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Library Members

| Income Under $50,000 | $10.00 |
| $50,000 to $500,000  | 25.00 |
| Over $500,000        | 50.00 |

Non-Library Association, Institutional and Organization: 10.00
Mary Beth Ozmun, Eastern Oklahoma Library System, Muskogee is the Chairperson of the Membership Committee. Members are Heather Lloyd, Oklahoma State University; Anna L. Combs, Enid Public Schools; Carolyn Croft, Oklahoma State University; Dena Duncan, Oklahoma City Public Schools; Sandra Ellison, Oklahoma Department of Libraries; Ruby Ewing, Central State University; Edith La Forge, Tulsa Public Schools; Bill Strain, Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library System; Jean Thompson, Oklahoma City Public Schools; and Jo Uhland, Lawton Public Schools. This Committee is busy.

The Program Committee has had some stimulating sessions already. Leonard Eddy, your Vice President and President-Elect, is at the helm. He uses the blackboard frequently to conduct brainstorming sessions for member's feelings and ideas about the conference and to select a theme. The theme chosen is "To CEL 'em, Tell 'em: Communicate, Educate, Legislate." Roberta Hamburger, Phillips University serves as Secretary.

Membership is the key word at this time. Since OLA dues are scheduled for the calendar year, competition for bits of our budgets is present. Many professional organizations operate by the calendar year and so are vying for our dollars.

You have seen signs that the Membership Committee is in operation, as colorful brochures reach your hand. Since you receive the Oklahoma Librarian you are already a member of OLA. So—do make yourself a sub-committee of one to secure a new member. The Membership Committee will help you. Call on a member if he or she is in your area.
Writing is a way of life. An engineer may decide to go into law or a teacher may change professions in favor of medicine. But writing, to the professional, is as integral as bone and breath. If he is long prevented from practicing the art and craft of literary expression, the true writer withers like a plant deprived of water.

I bristle inwardly when someone asks the inevitable question, "Are you still writing?" The professional is equally indignant, or sometimes only amused, at the pseudo-writer who calls himself a writer but who rarely if ever cashes an editor’s check. These dilettantes can be a source of real annoyance to the serious author.

I cannot remember the earliest stirrings of creative desire. As a very young child I wrote "books" to give for gifts; each a composition notebook of 50 sheets or so, filled on both sides with a story from "Chapter I" to "The End." I wrote what I thought were poems and essays. I wrote bits and pieces of characterization, description and dialogue.

Story telling was natural for me. Oldest of five, I entertained siblings and cousins by the hour with my spellbinding yarns. Books were my best friends. Moved often to new and strange communities, I was subjected to 38 different schools from kindergarten through twelfth grade. A skinny little girl, all arms, legs and eyes, I was painfully shy and reading was my refuge.

Born in Russellville, Arkansas, my parents moved to Muskogee and to McAlester and back to the beloved Ozark hills. I knew even as a small child what it was to chop cotton from sun to sun and to gather the "down row" during corn harvest. But I also knew the joys inherent in the country life and these comprise a treasure of memories. My father had jobs in town as well, one of them motorman on a streetcar, I recall, and what fun my sister and I had riding the streets of Muskogee with him!

As a high school junior, I won a national essay contest sponsored by American Magazine and my writing took a new direction. I discovered that editors were just people looking for good stories. All I had to do was learn the type of material they wanted, then write it. About this time, a worn copy of Writers Digest fell into my hands. My excitement knew no bounds. Here was a whole new shiny world.

Today, years later and many hundreds of sales since, it is still my shining world.

I married at sixteen and it was only

Ernestine Gravley is president of the Oklahoma Writers Federation. Her article on "The OWF and How It Grew" appeared in the April 1973 issue of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN.
after my two daughters arrived that I had the opportunity for further education. I knew the career I wanted to pursue, I knew my goal, so I bothered only with courses helpful to writing. I had no time for anything else. I had to ‘get on with it.’

I was "exposed to Arkansas Tech" (even as my friend Rosemary Newell whose life and career so closely parallel my own), University of Arkansas, Short Courses in Professional Writing at OU, extension courses, conference workshops and correspondence courses. I am a graduate of Newspaper Institute of America, New York.

Though employed as executive secretary to a District Judge, I consider such employment secondary to my career. By the same token, each promotes the other. Many stories have resulted from the human interest contacts here, both local and state features as well as two national sales to the Kiwanis Magazine and the Christian Century as a direct result of this job. In addition, CBS accepted my script on juvenile court procedures for their nationally televised “Sixty Minutes.”

I teach Sunday School, sing in the choir and serve on a church commission. In fact, it was during the growing-up years of my children that I broke into the field of church publications; most of these efforts resulted in 100-plus sales to juvenile magazines.

I owe a great deal to a long succession of fine authors and teachers who have encouraged me. Bernie Babcock, foremost authority and writer of Lincolnia (The Soul of Ann Rutledge, The Soul of Abe Lincoln, others) sponsored my membership in National League of American Pen Women when I was hardly out of my teens. This led to association with Faith Baldwin, Margaret Culkin Banning and other prominent Pen Women who were generous with guidance. I have been influenced by Lois Snelling, Alfred Dorn, Henry Gregor Felsen, too many to mention.

To produce ream after ream of work consistently, discipline is imperative. I have no time for hobbies other than dancing which I find excellent exercise, a relaxing change from the typewriter. Add to that my voracious appetite for reading, particularly the classics and the Bible.

Writing takes time and dedication; it comes first with me. Yet, I am not the hermit-type like some writers I have known. It is a mystery to me how persons can produce fresh, salable material unless they travel a good deal, meet countless people, experience many things. Fellowship, inspiration and stimulus with other writers is important to me. I am active in National League of American Pen Women, Oklahoma Writers Federation (now serving my second term as president), Shawnee Writers (which I founded and served as first president), Authors, Artists, and Composers Society, and Arkansas Writers Conference, Inc. Advisory Board.

Since I lecture on writing to conferences of several states, I am a member of the distinguished International Platform Association. Annual IPA conventions afford the opportunity to mingle with such stimulating members as Henry Kissinger, Ralph Nader, Art Linkletter, Spiro Agnew, Erma Bombeck, Jeanne Dixon, Jack Anderson, Edward Kennedy. Every United States president since Theodore Roosevelt has been an IPA member.

My first venture into book writing ten years ago was an Oklahoma biography, Hang Onto the Willows which sold three editions. I had and have, lived in Shawnee since 1949 and came to make the Sooner State my home. I have almost completed a collection of biographical sketches of all the court judges of Pottawatomie county from its beginning in 1891 to the present.

My records show sales to more than 50 regional and national publications, well over a thousand separate sales of short stories, features, articles and reviews in professional journals. I have had some two dozen poems published and have won

(Continued on Page 31)
Personality Profile: Edmon Low

Russell E. Bidlack

"I'm just a country boy from Oklahoma." This quotation brings an immediate smile of recognition to the faces of every librarian who has watched Ed Low gain the confidence of a United States senator, convince a university regent, or charm a prospective library donor. While the naivete and gullibility suggested by these words could not be more false, they still contain an element of truth. Born in 1902 on a farm near the town of Kiowa in what was then Indian country, Edmon Low was five years old when Oklahoma entered the Union. His parents were pioneers on one of America's last frontiers, and his childhood memories are indeed those of a country boy.

After graduating from high school at Tishomingo, Ed Low worked in a bank for a time before entering East Central State College at Ada, Oklahoma, where he majored in mathematics, completing his A.B. degree in 1926. It was while he was an undergraduate at East Central that his interests shifted from banking to librarianship, but it was not until 1929 that he could afford to go to the University of Illinois to take a bachelor's degree in library science. A year later, he returned to his alma mater as associate librarian.

The year 1930 was not an ideal point in time to begin either a professional career or a family. During the next seven years, Ed and Mayme became the parents of one daughter and two sons, Frances, Donald, and Marc. During those seven years, they regularly saved a portion of Ed's meager salary ($2000 in 1937) toward further education, for they recognized that without graduate study, advancement in the library profession would be difficult. So, in 1937, as the Great Depression was beginning to loosen its grip on the nation, Ed took leave of his post at East Central to study toward the A.M.L.S. degree at the University of Michigan.

Committed to a career in academic librarianship, Ed chose Michigan largely because of the commanding presence of William Warner Bishop, then holding the dual post of director of the University Library and the chairmanship of the Department of Library Science. Dr. Bishop took a fatherly interest in this young man from Oklahoma and arranged for him to assist in a Carnegie survey of state teachers colleges in Michigan, thus providing valuable experience as well as some welcome financial remuneration. At a time when a wife and children were rare possessions of graduate students, Mrs. Bishop kept a close watch over the Low family and the hint of a fever or sore throat brought quick culinary assistance as well as motherly advice.

An extant letter that Dr. Bishop wrote to a friend on December 11, 1937, reveals how quickly he had evaluated Ed Low's mettle:

"I have had very high recommendations of him from Windsor and others at Urbana. He proves to be a quiet, forceful, careful man, with a good background of reading, particularly in professional fields. While his experience has been in one place, he seems to have profited by it and gives evidence of ability to meet people well."

Mr. Bidlack is Dean of the School of Library Service at the University of Michigan. This article is reprinted with permission.
He has certainly done well as a student in the brief time he has been here."

Four months later, Dr. Bishop recommended Ed for membership in Phi Kappa Phi, describing him as "a man of unusual scholarship, a man of careful and ripe judgment, of unusual initiative, and is, I think, easily the outstanding man from the point of view of both scholarship and executive ability among the library science students of the current year.

Other members of the Michigan faculty were equally impressed with the young man from Oklahoma. Margaret Mann noted on his placement record that he "could succeed as head of a catalog department," rating him as "A" in every category from "accuracy" to "personality" save one — opposite "Experience from travel." Miss Mann gave him only "B-" a deficiency that Ed would overcome a few years later.

Rudolph Gjelsness, the newest member of the Michigan faculty, ended his laudatory evaluation with: " Might well be recommended for his qualifications as a teacher as well as a practical librarian." He, too, read Ed Low well.

Although Ed had planned to return to East Central following his year at Michigan, Dr. Bishop soon developed other plans for him. Learning the Bowling Green State University needed a librarian, he informed the president, Dr. Offenhauer, that Michigan had just the man for the job. When the president expressed interest, Dr. Bishop replied: "Mr. Low will be very glad indeed to drive down to Bowling Green to see you at any time which you may find convenient."

In June 1938, the Lows moved to Bowling Green, where Ed found a library in dire need of reorganization. His quick success in eliminating a large backlog of uncataloged books and his immediate repeal of most of his predecessors' inhibiting rules that had antagonized staff and discouraged students brought him quick success and popularity. Improved support for the library followed naturally.

Before a year had passed, two other college presidents had written to Dr. Bishop to inquire about the availability of "that remarkable librarian at Bowling Green." Then came an invitation early in 1939 to join the summer faculty at the University of Michigan to teach two courses "for teacher-librarians." Ed readily accepted, though he recalls that he lost money in the process — his Ann Arbor living expenses, added to his sacrificed summer salary at Bowling Green, were greater than his Michigan stipend. He recognized, however, that in the long run he would profit from the experience. Twenty-four summers at Michigan followed, and, on the heels of an early retirement from administration, a regular professorship in 1967.

Ed spent two rewarding years at Bowling Green, but early in 1940 he accepted an offer to return to his native state to head the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College library at Stillwater. His contract was for the academic year only, leaving his summers free to return to the Michigan faculty. In thanking Dr. Bishop for his "kind assistance" in securing the appointment, Ed noted: "Following the completion of the summer term at Michigan, I shall be taking seriously the advice of Horace Greeley and be climbing into our prairie schooner 'with its tongue a pointin' west'."

He arrived in Stillwater just in time to participate in formulating a ten-year plan for the expansion of the college. To his delight, he found that President Bennett was committed to good library service; he encouraged Ed to introduce ample provision for library expansion in the long-range plan.

No man was to have greater influence upon Ed Low than Henry Garland Bennett. Not only was he a highly effective college president as well as a respected scholar, he was very much attuned to state and national politics as well. Recognizing Ed's acumen in public relations, his keen intel-
lect properly tempered by a sense of humor, and his natural ability to simplify the complex, Dr. Bennett expanded his librarian's responsibilities considerably beyond the library. Increasingly, as the years passed, he made Ed his confidant, seeking his advice and assistance not only on institutional matters, but in Oklahoma's political arena as well. Each man learned from the other, and the library prospered accordingly.

It was at the state level that Ed gained the legislative experience that would equip him so well to play a major role on behalf of library legislation at the national level. This may be illustrated by two quotations taken from letters that Ed wrote to Rudolph Gjelsness, Dr. Bishop's successor as head of Michigan's library school. On November 24, 1946, he explained why he would be unable to teach during the next summer session:

"The Legislature will convene next January to make appropriations for the coming biennium. President Bennett has designated his assistant, Mr. Monk, and me to prepare the briefs for, and assist in the defense of, the budget for the entire institution, as it is considered successively by the Board of Regents of Higher Education, the Budget Officer, and the House and Senate appropriation committee. We just finished the first hurdle Friday before the Board of Regents. In this budget, we have an item of $180,000 for the biennium for books and periodicals, which drew little opposition in this initial test."

Four years later, on November 3, 1950, Ed wrote:

"In Oklahoma, we have a Board of Regents of Higher Education which makes up a consolidated budget for all the institutions of higher education in the State and presents it to the legislature. This year they have asked me to represent them on behalf of the libraries of all the institutions, arranging budgets for same, and defending same before the committees of the legislature. I made my first appearance last Tuesday before the interim legislative council which is studying legislation to be presented later to the entire legislature. I feel I came off reasonably well, and it is encouraging that they are giving this separate attention to libraries, something they have never done before."

Like nearly every other institution of higher education, Oklahoma A & M experienced a sudden and rapid growth immediately following World War II. This growth accentuated the need for a new library, a priority to which Ed gave much of his attention during the late 1940's.

No academic librarian has played a more direct role in planning his library building than did Ed Law. A decade of study of library architecture and an extensive tour of university campuses across the country had provided him with an intimate knowledge of successes as well as failures in the planning of new library buildings. Determined to have a functional building as well as a structure that would add grace and beauty to the campus, he won not only the college administration to his point of view, but the legislature and the architects as well. In a letter to Professor Gjelsness dated April 5, 1948, he reported: "Last Friday, we received final approval by President Bennett of our design for our new library building. We finally gave up our more traditional design and went over to a variation of the modular design which makes all the stacks free-standing, comparatively few partitions on the floors, and with the stacks separating most of the reading areas." In a postscript to a letter dated May 3, 1949, he noted: "It is now 5 a.m. I am leaving at 6 for Oklahoma City in the hope of arranging for final passage today of the House of our bill which will permit the starting of our library building."

The completion of Oklahoma A & M's new library in the autumn of 1952 marked the beginning of an extra curricular career
for Ed Low as a library building consultant. Even before its dedication on May 8, 1953, visitors from other college campuses were seeking Ed’s advice in planning new and remodeling old library buildings. The article that he had promised to write on the mistakes that had been made in designing the building (he had sought in vain for such confessions during his own planning) was never written — there were not enough to make an article. During the next twenty years, Ed would serve as a consultant for over fifty academic library building projects across the United States and Canada.

Ed Low headed the library at Oklahoma State University (the name was changed in 1958) for twenty-seven years. While the University moved steadily forward in its leadership role in the Southwest, Ed Low advanced apace in the library profession. His presidency of the Oklahoma Library Association in 1949-50 was followed immediately by the presidency of the Southwestern Library Association (a two-year term). He presided at a highly successful meeting of that association (the first outside the boundaries of the United States) in Mexico City in November 1952. At the national level he likewise rose in prominence in both the American Library Association (ALA) and the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL). He was elected to ALA Council in 1952 for a four-year term and was named the Oklahoma State Representative for ACRL the following year. He chaired ALA’s Finance Committee from 1953 until 1955 while serving also on the Adult Education Board and the Budget Committee. He served as president of ACRL in 1960-61 and was nominated for president of ALA the same year. His ALA and ACRL committee responsibilities during the 1960’s were too numerous to list here, though it was in the areas of legislation and copyright that he made his greatest contributions. Because of his extensive association work, no librarian in attendance at a conference, whether national, regional, or state, is greeted with greater affection and warmth by more people than is Ed Low. It is a rare librarian from whom the name Ed Low does not elicit an immediate response of recognition and respect.

The 1960’s will be recorded in library history as a golden age for library legislation at the federal level, and no librarian will be remembered as playing a more important leadership role during that golden age than Ed Low. Although Dr. Bennett was killed in a tragic airplane accident in Iran in 1952 (he was then director of President Truman’s Point Four program), Ed had continued to work closely with the Oklahoma Legislature on behalf of higher education in the state. The expertise that he developed at the state level was easily applied at the national level, and he was aided further by the fact that several Oklahomans, including Carl Albert and Tom Steed, had moved to positions of power in Washington. But, most important, Ed understood practical politics. He had learned that to read previously distributed testimony to a Congressional Committee is far less effective than to summarize that testimony and invite questions; he had learned that the personal concern of a senator’s administrative assistant may prove more valuable than another senator’s promise; he had discovered that a constituent’s telephone call to the right congressman at the right time accomplishes far more than a confrontation by a score of nonconstituents; and, most important, he had become convinced that senators and congressmen are hard working, sincere human beings who are constantly in search of information to enable them to legislate wisely.

A reporter from the WASHINGTON POST attended a 1963 house committee hearing on President Kennedy’s aid to education bill at which Ed Low testified along with a number of university presidents. The reporter began his article: “A
short, balding librarian from Oklahoma made one of the meaningless phrases of the education debate come alive in his testimony. He translated the airy phrase 'explosion of knowledge' into a dollars and cents 'explosion' any congressman could understand." Congressman Steed, a ranking member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, once expressed his own appreciation of Ed's skill as follows: "Low exhibited a keen knowledge on all library subjects and could answer any question a committee member asked. He was the one librarian who could talk turkey to lawmakers when others couldn't." During an Ann Arbor banquet honoring Ed on April 7, 1972, Germaine Krettek, who headed the Washington office of ALA throughout the golden age of library legislation, observed:

"Along with the art of preparing and delivering testimony is the art of making personal visits to members of Congress, be they senators or representatives. Tact, finesse, subtlety, diplomacy, judgment, and persistence all enter in. Professor Low possesses all these traits and could generally get in to see the congressmen themselves — a real feat considering how many pressures and multitudinous issues bear down upon them. He would also keep on good working terms with key aides to congressmen and senators and to the committee staff, whose support can often be crucial. He could, in other words, lobby in an honest way, the cause of adequate libraries for the good of the people."

A subtle indication of Ed Lowe's influence in Congress came in 1965 when Carl Albert arranged for passage of the Higher Education Act to come on a summer day when Ed would not have to miss a class in Ann Arbor to be in the House gallery. It is also a matter of history that that landmark piece of legislation was referred to in jest by a number of congressmen as the "Low Higher Education Bill."

Always popular as a public speaker, Ed was called upon more and more frequently during the 1950's and 1960's to address state library associations, library school convocations, and library clubs. His intimate knowledge of the issues concerning education in general and libraries in particular, coupled with his close grasp of political and legislative theory and practice, always attracts an eager audience. The famous Low humor further assures entertainment as well as information on every such occasion. But it was in the classroom during his twenty-five summers on the Michigan campus, followed by five years as a full-time faculty member, that he succeeded best in imparting to others his wisdom and practical experience.

For a number of summers, Ed taught in the area of school librarianship, but when the need arose, he turned his attention to cataloging and classification. The Library of Congress Classification scheme had intrigued him from the time that he took his first library degree at Illinois, and he was never happier than when he had opportunity to explain its virtues to a group of students.

Because Ed Low held the rank of dean at Oklahoma State University, he was required to retire at the age of sixty-five in 1967. A professorship was waiting for him at Michigan, though he would again face compulsory retirement at age seventy. Besides his courses in cataloging and classification, Ed now added a course in university library administration plus another entirely of his own invention, "Libraries and the Legislative Process." A special treat for students in the latter course was a trip to Washington to observe government in action, not only the Senate and House floors, but in the committee room. As a personal favor to Ed, Speaker Albert always found time to greet members of the class personally and to respond to students' queries on the art of politics. Congressman Esch from Ann

(Continued on Page 34)
Anyway . . . Wednesday Is Library Day

Cristine Clayton

A lot can change in nine years. I certainly did. I was fifteen when my family and I left Shattuck, Oklahoma, and in March I returned as a graduate student.

It was strange to notice that the streets weren't quite as wide, nor the hall in the high school as long, nor the classrooms as large, nor the people as tall as I remembered them. But the biggest shock of all came when I entered the public library, the object of my trip to Shattuck. My parents had visited the library during the summer of 1972 and had told me that I wouldn't recognize it. They were right. My purpose in returning was to research the public library's history, growth, and organization. Nine years have seen many changes, but I wasn't prepared for this one.

This small northwest Oklahoma community had needed and wanted a public library since 1930. In a recent article written for the local newspaper, Lawrence Fisher reported that two stories of particular interest appeared in the Ellis County News on April 3, 1930. One pleaded for a library for Shattuck, the other announced the opening of the new post office. He wrote that in the late 30's, the Sorosis Club obtained books from local donors and, with the help of volumes loaned by the State Library System, began a reading program. The club members did not have a permanent building, so they stored the books in garages, homes, and schools during the winter months and offered a summer reading program for children and young adults.

For years, the Shattuck National Bank owned the building which housed both the bank and the post office. When a new post office was built in 1962, the bank offered the vacant space as a temporary home for this program. As Mr. Fisher stated in his article, "It was then that the pleasing irony of that front page story in 1930 became apparent." (Northwest Oklahoman and Ellis County News, Sept. 6, 1968).

The few hundred books were made available for three hours each Wednesday afternoon during the summer. Among the patrons were my parents, Bert and Lorraine Clayton, who wondered why a community that size did not have even a small permanent library. They talked to city merchants and other patrons about establishing one, open year-round. Most of them liked the idea, but there were some reservations. After all, my father was a government employee. We had been in Shattuck for two years already and were subject to transfer. What would happen to their books, and in some cases entire private collections, if this should occur and the project be abandoned? Their concern was understandable. My parents assured them that we would be living in Shattuck for at least another year and would help secure funds and books to keep the library open. Then if a transfer did come about and if it appeared that the library would either close completely or resume its summer hours only, they would do every-

Miss Clayton is Assistant Librarian at the Kingman City-Mojave County Library, Kingman, Arizona. She wrote this article under the direction of William Lowry while a student in the School of Library Science of the University of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1973, Vol. 23, No. 4
thing possible to return those books to their owners. The people were willing—and trusting. In 1963 Mother and Dad, sponsored by the Sorosis Club, campaigned to secure books, money, and support for the "Shattuck Public Library." They used area radio stations, the Northwest Oklahoman, and newspapers in nearby communities to advertise the need for all types of literature. People from towns like Shattuck, Woodward, Gage, and from as far away as Oklahoma City responded. Often, several large boxes of books were obtained from generous individuals. I can remember coming home from junior high school to find stacks of books all over the living room floor. It became a family project to examine and sort the titles, repair when necessary, load the boxes into the car, and move them downtown to the library.

The next step was to process and organize the volumes. Cash donations not only paid the utilities for the building and postage for returning books to the State Library, but also helped supply book pockets and index and transaction cards. Several women volunteered for the never-ending job of typing cards, gluing pockets, and stamping books. For a while, shelves consisted of a few long tables that had been left behind when the post office was moved. But soon, some lumber was given to the library as well as funds to buy more, and my father began to build "real" shelves. As he puts it, "Nothing fancy, but I got a lot of bang for my buck!"

June of 1964 brought with it a transfer to Oklahoma City, and when members of the Sorosis Club once again took charge of the weekly hours, the number of volumes in the library had grown to nearly 2,000. On September 1 of that year, Mrs. E. A. Larason was hired as librarian by the City Council, and in 1967, the Board of Directors of the Shattuck National Bank donated the old bank building to the city on one condition: it, too, had to be used for the rapidly growing library collection.

Today the city has a population of 1,500 and a library that contains over 10,000 books. It's surprising how many larger communities can't boast an average of seven books per person. The chart below shows what a difference nine years has made:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1964</th>
<th>1973</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of volumes</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10,044 (Feb 1973 total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hours open per Wed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of patrons per Wed</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>55-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average circulation per Wed</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>225-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest circulation recorded for any day</td>
<td>Approx 125</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total circulation for the year</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>10,613 (5505 adult books, 4025 juvenile books)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amazing fact is that all the materials have been either directly donated or purchased with cash gifts. The recent loss of federal funds would not be felt here. Mrs. Larason still receives books on loan from the State Library, but the majority of the volumes have at one time been on the shelves of private collectors. Some donors buy books outright, others belong to clubs, read the books, and pass them on to the library. Four more boxes of hardbacks and paperbacks arrived the day I was there! Shattuck's librarian told me, "If one person in this town reads and enjoys a book, chances are someone else will like it, too."

Other sources are available as well. Sometimes multiple copies will be exchanged with the library at Gage, an even smaller community northeast of Shattuck. Also, when Mrs. Larason visits members of her family in Phoenix, she takes duplicates with her and swaps them at a large used book store there.

The library's impressive list of periodicals includes such widely varied titles as U.S. News and World Report, Time, Newsweek, Sports Illustrated, Saturday Review, Plain Truth, and Harpers, just to name a few. These are magazines which individuals receive regularly and bring to the library so that friends and others in the
community can enjoy them.

Some of the reference tools are:

Columbia Encyclopedia
Encyclopedia Americana (with yearbooks)
Encyclopedia Britannica (with yearbooks)
Funk and Wagnall’s Standard Reference Encyclopedia
Readers’ Encyclopedia
Webster’s Century Dictionary
Dictionary of American Biography
The Encyclopedia Britannica World Atlas
The Interpreter’s One-Volume Commentary on the Bible
Thesaurus of Book Digests

There are also many books on Oklahoma History, and one in particular caught my eye. It is a 1970 publication entitled A Pioneer History of Shattuck, and was researched and written by several members of the community. They spent long hours assembling photographs and histories of families, organizations, and churches in the city from its beginning, almost 75 years ago.

Special collections, made up of entire personal libraries, have been donated by the families of deceased individuals, and are located on shelves labeled “In Memory of . . . .” When deaths occur, relatives often ask that donations be made to the library in lieu of flowers. I was shown an album on display which lists both the names of donors and of the person in whose memory the gift was made.

The library building itself has two large rooms joined by a narrow hall. The front room, formerly the bank, holds newer books and those with more regular circulation. Here can be found the periodicals, special collections, children’s books, young adult and adult fiction and nonfiction, reference tools, the “Check In” and “Check Out” desks, the office area, and the card catalog. Instead of arrangement by Dewey Decimal or Library of Congress Classification, the shelves are labeled with general subject headings. In addition, each shelf is numbered (Stack 1, Stack 2, etc.), a method which aids in locating books. The back room, once the post office, houses duplicates of those in front and other older nonfiction books arranged by subject. This room also contains the classics, a special section for Bible studies and books about different religions, and the vertical file. The short narrow hallway connecting these two main rooms houses books of poetry.

Mrs. Larason’s system of cataloging is her own, mainly because she is about the only person who uses it. Until this past year, her dictionary catalog included entries under both author and title. All incoming books are also given a subject entry card, and she hopes to eventually be able to do the same for every book in the library. Each catalog card lists author, title, publisher, place and date of publication, whether one or more duplicates are on hand, and whether the book is part of a special collection. A book can be located either by the stack number in the upper lefthand corner of the card or the classification letters in the upper righthand corner, for example, AF for Adult Fiction or NJF for Juvenile Nonfiction.

Mrs. Larason keeps a file of patron cards, which tells her how many people in the community use the library regularly. The file now contains 500 cards, most of which are active. This number is deceiving, however, since older brothers and sisters or parents check out books for preschoolers who don’t have cards. Her circulation records show that adult fiction is read the most, with books for preschool and the early grades running a close second.

I was interested in the communication between the public library and the schools in Shattuck. Elementary school teachers often bring younger students for tours. These trips acquaint them with the library, and they seem pleased when either Mrs. Larason or Miss Burnett, her voluntary
assistant, gives them patron cards to take home. But there is little communication with the junior high and senior high schools, other than the students who use the public library for research or reading assignments. Mrs. Gelene Butterbaugh, librarian and English instructor at the high school, told me that her students use both the school and public libraries in Shattuck and sometimes the one in Woodward, which is thirty miles northeast of town. Both librarians agreed that the Shattuck Library’s hours, which are 9-12 and 1-5 on Wednesdays, limit its use by students who either have jobs after school or live in rural areas and must ride school buses. Mrs. Larason’s response to my next question was that they did keep the library open twice a week for a time, but the slight increase did not warrant the additional day. I could understand how a habit of nearly ten years would be difficult to break. As she put it, “Anyway, the people had begun to think of Wednesday as ‘Library Day’.”

What about public relations and specific programs? Mrs. Larason sometimes writes articles and reviews new books for the *Northwest Oklahoman* and promotes open house, for example, during National Library Week. Story hour was a popular feature that had to be discontinued for lack of volunteers, but the day I was there, one of the young helpers offered to be responsible for the weekly program for children. Mrs. Larason was very grateful.

I was interested in her views on censorship. She feels that she hasn’t the right to restrict anyone’s reading since the people hired her to provide information and care for the collection. If a “rocky” book, as she calls them, comes under fire from an indignant patron, he or she must specify which material is objectionable and obtain the signature of three others who agree. Then it will be decided whether the book should be removed from the shelves.

So far, no objections have gone the full cycle.

Whenever Mrs. Larason needs something for the library, she turns to the City Council. It provides funds for the utilities, supplies, and the librarian’s salary. Her requests are usually granted, possibly because she doesn’t take advantage of the Council’s generosity. Right now, janitorial services are needed more than anything, and I feel certain this wonderful lady won’t be refused.

The Shattuck Public Library has come a long way in nine years, thanks to determination, hard work, generosity, and a genuine sense of community pride. Shattuck needed and wanted a library in 1930, and now that need is being met. In January, in response to my letter asking her permission to conduct my research, Mrs. Larason wrote that she would be happy to give me any help I needed. Then she added that I would find that library different from others because, “...I have set it up to serve the community and not according to the standard library practices, since I am not a trained librarian.” Her implied apology was not necessary, because I saw the tremendous strides she and the community have made. All the evidence indicates that the library does indeed serve the needs of the people. I can only congratulate them on their success.

As I was ready to leave that day in March, I noticed a poster hanging from one of the desks. It shows three youngsters trying to recover a go-cart from a large mud puddle. All is in vain, however, for while one is pushing one way, another is pushing another, and the cart doesn’t budge. The words on that poster summed up everything I had learned that day. They read: “Progress is where everyone pushes in the same direction.”
Reducing Communicative Interference In Reference Situations

Don S. Hurst

One often hears general complaints about the librarian who appears too busy to help a user with his or her information need. Having piles of papers, catalog cards, serial problems, and other physical manifestations of the "overworked" librarian seems to impede the librarian's overall approachability.

The above complaint is often coupled with the complaint that the librarian, once approached, gives information in such a manner so as to permanently repel the user from trying to receive help another time. Either the librarian gave information in a manner that was repugnant to the user's inner feelings or the value of the communicated information was useless.

Both situations mentioned above can be conceptualized as human communication behavioral processes of transferring information between two people. One person, the user, desires information to fulfill a given need at the time; while the other person, the reference librarian, is supposedly the source capable of fulfilling that information need. Thus, one human being is making a verbal demand on another human being with the expectation that something will be communicated in the process. The outcome of the verbal message can be observed by the behavioral response of the message recipient. Does he or she respond in a fashion suitable to the message intent?

The conceptualization can be summarized in the paradigm shown below:

(This paradigm is not new. It is used to explain various communicative acts in many of the Behavioral Sciences.) This model can easily be adapted to describe the verbal interaction of the librarian and the user. See below:

To illustrate the adopted model, the librarian is engaged in some activity and the user makes a verbal demand for information. As a behavioral response, the librarian decodes the user's information demands into a symbol system compatible with the librarian's perception of the demand. The librarian then elicits a response that may either be a response needing further clarification of the information demand or a response with message intent to fulfill the user's needs. User behavioral reactions to the message

Mr. Hurst is Business-Economics Librarian at the University of Oklahoma.
stimulus can be quite diverse; but for the sake of discourse, the user may respond to the librarian's demand for question clarification. Or, the user may respond to the librarian by physically moving to an area where the given information demand may be fulfilled. If the user's information demand is satisfactorily fulfilled, he may elicit a message with the reward intent of "thank you."

The above illustration of the adopted model is only a general summary of communicative interaction between the librarian and the user. Several other important factors need to be mentioned in relation to the manner in which the librarian communicates. First, message stimuli from the librarian are assumed to have the characteristic of an information fulfilling intent—that is, the librarian conveys a message stimulus as a response to a particular information need. The "effect" of the message stimulus depends upon the user's verbal or physical response.

Second, there is an issue of source credibility which influences the effectiveness of the librarian's message stimuli. Is the librarian fulfilling the user's information need a credible source of information in the "eyes" of the user? Assuming that the librarian is a credible source, does that human being convey verbal stimuli in a manner that the user can understand? For instance, does the librarian use library "jargon" to communicate the answer to the information need? If so, then the verbal stimuli is ineffective. In addition, since the user's confusion was the antecedent causing him to make an information demand, use of library "jargon" helps compound the confusion.

The majority of users that enter a library environment find that it is foreign to their past experience of behavioral responses. Classification systems, location of books and periodicals, microforms, and other items characteristic of libraries all provide a basis for confusion. The larger the library, the greater the probability of user confusion. The library systems have to be conveyed to the user in a manner that he can understand. Thus, the message stimuli of the librarian has to be in a manner that the user can respond to positively. If the user response is negative or confused, the librarian can recode the message in a different manner that is compatible with the user's understanding.

In other words, several complicated communication behavioral issues are interacting. The initial interaction of the user and the librarian can convey the message that the librarian is familiar with the library, and as a result, is a credible source for information. Subsequent message interactions determine whether or not the librarian remains a credible source. This depends upon the librarian's awareness of the information need and in what manner it would be fulfilled. The conveyed message then becomes the focal point of the communicative process with positive user response as the intended effect. Again, if negative user responses occur, there should be an immediate reinforcement of the verbal stimuli in a different manner so as to elicit a positive user response.

Third, an issue that is intrinsically tied in with the above factors of the communicative process is the librarian's response time to the information demand. Generally speaking, the slower the librarian's response time to verbal demands, the lower his source credibility. This needs to be qualified. Say one does not know the answer to the question, the librarian may go bodily with the user to check several possibilities for the desired information. By doing so, a message is conveyed to the user that the librarian is interested enough to consider the human being worth responding to. In other words, the librarian's response time and manner of response in terms of message stimuli do affect the user. The positive or negative effect is up to the librarian.

And fourth, the depth of the information
transfer process in terms of verbal stimuli is a key factor in positive/negative message effect. By depth, it is meant that the information can have several levels of complexity. For example, consider Census information. The user requests the location of Census documents. The librarian responds by pointing his finger in the direction of the Census document collection. The user then goes to the "pointed" area and starts browsing the collection. Because of the variety and profusity of Census materials, the user becomes thoroughly confused. He simply cannot find the information he is after. Since the user had approached the librarian once, he might be ashamed to approach the librarian again. In other words, the librarian role of transferring information via verbal stimuli was incomplete. The communicator of the information needed to consider whether or not the user knew what he would be looking for once he had arrived at the location of the documents. Only one level of the information had been communicated.

While the user may not have had a negative reaction to the initial verbal stimuli, the librarian had neglected the most important part of the communication process—that of user information need fulfillment. The depth of the initial message stimuli could have had greater depth with resultant user response being positive.

An issue that has only been hinted at in this essay is the concept of "communicative interference." This simply is defined as the communication behavior between the librarian and user producing a negative response due to some failure in the interactive verbal process. The interference may occur in any of the factors discussed above, or even in some not discussed. Whenever communicative interference occurs, both the message stimuli and the effect of the message stimuli becomes distorted. Also, the role of the librarian as a link in an information transfer process is put in doubt.

With the above adopted conceptualization in mind, we may now approach the solution to the two general problems mentioned at the beginning of this essay. Addressing ourselves to the first of these problems, one can readily reduce this situation to those factors mentioned in the model. To begin, the librarian "appears too busy." What is being communicated here? There is a perception on the part of the user that the librarian should not be interrupted for help—that is, no verbal demands should be made on this individual. While it is virtually impossible for the librarian to appear "not busy," there is the possibility that the librarian can communicate "approachability" despite his or her perceived work load.

While there are many ways to accomplish the above, one method might be to reverse the direction of the initial verbal demand. Rather than allowing the user to make the first inquiry, the librarian might approach the user with a friendly verbal stimuli of "may I help you." With proper bodily nuances and language modes, the "approachability" of the librarian is at once communicated. Subsequent verbal interactions depend on the individual needs. What then is communicated is "the librarian is busy, but there is time to help the user."

Stated in terms of the model, the librarian makes the first interactive verbal demand rather than the user. Resulting from this initial demand is an expectation that the user will elicit a verbal response concerning his information need. Because of the initial interaction by the librarian, he has placed himself in a role of increased source credibility in relation to the user. Subsequent verbal behavior can produce positive user reaction if handled in an appropriate manner.

The second general complaint can also be reduced to the terms of the model. Central to this complaint is the manner in which the librarian encodes the message

(Continued on Page 30)
The Networking Game

Lee B. Brawner

You are the librarian faced with these real-live cases involving inter-library "situations." Should the request be referred? To whom? Is the "user" satisfied?

You are a reference librarian at the University, and a junior high student has asked for a book on nuclear reactors.

A small public library has asked your Multi-County Library for a bibliography on scaling logs, particularly for articles with pictures.

A teacher in the elementary school where you are the librarian wants you to get several articles from education journals which he needs for an extension course given by the state university.

Your local public library has received a request from a researcher in a local industrial research laboratory for information on the availability of Russian translations of a specific article.

The first person greeting you at your local college library this morning is a local housewife (and you happen to know that she is the mayor’s daughter) asking to borrow your French 1 language tapes to prepare for a trip to Europe.

An area farmer stops by the only library in his town, your school library, requesting a copy of a specific government report on soil conservation.

The school principal in your small town has asked your local public library for a particular film to use for one showing in conjunction with a new science curriculum.

Participants in the Mini-Session on "Information Networks and the Networking Game" conducted at the OLA Conference in April fielded a variety of questions like these during the networking game. They were assigned by type of library to seven groups or "nodes" (i.e. a library unit within a network through which a user can interface with the total network) to form a simulated network composed of Metropolitan County Libraries, College/University Libraries, Multi-County Libraries, Unaffiliated Public Libraries, State Library/Switching Center, Special Libraries and School Libraries. Each node was asked to develop and be prepared to interpret interlibrary loan policies and procedures for their respective libraries. Some nodes elected to adopt the policies and procedures of the Oklahoma Teletype Interlibrary System (OTIS) while others formulated their own.

To provide an interface of users with the simulated library network, a "user group" to represent patrons, students, faculty, agencies and the general public was selected from the participants.

Maryann Duggan, co-moderator of the workshop, briefed the "library nodes" and "user groups" on the structure of the "networking game" and emphasized that the purpose was to help develop an understanding of some of the principles of network design by simulating inter-library "situations" initiated at the local library level. She said the sample questions were selected to illustrate the twelve basic principles of network design which she identifies as follows:

1) Organizational structure that provides for fiscal and legal responsibility, planning and policy formulation. It

Mr. Brawner is the Director of the Oklahoma County Libraries. This article is the second of two prepared by Mr. Brawner on the Mini-Session of "Information Networks and the Networking Game" conducted at the OLA Conference in April.
2) Collaborative development of resources that include provision for cooperative acquisition of rare and research materials and for strengthening local resources for recurrently used material.

3) Identification of nodes that provide for designation of role specialization as well as for geographic configuration.

4) Identification of primary patron groups and provision for assignment of responsibility for library service to all citizens within the network.

5) Identification of levels of service that provide for basic needs as well as special needs of patron groups and distribution of each service type among the nodes. There must be provision for "referral" as well as "relay" and for "document" as well as "information" transfer.

6) Establishment of a bi-directional communication system that provides "conversational mode" format and is designed to carry the desired message/document load at each level of operation.

7) Common standard message codes that provide for understanding among the nodes on the network.

8) A central bibliographic record that provides for location of needed items within the network.

9) Switching capability that provides for interfacing with other networks and determines the optimum communications path within the network.

10) Selective criteria of network function; i.e. guidelines to indicate what is to be placed on the network.

11) Evaluation criteria and procedures to provide feedback from users and operators and means for network evaluation and modification to meet specified operational utility.

12) Training programs to provide instruction to users and operators of the system, including instruction in policy and procedures.

Ms. Duggan acknowledged that, although these twelve components might be labeled "ideal," they are achievable and they are within reach of the present capability of all libraries today.

The final segment of the workshop was devoted to playing the "Networking Game." The users directed questions with zeal to particular library nodes, and were persistent in their efforts, often pressuring the local libraries to justify or circumvent the interlibrary loan procedures which they felt were barriers to service.

As the simulated network was "non-directed" (i.e. there was no established sequence of action or referral for message transmittal) a maze of referral patterns developed between nodes. Generally, the network realized its highest "efficiency" and "user satisfaction" when referrals were made from the initiator node to the State Library/Switching Center.

The frustration level seemed to raise significantly in cases involving interlibrary loans for school libraries and in trying to reconcile policies and procedures for loans from colleges and universities. Requests for interlibrary loans for 16mm films produced several consultations regarding policies and procedures.

Users fed eighteen queries for information into the network through the local libraries and six of these, or one-third of the total, were not answered. In two cases the impatient users gave up in disgust and withdrew their requests, muttering something about "inefficiency." Undefined or restrictive interlibrary loan policies among the nodes were deemed responsible for three of the unfilled requests, and the local library was simply unable to define one of

(Continued on Page 30)
Library Taps Into Ecology Awareness

Duane Meyers

A new book of readings for discussion, *Quality of Living: Environmental Viewpoints*, has launched a community awareness project for a public library system in Oklahoma City.

It is only the latest chapter in a remarkable story of cooperation for library service that dates back more than twelve years.

The soft-cover book was published in May of 1973 by the American Institute of Discussion (A.I.D.), a non-profit organization devoted to continuing education through reading and discussion. A.I.D., which was formed in Oklahoma City in October, 1960, has developed over fifty discussion courses in the liberal arts. All of these courses have been sponsored (i.e., promoted vigorously and meeting room space provided) by the Oklahoma County Libraries System through the latter’s Community Workshop—a division of the library system roughly approximating an adult services department.

Cooperation between A.I.D. and the library system has resulted in the largest per-capita discussion program in the nation for the Oklahoma City area. Library officials estimate that nearly one out of every two hundred persons in the system’s service area has participated in a Community Workshop-sponsored discussion group. Among the thousands who have participated are many newcomers to Oklahoma City, who find the activity an unexpected bonus. As one recent arrival from the east coast put it: “Thank God for those A.I.D. discussion groups. I would have gone crazy without them.”

Many of the American Institute of Discussion’s founders had been active in the Great Books Discussion Series during the 1950’s but had grown concerned over the GB survival capability and the limited possibilities offered by GB for diversified courses in discussion. A.I.D.’s National Board of Trustees included then, and includes now, persons of nearly every occupational background and often fiercely-divergent social, political and economic viewpoints. Out of the clash of these viewpoints and a common concern that all subjects be discussed with an open mind has come an enviable record in continuing education. Volunteers are the key. A.I.D. has operated on a short budget with only two salaried staff members: the executive director, Daniel L. Blanchard, and a secretary. Approximately one thousand volunteers have taken A.I.D.’s moderator training. Uncounted thousands have participated in weekly two-hour discussion courses developed by A.I.D.

A.I.D. courses are offered and conducted from deep in the heart of Texas to Sioux Falls, S.D., in the north; from Stockbridge, Mass., to Green Valley, Ariz.; in Japan and Europe—wherever people enjoy reading and discussing such nourishing, yet fragile, fare as existentialism, modern drama, comparative religion, art, literature, early and modern

Mr. Meyers is Associate Director for Management Services of the Oklahoma County Libraries. His column “Currents” is a regular feature of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN.
philosophy, mass communications, psychology, sociology, politics, poetry, anthropology, ecology. Its Oklahoma City headquarters, in a small room shared rent-free with a physician's office, serves as a clearing-house for all discussion courses of quality, whether or not they were developed by A.I.D.

In addition to developing discussion courses for all age groups able to read and ponder, A.I.D. has ventured into publishing.

Early in its history, A.I.D. produced "A Manual for Discussion Moderators," a compact How-To booklet still in print and still being used all over the world. It sets out clear and workable techniques of moderating discussion and tells how to organize and sustain a discussion program. It was written by Walter L. Gray, Jr., vice-chairman of A.I.D. and director of the Community Workshop of the Oklahoma County Libraries.

In the early 1960's, Ed Miller, now a professor of library and information sciences at the University of Missouri-Columbia, compiled a book of editorials on the then-current political issues (most of which have remained timely) entitled "Make Up Your Own Mind." It was the reading material for a discussion course that proved to be highly successful for several years. It led to the publication, in 1966, of "Make Up Your Own Mind, Book II"—readings both classical and modern on political, social and economic subjects. The editor was Adamantia Pollis, PhD.

Dr. Pollis, a professor on the Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research, New York City, was selected by the A.I.D. board, on the basis of her excellent work on Book II, to handle "Make Up Your Own Mind, Book III."

Book III is "Quality of Living: Environmental Viewpoints." It consists of ten sections, beginning with an introductory chapter written by Dr. Pollis, who declares: "The quality of living invariably encompasses the totality of man's existence. The social, political and economic institutions he has created define the quality of living as much as his relationship to the physical environment."

Interviewed by this writer in February, 1973, Dr. Pollis said compiling this book was an extraordinary challenge because ecological issues cut across so many disciplines. It was her job to sort out as many viewpoints as possible and to present them objectively. That she succeeded can be attested to by the nods of approval from the tough-minded men and women on A.I.D.'s National Board of Trustees. Although the issues involved are as compelling as tomorrow morning's headlines (the so-called "energy crisis," for example, has a chapter of its own), the readings allow cool and sober reflection.

Dr. Pollis' work, as well as the larger project in ecology awareness, was partially funded by a grant from the U.S. Office of Environmental Education to A.I.D.

The Community Workshop of the Oklahoma County Libraries is providing support by organizing and promoting discussion groups and a television series that is part of the project. (The library system, via the Workshop, co-produces fifty-two or more half-hour television programs each year, on arts and crafts, personal finance and medicine, over the Oklahoma City NBC affiliate, WKY, Channel 4, which agreed to present the "Quality of Living" series as an added public service during the summer of 1973.)

While not many libraries have developed the expertise for television production, any library looking for a worthwhile project in which to involve patrons and would-be patrons should not be afraid to try sponsoring discussion groups, especially in the vital subject of ecology.

A brochure about the book and about the project can be obtained by writing either A.I.D., Box 103, Oklahoma City 73101, or the Community Workshop of the Oklahoma County Libraries, 131 NW 3, Oklahoma City 73102.

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1973, Vol. 23, No. 4
Ether and Me or "Just Relax" is Volume 1, of Series I, of the Writings of Will Rogers, being published by Oklahoma State University. Under the direction of Joseph A. Stout, other books in Series I are: There's Not a Bathing Suit in Russia and Other Bare Facts; The Illiterate Digest; Letters of a Self-Made Diplomat to His President; Roger-ISMS: The Cowboy Philosopher on the Peace Conference; and Roger-ISMS: The Cowboy Philosopher on Prohibition.

The Daily Telegrams of Will Rogers, about 3,000 pieces or nearly one-half million words, in a large measure put him at the pinnacle of his fame. These will be presented in three volumes in Series II of this project.

From 1920 through 1932, Rogers covered Presidential Nominating Conventions (Republican and Democratic) from which he sent some 40,000 words of "gags" or articles. These will be published as a single volume.

His weekly articles, nearly 700 in number, written between 1922 and 1935 on subjects as varied as Rogers' own curiosity and aggregating more than 800,000 words, will be organized into four volumes.

In addition, there are more than 500 Rogers' short articles entitled "The Worst Story I've Heard Today." Rogers credited each to a friend, who often was famous, sometimes obscure; typically Rogers added a thought-provoking and timely "moral." A single volume will be devoted to these stories.

More than sixty broadcasts which Rogers made between 1930 and 1935 for two sponsored radio programs possess a unity of their own for another volume.

Finally, a rich variety of other materials—advertisements, speeches, interviews, letters—will be presented in the most meaningful arrangement to assist the reader in understanding the development of Rogers' personality and the important role he played during the 1920's and 1930's.

Stout, the director of the project, received his M.A. degree from Texas A&M University and his Ph.D. degree from Oklahoma State University, where he is a member of the faculty in the Department of History. He is the author of numerous articles and books.

Hatter Fox by Marilyn Harris (Random House, $5.95), the story of a 17-year-old Navajo girl and a young Bureau of Indian Affairs doctor, has been mentioned in previous "Literary Notes."

It is being mentioned again because the Literary Guild will issue it as one of its autumn selections. Also, Eleanor Perry Productions, Inc., has purchased the motion picture rights.

Marilyn Harris is the pen name of Mrs. E. V. Springer of Norman. Her husband teaches at Central State University, where she will be writer-in-residence for the upcoming year.
CURRENTS

Duane Meyers

Items for this column should be mailed to Duane Meyers, Currents Editor, Oklahoma Librarian, 131 N.W. 3, Oklahoma City 73102. The deadline is six weeks prior to the publication date; i.e., for the January issue, it’s Nov. 15.

Readers may have noticed that this column seems limited to notes about the Oklahoma County Libraries, OU and OSU. There’s a very good reason for this: those are the only institutions consistently sending news. Wherefor art thou, the rest of you?

HARRELSON TO ARKANSAS

A former OU librarian and teaching assistant has assumed the directorate of the Crowley Ridge Regional Library in Jonesboro, Ark.

Larry E. Harrelson, previously information services librarian, assistant professor of bibliography and teaching assistant in speech communication at OU, now directs a public library system that serves a population of approximately 80,000 in a two-county region in northeast Arkansas.

He holds a B.S. degree in sociology from Drury College, an M.A. in library science from the University of Missouri and an M.A. in speech communication from OU.

Harrelson, his wife, Willa, and two children live at 314 Arlington Court in Jonesboro.

STARKS PROMOTED

Rosalie Starks was promoted Sept. 1 to regional librarian of the Capitol Hill Branch of the Oklahoma County Libraries in Oklahoma City.

Mrs. Starks has served the library system since July 2, 1962, most recently as head of the Village Branch Library. Before joining the libraries in Oklahoma City, she was librarian at Hominy for 13 years.

She replaced John Blevins, who resigned in August as regional librarian at Capitol Hill. Mrs. Kay Zirkle, Capitol Hill reference librarian, was appointed head of the Village Branch, replacing Mrs. Starks.
Other OCL notes: Nancy Carol Carter, half-time documents librarian, resigned Sept. 15 to devote more time to her studies at the OU School of Law and to gain experience in law library work as a student assistant at the OU Law Library. Connie Woodring, coordinator of public services, served as project administrator for a city-wide Neighborhood Arts program during the summer. The project attracted about 10,500 persons to various community centers and parks. Among the programs were puppet shows, in which Northeast Branch Children's Librarian Larry Shea played a starring role. The Metropolitan Library Commission of Oklahoma County, governing body of the city-county library system, on Aug. 16 unanimously approved the ALA Freedom to Read statement. Oliver Delaney, head of the Business and Science Information Center, was appointed to the seven-member Business Reference Services Committee of the ALA. Executive Director Lee B. Brawner was elected Librarian Vice-President of the American Library Trustees Association for the 1973-'74 year. The system's 1973-'74 budget is $1.8 million, up $108,000 from the previous year. Bea Manes, former staff member who retired in September, 1972, died July 16 at her home in Oklahoma City.

OSU GETS GRANTS

Federal grants to be used for the purchase of library materials have been made to three OSU campus libraries, according to Dr. Roscoe Rouse, OSU Library director. The sum of $15,000 will be divided equally among the OSU Library and the libraries of the School of Technical Training in Okmulgee and the Oklahoma City Technical Institute. The latest grant was made in July, 1973, and brought to five the total library grants received from proposals submitted by the OSU Library staff within the previous 11 months. Total so far: $44,430.

Mary Lynn Brown, who holds an MLS from OU, was appointed assistant cataloger, instructor on the OSU library staff.

OFFERINGS

The Arizona State Library Association announces the publication of the third edition of the INTERMOUNTAIN UNION LIST OF SERIALS. The two-volume set, listing the serial holdings of 44 university, college, public and special libraries in Arizona and Nevada, is $49.50. Make checks payable to Intermountain Union List of Serials. Mail to Hayden Library, Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz. 85281.

From the same source comes word that its Bermuda Triangle Bibliography ($2) is now available. It lists about 240 newspaper articles, reports, books, book chapters and miscellaneous papers. No stamps please. Send cash or check and a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Surplus book pockets are for sale by the Oklahoma County Libraries. The pockets were bought from Josten's American Library Line and currently sell for $7.85 per thousand, as illustrated on page 17 of Josten's catalog (Style P). OCL will sell them for $2 per thousand to anyone who will pick them up at the Main Library, 131 N.W. 3, Oklahoma City. Anyone interested may call Mrs. Joan Jester in OCL's Business Office, phone 235-0574.

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1973, Vol. 23, No. 4

(Continued on Page 29)
Freedom
To Read
Foundation
Special Report

U.S. Supreme Court Alters Obscenity Law Your Support of the Foundation Is Now URGENT . . .

Foundation Release

On June 21, 1973, the United States Supreme Court decided five cases involving the application of First Amendment guarantees to materials having sexual content. The effect of these decisions on libraries has been summarized by Mr. Justice Douglas in his dissenting opinion (Paris Adult Theater I v. Slaton, District Attorney, et al.):

What we do today is rather ominous as respects librarians. The net now designated by the Court is so finely meshed that taken literally it could result in raids on libraries. Libraries, I have always assumed, were sacrosanct, representing every part of the spectrum. If what is offensive to the most influential person or group in a community can be purged from a library, the library system would be destroyed.

These decisions, collectively, effect a fundamental change in the nature and scope of First Amendment guarantees. In substance, they alter previous law by holding that (1) works which have some redeeming social value but which do not, taken as a whole, have "serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value" are subject to censorship; (2) the determination of the seriousness of the value of a work is to be made by the jury on the basis of "contemporary community standards" applied by the "average person"; (3) the "contemporary community standards" to be applied by the "average person" are not those of the national community but rather those of any local subdivision of government which chooses to adopt obscenity legislation; (4) there is no need for any evidence or showing of proof supporting the claimed obscenity of a work, other than a presentation of the work itself; (5) the obscenity of a work is an issue of fact for the jury and hence not an appealable issue; and (6) while a person may possess in the privacy of his own home material deemed to be obscene, he may not purchase, acquire, or import such material from any source.

It is a cardinal principle of criminal justice that a person must be able to ascertain with reasonable certainty what the law forbids. But no one, not even the most learned attorney, can now state with assurance that a given work is not obscene, for the question of obscenity is to be decided by juries using local standards. Thus success in Foundation-funded litigation now in progress in the federal courts assumes new importance. The Foundation's class-action suit challenging California's "harmful matter" statute contends that no librarian should be subject to criminal penalties for distributing works that have never been declared illegal in a court of law. It is imperative that the issue raised in the suit be resolved in favor of librarians.

In the opinion of the American Library Association's legal counsel, this new threat to the Library Bill of Rights is the most serious since its adoption. The Freedom to Read Foundation was established in 1969 in response to the increased interest of ALA members in having machinery to support and defend librarians whose jobs are jeopardized because they challenge violations of intellectual freedom, and a means through which librarians and other concerned individuals and groups could begin to set legal precedents for the freedom to read.

Another aspect of the activities of the Foundation is the LeRoy C. Merritt Humanitarian Fund. It was established by
the Foundation's Board of Trustees in rec-

ognition of the need for subsistence and
other support at the moment an indi-

vidual finds his position in jeopardy or
is fired in the cause of intellectual
freedom. This special fund allows for an
immediate response prior to the develop-
ment of all pertinent facts in a particular

case. Although the fund is separate from
other monies in the Foundation, its pur-

pose is integrally related to the larger
program of the Foundation.

Because contributions to the Merritt
Fund are not tax-deductible, donations to
the Fund should be made with a separate
check, payable to the LeRoy C. Merritt
Humanitarian Fund.

The Foundation Board of Trustees urges
you to join the membership of the Free-
don to Read Foundation in one of the
following categories:

Regular Members $10.00
Contributing Members $25.00
Sponsors $50.00
Patrons $100.00
Benefactors $500.00

Contributions to the Freedom to Read
Foundation are tax-deductible. Please
make your check payable to the Free-
don to Read Foundation and mail
it directly to the Foundation, 50 East
Huron St., Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Message from
Membership Committee

Mary Beth Ozmun
Membership Committee Chairman

The OLA Membership Committee
would like to urge those persons not hav-
ing joined the Oklahoma Library Associa-
tion to do so now, as any person becom-
ing an OLA member for the first time
between July 1 and December 31 shall
not be required to pay additional dues for
the following calendar year. Those joining
now would not need to renew their mem-

berships until January 1, 1975.

Oklahoma Library Association mem-
bership dues are as follows: Individual
Membership dues, based on the present
annual salary:

A salary not in excess of $4,000 $4.00
A salary of $4,000 to $5,999.99 7.00
A salary of $6,000 to $8,999.99 10.00
A salary of $9,000 or more 15.00

Additional division memberships and/or
round tables 1.00
Dues of full time students 2.00
Dues of trustees and lay members 4.00

Individual memberships include mem-
bership in one division. Dues should be
sent to the Oklahoma Library Association
Treasurer, Mr. James Byrn, Cameron Col-
lege Library, P.O. Box 6397, Lawton,
Oklahoma 73501. For further information
or additional membership forms, contact
Mary Beth Ozmun, Chairman, Oklahoma
Library Association Membership Com-
mittee, Eastern Oklahoma District Library,
801 West Okmulgee, Muskogee, Okla-
oma 74401.

ODL Board Appointed

Governor David Hall has completed
the task of bringing to conformity with
State law the appointments and terms of
office of the Oklahoma Department of Lib-
raries Board members. Of the seven
member Board, five new appointments
have been made and two members were
reappointed to correct terms. At the first
meeting of the newly-constituted Board,
held on July 26, Mrs. Georgia LaMar of
Guymon was re-elected Chairman, and
Miss Carlotta Fruin of Guthrie was named
Vice-Chairman. Ralph Funk, Director of
the Department, serves ex-officio as Sec-
retary.

New members appointed were Mr.
Frank Gibbard of Sulphur, Mrs. Bess
Moore of Temple, Mrs. Jane Patten of
Norman, Mrs. Fern Ward of Muskogee, and Mrs. Flossie Winesberry, Tulsa.

At the July meeting, Mr. Joe Carter, representing the Governor, welcomed the new members to the Board. Following this, the Associate Directors presented functions and programs of the Department, assisted by various staff members. Committees comprised of Board members were appointed to recommend policy concerning the new building, budget, and organization and personnel. Because so many of the members were new to their responsibilities, the meeting was largely confined to information and orientation. The only action taken was unanimous, setting policy that no space in the new building will be assigned to any private organization. Regular meetings were set for 11:00 a.m. on the fourth Thursday of the last month of each quarter.

Following the meeting, Mr. Funk and Mrs. LaMar expressed their enthusiasm for the potential evidenced by the participation and interest of the new Board members, noting that retiring Board members, Mrs. Elizabeth Coe, Mrs. Elaine Phillips, Mrs. Lavina Williams and Mr. William A. McGalliard, by their interest, devotion and hard work had set an excellent example for all future members of the Board.

My memories of the Las Vegas meeting are very warm indeed — both in terms of the weather and more particularly the opportunity to share problems and ideas with other librarians and to renew friendships with former students. Fortunately, the air conditioning worked very well in the hotels and meeting rooms, but the temperature outside was devastating! I must admit that I didn’t spend all my time in meetings, but I dutifully attended all the meetings for which I was committed. In my spare time, I discovered to my dismay that slot machines and I are not compatible. I hasten to add, however, that this discovery was not made at O.L.A. expense!

On the weekend before the opening of the Conference, I attended several Budget Assembly meetings, and had an opportunity to study several new dues schedules which are under consideration for presentation to the membership. Hopefully, one will be worked out which will make it possible for more persons to be able to afford the cost of membership in A.L.A. More effective accounting procedures are being put into practice at Headquarters, and this may ease the budget strain somewhat. However, it is evident that more money will be needed for crucial areas, such as
legislation and intellectual freedom, and for the present, it will still be necessary to supplement the Association's income with money from endowment funds.

The discussions at the Chapter Councilors' Conclave which Elizabeth Geis and I attended were related to budgetary matters in some ways. The major topic for discussion was the proposal concerning the establishment of the Associate Member category in state associations and in A.L.A. Most councilors felt that this proposal needed further study and clarification, and that a final decision should be postponed. If a reasonable and attractive new dues schedule is adopted, this may solve the problem, and bring about the involvement of more persons in both A.L.A. and state associations. At this meeting, Jean Lowrie, President of A.L.A., stressed the need for better communication between A.L.A. and its chapters, and she expressed the desire to find new and better channels of communication.

Council deliberations were lengthy and heated at times, and at other times unusually peaceful! A great deal of discussion centered around the appeals process for library schools, and changes in this process which had been recommended by the Committee on Accreditation and accepted by the Executive Board. Certain Council members seemed to feel that these recommended changes required Council approval. This apparently was not so, in this instance, and much of the discussion was unnecessary.

Some of the more positive actions taken by Council were as follows:

Passage of an amendment to the Constitution and By-laws which places a limit of two years for a term on a committee, and states that an individual may be re-appointed for only one other two year term on the same committee.

Established the Intellectual Freedom Round Table.

Asked the Constitution and By-laws committee to prepare a policy to be followed in the event a candidate for office withdraws from candidacy after
the election process has begun.

Approved a statement of goals for Indian library and information service.

Passed unanimously a resolution expressing appreciation to the U.S. House of Representatives for passage of H.R. 8877, providing among other things, funding of LSCA and ESEA Title II.

Established an A.L.A. policy affirming the right of library employees to organize and bargain collectively.

During the entire week, there were many discussions by various groups of the impact of the recent Supreme Court decision regarding obscenity and pornography, and the implications of this decision for local libraries. The Legislative Committee of A.L.A. is actively seeking suggestions from members concerning proposed new legislation for library funding. These two issues, intellectual freedom and funding for libraries, will be crucial areas for emphasis during the months ahead, and will require the support and work of all of us.

So many other things could be included in this report. The exhibits were great, and I could easily have spent all of my time in the exhibit area and still have missed some important exhibits. I, and many others, will be eternally grateful to the Gale Research Company for the shuttle bus service, for without it, we would have succumbed to heat stroke. For a full and detailed account of all activities during the Conference, see the September, 1973 issue of American Libraries.

Currents
(Continued from Page 24)

WORKSHOP AT EDMOND

The Children and Young People’s Division of O.L.A. is planning a workshop session on Wednesday, October 17, 1973, at the Edmond Public Library. The workshop is titled “A Windfall of Services for Children and Young People’s Librarians of Oklahoma.” The aim of the workshop is to make librarians aware of services available to them that are not presently fully utilized. The hours will be ten a.m. until one p.m.

CSU APPOINTMENT

The Library Science Department at Central State University reports the appointment of a new instructor on their staff. Mr. Bruce Bryer, after completing twenty years in the U.S. Navy, obtained an M.L.S. and a M.Ed. from the University of Hawaii. He is especially interested in the expanding media collections in today’s libraries.

OSU APPOINTMENTS

Announcement is made of the appointment of Mrs. Mary Jane Engh to the staff of the Oklahoma State University Library.

Mrs. Engh was named Assistant Biological Sciences Librarian, Instructor. She received the B.A. degree in history from the University of Chicago and the B.A. degree in history from the University of Illinois. She was awarded the Master of Library Science degree from the University of Oklahoma in May.

Norman L. Nelson has been named Instructor, Administrative Assistant, in the Library at Oklahoma State University. In addition to serving as administrative aide to the University Librarian, Mr. Nelson will be responsible for all library computer programming, library purchasing, personnel matters, building safety and security, and other duties.

A former dean of men, the new Library Administrative Assistant holds the A.B. degree in history from Olivet College, the M.A. degree in medieval history from the University of Virginia, and the Master of Library Science degree from the University of Oregon. Nelson has taught history at Williston Academy in Easthampton, Massachusetts; Wayland Academy in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and for three years was Dean of Men and Assistant Professor of Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.

“We are fortunate indeed to attract a man of Mr. Nelson’s background and competence to a place on our library staff,” said Dr. Roscoe Rouse, University
Reducing Interference
(Continued from Page 17)

stimuli subsequently conveyed to the user. It will be remembered that manner included such factors as response time, depth of information transfer, source credibility and the effect of message intent.

Again, as in the previous complaint, should the librarian reverse the direction of the initial verbal stimuli shown in the model, altered sets of factors begin to operate in the communication process. Rather than the librarian initially being put into a position of meeting a user expectation, the reverse process places expectations on the user. The user is manipulated into a position that gives the librarian an “upperhand” in the verbal interaction and the probability of the librarian meeting the information need in a positive fashion increases. As a result, message stimuli become more readily perceived in a symbol system that is compatible with the user’s beliefs and attitudes. This occurs by “tailoring” the information to fit the needs of the individual user. After the user finds his information, a subsequent initializing of verbal stimuli to the user can often act as a reinforcement mechanism to insure that the message stimuli has had a positive behavioral effect.

A few words need to be mentioned about librarian communication behavior in general. Whatever a librarian does, he or she is conveying something. This conveyance might be broadly stated as communication. Ignorance, indifference, misinformation, as well as information are communicated. While the communication of each is relative to the user in question, the librarian’s does have viable options in the intelligent use of verbal stimuli to communicate messages that meet user information needs.

The communication process is a constantly changing one. The librarian’s communication behavior becomes central to the success of disseminating information. When a librarian is viewed from a behavioral standpoint, certain classical complaints about reference librarian behavior can be evaluated as to origin and perpetuation. Furthermore, these complaints can be reduced to various factors that collectively influence the communication process. Once this has been done, the factors may be manipulated in different fashions in search of a combination that will create an effective librarian communication behavior with the expectation that this behavior will exert stimuli capable of producing user response behavior.

Networking Game
(Continued from Page 19)

the requests adequately enough to put it on the network.

The network filled two-thirds of the requests. In two instances the node initially receiving the request filled it directly. The remaining requests were filled after being referred to two or more nodes. Several of the requests involved as many as seven network referrals between nodes.

A critique of the “Networking Game” and a discussion of networking in Oklahoma concluded the session. The dependence of Oklahoma libraries on OTIS (Oklahoma Teletype Interlibrary System) and satisfaction with OTIS were evident from the discussion. Mary Hardin, OTIS librarian with the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, was a co-moderator and resource person for the workshop. A need was evidenced for a continuing informational program to provide Oklahoma librarians with a critical analysis or evaluation of OTIS operation, future developmental plans to expand the OTIS terminals,

(Continued on Page 32)
Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and their two-year old daughter, Nancy Ann, reside in University Estates at 1916 State Lane.

NEW FACES AT OU

New library faculty members at the University of Oklahoma include Hiram L. Davis, Associate Director; Karen Weddle, Lower Division Librarian; Jane Dizer, Assistant Information Services Librarian; Karen Andrews, Cataloger; Roger Scharmer, Assistant Science Librarian; Marvin Guilfoyle, Assistant History-Government-Geography Librarian; Rebecca Haddad, Assistant Acquisitions Librarian; Rose Galura, Assistant Serials Cataloger. Clare Kidd has been transferred from her position as Assistant Information Services Librarian to Geology Librarian, and Don Hurst has moved from the History-Government-Geography area to become Business-Economics Librarian.

Oklahoma Authors

(Continued from Page 5)

several cash awards in poetry but do not consider myself primarily a poet.

I am on the state staff of the Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times as a spot news reporter in addition to providing many by-lined features for their Sunday editions. My column, Nature Trail has been a weekly Sunday feature in Escort Sunday Magazine for almost four years.

Since this assigned article is supposed to be a full confession (!) some of the honors and awards are of necessity included. I have been listed and biographed in the following directories: Who's Who of American Women, Who's Who of the South and Southwest, World Who's Who of Women, Dictionary of International Biography, Who's Who in Arkansas, Writers Directory (London), Personalities of the South, Two Thousand Women of Achievement, Foremost Women in Communications, Community Leaders of America, Who's Who Among Authors and Journalists and the National Registry of Prominent Americans.

Any writer can be pleased to win awards, particularly in national competition. I have received the NLAPW Historical Writing Award, the Margaret Moore Jacobs Award for Inspirational Article, the Diana Sherwood Award in Short Story and the top national NLAPW Juvenile Award. This winning juvenile after sale to the Methodist Publishing Company was later reprinted in a reading text for third grade students.

In Louisiana State University annual writers competition; AWC; OFW and other literary contests, I have over the years been fortunate enough to win 42 first, 57 second and 23 third place prizes in a number of literary categories. These honors are frosting on the cake; prizes take care of themselves if the writing is good enough.
broader participation by all types of libraries and a continuous training program for OTIS participants.

As a by-product of the "Networking Game," several libraries observed that role-playing had given them a sense of empathy with other types of libraries regarding interlibrary loan transactions, and empathy with library users caught up in the referral sequence which can seem very "run-aroundish" at times.

President's Message

(Continued from Page 3)

Dee Ann Ray and Ralph Funk are co-chairing the Inter-Library Loan Code Committee. The Code when drafted will be offered to the OLA Executive Board and then later to the OLA membership for approval and adoption. This will be the Oklahoma Library Association's Inter-Library Loan Code.

We are sorry to lose Neysa Eberhard as Chairperson of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award Committee. We do welcome aboard Jean Thompson, Media Specialist, Oklahoma City Public Schools, as the new Chairperson.

School librarians are being given an opportunity to join the American Library Association through a nationwide campaign for members for the American Association of School Librarians. A "25 Breakthrough at ALA for AASL." For further information see the ad page elsewhere in this issue of the Oklahoma Librarian.

Divisions and Committee—good reports are coming to me of your activities. Keep them coming!

Treasurer's Report

June 1, 1973—May 31, 1973

To the Membership:

It has been my pleasure to serve as Treasurer of the Oklahoma Library Association for the past two years. As Treasurer, I have gained a valuable insight into the internal operations of OLA. Appreciation is due many people who give of their time and effort so that the Association can grow and serve the membership well.

OLA is indeed growing. A measure of its growth, as well as a measure of the increased responsibilities of the Treasurer, can be seen in terms of the number of OLA checks written during each of the past seven years, as follows:

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>1971/72</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972/73</td>
<td>208</td>
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</table>

Jim Byrn, your new Treasurer, will appreciate your cooperation and understanding as he maintains financial order for the Association during the next two years.

Thanks are due my hardworking Secretary, Judy Bergkamp, for her assistance in many ways, including the typing of all correspondence and the Oklahoma Librarian subscription renewal notices.

Respectfully submitted,
Leonard M. Eddy
Treasurer

FUND BALANCES

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<thead>
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<th>Account</th>
<th>Balance</th>
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<tr>
<td>Checking Account Balance, May 31, 1972</td>
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<td>Income</td>
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<td>Total Available Funds</td>
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<td>Past President's Fund</td>
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### Summary of Income and Expense

**Balance, May 31, 1972**  
$11,824.05

**Income:**
- Memberships: $7,037.00
- Subscriptions to Oklahoma Librarian: $675.00
- Advertisements in Oklahoma Librarian: $714.90
- Back issues of Oklahoma Librarian: $77.30
- Sequoyah Committee: $612.82
- SWLA Memberships: $950.00
- Interest on Certificate of Deposit: $262.66
- Activities Income: $746.51
- SELA-SWLA Bus Trip: $955.50
- Refunds: $14.50
- Annual Conference: $7,264.65
- **Total Income:** $19,310.84

**Total Available Funds:** $31,134.89

**Expenses:**
- General Expenses:
  - Travel: $1,290.59
  - Supplies: $12.00
  - Forms and Printing: $1,249.06
  - Postage: $509.04
  - Telephone: $274.25
  - Treasurer's Expense: $87.56
  - Secretary's expense: $84.08
  - Memberships: $75.00
- Printing of Oklahoma Librarian: $5,142.50
- Treasurer's Bond: $50.00
- Sequoyah Committee: $1,043.85
- Annual Conference: $6,896.52
- SWLA Memberships: $730.00
- Library Development Committee: $456.43

**June 1, 1972 — May 31, 1973**
- Awards Committee: $25.60
- ALA Conference on Intellectual Freedom: $204.28
- Nominating Committee: $11.63
- Elementary School Library Media Centers Committee: $492.70
- National Library Week Committee: $190.90
- Governor's Mansion Library College and University Libraries Division: $29.00
- Past President's Workshop: $98.82
- Trustees Division: $62.89
- Library Education Division: $50.62
- Referees Division: $653.52
- Bookmobile Workshop: $166.39
- Social Responsibilities Committee: $80.78
- SELA-SWLA Bus Trip: $827.73
- Contributions: $215.00
- Miscellaneous: $543.03
- **Total Expenses:** $11,750.75

**Balance, May 31, 1973**  
$9,384.14

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**START MAKING YOUR PLANS**

for the New Year Now:

1. **Plan to pay your membership dues** by January 1, 1974.

2. **Plan to attend the OLA Convention in Oklahoma City, April 18-20, 1974.** The convention will be held at the Lincoln Plaza Inn. Dr. Edmon Low will be Conference Consultant.

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**Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation**

**Date of Filing:** November 1, 1972

**Effective Date:** November 1, 1972

- **Copies Published:** 30
- **Average Issue:** 1,500
- **Sales Price:** 50 cents

- **Owned:** 100%
  - Employed:** 100%
  - Paid:** 100%

- **Location of Known Office of Publication:** 3402 University Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma

- **Location of Headquarters and General Business Office:** 3402 University Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma

- Editor: Dr. Edmon Low

**Statement and Sales Data:**

- **Number Sold or Distributed for Each Issue:**
  - Total Paid: 1,500
  - Free to Members: 1,500
  - Free to Non-Members: 0
  - Total Distributed: 3,000

**Other Known Circulation Data:**

- **Paid Subscription Rate:** $12.00
- **Non-Member Distribution:** 2,000
- **Paid Non-Member:** 1,000
- **Total Distribution:** 3,000

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Oklahoma Librarian, October 1973, Vol. 23, No. 4  
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Arbor would, in effect, conduct a seminar for the students on the legislative process. If any of us doubted the esteem with which Ed Low was, and is, held in Washington, we quickly shed those doubts during one of these Washington trips.

As in 1967 at Oklahoma State, so at the University of Michigan in 1972, Ed Low reached the age of compulsory retirement. Though he and Mayme had talked of quiet years of travel and relaxation, no one was really surprised when Ed accepted still another professional challenge — that of the directorship of the library of New College in Sarasota, Florida. New College has no age of compulsory retirement, so who knows what new fields of endeavor lie ahead for Ed Low in the Alligator State? He continues to make regular trips to Washington, where a major responsibility continues to be that of chairing ALA's Committee on Copyright.

The library profession has not been negligent in bestowing its honors on and expressing its appreciation to Ed Low. As early as 1958, the Oklahoma Library Association gave him its Distinguished Service Award. He was the first to receive a Distinguished Alumni Award from his alma mater, East Central State College, and Eastern Michigan University awarded him an honorary doctorate. The University of Michigan Library School bestowed upon him its Distinguished Alumnus Award, while a group of his former students created the Edmon Low Student Award in his honor. In 1967 the American Library Association presented him with the Joseph W. Lippincott Award, calling him its "master lobbyist in the best sense of the term."

The "country boy from Oklahoma" has come a "far piece."
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 November 16th, 1973 December 14, 1973 January 18, 1974 ALL MEETINGS ARE HELD IN THE STAFF ROOM OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AT 10:00 a.m.

Date: June 15, 1973 Time: 10:00 a.m. Place: Oklahoma City University Library Members present: Elizabeth Geis, Leonard Eddy, Mrs. Mike Ward, James Byrn, Anne Rounds, Dee Ann Ray and Jim Wilkerson Guests present: Esther Mae Henke, Virginia Collier, Roscoe Rouse, Jim Stevenson Meeting: The meeting was called to order by the President. Mrs. Geis asked for approval of the minutes of the previous meeting. Dee Ann Ray moved that they be approved as mailed. The motion was seconded by Jim Wilkerson and passed unanimously by the Board.

Irma Tomberlin, ALA Councilor reported that the Chapter Relations Committee of ALA has recommended to COPES that Associate Memberships be established for ALA and for state organizations. Associate Membership in ALA would require $2.00 dues (retained by the chapter) and would offer eligibility for voting in the election of Chapter Councilor and membership registration rates for the ALA Conference. The $2.00 fee required for Associate Membership in a state organization would be kept by ALA and would allow membership registration rates for the state conference. Mrs. Tomberlin asked for the feelings of the Board concerning these memberships. After discussion it was informally determined that the Board felt such memberships would be financially unfeasible for the organizations and that they would not favor such a change.

Mrs. Tomberlin will attend the Chapter Relations Committee meeting at the ALA Conference and will serve as a resource person at the Junior Member Roundtable session.

The Budget Assembly will meet Friday night and Saturday at the ALA Conference to consider the budget for the 73-74 year. Sufficient funding will be provided for headquarters programs. Mrs. Tomberlin reported that studies of headquarters operations were made to determine whether or not the budget could be reduced by improving the efficiency of their procedures. The results showed no recommendations for change.

Mrs. Tomberlin reported, also, that a proposal for a change in the ALA Constitution and Bylaws limiting an individual to two consecutive terms on the Executive Board and two consecutive terms on standing committees would be considered at the Conference.

Mrs. Geis asked for a final report from Leonard Eddy, past treasurer. A one page final summary was submitted showing a total balance on May 31, 1973 of $14,637.27 in the general fund and a balance of $1,682.29 in the Past President's Fund. Mr. Eddy also presented a summary which showed a breakdown of income and expenses. Primary income for OLA comes from memberships and the OLA Conference. Primary expenditures are for the Oklahoma Librarian and the Conference. The treasurer's duties have now been turned over to James Byrn.

Mrs. Geis presented a proposed budget totaling $16,000.00 for fiscal year 1974 and pointed out an increase in the budget for the Oklahoma Librarian. The budget for program implementation includes a $50 per month salary for Nancy Amis, coordinator for the Library Development Committee. Dee Ann Ray moved that the proposed budget be accepted. The motion was seconded by Irma Tomberlin and unanimously approved by the Board. Mrs. Geis also stated that an increase in the allocation for the Sequoyah Committee can be expected.

A budget request of $1100.00 was received from the Library Development Committee. Dee Ann Ray moved that this amount be approved. The motion was seconded by Leonard Eddy and unanimously approved. A budget request for $200 for the Membership Committee was received from Mary Beth Ozmun, Chairman. Leonard Eddy stated that an allocation for the Membership Committee is an investment in the organization and moved that the amount requested be approved. James Byrn seconded the motion and it was unanimously approved by the Board.

Virginia Collier, Chairman of the Governor's Mansion Library Committee submitted a budget request of $248.00 new money in addition to $62.00 held over from the past year for her committee. The request includes funds needed for new books, printing of new book plates, and photographs of the book presentation ceremony. Jim Wilkerson moved that the Board approve this request. The motion was seconded by Leonard Eddy and approved by the Board.

Mrs. Geis asked that $25.00 be allocated from the miscellaneous fund to Frances Kennedy, OCU Library Director for Executive Board and Program Committee meeting expenses. Dee Ann Ray moved that the request be approved. Mrs. Ward seconded the motion and it was approved by the Board.

Dr. Roscoe Rouse informed the Board that the Union List of Serials was complete and asked for direction from the Board concerning use of the list. The Board agreed that facts relating to publication of the list should be gathered and studied. Dr. Rouse will meet with Allie Beth Martin, James Zink, Elsie Bell and Ralph Funk on July 10 to discuss possible
uses of the list.

Esther Mae Henke, Federal Relations Coordinator, reported on the present state of library legislation and asked that letters be written to our Representatives to urge backing of a specific amount in funding for library programs or the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1972.

Under old business the President asked for action by the Board concerning a Governor's Conference scheduled for October, 1973. A letter was received from Lee Brawner, chairman of the Governor's Conference Committee which recommended cancelling the conference due to lack of funds and submitted the resignations of members of the Steering Committee. Leonard Eddy moved that the Board accept with regret the resignation of the Steering Committee and that the recommendation regarding cancellation of the Governors Conference be accepted, but the date on the Governor's calendar be reserved for some other activity. Jim Wilkerson seconded the motion and it was approved by the Board. It was recommended that plans for an alternative activity on the date previously scheduled for the Governor's Conference be made through the Library Development Committee. Mary Esther Saxon, representing college and university libraries, Lillian Jones, representing school libraries, and Dee Ann Ray, representing public libraries, will meet to begin planning such an activity.

A letter received from ALA recommending that a "hotline" for job opportunities be established was discussed. Anne Rounds and Dr. Laverne Carroll will study the feasibility of establishing such a hotline through the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science.

A letter was received from Allie Beth Martin, member of the AALS Standing Committee on Continuing Library Education, asking that OLA join the Continuing Library Education Network. The letter will be given to Bill Lowery, chairman of the Continuing Education Committee, for consideration.

The President asked Dee Ann Ray, past president, for information concerning printing of the President's Newsletter. Mrs. Geis stated that she was pleased with the present format of the newsletter and will continue having the printing done in Clinton.

The School Librarians' Division is planning a joint meeting with OACT (the state audio-visual organization) during the Oklahoma Education Association meeting this fall. No other division, committee or round-table information was given.

The following communications were brought to the Board's attention:

1) The AAL Legislative Committee has sent information concerning proposed guidelines for new Federal legislation to fund libraries when the authorization for LSCA expires July 1, 1976. A draft proposal has been developed by David Sabsay, librarian of the Pomona County Library, Calif., member of the Legislation Committee. This proposal recommends including Federal funds for all libraries, school, college, public and private, in one bill and administering these funds through an agency similar to the FCC on the Federal level and a commission composed of representatives from all types of libraries and library users on the State level.

2) Virginia Owens has suggested that OLA comment on Frosty Troy's article concerning libraries.

3) Frances Kennedy has written to compliment the OLA Leadership Conference held in May and to confirm use of the OCU Library Conference Room for Executive Board Meeting.

Anne Rounds asked that all further communications be sent to her new address:
945 Mockingbird Lane
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

Jim Wilkerson reported that he is in the process of changing the mailing permits and that programming and computer times for mailings will cost $50.00.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned. The July meeting of the Executive Board will meet July 20 at 10:00 a.m. in the OCU Library Conference Room.

**Date:** July 20, 1973

**Time:** 10:00 a.m.

**Place:** Oklahoma City University Library

**Members present:** Elizabeth Geis, Leonard Eddy, Fern Ward, Anne Rounds, Dee Ann Ray and Jim Wilkerson.

**Guests present:** Nneya Eberhard, Esther Mae Henke.

**Meeting:** The meeting was called to order by the President. Mrs. Geis asked for approval of the minutes of the previous meeting and they were approved as mailed.

James Byrn, Treasurer, was unable to attend the meeting and no treasurer's report was given.

Esther Mae Henke reported for Ralph Funk, Director of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. Oklahoma has filed an injunction in the courts concerning library funding. Money has been allotted to Oklahoma, but it cannot be used as appeals are pending.

All those who wrote letters to the Oklahoma delegation asking for support of library funding should now write letters of appreciation.

A State Library Board has been appointed. Members are: Mrs. Bess Moore, Temple; Miss Carlotta Fruin, Guthrie; Mrs. Jane Panne, Norman; Mrs. Fern Ward, Muskogee; Mrs. Flossie Wimberry, Tulsa; Frank Gifford, Sulphur; and Mrs. Lillian, member at large.

Dee Ann Ray reported that a White House conference on libraries previously scheduled for 1974 has been postponed until 1976. The Governor's Conference which has been cancelled should be referred to the Library Development Committee as a state conference could possibly be planned to proceed the White House Conference. The topic for the conference was scheduled to be "The Role of the Library in the Total Educational Process." It is important that we emphasize the educational role of libraries as Governor Hall has said that seventy five per cent of all new money will go to education.

Irma Tomberlin, ALA Councilor, reported on the ALA Conference. The proposal for associate memberships was held for further study. The basic for associate memberships was that state organizations have been prospering while ALA has not. However, the new proposed dues schedule may solve this problem. The new dues schedule may be presented for action at the Mid-Winter meeting.

ALA is attempting to establish more effective budgeting procedures. $258,789 has been budget-
ed from the Endowment Fund for this year.

Action was taken on the proposal to limit one member’s service on a committee. Two consecutive terms will now be the limit for committee membership.

Appeals procedures for the Committee on Accreditation have been changed. Rather than appointing a committee from the membership of the executive board as was done in the past, the Board will now appoint a committee of knowledgeable members to review the decisions of the Committee on Accreditation.

Election procedures must be reviewed. This year one of the elected officers withdrew his name after the ballots were distributed and there were no regulations to cover such an occurrence.

Other action included: resolutions passed concerning equal opportunities for employment, employment of women, appreciation to the House of Representatives for passing the continuing resolution, establishment of a fund of 5,000.00 for immediate financial aid to disaster stricken libraries and a commendation for Ebony magazine for its excellent article on Mr. Wedgeworth. The Committee for Library Education which has recently been inactive was abolished.

Anne Rounds reported that the Oklahoma School Libraries Association, a division of OEA as well as OLA, will meet jointly with the state audiovisual organization at the OEA meeting in October. The speaker will be Dr. William Hug of Auburn University.

Neysa Eberhard, chairman of the Sequoyah Committee, presented the committee’s 1973-74 proposed budget. A budget of $110.00 was requested. Irma Tomberlin moved that the request be approved. The motion was seconded by Leonard Eddy and approved unanimously by the Board.

Mrs. Eberhard reported that she has received a letter from M. M. Vickers of the State Department of Education Library Resources Division notifying her that Dr. Fisher, State Superintendent, has approved continuation of the Sequoyah mailings through the Library Resources office. OLA should, however, be prepared to assume the responsibility for these mailings as there is no assurance that the State Department of Education will always be able to continue its assistance.

Leonard Eddy reported that the Program Committee met on June 15. The date for next year’s conference are April 18, 19 and 20. It will be held at the Lincoln Plaza Inn in Oklahoma City.

Under Old Business, Anne Rounds reported that she has received further information concerning the establishment of a job hotline. This information will be passed on to Laverne Carroll.

Under New Business, a letter has been received from F. R. Smith, Chairman of ACRL, requesting formal endorsement by OLA of the “Joint Statement on Faculty Status of College and University Librarians” drafted by a committee of the Association of American Colleges, the American Association of University Professors, and ACRL. The statement has presently been endorsed by AAUP and ACRL. The Board will study the statement and take action at the next meeting.

Leonard Eddy reported that the Health Sciences Center Library has received an increase in its budget and a renewal of federal grants. The Health Sciences Center now consists of academic groups only.

Mrs. Geis has received award certificates from the National Library Week Committee for Mary Sherman and the Honorable Patience Latting. The Board agreed that it would be best to present the certificates at the OLA Conference in April.

An inquiry was received from the West Virginia Library Association asking if OLA holds regional meetings. Mrs. Geis replied that OLA conducts workshops across the state, but formal regional meetings are not scheduled.

Jim Wilkerson reported that mailings will begin in Muskogee with the October issue of the Oklahoma Librarian.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned. The Executive Board will not meet in August. The September meeting will be held on September 21 at 10:00 a.m. in the OCU Library.

Membership dues may be paid now for the 1974 year and should be received by January 1, 1974.

Although memberships are accepted throughout the year only those persons who have paid for membership by February 15 will receive a ballot for the 1974 election.

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The following information would be needed:

1. Annotation and evaluation, if possible.
2. Sound or silent, black and white or color, running time.
3. Full bibliographic information.

I am a graduate student in the School of Library Science at the University of Oklahoma. This bibliography will be an updating of "The Southwest in Children's Books," the Oklahoma section, and will also include audiovisual materials.

Please send information to:
Mrs. Carlee A. Speare
718 Laird Blvd.
Lawton, OK 73501

THANK YOU.
Thank you for your assistance.

Yours truly,
Carlee A. Speare (Mrs.)
718 Laird Blvd.
Lawton, OK 73501

Dear Dr. Zink:

The Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library System has a position "Regional Coordinator," open now and would appreciate its inclusion in your next OLA publication.

The individual selected will be generally responsible for the five branch libraries in the Poteau-LeFlore County area, which borders the state of Arkansas. The coordinators' primary functions will entail supervision and assistance to branch librarians, aiding in children and adult programming, publicity and promotion within the region, maintaining a good rapport with community leaders and citizens, attendance at all regularly scheduled local board meetings to present regional and Multi-County activities, and Multi-County planning with other regional coordinators weekly or bi-weekly.

We desire a graduate degreed librarian, but will consider an undergraduate degree with supervisory experience. Salary depends on education and experience, but will be competitive. Applications should be made by calling Bill Strain, Director, Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library System, 401 North 2nd McAlester, Ok. 74501. Phone: (918) 426-0456.

Your help in our search would be appreciated. If you need additional information please write or call me.

Sincerely,
E. W. Strain, Director
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