New Editor
for the Oklahoma Librarian

Beginning with the July 1976 issue, the Oklahoma Librarian will be edited by Karen Weddle. Karen is Lower Division Librarian at the University of Oklahoma, a position she has held since the fall of 1973. She has served as editor of the Oklahoma University Libraries Bulletin (1973-75) and was a member of the Library Development Committee and the National Library Week Committee of OLA in 1975-76.

Your former editor had announced plans earlier to leave Oklahoma for a position elsewhere. After further consideration, these plans have been changed, and I will be remaining at the University of Oklahoma. I feel, however, that a change of editor was due in any case.

During the past four years, I have been gratified by the support that the OLA membership has given to their journal. Contributions to the publication have been regular, and the quality has improved regularly. Although I may have a vested interest in making the statement, I do feel that the Oklahoma Librarian is a journal in which the membership may take pride.

Although the editorship will be changing, the address for communication with the editor will remain the same. Send your news reports, articles and other items for the Oklahoma Librarian to:

Karen Weddle, Editor
Oklahoma Librarian
401 W. Brooks
Norman, OK 73069
Telephone: (Area 405) 325-4831
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Vice-Chairperson: Barbara Eskridge, Oklahoma City

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Individual Salaries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salary Range</th>
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<td>Under $4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$4,000 to $6,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student</td>
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<td>Retired Librarians, Trustees and Lay Members</td>
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Individual division memberships in excess of one | 1.00 |

Library Members

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<td>$50,000 to $500,000</td>
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<td>Over $500,000</td>
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Non-Library Association, Institutional and Organization | 10.00 |
Allie Beth Martin, Director of the Tulsa City-County Library System and President of the American Library Association, died in Tulsa on Sunday, April 11. Memorial Services were conducted at All Souls Unitarian Church in Tulsa on April 14.

Memorials may be given to the Allie Beth Martin Memorial Fund at the Tulsa City-County Library. The fund is to be used for continuing education programs.

Mrs. Martin was inaugurated as President of the American Library Association at the annual conference held in San Francisco in the summer of 1975. The photograph above shows retiring President Edward Holley passing the President's gavel to Mrs. Martin.
President's Message

Alfreda Hanna

Establishing the Priorities that Make Possible the Attainment of the Challenge for 1976

The inspiration of a conference, like the inspiration of a sermon, is most often lost in our return to the hum-drum of ordinary business: the paper handling necessary to clear a desk that always overloads during professional absence, a backlog of appointments to be kept, boards and committees to meet, jangling telephones to answer, and the one hundred one unexpected interruptions of public service.

There are the demands of participation in professional associations: national conferences to attend, OLA committees requiring correspondence and attendance, unread stacks of professional journals and books piling up with every new mail, professional workshops to juggle into your calendar for attending — or worse, for speaking and appropriate book reviews to render for local civic groups.

And somewhere, tucked between the myriad shrill demands of our professional overload is the small insistent call of the challenge of the 69th annual OLA conference: “Reach out to a new public in 1976; “a new direction . . . people oriented, rather than library oriented library service, to all people.” But new outreach engenders new areas of work: inventorying to ascertain who is not using the library, enlisting agencies with common goals for assistance, developing a library program compatible with the requests of the new outreach group.

A thousand demands call for our attention like the shrill insistence of a hundred locusts on a warm Oklahoma evening. What is a pragmatic answer to fulfilling our challenge, while maintaining professional commitments, and at the same time servicing routine requests for service and correspondence?

Our answer as competent, effective librarians will be found in the discipline of establishing and maintaining priorities. Certain times will be kept for professional reading. A commitment will be made to a certain number of committee meetings or workshops for the year. A promise will be made to keep a limited number of speaking engagements.

Where does your professional organization fit into the setting of priorities? Already the OLA division, roundtable and committee chairpersons are planning the general topics and time table for the 1976-77 workshops in an attempt to alternate with national and regional conferences and around school vacations. Divisions are planning
cooperative workshops with other groups in the association to provide highly concentrated, informative, sessions appealing to a larger number of librarians statewide. Committee chairpersons are asked to plan longer agendas carefully in advance so that fewer requests need to be made for meetings. Suggestions for revisions to By-laws and Constitution Committee should be channeled by early summer to James Wilkerson, Chairperson, to permit feed-back to suggested changes from the OLA membership attending fall workshops.

And, finally, if we care about the challenge of greater outreach to our neglected public, we must realize that there are times when a priority on personal sacrifice will be necessary.

In developing his assessment of the Conference program, John Hinkle emphasized this essential priority so well in his resounding challenge.

Conference
O.L.A. Wrap-Up

OLA wrap-ups usually are (1) verbal bouquets for persons responsible for the OLA conference (I’ve never heard anyone say during a wrap-up “this was a rotten convention”) and (2) a list of each meeting that repeats the title of the talk with a last reference to identify the speakers — With your permission, I’ll forego that.

During this conference two people new to the state asked me “is the OLA conference always this vibrant and alive and worthwhile?” My answer was “Yeah often.”

One of the most moving moments came to me when we listened to the words and music centered around the “Declaration of Independence”:

We pledge our lives
We pledge our fortunes
We pledge our sacred honor

I’ve been casting around in my mind how Allie Beth Martin would handle this wrap-up and what she would say to you. She always thinks years ahead, so she sees the future clearer than most of us. I wouldn’t be surprised if she had said the same things the singers said:

We pledge our lives
We pledge our fortunes
We pledge our sacred honor

that our challenge is caring about people and commitment.

We pledge our lives, spent in service to our community,
We pledge our fortunes —

does anyone doubt that the library contains a fortune in information for the common man?

We pledge our sacred honor.

What does that mean: “our honor”? It means our integrity; our conviction to struggle, to wrestle into existence those library concepts and ideas that we deam worthy; to resist those concepts and ideas that are self-servings; to discard those concepts not based in good library service, library service for all.

This conference has spoken well to the vision of the future.

IF we pledge our lives, then we also pledge our efforts to working on OLA committees like the Library Development Committee and their/our fight for state question No. 507. We will invest time and effort. Without that time and effort our “pledge” is worthless.

If we pledge our fortunes, we are willing to fork over $20 or an amount of money to help No. 507, we’re willing to make a phone call or expend gas money on an OLA trip.

We pledge our sacred honor. What library program for people, or principle do you have such a regard for that you would risk you neck? Your sacred honor . . . . What do you believe in? Ten, fifteen years from now, what will library service be like in Oklahoma?
Thomas Rockwell's *How to Eat Fried Worms*, published by Franklin Watts, Inc.; is the winner of the 18th annual Sequoyah Children's Book Award. More than 18,000 Oklahoma boys and girls, grades three through six, participated in this year's program, with more than 4,000 votes going to Rockwell's book.

Named for the creator of the Cherokee alphabet, the Sequoyah Award program is designed to encourage reading of outstanding books. To be eligible to vote, students must have read at least two books from the master reading list, which included 25 books this year.

Mr. Rockwell was notified of this honor, however, because of previous commitments, he was not able to attend the Sequoyah luncheon in March. He was born March 13, 1933 in New Rochelle, New York and is the son of artist Norman Rockwell. Around age five, his family moved to Arlington, a small town in Vermont. After his graduation from Arlington High School, he attended Bard College.

Mr. Rockwell now lives outside Poughkeepsie, New York with his wife, Gail, an artist, and two children — Barnaby, 13, and Abigail, 7. He became interested in writing for children while reading to Barnaby.

He got the idea for *How to Eat Fried Worms* while driving home from New York City. "I'd been to see an author about another story I'd written—one about weird, outlandish creatures. She hadn't liked it. Why don't you write a more realistic story?" she had said, "one that could really happen?" I was depressed. Then the feeling that I'd just eaten something nasty, like mud, and the search for a realistic idea came together. And I thought: how about a story about a boy who eats worms?" "That's when *How to Eat Fried Worms* was born.

Mr. Rockwell's other books are *The Tastiest Hop of All*, *The Rock Motorcycle*, *Squawwwkl*, *The Portmanteau Book*, and *Hiding Out*.

In 1975, *How to Eat Fried Worms* won the Mark Twain Award from the Missouri Library Association.
Aaron, Chester. An American Ghost. Harcourt, 4.95
Bratty, Patricia. How Many Miles to Sundown. Morrow, 3.95
Byars, Betsy. After the Goat Man. Viking, 5.95
Cohen, Barbara. Thank You, Ernie Robinson. Lothrop; 4.25
Epperson, Russell B. A Road to Yesterday. Lothrop, 4.25
Fleischman, Sid. The Chocolate Factory Night. Atlantic-Little, 2.95
Frey, Jane. The Liberation of Opaline Tipton. Houghton, 5.95
Fritz, Jean. Why Don't You Get a Handle, Sam Adams? Coward, 5.95
Gauch, Patricia Lee. Tell Them I'm in Wick? Coward, 5.95
George, Jean Craighead. All Upon A Sidewalk. Dutton, 6.95
Gray, Georgia. Soft Cover. Houghton, 4.95
Greene, Constance. The Tears of Louis. Viking, 5.95
Gutman, Bill. Hank Aaron. Grosset, 3.95
Karp, Naomi J. Nothing Rhymes with Apron. Harcourt, 5.95
Keith, Harold. Slay's Scoundrel. Crowell, 4.95
Merrill, Jean. The Toothpaste Millionaire. Houghton, 5.95
Monjo, P. H., and Willle and Pa. Simon & Schuster, 5.95
Norton, Andre. Lavender-Green Magic. Crowell, 5.50
Pace, Mildred Masarin. Wrapped for Eternity. McGraw-Hill, 6.95
Perl, Lin. The Crime of April. Saabury, 5.95
Pinkwater, Morris. Fill Enior and the Gorilla Four Winds, 4.95
Selden, George. Harry Cat's Pet Puppy. Ferrar, 1.95
Sheckler, Lee. The Earth's Monster. Houghton, 5.95
Smith, Gene. The Rhythmers. Delacorte, 4.95
Snyder, Zilpha Keatley. The Truth About Stone Hollow. Atheneum, 6.25

*Carry-overs from 1975-1976 Nestorlist.*
OKLAHOMA AUTHORS

George Miksch Sutton

My life has been so very full and so very exciting that what I write for "lay readership" never wanders far from autobiography. When I was three years old, home was a cabin in the woods near Aitkin, Minnesota. To the outer sill of a window there a ruffed grouse came daily to "drum" in spring, and I, entranced, could approach to within inches of the glorious bird if I moved very slowly while he was drumming. Had the glass not separated him from me, I might have touched him. If I moved at all while he was not drumming, off he shot into his woods. When, a few years ago, the National Geographic Society asked me to write a piece for them about grouse found in North America, that drummer of childhood became my hero.

During my early teens, my family lived near the Texas Christian University campus in Fort Worth, Texas. There I became acquainted with scorpions, tarantulas, horned lizards (that we kids called "hormy frogs") roadrunners, burrowing owls, and that loveliest of birds, the scissor-tailed flycatcher. In those days I was awed by the flight powers of the turkey vulture. How can those "buzzards" soar and soar, and keep on soaring, hour after hour, without once flapping their wings? I asked myself. I didn't know a thing about aerodynamics, or thermals, or pneumaticity of bones, or such relationships as that of body-weight to wingspread, but I did love those vultures. One day, in low-lying woodland near the Trinity River, I came upon a vulture on her nest in a hollow log. There was no nest, to be sure, but I could tell that the big, solemn looking bird was brooding something, and that something so roused my curiosity that I sealed shut one end of the log with a big flat stone and crawled in at the other end. I soon found the going much harder than I'd thought it would be, learned that there was precious little propellant power in toes or pulling power in fingers, indeed had a somewhat frightening time of it before reaching the mother bird and her egg and downy chick. The experience was so memorable that I couldn't help writing about it. My story, titled "Bird Nesting Under Difficulties," was published in the Atlantic.
Monthly in 1928 and it has been used in various anthologies since then.

When 22 years old I took part in a museum expedition "down north" along the Labrador coast. In a 45-foot motor yawl with auxiliary sail our four-man party went from Battle Harbor to a place called Port Burwell — or Land’s End or Cape Chidley — at the northeast corner of the continent. Icebergs, snow squalls, shoals, broken rudder, torn jib, a swift tidal river in McClellan Strait, a lurid rainbow off the Pot Rocks, a killer whale that jumped completely free of the ocean only to return with a mighty whack — these were among the frills of that remarkable summer. The three of us who brought the yawl south to Newfoundland did so without a pilot and were dubbed "Argonauts of the North." The initiation ceremony was a "one and only."

In 1923, again as part of a museum expedition, I canoed down the great Abitibi River in Canada, eventually reaching the Partridge Creeks at the south end of James Bay. In 1926 our party went down the Misisaibi, this time intending to "do" the whole east coast of Hudson Bay, but ill luck befell when the main shaft of our outboard motor broke at Richmond Gulf. Three of us made our way back to civilization aboard a schooner of the Revillon Freres Trading Company. That voyage was one to remember, for we lost our propeller at the west end of Hudson Strait, sail had to be repaired at Fort Chimo, and a journey that should have required about nine days took almost a month. I learned surprising facts about myself that summer. And facts about other men too.

So has my life been lived — expeditions to far places, many to the far north, many to Mexico, a trip to Europe that focused upon the birdlife of the Rhone delta, a trip to the Galapagos where I lectured on Darwin and his ideas, another trip to the Amazon. New birds there were at every turn. If the birds weren't new, they were comforting, for seeing and hearing them was like meeting old friends in an unfamiliar place.

No wonder I have a lot to write about. No wonder I feel like staying home and writing rather than whipping off the Africa to see hippos, cheetah, marabou storks, and secretary birds! Already there is so much in my craw, so to speak, that trying to swallow more might strangle me.

Oh yes, as a young man I was the State Ornithologist of Pennsylvania for four busy years. In Harrisburg I discovered that I was no politician. After Harrisburg came years as a graduate student at Cornell, one of them in absentia while I gathered data for my dissertation on the birdlife of Southampton Island, a great heap of rock at the north end of Hudson Bay. My daily companions that year were a Hudson's Bay Company Chief Trader, that fine man's son, two Roman Catholic missionaries, and about 230 Eskimos of two tribes — walrus-hunting Aivilikmiut from Repulse Bay and Okommiut from Baffin Island. The Eskimos called themselves Inuit, the people.

Why dabble in fiction when I have Eskimos and husky dogs and Galapagos boobies and frigatebirds to write about — and birds to paint?

A Partial List of Books and Paintings by Professor Sutton

An Introduction to the Birds of Pennsylvania (Harrisburg, Penna.: J. Horace McFarland Co., 1928)
Birds in the Wilderness; Adventures of an Ornithologist (N.Y.: Macmillan, 1936)
Eskimo Year; a Naturalist's Adventures in the Far North (N.Y.: Macmillan, 1934)
Mexican Birds: First Impressions (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951)
Iceland Summer; Adventures of a Bird Painter (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1961)
High Arctic; An Expedition to the Unspoiled North (N.Y.: P. S. Eriksson, 1971)
At a Bend in a Mexican River (N.Y.: P. S. Eriksson, 1971)
Portraits of Mexican Birds: Fifty Selected Paintings (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1975)
Libraries and "Obscenity": Are First Amendment Rights in Jeopardy?

by

Oliver J. Delaney

The U.S. Supreme Court's historic 1973 decision in Miller v. California determined that obscenity cannot be defined by a national standard and must be judged by "what the average citizen applying contemporary community standards" will accept.

In the short time since this decision, thirty-eight states have passed new laws dealing with obscenity and pornography. Very few have given serious consideration to the effects of these new laws on museums, galleries, libraries and other public institutions. Libraries, however, are becoming increasingly concerned about this freedom and the possibility of legal action.

These concerns were the primary focus last spring of a Chicago conference on intellectual freedom and legislation. Conducted by the American Library Association's Office of Intellectual Freedom, the conference brought together the chairpersons of state intellectual freedom committees to review the Library Bill of Rights and recent Supreme Court rulings and to draft measures to cope with their conflicts.

Since the Nixon appointees joined the Supreme Court, "there have been multiplying signs that the Court may be withdrawing from its groundbreaking role of the past two decades. The justices seem increasingly inclined to stand on past rulings, deciding cases on narrow margins and avoiding hot new issues." On the issue of obscenity and pornography, the justices are even more divided and reactionary because of the majority's conservatism and because the legal questions have grown so complex.

These confusing new Court rulings come at a time of changing public attitudes and in the aftermath of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. The Commission in 1970 made a number of recommendations including the following: "Federal, state, and local legislators should not interfere with the rights of adults who wish to read, obtain, or view explicit sexual materials . . . ," and, "Federal, state, and local laws prohibiting the sale, exhibition, and distribution of sexual material to consenting adults should be repealed."

On the basis of exhaustive, well-documented research, the Commission "found no evidence that exposure to or use of explicit sexual materials plays a significant role in the causation of social or individual harm." This position is contrary to what some proponents of censorship have claimed. In studying changing public attitudes, the Commission recognized that laws on obscenity and pornography are unworkable, and attempts to legislate such matters have not been successful. Further, the Commission contends there is no evidence that the "lawful distribution of explicit sexual materials to adults may have a deleterious effect upon the individual morality of American citizens and upon the moral climate of America as a whole."

For years the Supreme Court has attempted to define "obscenity." Until recently each justice had his own definition, and a majority could not agree on any one approach. Then, quite suddenly, in the Miller v. California case, the Court ruled that certain materials are not protected by the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of speech and press and that the government can suppress these materials.

Oliver Delaney is Head of the Business and Science Information Center at the Oklahoma County Libraries. He served as chairperson of the OLA Intellectual Freedom Committee in 1973-75.

Oklahoma Librarian, April 1976, Vol. 26, No. 2
The problem remains, however, that fundamental First Amendment rights have been encroached upon and are in constant jeopardy by these rulings. All the Court's definitions are, as three justices7 wrote in 1973, "so elusive that they fail to distinguish clearly between protected and unprotected speech."

One result of the "community standards" decision is that the individual has no way of knowing what materials are, in fact, a violation of community standards. The Court has now shifted the burden of proof to the defense. In the past it was necessary to have a judicial determination as to whether or not certain material was obscene before any criminal charges could be brought against the distributor or seller. If the material was ruled obscene, the distributor had fair notice, and should he persist in distributing the material, he was subject to criminal charges.

With these latest rulings, there is no need for civil proceedings, and a person can be criminally charged without legal notice that what he is distributing might be censorable. No longer need the prosecutor provide proof beyond reasonable doubt, and no longer will a unanimous decision by the jury be required. In short, the defendant will be criminally charged for violating "community standards" on obscenity . . . and these standards will be established at the time of the trial, by the jury. Here is a very delicate balance between undue infringement of individual freedom and the Bill of Rights.

Equally important for librarians was the 1973 decision in the case of Kirkpatrick and Dargis v. State of New York. This imposed the presumption that the distributor knows the character and content of anything he distributes. Although the case is still under review, it raises the question of whether ignorance of or disbelief in certain materials can any longer be a defense. Booksellers and librarians cannot safely predict whether a controversial work will be declared obscene after they distribute it. Conceivably, authors and artists, businesses and libraries will hesitate to produce and market materials that may be regarded as questionable. Thus, the public may no longer have access to new material of literary and educational merit.

The result is a capricious guessing game as to what materials are permissible, and in which community. "Unworkable, ineffective and expensive," is how Burt Pines, Los Angeles City Attorney, termed this decision. Obscenity rulings gobble up millions of dollars of limited resources and for very little social benefit. Every hour of time and every dollar spent by lawyers, judges and courts in prosecuting "obscenity," are resources unavailable to protect the citizenry. In short, there is a real need to re-examine our priorities in light of more pressing social and law-enforcement needs. Rather than clearing up the colossal quagmire, the Miller decision deepened it.

A key part of the Court's ruling gives states the right to adopt and enforce obscenity statutes which copy, or are consistent with, its new definitions. States may, in turn, permit local communities to legislate. Oklahoma attempted to introduce new obscenity legislation in its last session, with Senate Bill 197. Known as the "Public Obscenity Bill," the measure passed the Senate unanimously without amendments. Due to the lateness of the legislative session and other pressing matters, the bill did not come before the House for a vote.

The Oklahoma bill mirrors the confusion of the Supreme's Court's decision where public institutions and private businesses are concerned. As in similar bills adopted by other states, Senate Bill 197 contains extensive lists of prohibited conduct, written or visual, and applies the same prohibitions for adults as for minors. The public display measures of the bill would "in effect prohibit minors from even entering a bookstore or library which contained materials that might become prohibited."8 Filled with vague terms and catch-all phrases, the bill attempts to define "obscenity" once more. The impossibility of a satisfactory definition has at least been tacitly recognized by the
Supreme Court, as reflected by its decision to refer the problem to local jurisdictions. To try once more to define obscenity where the Supreme Court has failed seems futile.

Further, the bill would establish a censorship board in every Oklahoma community by granting to each mayor the authority to appoint a committee of six members — one from the churches, one from the schools, one from the business sector and three at large — to determine what is obscene. Whereas formerly the Court decided what was obscene, it will now be local jurors who weigh the evidence, and very little evidence is needed under the new definition.

Oklomans might consider that, should any additional legislation on obscenity be adopted, a state-wide standard also be adopted that preempts municipal ordinances and excludes libraries and other public institutions. The existing ruling creates a chaotic pattern of conflicting local ordinances. What can be freely distributed in one town may be illegal five miles away. For libraries and public institutions, such measures can severely restrict communications and violate due process of distribution, marketing and interlibrary cooperation. Contrary to the belief of legislators and law enforcement officials that a majority of the public desires strict regulation of materials, opinion polls after the Miller case reaffirm the Commission report.

The mounting concern of librarians over the new ruling is understandable. Libraries have determined as their primary responsibility the provision of all points of view on issues and questions and making these opinions available to anyone who wants them. Librarians daily apply the principles of intellectual freedom in such activities as materials selection, reference service and collection development.

For intellectual freedom to flourish, opposition to censorship is not enough. Free access for every member of the community must be also assured. The individual librarian’s adherence to the Library Bill of Rights is the one way of effecting the goals of the profession. No one can under-estimate the importance of these responsibilities. Consequently, "the concept of intellectual freedom considers the individual librarian’s freedom, both in the pursuit of his professional responsibility and in his personal life."  

Repressive legislation on such matters as obscenity can severely restrict the activities of the librarian who strives to provide service in accordance with the Library Bill of Rights. Quoting the American Library Association or its endorsements is not a legal defense for librarians. The American Library Association, as an educational and non-profit organization, must remain non-partisan in such disputes.

Librarians should be aware, however, that the Freedom to Read Foundation assists librarians affected by repressive statutes. Furthermore, financial aid is available through the LeRoy C. Merrill Humanitarian Fund for individuals whose position is in jeopardy or who are fired in the cause of intellectual freedom.

Undoubtedly many of us are concerned with the erosion of our tight budgets and have already cut services. Further curtailment by repressive legislation which threatens the very foundation of the Library Bill of Rights requires constant vigilance. Librarians and the Oklahoma Library Association need to be aware of any effort by this next legislature to enact new statutes establishing local censorship boards in Oklahoma.

Footnotes
3. Ibid., p. 57
4. Ibid., p. 57
5. Ibid., p. 58
6. Ibid., p. 58
Community Values and Public Policy – Cooperation or Conflict

Brian Rader
David Penn
Ted Williams

A common problem confronting policy makers today centers on the kinds of policies that governments should enact to elicit a particular sequence of behavior desired in and by the public.\(^1\) Of central importance to this study is to what effect should a Supreme Court case\(^2\) serve as a guideline in helping the major policy-making actors of a community (i.e., the formal and informal community power structures) determine public policy on any specific issue.

Specifically, in Miller vs. California—1973 a California court in a 5-4 decision set new guidelines for judging works dealing with sexual conduct: (1) Whether the average person “applying contemporary standards” would find that the work taken as a whole, “appeals to prurient interest.” (2) Whether the work depicts “in a patently offensive way” sexual conduct prohibited by state law. (3) Whether the work as a whole “lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.”\(^3\)

The court ruled, in effect, that local communities should be permitted to set their own standards.

“It is neither realistic nor constitutionally sound to read the First Amendment as requiring that he people of Maine or Mississippi accept public depiction of conduct found tolerable in Las Vegas or New York City.”\(^4\)

Therefore, this research team attempted to ascertain what the “contemporary community standards” were in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, with regard to reading matter, movies and general personal conduct by administering a questionnaire to a cross-section of community leaders and community followers\(^5\) in a project entitled Limits to Freedom?, a film and discussion series being conducted by seven library systems in Oklahoma, involving nineteen towns within the seven library systems.\(^6\) The questionnaire was developed and used only in Tahlequah and was administered to the community leaders by two academic humanists who took a list of local civic organizations and arbitrarily decided which of their leaders to interview (such as Kiwanis, D.A.R., Faculty Wives Club, etc.).

The questionnaire was administered to the townspeople generally by having copies available in the town library, and on a Saturday nine student interviewers worked from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. in central locations within the town—such as food stores, restaurants, barber and beauty shops, department stores—to elicit the cooperation from the public. In addition, two radio programs—“You’re on the Air,” a 15-minute program, and “Coffee at Morgan’s,” (a local restaurant) a 30-minute program—alerted the public to the impending necessity of filling out the questionnaire.

Brian Rader is Assistant Professor of Political Science at Northeastern Oklahoma State University. The study reported here was undertaken through the Carnegie Library in Tahlequah as part of the Limits to Freedom? project. Assisting Professor Rader in this effort were David Penn and Ted Williams.
Our findings indicate that: (1) There are no publicly defined community standards in Tahlequah—Table 1. (2) Of those interviewed, they think that there should be publicly defined community standards—Table 2. (3) As to which method should be employed to derive publicly defined community standards, followers lean toward public referendum, and leaders are badly divided on this question—Table 3. (4) With regard to publicly defined standards and the media, movies seem to be of utmost concern to the public—Table 4. (5) When we tried to pin down the respondents on the question of "what is obscenity" we received varied answers from "Nothing is obscene" to "Anything unacceptable before Jesus Christ." See Figure 1.

The public is apparently desirous of having a public policy of defined community standards but argue that no incident has yet occurred in Tahlequah "serious enough" to warrant such action. Our conclusion is that this inaction is itself a public policy, or "a problem is not a problem until it is recognized as a problem" which means that, with regard to contemporary community standards, "it depends on whose ox is gored" as to whether any community action will emerge and that the existing city ordinances with regard to nuisances and offenses are largely ignored unless a complaint is received.

FOOTNOTES
2) Miller vs. California, 413 U.S. 15 (1973)
4) Quote from Chief Justice Warren Burger, Democracy Under Pressure, ibid.
5) Approximately 400 questionnaires were distributed in the community, 368 were returned—358 were used in this analysis.
6) Sentinel, Weatherford, Cheyenne, Seiling, Clinton, Hugo, Wilburton, Poteau, Moore, Norman, Purcell, Edmond, Belle Isle, Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Grove, Tahlequah, Checotah, Sallisaw
7) Existing city ordinances were generally not known, and enforced only upon receipt of a complaint.

TABLE 1

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<td>Plays</td>
<td>(9) 31%</td>
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<td>Newspapers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books in Adult Collections</td>
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DEFINITIONS OF OBSCENITY—EXCERPTS

Anything that offends.

I spent nine months in Viet Nam fighting a war that disgusted me—I enjoy reading and looking at Playboy.

Something children should not be exposed to until they are older.

Obscenity is the same as profanity—you know it is there but it doesn’t bother you personally unless your kid or wife hear it too.

That which is repugnant to an individual’s moral standards.

A person who doesn’t have moral values.

Any sexual act outside the bonds of marriage.

TV blood and guts—police murder shows—TV stinks!!

Nothing I know of is obscene.

Anything that is done, said, thought or read that you would not be a part of if Jesus visited your home.

Something grossly untasteful, shocking, or repulsive.

Anything that is totally gross.

The general act of many adults toward children.

Nasties.

The government.

Something evil.

Me.

MyLai—not “Deep Throat.”

Nudeness in public.

War, pestilence, famine.

Cursing and constant use of certain four letter words.

That which generates disgust in the reader observer.

Any act done to an individual which offends his morals.

Anything unacceptable before Jesus Christ, your children, or a mixed audience.

Any act which publicly or done in public, whether live, by photograph or on film, exploits the sanctity of love and family life and sex and tries to degrade these human elements to the point of animalism such as you might see on the street by two or more animals.

Anything that promotes the break up of homes, degradation of children and deterioration of our nation to an animal-like existence.

The use of foul language in mixed company.

—appealing to the base fleshly desires of man in such a way as to cause him to be less than, or lower than the standard set by God’s word.

Not living open-mindedly.

—anything (media) that is offensive to my sense of morals is obscenity. However, I don’t think it should be limited. I think all people should have the common sense to leave offensive things alone. If they don’t, I think that’s their problem, not mine.

Behavior that is shameful or embarrassing to the majority of people.

Any kind of erotic literature on pictures that promotes immorality.

Placing restrictions on various types of things that might offend someone.

Sin—I’m a Christian.

Words or pictures that would be offensive to most people who have a sense of decency.

Something unpleasant which makes you feel cheap and dirty.

—obscenity is synonymous with mediocrity, which is measured more by its intrinsic value than its sexual connotations.—find the continued presence of “Benji” and “Jaws” and “W. W. and the Dixie Dance Kings” more onious than any sexuality I have witnessed.

What one thinks or views obscene.

Material is obscene only to the person viewing.

—nothing is obscene if you think it not so. Show it and let the people choose.

Any act that offends one’s own personal morals.

Any grotesque or unnatural act or event portrayed in bad taste or merely for shock value.

Obscenity is using of foul language when it is not appropriate, also sexual intercourse, or the acts of sex in public, or where it is not appropriate.

This is an obscene test!
3. What is the highest grade of school you have completed?
   Grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
   Trade School 1, 2, 3, 4
   College 1, 2, 3, 4
   Graduate School—Masters Degree  Doctorate
   Business School 1, 2, 3, 4

4. How long have you lived in Cherokee County?
   a. Less than 6 months
   b. 6 months through 17 months
   c. 18 months through 3 years
   d. More than 3 years but less than 7 years
   e. More than 17 years but less than 15 years
   f. More than 15 years but less than all your life
   g. All your life

II. SURVEY QUESTIONS (PLEASE CIRCLE ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION)

   In 1973 Miller vs. California, the Supreme Court held that "contemporary community standards" judged by
   average citizens, was the criterion to be applied in determining obscenity.

   1. Currently are there publicly defined community standards with regard to obscene matter?
      a. Yes
      b. No

   2. If the answer to the above is "no," should there be publicly defined community standards in regard to what
      is considered obscene?
      a. Yes
      b. No

   3. Who should set those standards?
      a. Public referendum (Vote of the public)
      b. City Council
      c. Ministerial Alliance
      d. Civic groups
      e. District Attorney
      f. Educational leaders
      g. Librarians
      h. Other—Please specify

   4. Do you favor local community censor boards?
      a. Yes
      b. No

   5. In the past, community standards have largely been established by an adult, white male power structure.
      Do you believe that this power structure adequately represents the views of women, children, and
      members of ethnic minorities with regard to public standards of obscenity?
      a. Yes
      b. No

   6. If you answered "No" to the above, how would you get more input from children, women, and ethnic
      minorities into the community decision-making process?

   7. Should there be different standards of acceptable reading and viewing materials for children and for the
      adult public?
      a. Yes
      b. No

   8. Which of the media listed below should come under publicly defined community standards?
      a. Books in adult collections
      b. Books in children's collections
      c. Movies shown in local theatres
      d. Plays produced by local theatre groups
      e. Newspapers
      f. None of the above

   9. Should community standards be stricter for some media than for others?
      a. Yes
      b. No

   10. If you answered "Yes" to the above, which of the following media should receive the closest supervision?
      a. Books in adult collections
      b. Books in children's collections
      c. Movies shown in local theatres
      d. Plays produced by local theatre groups
      e. Newspapers
11. Are you more offended by descriptions of sexual conduct in the various media, or are you more offended by derogatory portrayals of women and ethnic minority groupings?
   a. Sexual conduct
   b. Derogatory material
   c. Equally offended both
   d. Not offended by either

12. If you are offended by descriptions of sexual conduct in the various media, which of the following types of sexual conduct offend you?
   a. Acts of masturbation
   b. Homosexuality
   c. Lesbianism
   d. Bestiality
   e. Deviant sexual intercourse
   f. Flagellation
   g. Other

13. Currently in Oklahoma, distributing obscene material to adults is punishable as a misdemeanor; distributing it to minors is a felony. Are these penalties
   a. Too lenient
   b. Too harsh
   c. Adequate


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**Book Review**

**Reviewed by Louise Welsh**


Robert Alexander Hefner's childhood was filled with hardship and poverty. At thirteen, with a dog as his only companion, he was herding three thousand sheep on the open range of West Texas, thereby learning lessons in self-reliance and finding compensation for loneliness in reading at night by his campfire. With only about nine months of formal schooling, young Hefner was nevertheless able to work his way through college and to earn a law degree from the University of Texas. Married to his college sweetheart, he began his law practice in Beaumont shortly after the discovery of the nearby Spindletop oil field. His decision made at that time to become a specialist in oil and gas law and to invest in land where oil and gas might be found shaped his future career.

As a result of his interest and involvement in several legal attempts to open Choctaw tribal rolls, Hefner became aware of the opportunities to be found in Oklahoma, and in 1908 he moved his family to Ardmore. His growing knowledge of practical geology led to additional investments in oil lands and to the organization of the Hefner Company; at the same time, his consciousness of civic responsibility brought about his election to the Ardmore Board of Education and later to the office of mayor. One of the most appealing chapters in *The Judge* and the one most productive of nostalgia is that describing these years in Ardmore; the nature of the Hefner family relationships is well portrayed in this charming vignette.

When Hefner was elected justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court from the Fifth Judicial District, he left Ardmore and moved with his growing family to Oklahoma City. During his six years on the bench, he wrote 504 opinions; the most significant of these, so he believed, was that declaring that Governor William H. Murray did not have the constitutional right to remove Lew Wentz from the State Highway Commission, as Murray had attempted to do in April of 1932.

Judge Hefner's public service did not end with his term as justice. In 1939, at an age when many men retire, he again entered politics to be elected mayor of Oklahoma City, thus beginning one of the most productive phases of his many-faceted career. Provision for an adequate water supply through the construction of the lake later named for him and the location in the Oklahoma City area of a large military air depot were the most significant accomplishments of Mayor Hefner's eight years in
office. Proof of the mayor's ability to influence people to get things done may be found in the frequently told but still impressive story of how, hearing at nine o'clock in the morning from the military officials of their requirements for the base, Hefner and the other city fathers were able, at the specified deadline of four o'clock on the same day, to assure the Air Force representatives that their demands would all be met — an amazing example of civic cooperation, efficiency and patriotism.

Mayor Hefner retired from public office in 1947 when he was seventy-three, although continuing his moral and financial support of causes which he regarded as worthwhile. More time could now be devoted to home, family and travel. Hefner relationships had always been strong, but the greatest family reunion ever was held to help the Judge and Mother Eva celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. When Mrs. Hefner died in 1962, the Judge, bravely rallying to survive this blow, continued to go to the Hefner Company offices regularly until an injury to his back made him a partial invalid. He died early in 1971, having very nearly attained his ambition of living to be one hundred years old.

During that long lifetime, Robert A. Hefner had been many things: attorney, public servant, successful business man, active Baptist layman, homespun philosopher, supporter of education, devoted husband, loving father, Christian gentleman. Although the recurrent theme of this affectionate biography seems to be that it is still possible even in our times to combine integrity in public office with success in business and in family relationships, the book, in addition to providing insight into the character and career of a notable Oklahoman, also paints a picture of his times. A great deal of the social, cultural and economic history of Oklahoma for a period of sixty years may be found in the pages of The Judge. This, the first of the Oklahoma Heritage Association's Trackmaker Series, is a well-researched, well-balanced work whose appeal is not only to students of Oklahoma history but to the general reader as well.

Louise Welsh is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Oklahoma.

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New OASL(MS) officers were installed during the OLA convention in Oklahoma City. The officers for 1976-77 are Barbara Campbell, chairperson; Charlie Lou Rouse, vice-chairperson-chairperson-elect; Joyce Pipps, secretary; Betty Fry, treasurer.

The new OLA President-elect is OASL(MS) member, Sheila Alexander. She is featured along with Aarone Corwin at the end of this column.

OASL(MS) has had a long standing problem concerning an accurate membership mailing list. This problem stems from the fact that OASL(MS) is a Division of OLA, and a Department of OEA. All of our members do not belong to both organizations. We have a list of OLA members, but OEA has, to this date, been unable to furnish us with a list of OEA members who have checked the 'librarian box' on the OEA membership cards.

In an effort to solve this longstanding problem, the Executive Board of OASL(MS) recently instituted a mailing list plan. All persons who wish to be on the mailing list to receive OASL(MS) information and ballots will sign the special registration and pay 25c to partially cover mailing expenses. Many have already signed during the OLA convention. Those of you who have not yet placed your name on the list, please send your name, address, phone number and 25c to Joyce Pipps, 1835 N. Oklahoma, Shawnee, OK 74801.

The Oklahoma Librarian was being prepared for printing before the OLA convention, so we do not know at this point if the new OASL(MS) constitution was ratified by the membership. If it did pass, we will also have a new name by this time — Oklahoma Association of School Library Media Specialists. This explains the (MS) after OASL in the above paragraphs.

A visiting/advisory board for the School Library Science at the University of Oklahoma includes five OASL(MS) members.
They are Aarone Corwin, Thelma Jones, Anne Rounds, Shirley Wheeler, and Sheila Alexander.

Be sure to personally thank the sponsors of our Childrens and Young Peoples/OASL(MS) Continental Breakfast as they visit your school. They are Dick Lierman of L. G. Balfour Class Rings Company and Phil Benson of Herff Jones Company.

Congratulations to the mother-to-be! Many of you may not have heard that Aarone Corwin has temporarily retired from her position as librarian. We want to salute Aarone for the work she has done and is doing for Oklahoma librarianship. Just as an example of her innovative thinking, Aarone was the originator of this column.

Aarone, the mother of two girls, Amy Lynn 4 and Tawnie Jo 2, is married to Richard Corwin who will be graduating from Dental School soon.

She has been Assistant Librarian at Muskogee Public Library, Children's Coordinator at Eastern Oklahoma District Library, Head Librarian at University High School, Norman, and Resource Center Director at Eisenhower Elementary School, Norman, under a Title II ESEA Special Grant. She has also been an Instructor of Library Science at OU and Northeastern Oklahoma State University in Tahlequah.

In OASL, Aarone has served as a Legislative Committee Member and Nominations Committee Chairperson. In OLA, she is at present serving as National Library Week Chairperson, Children and Young People's Division Chairperson, Program Committee Secretary and as a member of the Publications Committee. She is one of five school librarians who have been asked to serve on an Advisory Board for the School of Library Science at the University of Oklahoma.

As you can see, Aarone is a dedicated professional librarian. OASL salutes Aarone Corwin.

Another person OASL can be proud of is Sheila Alexander. She has just been elected President-Elect of OLA! Besides the accomplishments listed on the ballot, Sheila serves on several committees at the State level and has been instrumental in the progress of school media programs in the state. She is a highly professional librarian but also a very interesting person. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arch Alexander of Stillwater (her mother, Bonnie, is an elementary librarian). Her brother, Joe, is a 1st Lt. in the U.S. Army at Ft. Bliss, Texas. He and his wife, Debbie, have three daughters, Terri, Holly and Carrie, who are spoiled by their aunt. As busy as Sheila is with her career, she still finds time to do needlework, travel, read and SMILE!

The President-Elect of OLA stated, "I am very pleased to have this opportunity to work for all librarians in Oklahoma. In particular I hope to get school librarians more actively involved in OLA."

OASL can point to Sheila Alexander with pride.

Oklahoma Librarian, April 1976, Vol. 26, No. 2
Collage of photos taken by Sheila Alexander at the OEA Fall Convention in the Oklahoma Author Exhibit.
of numerous works, including *Von Ryan's Express*, *My Sweet Charlie*, and *Avila's Gold*. Lisa Drew, Editor at Doubleday, and Ellen Levine, Literary Agent with Curtis Brown Ltd., will also speak.

Who is better qualified to write on the "structures and writing techniques essential to successful publication in the fields of history" than Savoie Lottinville? A writer, onetime professor of history at the University of Oklahoma, and Director of the O.U. Press for thirty years, Lottinville's *The Rhetoric of History* (O.U. Press) is a practical, anecdotal guide to historical writing from the media standpoint. Though delightfully informal, the work reflects Lottinville's sound and thorough scholarship.

And a former Oklahoman, James M. Neal, has published the guide, *Newswriting and Reporting* (Iowa State University Press). Neal, a former editor of the *Norman Transcript*, and co-author Suzanne S. Brown, offer useful insights into the techniques of journalistic writing based on both editing and teaching experience.

The English Department of the University of Oklahoma has acquired its first major literary journal, *Genre*, a quarterly devoted to generic criticism. Now in its eighth year, the journal, formerly published at SUNY, Plattsburgh, enjoys a prestigious reputation among its wide literary readership. Dr. Ronald Schleifer is the new managing editor.

**Great Plains Command: William B. Hazen in the Frontier West**, by Marvin E. Kroeker (O.U. Press), traces the career of one of the most controversial military leaders of his day. Hazen played a key role in the implementation of the reservation policy for Southern Plains tribes after the Civil War, locking horns publicly with anyone, powerful or lowly, who obstructed him. Kroeker, a professor of history at East Central State University, Ada, contends that Hazen was one of the few conscientious and intelligent military figures in command during the latter half of the nineteenth century.
The State of Oklahoma

Citation
Library Legislative Day

Whereas, Wednesday, April 7, 1976, has been declared Library Legislation Day by the Oklahoma Library Association; and
WHEREAS, on April 7, librarians from around the State of Oklahoma are gathering at the State Capitol to confer with and hold a reception for the Legislature; and
WHEREAS, the professional librarians of Oklahoma have made enormous contributions to the promotion of learning and the acquisition of new knowledge in this state; and
WHEREAS, the work of librarians redounds to the benefit of all.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, that the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma extend to LIBRARIANS OF THE STATE sincere appreciation and directs that this Citation be Presented.

Bill Willi
Speaker

Hannah B. Atkins
Representative

April 7, 1976

Citation presented to the President of Oklahoma Library Association by the Oklahoma House of Representatives through the motion of the Honorable Hannah Atkins on Library Legislative Day, April 7, 1976.
Library Association Conference 1976

Photos by Dean Derr
Library Consultant
Oklahoma Department of Libraries
Should Library Science and Audiovisual Departments Be Abolished in Oklahoma Colleges?
— An Epilogue

Frances Alsworth
Central State University

In the spring semester of 1975, a seminar was held in the Library Science Department of Central State University. The seminar topic was, "Questions concerning educational preparations for school media center directors." The report that was the culminating activity of the seminar was written after much outside reading, visits to school media centers, interviews with media center directors, visits to the class by representatives from the State Department of Education, and correspondence with educators in the instructional media field in ten states other than Oklahoma.

The main conclusion drawn by the group was that we in Oklahoma have a problem related to education and certification of media center directors that needs prompt attention and that it is a problem shared by many states. The participants wanted to call attention to this problem in such a manner that those officials who have the authority to effect a solution would be inspired to do so.

Copies of the seminar report were sent to key people in the State Legislature, the State Department of Education, the Oklahoma Education Association, the Association for Educational Communication and Technology, and the Oklahoma Library Association. The title, "Should Library Science and Audiovisual Departments Be Abolished in Oklahoma," was intended to pique the recipients' curiosity enough that they would read it before filing it away to forget. The students believed that those who read it would agree that here is a problem that needs attention, and perhaps positive action would follow.

They were not disappointed. Response came from several sources. One source was Ms. Sheila Wilder Hoke, Chairperson of the Library Education Division of O.L.A. She asked that the seminar report be discussed at the division's fall meeting.

The L.E.D. fall meeting was held on September 26, 1975, at Central State University. It was attended by library science and instructional media personnel representing eight of the colleges and universities of Oklahoma. A representative of the State Department of Education was also present. The problem posed by the seminar was discussed and possible action by the group was considered.

A committee was established to explore possible action leading to a revision of certification of librarians and audiovisual personnel that would more nearly provide the proper preparation for today's library media center directors. This committee will be conducting a survey among those working in the field of instructional media concerning current needs and suggested changes in the education and certification presently available. The committee will also explore proper procedure for bringing about needed changes. Anyone wishing to assist the committee may contact Dr. Polly Clark at Northeastern Oklahoma State University or Dr. John Ludrick at Southwestern Oklahoma State University.

An abridged version of the seminar report is given here. If any reader of this version would like to see the unabridged one, please contact Mrs. Frances Alsworth at Central State University. Any inquiries and comments are welcome.
SHOULD LIBRARY SCIENCE AND AUDIOVISUAL DEPARTMENTS BE ABOLISHED IN OKLAHOMA COLLEGES?

A Seminar report by Maxine Asch, Barbara L. Campbell, Diana Doyle, Diane Little, Karen Littlefield, Evelyn Perdue, Mary Jane Reid, and Gwendolyn Smith, library science students at Central State University.

During the past few years many librarians have been faced with a new dilemma that they have not completely understood. What is the difference between a librarian and a media center director? What is a library media specialist? The answer depends on the school needs and the state certification requirements.

In an effort to clarify and define the educational preparation program, investigation was made through current literature and various state educational requirements. It has been our aim to determine what, if anything, is commonly required by different states and what should be required for a person being trained and educated to administer a library media center, encompassing both book and non-book materials and equipment.

Letters regarding certification and training were sent to 10 states. Those states contacted were Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Utah. Contacts were made with state departments of education, and in comparing the ten states' requirements to the A.A.S.L.-A.E.C.T. standards, 1975, Nevada's requirements were most closely aligned with the recommendations made. Only Nevada and Ohio have updated their certification requirements since 1972.

Examination of the specific requirements for certification by each state showed 4 states (Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, and Texas) require only library science training. Areas of competency for certification in these states include:
- Cataloging and classification
- Reference tools

Administration of the library
Children's & Adult literature
Selection of materials
Florida, Michigan, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Utah require audiovisual training as well as library science. The certification programs for these states include:
- Organization of Media
- Reference Materials & Services
- Administration of School Media Centers
- Media for Children & Young Adults
- Design and Production of Media
- Field Experience

Oklahoma has 2 certificates for personnel who serve in the capacity of media librarians. One is a Standard Librarian Certificate requiring a minimum of 24 semester hours of undergraduate library science training. The second is an AV Certificate requiring 15 semester hours of graduate level educational media plus 15 semester hours of graduate level professional education. The latter certificate was added in 1972.

To support the study of educational requirements for certification of media specialist, writings by various authors on the subject area were researched. From this research specific conclusions have been drawn.

One of the most important roles in the school should be that of the media specialist. People can readily identify with the librarian as a person who knows all about books — how to select them, acquire them, process them, repair them, give reading guidance for them; and along the way, a person who teaches library skills. But the library media specialist is much more than a "keeper of books."

Before the professional even walks into the media center, he must have a basic understanding of curriculum development and the learning process. Surely, he is first and foremost a teacher. In addition to his knowledge of curriculum in general, he must know the program for his own school in particular. This includes community expectations, teacher goals and methods, as well as the needs and interests of the students themselves.
The term "media" is confined neither to audiovisual materials nor to printed matter. School media in the plural sense are all those items, print and nonprint, which impart, support, or enrich the curriculum content of the school. These include tapes, recordings, charts, globes, films, filmstrips, magazines, books, and any other information source which relates to the intellectual and emotional life of the school.

Our earlier reference to the librarian as a "keeper of books" lives only as an illusion in the direction education is going today. All the skills ascribed to the librarian in regard to books apply equally to the expertise needed in regard to nonprint materials. Then in addition, the library media specialist must have the ability to operate equipment and perform on-the-spot maintenance. This technical expertise keeps a program in operation.

In cases where clerical help is employed, additional responsibilities in the areas of management and public relations become a part of the library media specialist's duties. Such an all-encompassing endeavor is not for the half-hearted and surely not for the undertrained.

In preparing for the role of a library media specialist one needs a balanced program from the following areas: library science (including administration and public relations), educational media production and technology, and professional education — not simply library science or audiovisual courses. There are two ways this could be accomplished. First, there could be an interdisciplinary approach among the departments responsible for the training of students in the areas of involvement. Second, there could be a new department aimed toward integration of educational media. Such a program requires rethinking on the part of both students and teachers. Neither library science instructors nor audiovisual instructors would continue in their former roles, but would consider themselves instructors in the educational media program.

A program that keeps pace with current educational practice is vital to the training of media specialists; it can be rendered virtually ineffectively by an outdated certification program. As the lyrics go "times are a-changin." Should the educators be the followers or the leaders? The choice is ours, and who will deny that it needs to be made. Separate library science and audiovisual certification is not relevant to the total library media specialists' performance. These should be combined for a single certificate that will fit the needs of a library media specialist. The Oklahoma State Department of Education needs to re-evaluate its certification program. NOW!

Community Library and City Police — The Unlikely Team

Margaret Whinnen
Eastern Region Coordinator
Choctaw National Library System

Can a community library and a city police department find true happiness together in a small southeastern Oklahoma town?

The answer is a most emphatic yes.

During the 1975 calendar year the Buckley Public Library in Poteau and the city's police department teamed up to present a series of community service programs that were a bit unusual — at least for Poteau.

In the month of May the library and the police department presented a seminar on the "now" topic of rape and rape prevention. Through the efforts of the city police, the assistant district attorney and a local doctor also participated in the program to present the legal and the medical aspects of the topic. The police department furnished materials and a film concerning rape and/or physical attack prevention for women. Portions of Frederick Sora's book, How To Say No To A Raplist and Survive, were also used during the prevention portion of the seminar.
During the month of September a two-day Firearms For Women seminar was conducted. One evening at the library consisted of classroom instruction in the caring for and the proper handling of a handgun taught by Poteau’s City Police Chief, William R. Seale, and members of the local police force. The following weekend each woman participated in actual firearm practice at the police firing range using the department’s service revolvers. Members of the local police force, the auxiliary police, and FBI assisted the women so each would be assured of individual instruction and practice in handling and firing a loaded weapon.

An amusing sidelight to the firearms seminar came about when it was learned that the crack female shot turned out to be a rather mild-mannered minister’s wife. (98 out of a possible score of 100! Since then we haven’t had the nerve to send her a overdue).

The last cooperative venture of the year came in October with a drug abuse program. The city police chief along with Mr. R. E. Frusher, the chief of security at Northeastern Oklahoma State University at Tahlequah, presented a program on the “drug scene,” showed examples of the more commonly known drugs, cited examples of drug abuse and explained symptoms of what to look for in one’s own family if drug abuse is suspected.

Response to the programs have been beyond expectation of either the library or the police department. To date both the rape prevention and the firearm seminars have been rescheduled for the Spring of 1976 due to the comments of both those who attended and those who heard from their neighbors what they missed.

One of Buckley Library’s more active users summed it up in a few short sentences when handed a flyer announcing the latest cooperative venture between library and city police, “You all have the d----- programs!” We sure try.

ALA Midwinter — 1976

IRMA TOMBERLIN
ALA Councilor

This is a brief report, pulled together from various reports of the Midwinter meeting. Unfortunately I was not able to attend because of illness, but I hope this is a reasonably accurate account, and I promise to add additional information in my next and final report.

Elections to the Executive Board were held, and Thomas J. Galvin, Dean of the Pittsburgh Graduate School of Library and Information Science and Kathleen Molz, doctoral student at Columbia were elected. By petition, Eric Moon of Scarecrow Press, and Russell Shank from the Smithsonian Institution were nominated for the office of vice-president and president-elect. Election ballots will be mailed to members later this spring, and also members will be asked to vote by mail on a new $20 dues category for trustees and lay members.

Allie Beth Martín was given a “Centennial Honorary Membership” and also was honored with a Council resolution of appreciation. The text of the resolution appears elsewhere in this issue. All of us are so proud of Allie Beth and the tremendous work that she has done and is doing on behalf of libraries and librarians.

ALA is in good financial shape, and for the first time in years will not need to subsidize its budget from endowment funds. Some divisions are still in financial difficulty and will need help if they are to survive. It is still too early to tell how the personal membership is holding up with the new dues structure, but we eagerly await the results after the first of April.

Council actions are summarized briefly below:

Part-time employment in libraries has been upgraded to provide pro-rated equality in terms of salaries, fringe benefits, opportunities for advancement and the protection of tenure.

Approved the need for better guidelines
to improve control over sexist terminology in A.L.A. publications.

Headquarters for A.L.A. will remain in Chicago, in spite of a move to transfer headquarters to Washington.

ALA was directed to work with appropriate division to provide a plan for public library services extended to jails and other detention facilities.

$20,000 has been earmarked for financial support of the office and duties of the ALA President, including travel funds. This should make it feasible for more persons to consider a nomination to that office.

In order to involve membership and chapters of ALA, chapters are asked to identify current library issues of major importance and to communicate those issues to chapter councilors and to ALA.

Smoking will still be allowed at ALA meetings, but only in certain designated sections of large meeting rooms.

Council Committee on Resolutions will review all membership resolutions to determine which involve matters of policy and will then recommend those policy issues to be directed to Council for consideration. This harks back to the ever-present debate as to the relationship between membership and Council on policy issues. It may be difficult for the Committee to reach a decision on what constitutes "policy."

ALA's policy on Equal Employment Opportunity was amended to include prohibition of discrimination on the basis of physical or mental handicaps.

I am sure there are other issues of interest, and these will be reported later. Remember to help ALA celebrate its one hundredth birthday in July in Chicago. It promises to be a gala affair, with something of interest and value to everyone!

**Dr. Carpenter Presents Book to ODL**

State Health Commissioner Dr. R. LeRoy Carpenter served as co-author for a recently published book which will be used in the United States and published in several foreign languages for use around the world.

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State Health Commissioner Dr. R. LeRoy Carpenter (right) presents a copy of *Control of Communicable Diseases in Man* to Ralph H. Funk, Director, Oklahoma Department of Libraries.


The State Board of Health has adopted the new book as the official guide for the control of communicable diseases in Oklahoma.

The book is intended to provide a central source of necessary information for the management of patients with diseases of

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Oklahoma Librarian, April 1976, Vol. 26, No. 2
public health importance. Treatment details are given, with specific recommendations for those diseases in which delay in instituting proper therapy may be hazardous to the patient as well as the community.

The main purpose of the book is to provide an informative text for physicians, dentists, veterinarians, sanitary engineers, public health nurses, social workers, health educators and sanitarians.

All American military services are expected to adopt the new edition of the manual as their official guideline for communicable disease control.

A second general purpose is to serve state and local public health officials in preparing regulations and legal requirements for the control of communicable diseases.

The book will be housed in the "Oklahoma Room" of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

Recent Acquisitions at TU

Guy Logsdon
Director, University of Tulsa Libraries

The University of Tulsa in November received the American Indian collection of John W. Shleppey, who at the time of his death in September was a Seattle collector and rare book dealer. The Shleppey material was amassed through forty years of collecting and was considered to be one of the finest Indian collections in private hands. Shleppey was a native Tulsan who specialized in imprints from Indian Territory, particularly Cherokee and Choctaw imprints. He moved to Seattle approximately twenty years ago and requested that the collection be returned to Tulsa at the time of his death. The collection includes photos, manuscripts, documents, and books that required 400 boxes for transit; it is estimated that there are 6,000 bibliographic items exclusive of the manuscripts and photos. Items that pertain to Indian law are numerous, and, when combined with existing Indian collections at The University of Tulsa, they represent a major resource for Indian law as well as Indian history. While living in Tulsa, Shleppey was in the outdoor advertising business; his business papers and outdoor advertising art work that date to the 1920s were included. They comprise a major business archival collection. In all, it is the most significant gift to be received by The University in recent years.

In August The University of Tulsa acquired the D. H. Lawrence Collection of John Martin, owner and publisher of Black Sparrow Press. It was reputed to be one of the best privately owned Lawrence collections in the world. It includes letters and manuscripts, virtually all editions of Lady Chatterley's Lover, a mint-signed edition of Women in Love, The Rainbow with the dust jacket, "Men Bathing" which is a Lawrence painting, letters from Lawrence, over 200 periodical articles, approximately 130 translations, numerous biographies and critical works, movie scripts, and other material. The Lawrence Collection became the twenty-ninth author in The University's Modern Authors Special Collection. To commemorate the opening of the Lawrence Room, a D. H. Lawrence Symposium was held on December 8. Speakers were Dr. James Cowan, University of Arkansas an internationally known Lawrence scholar and editor of the D. H. Lawrence Review, and Dr. Warren Roberts, professor of English and Director of the Humanities Research Center of the University of Texas and internationally known Lawrence bibliographer.

Another collection recently acquired is all foreign translations of the works of Graham Greene, 886 volumes in It was the personal collection of the author and was obtained from him.

NEH Award to SWLA

Marlon Mitchell
Executive Secretary, SWLA

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded the Southwestern Library Association a grant of $120,000 for a one-year project to stimulate the use of the public library as a medium for relating academic humanists to the current concerns of the general adult public through the development of programs to be presented.
by the libraries.

The principal product of the project will be a learning kit to assist public libraries in the region in the development of humanities programs. The kit will also offer direction to the libraries on program planning and on making application to the state-based Committees on the Humanities for grants to implement the programs.

With the overall theme of "The Southwestern Mosaic: Living in a Land of Extremes" each kit will include three learning packets focusing on a separate topic within the theme. Teams of academic humanists and librarians will develop background information and an annotated list on each packet topic. Dr. Joe B. Frantz, Texas State Historical Association and Thelma Phillips of the Arlington (Texas) Public Library will produce the packet on "Southwestern Cultures and Their Contribution to Present Society." "Attitudes on the Use of Natural Resources" is being developed by Dr. Donald Green of Central State University, Edmond, Oklahoma and Edwin Wiles of the Central State University Library. "Evolution of Political Institutions and Leadership in the Southwest" will be created by Dr. Joyotpal Chaudhuri of the University of Arizona and Kathleen Dannreuther of the Tucson Public Library.

Additional kit materials are being produced by the project staff in the SWLA office.

Distribution of the kits to all public libraries in the region will begin in late summer.

Reading Project

John Hinkle
Outreach Consultant,
Oklahoma Department of Libraries

Eighteen percent of the population of Oklahoma cannot make use of standard library materials or read any state produced newspaper for one of several reasons. For some the problem is failing eyesight, or the inability to read past a third grade level, and for others the inability to read English.

In an effort to reach this eighteen per-
jects that are aimed at the poor and elderly.

Contact with state agencies have produced an enthusiastic response for the submitting of subject matter. Some of the areas of concern deal with new job openings, the start or demise of self-help programs, nutrition programs for the elderly, such as "Meals on Wheels" or "Congregate Meals."

A list of a few of the departments that were asked for input reads as follows: Employment Security Commission, Unit on Aging, BIA, Community Affairs and Planning, Department of Health, etc. All in all, some 30 agencies have been contacted for participation.

A nationally produced newspaper News for You has the same style of high level adult interest — low level reading ability" format. A request for policy on their news description has been sent to the publisher, New Readers Press.

One of the inherent problems with any such project is the bias that may color the reporting. Because the free service will be offered state-wide, because public libraries will be invited to participate, and because Federal funds will be used to fund the project, written policies are to be formulated, so that such faults will be kept as low as possible.

Members of the Oklahoma City Literacy Council have agreed to assist in advice on setting the reading level. One syllable words and easy two syllable words will be favored. Sentences are to be kept in the eight to ten word length and simplicity will be sought in sentence structure. The term "Fog Index" will be applied to the material so that readability will be the main consideration. Even though the reading level will be third grade, the intellectual content and the ability of the readers to think in abstract thought will be respected. The readers have handicaps in reading, no handicaps in their ability to think.

Some new innovations are being tried dealing with the readability from both the size and thickness of the type as well as the white space between the letters and the words. Copy will be prepared and mailed so that local newspapers will receive the material ready to use.

Ralph Sewell, former assistant managing editor of the Oklahoma Times and presently visiting professor at OU along with Twila House, editorial assistant for the Oklahoma Press Association, will edit and write the column. Ben Blackstock, the executive vice president of the Oklahoma Press Association will be available for assistance.

If libraries are to be a place where citizens solve their informational needs, then that information has to be in suitable forms. This Right to Read effort addresses one small portion of the problem.

**TCCL Gains Support**

**Sue Fontaine**

Information Officer

Tulsa City-County Library System

There's a storybook ending for Tulsa City-County Library's dilemma in keeping two branch libraries open despite rising costs and needed repairs.

An unexpected $131,000 in revenue from millage plus hundreds of citizen requests in public hearings resulted in the commission's decision to keep both libraries open on a full-time basis. Previous alternatives had been to close one branch entirely, or keep both open on a partial basis.

The Commission asked for support of State Question 507 which will be on Oklahoma's general election ballot in November, 1976. It proposes a constitutional change which will permit communities to vote library support in any amount up to four mills. Two mills is now the legal maximum for library mill levies. Finance chairman Lloyd Elkins said, "Things look good for a year or two, but then we're in trouble. It (SQ 507) has to be passed statewide or we're sunk."

Citizens present responded by thanking the library board for "listening to the wishes of the community." Offering to "work for our libraries," some individuals made suggestions on how to save money on the bills.
National Library Workshop Report

Danelle Hall
Oklahoma City University Library

Pet shows, bookmark contests and air bubbles were among the many suggestions for publicizing National Library Week that grew out of the October 17th workshop, sponsored by the National Library Week Committee of OLA.

"Information power," this year's NLW theme, was also the theme for the meeting held at the Belle Isle Branch of the Oklahoma County Libraries from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00. A buffet of fruit and cheese, and door prizes contributed to the festive atmosphere as 60 librarians gathered to exchange ideas.

Gary England, Chief Meteorologist for KWTV, and this year's National Library Week Chairman for Oklahoma, was introduced to the group. Speakers for the program were Lee Brawner, Director, Oklahoma County Libraries; Peggy Barber, Public Information Officer for ALA; and Dee Ann Ray, Director, Western Plains Library System.

The goal of the planning committee for the workshop was to give each public, school or academic librarian specific, practical suggestions for conducting a successful National Library Week program in his or her own community. Each speaker contributed ideas that had worked for him or her organization in the past. Handouts included a sheet showing how to determine local goals for NLW, a timetable of local deadlines, and a listing of specific activity suggestions for each type of library. Anyone interested in copies of these handouts can contact Danelle Hall, OCU Library, 2501 N. Blackwelder, Okla. City, 73106.

Although the steering committee suggested that plans be started in October, remember that it's not too late, even in January to begin preparations for a successful National Library Week program.

Roscoe Rouse Appointed to AIA Jury

Division of Public Information, OSU

Dr. Roscoe Rouse, Oklahoma State University librarian, has been invited by the American Institute of Architects to serve as the library professional member of the Library Buildings Award jury for 1976. The jury is appointed every second year to select award-winning library buildings and additions to library buildings recently completed.

Dr. Rouse will spend three days at the AIA headquarters in Washington, D.C., in January when the jury meets for the purpose of examining building programs, slides and architectural drawings.

Exhibits of the award-winning libraries will be shown during National Library Week in April, at the AIA convention in Philadelphia in May, and again at the American Library association convention in Chicago in July where awards will be presented to the librarians and architects of the winning projects.
entries. Approximately 200 library plans will be judged.

Other members of the jury are: John F. Hartray, AIA, chairman, Chicago; John S. Boles, FAIA, San Francisco, and Judith Edelman, AIA, New York City.

**Bicentennial Great Libraries Tour Planned for June**

*Roscoe Rouse*

*University Librarian, OSU*

Plans are being laid for the Bicentennial edition of the Great Libraries Tour, a credit course at Oklahoma State University in which classes are held in some of the nation's largest libraries. A group of 30 to 40 students of all ages will travel to the eastern seaboard visiting libraries in New York City and Washington, DC from June 6 through 16.

The tour group will fly from Oklahoma City to New York where they will spend seven days, then travel by chartered bus to Washington via Philadelphia with a stop at Independence Hall, and return to Oklahoma City by air after four days in the nation's capitol. Accompanying the class will be Stillwater librarians Dr. and Mrs. Roscoe Rouse.

Among the institutions on the tour itinerary are the New York Public Library, the New York Times Information Center, the Columbia University Library, the Pierpont Morgan Library, a New York City public school library, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and hopefully the White House Library. In New York the group will be the guests of the H. W. Wilson Publishing Company for an afternoon tour of the publishing house and for tea.

There will be ample time for sightseeing, play-going, dining in famous restaurants and shopping. A number of such recreational activities are included in the one-price payment.

It is not necessary for the travelers to be enrolled as full-time students at OSU to participate and there are no prerequisites. All inquiries regarding participation are welcomed and should be addressed to Dr. Roscoe Rouse, University Librarian, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74074, telephone 405-372-6211, extension 239.

**Guide to ISBD for Monographs**

A book of illustrations showing catalogers how to use the new ISBD has just been published by the Seminary Press. An Illustrated Guide to the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs presents for the first time a comprehensive collection of Library of Congress cards illustrating most of the rules for descriptive cataloging in the newly revised Chapter 6, Separately Published Monographs of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. Compilers of the work are Dr. John L. Sayre and Roberta Hamburger, Librarians at Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma.

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The rules are arranged in the same order as found in Chapter 6 and are stated briefly at the right side of the page. To the left are placed one or more Library of Congress cards which illustrate that rule. A complete index to the rules is also provided. This guide should be especially helpful to catalogers and could be a valuable asset in training new staff members in the applications of the ISBD. Copies may be secured for $6.50 from the Seminary Press, Box 2218 University Station, Enid, Oklahoma 73701.

Institute on Intercultural Processes in Libraries

News & Information Service
University of Texas at Austin

Dr. W. B. Lukenbill, assistant professor of library science at The University of Texas, has received a $36,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education to conduct an institute for professional librarians next summer. The institute is entitled "Intercultural Processes in Libraries."

The grant will be administered through the UT Graduate School of Library Science.

The institute, which will meet June 6-19, 1976, at UT Austin, will be designed for 30 practicing librarians and library educators from across the country.

"The purpose of the institute is to help the librarians understand intercultural communication processes and strategies to apply to teaching and library work situations," Dr. Lukenbill explains. "The participants will represent varied minority and majority groups. To be eligible for the institute applicants must be employed librarians or library educators with appropriate credentials."

For further information and application forms, write Dr. Lukenbill, Graduate School of Library Science, The University of Texas, P.O. Box 7576, Austin, Texas 78712.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Mr. Zink,

Our library association was hoping you would be interested in printing the following article.

Monday evening, September 29th was an eventful session for the librarians of Garfield County. With Enid Public School librarians hosting the meeting, plans were set in motion to contact all librarians of the county for the purpose of establishing an active association.

We feel our association is making history in that during the many years of service that each specific library group has given, there has not been a central force that united common thoughts, needs, programs, and ideals.

Our medical, law, military, public, public school, and higher education librarians are professionals that now have an opportunity to share in order to better themselves, their libraries, and their communities.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jan Voss, Librarian
Carrier Jr. High
Carrier, Okla. 73727

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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.

Meetings are held on the third Friday of each month.

For time and place of meeting contact the Executive Secretary.

Date: Friday, December 19, 1975
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Oklahoma City University Library

Attending: James Wilkerson, Alfreda Hanna, Verma Meador, Frances Alsworth, Josh Stromian, Frances Kennedy, Leonid Eddy, Mary Esther Saxon, Irma Tomberlin, Esther Mae Henke, Sheila Alexander, Sandy Ellis, James Healey, and Dee Ann Ray

The meeting was called to order by the president. Minutes of the November 21 meeting were approved as presented. Josh Stromian presented the treasurer's monthly report.

Frances Kennedy reported that O.L.A will soon need to purchase additional stationery. Purchasing information will be obtained. She asked if division mail ballots be sent to her by February 6, 1976. She reported that a thank-you note had been received from Allee Beth Martin for a cyclamen plant sent to her by O.L.A.

Irma Tomberlin announced that nominations for honorary A.L.A memberships to be presented at annual conference in 1976 should be sent to Edward Holley. She reported that several resolutions will be considered at ALA Midwinter Conference. Some topics of resolutions include smoking ban in meetings, sexist terminology elimination and moving ALA headquarters to Washington, D.C. She emphasized the importance of routing all resolutions through the Resolutions Committee.

Mary Esther Saxon reported that the next issue of the Oklahoma Librarian will be ready for the printer in about a week.

Esther Mae Henke reported that Allee Beth Martin appeared at the L.S.C.A. hearing. ALA has proposed a five-year extension and asked for forward funding. Communication with legislators in regard to federal library finding should begin right away to be effective. Many letters of protest have been sent to Carl Albert in regard to the possible loss of the Madison Building by the Library of Congress. More protests are solicited.

Alfreda Hanna stated that a tentative 1976 conference program will appear in the next Oklahoma Li-
19 at ALA Midwinter. Esther Mae Henke suggested Paul Little be O.L.A.'s representative. Alfreda Hanna seconded the motion. It was unanimously approved.

Mary Esther Saxton moved that O.L.A. nominate Edmon Low for honorary A.L.A. membership in 1976. Leonard Eddy seconded the motion. It was unanimously approved.

The next Executive Board Meeting will be Friday, January 16, 1976, in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Conference Room.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00.

Frances Alsworth
Secretary

Date: January 16, 1976
Place: Oklahoma Department of Libraries

The meeting was called to order by the President. The following were present: James Wilkerson, Leonard Eddy, Mary Esther Saxton, Irma Tomberlin, Esther Hanks, Josh Stroman, Mary Hardin, Ralph Funk, Frances Kennedy, and John C. Paynter.

Josh Stroman distributed the Treasurer's monthly report, and stated that he had transferred $2,300 from savings into current fund.

The Executive Secretary reported that letterheads and envelopes had been ordered. She also reported that memberships were coming in at a rapid pace. Plans for mailing ballots for next year's officers have been made, and division chairpersons advised to have their ballots ready by Feb. 6.

Irina Tomberlin reported briefly for the ALA Council.

Mary Esther Saxton reported for James Zink, editor of the Oklahoma Librarian. The January issue is complete, and the April issue almost finalized. Barbara Campbell and Ame Gorena will co-edit the school library news column, following the resignation of Aarone Corwin.

Esther Mae Henke reported that Ted Risenghofer is co-author of the bill sponsoring the extension of LSCL. The list of Congressional committees appears in the December 16 issue of the Washington Newsletter. Copyright revision is still being considered, and librarians have been asked to write their Congressmen for clarification of the term, "systematic reproduction."

Ralph Funk spoke briefly on the budget of ODL. A one page summary has been prepared for OLA to distribute through the Library Development Committee.

Mary Esther Saxton distributed a resolution regarding a request for $3.7 million dollars for academic libraries from the additional funds available for legislative budgeting. Irma Tomberlin moved that the Executive Board endorse the resolution. The motion was seconded and passed.

Alfreda Hanna reported on the program for the 1976 conference. She suggested that some special recognition be given to Oklahoma authors. Mary Esther Saxton moved that the Awards Committee be requested to plan a special bicentennial award to Angie Debo in appreciation of her distinguished literary career and her contribution to the heritage of the state of Oklahoma. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Mary Esther Saxton, Chairperson of the White House Conference Committee, reported that no progress has been made on funding the conference, but that states were being urged to plan conferences on their own. A publication, LIBRISON, is being distributed to give assistance in such planning.

Leonard Eddy, Chairperson of the Nominating Committee, reported the following nominations for officers for the 1976-77 year:

First Vice President-President Elect: Sheila Alexander and Ame Gorena
Second Vice President: Eugene Culp and Rollin Thayer
Secretary: Sheryl Anspaugh and Jan Blakely
ALC Council: Roscoe Rouse and James Zink
Mary Hardin reported for the Interlibrary Loan Committee, and presented a draft for an interlibrary loan code for the state of Oklahoma. The Committee requests Executive Board endorsement of the code, and asks that the code be put to vote of the membership at the annual conference. Leonard Eddy moved that the Board endorse the Code, present it to the membership for approval, and supply copies in the conference packets. The motion was seconded and passed. The Board also approved the expenditure of $75.00 for duplication of the code for distribution. It was allie Beth Martin's suggestion that the name of the committee be changed to Interlibrary Cooperation Committee. Mary Esther Saxton moved that this change be recommended, together with the committee's suggestion that it be made a standing committee, and that these suggestions be forwarded to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. The motion was seconded and passed.

Esther Mae Henke reported for the Awards Committee. The report is not included in these minutes since it is kept confidential until the award is made. Leonard Eddy moved that the report be approved. The motion was seconded and passed.

Jim Wilkerson reported that he has not been able to find an association division or committee willing to undertake the proposed Oklahoma Humanities Committee project. He will continue his search.

Members of the Board read their suggestions for members to be asked to serve on the proposed O.U. School of Library Science Visiting Committee. A master list will be compiled and sent to Board members before the next meeting.

The President reported on the activities of the Membership Committee. Letters have been sent to librarians urging that they become institutional members of the Association.

Carter Bradley, Executive Director of HEACO, was introduced. He and Jim Wilkerson were to take the above mentioned resolution asking for funds for academic libraries to the State Capitol press room for release.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m. The next meeting is scheduled at Belle Isle Branch, Oklahoma City, on February 20, 1976.

Frances Kennedy
Acting Secretary

Date: February 20, 1976
Place: Belle Isle Branch, Oklahoma County Libraries

The meeting was called to order by the president. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as sent out.

A tape which is planned as a promotion of library science was played for the group. Aaron Corwin announced that this tape will be available at cost ($2.00) for libraries wishing to purchase it.

The treasurer presented the monthly report of income and expense. Incoming membership funds have improved the treasury's condition.

Evelyn Tamberlin reported that the school library information sent in by Sheila Alexander will be included in the A.L.A. yearbook on activities. She stated that reports concerning Midwinter A.L.A. Conference will appear in the next issue of the *Oklahoma Librarian*.

Frances Kennedy reported that 627 ballots were sent out on February 9 for the annual election of officers. A President's Newsletter will be cut at the end of March. New association stationery is now available.

James Zink indicated that much material is already available for the next issue of the *Oklahoma Librarian*. He said more news items would be welcome although the journal is now placing less emphasis on announcements, etc., which appear in the Newsletter.

Ken Tracy presented a petition for creation of a Printing Arts Round Table as an established part of O.L.A. Those presenting the petition had made the requirements as stated in the Association by-laws. After considerable discussion, Leonard Eddy moved the approval of the request. Irma Tamberlin seconded the motion. It was approved unanimously. The Round Table organizers were instructed to prepare the necessary documents for the new group and plan for conference activities.

Esther Henke encouraged expressions of support to legislators on behalf of the L.S.C.A., which has been extended for at least one year, and for the Title IIB request for increased funding. She will be sending out a newsletter from O.D.L. very soon.

President Wilkerson called attention to a memo from the D.C. Library Association asking financial support for the Legislative Day planned for April 6. Alfreda Hanna moved that we send fifty dollars and plan to send an Oklahoma representative to Washington on April 6. Frances Alsorth seconded the motion. It was approved unanimously. Our representative was not designated but will probably be the next appointed chairperson of the Library Development Committee.

Ralph Funk brought to the group an up-date on action pending in the Oklahoma Legislature.

Jan Blakey reported that she is directing the preparation of a brochure concerning long-range plans for O.D.L. The brochure is expected to be available at next month's conference.

Sheila Alexander was asked if she had information to report from the State Department of Education, but she had none to present.

Alfreda Hanna announced that conference registration materials have been printed and are about ready to be sent out. Local arrangements for the conference have been completed.

Mary Esther Saxon reported plans for a State Legislative Day which will probably be held on the same day as the national event.

The Awards Committee will have a report at the conference in March. Aaron Corwin asked that recognition be given to Gary England at one of the conference sessions. Ideas were requested for the special award to Angie Debo. A bicentennial medal or some similar item pertaining to Oklahoma was suggested. This idea will be investigated.

An Ad Hoc committee comprised of members who attended the S.W.L.A. Institute is planning to direct the Oklahoma Humanities Committee project.

Voting took place next in order to man the O.U. visiting committee as requested by Dr. Healey. Each member of the O.L.A. Executive Board voted for 20 of the nominees. Those selected are: Sheila Alexander, Nancy Amis, Sue Brashear, Lee Brawner, Aaron Corwin, Esther Mae Henke, Sheila Hoke, Thelma Jones, Frances Kennedy, Ray Lau, Marian Maciunnis, Anne Rounds, Rosco Rouse, John Sayre, Mary Sherman, Mary Ann Wentoth, Shirley Wheeler, Pat Woodrum, Alfreda Hanna, and Mary Ann Troughtman. Alternates selected are Bernice Jackson, Jim Byrn, and Ruth Johnson.

Aaron Corwin presented a request for $310 to cover the cost of a National Library Week exhibit to be held on Penn Square on April 10. After some explanation of the scope of the activity, Mary Esther Saxon moved that the fund request be approved. Irma Tamberlin seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously. President Wilkerson thanked Aaron for her efforts and those of the committee in promoting National Library Week.

A constitution for the Oklahoma Association of School Library Media Specialists was presented for approval. After some discussion Alfreda Hanna moved that the constitution be given board approval. Irma Tamberlin seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously passed.

The next Executive Board meeting will be at 11:00 a.m. on March 29, 1976, at the Lincoln Plaza. The meeting was adjourned.

Frances Alsorth
Secretary

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**SWLA-MPLA Joint Meeting**

*Allene Klewenko*

Fergusson Branch Library

Albuquerque, NM

The Southwestern Library Association and the Mountain-Plains Library Association will meet in a Joint Conference November 11-13, 1976 in the Albuquerque Convention Center, Albuquerque, New Mexico. The new Albuquerque Inn will be the conference hotel.

The theme of the conference is "The Net Worth of Networking." Five pre-conference institutes will be offered on the following topics: Public Relations, Alternatives for Bibliographic Control of State Documents, Management, Bibliotherapy/Patient Education, and Grantmanship.

Rosemary Lane, Assistant Director of the Albuquerque Public Library, has been named Conference Local Arrangements Chairperson. Program planning is being handled by SWLA President-elect, John Anderson, Director, Tucson Public Library.