IF YOUR LAST ORDER HAD BEEN FILLED BY BAKER & TAYLOR, THIS SPACE WOULD BE FILLED WITH BOOKS

...because you pay less when you are a Baker & Taylor customer. Any type of book or edition, it doesn’t matter—you get the most competitive discounts in the industry. So the money you save can be used to buy extra books—very important in these days of higher prices and tighter budgets.

Would you like proof of the savings we offer?

Just send us a copy of a recent order filled by another source. Mask out the prices if you like, and ask us to give you a computer print-out of our prices, book by book. Then you'll see how many more books you can get for the same dollars—at Baker & Taylor.

No obligation, of course. Address your nearest Baker & Taylor division.

The Baker & Taylor Co.

EASTERN DIVISION
SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY 08876
50 Anby Avenue, Telephone: 201-722-6000
N.Y. City Telephone: 212-227-8470

MIDWEST DIVISION
MOMENCE, ILLINOIS 60954
Gladiola Avenue, Telephone: 219-472-2444
Chicago Tel. 312-641-3233

WESTERN DIVISION
RENO, NEVADA 89502
380 Edson Way, Telephone: 702-786-6700

SOUTH/SOUTHWEST DIVISION
CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS 75426
Industrial Park, Telephone: 214-427-3811

New Books Inspection Center 5820 Wilshire Blvd., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90036
Telephone: 213-938-2925
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE .......................... 3
Dee Ann Ray

OKLAHOMA AUTHORS .......................... 4
Dorothy Kayser French

PRESERVING HISTORICAL MATERIALS:
RECOVERING A REGION'S HERITAGE ............ 7
Abraham Hoffman

THE EVOLVING ROLE OF THE LIBRARIAN
AS A COMMUNICATOR ......................... 9
Carole Ellis

LIBRARY UNIONS: SOME ISSUES ................ 11
Larry E. Harrelson

A BASIC RECORD COLLECTION:
AN ANNOTATED DISCOGRAPHY, Part II ..... 14
Marc T. Faw

LITERARY NOTES ............................ 20
Tony Moffeit

CURRENTS ................................. 21
Duane Meyers

THE ORDEAL OF CHANGE—
OR IMPAIRED CIRCULATION ................. 29
Duane Meyers

I KNOW A PLACE ............................ 30
Anne Burzio Rounds

OKLAHOMA OUTREACH WORKSHOPS .......... 32
Carole Ellis

"DISADVANTAGED" WORKSHOP,
OCT. 4-7 .................................. 34
Ann Adams

BOOK REVIEWS ................................ 37

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ........ 42

TREASURER'S REPORT ........................ 45

LIBRARIAN'S IF .............................. 47
Shirley Wheeler

GO ASK THE LIBRARIAN ...................... 47
Shirley Wheeler

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ..................... 48
OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President:
Dee Ann Ray, Western Plains System
First Vice President and President Elect:
Elizabeth Gels, State Dept. of Education
Second Vice President:
Mrs. Roy Craig, Western Plains Library System
Secretary:
Jim Wilkerson, Eastern Oklahoma District Library
Treasurer:
Leonard Eddy, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences
Past President:
Ruscoe Reese, Oklahoma State University
Past Secretary:
Mary Beth Ozmun, Oklahoma City Public Schools
ALA Councilor:
Irma R. Tomberlin, University of Oklahoma
SWLA Councilor:
Lee B. Brawner, Oklahoma County Libraries
Editor: Oklahoma Librarian
Mary Lee DeVilbis, University of Oklahoma

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Archives:
Jim Stevenson, Tulsa City County
Auditing:
James E. Gourley, FAA Center
Awards:
Pat Westmoreland, Bethany Nazarene College
By-Laws and Constitution:
Guy Lappend, University of Tulsa
Continuing Education:
Bill Lowery, Pioneer Multi-County
Exhibits:
Robert T. Moller, Moller Bookbinding Co.
Fellow Relations Coordinator:
Esther Mae Henke, Oklahoma Department of Libraries
Governor's Mansion Library:
Jan Keene, Tulsa City-County
Intellectual Freedom:
Keith Edwards, University of Tulsa
Library Development:
Jane Northcutt, Ponca City
Library:
Heather Lloyd, Oklahoma State University
Library Week:
Mary Shermann, Pioneer Multi-County
Nominating:
Frances Kennedy, Oklahoma City University
Publications:
James K. Zink, University of Oklahoma
Publicity:
Mary Beth Ozmun, Eastern Oklahoma District
Recruitment:
James Wilkerson, Eastern Oklahoma District
Resoucions:
Ralph Funk, Oklahoma Department of Libraries
Sequoyah Award:
Rita Ranson, Oklahoma City Public Schools
Silks:
Lee Brawner, Oklahoma County
Local Arrangements:
Jan Keene, Tulsa City-County
Right to Read Effort:
Virginia Owens, Oklahoma Department of Libraries

DIVISION OFFICERS

Children and Young People's
Chairman: Christine Holt, Tulsa City-County
Vice Chairman: Phyllis Brett, Western Plains
Secretary: Mary Beth Ozmun, Eastern Oklahoma District

Colleges and Universities
Chairman: Norman Spears, University of Oklahoma
Vice Chairman: Sheila Hoke, Stillwater
Secretary: Ruth Wender, University of Okla. Med. Center

Library Education
Chairman: Howard Clayton, University of Oklahoma
Vice Chairman: Ruby Ewing, Central State University
Secretary-Treasurer: Annette Duffey, Central State University

Oklahoma Association of School Librarians
Chairman: Doris Lowery, Okmulgee High School
Vice Chairman: Beverly Cox, Douglas High, Oklahoma City
Secretary: Sheila Alexander, Eisenhower High, Lawton
Treasurer: Elizabeth George, Whitskar School

Public Libraries
Chairman: Pat Woodrum, Tulsa City-County
Vice-Chairman: Jean Harrington, Enid and Garfield County
Secretary-Treasurer: Barbara Proctor, Chickasaw System

Reference
Chairman: Shirley Pailey, University of Oklahoma
Vice Chairman: Harriett Barbour, Oklahoma Department of Libraries
Secretary: June Morgan, Stillwater

Technical Services
Chairman: Ruth Harrington, University of Tulsa
Vice Chairman: Roberta Hammerger, Phillips University
Secretary-Treasurer: John Dana, Oklahoma State University

Trustees
Chairman: Mrs. Joe Taylor, Chickasaw System
Vice Chairman: Claude Harris
Secretary: Mrs. Bill Farha, Bristow

MEMBERSHIP DUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual Salaries:</th>
<th>Library Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $4,000</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,000 to $5,999</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,000 to $9,999</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 and over</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary Student</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Trustees and Lay Members</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual division memberships in excess of one</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income Under $30,000 $10.00
$30,000 to $99,999 $25.00
Over $100,000 $50.00

Non-Library Association, Institutional and Organization $10.00
President's Message

Dee Ann Ray

"Once when I was very scared
I met a man who knew.
'How did you know?'
I said to him.
He answered, 'I am too'.
Then he said something,
for me too it is true,
'But I'm not scared now
because of you'."

Change has been on my mind since I got back from ALA in Chicago. Change is the name of the game in most of our lives.

in and outside of libraries.

Pogo said, "We has met the enemy
and they is us." I always think of that too
when I think of change. That statement
applies to libraries and librarians and
trustees, I think. We get so use to doing
the same things year in and year out that
we resist the very thought of change of any
kind. The real victims of our unwillingness
to change are our patrons. The services we
don't add, or the books we didn't buy or
the hours we weren't open ultimately af-
fect the quality of service which we give
or didn't give to our patrons.

At Chicago a majority of exhibits and
programs were aimed at the media which
now are available and being used. Speak-
ers told of the audio-visually oriented so-
ciety in which we live (and which we
serve). Books are important, but our society
is no longer totally print oriented. Librarians
should be thinking about these facts
and adjust their thinking toward media
and their uses. At least, we need to be
aware of the innovations and their possible
implementations in libraries.

There really is no need to fear change,
for we must all go through it. We can at
least go through it together, if we but will.
Everyone seems to think their "problem"
is unique. That is just a hope. Most of us
share the same problems. OLA Division
and program planners have been trying to
present media and their uses through
workshops and there will be more. New
ways to reach old and new patrons are
being discussed. You as an OLA member
need to avail yourself of the opportunity
to discuss and find out about service pro-
grams and library systems and working
together to share resources. We need to
make cooperation a reality instead of just
a word we say and say and say.

Oklahoma has many resources, and
the word resource does include people,
you know. We can face change in libraries,
and it is with us now, if we will be more
willing to work together in Fact and in
Deed.
Thumbacked to the wall above my typewriter is a four-frame Peanuts cartoon. In frame one Snoopy is seated atop his doghouse with his paws poised above typewriter keys. In frame two he says, "Sometimes when you are a great writer, the words come so fast you can hardly put them down on paper." Frame three is identical to frame one. The final frame catches Snoopy looking wistful and sighing, "Sometimes."

Poignant? You'd better believe it! Occasionally I have experienced that rare situation in which writing becomes pure recording, in which a character I have created grows so strong he dictates as well as dominates the proceedings, or in which my structured plot is embellished by uninvited complications. Oh, the glory of these moments! Ninety-nine per cent of the time I am stranded atop the doghouse with Snoopy.

It's grim up there, and lonely, but I can't quit. At age 11 I saw my name signed to a kiddie contribution in The Milwaukee Journal, and I've been hooked to write for publication ever since. I've tried to abandon the whole bit in order to live the normal life, but my swearing-off is never more permanent than a fortnight.

Always I have a piece-in-progress and multiple projects in the incubation stage. My incubators threaten to crowd us out of the house. Each is a labeled box or a large manila envelope in which are stored the scraps from which I jigsaw together my stories. Thus should I open the box marked "tennis book," I will find newspaper clippings, fragments of dialogue, plot ideas, theme suggestions, characterization tidbits . . . It's all there, seemingly. The job nearly done? Don't you believe it! At this point begin the miserable, torturous hours atop the doghouse.

Rarely does a day pass when I don't scrawl at least one idea, ponder at least one plot snag. I can't shake the habit; I'm a writer whether I want to be or not. Unfortunately, One-A-Day, while great for vitamins, is insufficient nutrition to sustain life in the freelance jungle.

To compete, I write seriously about half the time. By seriously I mean four hours a day, seven days a week. This involves frantic scheduling because I am also a wife, mommy, housecleaner, reader, golfer, bridge player, talker, traveler, and party-goer.

What emerges from this 28-hour week? Sometimes nothing. Sometimes something that's worth nothing. With luck, something that's commercial; something that will sell.
Hopefully this will also be something that entertains and instructs.

If it were necessary for me to earn a living, I would not be writing. I am too slow. Much too slow. Handicapped Turtle Second Class, that's my rank.

The greatest agony comes with the initial application of words to paper. Up to that point I'm joyous - I'm shuffling my incubator notes and asking “What if . . . ?” and chortling at wacky ideas and having fun. Once the first draft is done I have fun again because I'm a ruthless critic of my own work, X-ing vast passages, pouring through the thesaurus for the most appropriate word, condensing pages to paragraphs and paragraphs to sentences. Most of my young readers prefer action to introspection, and I do too.

My reader is much on my mind. Concerned as I am with the reluctant and non-reader, I try to dangle a bait. This is why I write mysteries and sports stories for 8-to-12-year-olds despite constant advice that non-specialized books are reviewed more seriously and consequently sell better. This is why I wrote so many adventure-romance stories for teen girls before that happy market expired. (Now it's all grim reality in the teen field, and I mourn the good-humored, up-beat, bouncy stories that were great fun to write.)

Being a parent, and being sneaky by nature, I am not content merely to entertain a youthful audience. I am infuriated by juvenile books that unfold in a vacuum with no geographical setting, no character growth, no material to widen the child's horizon. Into my books and stories are written solid facts, the knowledge sugar-coated. No child has ever said to me, "I learned so much about pipelines when I read The Mystery of the Old Oil Well." A multitude have said, "It's such an exciting book I couldn't wait to find out what happened next." Now that's a compliment to savor!

In both Swim to Victory and A Try at Tumbling I delved more deeply into character development. My juvenile actors have hang-ups, bless them; they have problems real and imagined, greedy appetites, quick tempers, selfishness, shyness or boldness — human desires, human frailties. My adult actors too are individualists — well, let's be frank and admit they're peculiar. What fun for the reader! Yet concealed beneath the "fun" is solid value; recognition of the fact that people do indeed suffer hang-ups. Armed with this knowledge, won't the reader eye his own kooky associates with more charity?

To perpetuate the old-fashioned values and virtues I continue to battle my own personal windmills with a sword forged of limited talent but huge quantities of effort.

I speak of the books because they are hard-bound and tough, and may outlive me. The life-span of my magazine articles and stories is one month at best. Yet it is the short story that intrigues and delights me, and I consider myself primarily a short story writer.

I'm struggling, but I fear I can't postpone the biographical data any longer. I was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and grew up an only child and a reader in the Depression and World War II. In a suburb of Milwaukee I had a good public school education, heavy on the awakening of intellectual curiosity, weak on the mechanics of spelling and grammar.

Already I was in love with the writing game, having worked on grade school and high school newspapers. This activity I continued at the University of Wisconsin, both on the campus paper and as a correspondent to the Milwaukee Sentinel and Milwaukee Journal. Summers I worked as a mail clerk for the Journal or as society editor of the Shorewood Herald, a suburban weekly.

I was graduated with honors from Wisconsin's School of Journalism and immediately married Louis N. French, a Wichita boy with a fresh master's degree in physics. While he attended law school,
I worked as women's editor of The Wisconsin State Journal, instructing seasoned housewives in the arts of cooking, sewing, fashion, interior decoration... It's great to be young and confident.

Louis's first job as a patent attorney took us to Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City, his second to Phillips Petroleum Company in Bartlesville.

It was love-at-first-sight between me and Oklahoma. The Mystery of the Old Oil Well was my love letter to my adopted state and was twice included on the Sequoyah list.

In Bartlesville I went to work as society editor of the Record, a daily newspaper which died about the time our first daughter was born. Housebound, I turned for the first time to the writing of fiction. Colliers and Women's Home Companion did not buy my stuff, and you know what happened to them.

Dismayed by constant rejections, I turned for help to the writers' conference at the University of Oklahoma where I was advised to learn my craft by writing confessions.

"Never!" I said. "No, Never!"

But I was curious and for the first time read confessions, and found amid the more lurid material a type of tale that could be told by a Victorian soul like myself. The goodie-goodies sold well. I guess everybody else was writing frantic sex.

A natural step from first-person confessions was to first-person teen stories, and TEEN Magazine was my chief market for years. My fascination with Oklahoma brought about not only the first book but also articles for Oklahoma Today. Our younger daughter's participation in competitive swimming turned me into a sports writer. Both of my published sports books are for girls, a rare thing. As far as I know, A Try at Tumbling is the only fiction book in print about the sport of gymnastics.

Both of the sports books are selling gorgeously. The mystery is out of print, despite efforts by the committee that is sponsoring Bartlesville's 75th anniversary celebration. Old Oil Well made some good friends during its short life.

My "career" is no blueprint for success, being too much patchwork, too little specialization. It would be better, I think, to become expert in a single field. I am guilty of writing tangents... the most costly of which was a two-year investment in a non-fiction juvenile. There's nothing wrong with it; it just hadn't hooked a publisher. Alas.

So please hold thumbs for two juveniles recently completed, one a mystery with an Oklahoma setting, the other a swimming story.

Specialize? I intend to, but I can't. I'm too involved with this murder mystery for adults — my first — and with this talk-with-God project — my first. And I'd sure like to try...

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books
A Try at Tumbling, Lippincott, 1970
Swim to Victory, Lippincott, 1969
The Mystery of the Old Oil Well, Franklin Watts, 1963

Articles
TEEN Magazine
Jack and Jill
Oklahoma Today
Humpty Dumpty's
Hi CALL
Modern Baby
The Christian Mother
The Christian Parent
The Children's Friend
American Forests
Parents' Magazine
Mantar Board Quarterly
Angelos of Kappa Delta
Contact
Confession Titles
In abundance
Mass Transportation
Wisconsin State Journal
Milwaukee Sentinel
Milwaukee Journal
Shorewood Herald
Christian Science Monitor
Bartlesville Record
Dallas Times Herald
Preserving Historical Materials: Recovering A Region’s Heritage

Abraham Hoffman

Suppose that someone with an attic full of old family possessions is cleaning up the place and wants to get rid of the old trunk full of Grandfather’s personal effects and correspondence. Grandfather was born in 1860 and died in 1930. Grandma, who lived until 1947, put the trunk in the attic after her husband died, and there it has gathered dust for the past forty years.

Would the contents of this trunk be of historical value?

That, of course, depends on who Grandfather was. Unpublished letters of Civil War generals, state and federal governmental representatives, and literary figures are frequently recovered from neglected attics, basements, or garages. But Grandfather need not have been a president, governor, general, poet, or even congressman to make what he had in that trunk possess historical value. For example, he may have kept a diary describing his travels around the Southwest at the turn of the century. He might have written about the places he visited and the people he saw, and he might have taken a few photographs of those people and places. Then he filed it all away in a scrapbook which no one in his family ever bothered to examine closely. Such a record would be of great value in providing details that history textbooks can never give.

It should be established at this point that the historical record created by man is a very selective one. History textbooks which attempt to cover a span of 400 years obviously cannot go into any great detail on specific topics. One of the most unfortunate aspects of studying history in high school is that too often students fail to realize that their textbook is only a beginning for the study of history. One book about eight hundred pages in length cannot possibly explain everything that ever happened in American history, or world history, or Oklahoma history. The study of history is seeking for the truth of the past—and to find the whole truth one must turn the pages of many books, not just the school textbooks. What goes into these books is called "research," and it is the nature of our being to seek constantly for additional truths.

The most recent example of additional truth would probably be the discovery that many people had been left out of the history books because they were black, brown, or poor. When such an admission is publicized, then research is done to rectify the situation, and new books come out which contain these additional truths. There is nothing new about this. Fifty years ago history books paid most of their attention to presidential elections, the plots of kings and politicians, and wars. But it was discovered that there is much more to history than this, and the past record of the country’s growth in law, education, science, business, and other fields are all researched and studied and published, providing a more comprehensive awareness of our historical heritage.

Dr. Hoffman is Curator of the Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma Libraries.

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1972, Vol. 22, No. 4
So Grandfather's old diary may be of definite historical value if it contributes additional truths—material that a student or scholar needs to have in order to add to other truths he has gathered for the topic he is pursuing.

It is amazing what some people consider unimportant—perhaps because they have taken the items for granted for so long. Forgetting that Grandfather was a Rough Rider and there is an excellent possibility that in his correspondence there are some hitherto unknown letters written by Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood; the cardboard boxes are set out to be picked up by the trashy collector as are the newspaper clippings from a newspaper no longer published and not easily available. Grandfather's materials are lost to historical research.

There are many examples of this sort of thing happening. The University of Oklahoma obtained a valuable collection of Indian pottery and baskets from a house in Bronx, New York, along with a set of rare volumes printed in the late nineteenth century. The books had been intended for the trash collector—a relative had wanted the bookcase! Other stories may not have a happy ending. A businessman who had carried on an extensive correspondence with a contact in the Philippines before World War II took the postage stamps and gave them to his daughter-in-law; the letters were thrown away.

Assuming, however, that such an incident does not occur, there are ways to determine whether items have historical value for historians and their students. Someone may contact Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma and report that Grandfather's possessions which are scheduled to be thrown away may have historical value.

One of the functions of the University's Western History Collections is the processing of historical materials. Small collections are processed by the staff as a part of the routine. Larger collections, often from persons prominent in public affairs, require additional people and processing materials and, consequently, additional money. A recent example are the papers of Robert S. Kerr which after processing occupied over 1,000 document boxes. His career as businessman, governor, and senator is to be traced through the source material in this collection.

Processing materials involves organizing them so that the individual items can be located without difficulty and seeing that they are safe from such decaying elements as strong light, extremes in temperature and humidity, acid, and termites. A few years ago it was discovered that the papermaking processes of the last one hundred years or so involved the use of acids which eventually eat away the paper. Ink fades, the paper rips at the edges, and a brown discoloration called "foxing" starts at the edges and eats at the paper. Many books are now printed on acid-free paper. Newspapers are not, and this is why they decay so quickly. People who try to preserve an important old letter by placing it between two sheets of fancy typing paper run the risk of using a paper that may have a high acid content. It would be better to interleaf documents with special acid-neutralizing paper.

Ensuring that the materials will be relatively free from such damage is only half the task of processing. The other half involves the arranging of these materials in such a manner as to make them available to students who may be concerned only with one phase or period of their subject. Someone researching Kerr's career as governor may have no interest at all in the boxes containing materials on Kerr's years as senator. Then again, few people lead lives segmented into separate periods. Someone who does not have an exact fix on a date may have to search blindly to locate a particular event or activity, while a person following up a specific topic has to wade through numerous let-

(Continued on Page 26)
THE EVOLVING ROLE OF
THE LIBRARIAN AS A
COMMUNICATOR

Carole Ellis

What role do you take? Do you visit the local newspaper people periodically? Do you visit the local radio and television people? Do you promote all services of the library? When a person comes into the library, do you make him feel that his needs are of primary importance? If you do not have exactly the material he wants, do you seek to give him a good substitute? If you know that you don’t have anything to satisfy his needs, do you suggest-inter-library loan? Does every person coming into the library leave feeling that you have used all available resources to help him get what he wants?

What kind of an image of the library are you giving to the public through the communication methods you practice? You know that the library is an alive magnetic point of attraction, but does your public? People now depend on radio, television and the press for their information diet. Therefore, we must learn to use those media forms to express this magnetism through a communication cycle using good public relations.

What is a communication cycle? It is the librarian communicating about library service, the media and the librarian transmitting the message, the public receiving the message and coming to the library to use the service and letting the librarian become aware of the type of service he needs.

What is public relations? The librarian is public relations. The primary source of the library’s magnetism lies in the librarian’s receptivity to the public and the ability to use the newspaper, radio and television media to inform citizens about what the library has to offer them. Advertising and informing through the media builds a picture of the library to the receiving public. What kind of a picture are you projecting: the library as a cold storage room for books or a warm friendly information center?

The effectiveness of your media image is based on your ability to advertise material that is of interest to the entire public. The librarian must communicate a message that appeals to his total range of receivers to develop the total potential communicating power. Once your message reaches a person and he comes to the library, then he too, becomes part of the interacting mechanism of the public relations cycle. When Joe tells Bill, “I saw the best fishing film at the library” or “You should see all of the interesting magazines at the library,” you know that you are creating a positive public image, an image created through the media and your actions.

An image can be projected through the press, radio and television media. It is vitally important to the success of your library to have means of communicating with the public. Get to know the local newspaper editor and reporters. If you let them know that you are interested in what

A speech delivered to Eastern Oklahoma District librarians in the fall of 1971.
they think or how something should be written for their paper, then they are likely to have more interest in what you have to contribute as news. Find out the paper's deadlines and what kind of pictures they accept. Don't make stories too lengthy and always double space them. Remember to answer the questions: who, what, where, and when. Use common everyday language and avoid technical library terms. Strive to send a variety of stories to the paper. Use a human interest story or unique information from a reference book. If possible, attempt to have articles written about services and materials, rather than continually submitting book reviews. After all, there are people who don't like to read book reviews, yet their eye might be caught by an unusual recipe from a recent cookbook. In any case, your library is more than books, so let the people see a picture of the library through your news stories. Keep in mind that the media is instrumental in helping you publicize a new program or service.

For this reason you need to work with television and radio as well as with newspapers. Get to know the public service directors and find out what kinds of news they are looking for. Don't try to get coverage on every little thing that happens in the library, but if a new service is coming the people's way, they certainly should know about it. People might definitely be interested in a special event in the library like an arts and craft market. But remember, whatever the occasion, they won't come unless they know about it. So reach out to the public through the media, but make sure you speak the right language. You certainly wouldn't advertise a special business book display, "We've got a cool exhibit going at the library, man."

Although the media plays a vital role in communicating, the personal reactions of the librarian to the public are the strongest force of the library magnet. Prompt, friendly service is the key to attracting a person back to the library again and again. You must let him know that you are interested in him and what he wants.

Once you have reached the public, it will expect you to know how to meet its needs. If a person enters the library to ask the question, "Hey, do you have any ecology books," and the librarian confusingly answers, "Huh" then his communication is definitely poor. Or if an elderly woman telephones the library two minutes before closing time and requests information concerning a book she heard about on the radio, she is not overly impressed if the librarian says he cannot answer the question because it's time for him to go home. Thus, it is important that the librarian be in harmonious communication with a person when he comes into the library, always the purpose of a librarian.

It is also important for the librarian to go outside the library to tell people about library service. Who knows the information and services in the library any better? If the librarian can not visit the community and talk to people about the library, they have no idea what is there. Take any opportunity you can to tell people about libraries.

Let the people see what the library is like—speak to them through your actions and the media. Let the people feel that the library is an alive, magnetic point of attraction. Create a communication cycle. You create your relations with the public!

NONNY HOGROGIAN, twice winner of the Caldecott Medal, will exhibit at the Oklahoma Art Center (Fair Grounds in OKC) November 12 - December 12, 1972.
Sponsored by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries and the Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council.
LIBRARY UNIONS: SOME ISSUES

Editor's Note: The July number of the Oklahoma Librarian contained the author's "Library Unions: Introduction and History." The present paper is a continuation of that article and focuses on some basic issues involved in library unionization.

PROFESSIONALISM AND LIBRARY UNIONS

From time to time the American Library Association has been interested in unions. A Library Unions Round Table was formed at the A.L.A. convention in 1938 and met at the 1940, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1947, and 1948 conventions. Thereafter activity decreased. Nothing is heard of the round table after 1954.1

The American Library Association apparently had little additional concern with library unions until 1968, when the new President, Roger McDonough, recognized the fact that unions were moving more and more into libraries. Accordingly McDonough announced a plan to investigate activities relating to the welfare of librarians. Since that time, the American Library Association has conducted programs dealing with the librarian as employee and has administered surveys and questionnaires relating to collective bargaining in libraries.

The American Library Association has been faulted on occasion because it has not taken a lead in developing the welfare of librarians. An article written for new members of A.L.A. defined the function of the organization in this manner:

The ALA, quite frankly, is an association whose primary concern is with the aims, the mission, and the work of the profession. It is not organized for, or engaged in, specific undertakings to better the lot of its individual members in the hard, practical way that a labor union is, say for example, the American Federation of Teachers.2

Larry E. Harrelson

Smith raises a pertinent question with respect to this statement: "How can an organization concern itself with the aims, mission, and work of a profession and not be concerned with the lot of those who make up the profession?" He goes on with his criticism of ALA and generalizes to other library associations:

The American Library Association and other library associations are making significant contributions to librarianship. But they have effectively turned their backs on the crucial problem confronting librarians: the problem of professionalization. Perhaps this is because the library administrators, who exercise the controlling influence in most of these associations, are the one group among librarians who have the least interest in greater professionalization. Their status as managers or executives is already secure; their salaries and working conditions are relatively advantageous; their personal victories have been won.3

Beyond these criticisms of ALA is the question of whether or not it could or should assume the functions and responsibilities of a trade union. Auld specifies a number of factors which need to be considered:

Before ALA could assume the responsibilities of a union, questions in three areas must be considered: the legality of collective bargaining for public employees in some states, the representation of librarians who are not ALA members, and the diversity of

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1972, Vol. 22, No. 4
ALA membership. A fourth question could be raised concerning the professionalism of librarianship and how this would be affected by union activities on the part of ALA.*

Should ALA attempt to function as a union, it would first have to reach consensus on many issues and would need to delimit its boundaries. Present indications are that it will not try to do so. Increasing library unionization, however, may force the Association to clarify and define its role relative to the welfare of librarians.

The American Library Association may not come to function as a union, but some of the library unions may assume the functions of local professional associations. That is, library unions are becoming increasingly involved in professional matters and see such involvement as positively influencing the professionalism of the librarians involved.

The library union at the University of California at Berkeley originated with increased professionalism as a main goal. At this particular library, a huge gulf had developed between the library management and the rest of the professional staff. Consequently "the Chapter has recognized that the first step toward professionalization of the Berkeley campus library must be to bridge the chasm that has developed between the administrative and nonadministrative librarians." As a result of the union librarians reportedly have become more concerned with the library's problems and have developed a wider interest in librarianship.

As Mleynek points out, a union of librarians is a professional group—simply because of its composition—and is likely to be concerned with professional problems and interests as well as salaries and working conditions. Membership in a library union tends to get the person involved in the library's problems. "Involvement begats professionalism; and professionalism is almost by definition responsibility." Mleynek clarifies further the relationship between unionism and professionalism:

...library unions are working as strong professional organizations. The strength and independence that is necessary to be effective in these unions have been borrowed from the union movement. However, what library unions work for comes straight from the library world of which we are a part. Do not be misled into believing that a union hierarchy determines policy for a local of librarians. They do not. A union local composed entirely of librarians sets its own policy. The union's role is only to help them achieve the goals that they themselves establish."

Library unions help to advance professionalism by giving the librarian more independence, more control over his working situation, and a greater equality with other members of the profession"—some of the hallmarks of a profession.

In short Mleynek sees unions of professional librarians as functioning "to strengthen the individual libraries of their members and to strengthen the profession itself—at the local level, where the American Library Association is not effective."

It appears that there is room for both professional associations and library unions. The American Library Association is most effective at the national level and the state associations at the state level. Professional associations tend to be dominated by library administrators. On the other hand, library unions provide a voice for the nonadministrative librarian and are effective at the local level.

**Beneficial Effects of Library Unions**

Mleynek has identified six advantages of unions with respect to library administration. He says that professional unions assist administrators by:

1. Working independently for higher wages and better working conditions;
2. Working independently for professional goals;
3. Providing a forum from which the professional can speak to the public;
4. Increasing the involvement of the individual librarian in the problems of his library;
5. Providing a democratic structure within which all librarians are equals; and
6. Providing a framework within which problems can be solved."

For the individual librarian, unions provide opportunities for increased participation and responsibility, increased professionalism, better salaries, and improved working conditions.

The largest and most far-reaching effect (as the author sees it) of unionization is that it is forcing management to move from a unilateral to a bilateral mode of decision making. Traditionally libraries have been administered on a hierarchical, chain-of-command basis. The unions are forcing library management to revamp their operating procedures and decision-making processes. Nonadministrative librarians are starting to have a voice in the decisions and policies of the library as a whole. The participation of these non-administrative librarians just might move the library in a different direction than it otherwise might have gone.

PROBLEMS OF LIBRARY UNIONIZATION

Although the mass of literature on library unionization deals with the history, causation, or benefits of unions, a few problem areas have been mentioned.

Perhaps the foremost problem is that of a hostile administration. The formation of a union may threaten management rather seriously, but, if management reacts by trying to block or delay the formation of a union, further hostilities are likely to develop and the librarians will be further polarized into administrative and nonadministrative groups. This is precisely what has happened in some East Coast libraries."

For library service to continue as efficiently as possible there must be cooperation between management and the union. It is a real problem when a library union is formed in an atmosphere of opposition to the administration and/or opposition from the administration. Predictably years will pass before the distrust and defensive-ness of both sides vanish. In the meantime, library service will be affected.

Another major problem of unionization in libraries, as well as collective bargaining in the public sector overall, is the matter of strikes. A few strikes have already occurred in libraries, but there has been little discussion of the issue in library literature. More consideration of the matter is needed in order that the pro's and con's may be examined and clarified, including the implications for professionalism. Libraries are undoubtedly in the "non-essential" category of government services, and there may be a place for strikes by library unions, should the situation demand such action.

Like other new unions, library unions have the problem of identifying which positions are management and ineligible for union membership. At this point there is no clear answer to this problem. Various library unions have handled the situation differently. For example, at the Brooklyn Public Library, supervisory personnel were included in the union, while at the Contra Costa County (California) Library, the parent organization (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees) left it to the library unit to decide what to do."

A related problem is that library unions and management must clearly define various job classifications—based upon the nature of the work and the qualifications required. Such discrete categories are essential for a union contract. There must be a greater clarification of the duties and responsibilities of professional and non-professional personnel—an area in which presently there is a considerable blurring.

(Continued on Page 35)
A Basic Record Collection:
An Annotated Discography

Part II

Marc T. Faw

Editor's Note: Part I of this discography appeared in the July issue.

Berlioz, Hector, 1803-1869.
This highly complex work is actually a symphony in five movements. The "story" depicts the problems of a young man who has taken an overdose of opium and his fantasies. Klemperer takes almost an hour for his performance, which might be a bit slow but he is far from boring. The awkward break in the third movement can hardly be avoided. The last movement (a kind of sacrilegious orgy) is very exciting.

Bizet, Georges, 1838-1875.
Carmen. Angel S-3767.
Of the five currently available recordings of this opera, this is the only one that attempts to return to the original version with spoken dialogue. Two sections of music normally omitted are fortunately reinstated as one of them (the scene of the fight between Don José and Escamillo) is necessary to understand the plot. There are several places where the music is played under the dialogue, producing a good theatrical effect. The singers are quite good with Grace Bumbry being a vibrant Carmen.

Brahms, Johannes, 1833-1897.
Academic Festival Overture. Columbia MS-6965.
The overture was first performed when Brahms was given an honorary degree in music from Cambridge University in 1876. The music is based on four German student songs. This recording also includes his Tragic Overture and the Variations on a Theme of Haydn, Symphony, no. 1, in C minor, op. 68. DGG 138924.
Von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic perform this first symphony in an exemplary manner. The sound of the orchestra is soft but powerful. Brahms spent several years on this symphony before he finally decided to let it be performed. The horn theme in the last movement is probably one of his better known themes.

Chabrier, Emmanuel, 1841-1894.
Espana. London. 6438.
Chabrier seems to be one of those composers known for one work only. There are some sixteen recordings of Espana listed in the current catalogue. Ansermet
also performs the composer’s Suite Pastorale, Danse Slave, and the Fête Polonaise on this recording. While not perhaps a composer of the first rank, he certainly deserves to be performed more than he is. Maybe the other works will be appreciated as much as Espana.

Chopin, Frédéric, 1810-1849.
My favorite Chopin. RCA LSC 2576.
Van Cliburn recorded this music in 1961 and it is an excellent example of Chopin’s music. It includes a polonaise, a nocturne, a fantasia, two études, a ballade, a waltz, and a scherzo. Cliburn seems to understand Chopin’s music.

Debussy, Claude, 1862-1918.
La Mer. Angel S-36583.
Debussy’s three-movement work depicting the sea was written in 1905. Each movement presents a different aspect of the sea. They are From Dawn Till Noon on the Sea, The Play of Waves, and Dialogue of the Wind and the Sea. The reverse side contains the Nocturnes, with a women’s chorus in the last movement. John Barbirolli is the conductor.

Delibes, Leo, 1836-1891.
Coppélia. London CSA 2201.
Nineteenth century French ballet music is not known for its profundity. For sheer enjoyment and really beautiful, tuneful music, it is hard to beat. This comic love story is ninety minutes of pure fun. His other ballet, Sylvia, is unfortunately out of print now.

Dukas, Paul, 1865-1935.
The sorcerer’s apprentice. Columbia MS-6943.
Dukas, like Chabrier, is generally known for one work. This delightful tone poem was even used in Walt Disney’s movie Fantasia. Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic perform Mussorgsky’s A Night on Bare Mountain, Saint-Saëns’ Danse Macabre, and Strauss’ Till Eulenspiegel’s Lustige Streiche on this recording.

Dvořák, Antonín, 1841-1904.
Symphony, no. 9, in E minor, op. 95. (From the New World) Angel S-35615.
Dvořák wrote this symphony while he was in America and it had its premiere here in 1893. Many people think he was influenced by native American music, yet the themes are his own. Von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic perform Smetana’s Moldau as filler.

Enesco, Georges, 1881-1955.
Roumanian Rhapsodie, no. 1, op. 11. Vanguard S-160.
This bright, fiery work is based on folk tunes and rhythms of Romania. Like a lot of folk music from Central Europe, there is a slow beginning which soon turns into a furious part that ends the piece. Golschmann also includes the second rhapsody and a Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt.

Franck, César, 1833-1890.
Symphony in D minor. Angel S-36729.
Known primarily as an organist, Franck wrote one symphony, which is found in the standard repertory. It is unusual in that it requires an English horn and a harp. Von Karajan just added this symphony to his repertory for this recording.

Grieg, Edvard, 1843-1907.
Peer Gynt. London STS 15040.
Although part of this music is usually performed in the form of a suite, a few recordings contain all the incidental music he wrote for the Ibsen play. This budget recording is highly recommended. The Beecham and the Barbirolli are good but more expensive. Fjeldstad has the advantage of being Norwegian.

Lalo, Édouard, 1823-1892.
Symphonie espagnole, op. 21. Columbia MS-7003.
Spain evidently had quite a fascination for French composers since so many famous pieces of French music are about Spain or reflect Spanish influence. Isaac Stern puts his heart into this work. The reverse side offers Bruch’s Violin Concerto, which is a nice contrast to the more flamboyant Lalo work.
Liszt, Franz, 1811-1886.
Liszt, the father of the symphonic poem, wrote thirteen works in this form, of which this piece is the third. Kaitink and the London Philharmonic also perform Orpheus and Tasso. Each of these works is about fifteen minutes long. Lone Ranger fans will recognize Les Préludes at once.

Mendelssohn, Felix, 1809-1847.
Concerto for violin, in E minor, op. 64. Columbia MS-7516.
This album is entitled "Mendelssohn's greatest hits" and contains the violin concerto played by Isaac Stern on one side and several short pieces, such as the Spring Song, On Wings of Song and part of the Italian Symphony on the other. The concerto alone is worth the price. Stern plays with a technical brilliance rarely matched.

Symphony, no. 4, in A major, op. 90 (Italian) RCA LSC 2221.
Mendelssohn certainly captures the essence of Italy in this symphony. There is a religious chorus in the second movement and the symphony concludes with a vivacious saltarello. The reverse side has the fifth symphony, the Reformation, which is based on the Luther hymn "Ein feste Burg." This recording is rather old and one might want to consider the newer DGG 138684, which contains the same two works under the baton of Maazel.

Respighi, Ottorino, 1879-1936.
The Pines of Rome. Columbia MS-6587. Respighi wrote three pieces for orchestra about Rome: The Pines of Rome, The Fountains of Rome, and Roman Festivals. All of them are on this record. The composer's music is perfect for stereo. The moods he evokes are superior. One can almost hear the Roman soldiers marching down the Appian Way or the fountains of Trevi bubbling in the afternoon sun.

Rimsky-Korsakov, Nikolai, 1844-1908.
Schéhérazade. Columbia MS-6069 or DGG 139022.
Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic or von Karajan and the Berlin Philar-
monic are the choices for this symphonic suite inspired by Tales of a Thousand and One Nights. The music is divided into four movements, almost becoming a violin concerto. The stereo effects are great—this music sounds like background music for a Western movie.

Saint-Saëns, Camille, 1835-1921.
Carnival of the Animals. Angel S-36421.
This recording was chosen because it is without narration, allowing the music to speak for itself. Poulenc's Animaux Modèle is on the reverse side. This suite for orchestra consists of fourteen parts with such titles as Tortoises, The Elephant, Fossils, and The Swan. The music ranges from bitingly satirical, as in Pianists, to flowingly beautiful as in The Swan, for cello and orchestra.

Schubert, Franz, 1797-1828.
Portrait of the composer. Angel SCB 3770.
This budget-priced album is a gem in every sense of the word. It contains some of Schubert’s best music superbly performed by many artists. Yehudi Menuhin conducts the eighth symphony (The Unfinished) in an almost-perfect performance. Sviatoslav Richter plays the Wanderer Fantasia, the Melos Ensemble performs the Trout Quintet, Fischer-Dieskau sings an entire side of songs, and the album ends with incidental music from Rosamunde.

Smetana, Bedrich, 1824-1884.
String quartet, no. 1, in E minor. (From my life)
One has two choices for this work, depending on whether one wants the Dvořák sixth or seventh string quartet on the other side. Each performance is adequate, with the Victor recording having a slight edge. The second movement sounds a little like merry-go-round music and is a lot of fun.

Strauss, Johann, 1825-1899.
Known as the Waltz King, Strauss wrote hundreds of waltzes and earned and deserved his name. Almost any record of Boskovsky on London, The Boston Pops, or Ormandy devoted to the music of this composer will give an idea of what his music is like. Some of the more popular waltzes are On the Beautiful Blue Danube, Tales from the Vienna Woods, Wine, Women and Song, Artists' Life, Vienna Blood, Acceleration Waltz, and Emperor Waltz.

Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilyich, 1840-1893.
Concerto for piano, no. 1, in B-flat minor, op. 23. RCA LSC 2252.
Van Cliburn and Kondrashin perform this concerto in such a way that it shows why Cliburn won the Tchaikovsky award many years ago. This performance is almost a must for every home. It is all that one could ask for. Musically the recording is superior but watch out for warped copies. There are also many other very good performances in the catalogue.

Swan Lake, op. 20. Angel S-3706.
This ballet is more than likely the best known one today. It contains some beautiful music and has a plausible, but not always credible plot. The Dorati recording on Mercury also contains the other two ballets, The Nutcracker and The Sleeping Beauty, but The Swan Lake is not quite so complete as the Rozhdestvensky. The monophonic recording on an imported label with Yuri Fayer conducting the Bolshoi Theater Orchestra is also worth tracking down.

Verdi, Giuseppe, 1813-1901.
Aida. Angel S-3716.
Although Price and Tebaldi are well known for this opera and have recorded it twice each, I prefer that by Birgit Nilsson, who is not known for this opera. Grace Bumbry is an ideal Amneris; Franco Corelli sings well but slides from note to note and lacks nuance.

Rigoletto. RCA LSC 7027.
There are many advantages to having this recording; it is not complete, even though only on two records, Robert Merrill sings the title role, Alfredo Kraus the Duke and Georg Solti is at the
podium. The music seems to have been carefully restudied by all concerned and the results show what can happen to a war-horse when a little care is used in singing it again. The characterization of various soloists on other recordings have individual merits but this recording is the best at the moment.

**Wagner, Richard, 1813-1883.**
Der fliegende Holländer. London OSA 1399.

This recording was available for several years on the RCA label. As one of Wagner's earlier and shorter works, it occupies a favorite place in the repertory of major houses. This performance is superb, thanks mostly to the conductor, Dorati. Each of the soloists brings something worth hearing to his role. The old performance of the 1950's made during a performance at Bayreuth with Varnay, Uhde, and Keilberth conducting is also available in stereo on the Richmond label.

---

**TENTIETH CENTURY**

**Bartók, Béla, 1881-1945.**
Concerto for orchestra. RCA VICS 1110.

Although this recording is several years old, Reiner and the Chicago Symphony play the music with such understanding, that it is the recommended version. This also is a budget label. The Turnabout record has the third piano concerto and the Angel one contains Kodály's Dances from Galanta.

**Berg, Alban, 1885-1935.**
Wozzeck. DGG 2707023.

Complete on two records, this work of 1921 will be a little strange to those who hear it for the first time, but it is one of the most important works to appear this century. The music is atonal (no key center) and there is a kind of speaking-singing called Sprechstimme or Sprechgesang in German. Fischer-Dieskau sings the title role. The only drawback with this recording is that he is too close to the microphone and hisses a bit on the sibilants.

**Britten, Benjamin, 1913-**
Serenade for tenor, horn and strings. London 26161.

Peter Pears, for whom this music was written, sings it exceedingly well. There are several poems by various authors and Britten unifies them with this hauntingly beautiful music. The horn playing is excellent but if you ever find a recording of it with Dennis Brain, buy it at once.

**Copland, Aaron, 1900-**
Appalachian Spring. Columbia MS-6355 or M-30649.

The ballet music is considered by many to be his masterpiece; it is certainly one of his greatest works. It uses some native American tunes, among which is the Shaker hymn Simple Gifts. Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra are on the first record and the composer with the London Symphony are on the second. Bernstein includes El Salón México and Copland conducts his own Fanfare for the Common Man and Lincoln Portrait. The composer is a very good conductor of his own music.

**Gershwin, George, 1898-1937.**

This work is not quite so popular as the Rhapsody in Blue, which is on the reverse side. It is probably better music (to me, at any rate) and should be performed more than it is. American jazz and its worth were recognized early by the French and this music could be a tribute to the French in appreciation for that recognition. There are about a dozen recordings listed but not all of them have both works on a single record.

**Kodály, Zoltán, 1882-1967.**
Psalmus Hungaricus. London 26186.

It is unfortunate that the Te Deum is out of print and not coupled with this selection. Both works rank high in the estimation of critics and they are both excellent pieces of music. Kodály spent a great deal of time teaching music to
children and collecting folk music. His Variations on a Hungarian Folk Song is on the reverse.

Mahler, Gustav, 1860-1911.
Das Lied von der Erde. RCA VICS 1390. This recording with Maureen Forrester, Richard Lewis, and Fritz Reiner and the Chicago Symphony was pressed soon after their performance in Chicago in 1960. The sound is very good for its age. The music consists of six poems translated from Chinese to German and then set to music for voice and orchestra. Mahler has a tendency to be maudlin but the music is often very beautiful. Written for a tenor and an alto, a soprano and a baritone could also perform it.

Orff, Carl 1895-.
Carmina burana. Angel S-36333. The poems for this music come from the Middle Ages. They were written in either Middle High German or Latin and reflect the earthy quality of life at that time. Some of the poems are vulgar and obscene but the music makes up for that. Orff is more a composer of rhythm than melody. His music is constantly exciting but his melodies would not make the Top Ten. Some of the music is fiendishly difficult, especially for the tenor.

Prokofiev, Sergei, 1891-1953.
Peter and the Wolf. London 21007. Written for the entertainment of children, this delightful music can be enjoyed by adults also. The plot is rather skimpy but the way the composer uses music to tell the story is intriguing. The reverse side has Britten's Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra, which has about the same purpose that Prokofiev had: to introduce the instruments of the orchestra to children. James Bond's Sean Connery is the narrator in both works.

Schönberg, Arnold, 1874-1951.
Verklärte Nacht, op. 4. Turnabout 34263. Although written in 1899, this work is not strictly speaking a work of this century; yet the composer certainly belongs mainly to this century. The work is for string sextet and shows the great influence of Richard Wagner's opera TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. The reverse side has the Chamber Symphony in E-flat major, op. 9. The composer was experimenting with his twelve-tone system after these works were written and they bear little resemblance to his later works.

Shostakovich, Dmitri, 1906-
Symphony, no. 5, op. 47. RCA VICS 1380. An older recording but still quite good sound. Howard Mitchell and the Washington National Symphony capture the rugged nationalism of this great contemporary symphony. There are moments of quiet reflection and great heroic determination.

Sibelius, Jean, 1865-1957.
Four legends from the Kalevala. Nonesuch 71203. Sibelius was influenced by his national legends and the bleak Finnish countryside. The Kalevala is an epic poem. This album contains Lemminkäinen and the Maidens, Lemminkäinen in Tuonela, Swan of Tuonela, and Return to Lemminkäinen. There are several recordings which are devoted to Sibelius' music and some of them contain the ever-popular Finlandia.

Don Juan, op. 20. Odyssey Y-30313. Georg Szell and the Cleveland Orchestra perform this work, Death and Transfiguration, and Till Eulenspiegel's lustige Streiche. Don Juan is not quite so popular as Till. It is more autobiographical, reflective, and contains soaring melodies. Death and Transfiguration is morbid but interesting music. There are various recordings with different combinations but this one gives a lot for the money. Der Rosenkavalier, op. 59. London OSA 1435. This recording is the only one that is absolutely complete in stereo. A couple of recordings in mono are complete and well performed. This recording does not use gimmicks to make it attractive. The

(Continued on Page 36)
In the Spring, 1972, Chronicles of Oklahoma, George Shirk states "probably no single book of Western Americana has experienced the vagaries of fate and circumstance and at the same time has enjoyed such popular response over the years as has Hell on the Border." The work, which has gone through various editions incorporating a number of changes, was issued in 1971 by the Indian Heritage Association, Muskogee, Oklahoma, in a limited edition for $25.00. This edition of the work dealing with the remarkable court of Judge Isaac C. Parker is edited by Jack Gregory and Rennard Strickland.

Woody Guthrie, who is somewhat regarded as either a semi-literary figure or folk literary figure, was honored July 14 with the second annual Woody Guthrie Festival of folk music at the Oklahoma City Zoo Amphitheatre. Jimmy Driftwood of Arkansas and Mance Lipscomb of Texas were headliners, although much Oklahoma talent was present. Hopefully, a third annual festival will be held, perhaps with proceeds channeled into some type of memorial for the Oklahoma troubadour.

A book published by the University of Oklahoma Press has been nominated by the National Book Awards as best in the field of biography. The volume is Charles Demuth: Behind a Laughing Mask by Emily Farnham. Miss Farnham is a professional painter and chairman of the Art History Department at East Carolina University, Greenville, N. C. Her book is an account of American painter Charles Demuth (1883-1935), who is credited with helping to bring Cubist theory to America.

An interest in Indian lifestyles has inspired historian W. David Baird to publish an account of the Choctaw tribes struggle in white America. His book, Peter Pitchlynn: Chief of the Choctaws, is based upon documents preserved by the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art in Tulsa. Published by the University of Oklahoma Press, it is vol. 116 in "The Civilization of the American Indian" series.

BUNKHOUSE PAPERS by John Upton Terrell has been selected as the award winning book of 1970-71 by the Southwestern Library Association. The award is given biennially to the author whose book has made a significant contribution to the history, heritage, and culture of the Southwest.

BUNKHOUSE PAPERS, published in 1971 by Dial, is reminiscences of people and places Mr. Terrell remembers best from his years in the West. The anecdotes recount his experiences as a tourist, cowboy, shepherder, telephone lineman, hobo, and writer.

He has written other books about the West including THE NAVAJO, AN AMERICAN INDIAN ALMANAC OF PREHISTORIC TIMES, ZEBULON PIKE, FAINT THE TRUMPET SOUNDS, AND FURS BY ASTOR; but says "I think BUNKHOUSE PAPERS is dearer to me than any of the thirty-five books I have published".

The award presentation will be Friday, Nov. 3, in New Orleans, during the joint conference of the Southwestern and Southeastern Library Associations.
Be it resolved . . .

The Resolutions Committee of OLA hopes this year to have resolutions for presentation at the Annual Conference which are of substance and are related to issues affecting librarians and libraries. It is hoped that the membership will make suggestions to the committee for its consideration. Comments and suggestions will be welcomed. Send them to Ralph Funk, chairman, Resolutions Committee, Oklahoma Library Association, Box 53344, Oklahoma City 73105.

Larry Harrelson, we are happy to announce, will not be leaving Norman or the University of Oklahoma, after all. Our July column mentioned he would become a student at the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest in Austin, Tex. His plans have changed since then. He writes, "First, I have received approval to read under tutors for the non-stipendiary priesthood of the Episcopal Church and will not be going to seminary after all . . . Second, I will be a doctoral student and teaching assistant in the Department of Speech Communication at the University of Oklahoma." Larry resigned Aug. 31 as Information Services Librarian with OU.

Carol Tanzer has returned to the Oklahoma County Libraries System after a brief stint with the OU Medical Center Library. Carol replaced Jo Ann Bierman as coordinator of adult and audiovisual services in July.

Mrs. Allen (Donna) Denniston has also returned to the OCLS as children's librarian at the Warr Acres Branch, replacing Lesslie Henninger, who resigned to work for her MLS at OU . . . John Blevins was promoted to the new position of first assistant at the Capitol Hill Branch . . . Cindy Cochran resigned as head of the Bethany Branch to move to Lincoln, Nebr., with husband David . . . Miriam (Ellis) Curtis, cataloger, retired Sept. 1 . . . Mrs. Jere (Ann) Hardin replaced Mary Shaw, who retired June 30 as first assistant in the system's Community Workshop.

COMMITTEE POSTS FILLED

Dr. Roscoe Rouse, Jr., director of the Library at Oklahoma State University, was elected vice-chairman and chairman-elect of the 3,040-member Library Organization and Management section of the American Library Association.

Lee B. Brawner, director of the Oklahoma County Libraries System, is a new
member of the Public Library Association’s Interlibrary Cooperation Committee. Lee is also a new member of the LSCLA statewide advisory council for Oklahoma, filling the unexpired term of Rod Swartz.

OSU NOTES

James H. Montgomery, MA in Library Science from George Peabody University and former first assistant cataloger with the University of Georgia Libraries, is the new head cataloger at OSU... Josh Stroman, assistant professor and assistant documents librarian, has been promoted to documents librarian... Martha Helen Donan, associate professor, has been named humanities and social sciences coordinator on the OSU Library staff... Mrs. Marguerite S. Howland, professor, area coordinator and documents librarian, OSU Library, died May 17 after a long illness. Mrs. Howland, 57, had served on the OSU staff since 1946. She is survived by her husband, Cecil, biological sciences librarian at OSU, and her daughter, Elizabeth, a student at OU.

ORANGE AND CHAMPAGNE

Formal opening of the Sequoyah Room, the young people’s room in the newly-remodeled basement at the Ponca City Library, was held May 8.

The colors selected are bright orange and champagne. Julia Garrett is the children’s librarian and Mrs. Linda Willis is her assistant.

ODL NOTES

Robert Clark, formerly archivist, has been appointed data processing coordinator, replacing Ken Bierman, who is now associate professor and systems librarian at Virginia Polytechnic Institute University in Blacksburg, W. Va.

The first Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) Workshop sponsored by SLICE/MARC-O was held at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries in July to acquaint ODL staff members, librarians from Oklahoma County Libraries System, Tulsa City-County Library System and four other southwestern states with the ODL operation.

Robert Clark and Ken Bierman, along with Mary Ann Duggan, SLICE Office director, explained ODL’s service. SDI is a subject current awareness service. Subject interests of a particular user are profiled in Dewey or LC classification and the weekly MARC tapes are searched to find new publications in the user’s profile area.

As Miss Duggan put it, “SDI has a powerful influence in specialized information service.”
TULSA'S WIDENING CIRCLE

The world community and Tulsa's relationship with it were emphasized in the Tulsa City-County Library System's, 1972 humanities project, "The Widening Circle . . . Man's Expanding Community." Principal aim of the project was to increase the individual's understanding of his own culture, those of other peoples, and the interrelationships of diverse social groups around the globe.

Funded by the Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council through the National Endowment for the Humanities, the project included 36 programs from Feb. 5 through May 14. These programs consisted of story hours, lectures and panels, book reviews, multi-media presentations, a "simulation gage" and musical interludes.

The list of principal participants is too long to print here, but the following few should give the reader an idea of the calibre:

*Michael Novak, associate professor of philosophy of Religious Studies at the experimental Old Westbury campus of the State University of New York.


*H. Thomas Collins, director, Schools Program, Center for War/Peace Studies.

*Maya Angelou, best-selling author of "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings."

*John B. Hightower, former director, Museum of Modern Art (N.Y.).

*Ian H. Wilson, consultant in business environment research and planning for the General Electric Company.

*Dr. Daniel Marder, head of the English Department, University of Tulsa.

*Marais and Miranda, originators of songs such as "Sugarbush," "Henrietta's Wedding," "A-round the Corner," "The Zulu Warrior," and "Marching to Pretoria."

Forty-one organizations and agencies were consulted for ideas and suggestions regarding the content and format, ranging from the Adult Education Council to Youth Services of Tulsa.

As the recently-issued "Project Summary" indicates, it is difficult to measure the impact of an undertaking such as this, but it seems evident that TCCLS has scored another big one. Answers are not always the important criteria of measurement; in many cases, the questions raised by those who attended are signs that Tulsans are better off because of "The Widening Circle." Here are some of those questions, as listed on surveys:

*"How can we reduce American egocentrism?"

*"How can Americans become human once again?"

*"When are we going to get acquainted with foreign cultures? When are we going to respect other peoples?"
Responses were gratifying. Among them:

- "They just make the library so alive and a part of our community."
- "The library seems to be a catalyst for change and improvement of the society that we live in."
- "The library becomes a living book."
- "The library has become a 'go-structure' (rather than a 'come-structure') in terms of an educational program that it does for the entire community."

Tape recordings of most programs are available for borrowing from the library. Fliers for all programs are available upon request from:

Mrs. Suzanne Boles
Community Services Coordinator
400 Civic Center
Tulsa, Okla. 74103.

And if that isn't enough, Allie Beth Martin, director of TCCLS, was made an honorary member of the Tulsa Council of Great Books at a wine and cheese party meeting.

ARDMORE DOES IT, TOO

Jo Ann Lauderdale, director of the Ardmore Public Libraries, enthusiastically accepted an offer from the director of the National Humanities Series, University of Princeton, Princeton, N.J., to bring the Humanities Series programs to Ardmore. She writes, "The director, Joseph Schork, told us the series, now entering its fourth year, is a new concept in public education. Under the auspices of a local committee council, the National Humanities Series sends three different teams of professors, writers, actors and musicians who spend several days in town meeting with local organizations and presenting programs which deal with an important central issue or element in human life.

"Clubs, churches, factories, high schools, homes—the teams visit them all. "People to people . . . dialogue with action . . . education with entertainment. "It's ours! We got the grant!"

Jo Ann is acting chairman of the committee setting up the project for Ardmore.

Ardmore Public Libraries also hit two out-of-state publications in one week.

The Museums, Arts and Humanities Division Bulletin of the International Special Libraries Association recently carried a feature on the system's Eliza Crouch Hall Doll Museum which was officially opened last December.

The June issue of The Mississippi Library Bulletin carried a photo story on the paper presented by Mrs. Lauderdale at the spring workshop on public relations held in Jackson, Miss., where Jo Ann appeared as guest speaker and panel moderator.

NOLA IN NOVEMBER

It's NOLA in November—the joint conference of the Southwestern and Southeastern Library Associations in New Orleans—Nov. 1-4 at the Jung Hotel. The theme is "New Faces of Cooperation."

According to Mrs. Robert J. Zibilich, conference publicity chairman, at least four outstanding speakers have been booked.
to date: John Terrell, author of the award winning BUNKHOUSE PAPERS; Robert Cramle, host of Public Broadcasting’s “Book Beat” and columnist for the Chicago Tribune; and Robert Wedgeworth, Jr., executive director of the American Library Association.

Lee B. Brawner, president of SWLA, and Porter Kellam, president of SELA, have cooperated on this ambitious conference. It should be a real biggie, with as much, if not more interest to area librarians than an ALA conference. And, in case anyone needs a reminder, N’Yawlns is a place to BE.

Top, Brass Bands Parade French Quarter Streets in New Orleans. Lower left, the Harvest of Louisiana’s Coastal and Offshore Waters is more than evident on the tables of New Orleans restaurants. (New Orleans prides itself on dining, not eating.) Lower right, Longue Vue, a series of five gardens on an eight-acre private estate in New Orleans.

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1972, Vol. 22, No. 4
As Mrs. Zibilich's release states, "Where else can you have all this wrapped in one package? Y'all come!"

**ALA MEMBERSHIP FEEDBACK**

Allie Beth Martin, ALA Membership Committee Chairman, in a June, 1972, memo, asks that several alternative plans to the present dues schedule be publicized for feedback from present, past and potential ALA members. She notes that Anne K. Hoyt is Oklahoma's membership chairman for ALA.

Written comments and suggestions should be sent directly to William DeJohn, Missouri State Library, 308 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo. 65101. Mrs. Martin writes, "Feedback is essential if we are to hold an Open Hearing concerning this vital matter at Midwinter and perhaps a mail vote in the spring of 1973."

The ALA Committee on Program, Evaluation and Support (COPES) has had under study various alternatives to the present dues schedule.

Income from dues accounts for about two-thirds of the general fund's budget and thus is the primary support of the Association's administration and regular activities (programs).

There were 359 fewer ALA members as of April 30, 1972, than there were as of April 30, 1971. According to COPES Information Report No. 3, "Contrary to some views, we are not attempting to discriminate against the lower salaried members. This is the category of membership in which we lost so many members when we began the current dues schedule. We determined that a basic fee of $35 would pay for ALA membership and American Libraries. It should be pointed out that this basic fee will remain the same regardless of the increase in your salary as long as this dues schedule is retained."

"With a newly-revised dues schedule, it has been suggested that many services now available to all librarians be available to only ALA members and that charges be made for services to non-ALA members. At the moment, this is only a suggestion and has not been taken further. It does not seem fair to our membership and certainly is a drain on the ALA staff to spend equal time on everyone. With a lower basic fee, more librarians could afford to join and take advantage of ALA membership."

"We hope with a revised dues schedule to attract many new or re-instated members to ALA. We realize that dues is only one problem among many, but with a firm financial basis, we can debate and decide how best to spend our funds in new programs and/or further strengthening the present programs."

COPES has outlined three PLANS for ALA dues.

**ALA DUES: PLAN 1**

**COMMENTS:**

This plan would enable any librarian to join ALA at $35 annually for a basic membership as long as this plan remains in effect. An ALA member would pay for joining additional divisions, sections, etc. We are estimating that only 3/4 of the members would join one division at $10 bringing in $125,930. This is a conservative estimate. Division memberships may decrease somewhat but then they would be made up of genuinely interested and committed individuals. Joining a Division would bring you the journal or newsletter of that Division if one is published.

William DeJohn
Missouri State Library

**SUGGESTED DUES SCHEDULE**

Voting privileges, insurance privileges, and membership rates at Conferences will be limited to those memberships held in the names of individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DUES</th>
<th>PERQUISITES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>American Libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1972, Vol. 22, No. 4
Canadian Library Association members, and non-salaried librarians in religious orders, foreign librarians not employed in the U.S. or Canada, library trustees, inactive, retired librarians

Basic Membership

15.00

AMERICAN LIBRARIES; member rates at Conference, insurance privileges

ADDITIONAL

Each division membership $ 10.00
Each section membership or sub-section membership 5.00
(Section & sub-section memberships open only to members of the parent division. No fee charged

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY $ 10.00
*Subscribing membership 100.00
Contributing membership 250.00
Sustaining membership 500.00
Supporting membership 750.00
Patron membership 1000.00

*(These 5 categories of membership under consideration for rewording).

Members wishing to provide additional support for ALA activities will select one of the five membership categories listed above. LIBRARIES with income of over $100,000 should become subscribing members; of over

PROJECTED INCOME
Estimated dues income for 1971-72 $1,434,495
Current dues' income as of March 31, 1972 1,246,744
PROJECTED DUES INCOME FOR PLAN I 1,117,332
DIFFERENCE WILL BE 129,412

WHICH MEANS
ALA would need to recruit 3,700 new members at $35 each to make up the difference.

ALA DUES: PLAN II

Plan II is an attempt to offer the choice of ONE Division with sub-units along with the basic membership fee, $35. We are thinking of librarians who would want to join only ONE Division representing their area of interest or type of library. They could then join other Divisions by paying additional dues. The difference in PROJECTED INCOME from Plan I is because we are estimating that only 1/2 of the members would take an extra Division at $15. We would need $500 new members with this plan. Is this feasible?

William DeJohn
Missouri State Library

SUGGESTED DUES SCHEDULE

Voting privileges, insurance privileges, and membership rates at Conferences will be limited to those memberships held in the names of individuals.

CATEGORY DUES

Canadian Library Association members, and non-salaried librarians in religious orders, foreign librarians not employed in the U.S. or Canada; library trustees, inactive, retired librarians

Basic Membership

15.00

AMERICAN LIBRARIES; member rates at Conferences; PROCEEDINGS, on request; insurance privileges

ADDITIONAL

Each Division membership $ 15.00
Each section membership or sub-section membership 5.00
(Section & sub-section memberships open only to members of the parent division. No fee charged

for subject specialist section of ACRL if subsection is paid for).

AMERICAN LIBRARIES; member rates at Conferences; PROCEEDINGS, on request; insurance privileges

$250,000 contributing members; of over $750,000 supporting members; and of over a million dollars, patron members.

PERQUISITES.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES; member rates at Conferences; PROCEEDINGS, on request; insurance privileges

CHOICE OF 1 DIVISION; AMERICAN LIBRARIES; member rates at Conferences; PROCEEDINGS, on request; insurance privileges

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1972, Vol. 22, No. 4 27
MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

All privileges of basic membership, plus MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY and membership in any divisions, sections and sub-sections of the member's choice.

+Subscribing membership
+Contributing membership
+Sustaining membership
+Supporting membership
+Patron membership

All privileges of basic membership, plus MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY and membership in any divisions, sections and sub-sections of the member's choice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Dues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>$ 7.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trustee, Inactive, Retired, Lay Members, Canadian librarians who belong to the Canadian Library Association, foreign librarians not employed in the U.S. at Canada, and non-salaried librarians in religious orders.

IF YOUR SALARY IS

YOUR BASIC DUES ARE

Up to $6,999
$7,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $19,999
$20,000 to $25,999
$26,000 and Over

ORGANIZATION MEMBERS

DUES

Annual Operating Expenditures

Under $30,000
$30,000 or over

$30,000 or over

$30,000 or over

$30,000 or over

$30,000 or over

$30,000 or over

SPECIAL MEMBERS

Subscribing members
Contributing members
Sustaining members
Patron members

PROJECTED INCOME

Estimated dues income for 1971-72 $1,434,495
Current dues income as of March 31, 1972 1,246,744

PROJECTED DUES INCOME FOR PLAN III 1,434,495

DIFFERENCE WILL BE 192,387

WHICH MEANS

ALA would need 5500 new members at $35 each to bring income to current level.

SUGGESTED DUES SCHEDULE

Voting privileges, insurance privileges, and membership rates at Conferences will be limited to those memberships held in the names of individuals.

PERQUISITES

CHOICE OF 2 DIVISIONS, AMERICAN LIBRARIES

CHOICE OF 2 DIVISIONS, AMERICAN LIBRARIES; member rates at Conferences, insurance privileges

PERQUISITES

AMERICAN LIBRARIES; member rates at Conferences; PROCEEDINGS, on request; insurance privileges; CHOICE OF 2 DIVISIONS

PERQUISITES

Library and Library School members; AMERICAN LIBRARIES; PROCEEDINGS; MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY, and appropriate headquarters services.

Those paying dues of $100 or more; any divisional memberships requested

AMERICAN LIBRARIES; PROCEEDINGS & MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY & any divisional memberships requested

William DeJohn
Missouri State Library

This plan is really our present Dues Schedule so that you can compare with the previous alternatives. We are finding it difficult to obtain new members with this schedule. The current dues income is evidence of this. Yet, the alternatives in PLANS I & II have disadvantages also in that for some people, dues will be raised.

William DeJohn
Missouri State Library

28

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1972, Vol. 22, No. 4
The Ordeal of Change—Or Impaired Circulation

Duane Meyers

What happens when a public library system awakens to the strong suspicion that some folks are not being cricket? That books are going out and not coming back? In Oklahoma City, Lee B. Brawner, appointed executive director of the Oklahoma County Libraries September 1, 1971, met these questions head-on with a strong new registration-circulation policy in the spring of 1972.

After surveying the problem for several months, Brawner issued strict identification rules to cut down on the number of materials lost through false names and addresses. The results are not yet in, but some of the regular patrons have made their opinions of the new regulations quite plain: they don't dig 'em.

Surprisingly, the number of these complaints has not been great. Among these complaints was one from Oklahoma Cityan Sylvia Jost, and her letter and its response are reprinted here for the benefit of those who face the same problem in their library. First, the complaint:

Dear Machine—and your keeper:

Since you were added to the Oklahoma County library system it has become increasingly difficult to check out books.

You screeched awhile in Belle Isle Library—then did get quieter but you’re still slower checking out than the old system.

You sometimes did and sometimes didn’t work in the mobile units. Now that you aren’t in them any more it is impossible to re-check a book checked out elsewhere. And it confuses you when books are returned to other than the place where they were checked out. You have sent me overdue slips for books that you’ve had for months.

I wasn’t aware that you could read. Why else do I now have to sign, as well as fill out, the IBM slips? And show identification! I’ve been using the libraries weekly since 1959 and am well-known in the ones I frequent. Would you refuse me a book if I happened to be without my driver’s license? After all, I do help pay for your upkeep!

I have enjoyed using the county library system. As long as I support you, please serve me with a smile instead of a snarl.

—Sylvia Jost.

The Machine’s reply:


Brawner’s addendum:

Dear Mrs. Jost:

As our “Machine’s” keeper, I showed your letter of April 12 to him (it?) and got the above response. Your letter was so good-humored that I felt an elaboration beyond “Machine’s” response was called for. Since we were compelled a few weeks ago to tighten our circulation rules, we have received several negative reactions from patrons. None was nearly as thoughtful as yours.

We were compelled to tighten our registration and circulation rules because the library system had been losing materials at an alarming rate through fraudulent and phony addresses and names from patrons who obviously had no intention of returning materials they had borrowed. In order to quench, or at least slow, this flow, we installed the new regulations. We were aware that the new regs would be irritating and inconvenient to regular patrons such as yourself — and this bothers us a great deal; but, we felt we had no choice. We hope that by safeguarding library materials we will be better able to serve you in the immediate and long-range future.

You are absolutely correct: the check-out machines are noisy, they become con-
fused and inaccurate. They probably are slower than the old system. The fact that patrons must not only print their names but also have to sign the same card is an abomination; but, the name and address must be printed for greater legibility and the signature must be added in case of a legal challenge by a patron who could claim the transaction was not official if his signature was not on the card.

It may give you some hope to know that the library system is planning to revamp our registration-circulation system. We do not know exactly what the new system will be, but at this point it seems likely that we shall return to the library card procedure in one form or another; perhaps it will be like established credit card procedures (hopefully, without the bugs). At any rate, we are working on this problem which, it may interest you to know, is not unique with the Oklahoma County Libraries: Libraries of all types in all kinds of communities, large and small, are struggling with the question of automated vs. manual circulation systems.

While we plan for a better way, we must also cut down on the amount of lost and stolen material; hence, the inconvenient and stricter checkout regulations. These regs, in order to be effective, had to be uniform and apply to everyone, regular patrons or unfamiliar drop-ins. We felt that the regulations would not work, and would give rise to charges of unfair discrimination, if Patron X was asked for suitable identification after seeing Patron Y, just ahead of him, go through without question. (My daughter, Betsy, age 10, was refused service at one of our branches recently because she did not have proper ID: Excelsior!)

Again, thank you for your intelligent response to an irritating situation. I hope you continue to use the Oklahoma County Libraries and can grin and bear the inconvenience. Some day, in the not-too-distant future, perhaps you shall be on hand to witness the execution of the present circulation system and the beginning of a better one.

Right now, however, there are ominous creakings and groanings coming from the corner where "Machine" is ensconced. He may need two Alka-Seltzers.

Sincerely,
Lee B. Brawner, Exec. Director
(and Keeper).

I Know A Place

Anne Burzio Rounds

"I know a place," said Andrew to Tim,
'If I tell you, will you believe me?'
'I will believe you,' said Tim,
'I will believe you. Tell me and see.'
'I know a place,' said Andrew,
'where I can hold an elephant
under my arm.'
'The trunk and all?' Tim said.
The trunk and all,' said Andrew.
'And I can hold a camel in my hand.
If I use two hands,
I can hold two camels. Maybe three.'
Tim said, 'Three camels in
your two hands?'
'It's true,' Andrew said.
'Tell me some more,' said Tim."
I would like to tell you some more!
I know a place where a child can stretch his mind; where he can satisfy his curiosity about one subject and, while doing so, become curious about a dozen others; where a teacher can find the help he needs in gathering materials and information and maybe even a little inspiration; where a group can share ideas while an individual is carried away with his own.

This place I know is an elementary library media center. Do you have one in your elementary school? In Oklahoma there are far too few of them. In fact, the majority of elementary students and teachers in our state are deprived...
prived) of centralized library media centers and of the services of personnel certified in the areas of library or audiovisual.

The Oklahoma Library Association President's Task Force on Elementary School Library Media Centers has reported that of the 78.85 per cent of the elementary schools in Oklahoma which responded to their questionnaire only 32.48 per cent have centralized collections of library and instructional materials. Of that number approximately half reported certified personnel directing their library media programs (and in many of those instances the personnel served a number of buildings.)

It has been realized for some time that secondary schools must have library media centers served by full time professional personnel, but the fact that an equally strong need exists in elementary schools has not been accepted. Dr. Roscoe Rouse, director of the Oklahoma State University Library and past president of the Oklahoma Library Association, has stated that "the elementary school child is one of the most library-deprived individuals in our state." I would add that a very necessary service has been withheld from the elementary teacher, as well.

According to the U.S. Office of Education, Oklahoma ranks fourth in the nation in per cent of schools with centralized library media centers. There must be those who are not disturbed by such facts, and the reason must be that they are not aware of what is missing.

The classroom collection can never offer the quantity or diversity of materials so necessary to growing minds. Can a classroom collection offer a variety of materials on the reading levels of every student in a class? Can it assure that every child will be able to find materials to meet his special needs? Can it offer the teacher a selection of instructional materials so that he may choose the most effective way to present a particular subject to his class? I believe the answer to all these questions is no.

The atmosphere possible in a media center is unique. It is a place for browsing, for individual reading, viewing, and listening, and for group activities. It can be a soothing place when a child needs soothing; and a place where searching and discovering are in progress is always exciting. There is a kind of electricity about a place where you can "hold a camel in your hand."

Facilities and materials are necessary, but are not sufficient in themselves. Every library media program must have the full time service of a library media specialist. If you visualize someone checking books in and out you are behind the times. His (or her) role is to serve students and staff.

The library media specialist serves his school by supporting the curriculum. He coordinates the evaluation of textbooks and of supportive book and non-book materials as well as "library" materials. He is a specialist. He knows how to find what you need, and obtains special materials not available in the school. He plans with

BUY
DOUBLEDAY
DIRECT

• MAXIMUM DISCOUNTS •
• NO NET PRICES •
• 10-DAY DELIVERY •
OVER 40 YEARS OF DIRECT SERVICE TO OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

Your Oklahoma Representative
KERM IT H. WYATT
P.O. Box 25295
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125
teachers for materials to meet their needs.

Through the service of the library media specialist all materials are easily accessible. He serves his staff by making them aware of new materials and by promoting all that he and the center can offer. He gives instruction in the use of equipment and the production of original instructional materials. Together, he and the teachers may design and construct materials to meet the special needs of the school. He can see the needs of the staff, and can communicate these needs to the administration.

As a member of the instructional team, the library media specialist is not only involved in planning, but also participates in learning situations. He serves the students of his school by giving instruction in the use of the library/media center so that all that it contains may be theirs. This instruction includes library skills, reference and report writing skills, operation of equipment available to him in the center, and listening and viewing skills. Critical thinking and reading are encouraged through book discussion. He encourages an interest in reading through stories, book talks and other related activities.

A library media center and its staff is not only desirable, it is a necessity in today’s schools with the movement toward nongradedness and individualization of learning. A program such as has been described is working in some schools across our state. It can work in yours, too.

"Is there a star there?" Tim asked.
Andrew said, "There is a sky full of stars."
"And a rainbow, too?" Tim asked.
"Oh, yes, there's a rainbow, too." Andrew said.
"Is everything there?" Tim asked.
Andrew said, "Yes, everything."

References
3Bonsall, Crosby. Tell Me Some More.

Anna Burlie Rounds earned her M.L.S. degree at the University of Oklahoma. She is library media specialist with the Oklahoma City Schools where she serves six elementary schools. She is presently involved in graduate studies in the field of educational media.

Oklahoma Outreach Workshops

Carole Ellis
Public Communications Librarian
Oklahoma Department of Libraries

Based upon interviews and reports of John Hinkle, Outreach Consultant, and Marietta Malzer, Research Archivist, Oklahoma Department of Libraries

The beginning of the Summer of '72 opened with two innovative workshops developed by John Hinkle, Outreach Consultant for the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. The two Outreach Workshops, funded under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act, were the first of their kind in the state to enable librarians to gain insight into the disadvantaged peo-
ple in their communities.

After countless hours of talking with people from other agencies and programs responsible for serving the disadvantaged, Ralph Funk, Director of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, and other department staff members, John came up with a workshop format.

Creating the proper atmosphere was strategic in attaining the goal. The size of the workshop was small to afford better discussion and interaction. Fifteen librarians from different types of libraries were invited each time.

Each workshop ran for two days. The two days were spent in a YMCA in a predominantly black section of Oklahoma City and a hotel in the center of the City with side trips to a hospital, nursing home, city jail and juvenile shelter.

Several methods were used to draw people into the action of the workshop.

They listened to "Resource guests" who were selected because they had first-hand experience with the ideas and feelings of a minority culture. These were not nationally known speakers but local people involved with local problems. Two guests appeared at different times at each workshop. Mr. Dan Jennings, executive secretary for the Sac and Fox Indian tribes, talked about the white man's destructive element of influence on the Indian culture. Mrs. Minnie Mae Smith, a Black mother,

discussed the living conditions and attitudes of her neighbors and friends at the first workshop. At the second workshop, another Black, Major William Rose, head of the Human Rights Commission, explained the role and hang-ups of institutions.

The participants viewed films which visually illuminated scenes in people's lives and played games designed by the staff of Psychology Today magazine which set up situations in which one could see better into someone else's role in society.

A taste of the human side was gained when the participants went to other locations to read and talk to residents. Dividing into groups, some went to hospitals, some to a nursing home, juvenile shelter or the city jail.

The dissonance questionnaire was the medium used to review the effectiveness of the methods used in the workshop to obtain the goal. Containing 19 various quotations, it was devised to help participants define their opinions, attitudes and values. They were given the dissonance questionnaire at the beginning of the workshop, the end of the workshop and were mailed another copy a couple of weeks after they returned home.

A post questionnaire was also mailed out. These came back with quotes ranging from, "It made me more aware of the problems of the disadvantaged and shattered some of my ideas about the feelings of Indians and Negroes toward the white community" and "I do understand better
what the disadvantaged don't have but I don't agree with ideas advanced in the workshop" to "It really opened my eyes" and "Most depressed I ever came away from a conference. Angry at the establishment!"

In retrospect, the audience did not come away from the workshops with harmonious answers. Self-dissonance had been the underlying force in the production and opinions had been examined. The prototype production of Oklahoma Outreach Workshops had communicated and it is anticipated there will be more to come in the Fall of '72.

"Disadvantaged"

Workshop, Oct. 4-7

Ann Adams
Public Information Officer
Oklahoma County Libraries

A six-state workshop on library service to the disadvantaged, to be held Oct. 4-7 in Norman, has received a supplemental grant from the U.S. Office of Education.

Lee B. Brawner, executive director of the Oklahoma County Libraries and workshop associate director, announced that the money will be used for recording the conference highlights and later producing a slide-and-sound recap of the workshop.

The purpose of the workshop, according to the proposal, is "to develop and strengthen the competency of librarian participants to communicate with persons whose values and goals may be quite different from their own; to sharpen listening and perceptual skills and ability and heightened awareness to nuances and meanings; to examine the social, economic, cultural and educational needs of disadvantaged persons of many varieties and learn to prescribe materials and services suited to needs; to view libraries increasingly as 'cultural exchange centers' through which many differing values and viewpoints may be re-disseminated."

The invitational workshop will have 50 participants, drawn mainly from the six states comprising the Southwestern Library Association: Arkansas, Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. In addition, members of the ALA’s Advisory Committee on Library Service to the Disadvantaged will be invited.

The majority of the participants—about 35—will be professional librarians who have planning, supervisory and training responsibility at their state, district or system level.

The remaining participants—about 15—are resource participants. They are non-librarian spokesmen for groups and organizations composed of or serving minority and/or disadvantaged groups.

The workshop is made possible by a $10,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education and will be directed by Virginia Matthews, director of the National Book Committee. Associate director, along with Brawner, is Dr. Frank Bertalan, director of the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science.

Co-sponsors are the University of Oklahoma (acting as fiscal agent), the Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor and the ALA Committee on Library Service to the Disadvantaged.

The library service to the disadvantaged workshop will be held at OU's Center for Continuing Education in Norman.

Credit Where Due

The following note appeared in the June 25 issue of the Oklahoma Observer:

Forgive us our trespass in the May 25 Observer. Robert L. Clark Jr., archivist, State Department of Libraries, was properly credited as author of the article on book burning in Oklahoma but we neglected to mention that the story was first published in The Oklahoma Librarian, Journal of the Oklahoma Library Association. We non-profit publications have to stick together.
Library Unions

[Continued From Page 13]

of duties and tasks."

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although collective bargaining is by no means as widespread in libraries as it is in the public sector as a whole, it is increasing at an accelerated rate. The enactment of Senate Bill 601 has opened up the theoretical possibility of collective bargaining for Oklahoma librarians. What should be our response? For starters the author suggests the following:

1. Librarians should acquaint themselves with the broad issues of public employee collective bargaining and the specific ones of library unionization.

2. The meaning and implications of Senate Bill 601 for librarians need to be defined more exactly. A ruling from the Attorney General's office would help. Library staffs in cities covered by the act could approach their "corporate authorities" and determine if librarians are considered eligible for collective bargaining under the provisions of the act. If not, what types of library employees are considered to be covered by the act?

3. The status of collective bargaining for county and state employees in Oklahoma needs to be clarified.

4. The Oklahoma Library Association or the Oklahoma Department of Libraries could serve as a clearinghouse for information and decisions regarding collective bargaining by library staffs in the State of Oklahoma.

5. Library staffs could study the matter and draft policy statements regarding collective bargaining for their libraries.

6. The Oklahoma Library Association could sponsor seminars or forums on the subject.

7. Someone—perhaps an Oklahoma librarian—needs to conduct a nationwide survey to determine more precisely the extent of library unionization, the attitudes and behavior of librarians in such unions, advantages and problems, practical suggestions on how to form and implement a collective bargaining unit, etc. What has appeared in the literature has been all too scanty and scattered.

If the future is as Handsaker predicts, librarians will need to be cognizant of collective bargaining, for it is coming one way or the other:

What does the future hold? The trend towards library unionization may grow or we may see a strengthening of professional library associations willing to use sanctions to satisfy labor demands and grievances."

References


2Ibid.

3"The New Member and the ALA," ALA Bulletin, LIX (December, 1965), 955.


5Ibid.


9Ibid.

10Ibid., p. 755.

11Ibid.

12Ibid., p. 752.


14Ibid.

music is straight-forward and to the point. The illustrated booklet contains the libretto and pictures of the original costumes and sets. The playing time is only about ten minutes longer than the cut performances and it is worth the difference.

Le sacre du printemps. (The rite of spring) Nonesuch 71093.
Pierre Boulez understands this music as few conductors do. He himself is a composer and has caused musical scandals with his own music. The Stravinsky ballet was performed in 1913 and there was such a riot that the performance ended in pandemonium. The music is brutally earthy as it depicts pagan Russia and the sacrifice of a maiden to the earth goddess. Four études for orchestra fill out the other side.

Symphony of Psalms. Columbia MS-6548. This revised work is in three movements and is for four-part chorus and orchestra without violins and violas. The texts come from the Vulgate. The other side has the composer’s Symphony in C with the CBS Symphony in both works and the Toronto Festival Chorus for the Symphony of Psalms.

Ionisation. Columbia MS-61146.
To those who like electronic music, Varèse’s music will not seem strange. He did not write much music and he destroyed a lot of what he did write. He was interested in percussive effects more than writing just a pretty tune. This album also contains Density 21.5, Integrales, Octandre, Hyperprism and the first recording of Poème Electronique. If you do not like the music at first hearing, put it aside and listen again. You will learn to become rather fond of it.

Preserving Historical Materials

Western History Collections has historical materials from governors, senators, and other politicians, but the scope of its coverage goes far beyond political history. To drop names — the papers of former governors, senators, or prominent businessmen — would perhaps suggest an interest only in “famous” names and faces. However, they represent only a partial picture of our past. The humble efforts of people who lived and labored to make the promises of the future come true for us — if not for them — deserve as much attention as the promises of politicians. An awareness of our past that is comprehensive rather than selective can be reached through the work of scholars digging into an excellent research collection, and the quality of the collection can often be determined by the willingness of people to share the contents of Grandfather’s trunk with the rest of us.
BOOK REVIEWS

A Technical Services Manual For Small Libraries
by John B. Corbin.
206 pages $5.00.

Mr. Corbin has written his book for the librarian who finds himself responsible for organizing or administering a technical services department in a small to medium-sized library. It should be of interest to anyone involved with technical processing on a modest scale. Since the author does not define “medium-sized”, the reader is free to interpret that definition for himself.

For the novice, it is the sort of manual that would prove most helpful because it discusses procedures in specific detail, with illustrations. Some information, such as the ordering and pricing procedures for Library of Congress printed cards, is already out of date.

As with most “how-to-do-it” books, the more experienced reader may feel he can offer better advice on some procedures. However, one time-saving or money-saving suggestion might well be worth the price and the reading of the book for even the most experienced librarian.

It would have been helpful if the address for acquiring the rather elusive Cutter tables (H.R. Huntting Company, Chicopee, Massachusetts) had also been listed in the “Miscellaneous Reference Aids” section, along with the Deweys, subject heading guides, and filing manuals.

A book of this type can also be a stimulus for professional discussions or encounters with the author. How large does a library have to be before it can afford to use or afford not to use the National Union Catalog for processing? Considering the frequently large number of titles reported out of print on first order, is it always best to order LC cards before the book is in hand? Readers will find Mr. Corbin’s book both practical and thought-provoking.

Shirley Birdsall
Harding College Library,
Searcy, Arkansas

The Almanac of American Politics,
The senators, the Representatives — their records, states and districts, 1972
by Michael Barone, Grant Ujifusa, an
1030 pages. $12.95 (cloth), $4.95 (paper).

This new reference book is well described by its title. Three former Harvard CRIMSON editors of Vintage 1966 endear themselves to the reference minded public by supplying more political data than such standbys as the CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY, and more general almanacs.

Specifically, a two page headnote for each state is a well written description of the state’s political situation with emphasis on the current status and expectations of the U.S. Senators. Each congressional district is similarly treated in about a page with emphasis on House incumbents and known challengers. Then in more almanac form, both for state and congressional district, data are systematically summarized under the following headings:
Census data, 1970 share of tax burden, 1970 share of federal outlays by agency, economic base, political line-up (other political incumbents), and voters (demographic data plus 1960, 1964, and 1968 presidential vote).

Librarians are familiar with ratings assigned by some pressure groups using percentages of "times right" on selected issues of interest to the group involved. Some pressure group ratings are more generally selected and tend toward a more general ratings, such as those used by the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), and Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA), groups at the opposite end of the political spectrum. In this almanac, ratings of eight of these groups are systematically reported for each incumbent. For instance, using only ADA and ACA, Senator Fred R. Harris rating is reported as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ADA</th>
<th>ACA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Senator Henry L. Bellmo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ADA</th>
<th>ACA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The authors’ commendable contribution is conception, lots of work compiling, and unusually perceptive introductory essays.

Joseph C. Pray
Department of Political Science
University of Oklahoma

The American Newsreel, 1911-1967

by Raymond Fielding
Norman, Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma Press, 1972

392 pages $9.95

For over half a century the newsreel was a ten minute part of every motion picture bill. Yet Raymond Fielding states in the preface that this is the first history ever attempted of the American newsreel. Professor Fielding, author of many books and articles on cinematography, traces the development of the newsreel from its early beginnings in Europe during the 19th century until 1967.

The history of the newsreel, as well as the history of all motion pictures, began about 1889 with "actualities." These were short scenes of everyday people and events. News films were the next development. They presented only a single topic and had no fixed schedule of release. Fielding states that by 1900 every type of subject matter which characterized the newsreel had been presented: catastrophe, celebrities, ceremony, sports, political and military events, spectacle and novelty. He gives detailed accounts of early news-film coverage of some of these events.

The newsreel was a ten minute potpourri of news events released on a regular schedule to motion picture theaters every week. The first American newsreel was released on August 8, 1911 by Pathé. Other companies soon sprang up and competing newsreels began appearing. Professor Fielding traces the development of the major newsreel companies during these years.

Over 85 Years of fine QUALITY PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING and DESIGNING have been produced in our TP at Norman, Oklahoma.

TRANSCRIPT PRESS
early years. He states that the most notable characteristic of early newsreel production was the intense competition among these companies and their desire to scoop their rivals.

Fielding surveys the history of the silent newsreel, discusses its growth and expansion during the 1920's and the introduction of the first sound newsreel in 1927. During these years newsreel cameras covered major events everywhere. Charles Lindbergh's trans-Atlantic flight and the explosion of the German zeppelin Hindenburg provided some of the most exciting film in newsreel history.

The author states in the preface that this book is a critical indictment of the American newsreel. He devotes several chapters to a study of its shortcomings and the reasons for its decline. Newsreel companies, pressured to produce newsreels twice a week, often resorted to faked scenes, staged or recreated events and blatant fraud. Factors contributing to the end of the newsreel in the 1950's were: the decline of newsreel competition, increasing newsreel censorship and the development of commercial television.

This well written book, with an extensive bibliography, is further enhanced by many photographs out of newsreel history. It will be of interest, not only to the movie fan, but to the serious student of American filmmaking.

Sue Harrington
University of Oklahoma Libraries

Index to Poetry for Children and Young People 1964-1969

This is in effect a third supplement to INDEX TO CHILDREN'S POETRY compiled by John E. and Sara W. Brewton, Wilson 1942, but "because of the large number of books at the 7-12 grade-level, it seemed appropriate to give the present volume a new, more inclusive title" according to the Introduction.

A total of 117 collections of poetry are indexed here compared to 66 in the First Supplement, 85 in the Second Supplement, and 130 in the original Index. With ten exceptions the collections analyzed were copyrighted between 1964 and 1969 and selection was made in consultation with 19 librarians and teachers from various parts of the country.

Format is the same as for previous volumes of this set, with entries by author, title (including variants), subject, and first line in a single alphabet. The binding is grey with red lettering, a departure from the dark blue with gold of the first part of the series.

This is an essential acquisition for libraries serving children or adults who work with children's materials.

Mary Ann Wentzoth
Public Library
Consultant for Children's Services
Oklahoma Department of Libraries

YOU WILL HAVE—
"CONFIDENCE"
In Our Complete Periodicals Service—
All American and Foreign Titles
• EXPERIENCE
• TRAINED PERSONNEL
• FINANCIAL STABILITY
• AMPLE FACILITIES
• RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT

Promptness is a Traditional part of McGregor Service...as well as:

An attractive brochure is available for the asking.

OUR 39th YEAR
SUBSCRIBE TO McGregor PERIODICALS BULLETIN

MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS 61054

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1972, Vol. 22, No. 4
International Librarianship; Surveys of Recent Developments in Developing Countries and in Advanced Librarianship submitted to the 1971 IFLA Pre-Session Seminar for Developing Countries Sponsored by UNESCO


The publishing of the papers of the 1971 pre-session seminar of the International Federation of Library Associations, Liverpool, England as a separate volume is appropriate during the International Book Year. Entitled International Librarianship, the volume has two parts: The first part is devoted to the status of libraries in twenty developing areas of the world. The second and smaller section contains reports from developed countries on public, academic and national libraries; library education, library cooperation; and library technology. The usefulness of the book is not limited to students of comparative librarianship. The growth of libraries’ international activities will be of interest to all members of the profession.

The conference was a breakthrough in securing world-wide representation at an international meeting. The theme was taken from UNESCO which has long sought the concept of national planning for library systems for economic and social development and, more recently, the integration of these systems at the international level to lead to a world system of information such as UNISIST in the scientific field.

In an article with the same title as that of the book, P. Havard-Williams, Dean of the University of Ottawa Library School and formerly head of the library school in Belfast, writes well of the future, saying 'with the best will in the world, we cannot hope to give service at any level without integrated library systems which have to be planned at national and/or regional levels and, as far as this is possible, at the

**SINGLE SOURCE**

**SINGULAR SERVICE**

All desired titles, periodicals and irregulars, foreign or domestic, available from one source . . . simplifies your work. Regional offices assure exceptional, decentralized service. Next time, give us a call . . . we'd like to be of service.

**EBSCO SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES**

415 Douglas Plaza Building
Dallas, Texas 75225
(214) 369-7591

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1972, Vol. 22, No. 4
international level also." He recognizes the difficulty: "every achievement must be at least two steps further on than what one may achieve nationally."

Laverne Carroll
University of Oklahoma
School of Library Science

Sears List of Subject Headings
10th Edition
edited by Barbara M. Westby.
H. W. Wilson, 1972, 590 pages. $10.00

The tenth edition of Sears List of Subject Headings will be an old friend to many librarians. They may be relieved to find that there have been no drastic changes in this edition. This is at least partly due to the fact that LC is currently considering revision and/or modernization of its list. Where the ninth edition (1965) of Sears concentrated on new headings in science and technology, the tenth edition’s emphasis is on the current concern with social and environmental problems. Thus we find many new entries, either valid headings or see references in these fields. To pick a few random examples: CATV, MARC, hijacking of airplanes, gay liberation, women’s liberation movement, homonyms, horror stories are all new. "Computers" has lost its preceding adjective "electronic," but "data processing" is still saddled with the adjective. A number of existing headings, e.g. those dealing with astronomical items and the moon, have been expanded.

Westby has rewritten, expanded and rearranged the introduction, although essentially the same information (and many of the same examples) is conveyed to the reader. The list of acceptable subdivisions has similarly undergone revision. Because of some uncertainty as to Individual preference for the terms "Negro" and "Black," the headings in the body of the work retain the former, while an appendix suggests alternative "Black" headings. By eliminating the running-titles and the admonition to "Use Dewey" from each page, several extra lines of subject matter could be included per page.

It is easy, and perhaps unkind, for a non-cataloger working in a library that uses LC headings to be critical of Sears. Nevertheless, certain items do catch the reader’s attention as he browses. While a number of the overly-specific headings have disappeared (such as "Yugoslavs in the U.S."); we still find "table talk" referring us to "Conversation." There are some noticeable inconsistencies in the list: Presidents of the United States are entered under the country, but vice-presidents are entered directly, although cross-references do exist for this particular item. The cross-references are generally accurate, although a few blind ones were found. At least one see reference (Jesus people. see Hippies—Religious life) may well cause uplifted eyebrows.

Very probably nothing in the tenth edition of Sears will convert larger libraries from their dependence on LC; however, those accustomed to earlier editions of Sears will find that their old friend is as usable as ever in its up-to-date edition.

James F. Stevenson
Tulsa City-County Library

Southwestern Library Association - Southeastern Library Association
Joint Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
November 1-4
Conference Theme: "New Faces of Cooperation"
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
October 20, 1972
November 17, 1972
December 15, 1972
January 19, 1973
February 16, 1973
March 16, 1973
ALL MEETINGS ARE HELD IN THE STAFF ROOM OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AT 10:00 a.m.

President Ray reported on the latest events concerning the possibility of a Governor's Conference. A group of representatives from the agencies involved in this program met on May 10. Those who attended the meeting were Miss Ray, representing O.L.A., Dr. Larry Hayes, the Regents of Higher Education, Mrs. June Gruber, Mrs. Elizabeth Geis and Mr. Homer Shaw, representing the State Department of Education and Mr. Ralph Funk, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. The purpose of the meeting was to determine if a Governor's Conference would be feasible at this time. The various agencies were asked to see if they would be interested enough to share the costs of such a conference. The interest was there. Ideas and plans for the conference were discussed further. The Governor's office was contacted to see if the Governor would be interested. Mr. Rainbo of the Governor's office thought that the Governor would be interested. Frances Kennedy made a motion that a selection committee composed of the President, 1st Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of O.L.A. secure applications, screen and interview the applicants. The motion passed. The next meeting of the committee will meet June 16 at 2 p.m., in Mr. Funk's office at O.D.L.

The next item on the agenda concerned the appointment of an Executive Secretary of O.L.A. The job description had already been distributed and discussed at previous O.L.A. Executive Board meetings. Frances Kennedy made a motion that a selection committee composed of the President, 1st Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of O.L.A. secure applications, screen and interview the applicants. The motion passed. The next item on the agenda concerned the use of the referendum on matters of policy adopted by the Board to enable the membership to have more of a voice on such matters. Frances Kennedy moved that the constitution and bylaws committee be charged with the responsibility of drafting a bylaw or policy whereby the membership will be able to voice their opinion on matters of policy concerning the association. The motion was seconded and it was approved. The President made the following committee appointments: Irma Tamberlin was named A.L.A. Membership Coordinator; Mary Sherman, National Library Week Chairman; Miss Eddy, as assistant chairman to be named later, Mrs. Gregory, to the Bylaws Committee; Mrs. Blakely and Mrs. Taborek to the Resolutions Committee; the Elementary School Library Committee appointments are: Polly Clark, Chairman; Thelma Jones, Kathy McDonald, Nernsa Eberhart and Zelia Arnett members.

It was reported from the President that no statement of expenses has been received from Lura Currier to date. The president stated she would get in touch with her to see why.

The President asked for reports of New Business. A motion asking the O.L.A. Executive Board for permission to create a Social Responsibility Roundtable was presented by Roger Jones. The President pointed out that the petition was invalid because it did not meet the requirements set forth in the bylaws concerning the creation of a roundtable. After a lengthy discussion Elizabeth Geis moved that the President appoint an Ad Hoc Committee on Social Responsibilities of Libraries and Librarians. Mary Beth Ozmun seconded the motion and it was approved.

A proposed budget was presented to the Executive Board amounting to $12,675.00. Discussion concerning the sources of income for O.L.A. and means by which

Date: May 19, 1972
Time: 2:15 p.m.
Place: Lounge, W. Angie Smith Chapel, O.C.U.

Members present: Des Ann Ray, Elizabeth Geis, Mrs. Ray Craig, Leonard Eddy, Mary Beth Ozmun, Irma Tamberlin, Mary Evelyn Potts and James Wilkerson.

Guests present: Guests present were various O.L.A. Divisions and Committee Chairmen or their representatives.

Meeting: Mary Beth Ozmun moved that the minutes of the previous meeting be approved as mailed; Mary Evelyn Potts seconded the motion and the motion was approved by the Board.

The President asked for the Treasurer's report. Mr. Eddy gave a summary of Income and Expenses covering the period from May 21, 1971 to May 15, 1972. It was reported that the balance on hand was $3,535.14. Income for the year was $17,876.19, making a total of $21,411.33. Expenses for the year amounted to $16,408.17, leaving a balance of funds on May 15, 1972, of $5,221.50. Mr. Eddy also reported on the revenue from the O.L.A. Conference submitted by Jill Holmes. He reported that 515 persons registered for the Conference and $2,225.50 was the total monies collected.

A.L.A. Councilor, Frances Kennedy, had nothing to report other than she had not received an A.L.A. agenda until too late to report. She reported that she had attended all of the A.L.A. meetings.

Mary Evelyn Potts, S.W.L.A. representative, reported several news items had been submitted to the S.W.L.A. Newsletter. She also reminded the group of the combined S.E.L.A. and S.W.L.A. Conference in New Orleans November 1-4. She reported that the general theme was to be cooperation.

Items considered under New Business were: A petition for the creation of an Automation Round Table was submitted along with the bylaws for the round table. Irma Tamberlin moved the approval of the petition for the Automation Round Table. The motion was seconded by Leonard Eddy and approved by the Board.
additional revenue could be raised were pointed out by Lee Brawner. Frances Kennedy suggested that a capping amount be placed on the publication costs of the Oklahoma Librarian. It was pointed out that there was no travel funds Included for the S.W.L.A., representative nor the President to attend the S.W.L.A. convention in November. Frances Kennedy moved that $400.00 be spent to cover the travel expenses of the President of O.L.A. and the representative to S.W.L.A. to the S.W.L.A. Convention in New Orleans November 1-4, 1972. Mrs. Roy Craig seconded the motion and it was approved by the Board.

Frances Kennedy moved that the budget with the recommended changes and amounting to $13,075.00 be adopted. Mrs. Ray Craig seconded the motion and the motion passed.

It has been the policy of O.L.A. not to pay the expenses of O.L.A. members when attending O.L.A. Executive Board meetings, committee meetings, workshops or conferences.

The next meeting was set at 10 a.m., in the O.C.U. Library on Friday, June 16, 1972.

Date: June 16, 1972
Time: 10:05 a.m.
Place: O.C.U. Library Conference Room
Members present: Dee Ann Ray, Elizabeth Geis, Mrs. Roy Craig, Roscoe Rouse, James Wilkerson and Mary Beth Ozmun.

Guests present: Ralph Funk.

Meeting: Miss Ray called the meeting to order by asking for consideration of the minutes for the last meeting. Mary Beth Ozmun moved that the minutes be accepted as mailed. Mrs. Craig seconded the motion and the motion was approved by the board. Leonard Eddy was absent, so there was no treasurer's report given.

No report for the ALA Councilor, but a discussion was held on various aspects of ALA business and who would be attending the Annual Conference in Chicago. It was also noted that Allie Beth Martin and Roscoe Rouse were the only two Oklahomans elected to the ALA Council. It was also reported that Irma Tamberlin had been appointed to the Finance Committee of ALA and Elizabeth Geis had been named a director for region six of AASL.

A report was given for the SWLA Representative. Miss Ray reported on the schedule program for the combined SWLA-SELA Conference to be held in New Orleans in November. A pre-conference, institute for training in Librarianship will also be held in connection with the conference.

Under old business, the President wanted to know what to do, if anything, to activate the Automation Roundtable. Dr. Rouse stated that they shouldn't need any notification, but proceed on their own. The President said she would write to Mr. Jack Lewis to encourage the Roundtable to proceed with organizing. The President also presented a problem with regard to membership in roundtable. The problem was no place on the OLA application form to indicate roundtable membership. She went on to add that it was time to order new forms and she would visit with Leonad Eddy about the problem before the next meeting.

The President reported that Ralph Funk, Roscoe Rouse, Elizabeth Geis, and Dr. E.T. Dunlap will meet June 16 to discuss plans for the proposed Governor's Conference. Roscoe Rouse said that he had copies of a 1964 brochure on how to conduct a Governor's Conference, published by ALA, to distribute at the meeting.

The President reported that she had received one letter asking for a job description for the part-time executive secretary position. This inquiry was from Virginia La Grave. Miss Ray asked for support from the board members, of persons who might be interested in the position. Those suggested were: Nancy Amis, by Elizabeth Geis; Frances Kennedy; by Roscoe Rouse; and Beth Heinmann, by Mary Beth Ozmun. The President indicated she would send job descriptions to these persons.

President Ray reported that she had asked Paul Little of Oklahoma County Libraries to be chairman of the Social Responsibility Committee. Other members of the committee are: Sandy Ellison, Oklahoma Department of Libraries; Roger Jones, O.U.; Gay Teboeck, O.U.; Thecla Jones, Oklahoma City Public Schools; Donna Rook, O.U.; Bennie Freeman, Oklahoma County Libraries; Susan Herwig, Tulsa City-County Library; and Barbara Proctor, Chickasaw Nation. Irma Tamberlin and Clarice France have been asked to serve on the committee. Mrs. Tamberlin refused and Mrs. France had not indicated whether or not she will serve on the committee. John Hinkle, Outreach Consultant, with the Oklahoma Department of Libraries has been asked by the Chairman and Miss Ray to serve as a consultant to this committee. Miss Ray also said she had some very favorable written responses from the committee members she had contacted. She thought that this committee, under Mr. Little's leadership, can be very active and accomplish a great deal for the association.

The President reported that Jean Harrington had indicated she did not want to serve as Executive Director of National Library Week. Elizabeth Geis submitted thema Jones as an appointee to the Committee to serve as Executive Director in 1974. Other names suggested for the Associate Director for 1972 and Director for 1973 were: Paul Little, Connie Woodring, Pat Woodruff and John Hinkle.

The last item considered under old business was with regard to a policy on expenses incurred by OLA members. A Policy from the Ohio Library Association was presented by the President. Roscoe Rouse made a motion that reimbursement of expenses to OLA members on association business be limited to those incurred by the President to attend the ALA Conference and the SWLA Conference and the First Vice President to attend SLICE meetings as reported in the budget for 1973. The motion was seconded by Elizabeth Geis and approved by the board.

Items of new business were considered. A written report from Jane Northcutt, Chairman of the Library Development Committee, was read by the President. The committee's report reflected a need of $500.00 to conduct the committee's program for the year. Roscoe Rouse moved the request for $500.00 be granted. Mary Beth Ozmun seconded the motion and it was passed by the board.

The President reviewed letters she had received in response from the Oklahoma Delegation in Washington regarding the passage of pending library legislation.

The report from the Audit Committee had been submitted along with four recommended changes: 1. that some form for verification of claims be devised and attached to submitted claims; 2. that OLA rent a safety deposit box in which the Treasurer will keep important papers; 3. that all special funds of OLA be placed in a general savings account in the bank; and 4. that OLA consider hiring an additional bookkeeper. A brief discussion followed but it was felt that the board should wait until it could get an opinion from Leonard Eddy.

The President reported that she still did not have copies of the Policy and Procedure Handbook, but it
should be out soon.

The President reported that Allie Beth Martin had stated in a letter that there would soon be a vacancy on the Governor’s Committee studying the Ad Valorem Tax structure of the state and suggested that letters with names of persons knowledgeable and interested in libraries, be submitted as possible members on the committee. The President also submitted suggestions from Allie Beth Martin regarding the Oklahoma Librarian. It was Mrs. Martin’s opinion that OLA cannot afford to maintain the present quarterly publication it now produces. She suggested that a monthly newsletter, incorporated with the President’s Newsletter, would be more practical. Other problems regarding the publication were presented and discussed at length. It was decided that the President should get an opinion from Mary Lee Devillbis before the Executive Board takes any action.

Elizabeth Geis reported on the work of the program committee. She stated that the committee was busy collecting ideas and suggestions for the conference next year.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, July 21, 1972, at 10:00 a.m., in the Conference Room of the OCU Library. There will be no Executive Board meeting in the month of August.

There being no further business to come before the Executive Board, the meeting adjourned at 12:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted
James Wilkerson, Secretary
Oklahoma Library Association

Date: July 21, 1972
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: O.C.U. Archives

Members present: Dee Ann Ray, Elizabeth Geis, Mrs. Ray Craig, Roscoe Rouse, James Wilkerson, Leonard Eddy, Mary Beth Ozmun, Irma Tomberlin and Mrs. Evelyn Potts.

Guests present: Frances Kennedy, Mary Sherman, Esther Mae Henke and Bill Lowry.

Meeting: There being a quorum present President Dee Ann Ray called the meeting to order. The President asked for consideration of the minutes of the previous meeting as mailed. The minutes were approved as submitted.

The Treasurer’s report was presented by Leonard Eddy. Mr. Eddy stated that the last report received by the members was the annual budget summary issued after the audit. Mr. Eddy’s report reflected a balance on hand $11,824.05, with an increase of $343.51 and expenses of $917.62, leaving total funds of $11,249.94 as of July 17, 1972.

The President asked for a report from the Program Committee. Elizabeth Geis, Chairman, reported the general theme of the 55th Annual Conference to be “Synergism: Total Input for Greater Output”. She also reported that Jan Keene of the Tulsa City County Library has consented to serve as Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee. Mr. Gray Logan, University of Tulsa Library, has consented to provide entertainment for the conference. Mrs. Geis presented a tentative program to the Executive Board for their consideration and suggestions as to possible changes. The suggested changes will be presented to the Program Committee at its next meeting.

Frances Kennedy, A.L.A. Councilor, reported on the recent A.L.A. activities at the convention in Chicago. She reported some of the changes made in the framework and structure of A.L.A. The A.L.A. Councilor proposed that the O.L.A. Executive Board adopt a resolution pertaining to its position with regard to the recent development in the area of copyright. It was also recommended that the resolution be sent to the state delegation in Washington, D.C. Irna Tomberlin moved that the President be empowered to draft this resolution on behalf of the Executive Board. The motion was seconded and approved.

Mary Evelyn Potts, S.W.L.A. Councilor, reported on the S.W.L.A. Board meeting held at the A.L.A. Convention. She stated that most of the business concerned plans for the combined S.E.A.L.A. and S.W.L.A. meeting in New Orleans, November 2-4. The theme of the conference will be “New Faces of Cooperation”. There will be a pre-conference workshop on Library Education entitled “Crisis in Library Management”. The dates of the pre-conference workshop are October 31 and November 1, 1972. The S.W.L.A. Councilor reported two possible changes in the S.W.L.A. By-laws. One change to be considered will be with regard to changing the S.W.L.A. representative to the association presidents. The other change will be that the nominating committee shall submit two candidates for each office.

Bill Lowry, Chairman, Continuing Education Committee, submitted a proposal for the Executive Board’s consideration. Mr. Lowry presented the idea of chartering a bus trip originating in Norman and proceeding southeast across the state picking up passengers along the way. Mr. Lowry reported the round trip would cost $22.00 per person provided there were 33 persons who wanted to make the trip. Roscoe Rouse made that the fund of the trip be handled through the O.L.A. Treasurer. The motion was seconded and approved by the Board.

The President moved on to the items of Old Business. The first item was consideration of the Audit Committee report submitted at the last Board meeting. Mr. Eddy reported that all submitted claims are being verified, that in his opinion a safety deposit box was not necessary, that a special account for the Sequoyah Book Award be kept because they did have income which needs to be accounted for and that bonding of the Treasurer might be advisable. Mrs. Craig moved that Mr. Eddy’s recommendation be accepted and that the President or Treasurer check into the cost of bonding for the Treasurer. The motion was seconded and approved by the Board.

The President reported that a meeting would be held in the afternoon this date (July 21, 1972) to make further plans for the Governor’s Conference. The meeting will be held in the Governor’s Conference Room at the State Capitol Building.

The President reported that the two applicants the had contacted as possible Executive Secretary candidates had indicated no interest in the position. Other names of persons who might be interested in the position were suggested by members of the Board.

Roscoe Rouse made a motion that the names of persons to be contacted for the position of Executive Secretary and Assistant Executive Director of National Library Week be eliminated from the Minutes of the last meeting. The motion was seconded and approved.

The President reported that Marilyn Shackelford had consented to serve as Associate Executive Director of the National Library Week Committee.

Items of New Business were considered. The President stated that it would be necessary for a new supply of O.L.A. membership forms to be ordered this year. She asked for suggestions of possible changes. Mary Evelyn Potts made a motion that a change for S.W.L.A. membership be allowed on the form. The motion was seconded and approved. Mrs. Geis made a motion that the President and Treasurer to proceed with the purchase of new O.L.A. membership forms. The motion was seconded and approved.
Mr. Bill Lowry, Chairman, Continuing Education Committee, reported on a meeting held in Tulsa City-County Library on June 20, 1972. Mr. Lowry stated that the role of the committee was not to evaluate the content of workshops but to assist in scheduling them to avoid possible conflict in time when the workshops are held. The committee suggests that a calendar of scheduled workshops and meetings be published and mailed to the membership. The committee agreed that a proposed budget of $150.00 would be necessary to carry out its proposed program. Mary Beth Ozmun moved that the report of the Continuing Education Committee with a request for $150.00 for operating expenses be accepted. The motion was seconded and approved by the Board.

Mary Sherman, Executive Director for National Library Week submitted a request of $500.00 for the National Library Week budget. She stated that this is the same amount budgeted last year. Irma Tumberlin moved that the Board accept the National Library Week Committee request of $500.00. The motion was seconded and approved.

The President read a letter from the Sequoyah Awards Committee requesting $60.00 for the purpose of holding a luncheon for the Sequoyah Book Award Council. Elizabeth Geis made a motion that this request be granted. The motion was seconded and approved.

The President reported that there will be a Publications Committee meeting at 1:30 p.m., Wednesday, August 16, in the Council Room of the O.U. Library. Members of the Executive Board have been invited to attend.

Esther Mae Hanke, representing the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, suggested that Representative Tom Steed should be commended for his help and support in securing additional funds of E.S.E.A., Title II, and L.S.C.A. The President reported she had written a letter of appreciation to Representative Steed as President of O.L.A. It was reported that Jane Nortcutt, Chairman of the Library Development Committee, had also written a letter on behalf of the Committee.

The next meeting was scheduled for September 15, 1972, at 10:00 a.m., in the O.C.U. Library.

There being no further business to come before the Executive Board the meeting was adjourned at 12:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
James R. Wilkerson, Secretary
Oklahoma Library Association

CORRECTIONS
Two corrections should be made in the OLA Bylaws as printed in the Oklahoma Librarian, July 1972, Article II, section 2: the last line should read "Additional division memberships and/or round tables... each $1.00." Article II, section 10: The last sentence ("Additional division memberships and/or round tables... each $1.00") should be omitted.

Treasurer's Report
To the Membership:

It has been my pleasure and privilege to serve as Treasurer of the Oklahoma Library Association for the past year. While pandemonium reigned at times, I have retained my sanity and the books balance. Income has exceeded expenses, a happy situation for any treasurer.

This report covers the period from May 22, 1971, the day Dee Ann Ray ecstatically turned over to me six boxes of Treasurer's records, through May 31, 1972.

The Association is in a comfortable financial position. Perhaps it is now time to expand our programs to benefit Oklahoma libraries and librarians.

Thanks are due Sue Hyatt, my Secretary, for performing a myriad of tasks, including typing of all correspondence and the subscription renewal notices.

Respectfully submitted,
Leonard M. Eddy, Treasurer

FUND BALANCES
May 31, 1972

GENERAL FUND
Checking Account
Undesignated Funds $10,872.18
Designated Funds
Governor's Mansion 36.28
Library Development 438.61
Intellectual Freedom 200.00
Sequoyah 276.98
Total $11,824.05
Certificate of Deposit 5,253.13
Total $17,077.18

PAST PRESIDENT'S FUND
Savings Account (Including interest paid 11-30-71) 552.31
Certificate of Deposit (Including interest paid 1-26-72) 1,541.54
Total $2,093.85

GENERAL FUND CHECKING ACCOUNT
Summary of Income and Expense
May 21, 1971 - May 31, 1972
Balance, May 21, 1971 $9,559.14
Income:
Memberships $7,190.50
Annual Conference 7,733.55
Subscriptions to
Oklahoma Librarian 660.00
Advertisements In
Oklahoma Librarian 1,249.74
Back Issues of

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1972, Vol. 22, No. 4 45
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma Librarian</td>
<td>161.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoyah Committee</td>
<td>1,211.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWLA Memberships</td>
<td>644.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Certificate of deposit</td>
<td>131.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor’s Mansion Committee</td>
<td>51.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>13.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>19,045.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Available Funds</strong></td>
<td>$28,604.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>762.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>42.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forms and Printing</td>
<td>244.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>375.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>12.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer’s Expense</td>
<td>84.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary’s Expense</td>
<td>30.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activities Expenses</strong></td>
<td>$1,552.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees Division</td>
<td>454.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automation Steering Committee</td>
<td>77.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Education Division</td>
<td>16.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College and University Libraries Division</td>
<td>29.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Division</td>
<td>39.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Services</td>
<td>8.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>$16,780.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, May 31, 1972</strong></td>
<td>$11,824.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of Income and Expenses (2):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee Expenses</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership Committee</td>
<td>40.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Committee</td>
<td>42.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominating Committee</td>
<td>21.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity Committee</td>
<td>32.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor’s Mansion Library Committee</td>
<td>30.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Memberships and Donations</strong></td>
<td>$168.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom to Read</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALA Chapter Membership</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALA Washington Office</strong></td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>$275.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Printing of Oklahoma Librarian, etc.:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sequoyah Committee</td>
<td>916.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library Week</td>
<td>545.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Conference</td>
<td>6,153.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWLA Memberships</td>
<td>596.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Presidents Workshop</td>
<td>604.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous Expenses</strong></td>
<td>250.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>$16,780.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Standing Orders Our Specialty Write for Brochure**

— PROVIDING FAST, FRIENDLY SERVICE TO LIBRARIES SINCE 1869 —
Librarian's If

If you can find the "facts" on flying saucers,
And why King Arthur's table wasn't square,
You also know a lot about the Druids,
What they wore, also how they lived and where,

If you're all ready to decode the signals
Pertaining to witchcraft and ESP,
And if you're one who's truly dedicated
You'll have those books about astrology,

If you can quickly find a "thing" on Egypt,
That's interesting, you know, and "up to date,"
And if along with it you have some pictures,
With tapes and sound effects to motivate,

If you can furnish plans for a great wedding,
Plus how to surf or renovate a car,
As well as all one needs to earn a black belt,
Or to become a famous movie star,

If a calendar for 300 years' time
Is just a minute's job for you to find,
While the size of purple martine birdhouses,
Is found in the recesses of your mind.

If you not only know about genetics,
The latest fads and was Atlantis real,
But can always find a picture of the Globe,
The President, and Oklahoma's Seal,

If your newspapers furnish views from both sides,
With magazines that will please everyone,
And pamphlets for assignments with paperbacks for hobbies and "for fun;"

If you can find "ten pages on the femur;"
(It's great to get requests that are so new.)
If textbook orders never even faze you,
(They're always in a week before they're due.)

If you can keep all things in really great shape,
But not take time to keep it just that way,
And always have the time to stop and chat some
While getting in eight hours' work a day,

If in addition you're a learning expert
Who keeps up with the latest schooling trend,
Who understands the different learning problems,
And everyone thinks you are a real "friend;"

If you are always ready for a "book talk;"
(Five minutes' notice is enough for you)
You really love to visit in the classroom,
You never care if books are overdue.

If you'll try to be all things to all school people,
To all be what they like in word and deed,
They may let you try to be their school librarian,
And you'll be half as good as what they really need.

Shirley Wheeler

---

Go Ask the Librarian...

"Go ask the librarian,"
The answer she will provide.
She knows all about pollution,
And why there is a high tide.

"Go ask the librarian,"
Why the last bell didn't ring,
If our school will let out early,
And why does the blue bird sing.

She also finds three minutes on
Who "Jack the Ripper really was;"
What really went on in Bangladesh,
And why police are called "fuzz;"

"Go ask the librarian"
For info on Women's Lib,
And should all drugs be made legal,
And what about Adam's rib?

Thirty reports on Cole Porter,
With six sources for every one,
Plus a copy of his "best song;"
Variety just adds to the fun.

"Go ask the librarian;"
We need it all right away.
It's so good to feel you're needed,
But why ninety times a day?

Shirley Wheeler

Shirley Wheeler is Librarian at Capitol Hill Senior High School in Oklahoma City.
Letters to the Editor

Ms. M. L. DeVilbiss, Editor
Oklahoma Librarian
Dear Ms. DeVilbiss:

Would you consider a review copy? Although not strictly professional like my other books, I believe the thesis concerns us as librarians.

My faith in our state library journals is reaffirmed in the current issue. Good luck in your editorship from a former editor of Florida Libraries.

Louis Shores, Dean Emeritus
The Florida State University
School of Library Science
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Editor:

I learned a good deal from Mr. Harrelson's fine article on library unions. Perhaps your readers would like more information on the unionization of federal professional librarians.

To put it in a nutshell, there isn't any! In 1962 President Kennedy issued an executive directive that professional government employees (as well as supervisory employees) were not permitted to organize. President Nixon repeated and augmented this exclusion order.

Other federal government employees, including clerks and library technicians, may join labor unions. The union that has won exclusive bargaining rights for a local installation will negotiate contracts for its members, "go to bat" for them in all relevant difficulties, and will receive its dues from automatic payroll deduction of members' paychecks. (An election for exclusive bargaining union was held at Tinker Air Force Base four years ago, and won by the American Federation of Government Employees. This is by far the largest federal union, and is affiliated with the AFL-CIO. Mergers of the large federal unions have been suggested.)

Sincerely,
Marcella Middleton
Tinker Air Force Base Library

Editorial Note

Mrs. Mary Lee DeVilbiss accepted a position as Bibliographer with California State Polytechnic University effective September 1. She had collected most of the copy for this issue of the Oklahoma Librarian before she left Norman. The final editing for this issue has been done by James Zink, Associate Director of the University of Oklahoma Library.
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
ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS & COLORS
Superior Service and Workmanship to Oklahoma Libraries Since 1911

MOTTER Bookbinding Company
4803 Chandler Road Muskegee, Okla. 74401