation he spent several years wandering around the western United States, Mexico and Europe. Last May he married Jane McCoy, a student. They live in Norman. Young as he is, Hammonds has had a lot of jobs: cow hand, wrangler, hay hauler, camp counselor, truck driver, and newspaper reporter to mention a few. All along, though, he has planned to be a writer. His aim is to write good, entertaining books.

Concerning the Death of Charlie Bowman is a good, entertaining book. Building the plot around the ramifications of an old Indian funerary custom, Hammonds has constructed an uncluttered and exciting story in a well-evoked atmosphere. At times, the dialogue sounds affectionately terse and stiff, but the main characters, particularly Trace Jennings and Sand, are drawn with a degree of substance. It is the action however, which carries the impact. It is not difficult to imagine Concerning the Death of Charlie Bowman as a successful film.

Plotting is the primary factor in creating a novel, according to Hammonds, and action is the major element of plotting. “Thought must come through in action and character. And if you have believable characters, then hopefully the plot will explain through action.” Not surprisingly, two of his favorite contemporary writers are Ross Macdonald and Noel Behn. When he begins a book he knows where it will start and where it will go. He also knows the general locale. But after that, writing becomes largely a careful consideration and reconsideration of various plot lines.

Hammonds has tried the short story form and poetry, but he feels most comfortable with the short novel. He thinks he will stick with it. Besides, poetry and short stories do not sell.

There are many who would disagree with him, but Hammonds insists that it is the obligation of today’s artist to be optimistic and positive, since art shapes the future. He neither enjoys nor creates a literature of hopelessness.

L. Clark

Michael Hammonds, at six feet three inches tall, 200 or so pounds, is an imposing man around University School in Norman where he teaches English.
Governor David Hall declared October 14-21 as State Poetry Appreciation Week. The week, which included National Poetry Day, October 15, was highlighted by poetry readings around the State. The Contemporary Arts Foundation in Oklahoma City provided the major highlights, sponsoring readings by San Francisco poet, Michael McClure, and British poet, Michael Horovitz. Another event for the week was the appearance of three Oklahoma City poets, John McGuinness, Larry Bierman, and Mike Mullin at Oklahoma State University in an improvised performance titled “No Bums Allowed.”

A writer of prose who has been called a poet because of the beauty of her writing is Marilyn Harris, Mrs. Judge Springer of Norman, who has published her fourth book of fiction, *The Runaway's Diary* (Four Winds Press). The story, told by entries in the diary of a 16-year-old girl, describes the experiences of a wandering youth. Mrs. Harris-Springer is currently working on a novel of an Indian girl arrested on a drug charge, to be titled “Hatter Fox.”

Another Norman resident, Grace Ray, professor emeritus of journalism at the University of Oklahoma, has completed a manuscript for her fourth book, *Wild Women of the West* is to be featured in San Antonio’s Naylor Company’s spring list of Western Americana. The work features the West’s noted badwomen, including Oklahoma’s legendary “Bandit Queen,” Belle Starr.


An Oklahoma State University geologist, Hobart Stocking has written *The Road to Santa Fe* (Hastings House), a scholarly but readable tracing of the road which began in 1921 as a trade route through Indian territory and was for decades the only link between the Mississippi and the Southwest.

An entertaining tour of the West is offered by Kent Ruth in *Touring the Old West* (Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vt.). Kent Ruth of Geary is the longtime travel editor of the *Sunday Oklahoman* and this work is a sampling of some of the places of interest from Oklahoma to Canada and Mexico and west to the Pacific.

Tulsa’s famous Gilcrease Institute art collection is spotlighted in the book *Art of the Old West* by David Hunt, Gilcrease art curator and Paul Rossi, director of the museum. The Knopf publication contains almost 300 plates of paintings from the institute’s collection. The art collection, assembled by the late oilman, Thomas Gilcrease, was purchased by the City of Tulsa in 1954. Preparations for publication of the book began seven years ago when Alfred Knopf met with Tulsa civic leader Alfred Aaronson, one of the leaders of the campaign through which the city purchased the Gilcrease collection. According to Aaronson, 15,000 volumes of the work have been ordered by the Book of the Month Club and will be offered to its members in 1972.
Copyright Problems Confronting Libraries

William D. North

Last Friday, news reached me that the Association of American Publishers and the Authors League had filed briefs *amicus curiae* supporting Williams & Wilkins Co. in its suit against the Library of the National Institute of Health and the National Library of Medicine for copyright infringement. Because of the importance of this news, I have received permission from your Chairman to depart from my assigned topic in order to discuss with you the implications of the Williams & Wilkins case.

Fundamentally, the issue in the Williams & Wilkins case is simply this: "Can a not for profit academic, public or research library be held liable for copyright infringement if it makes a single copy of a copyrighted work or a portion thereof at the request of and for the use of readers engaged in scientific or scholarly research?"

The Government, the American Library Association, and the Association of Research Libraries all say "no." They take the position that the mere fact of photocopying alone is not sufficient to establish an infringement of the copyright monopoly.

Williams & Wilkins, on the other hand, now joined by the American Association of Publishers and the Authors League, take the position that: "Library photocopying is, as the word indicates, copying of the copyrighted work, and hence is prohibited by the Copyright Act without the permission of the copyright proprietor."

From the standpoint of the library and educational communities, the Williams & Wilkins case is, beyond question, the most significant copyright litigation of the Twentieth Century. Acceptance of the publishers' and authors' position would be an unheralded step backward in the present era of information explosion. Knowledge dissemination, the very substance of civilization, would be taxed and exploited for the selfish interest of a limited few.

Considering the seriousness of the issue presented, we view the involvement of the American Association of Publishers and the Authors League with great dismay, not because of their obvious economic power, but because their involvement now escalates this controversy into one which, in my opinion, could well preclude any foreseeable accommodation on Copyright Revision Legislation. It will not only tend to polarize the educational and publishing communities, but will involve everyone in protracted and expensive litigation over an issue which could more readily be resolved by legislation.

The position taken by the American Association of Publishers and the Authors League constitutes an unequivocal repudiation of the famous Gentlemen's Agreement between the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Association of Book Publishers. That Agreement, honored by the publishing industry until Williams & Wilkins filed its suit, established what has come to be known as the "single copy doctrine," the doctrine under which, in the language of the Agreement: "A library, archives, office, museum, or similar institution owning books or periodical volumes in which copyright still subsists may make and deliver a single photographic reproduction or reduction of a part thereof to a scholar representing in writing that he desires such reproduction in lieu of loan of manual transcription and solely for the purpose of research; provided:

(1) That the person receiving it is given..."
due notice in writing that he is not exempt from liability to the copyright proprietor for any infringement of copyright by misuse of the reproduction constituting an infringement under the copyright law; 

"(2) That such reproduction is made and furnished without profit to itself by the institution making it."

To be sure, the Agreement has no binding effect on either libraries, publishers or copyright owners. It was an accommodation (and an effective one) between the copyright owners' desire for financial gain and the legitimate needs of researchers and scholars for immediate access to copyrighted works. Nevertheless, libraries have conducted themselves in accordance with this Agreement for over 35 years and the interlibrary loan arrangements and procedures prevailing throughout the country have been structured in accordance with its terms.

The net effect of this repudiation of the Gentlemen's Agreement and the "single copy doctrine" is to serve notice that, henceforth, libraries are expected by the copyright owners to deny researchers and scholars their legal rights under the judicial doctrine of "fair use."

As all of you know, the doctrine of "fair use" permits the copying of copyrighted works for scholarly and scientific purposes.

Unable to overturn this doctrine directly, the authors and publishers have seized upon the Williams & Wilkins case as a vehicle whereby they can significantly erode its applicability and efficacy. The authors and publishers take the position that library photocopying constitutes an infringement of copyright unless the library can prove, by way of affirmative defense, that the use which is made of the photocopy it makes for its patron is a "fair use."

A more Machiavellian legal argument is difficult to imagine. I say it is a Machiavellian argument because the authors and publishers know full well that, for libraries, the affirmative defense of "fair use" is illusory; illusory not because it fails to exist but illusory because libraries are not in a position to assert it. To assert this defense, librarians would have to know what use ultimately is made of every photocopy. This means that librarians would have to keep track of the recipient of every photocopy, would have to incur the expense of bringing him into court, and would have to accept liability for the conduct of persons not under their control.

I say it is a Machiavellian argument because it seeks to force libraries to deprive researchers and scholars of their legal right of access to copyrighted materials under the pretext of defending the legal right of the copyright owner.

Let it be made absolutely clear. The question in the Williams & Wilkins case is not whether the copyright owner can recover from a person who misuses a photocopy received from a library, but rather whether the copyright owner can collect damages from a library which innocently makes a copy for a patron and is unable, subsequently, to prove that the use made of such copy was a fair use.

Stripped to its essence, the authors and publishers are seeking absolute monopoly rights without any form of corresponding responsibility. Thus:

1. They assume no responsibility for keeping a work in print but demand the right to preclude its being copied;
2. They assume no responsibility for responding to requests for permission to copy but insist that such requests are prerequisites; and
3. They seek to avoid the cost and burden of protecting their own rights by imposing such cost and burden on libraries.

Every member of the library and educational communities must recognize the consequences which would follow if Williams & Wilkins prevails.

First, interlibrary loans would have to be restricted to original works. As a result, the availability of such works would be limited and their deterioration through increased handling and mailing would be accelerated. (And remember the publisher has no commitment to provide you with replacement copies at a fair price or, for that matter, at any price.)

Second, library copying for patrons would be eliminated. Of course, patrons could withdraw the work and copy it on a coin-operated machine. But here again, the availability of the work would be restricted and wear and tear would be increased.

Third, libraries will be unable to supply the demands of their patrons for works not in their collections. This means that library resources will be minimized and cooperative library acquisition programs will be impossible.

I say these are the inevitable consequences if Williams & Wilkins prevails because I cannot visualize any responsible library board authorizing a librarian to assume liability for statutory

(Continued on Page 30)
NEW DIMENSIONS IN

Archive—Library Relations

Robert L. Clark, Jr.

"The time was when anyone who liked books and was unfit for anything else could be a librarian, but that time has long passed. The evolution of the archivist will proceed somewhat as has the evolution of the librarian."
—Waldo G. Leland, 1909—1

Recent evidence reveals archivists and librarians embarking on new dimensions in their relations. The past tended to emphasize differences, and now, an established archival profession has created the atmosphere for cooperation and concentration on points of commonality. There is an extreme need for closer communication, particularly when one institution administers library and archival functions. It is logical that a better understanding of archivists by librarians, and of librarians by archivists, will lead to a strengthening of service.

The archives profession in the United States is a relatively young one that formed its professional association (Society of American Archivists) in 1936 during the Works Progress Administration's Historical Records Survey. Statewide library projects attracted most unemployed librarians, so ranks of history professors, political scientists, lawyers, newspapermen, and people with editorial and clerical backgrounds sought work in the most widespread and complete records survey in the world.2 It is unlikely that American society will ever again experience an historical records survey that touched most levels of government in every state and involved every institution which came close to the people.

Archivists were quick to point out the differences between archives and libraries and, in the early stages of development, were probably correct in doing so. When the National Archives and Records Service was founded in 1934, it tactically approved the classifying of archives according to Dewey.3 These infantile methods failed, and consequently, archivists developed their own methods of description and tenets of administration.

The archives profession has now developed to the extent it no longer feels the necessity of accenting the differences. Libraries and librarians have also changed since the thirties, and there is room for a new feeling of cooperation because of the similarity of problems and the need to work out common solutions. Archivists who still insist on differences are on the defensive because the archival profession is firmly established. Librarians who do not understand archival objectives are also behind the times because the library profession realizes the form of media is secondary to the data.

Archival and library materials are growing more alike and will continue to do so until the ultimate similarity is reached due to electronic technology. Already, electronic data processing records constitute a common material that brings with it common problems and hopefully mutual solutions. Sound recordings, films, prints, photographs, slides, posters, maps, books, and manuscripts are examples of media that are of mutual concern to both professions. Problems initiated by the control of these materials can better be solved collectively than on separate basis for isolated answers. The urgency is now when standards are developing to control these media.

If the materials are similar, so are the users. Here again we find that users are not so much interested in the form of media, or specific types of materials, but in information. Scholars use both books and archives.4 The scholar is our common user, but information found in archives is useful to those not yet aware of this source for recreational and inspirational purposes. Archives are becoming a popular media that cannot be withheld from one who has no specific informational need or no designs on the creation of a scholarly work. Archives as a pure, virgin media are more likely to inspire the creative mind for further intoxication in a subject than a previously digested and interpreted work.

Materials are growing more alike, users are growing more alike, and archivists and librarians are growing more alike. A very strong example of this similarity is demonstrated in the reference service of both. The archivist, like the librarian, is highly sensitive to reference inter-
viewing techniques. A generalist, he is able to suggest supportive data to his user. He is service oriented and makes a conscious effort to serve all people, not just a specialized group of historians, attorneys, government officials, and students.

It is important that archivists be trained in areas of common concern to the librarian. Due to the informality of the archivist’s specialized educational experience, archival methodology is not standardized and places the patron in an extremely dependent position for the data. Librarians already possess a formal training vehicle and thus possess standardized methods in bringing data to the patron. If both professions’ clientele overlap, and bringing data and user together is a common objective, then why not share the formal vehicle for entry into the professions, respecting basic methodological differences?

The archival profession still lacks an institution that grants a formal degree in archival science. The PhD in history is still considered the ultimate entry certificate. But the history department is not the best place for archival training, although a strong background in historical method is desirable. Historians are trained for using data and interpreting it into information. Archivists, like librarians, are concerned with techniques of handling the data and selecting from a data explosion portions which are most likely to be used by a defined clientele. Archivists count historians among their patrons and so do librarians. However, archivists serve all people and to limit their training to serve only one group would be a disservice to other users of the data.

These similarities and concern for closer educational relationships prompted the first joint meeting of ALA and SAA at the annual meeting of the ALA in Detroit, 1970. Much of the discussion centered around the training of archivists and the possibilities of archival courses organized and administered by library schools. By reaching an important class of record custodians (over 50% of manuscript and archival collections are identified as library holdings), the courses will improve the quality of work on records in custody of libraries. Potential archivists will benefit from the library schools’ concern with methodology and the schools’ emphasis on developing an attitude of use, not possession.

During the ALA-SAA joint meeting, it was discovered that SAA had responded to a letter from the ALA Subcommittee on Library Accreditation requesting suggested revisions in the 1952 statement from library-related organizations. SAA suggested that, "... any library school sponsored course in archival education be taught by a trained archivist and not a librarian, and that any master’s degree curriculum in library-science include an elementary course in archives-manuscripts administration." The concept of archival education being taught in library schools still leaves wide open the question of a formal educational vehicle which grants a degree in archival science. Scattered courses in advanced archival methodology are appearing in several universities under the schools of library science, but for a more formal approach, accredited library schools should be required to offer basic electives in archival training. Formal archival training should be in the library or information schools, which can easily provide the organization and the administration of the courses. Combined educational experience would benefit both professions. The success of the first joint meeting in Detroit cleared the way for other such meetings and revealed considerable support for closer ties with each profession.

Recently an SAA Ad-Hoc Committee on Archives-Library Relations was appointed. Identification of common problems, programs, techniques, needs, and objectives are among its responsibilities. By publicizing what the two professions have in common and promoting cooperative action, the Committee hopes to assist in erasing the artificial lines that divide the professions. It has also suggested areas for joint exploration which include (1) common sources for funding, (2) possibilities for developing common standards for the description of manuscripts and archives, and (3) access to manuscripts and archives. There is a strong commitment to the promotion of discussion and cooperative action between the two professions.

As a result of the success of the joint meeting in Detroit, the SAA Ad-Hoc Committee on Archives-Library Relations, and the work of interested members of both professions, ALA suggested a Joint Committee on Library-Archives Relationships be appointed to (1) plan a program for the annual ALA conference and (2) consider means of extending the good relations between the SAA and the ALA. Now formed, it consists of two members appointed by SAA and two by ALA, with ALA appointing the chairman. The chairmanship will become a rotating office shared annually by each association.

(Continued on Page 31)
OKLAHOMANS RECEIVE

ARRELL GIBSON

Jim Bross

Dr. Arrell M. Gibson is a curious author of nonfiction, who would rather be humanistic in his writing than specialize. Indeed, Gibson believes that to be creative one should avoid with a passion becoming a specialist.

His prolific work in a variety of areas attests to such a passion. And, that passion seems to have worth.

Last month Gibson learned that his latest book, The Chickasaws had been established as a nominee this year for a Pulitzer Prize.

Gibson, a professor of history at OU and chairman of that department, published the book with the OU Press in June. It was his fifteenth book; and he expected only the familiar prefatory greeting to the news of its publication.

But in August, the New York Times Book Review carried news of the book's arrival, calling it "a work of genuine scholarship ... (the type of book from which) poets and playwrights create epics."

The author insists he never believed any of his books "would be considered ever for a New York Times review." To have received a Pulitzer Prize nomination, he declared, "goes beyond my wildest dream."

Gibson analyzes his surprise as stemming from the business of researching and writing.

"The work itself is humbling," he noted. "And because it is a humbling process, it puts out any thought to receiving an accolade like this."

Gibson spent more than five years in the process—meticulously building what he prefers to call a case study rather than history.

"It is a case study," he stressed, "in that you see the methods the U.S. government uses to make them (Chickasaw Indians) like the rest of the folks."

"The chronicle of the Chickasaws is a record of contradiction and paradox," Gibson continued. "The United States has already made the statement that it encourages individual and group differences. The fact is that this isn't so. The thesis of this book is concerned with the death of a culture."

"Out of World War II came the word 'genocide'," he explained, "and I apply this term with the theme of the book — 'cultural genocide'."

"I am convinced that it (cultural genocide) was monstrously effective with the Chickasaws. The only way the Chickasaws could have survived this was to have pulled out of the country like the Kickapoos."

(In a book published in 1963 about the Kickapoos, Gibson wrote of between 500 and 1,000 tribal members who established an existence in Mexico where their culture could be retained.)

The author pointed out that in the early part of this century a prominent ethnologist attempted to find Chickasaws who could tell him of their culture, and couldn't.

"Most of the old ways," he said, "had been pretty well eroded before the Chickasaw removal (in the 1830s, from the lower Mississippi Valley to Oklahoma)."

In his book, Gibson traces the erosion of culture over the years between 1840 and 1907. He feels that the work was revealing.

The research involved sparked "a sustained and even mounting enthusiasm," he said, "particularly as I discovered that through the life story of the Chickasaw Nation, one can make these additional and enlightening discoveries."

One such discovery that the author considers somewhat central to the book is a model provided by the Chickasaws "for quality life."

"In the first chapter, I tried to reconstruct the Chickasaw life in a state of nature. It has a message — a simple nonmaterialistic life close to nature."

"There is some thread of chronology in the chapters," he added, "but I tried most to follow a theme of the collapse of old ways and how it was brought about."

(Continued on Page 36)
PULITZER NOMINATIONS

ODIE FAULK

Craig Chappell

An Oklahoma State University professor has been nominated by his publisher for the Pulitzer Prize in history.

He is Dr. Odie Faulk, a professor of history and expert on the history of the American Southwest.

Faulk was nominated by Oxford University Press Inc. of New York for his latest book for Oxford — North America Divided: The Mexican War, 1846-1848.

Faulk co-authored the book with a long-time friend and former colleague, Seymour Connor, a history professor at Texas Tech University.

Connor has written some twelve books; Faulk has written eighteen.


North America Divided was two years in the research and writing. It was released by Oxford this month for general and scholarly audiences.

Faulk says he and Connor wrote the book because of vast misunderstandings about the Mexican War.

"In most textbooks there is the implication the United States attacked Mexico for the sole purpose of wresting away territory," Faulk notes.

"Yet, our research pointed out to us that the guilt was on both sides of the river."

"Individuals and political factions on both sides hoped to profit from the conflict and the guilt was not exclusive.

"That's why," Faulk says, "we called it North America Divided rather than The Mexican War or The Invasion of Mexico or something like that."

Faulk says the Pulitzer Prize committee at Columbia University will announce prize recipients next spring.

According to Faulk, the University, which administers Pulitzer Prize trust monies, accepts four nominations in each of several prize categories from each major publisher in the country.

Faulk was named the 1970 Teacher of the Year by the OSU College of Arts and Sciences, the local chapter of Blue Key, an honorary fraternity for male upperclassmen, and by the OSU Alumni Association.

"My books do reflect on my teaching in that my lectures on the Mexican War and other subjects reflect my research in these areas," Faulk notes.

"I try to research and write in areas of American Western history where it will improve my lectures."

Faulk currently is under contract with Oxford University Press for his 19th book, to be entitled Tombstone: Myth and Reality.

It is scheduled to be released in the fall of 1972.

Dr Odie Faulk, whose book NORTH AMERICA DIVIDED: THE MEXICAN WAR, 1846-1848, was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, says he wrote his book because of vast misunderstandings about the Mexican War. (Photo by Darrel Miller of the OSU News Bureau)
Library Security & Insurance
Bill Courter and Jan Keene of TCCL will speak on these subjects. Mr. Courter is the director of library security at Tulsa and has been "sizing up" libraries around Oklahoma, so he will be able to tell us better how to cope with vandalism and mutilation of books and materials. He will present some case studies as well. Miss Keene is Business Manager of the TCCL and keeps in close touch with insurance for libraries.

Inter-library Cooperation
A panel to be moderated by Rod Swartz, will be composed of representatives of all types of libraries.

Automation in Oklahoma Libraries
A show and tell session presented by the members of the Automation Steering Committee, with emphasis on the practical automation projects which might be adapted to many libraries, and ways in which libraries can use already existing programs in Oklahoma.

Bulletin Boards and Displays
This subject will be presented by Mrs. Nancy Amis of the OSU Library Education Department. It will be a practical workshop on "How to".

Archives Management
Mr. Frank Burke of the National Archives in Washington will present this forum. He will speak on setting up historical archives.

Multi-Media
Mary Ann Wentroth and Ed Bryan of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries will present a practical working forum on the various multi-media found in libraries.

Problems in Libraries that are a result of library education
A panel approach will be taken by library educators and students and practicing librarians to discuss library educators and students and practicing librarians to discuss library education curriculum and problems.

The eighth subject forum is still in the planning stages
It will be library orientation programs -programs used by libraries to orientate their employees and users.
Lura Currier, director of the Pacific Northwest Regional Bibliographic Center at Seattle, will be the key-note speaker on Thursday evening. She will speak on inter-library cooperation and the general trends in librarianship. Mrs. Currier will be remembered by many OLA members since she has spoken to us before. She was formerly the State Librarian in Mississippi, and she has been a key force in the establishment and continuation of LSICA. She has often testified before Congressional hearings for libraries. Mrs. Currier will also act as consultant during the meeting and provide a wrap-up session on Saturday morning.

Friday lunch will be a real highlight (one among many, we think) of the conference, with Miss Peggy Sullivan of the School of Library Science at the University of Pittsburgh. Miss Sullivan was formerly the director of the Knapp Project on school libraries. She has written a juvenile book, many magazine articles, and a new book published by ALA; and she is a delightful and lively speaker. She will talk on the individual library user as he moves through his library worlds and the importance of each type of library to him, with emphasis on the elementary school library.

Friday night's banquet will be a Hawaiian Luau, complete with mountain and little grass shack, hula dancers, and roast pig with apple. OSU is equipped to handle all kinds of things! The menu will feature a variety of good foods and colorful clothes are encouraged. Break out the flowered shirts and grass skirts!

Speaker for the banquet will be Ed Wheeler, Assistant Director of Public Relations for Oklahoma Natural Gas in Tulsa. He will speak on Oklahoma History. He has won many awards with his Gilcrease series on Tulsa radio and has won some Valley Forge awards for his writings.

Saturday morning will feature a business session and a summation of the conference by Mrs. Currier.

Saturday morning will also feature a state wide "Show and Tell" session with Esther Henke moderating. Libraries of all types from all over the state will be sharing what they are doing with all of us. The Sequoyah luncheon will end the conference at noon on Saturday.
NEWS NOTES

Oklahoma County

DUANE MEYERS has been promoted to the position of associate director for management services.

JOANN BIERMAN is the new head of the Warr Acres Branch of the Oklahoma County Libraries.

NANCY BERGMARK has moved from the Del City Branch.

OSU

At OSU HAZEL EWING has joined the staff as instructor, assistant cataloger. She received the MLS degree from Texas Woman's University.

NANCY JANE HERRING is a new member of the teaching staff in the Department of Library Education. She received the MA in Library Science from Peabody.

The Frederick G. Melcher scholarship in Library Science for 1971-72 has been awarded to MISS E. RELLEEN SMITH, a 1970 graduate of the Library Science program at Oklahoma State University. The award in the amount of $2,500 is made by the Children's Services Division of the American Library Association for pursuit of graduate studies in preparation for library work with children. Miss Smith has enrolled at LSU in the Graduate School of Library Science. During her undergraduate course of study at Oklahoma State University, Miss Smith was a member of Mortar Board and Alpha Beta Alpha, national undergraduate library science fraternity.

The Library Education Department of Oklahoma State University announces its sixth international study tour for teachers and librarians, "Introduction to Children's Literature in the Far East," scheduled for July 1-30, 1972, leaving from the West Coast following the week of the ALA Conference in Chicago. Library services and publishing for children, dramatic play, and folklore of the Orient will be stressed in professional visits in Japan, Bangkok, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bali and Manila. Meetings with teachers, librarians, illustrators, authors, editors and other specialists will be supplemented by sightseeing and other cultural and recreational experiences. Further information about the course, which may be audited or taken for graduate or undergraduate credit, may be obtained by writing to the College of Education, Extension Division, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, 74074; attention: Mrs. Della Thomas, Tour Director, or to the Library Education Department.

Previous tours have included at various times seventeen European countries, with participants from nearly every state, Canada, Canal Zone and Puerto Rico. Some Oklahoma librarians and teachers in the groups were NORMA BARNES, HEATHER LLOYD, NANCY GORE FRY, MARY JANE BALL, MARYE M. CAMPBELL, VIRGINIA ATKINSON, REBA COX, MARGARET LIVERMORE, DOROTHY RABON, and REBECCA CULWELL.

OLA dues must be paid by February 15, if you want to vote in the 1972 election of officers.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
SLICE
Mr. Lee Brawner, President SWLA, announces the formation of a SOUTHWESTERN LIBRARY INTERSTATE COOPERATIVE ENDEAVOR (SLICE). This experimental project is designed initially to test the feasibility of a cooperative interstate sharing of MARC-based services in a six state area. The project has been funded by a $25,000 grant to SWLA from the Council on Library Resources. By means of a contract with the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, Miss MaryAnn Duggan, Assistant Professor, was appointed SLICE Office Director as of October 1.

The project is under the general direction of a thirteen member council composed of six state librarians, six state library association presidents, and the President of SWLA. The states represented will be Arizona, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas.

The SLICE Project will emphasize initially the various uses of the MARC computer-tape cataloging information furnished weekly by the Library of Congress. For example, the Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries has developed a Selective Dissemination of Information Service using the MARC computer record to select each week published or forthcoming publications on topics of specific interest to city, county or state governmental units or public, academic, and school libraries. The SLICE project will offer workshops and training programs in the next few months to explore with librarians in the six state region the capabilities of the various MARC services and possible applications. Mr. Kenneth Berman of the Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries will assist in this phase of the SLICE project.

Future activities of the SLICE project include coordination and planning of continuing education for librarians and other activities requiring interstate cooperation or sharing of expertise or

(Continued on Page 32)
READING

RIISING EXPECTATIONS AND PRIORITIES

James Newby

In the mid-1960's, the people of this country were rudely awakened to the fact that many American citizens had been neglected and had not benefited from the tremendous economic, social and material gains enjoyed by many since the end of World War II.

Throughout the 1950's and the 1960's, the pace had continued to quicken. Middle and low-income people were leaving the rural areas of the South and Midwest to seek a better standard of living, economic and social equality — or "the good life" of the large urban areas. Many found the "good life", but the majority found the same problems they had attempted to leave in rural areas — poverty, poor health conditions, malnutrition, unemployment and the like. The situation, as it continued to worsen, was certain to explode. When it did, the immediate response was general bewilderment and often outrage.

Government at all levels responded with a multitude of programs designed to correct the inequities and disparities in the Social System. The War on Poverty, Black Capitalism, Model Cities, O.E.O., City Planning, Black Power became the terminology of the day.

We are unfortunately at times a crisis-oriented society. We tend to muddle through life, concerned only with those things which affect us directly and when a crisis erupts we tend to over-react, which normally generates more problems than solutions.

Most of the governmental efforts, although well intentioned, generally were disjointed efforts, struggling to find their way and were often frustrated due to a lack of instantaneous success.

In the effort to find solutions, we soon discovered that the intensity of the social, economic and political problems of the large urban areas, and the seemingly geometric rate at which they became more acute, so monopolized the attention and energies of the nation that we allowed ourselves to become inured to the problems of the "people left behind" in small towns and rural areas.

The level of poverty, lack of services, scarcity of jobs, inadequate cultural and educational opportunities and a lack of hope in the rural areas were the primary forces behind the migration. Rural governmental institutions frequently were unable to provide the types of public service needed and deserved by their constituents.

As the Grant-in-Aid programs continued to proliferate and become more complex, it was not long before all levels of government discovered they had a management mess on their hands and it would take a tremendous cooperative effort by all to avoid a complete breakdown in the capacities of governmental institutions.

All participants agreed the problems faced by the nation could and would not be solved overnight. It would take a policy of total economic, social and physical development to correct the sources of the urban and rural crises.

The Office of Community Affairs and Planning was created to serve as a mechanism for improving state and federal responsiveness to local needs; to undertake programmed activities which make government more effective, and to promote the orderly total development of the State of Oklahoma.

With the establishment of the Office of Community Affairs and Planning, 11 sub-state planning districts were created to serve as the agents responsible for comprehensive planning within their respective districts. The districts work in cooperation with the citizens and local governmental entities and also serve as a reciprocal line of communication between the people and the state.
One of the major functions of the sub-state planning districts is to foster citizen participation in identifying, planning for, and implementing goals, objectives and programs in the areas of social, economic and physical development.

Problems today are demanding attention from a variety of specialists such as ecologists, economists, educators — in fact the actors are merging into a high degree of togetherness. They are becoming members of a problem-focused team resulting in the erosion of the dualism that has in the past reinforced boundaries between professional groups.

To cope with these future problems, one must be able to see into the future. By bringing specialists from various areas together or by coordinating their efforts, we hope to be able to look at the social system as a whole and anticipate problems rather than reacting to one element at a time. Through planning we hope to be able to identify problems before they become serious and map out a set of alternatives which will lead to rational solutions.

Efforts such as the National Right to Read will greatly increase the impact of planning activities. A well informed and concerned citizenry will not be satisfied with a continuous series of crises. They will demand and deserve rational processes.

One of the keys to balanced comprehensive development of the state will continue to be the quality of education available to the citizens.

I realize that libraries and the National Right to Read effort are not technically classified as formal educational services, but not one can deny the fact that both are educational processes — informal, but still educational processes.

Informal methods of education are the keys through which many individuals will be able to cope with future problems generated by technological change. Alvin Toffler, in his book Future Shock states, "For education the lesson is clear. Its prime objective must be to increase the individual's 'cope-ability' — the speed with which he can adapt to continual change." Toffler further states, "The rapid obsolescence of knowledge and the extension of the life span make it clear that the skills learned in youth are unlikely to remain relevant by the time old age arrives."

The earlier an individual learns to read and the better he learns to read, the better he can earn a livelihood, and the better he can adapt to a social system that is continuously changing and changing more rapidly every day.

It is felt by many that one of the major forces behind the urban riots of the mid-60's was the low level of education of those migrating to the urban areas. They were not able to prepare themselves for the pressures of urban life. They did not know how to apply for employment; they were stuck in the deteriorating central cities unable to follow the better jobs out to the suburban fringe; they were often taken advantage of because they were not highly educated. These things, coupled with other frustrations, resulted in bitterness that continued to increase until it had to explode. The pressures of subsistence would not allow these citizens to think of the future.

I have been fortunate enough to work on a project which I feel will aid rural citizens to cope with tomorrow's problems. The Chickasaw Library System, one of the state's multi-county Library systems, is currently in the process of

(Continued on Page 32)
Bills! Bills! Bills! At this time of year when most people are receiving those Christmas bills, the staff of the Legislative Reference Division of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries are receiving another kind — legislative.

Don't you know about the services available from the Legislative Reference Division? No! We thought not as we talk with more and more people around the State. Since the Oklahoma Legislature convened at noon on January 4 (the Constitution provides that the Legislature meet at twelve o'clock noon on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of each year) we thought this would be the most opportune time to tell you about the services of the division.

The division is responsible for giving reference service to members of the Legislature on any subject, be it for legislation, speeches, personal interests, requests for information from constituents and to the citizenry on matters of legislative interest.

In order to give this service, the division has created a number of reference tools. The division maintains a file on all forms of each legislative bill and resolution. This includes the bill as introduced, a printing after it is reported out of House and Senate Committee and a copy of the Enrolled Bill (passed by both houses, signed by the Governor, and filed with the Secretary of State).

To enable us to find a bill when the number is not known, the division creates a subject index to legislation. A major subject heading is assigned to each bill and a short annotation is given which describes briefly what the bill proposes. Any number of additional subjects (from one to perhaps as many as twenty) may be given a bill in order to help find it by subject quickly. This subject index to legislation is maintained on legislation as introduced and as enrolled and signed by the Governor in that so many times bills change so greatly throughout the legislative process.

Along with the subject index to legislation, we maintain title and article cards. One card is set up for each title (85) of the Oklahoma Statutes and for each article of the Oklahoma Constitution. When a bill is introduced which proposes to amend or repeal a section within a specific title or article, this is posted on the title or article card showing the bill number and whether it proposes to amend or repeal that particular section. As an example, if an attorney in Tulsa wanted to know if legislation was pending to amend Title 21, §861, we would pull our Title 21 card and check for that particular section number and find the bill number.

Another tool created and maintained are the bill status cards. A status card is set up for every bill, joint, concurrent and simple resolution. The card shows the bill number, authors of the bill and gives a short annotation of what the bill concerns. These are posted daily as the bill goes through the legislative process. It shows the date the bill was introduced, date and name of committee to which it was referred, date reported out of the committee and its report (Do Pass; Do Pass, as amended; Without Recommendation; Committee Substitute; or Do Not Pass), date it was taken up in Committee of the Whole in the House (or on General Order if in the Senate) (it is at this point that the bill is out on the floor and can be amended again), date and action on third reading, and the date it was sent to the other house. (A bill follows the same process through the other house. If amendments were made in one house and refused by the other house, a joint conference committee (usually three members from each house) is assigned to work out disagreements and report back recommendations) the card shows date of adoption in each house of the conference report; date of fourth reading (formal signing by presiding officers) in both houses, date it was sent to the Governor and the date he approved it and sent it to the Secretary of State. At this point, bills containing the Emergency Clause are law immediately. Bills not containing the Emergency Clause are effective 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature. The cards usually are
posted by noon and will give any legislative action of the preceding day. Now, let's go back to our example of the inquiry from the Tulsa attorney. Had we determined from our Title card that there was indeed a bill proposed to amend §861 of Title 21, we would have pulled the Status card for that bill and would have been able to tell him where the bill was in the legislative process.

The division also maintains and houses bills for the current U.S. Congress. Because of the commercial tools available, we do not maintain a subject and status index on Federal legislation as we do on State legislation. Approximately 15,000 Federal bills and amendments are handled each year.

In the preceding paragraphs we have outlined briefly how we handle legislation. The division also has a responsibility of handling administrative law. Pursuant to the 1961 Rules and Regulations Act and the 1963 Administrative Procedures Act, all State agencies, boards, commissions, etc., who have the authority to promulgate rules and regulations which would have statewide application must follow certain procedures in order to give adequate public notice of their adoption of administrative law. They are required to file and have published in The Oklahoma Gazette a notice of their intention to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule or regulation. The notice must be published 20 days prior to their date of meeting. Within three days after such adoption, amendment, or repeal, they are required to file the same (certified original and two duplicate copies) for publication in the Gazette. The division publishes the Gazette on the first and the fifteenth of each month. Subscription rate is $10.00 per year or 50c per issue. Complimentary copies of the Gazette are furnished to each legislator and are sent to three offices in each county—Court Clerks, County Clerks and County Law Libraries. A subject index to these administrative laws was never commenced (filing requirements started in 1963) so this past summer and fall, the division staff undertook this task as an interim project. Hopefully, when time and funds allow, the index will be published.

Another reference file created and maintained by the division is the newspaper clipping file. We subscribe to a statewide Clipping Service and the general rule of thumb given to the Clipping Service was to clip anything concerning legis-

(Continued on Page 33)
REACHING YOUR PUBLIC

W. A. McGalliard

I am proud to be a part of this workshop. In my long years on the news beat, I have come to the conclusion that the best kind of meeting—and we attend lots of them of all kinds—is an eatin' meetin' . . . and the best kind of eatin' meetin' is one where I also get to talk. Next to writing, I like talking. And I guess that's what this SLA theme of "Communications - 1971" is all about. Add pictures to the writing and talking, and this is what it's all about. Communication . . . the key to success in all of society. Library people certainly should be concerned with it.

I want to thank Mrs. Lauderdale for the invitation to take part in the program today. Several years ago, and I won't say how many, I had the privilege of working with Jo Ann on The Daily Ardmoreite, and I know she has never got the ink out of her blood. She communicates!

My topic today, "Reaching Your Public: A Newsman's View," is in direct line with the general Workshop subject, "Sharpening Your Public Image." There is a lot of kidding, and a lot of serious concern, over "images," particularly in politics and in corporate advertising and public relations, and for good reason. We in any organization, institution or program are, for most practical purposes, the image we create in mind of the public in general and in the minds of our particular publics. No matter what we are, or how much we have to offer, in reality, we are that image.

We always create an image, one way or another, and there is obvious advantage in taking the initiative to create the best, most effective image for ourselves. The traditional image of a library is too familiar, too uncomfortable familiar, to need any review. And this traditional image lingers in the minds of far too many people. If this kind of image were all we have to work with and hope for today, I wouldn't want to be here today. I am here today because libraries-libraries of all kinds-are gaining a new image . . . a new and exciting image . . . and I want to do the story.

Hey, I guess this is a timely point to get on to my particular topic: Reaching Your Public.

If we are going to create an image, we have to reach the people. We have to communicate with them. There are many ways of doing this, of course, in different library situations: personal contact, word-of-mouth, newsletters, brochures, or whatever, but I'd like to devote my remarks mainly to the news media in general and to newspapers and magazines in particular. I recognize the existence of radio and television. They run "teasers" that turn people to the print media for the news in depth.

Since I am a newspaper man and magazine writer, I naturally think that print is the best means to the most impressive and lasting impressions. The print media helps create a more tangible image of libraries and library people.

Yet, library people generally make little use of the news media, and we on the news side have too little contact with libraries. We're all in the same business, really, that of supplying information and knowledge. We should work more closely together for mutual benefit.

Are library affairs news? They can be. I remarked a few minutes ago that libraries are gaining a new, exciting image. Anything that is new and exciting is news. If your library isn't exciting, to you and to the people you serve, it should be. You need a better image, and you may have to make some changes and improve.

This is a speech presented at the Special Libraries Workshop held on September 10, 1971, at Bethany Nazarene College.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
ments to merit such a new image. The news media can help you with both the improvements and the image, but we need your help if we are to help you.

Let's digress here for a moment for a definition. What do we mean by "image?" Let's agree we aren't talking about false or artificial images, the claiming of something we don't really have. Let's use the term as meaning a true reflection of our library. Isn't this what we mean when we talk about "Sharpening Our Public Image?" What we mean is we want public realization and recognition of what we are and what we have to offer. We don't want to be known as a bunch of big Texas bull shippers.

We in the news media need your help. We need for you to let us know the exciting things that are going on in your library and in regard to libraries in general. We need your help in recognizing the possible stories and pictures in your world. We are a proud bunch, we newspeople, but we really aren't all that smart. And we are always busy, and plagued by a million distractions. You may have to hit us hard sometimes just to get our attention. I'll give you some clues to getting attention in the newsroom.

But first, an example of our busy-ness in covering the news. The Daily Ardmoreite carries a lot of library news, probably more than any other newspaper our size in the state. This is despite the fact we have more than 130 civic, service, cultural and fraternal organizations in our town, not counting our 62 churches and their many related organizations, and most of these organizations are clamoring for news coverage. In our news department we have six writers, two editors and one photographer. Does this give you a grasp of the competition? We carry lots of library news because we have alert, cooperative librarians.

One of the best clues to catching the attention of a reporter or editor is "local." Approach us with a local angle, news involving local people, local problems and developments. If you went to your editor elsewhere in the state and asked: "Would you be interested in something on the SLA Workshop at Bethany?" you probably would get a short "No" or "Why?" But if you told him, "Three from our library are going to an interesting SLA Workshop at Bethany next week," he likely would reach for a piece of paper and ask "Who?" You've hooked him with a local angle.

Another clue is... be specific. It won't

interest a reporter if you tell him, "We have received some new books at the library." So what, it might be news if you weren't getting new books. But if you are specific, and tell him "We have some new books on home improvements and landscaping that will help homeowners on our program of community beautification," you probably are on your way to a good story and picture that will improve your image. Whatever kind of new books you get, figure out the sources of local interest and benefit and point these out to your news media contacts.

You do have some local news media contacts, I hope. If not, why not? Well, it's not that difficult. Invite us over occasionally for a cup of coffee at the library, and come by our office for a cup once in a while. Share your activities, problems and accomplishments with us, and let us share some of ours with you. It will make us very appreciative if you help us with some of our problems, like when we need some background information or have a reference question

(Continued on Page 33)
minutes of

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board Meetings
of
The Oklahoma Library Association
are
OPEN MEETINGS
All members are invited
and encouraged to attend
January 21, 1972
February 18, 1972
March 17, 1972
STAFF ROOM OF THE OKLAHOMA
CITY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Date: September 17, 1971
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Staff Room Oklahoma City University Library
Members Present: Roscoe Rouse, Thelma H. Jones, John
E. Hinkle, Frances Kennedy, Mary Evelyn Potts and
Mary Beth Ozmun.

Guests Present: Mary Ann Wentworth and Jim Stevenson.
Meeting: The meeting of the Oklahoma Library As-
sociation Executive Board was called to order by
Roscoe Rouse, President. Mary Evelyn Potts moved that
the minutes of the July 16, 1971, meeting be
approved as distributed. Thelma H. Jones seconded
the motion; the motion carried.

John E. Hinkle moved that the treasurer’s report be
approved as distributed; Thelma H. Jones seconded
the motion; the motion carried.

Jim Stevenson, Chairman, Constitution and By-laws
Committee pointed out a discrepancy in the OLA
Constitution and By-laws. Article VI of the Constitu-
tion states that “... sections of the association may
be organized and supported as provided in the by-
laws...” but no provision for sections is included in
the By-laws. The Automation Steering Committee
has proposed an amendment to the By-laws that would
provide for the formation of “special interest groups,”
requirements including receipt by the Executive Board
“of a petition containing signatures of at least ten
members in good standing as of December 31 of the
preceding year ...” The Automation Steering Com-
mittee is presently an OLA ad hoc Committee cutting
across division lines; ASC members are interested in
having their own officers, by-laws, budget and pro-
gram. It was pointed out that specifications could be
written as to the qualifications required for appointment
as ASC Chairman should they become an OLA
Standing Committee. Thelma H. Jones moved that John
B. Corbin, Chairman, Automation Steering Committee,
and committee members be invited to attend
the November Executive Board Meeting and clarify the
Committee’s intent and viewpoint. Mary Beth Ozmun
seconded the motion; the motion carried. Jim Stevenson
will report at the October Executive Board Meeting
on the Constitution and By-laws Committee’s recom-
mendation on the Automation Steering Committee’s
proposal.

The Sequoyah Children’s Book Award Committee
proposed that an ad hoc committee be appointed
from the OLA membership to study the structure of
the Sequoyah Committee and its relationship to OLA.
The need for and the role of Sequoyah Committee
Members representing other sponsoring agencies should
be defined. Mary Ann Wentworth related to the Execu-
tive Board the history of the Sequoyah Committee
and the need for this study as it is now an OLA Stand-
ing Committee. Thelma H. Jones moved that the Execu-
tive Board honor the Sequoyah Children’s Book Award
Committee’s request to have an ad hoc committee conduct
a study. John Hinkle seconded the motion; the motion
carried. This ad hoc committee will be ap-
pointed by the Sequoyah Committee Chairman from
the committee’s membership. A representative from the
OLA membership-at-large will be appointed by Dr.
Rouse to serve on this ad hoc committee that will
report at the January Executive Board Meeting. The
Sequoyah Committee has recommended that the Se-
quoyah Luncheon remain the final event of the OLA
Annual Conference on April 15, 1972.

The Program Committee, Dee Ann Ray, Chairman,
is planning a change in format for the 1972 OLA
Conference. Approximately ten forums on current con-
cerns and topics of interest in the field of librarians-
ship are being scheduled, with each to be given four
times. A consultant will be in attendance throughout
the meetings and will close the Conference with a
summarization of activities.

The Executive Board expressed its approval of the
OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN with its improved format. The
publishers were responsible for the late arrival of the
August, 1971, issue. It was suggested that the mem-
bership list be included in the April issue, as OLA
dues are payable annually in January. It was necessary
for Mary Lee DeVillbis, Publications Committee Chair-
m, to interrupt her responsibilities in this position
for reasons of health.

A resolution, drafted by William W. Jernigan, Chair-
man, Resolution Committee, was presented as follows:

"Be it resolved, that the following persons are
authorized to sign any checks, drafts or other
orders on this association account, against any
funds at any time to the credit of said association
in said bank, and said bank is authorized to honor
any and all checks, drafts or orders so signed,
including those drawn to the individual orders of
any such signer or signers authorized herein, or to
receive the proceeds of said checks, and without
inquiry or regard to the authorship of said persons
or the use of said checks, drafts or orders, or the
proceeds thereof; and that one signature shall be
required on such checks; and this account shall be
governed by the conditions printed on the reverse
side of the signature card, and any amendments
thereunto."
"Be it further resolved that the president and/or vice-president of this association, singly or jointly, is/are authorized to borrow money from said bank, and to execute notes and mortgages in the corporate name to secure same, and without inquiry or regard as to the purposes of said loan (s) or the authority of the officers of said association, or the disposition of the proceeds thereof."

Thelma H. Jones moved that we accept the resolution as proposed. John Hinkle seconded the motion; the motion carried. Leonard Eddy, Treasurer, or Roscoe Rouse, President are authorized to sign checks on the OLA account.

The Continuing Education Committee, William H. Lowry, Chairman, has met; this committee may request that OLA fund a workshop similar to the Dorthea Dale Workshop held in March, 1971, in Norman, Oklahoma. A second Dorthea Dale Workshop is being planned based on the report of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Committee on Library Legislation. Dorthea Dale is not under the auspices of OLA; the previous workshop was funded by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, but cooperatively planned and executed by OLA and OEDL.

John A. Barnes, Chairman, National Library Week Committee, has requested $500.00 for the 1971-72 year, to be spent for mailing, promotional materials, awards and activities. The budget will be discussed at the October Executive Board Meeting.

Recommendations from the State Associations for membership on ALA Committees have been requested by Katherine Latch, President-Elect, ALA and Chairman, Committee on Appointments. These are to be received by October 1, 1971. The term of Frances Kennedy, ALA Councillor, expires with the close of the 1972 ALA Annual Conference. A separate ballot is required to elect the succeeding ALA Councillor, as only those who hold memberships in both OLA and ALA will be eligible to vote. Terms of the ALA Councillors will be determined by lot, 25% serving one-year terms, 25% serving two-year terms, 25% serving three-year terms and 25% serving four-year terms.

As of January, 1973, presidents of the State Associations will replace SWLA Representatives. By that time, dues will be paid directly to SWLA. The OLA Constitution will have to be amended, as the SWLA Representative is an elected member of the OLA Executive Board. Mary Evelyn Potts requested that all items for the SWLA NEWSLETTER be submitted by November 15, 1971.

Correspondence was read from E. F. Bryan, President, Oklahoma Association for Educational Media and Technology, in response to Dr. Rouse's letter suggesting that OLA and OAEMT plan annual conferences that will not conflict as was the case in 1971. Mr. Bryan invited members of the Oklahoma Library Association to attend the 1972 OAEMT state meeting, to "be held in Oklahoma City, the weekend preceding or the weekend following the first day of spring." This pattern for setting the spring conference dates will be observed in the future. Mr. Bryan expressed his appreciation for OLA's cooperation and interest in closer working relations and expressed a desire to work with OLA "for the improvement of education through better use of the library and media program."

An orientation and leadership conference, funded by OLA's Past Presidents, for OLA officers, division chairmen and standing committee chairmen will be held October 15, 1971, in the Oklahoma City University Library. Grace Stevenson will serve as moderator; the orientation will close with a Model Executive Board Meeting. The Orientation Planning Committee Members are: Rod Swartz, Frances Kennedy, Thelma H. Jones and Roscoe Rouse.

Confirmation has been received for the date and place of the Annual 1973 OLA Conference. It will be held in Tulsa; April 5-7, 1973, at the Fairmont-Mayo Hotel. Annual conference dates will be sent for publication in AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

The ALA Committee on Accreditation is revising the 1951 Standards for Accreditation of graduate programs of library education leading to the first professional degree. The revised standards will be submitted to the ALA Council for adoption at the 1972 Annual Conference. State Association Presidents have been asked to receive suggestions for the new standards from their membership. Dr. Rouse asked that members of the Executive Board solicit such suggestions to be forwarded to the committee.

Dr. Rouse expressed concern for Oklahoma's elementary school libraries following a recent study. Selected public elementary school resources centers in Oklahoma are compared to Standards for School Media Programs. He will appoint a group to make study of the situation and report to him within a few months. The Executive Board agreed to advise the Library Development Committee of their concern in this area. It was suggested that Oklahoma's elementary media centers become a goal of the Library Development Committee.
Thelma H. Jones moved that the State Librarian be invited to attend the OLA Executive Board Meetings. Mary Beth Ozmun seconded the motion. Frances Kennedy moved to table the motion; Mary Evelyn Ports seconded and the motion failed. The previous motion carried.

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

Respectfully submitted,
Mary Beth Ozmun, Secretary
Oklahoma Library Association

Date: October 15, 1971
Time: 2:30 p.m.
Place: Room 507, Oklahoma City University Library


Meeting: A model Oklahoma Library Association Executive Board Meeting was called to order by Roscoe Rouse, President. It was held following an Orientation Workshop for new officers and committee chairman sponsored by the OLA Past President's Association.

Thelma H. Jones moved that the minutes of the September 17, 1971, Executive Board Meeting be approved as distributed. John Hinkle seconded the motion; the motion carried.

Leonard Eddy gave the treasurer's report with a balance of $8,269.75 as of October 14, 1971, not including a certificate of deposit for $25,253.13. The Past President's Fund has a balance of $387.96 not including a certificate of deposit for $1,500.00.

Jim Stevenson, Constitution and By-laws Chairman, submitted a committee recommendation on OLA Constitution and by-laws changes.

I. Constitution, Article VI. The word "sections" should be dropped as it contains a blind reference to the by-laws. It would be replaced by the words "round tables," and a corresponding by-law would be drafted.

II. By-laws. Rather than accepting the proposed amendment from the Automation group, we thought something closer to what is already in our structure might be considered. A new article concerning round tables has been drafted, largely following the verbiage of Article VII, "divisions." The reason for using the term "round tables" is that this is an OLA term, whereas "section" in OLA terminology is a part of a "division," "special interest group" seems to be an ASIS term, and OLA is not connected therewith.

The number of signatories was raised to fifteen, as being a little more realistic than ten.

Refunding: This was borrowed from OLA By-laws, Article VII, section 2.

A draft proposal for OLA By-laws, Article VIII- "Round tables," was also presented. John Hinkle moved to table action until the November Board Meeting; Dee Ann Ray seconded the motion; the motion carried.

Dee Ann Ray, Program Chairman, reported on progress of this committee whose membership includes the OLA President, Treasurer, Publicity Chairman and all Division Chairmen. During the 1972 OLA Conference in Stillwater, division meetings will not be held except for business meeting. Eight two-hour forums will be held, with four of them being presented on Thursday and all eight scheduled for Friday. The forums are as follows: Archives (Frank Burke, National Archives, Washington, D.C.), Inter-library Cooperation (Panel, Rod Svartz, Moderator), Library Displays and Bulletin Boards (OSU Library Education Staff), Problems in Libraries as a result of Library Education (Library Educators will submit proposal for this forum), Multi Media (Mary Ann Wentzhof and Ed Byrn, Oklahoma Department of Libraries), Security and Insurance (Jane Keene and Bill Courter), Automation (Automation Committee) and New Reference Techniques (plans not finalized). Miss Lura Currier will speak on inter-library cooperation at the Thursday night dinner meeting; she will also summarize the forums on the last day of the conference. Mrs. Peggy Sullivan will be the Friday luncheon speaker, focusing on the progression of the individual through different types of libraries. Ed Wheeler, Public Relations, Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, will speak Friday evening on Oklahoma history and books. Esther Mae Henke, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, will moderate a Library Show and Tell on Saturday morning. The Sequoyah Children's Book Award Luncheon will be the final event of the conference.

Mary Lee DeVilbis, Publications Chairman and Editor, OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN reported that Norman Spears, Advertising Manager, is doing a study aimed at securing more advertising. Vicki Withers, Oklahoma State University, is Circulation Manager. The primary problem in publication is obtaining copy for the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN. January 2, 1972, is the goal date.

COLONIAL "out-of-print" BOOK SERVICE, INC.

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

"Want Lists Invited"

"Catalogues on Request"

23 EAST FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
for the winter issue. Plans are to include OLA membership list in the April, 1972, issue.

Norma Barnes, National Library Week Chairman announced that the State NLW Chairman is in the process of being identified; goals are being formulated. A workshop sponsored by the National Library Week Program/National Book Committee with the cooperation of Region VI, U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will be held in Oklahoma City, November 12, 1971. It will also focus on the “Right to Read” program. The NLW Chairman will attend as may interested persons.

Frances Kennedy, ALA Councilor, reported that October 15, 1971, was the last day for submitting ballots on the democratization and reorganization of ALA. The vote of the ALA Councilor reflects the feeling of the OLA Executive Board on all matters to be presented at the ALA Midwinter Conference and the Annual Conference. State Associations will be notified as soon as possible about the length of the term of the ALA Councilor; voting will be held in conjunction with OLA elections. As of this date, the OLA Executive Secretary has not been announced.

Mary Evelyn Potts, SWLA Representative, welcomed Lee Brawner, SWLA President, to Oklahoma. SWLA membership brochures will be sent to the states and distributed with OLA membership information. Deadline for the SWLA Newsletter is November 15, 1971.

John Hinkle proposed that consideration for hiring an OLA Executive Secretary be placed on the agenda for November Executive Meeting.

William H. Lowry, Continuing Education Chairman, requested funds from OLA to sponsor three one-day workshops in different parts of the state. The workshops would be planned to be of interest to personnel in all types of libraries. Speakers from outside the state would be invited; exhibitors would be involved if possible. Suggested subjects for the workshop were: "The New Media," and "Sharing Decisions, Staff Participation in Management." Dee Ann Ray moved that this be favorably considered at the November Executive Board Meeting. Thelma H. Jones seconded the motion; the motion carried.

It was suggested that in assessing the annual program of work the Library Development Committee be involved. Guy Logsdon is chairman of this committee.

Incorporated in the Oklahoma Collection of the Oklahoma State University Library is an archives collection of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN. The editor of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN has a complete file referred to as the editor’s collection. The Oklahoma University Library also has a complete set on the shelves. Frances Kennedy moved that we correspond with the ODL Archivist and inquire if they have the complete file of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN in the archives. Mary Evelyn Potts seconded the motion; the motion carried. Extra copies of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN are at Oklahoma State University and can be obtained through Vicki Withers, Circulation Manager, for $1.50 each. SWLA publications are also at OSU.

Program and budget requests will be on the agenda for the November Executive Board Meeting.

A need was expressed for more active publicity for OLA.
Underground

(Continued from Page 4)

Muller, R. H. From Radical Left to Extreme
Right: A Bibliography of Protest, Controversy,
Advocacy or Disent with Dispassionate Con-
tent Summaries to Guide Librarians and other
Educators through the Polemic Fringe, v. 1,
2nd ed. Ann Arbor, Campus Publications, 1970,
510 pps.

Newspapers in the Special Collections Depart-
ment, Northwestern University Library, Evan-
ston, Illinois, 1971, 60 pps.

Tatbo, Daniel “Underground and New Left
Press,” Synergy, November-December, 1968,
p.17-20.

Underground Press Directory, Box 396, Stevens
Point, Wisconsin.

“Underground Press; symposium,” Wilson Li-
brary Bulletin, Vol. 43, March, 1969, pps. 646-
56.

School Media Centers

(Continued from Page 6)

Education in Oklahoma should be
strengthened and enforced to assure
supportive and functional media cen-
ters for elementary school educational
programs.

The time for developing elementary
school media centers is now. Will
Oklahoma educators be accountable for
their elementary school children’s edu-
cational needs?

Copyright Problems

(Continued from Page 10)

given period, multiply that number by the min-
umum damages for each infringing use, add to
the result a sum to cover attorneys’ fees and
costs, and see how the result compares to your
total library budget.

The American Library Association and the
Association of Research Libraries both have
recognized that the Williams & Wilkins case chal-
enges the right of libraries to survive and func-
tion in the modern world. Accordingly, in an
unprecedented action, ALA and ARL filed briefs
amicus curiae in support of the National In-
stitute of Health and the National Library of
Medicine.

It was ALA’s hope that a copyright revision
bill could be enacted before Williams & Wilkins
was decided which would recognize the rights of
libraries and therefore render any decision on
that issue moot. We hoped that the authors and
publishers would work with the library com-
community for a practical legislative accommodation
of their problems.

It appears now that the hope for accom-
modation is gone. The authors and publishers,
or at least their spokesmen, have chosen to challenge the right of libraries to fulfill their obligations to the public. In so doing, they have challenged their very right to exist.

My purpose in departing from my programmed talk today is to enlist your aid and that of the institutions you represent in the defense of the right of libraries to serve the public and protect their collections.

The Williams & Wilkins case may well go to the Supreme Court of the United States. If it does, we will need the support of the entire library and educational communities. We will need amicus briefs by every college and university, every public library, every association of scholars and scientists, and every group concerned with education and intellectual endeavor. You should start now developing information and statistics concerning the impact of the deprivation of interlibrary loan and photocopying services on your budget, on your operations, and on your collections. Have your legal counsel, your trustees, and everyone else in authority review the briefs filed by ALA and ARL so that they will understand and appreciate the issues involved and will be prepared to support this effort. If they require any information from ALA, please have them contact me.

I am confident our position will prevail in the courts. However, we must be prepared to seek a legislative solution which will once and for all protect the integrity of libraries and library service.

In this connection, we must take a new look at the Copyright Revision Bill now before the Congress. For many years now, the authors and publishers have assured us that the "fair use" exemption provided in Section 107 of that Bill afforded libraries adequate protection. The actions of the authors and publishers have now rendered these assurances meaningless. Moreover, in view of their manifest desire to limit access to copyrighted works, the desirability of extending the duration of the copyright monopoly must be reconsidered.

In addition, we must find out what motivates this vicious attack on traditional library rights. Is it a product of increased concentration in the publishing industry; is it an effort to deny to newer and less-established publishing houses a portion of the national library book budget; is it the product of a desire by certain interests to enlarge the market for coin-operated machine copiers; is it the first step of an effort to obtain a profit, not only from every sale of a book, but from every circulation of it?

For the past three and a half hours, I have heard you outline plans and programs to expand the services you can offer to students, scholars, scientists, and the public. Wonderful as what I have heard is, the present posture of the copyright owners, if unchallenged and unchanged, will make such planning for the expansion of library services an exercise in futility.

The fight is on. The battle is joined. But the outcome will not be decided by lawyers. Rather, it will be decided by you and your colleagues and the people and principles you serve. I am confident that with your help this is an unbeatable combination.

**Archive-Library Relations**

(Continued from Page 13)

The Joint Committee held its first meeting of the ALA Conference in Dallas and sought to identify points of commonality. A statement of function should be adopted early in 1972. A program meeting concerned with collection and use of manuscripts followed. The appropriate committees of ALA and SAA are interested in developing standards useful to the manuscript curator and archivist, which in turn would be useful to libraries, and are independently working in hopes of adopting a joint statement useful to all manuscript groups.

It is often difficult to see likenesses between established professions with specialized interests. In the archive-library profession, there is an abundance of overlapping objectives and shared interests. Strengthening service to the common and diverse clientele is the first objective toward which the evolution of the two professions has naturally leaned. A joining of forces is the next step in the evolutionary ladder. To serve users with the record of man's experience really classifies archivists and librarians in the same profession.

**REFERENCES**


News Notes
(Continued from Page 19)

publication in the Gazette. The division publishes
READING, RISING EXPECTATIONS AND PRIORITIES was the title of a workshop held Friday, November 12, 1971, at the Hilton Inn, Oklahoma City.

The workshop was one of a series in the world-wide campaign to eradicate illiteracy. In the United States, the goal is to eliminate illiteracy, as much as it is humanly possible to do so, by 1980—an ambitious dream comparable to the 1960-1970 "man-on-the-moon" campaign.

There were seventy-five persons at the Oklahoma City workshop. They came from Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana: public, state, school and university librarians, educators, reading specialists and school media specialists.

The workshop was sponsored by the National Library Week Program/National Book Committee with the cooperation of Region VI, U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Local co-hosts were the Oklahoma County Libraries and the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, with support from Southwestern Library Association. SWLA President LEE B. BRAUNER introduced the speakers and participated in an afternoon panel discussion.

Others participating in the workshop session included:

VIRGINIA H. MATHEWS, director of the National Book Committee;

ESTHER J. WALLS, director, U.S. Secretariat for International Book Year—IBY: MARY ANN DUGGAN, SLICE operations director; DR. WILLIAM F. FURLONG, assistant director, Volunteers and Reading Resources, National Reading Center; RALPH FUNK, state librarian, Oklahoma; KATHERINE ARD, director of Field Service, Texas State Library; and LUCILE McDOWELL, state coordinator, Right to Read Program and supervisor of English and Language Arts, Department of Education, Louisiana.

Rising Expectations
(Continued from Page 21)

exploring the possibilities of expanding the services it now offers the residents of a 10-county area in Southern Oklahoma.

If the proposal is determined to be a feasible one and is approved by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, it will offer a multitude of new educational and counseling services to the citizens of that area.

It is a highly innovative proposal designed not to compete with or absorb existing library and educational facilities, but to supplement their efforts. The System will do this by enabling existing institutions to combine available resources to purchase needed materials and equipment and share them through the Library Learning Center, which will act as a central distribution point.

The Office of Community Affairs and Planning applauds the efforts of all the people involved in the Chickasaw Library Learning Center, as it does the concept behind Multi-County Library Systems. Both are reaching out to citizens who have had very limited library service or none at all and offering them the opportunity to read for pleasure and/or self-improvement.

Educated, informed citizens are the key to total development of the community, the region, and state and the nation. As Diogenes once stated, "The foundation of every state is the education of its youth."

This is particularly true of a democracy. The basic concept behind democracy is a well informed citizenry who can make intelligent decisions on issues and leaders. Without a well educated citizenry, democracy becomes a mockery.

Another facet of Multi-County Library Systems which is being looked at by the Office of Community Affairs and Planning is the role such a system can play in industrial location and eco-
onomic development. It is a well established fact that one of the things industrial officials consider in relocating or building a new plant is the quality of the labor force in a specific area. Education, both formal and informal, is a key ingredient in that quality.

We feel the cost of any endeavor — such as the Right to Read effort or the Multi-County Library System is an investment in the future, and we urge you in the promotion of such activities to consider it an investment rather than a simple cost or expenditure. Far too often we consider the cost of any attempt to better the general welfare of the people just that — a cost, but it is truly an investment in our most valuable resource — the people.

If such activities are only partially successful, the investment will certainly be worthwhile.

I commend you for alerting Oklahomans to the National Right to Read effort; the concept is above praise and the objectives are most challenging. You have indeed recognized that tomorrow is built today.

Don't You Know?
(Continued from Page 23)

tors — past or present — or anything which is or may be of legislative interest, and during election years, anything concerning the candidates or issues. The Clipping Service has done an excellent job of selecting. The clips are received at least once each week and upon receipt each is assigned a subject heading and filed. We receive approximately 25,000 clips each year and we have found that this is one of our most used reference tools — not only by us — but by legislators, other public officials, students writing research papers and the general public. Since this is considered a reference tool, it is non-circulating even through interlibrary loan. However, it is readily available for use within the library and Xerox can be arranged.

Another reference file created and maintained by the division is the vertical file — Oklahoma and General. We add to this file studies and reports from other states, general periodical and law review articles, publications of organizations and associations, etc., which are or which we think may become a matter of legislative interest. Approximately 250 additions are made to his file each month. As a general rule, this is non-circulating except to legislators and legislative staff.

The division is a depository for publications of the Council of State Governments and its affiliates; and since 1969, Opinions of the Attorney General of Oklahoma; and copies of the appointments made by the Governor to various State Boards and Commissions.

The division produces a number of publications and most are supplied free so long as the supply lasts. Pamphlet copies of the Constitution of Oklahoma with supplement are available at $1.00 each. Other publications are Who Is Who In The . . . Oklahoma Legislature, Oklahoma State Agencies, Board, Commissions, Courts, Institutions, Legislature and Officers, Short Biographies of Governors — Oklahoma Territory — State of Oklahoma, and Progress of Bills through the Oklahoma Legislature.

Briefly, we have tried to give you some idea of the services available through the Legislative Reference Division. Want biographical information on a legislator or other State official? Want to know if a bill on a certain subject has been introduced? Want to know the status of a bill? Want to know who the members are of a particular House or Senate Committee? Want to know who serves on a particular State Board or Commission? Ask OTIS or write or call: Legislative Reference Division, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, 109 State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Area Code 405, 521-3658 or 521-3651 and ask for Legislative Reference Division.

Reaching Your Public
(Continued from Page 25)

for a story we are doing. Invite us and remind us to call you when you may be able to help. We'll pay you back many times over.

The need for help of the news media in reaching your public is of most importance to public libraries, obviously, but we can be of benefit to all kinds of libraries. Special Libraries of various kinds may be once or twice removed from public concern and support, but still a good public image in certainly no handicap. If the president of a big oil company sees a good story on his corporate library in a local newspaper or trade magazine, don't think he wouldn't be proud and show it to the board of directors. The same is true of the library of a private college or university . . . and the library of a state college or university is directly public supported though not open to the public. And improving of the public image of any library helps improve the image of all libraries.
There are indeed exciting, newsworthy developments in libraries these days, and the public needs to know about them. We have never had such good and far-reaching library services. In our town, we can call the library when we need a book, or information on any subject, and if they don't have it, they put our request on the teletype and will locate what we need somewhere between New York and Los Angeles, or between Chicago and New Orleans, and get it for us. We have more and more of the best trained and most personable library people the world has ever seen. Automation and computerization are growing by leaps and bounds. Libraries are being recognized not just as libraries in the traditional sense, but as learning centers, as information centers, communication centers . . . and community activity centers.

There are plenty of news stories, feature stories, personality pieces, pictures and picture stories, personality-pieces, pictures and picture in the making for all libraries.

Will you join with us in the news media to make the most of these opportunities for benefit of all of us!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

The McAlester News Capitol published the following on page two:

Councilmen pitted themselves against pornography—movie style Monday night, and a step to dismiss x-rated films in city limits was encouraged.

The discussion on movies and cartoons began when Victor Smith, 1412 North Fifth presented councilmen with an article on x-rated cartoons and their effect on children.

Smith said that animals rather than people were being used as subject matter in these cartoons, to appeal to the younger set.

He called upon the council to request that this type of cartoon not be allowed in McAlester.

Smith also said he felt that an x-rated movie coming on the heels of a children's show should not be done, either.

Councilman Herman Justice said he felt that these movies (x-rated) should be "barred from the city of McAlester."

He added that the disease rate among young people in the city is very high, and could be attributed to the influence of such films.

Mayor Harry Owens suggested that the council "find out what it can do to restrict movies."

Justice replied, "Somewhere we had to take a stand."

Then, "I suspect it would be illegal" to bar x-rated movies from the city limits.

City Manager Don Grimes said he would rather see "us try to talk to the manager of the local theatre" before taking any further action.

Bob Nichols, agreeing that films should be controlled, said the council must remember "there is nothing we can do to control what they show outside the city limits."

Willie Pryor voiced his belief, though, that "McAlester people will back us" in any action taken against these movies.

Further discussion on the matter was postponed until after Grimes' conversation with the manager of the local theatre.

My reply to the editor of the McAlester newspaper was published on September 30, 1971. I am honored by your interest in braking the persecution complexes running around in the dis-

NOMINATIONS
for the
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD
should be sent to
Mrs. Irma Tomberlin
School of Library Science
401 W. Brooks
Norman, Okla. 73069
by
FEBRUARY 15

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
guise of “morality.” My letter to the editor of the McAlester paper was published by them on September 30, 1971, and follows:

“Dear Sir:

I was thrilled to find out from last night’s news that our McAlester Council had made one of the greatest scientific discoveries of all time—and you put it on page two!

The problem of what causes crime is one of the greatest and most difficult that humanity has ever faced. It has puzzled the greatest thinkers of the human race since the days the Pharoahs set up the pyramids and earlier. But Monday night this problem was at last solved: Our Council has announced triumphantly that they know what causes crime. Crime, they say, is caused by seeking Donald Duck movies!

(Or was it Mickey Mouse films? The account didn’t specify, exactly; it just referred to animated cartoons.)

Councilman Justice states that the “disease rate among young people . . . could be attributed to the influence of such films.” I always thought that bacteria had something to do with it, but it seems I was misinformed. (At least as far as young people are concerned; apparently disease doesn’t strike old people) I’m sure the doctors of McAlester will rejoice with me that the silly theory of bacteria as a cause of illness has been overthrown at last. I have and now nominate Councilman Justice for the next Nobel Prize in Medical Science. It’s about time someone from Oklahoma got something. I hate to cast a dim look at the intellectual brilliance that sparkled so much at the Council meeting in question. But one or two objections do occur to me.

I always like to think of Oklahoma as part of the West and of the good people of McAlester as rugged pioneer stock and the descendants of that fearless breed that conquered the West. Now I do not insist that our Councilmen be masters of James Bond-style karate or invade Fortress Europe single-handed. But I do not think it is asking too much that the official representatives of McAlester should not be afraid of Donald Duck. (Or is it Bugs Bunny?) Nor do I think it is too much to expect them to use common sense. In view of the fact that the human race had crimes of all possible kinds for more than half a million years before there was an alphabet, let alone a movie, it is obvious that movies of any sort could not have anything to do with caus-

ing crime. If every movie and book in the world were destroyed we’d still have crimes, just as we did for the half million years before they were invented. The Council’s actions were absolutely hair-brained.

This country has many serious problems facing it. These problems are hard ones and can be solved only by careful thought and scientific work and long effort. It is not surprising that some people are unable to bear the strain and strike out blindly at their neighbors in an effort to end their feelings of frustration. But that adds to our problems in the long run, not shortens them.

One such example was the recent attempt to hold a Ku Klux Klan meeting in McAlester to start religious persecution up again (“only white Gentile Protestants need apply”). The compulsion to slash and burn books and films is another example of such mental illness.

Since moral standards are taught by one’s church and different churches teach different moral standards, the accusation: “You are presenting an immoral opinion” really means “You don’t go to my church, you go to the wrong one.” (After Nazis took over Germany they imposed a country-wide censorship on moral grounds, and after twelve years of such censorship committed the worst series of major crimes in a short time period, than any other group of people in the history of the world. Some six million people were tortured, starved and gassed to death because they went to a different church than the Nazis did.

The censor is not a moral pillar of the community; he is a mentally ill man. Censorship is a mask for religious persecution. Censorship is a symptom, in the strictly medical sense of the term. I don’t say, or believe, that the Council intends or wants to persecute, but I do believe they haven’t thought about what they’re doing, and urge them to reconsider.

I fail to see how arresting or trying to bully the manager of the Okla Theater is going to do any good to anyone, especially on such ridiculous charges. (“Where are you going daughter?” “I am going to sleep with my boyfriend.” “Oh, thank heavens! For a while I was afraid you were going to see a Donald Duck cartoon.”)

I personally feel the management of the Okla Theater deserves the gratitude and respect of the community for its attempt to bring entertainers and though and culture to everyone, whatever their preferences, in McAlester. (It may
have escaped Mr. Smith's attention, but there are other people in McAlester as well as him. The theater is not being run for Mr. Smith alone. It is run for all the people in McAlester, and that includes those who differ from Mr. Smith's opinions about what is art—and, for that matter, what causes crime.) I think the Okla. Theater's managers have done a fine job. (True, they've only brought us X-rated films twice in all the years the rating's been used. I was disappointed, I wanted to see "Myra Breckenridge."

I did see an X-rated film a year ago, I think it was. If Mr. Smith and the council's theory of crime causation is true, I would have shot up the town and robbed the First National immediately afterwards. (If I did this, it has escaped my recollection, however.) If even a tenth of Mr. Smith's theory is true, he would have been dead for a year.

And now for the point of this letter. I am announcing a Cash Prize Contest or the person who can write an even more idiotic resolution of the Council than banning Donald Duck (or whatever cartoon character) cartoons. A First Prize of five dollars, a Second Prize of two dollars and fifty cents and a Third Prize of one dollar will be paid if he can produce a resolution as hair-brained, unconstitutional, and wasteful of our taxes as the one the Council is considering now. All entries must be typewritten, short, one side of one sheet of white paper. Closing date is one week from today, October 6. Address of all entries to the undersigned at 314 West Jackson, City.

Example of a possible entry:

"Everyone knows that black cats cause bad luck. Pass a resolution to arrest all black cats and no one will ever have bad luck ever again."

The judge's decision will be final. In case there is no winner, which is possible—(being more foolish than the Council was last Monday is no easy task)—half the money will be contributed to the Society for the Prevention of Mental Illness, in an effort to aid in eliminated thought control of the Council type or any other type. The other half will go to the Red Cross.

Sincerely yours,
Frank D. McSherry, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer
McAlester Writers' Guild

Editor's Note: Mr. McSherry is a commercial artist and writer. He did the jacket painting for Cornell Woolrich's Nightwolves (Harper and Row) this year, and will have an article in the February issue of Zane Grey's Western Magazine.

Pulitzer
(Continued from Page 14)

"In the book we see the Chickasaws' resistance to acculturation by the early Europeans (Spanish and French) and Americans. The Chickasaws maintained an intense national identity and tried to keep out forces that would compete with their old ways.

"For instance, at first missionaries were not permitted by the Chickasaws. They were permitted only when an increase of mixed-blood population made it easier. The missionaries must receive much of the credit for erasing old ways.

"But they were helped along when the mixed-blood tribal members began taking over the Chickasaw government." Gibson noted. "Most of the mixed-blood leaders were pretty shrewd businessmen, and many of them used the Chickasaw government to accomplish their own purposes with very little respect to the old ways."

When selecting his topic, Gibson said his goal "was to write a book which would capture the interest of the general reader, and which also would provide interpretation and analysis for the scholar.

"The Chickasaws," he noted, "have a uniqueness that justifies a book on them. They intrigued me. They were unlike many tribes in their diplomatic responses.

"In colonial times they defeated two of the best battalions France could muster in America. They were in a struggle for the lower Mississippi valley—the most strategic location in colonial times. And there's a distinctive difference between the Chickasaws and many other tribes in later times to acculturation and domination by the white man. The Chickasaws resisted strongly.

"The Chickasaws had a substantial economic interest in the Civil War," Gibson said, "and they were consistently and vigorously associated with the Confederacy during that time. Before removal, they had pretty well initiated the antebellum culture of the south.

"After the Civil War they had to undergo a reconstruction here in Oklahoma quite similar to that of the south."

The Chickasaw story during the postremoval, and particularly the post-Civil War period is the basis of Oklahoma history, along with the other four civilized tribes, Gibson believes.

Previous to Gibson's book, very little study had been recorded on the Chickasaws, and nothing of a recent nature. Today, the author said between 5,000 and 6,000 Chickasaws live in Oklahoma and other western states. The majority of that number live near Ardmore, Tishomingo and Ada.
Call the Specialists When You Need Complete Bookbinding Service

When you want careful attention to every detail, the finest one-source service for your binding needs, call on Motter. You'll like the economics of Motter's special care and service.

QUALITY BINDING / EXCEPTIONAL STRENGTH
ATTRACTION DESIGNS & COLORS
Superior Service and Workmanship to Oklahoma Libraries Since 1911

MOTTER Bookbinding Company
4803 Chandler Road Muskogee, Okla. 74401
Oklomans, past and present, are reflected in books, a vast ledger by which the development of Oklahoma is traced through the lives of her people.

Send to the Press for these catalogs: One lists 85 books on Oklahoma, from prehistoric times to the present; the other lists 250 books about Indians of North, Central, & South America.

University of Oklahoma Press
1005 Asp Avenue Norman, Oklahoma 73069