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VOLUME 27 NUMBER 2
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<td>$1,000 to $3,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Library Association, Institution or Organization</td>
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Alfreda Hanna

President's Message

A Time for Bridge Building

There is an old legend, frequently retold at the start of a new year... or the beginning of a new term of office. In poetic form it tells of... a hoary-bearded man picking his way with care along the precipitous footpath of the chasm walls. Through the shrieking wind and pelting rain he makes his tortuous way across the canyon to the safety of the other side.

Then the aged pilgrim turns from the safety of the newly gained path and by revealing flashes of nearby lightning begins to build a bridge back over the chasm way where he has just crossed. To a startled observer he explains, "Friend, I may have no need for this bridge for myself, but there are others who do not know the lurking dangers of this way. It is for them that I build my bridge."

In the past year your professional organization has attempted to build bridges for advancing your professionalism. If OLA has successfully built a bridge for you, you should find yourself treading in some areas new to you before last April.

Are you trying to enlarge the scope of your public services since attending the Information Referral workshops? Have you added titles to your collection from the bibliographies of the Minority Authors workshop? Are you using new techniques of mending your worn volumes since the Printing Arts workshop?

Are you trying for new funding? Are you more aware of legislative potentials through the efforts of the OLA Library Development Committee network and Legislative Day Activities?

Are your providing for your para-professional to develop self-advancement since the "Most Important Employees" workshop?

Are you utilizing skills from the OASMLS college of current ideas?

Bridges don’t just happen. They are built. They are built by bridge builders who have planned, organized, and worked until the bridges are a reality. This year’s associative advances are the result of many hardworking bridge builders. The best part of leading our library profession has been the opportunity to know better and to appreciate the librarians around the state who of 120 people appointed, over 75 have worked many hours, met in many planning sessions, and given selflessly of their time and resources to building the professional bridges so essential to a vital, live organization. To all of you the president says "Thank you." You have made the good things happen this year.

Now it is time for new bridges, and new bridge builders, and new directions for the Oklahoma library bridges.

There will be new names filling the roster of committee members, new projects, new directions for state goals, new needs.
Research: Inventing a Future for Librarianship

Carolyn Cox

Academic librarians have been fighting for and getting faculty rank and status; but along with faculty rank and status come faculty responsibilities, and one of the major responsibilities is to conduct research. The M.L.S. had until recently been considered the terminal degree for most librarians. Now a second masters, a library specialist degree, or the Ph.D. is often considered mandatory. With this rising educational level comes an awareness of research needs. Though much has been written about librarianship as a science and a profession, in order for those outside the field to view librarianship as a profession, there must be more development of librarianship as a science through solid research.¹

For those just realizing the need for research, some obvious questions arise: 1) what is considered research in librarianship? 2) what areas of librarianship lend themselves to research? and 3) how are librarians to prepare for research?

Research in Librarianship

Philosophers have debated the definition of research for years; we will stay out of the debate and stick with a fairly simple definition of research as work which is undertaken to extend the frontiers of knowledge. Research may take the form of a re-examination of old sources to gain fresh insights into a field or to revise old conclusions. Research may branch into areas totally unexplored or may interpret and evaluate old works in a new way. Webster's defines research as "critical and exhaustive," however accomplishments in many fields are realized in phases and the whole cycle of research may represent separate efforts in the various stages of research.²

Research differs from learning and communication in that these are often ends in themselves. A literature search does not uncover "new" facts, though the information may be new to the reader. If the end product is a synthesizing of what others have said, it is a learning process. If the individual writes up this synthesis for distribution to others, the work constitutes communication; the searching, synthesizing, and communication are not research, but may be the first stage of research.

Goldhor³ has adapted the scientific method of inquiry for research in librarianship. The scientific method is an inductive method which involves the formulation of a general principle from the study of specific cases. The scientific method relies on careful observation of phenomena and precise recording of data. All the known data is drawn together into an organized whole from which a generalization is drawn to attempt to account for the observation made. These broad generalizations serve...
to stimulate further study which in turn leads
to refinement of the generalization. Conclu-
sions which are drawn from a research find-
ing of last year may serve as an hypothesis
for today's research. Further study may
invalidate the original study or may support
the old conclusions. The goal of research is
what Shera refers to as "the perfectability of
human knowledge through the pursuit of
truth."4

Upon superficial examination it may
seem impossible to apply scientific
methodology to librarianship. There are
some difficulties in doing library research
using scientific methodology, to be sure, but
so are there difficulties in research in
human physiology. One basic difficulty is
that many factors are not so easily identifi-
able, and therefore are difficult to isolate
and measure. The field needs more exam-
pies to evaluate and a greater knowledge of
the situation in question. The behavioral
techniques used in social science research
can also be applied in library research. Any
research in the social sciences faces the
prejudices and biases inherent in studying
human behavior. The techniques of be-
avioral research help to counteract this
bias through measures such as probability
sample. There is also the problem of
conducting experiments. However, Goldhor
points out "Experimentation is not the es-
ence of the scientific method so much as is
observation leading to generalizations
tested by repeated observation (as in the
case of Darwin's work) and by logical
mathematical checks."5 These objections
are not insignificant, but they are not insur-
mountable. The important thing to keep in
mind is the theoretical framework under
which the scientific method was developed.

The history of research in librarianship is
a comparatively short one in relation to such
fields as mathematics. Most of the
mathematics taught in high schools in the
1950s was known to man 3,000 years ago.
With the advent of the "new math" in the
early 1960s mathematics moved forward to
that which was developed 300 years ago.
American library research can be traced
back to the decade of the 1930s and spe-
cifically to the University of Chicago. Dean
Louis Round Wilson had assembled a re-
search faculty including Pierce Butler who
was setting forth principles of the science of
librarianship; Carleton Joecke who was
studying and teaching scientific mana-
gement of libraries; William Randall who
was formalizing and teaching theories and
principles of library classification and bibli-
ographic organization; and Douglas Walples
who was studying and teaching the social
effects of reading and who in 1939 pub-
lished one of the earliest library research
methods books.

Forty-five years is a very short time to
develop sophisticated methodology and a
strong body of research literature. The ex-
citing thing for librarians today should be the
wealth of material available for research.
Even a superficial search of library literature
reveals lists of possible research topics.
Once the research has been done and writ-
ten up, there are good outlets for the mate-
rial. Library Quarterly, Journal of Educa-
tion for Librarianship, and College and
Research Libraries are but three of about
a dozen journals who welcome quality re-
search papers.6

Library Research Topics

Leon Carnousky discusses five broad
topics where investigations could be con-
ducted. One topic which needs study is pub-
lic library structure and organization, if the
students are willing to collect original data
or use the data available from the Library
Services Branch. "We should all welcome
intensive and incisive state library history
in the sense of relating library de-
velopments to social forces."7 If we can bet-
ter understand why Oklahoma libraries
have developed as they have, we can better
plan for service for the future. If we have a
firm understanding of Oklahoma library de-
velopment, we will not attempt to transplant
achievements in New York to Oklahoma
without modification for the needs of Ok-
lahomans.

There are opportunities for studying li-
brary structure in relation to usage. What
actually happens to the small independent
library in a town which does not have a pro-
cessional librarian when it becomes part of a
multi-county system? How does the struc-
ture affect usage in the communities when
changes are made? How can we get infor-
mation on the service of state library agen-
cies? Who do state agencies serve, how are people served, what types of people, what types of communities are served? How does the state library structure affect local usage?

Library education is another area of study. Since the publication of Carnousky’s article, Jesse Shera published the Foundations of Education for Librarianship which covers many areas of library education. However, the work is not exhaustive and there are many areas to be explored and many questions still unanswered. The area of library education needs constant research and evaluation because of the rapid change in the information community.

The fourth area for study is usage in relation to resources. Here is an area ripe for behavioral research techniques as these studies would be concerned with the sociology of reading. Studies could be conducted in varying communities investigating patterns of use and book availability. There have been such studies conducted in academic and special libraries, but little has been done in recent years in public and school libraries. The studies could be conducted using established techniques used for voter surveys. The results could prove quite beneficial in forecasting and planning for the future.

The fifth topic in which there is very little basic research is library finance. This is an extremely important topic and research could be of great assistance to library administrators especially in this era of tight money for libraries.

These are but a few of the topics that lend themselves to research. There are many assumptions in any field which have not been challenged; to challenge a basic assumption is to find a topic for research. The researcher must determine if the topic is significant and of value. Then it will be for critics to make their evaluation of the research after it is completed.

**Education for Research**

How are librarians to be educated to do research? Librarians with a doctorate have been taught research methodology, so it is the large percentage without the doctorate with whom we are chiefly concerned. If this gap is to be filled, library schools must offer substantive courses in research methodology and should build up an inventory of courses in other departments which will give students necessary research expertise. Jesse Shera emphasizes the importance of an interdisciplinary approach so that librarians can learn from older more established research fields. While placing strong emphasis upon research Shera sounds a warning that should be heeded by academic library administrators in particular who are pushing for more in-house research. "Research is too important to be left to dilettantes and amateurs, and its pursuit should be reserved for those who are qualified for it by aptitude, education and motivation."

**Funding**

There are some federal monies for library research under Title II-B of the amended Higher Education Act of 1965. The subject emphasis of the grants awarded between 1967 and 1975 fall into the following groups: 1) institutional cooperation to serve special target groups; 2)
technology; 3) functional development; 4) planning and development; 5) education and training. These areas of funded research overlap with research targets identified earlier.

There is funding available for research from many other sources which include the state department of libraries, Council on Library Resources, the various professional library associations and private foundations to name a few. These agencies may not be able to provide money but are often willing to help find a funding agency and/or provide technical assistance with research projects.

**Conclusions**

The opportunities for research are available and educational avenues can be found for the person who is dedicated to the pursuit of research. Through good basic methodology the quality of library research can be much improved. The library profession is at a point in its development that if it is to know itself, it is not enough to know its history, but must invent its future through productive research.

**References Cited**

5. Goldhor, op. cit. p. 27.
8. Shera, op. cit., p. 149.

**Selected Bibliography**


**Serials Updating Service**

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On Building a Black Collection

Melvin B. Tolson, Jr.
Professor of French
The University of Oklahoma

This article is based upon a speech delivered at the "Literature of Minorities" Workshop held November 4, 1976 at Oscar Rose Junior College. The meeting was sponsored by OLA's College and University Division with support from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries' Dorothea Dale (Continuing Library Education) Fund and Oscar Rose Junior College. This is the first of three articles originating from the "Literature of Minorities." Recognition is due John Hinkle, Continuing Education adviser to the workshop, who is coordinating the publication of this series.

The field of Black Literature has grown in breadth and depth so tremendously in the last few years that it is almost impossible in any manageable length of time to give more than a few indications of the resources available to librarians interested in developing their holdings in this area. I have prepared a bibliography of general anthologies and lists of individual poets, novelists and dramatists, to serve as an introduction for anyone interested in reading Black Literature. (Editor's note: These appear at the end of this article.)

First, we have the International Library of Negro Life and History, whose collection and publication obviously began at a time when "Negro" was still widely used. It is an eight-volume series modeled very much after most encyclopedias. It was sponsored by the Association of Negro Life and History, and its principal editor was Charles Wesley, who has been president of several Black colleges and was a frequently-published Black historian. There is a long list of co-editors; there are many photographs of the various subjects; the format is clear and easily understood. One shortcoming is that the volumes are not numbered although each volume has a different title: "Introduction to Black Literature in America," "Black Theatre," "Black Athletics," etc. These volumes form a really basic, if rather elementary, introduction to various materials on aspects of Black life.

The next publication I wish to mention has ceased being published in the last few months (though a surrogate and even more ambitious publication has taken its place and is being readied by Hoyt Fuller, a former editor). It began as The Negro Digest, but later changed its name in post-Stokely Carmichael days to Black World. The publisher is the Johnson Publishing House, which also issues Ebony and Jet magazines, which you doubtless carry already on your shelves. Black World became the most serious of the three magazines, giving a vital place to the arts: music, poetry, the novel, theatre, etc. It also presented original poetry and short stories as well as sociological, philosophical, political and economic discussions and articles. There were reports on seminars and meetings held around the world dealing with Black cultural events, such as the Festivals of African Culture, meetings of the Organization of African States and of other international bodies stressing Pan-African cooperation. Its demise is very much to be re-
greeted. However, the new publication which is soon to be announced is expected to more than fill its place. Like its predecessor, it will probably touch many cultural bases, serving a culturally variable diet. In any event, a library should attempt to obtain all the available back issues of Negro Digest and Black World; nothing of similar content is available for the period covered.

Another important publication, both for the articles it carries and for the door its advertisements and notices offer to other materials, is the Black Scholar. It was originally conceived and structured under the leadership of Dr. Nathan Hare, formerly of Slick, Oklahoma, and a graduate of Langston University. Dr. Hare became, in his years at San Francisco State University, one of the most militant leaders of Black students in America. Afterwards, he led the building of this serious, intellectual magazine, which is dedicated to investigations in the political, socioeconomic and philosophical arenas, rather than to the arts. Recently, Dr. Hare has divorced himself from the magazine, which presently has adopted a rigorously Marxist-Leninist approach.

A Broadside Treasury, as its name indicates to one familiar with the older methods of publishing individual poems, is a collection of the work of many young poets, edited by the doyenne of Black poets Gwendolyn Brooks. Miss Brooks has had very enthusiastic receptions at readings of her poetry at Oklahoma City University and the University of Oklahoma. She is Poet Laureate of the State of Illinois and has also been awarded the Pulitzer Prize. She has always fostered young writing talent and has conducted for several years an annual poetry contest, which has been opened to all school levels.

The anthology on the list called The Negro Caravan is a much older and fuller-bodied work, dating from the Thirties and Forties. Its editors are Sterling Brown (now the most famous elder figure in Black letters), Arthur Davis and Ulysses Lee. Sterling Brown is the generation of Langston Hughes, of Arna Bontemps and of Melvin B. Tolson, Sr. The latter three would be in their later seventies if still alive. Miss Brooks is almost a generation younger. To continue speaking in the same fashion, one might refer to Leroi Jones (Imamu Amiri Baraka) as the headlight of the generation which is now in its forties; and Don L. Lee (Haki Marabahuti) is the most famous of the following generation, those who are in their late twenties and early thirties. This does not, of course, demean the stature of countless good and very good poets not mentioned, and who belong to all the generations indicated, not to mention those preceding the oldest poets mentioned so far.

Another anthology edited by Gwendolyn Brooks has been given the title Jump Bad!, from Black street talk. The publisher is the Broadside Press whose founder is Dudley Randall, a very good poet from Detroit, also Black. The Press is an attempt to solve a problem which has been recurring for poets of all groups, but most particularly for those of minority groups: how does one get published if he doesn’t already have a famous name and if his material is not apt to be commercially profitable? This is a press which publishes even individual poems (hence, its name) at reasonable prices. It produces collections of individual poet’s work, anthologies, all in cheerful, effectively designed editions which the Black public toward whom most Black poets address their work at present can afford. This type of publishing company aims at an audience quite different from that met (even if not always envisaged) by many older writers: the audience of Black common folk, not the well-educated, university-trained, middle-class-nurtured audience which was formerly the chief consumer of the work of Black poets. Dudley Randall decided that hundreds of Black poets would not have to do as thousands of others of all colors have done — wait forever fruitlessly to see in print a cherished creation of theirs. His press is dedicated to a people’s cultural advancement so the prices for single poems are 50c, 75c, by poets whose names are now increasingly known by high school and college Black youngsters: Nikki Giovanni, Leroi Jones, Don Lee, and others. The titles feature expressions, like Jump Bad!, from Black street talk which are calculated to strike interest in the mind of the anticipated reader: “Black Henry,” “The Nigger Cycle,” “All I Gotta Do,” “Now Ain’t That Love?”. One might say that Dudley Randall wants to attract to his Press those readers whom libraries are also particularly interested in al-
tracing to their sometimes too solemn halls, those segments of the population to whom reading has not yet become one of the ordinary, pleasurable experiences of life.

The next anthology on our list is Black Fire, edited by Leroi Jones and Larry Neal. Jones (Imamu Amiri Baraka) has been mentioned earlier. He is the author of dozens of works, all of which a good library will obtain: poems, plays, essays on various subjects—political, musical, literary—and short stories. (I have presupposed that the abilities of the librarian combined with a sufficient supply of money will produce a "good" library; as a mere user of libraries, I may be mistaken.) He early became the Black playwright most highly praised by New York critics and most frequently performed on and off Broadway. When the full force of the "Black Revolution" hit America in the Sixties, he deserted the more commercial regions of Manhattan for Harlem, where he and others set up a "theatre of the people," often giving sidewalk theatre as well as cheaply-priced and free productions. Since then, Baraka has immersed himself even more profoundly in the struggle of the common people and in the utilization of his poetic talents in the cause of the "Revolution." Since his early days in the struggle, he has broadened his concentration on the problems of Blacks to include those of all the poor, the underprivileged and the exploited of the world. The choices Baraka and Neal made for their anthology reveal their emphasis on the revolutionary role of writing, the first essay being entitled "The Development of the Black Revolutionary Artist." The volume also contains short fiction, examples of short dramatic works, and excerpts from longer works of fiction and drama.

The next volume, Black Poets of the United States, is a translation of a work published originally in French. It contains the work of poets between Paul Lawrence Dunbar (the first generation after slavery) and Langston Hughes (d. 1967), a more traditional group of poets than many already named. Among them are Bontemps (long the librarian at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee); James Weldon Johnson (whose poems in the form of the sermons of Southern Black preacher-poet-orphans are famous; for example, "The Creation," which has been recited, sung, danced, mimed and choral-chanted thousands of times); Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes (two of the diamonds of the "Negro-Renaissance" of the Twenties, with the latter becoming the most read and famous Black poet of all time); and Claude McKay (originally from Jamaica, whose racial sensitivities were terribly exacerbated by the treatment of Blacks in the Alabama of the period, and composer of the sonnet beginning "If we must die..." quoted by Winston Churchill during the Second World War to inspire Englishmen). These are the poets who established the tradition for the first half of the 20th century.

Before continuing with the names of anthologies here that might be included in your collections, let me underline the importance of a document that records in story or novel form the result of over a decade of research: Roots (which at the time of this address had not been seen on television but had made the bestseller list). It is the most sensationaly popular work by a Black author ever! Every library will need several copies for a long time in the future; be sure of that!

The next writer occurs on the list at this place by analogy rather than because of the category on that page. Claude Brown has taken the generation of Northern, Black, inner-city youth to which he belongs and has written a deservedly famous first novel called Manchild in the Promised Land. There is no doubt that it is one of the most unusual novels of the last forty years. It is the story of a self-educated boy from his early childhood (as a ghetto delinquent), in and out of reform schools, then prisons, as he fights his way through, then out of the streets of Harlem. Claude Brown makes us feel, see, smell, hurt from what it is to be a Black child, crawling on the splintered floor, stealing, fighting, playing hookey from school and becoming street-wise and tough. He makes us experience the changes that occurred in Harlem between the time that he so preciously began his "career" and the time he discovered (after having finally escaped himself) that his younger brother was caught in the grip of heroin. He has done this with such verisimillitude that Brown has been called to testify before congressional committees.
about inner city conditions. This novel takes its place beside Richard Wright’s Native Son and Black Boy and Ralph Ellison’s The Invisible Man for the vivacity and power of its delineation of the experiences of Black youth.

We go now to a book that is unique among all surveys your library might have; it is From Sambo to Superspade by Daniel J. Leab, a young man in his twenties and a movie buff of the first water. It is the first full-length study of the Black man in the movies. It is not generally known today that the roles of Blacks were played by white actors in early movies, stage plays and minstrel shows. In fact, 1879 was the first year that a Black actress played the role of Topsy in Uncle Tom’s Cabin.

Leab takes the career of Blacks in the movies from the Stepin’ Fetchit/Mantant Moreland stereotype, through the “Superspade” roles of Sidney Poitier (the “smartest-cleanest-manliest” bit, of which the Julia of Diahann Carroll was a feminine version), to the more nearly non-stereotyped role of today. This is a sourcebook without parallel at this time.

Insofar as the list of poets is concerned, one may work down the list to the degree that money allows and find that the collection of Black works in poetry becomes increasingly adequate and representative.

In the lists of novelists and of dramatists, it is necessary to be more careful in choosing among the dozens of names given when there is not enough money to order extensively. Of novelists (and there are many names not included on this list, of course) it would be better to begin with the works of the older, more established names, such as, Ralph Ellison, James Baldwin, Richard Wright, Zora Neale Hurston, Maya Angelou, Ishmael Reed, Willard Motley, Ann Petry and Waters Turpin, before buying those of other novelists, some younger, some older than those mentioned.

Among dramatists, the same procedure should be followed. The work of Lerol Jones (Imamu Amiri Baraka), of Ed Bullins, of Lorelaine Hansberry, of Langston Hughes, of Lonnie Elder, of James Baldwin and of Ossie Davis could form the basis of an ongoing collection. Naturally the librarian must somehow manage to keep abreast of works

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by such outstanding new talents as Miguel Pinero, Ntozake Shange and Joseph Walker in drama and Alice Walker, Piri Thomas and Barry Beckham in the novel.

There is another realm of Black literature which it is hoped librarians (again with available funds in mind) will not ignore: literature in the English language by Black writers of other countries. There is a growing body of Anglophone (English-speaking) literature from the Caribbean lands of Jamaica, the Virgin Islands, the Bahamas, and from African countries: Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Zambia, and others. Thus the novels of Chinua Achebe and of Cyprian Ekwensi and the drama of Wole Soyinka should be included in any collection. A final remark may be made concerning the work of Black writers from other languages that have been translated into English. Thus, any library might be expected to contain the poetry of Leopold Sedar Senghor (President of the Republic of Senegal, West Africa) and the long, great poem of Aime Cesaire, “Return to my Native Land,” as well as the non-fiction work of Frantz Fanon, who has had immeasurable influence on the thinking of Black folk the world around.

All but the very wealthiest libraries must choose carefully among the possible items at their literary disposal. It is to be hoped that this discussion and, more particularly, the lists that have been prepared will aid in acquiring a Black contemporary collection that will not satisfy, but will not entirely frustrate your constituency interested in such readings.

Black Literature: Bibliography


Black World (ceased publ. in 1975; its predecessor: Negro Digest). Editor: John H. Johnson. Chicago: Johnson Publishing Co., Inc. (This monthly magazine gave the most nearly complete coverage of the Black literary scene until its demise.)

Black Scholar. Editor: Robert Chrisman. Sausalito, California.

A Broadside Treasury. Editor: Gwendolyn Brooks. Detroit, Michigan 12551 Old Mill Place; Broadside Press, 1971. (This small publishing house under the direction of the poet Dudley Randall is a “treasure house” of single and collected poems of the Sixties and the Seventies.)


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Black American Writers for an Adequate Black Collection:

Poets

James Weldon Johnson
Langston Hughes
Countee Cullen
Claude McKay
Ama Bontemps
Paul Lawrence Dunbar
Gwendolyn Brooks
Melvin B. Tolson
Robert Hayden
Sterling Brown
Dudley Randall
Mári Evans
Lerol Jones
Sonja Sanchez
Larry Neal
Don Lee
Margaret Walker
Phillis Wheatley

Andre Lorde
Gylan Kain (The Last Poets)
Carolyn M. Rogers
Niki Giovanni
Etherege Knight
Alice Walker
Frank Marshall Davis
Sterling Plumpp
Johari Amini
Elouise Loftin
Kearapetse Kgotsitile
Lucille Clifton
Julia Fields
Fenton Johnson
Jean Toomer
Owen Dodson
Lance Jeffers
Naomi Long Madgett
Ted Joans

Writers

Sylvia Wynter
Ishmael Reed
Hari Rhodes
William Melvin Kelley
Chester Himes
John Oliver Killens
Clarence Major
Julius Lester
George (Hal) Bennett
John Edgar Wideman
Chinua Achebe (Nigeria)
Charles Wright
Willard Motley
Ann Petry
William Conton
Charles W. Chesnutt
Paula Marshall
Cyprian Ekwenzi (Nigeria)
Warren Miller

Dramatists

Leroy Jones/Imamu Amiri Baraka ("The Dutchman"); "The Slave"; "The Toilet"
Douglas Turner Ward ("Happy Ending"; "Day of Absence")
Ed Bullins ("The Taking of Miss Janie"; "Jo Anne")
Lorraine Hansberry ("A Raisin in the Sun"; "The Sign in Sidney Brustein’s Window")
Rudolph Fisher ("The Conjure Man Dies")
Langston Hughes ("Mulatto"; "Mamba’s Daughters"; "Tambourines to Glory")
S. Randolph Edmonds (Six Plays for a Negro Theatre: "Bleeding Hearts")
Owen Dodson ("Bayou Legend"; "Divine Comedy")
Frank Wilson ("Walk Together, Chillin"; "Sugar Cane")
Jean Toomer ("Balo")
Willis Richardson ("The Broken Banjo"; "The House of Sham")
William Robinson ("The Passing Grade"; "The Anger of One Young Man")
Alice Childress ("Trouble in Mind"; "Just a Little Simple")
A. Clifton Lamb ("Roughshod up the Mountain")
Wole Soyinka (Nigeria) ("Kongi's Harvest"; "The Strong Breed"; "The Trials . . .")
Ron Milner ("What the Wine Dealers Buy")
George Norwood ("Joy Exceeding Glory")
Abram Hill ("On Strivers' Row")
Ntozake Shange ("For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide/When the Inbow is Enuf")
Joseph Walker ("The River Niger")
Charles Gordone ("No Place to Be Somebody")
Lonnie Elder ("Ceremonies in Dark Old Men")
Phillip Hayes Dean ("Sly of the Blind Pig")
Leslie Lee ("The First Breeze of Summer")
Richard Wright ("Daddy Goodness")
Derek Walcott ("The Dream on Monkey Mountain")
Paul Carter Harrison ("The Great McDaddy")
Athol Fugard (white S. African) ("Sizwe Banzi is Dead")
Miguel Pinero ("Short Eyes")
James Baldwin ("Blues for Mister Charlie"; "The Amen Corner")
Ossie Davis ("Purlie Victorious")
Wm. Wells Brown ("Escape, or a Leap to Freedom," 1858, the first known play)
Joseph Cotten, Sr. ("Caleb, the Degenerate," 1903, the first published play)
Ridgely Torrence ("The Rider of Dreams," "Simon the Cyrenian," "Granny Maumee," three one-act plays)
Willis Richardson ("The Chip Woman's Fortune," 1923)
Louis Peterson ("Take a Giant Step")
Theodore Ward ("Big White Fog"; "Our Lan")
Dennis Donoghue ("Legal Murder") (first "protest" play on Broadway, 1934)
Leslie Anson McRill

Born, according to family rumors, November 8th, 1886, at Williamsburg, Franklin County, Kansas, son of Calvin Whitfield and Viola Tapley McRill. My father's people were from Ohio, and my mother's from Michigan. Mother came to Kansas via the prairie schooner shortly after the Civil War. Her father homesteaded there.

Attended the Williamsburg Public Schools, graduating from the High School in the spring of 1904. The Latin-German course. I enjoyed attending my 70th Alumni Banquet there in 1974. An added honor came last year when they named me their Alumni Poet Laureate. During my Junior high school year I edited the Quenemo News, local paper of my neighboring town. Shortly after graduation I came to Oklahoma, joining my brother at Grand, Day County, Oklahoma, in editing the Day County Progress.

In 1906 my family moved to Watonga, Oklahoma, where I became associated with ex-Governor Thompson B. Ferguson, in the Watonga Republican. My brother and I entered Epworth University, Oklahoma City, in the fall of 1907. I was graduated from this university, forerunner of Oklahoma City University, in 1911 with the B. A. degree and a life state teachers' certificate. In the fall of 1913 I was chosen as professor of modern languages at the Methodist University of Oklahoma, located at Guthrie. In the fall of 1919 we moved to Oklahoma City at Oklahoma City College, later Oklahoma City University. In 1923 I received my Master's Degree at the University of Southern California.

During World War II I taught at the Air Force Technical School at Amarillo, Texas. I really began my writing career at the close of W. W. I when my first book of poetry was ready. It was Tales of the Night Wind, poems relative to the history, culture, heroes, sagas of the American Indian. Many of Oklahoma's leading Indians are eulogized in this book. I resumed by printer's trade and published my other works, Saga of Oklahoma, poems commemorating the 50th anniversary of Statehood, for which I cast my first vote in 1907.

Other books of poetry are Friendship's Tribute, in memory of a close Korean War veteran who lost his life when his jet plane crashed shortly after he returned from service abroad.

My next book of poems was Okalona, Valley of Peace. The next one was Living Heritage in which appear many of my translations of the French poets. My last book is
called *From Day to Day*, published in 1970. Having been put in the printing office at age ten, I have handset most of my books and printed them also.

Governor Dewey Bartlett, now our Senator from Oklahoma, appointed me Poet Laureate of Oklahoma at the request of the presidents of The Poetry Society of Oklahoma, The State Writers' Association and the Oklahoma Branch of the American Pen Women, the first time this appointment had been made by the choice of our Oklahoma Literary Organizations. I have had the honor of serving eight years as president of The Poetry Society of Oklahoma, and one year at the head of the State Writers' Association.

For about fifteen years I have conducted a Poetry Workshop, The Southwesterners. From this group of poets have come ten or more published works of poetry.

Among special honors given me are an award as "Outstanding Educator Recognition" by the Oklahoma Education Association in 1975; asked to participate in the Vocational and Continued Education Workshop, Kaleidoscope '75, presented by the Oklahoma City Public Schools; conducting the poetry sessions at Oklahoma University in their spring workshops. Sandwiched in all of these activities I have been privileged to serve as Lay Minister for twelve years at the United Methodist Church of Ripleys, Oklahoma, where my ninety years are still blessed with lasting friendships. I should like to add just one short poem of my life philosophy:

"I SHALL NOT ALL DIE"
(Horace)
When the last hour is struck
And my life book is closed,
"I shall not all die!"
But as Horace has said, I shall carry on
In the lives of these boys that I have known.
Thus, "I shall death defy.
These boys I have loved in the classroom, hour,
The joys we have shared from the past will flower
As they live and work in the years that roll—
"I shall not all die!"

-American Indian Policy in Crisis: Christian Reformers and the Indian, 1865-1900, by Francis Paul Prucha. (Univ. of Okla. Press, 1976). An account of U. S. government policy toward the American Indian from 1865-1900, one of the most critical periods in Indian-white relations. The author relates Indian policy to the dominant cultural and intellectual forces of the time period, with a view of evangelical Christian influence on U. S. Indian policy. The Indians "were to be individualized and Americanized, becoming in the end patriotic American citizens indistinguishable from their white neighbors." Policies and programs to achieve this end are examined in detail: the peace policy, the military challenge to the peace policy, reservations, land allotments, Indian education, Indian citizenship, reform of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and liquidation of the Indian Territory. The detailed footnotes and bibliography add to the importance of the book. The author is a distinguished authority in the field of Indian policy and American frontier history.

-Geronimo, the Man, His Time, His Place, by Angie Debo. (Univ. of Okla. Press, 1976). An important biography of the noted Apache Chief, Geronimo. It is also the story of the Apache people who were kept in captivity for more than twenty years, with final captivity at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Well-documented.

Presents specific aspects of the history of Oklahoma in a series of maps.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Ordeal: Reservation and Agency Life in the Indian Territory, 1875-1907, by Donald J. Berthrong. (Univ. of Okla. Press, 1976). By 1875 the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes were confined to a reservation in western Indian Territory. The Southern Cheyennes struggled to survive the hunger, disease, and despair to maintain themselves as a people. U.S. government policy was "to grind the Cheyennes into cultural submission and remodel them into replicas of white, Christian farmer-citizens with red skins, and that policy continued for decades after 1907." The author says that "a people of less courage and character than the Cheyennes would have crumbled under the onslaught of the white man." This book is well-documented and is Volume 136 in the Civilization of the American Indian Series. The author is a noted authority on the history of the Southern Cheyennes.


Twisters, by Jack M. Bickham. (Doubleday, 1976). A novel about tornadoes and the consequences of these destructive forces of nature on people — those who track the storms and give warning, the survivors and those who do not survive.

Live Free: Young Folk Poetry, published by Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council. (Vol. 1, no. 1-1977-). This publication, in newspaper format, is a collection of poetry written by several Oklahoma school children. It is produced by the Poets-in-the-Schools program of the Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council.

Archive-Library Relations, edited by Robert L. Clark, Jr. (Bowker, 1976). The theme of this book is cooperation between archivists and librarians. The common purpose of each profession is stressed: "to collect, maintain, and make available the written and graphic record of man's intellect and experience." An annotated bibliography of writings on archive-library related topics, by Marietta Matzer, is included.

Our Energy Future: the Role of Research, Development, and Demonstration in Reaching a National Consensus on Energy Supply, by Don E. Kash and others. (Univ. of Okla. Press, 1976). This book, by professors at the University of Oklahoma, proposes research, development, and demonstration (RD & D) to increase the domestic energy supply of the United States. The energy policy system and the supply constraints are discussed. The various energy supply alternatives are identified. Recommendations are made for two RD & D programs — one is a five-year plan, "because the national need is immediate"; the other is a program for producing nonhardware information. Both address the constraints on domestic energy supply.

Energy and the Earth Machine, by Donald E. Carr. (Norton, 1976). The author discusses the various sources of energy available to man and gives an explanation of their problems. He says that the earth and its system is crammed with energy sources. He emphasizes that the critical shortage is brain power and technical know-how. This is a readable, non-technical book. Mr. Carr has been, for many years, the director of research for a major oil company. He is a noted environmental writer, with translations in many languages and countries. Mr. Carr lives in Bartlesville.
Mr. Troy will be a speaker at the OLA conference in Stillwater in April. Please attend and give him your support as he has given his to us.

As your contribution this year to the future of school libraries in Oklahoma, please CONTACT YOUR LEGISLATORS in support of the elementary library appropriation of $800,000.

Many of you have been asked to serve on a legislative network which will help rally support for school library legislation. The functioning of this network is quite important for accomplishing our goal of strengthening the school library-media program in the state of Oklahoma. This may be a long process. If the legislation does not pass this year we will be back next year to try again. When the current legislation does pass we will be raising our goals and working for even higher standards.

S.Q. 507

As a group we worked to obtain support for State Question 507, which did pass. (This question raised the allowable or permissive ad valorem tax levy for public library system support from two mills to four mills.) Some counties may be calling special elections before long to vote on a millage increase. Give your support here, too.

Affiliation

After several years of planning AASL offered an affiliation plan to state organizations. OASLMS applied for affiliation and was accepted as a charter member.

Affiliation with AASL will not only broaden our horizons with materials and resource information, it will also keep us in touch with the national organization and other state affiliates.

OASLMS will be adding a membership committee, two AASL Delegate Assembly delegates, and several liaisons to our list of officers. This first year the delegates will be Charlie Lou Rouse and Arlene Chapman.

Our bylaws will be changed during the next six months to follow the affiliation agreement, specifying these officers, their duties, and other necessary items. They should be ready for a membership vote by October 1977.
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OEA Conference

Dr. Leroy Lindeman, Utah State Department of Education, was the keynote speaker at our annual fall meeting. Dr. Lindeman stressed the importance of cooperation between, and consolidation of, the print and nonprint personnel in the state. Great things can be accomplished if we work together.

OASLMS has given consideration to plans for consolidation or unification. Many of us felt that this plan was dealt quite a blow when the Oklahoma Association of Educational Communications Technology (OAECT) voted to meet separately at the 1976 OEA convention. However, we are open to constructive suggestions concerning this situation.

OLA Office

An OASLMS member is currently president-elect of OLA, and an OASLMS member will be president of OLA next year. Sheila Alexander, who was elected to the president-elect position last year, has given notice that she will be leaving the state after her marriage in March. We will miss Sheila, but we wish her the best possible future in the North Country.

Two school library-media specialists are now running for the office of OLA president. They are Barbara Spriestersbach and Anne Rounds. We wish you both luck.

OLA Conference

Plans for the OLA Conference in April are almost complete. It looks like an exciting, interesting conference. You have much to gain by taking part in the activities and meetings. The OASLMS speaker will be Donald Ely, a specialist in organization of media programs. Ely was on the staff of Syracuse University when Dr. Tim Ragan, OU Professor of Educational Media, earned his Ph.D. there.

Certification

The main topic of concern to the OAECT Spring Conference will be certification requirements changes in Library and Audio-Visual. If you wish to contribute to this topic make your reservations at Arrowhead Lodge and notify Dr. John Ludrick, Southwestern State University, Weatherford.

A special committee has been formed to study certification requirements for librarians and Audio-Visual persons and to make recommendations to the State Board to update and streamline the program. The committee is composed of school librarians, school audio-visual persons, university library science educators, university audio-visual educators, superintendents, and representatives from the State Department of Education.

This committee has reached tentative agreement on a certification plan. They will meet one more time, in June.

Our Losses, Someone Else's Gains

In addition to Sheila Alexander, several school library-media specialists have left the field this year. We lost Janelle Kirby, Putnam City High School, to the State Department of Education (Career Education);
Katy McDonald, Elementary Coordinator, Putnam City Schools, to retirement; Ame Gorena, Putnam City West High School, to full-time doctoral work at the University of Oklahoma; Aarone Corwin to the position of Reference Librarian at the Belle Isle Branch, Oklahoma County Libraries.

Another Loss and Some Gains

The high school (and Media Center) at Chickasha burned down and has been rebuilt. Barbara Spiestersbach has rebuilt the collection from ashes, a good memory and resource lists. (See Oklahoma Librarian, January 1977, p. 8)

An excellent sound-slide presentation on career education has been produced by Union Public Schools under the direction of Frances Powell, Director, Community Relations, and Sally Margaretson, Director, Library Media Resources. If your school is interested in viewing this production contact Ms. Powell at 9134 East 46th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74145, or phone (918) 664-9400.

The Johnson-O’Malley Indian Education Act Parent Committee of Dickson Public Schools has allotted a grant of $850.00 to the Elementary Media Center for the purchase of books, study prints, filmstrips, cassettes, and records about the American Indian and Oklahoma. Subjects covered include folktales and legends, history and culture of Indians of the past as well as those in today’s world, songs and dances, and biographies. The JOM Committee is now selecting a name for this special collection, which will be available to all teachers.

As you can see, this has been a busy year. Much more has happened than we are able to mention here, but I am sure that each of you can add many items to the above list.

I am sad to note that this is the last column I will write as Chairperson of OASLMS. I feel this has been a productive year and I’m sure I’ll miss all of the activity as I leave office. Charlie Lou Rouse will be presiding next year, and I know she will be an excellent chairperson. She is a gracious hostess and an accomplished librarian. We are looking forward with great anticipation to the coming year.

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Miller-Brody Productions, Inc. 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017
Jean Merrill’s *The Toothpaste Millionaire*, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, is the winner of the 19th annual Sequoyah Children's Book Award. More than 20,000 Oklahoma boys and girls, grades three through six, participated in the program this year.

Named for Sequoyah, creator of the Cherokee alphabet, the program is designed to encourage reading of outstanding books. The award is meaningful in that it is one of the few juvenile literary awards selected and presented by children. To be eligible to vote, students must have read at least two books from the master reading list, which included 25 books this year.

Jean Merrill resides at Angel's Ark in Randolph, Vermont part of the year and in her farmhouse two valleys west of Randolph the rest of the year. Her farmhouse, which is surrounded by 300 acres of woods and meadows, is without electricity, phone, mail delivery or central heat. She says “the farmhouse tends to be a cheerful clutter of treasures from children and friends and piles of books and newspapers I haven’t finished reading.”

Asked about ideas for her books, Ms. Merrill said, “My story ideas are more apt to come from an emotion or an image that suggests the feeling of a certain kind of experience. Sometimes the emotional tone is the first perception, and I consciously look for an image that expresses that emotion. Sometimes an image comes out of the blue; if it is funny or strong or memorable, I sense that it is expressive of a significant feeling.”

In addition to *The Toothpaste Millionaire* which has also won the Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award, Ms. Merrill has written, *The Black Sheep, The Pushcart War* and numerous other titles. She will be in Stillwater on April 22 to receive her award during the annual OLA convention.

Hollis welcomes a robot to take her place in order to regain the freedom that her mother has programmed out of her life.

The Tucks, an ordinary family who have drunk from a hidden spring and gained unwanted immortality, face danger when their secret is discovered.

A spy and his talking dog attempt to rescue a brilliant scientist from the clutches of power-hungry kidnappers.

Mary Ann Anning enjoys hunting fossils and discovers the Ichthyosaurus when she is twelve.

A summer in the life of young, independent, and defiant Sara Ida, who "grows up" learning much about herself and others.

Nine-year-old Eleanor has the dull but important job of following the turkey hen to her hidden nest in this frontier Texas farm story.

A friendship grows between a fatherless boy and an elderly man who are fans of the baseball player.

Cohen, Peter Zachery. *Bee.* Atheneum, 1975. Gr. 5-9
Fourteen-year-old Herb is an apprentice to a rancher and learns to follow directions.

Will Stanton faces and overcomes the evil Grey King with the aid of a strange boy, a silver-eyed dog, and a golden harp.

A sober, economical narrative that describes an Oklahoma boy's growing realization that he cannot continue to hunt.

Edmonds, Walter D. *Bert Breen's Barn.* Little, 1975. Gr. 4-9
The sturdy barn built in the late 1800's becomes a coveted object, symbol of success, and source of wealth to young Tom Dolan.

Fort, John. *June The Tiger.* Little, 1975. Gr. 3-5
June is no tiger, but a mischievous dog who finds himself in a big bear hunt.

Tillie witnesses the sobering reality of the battle at Gettysburg.

Susy adopts two coyote pups, but their mother steals them back and their survival is placed in peril.

The ideas that grow into a poem are presented on one page with the poem itself on the facing page.

Lawrence, Mildred. *Touchmark.* Harcourt, 1975. Gr. 6-9
Orphaned Nabby is an outspoken observer of social and political inequities in pre-Revolutionary Boston.

Meticulous drawings distinguish this exploration of the engineering and architectural feats of the Egyptians.
Madison, Winifred. **Becky's Horse.** Four Winds, 1975. Gr. 3-6
Becky enters a cereal box contest and is faced with a difficult decision when she wins.

Mathis, Sharon Bell. **The Hundred Penny Box.** Viking, 1975. Gr. 3-6
Centenarian Aunt Dew finds her young great-grandnephew to be the only one in the family who can understand why she cherishes the old box that contains a penny for each year of her life.

Ormondroyd, Edward. **All In Good Times.** Parnassus, 1975. Gr. 4-7
Susan Shaw takes a ride up the bewitched elevator back to the year 1881, and into the house and lives of the Walker family and a suspense-filled adventure in two time zones.

Alexander, Blossom Culp, 85-year-old Miles Armsworth, and the Ghost form an unlikely quartet in this story filled with exploding steamboats, Mack Sennett chases, and the "exorcising" of the Ghost.

Sharmac, Margorie Weinman. **Maggie Marmelstein for President.** Harper, 1975. Gr. 3-6 (Harper Paperback)
Thad Smith turns down her offer to be his campaign manager and Maggie decides to run for president of the sixth grade herself.

*Smith, Gene. **The Hayburners.** Delacorte, 1974. Gr. 4-8 (Paperback-Dell)*
A well-to-do family is influenced by the selflessness of their retarded hired man.

The impact of the Model T on American life is followed from purchase as a new car to restoration as an antique.

Young, Miriam Burt. **Truth and Consequences.** Four Winds, 1975. Gr. 4-6 (Paperback-Scholastic)
Eleven-year-old Kim's determination to tell nothing but the truth destroys a friendship and puts enjoyment of the family's Christmas holiday in jeopardy.

*Carry-overs from 1976-77 Masterlist

**What Do They Read?**

Carolyn Croft

Early in the 1976-77 school year a request was sent to all school librarians in Oklahoma asking each to list the five titles most popular in the school library. Sixty schools participated in the survey. In order to determine changes in title preferences, the survey will be conducted biannually. The results of the Oklahoma Popular Books Survey follow:

**Elementary**
Charlotte's Web
Curious George
Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing
Little House on the Prairie
Boxcar Children
Where the Red Fern Grows
Ramona the Pest
Great Brain Series
How to Eat Fried Worms
How the Grinch Stole Christmas
Old Yeller
Bernstein's Bear Books
Mustang

**Middle School/Junior High**
Mouse and the Motorcycle
The Toothpaste Millionaire
Dr. Seuss Books
Helen Keller

**Dr. Croft is an Assistant Professor, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.**

Oklahoma Librarian, April 1977, Vol. 27, No. 2
How the Children of Iowa Prepared Me for Oklahoma Librarianship

LaVonne Sanborn

With the arrival of my first issue of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN, I am beginning to feel like I truly belong. And it arrived on the very day our family was celebrating our first anniversary of living in Oklahoma. With its arrival and our special first anniversary dinner, you would think that I would have reminisced over the happenings of our first year in Oklahoma but, instead, I was reminded of several events leading up to our move from Iowa.

The first event was a telephone call to my husband from Oklahoma State offering him a three-year appointment. Ph.D. completed and a definite job offer — how elated we were! Immediately my husband started singing a song he had learned in high school:

Oklahoma, where the wind comes
sweepin' down the plain
And the wavin' wheat can sure
smell sweet
When the wind comes right behind
the rain

Even though I was elated over this job offer, I had the sad responsibility of saying goodbye to all the children at Central Elementary where I had been K-4 librarian for the past three years.

Event number two involved giving all my library classes a chance to ask me questions about the coming of our new baby and our move to Oklahoma during one of the last library classes. Oh — so many questions! When one little girl asked me what I would miss most about Iowa, my immediate reply was FAMILY and SNOW. And when one little boy asked me if there was anything about Oklahoma I didn’t think I would enjoy, again I had an immediate response — WIND. I explained to the children how many of my friends had mentioned Oklahoma’s constant wind and, of course, how wind was mentioned twice just in the state song. I explained, too, that I had had firsthand experience with Oklahoma’s wind when we had house hunted over Thanksgiving weekend. The children laughed as I explained that the wind had blown all weekend!

Event number three happened a few days later. Much to my surprise, this same class marched into the IMC a few days later with their teacher and gathered around my desk. I thought to myself: “This must be a special goodbye visit. Be strong, LaVonne, and don’t shed any tears (for I was having difficulty with all my goodbyes to students and staff).”

One second grade boy stepped up to my desk and explained: “For the last two days we have been studying about wind in our room. We have read lots of books about wind.”

At this point six more boys and girls...
stepped closer to my desk and each held up a library book about wind.

"These library books," continued the little boy, "told us many good things that wind can do. We want to share them with you so you will like Oklahoma's wind better."

It was so difficult not to laugh out loud for they were all so serious! Next they presented me with a list labeled GOOD THINGS ABOUT THE WIND. The list read:

- Wind piles snow into big drifts, just right for snow forts
- Wind is important to those who fly airplanes
- Wind is important to sailors too
- Wind lifts kites into the sky
- Wind floats balloons
- Wind blows apples down from the trees to eat
- Wind sails paper boats
- Wind blows pinwheels
- Wind carries soap bubbles up into the air
- Wind blows the flag
- Wind spins the weathercock

How do you thank a class for such thoughtfulness and love? My promise was to hang the list in my new house and read it often so that the wind wouldn't depress me so much. It has worked!

I remember later reading all the same six books about wind and seeing many, many bad things about wind mentioned but my students only presented me with the good things so during this past year I have had only GOOD thoughts about the daily wind.

Are you moving to Iowa? Are you having second thoughts about the snow? Have the children of Oklahoma prepare you for Iowa librarianship—it works!

Bibliography


Lobbying at Mid-Winter

Dee Ann Ray
OLA Publicity Chairperson

During the Mid-Winter conference of the American Library Association in Washington, D.C., a Congressional breakfast was held. Oklahomans attending the breakfast chipped in and paid for our Congressmen to attend. Other commitments kept the Congressmen themselves from attending, but several sent representatives from their offices.

Later in the day, February 3, Oklahomans went up on the Hill and visited the offices of the Congressmen and Senators. The Oklahoma delegation of librarians was accompanied by a photographer from the Wilson Library Bulletin who took pictures and listened as we made our "pitch" for libraries with the Congressmen.

We found Congressmen Glenn English, Ted Risenhoover and Mickey Edwards in their offices and had an opportunity to visit with them firsthand. The lovely wife of Congressman Jones met us in his office and stated her great interest in libraries and gave testimony to using the good facilities of the Tulsa City-County Library.

 Everywhere, packets of information were left stating the needs of school, college and university and public libraries and specific funding information for the government programs involved.
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Frances Kennedy
Esther Mae Henke
Head, Library Services Branch
Oklahoma Department of Libraries

Frances Kennedy, Executive Secretary of the Oklahoma Library Association, has attended every OLA Conference (with two possible exceptions) since her first conference in 1928, and has held every office of the association, including the editorship of the Oklahoma Librarian. When she retired as Director of the Oklahoma City University Library in 1974 and became OLA’s first Executive Secretary, Leonard Eddy, Librarian, O.U. Health Science Center, wrote in his July 1974 President’s Message: “Good News! Frances is on the job ... Frances has been a dedicated and tireless worker for many years, and she is ideally qualified to serve as the ‘magic mend’ to hold our Association together in the coming years.”

OLA’s official access to this “magic mend” will cease after the annual conference in April. Frances is retiring as Executive Secretary, a post she has held for three years. Retirement time seems to be the time when a person’s accomplishments are outlined, but it is almost impossible to list all of the contributions Frances Kennedy has made to the library profession in Oklahoma, the Southwest, and the nation.

The latest honor which was bestowed on Frances was in 1978 when she was awarded the Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Oklahoma City University, where she had been librarian from 1947 to 1974. OCU had already named her Professor Emeritus of Library Science and Director Emeritus of the OCU Library. It was in 1965 that she was awarded OLA’s highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award.

It is interesting to note that as an academic librarian, Miss Kennedy was actively involved in all types of libraries, and especially in working for public library development. She urged support of and worked for passage of the first Library Services Bill which was introduced in Congress in 1951 but not passed until 1956. Many times she has “walked the halls” in the State Capitol seeking support for library legislation of all types.

As Mary Ann Wentroth, former OLA President, stated, “I remember Frances as being a great teacher.” In this capacity, Frances conducted many workshops over the state, and did several surveys of public libraries for the Department of Libraries.

Even though she will no longer hold an official position in OLA, Frances intends to continue attending OLA conferences. She also hopes to finish some of her personal projects which have been dangling because of her many library activities.

Frances has been working with a committee writing a job description for the Executive Secretary position. She has gotten this position off to a good start. OLA will continue to grow from the many contributions made by Frances Kennedy.

Giuseppe Verdi in Oklahoma

Marc Faw
Assistant Professor of Bibliography
University of Oklahoma Libraries

Verdi, the Italian opera composer of the nineteenth century (1813-1901), never visited America. However, the Western History Collections of the University of Oklahoma has one letter from him and one to him. Both letters were given to the University in 1948 by Professor Joseph H. Benton, who spent many years in Norman both as a student and later as a professor of voice.

The letter by Verdi was given to Benton in 1937 by a great-nephew of Verdi, Vittorio Superchi, who wanted to become a singer. Some years after Benton had introduced him to some important theatrical agents in Milan, he sent a letter written by Verdi in payment for the kindness Benton had shown him a few years earlier. Verdi usually spent the winter months with his wife in their apartment in Genoa. The letter, in English, follows:

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Dear Mr. Mayor

I am happy to learn that the journey to Turin was not in vain. We shall see what happens after Friday. Meanwhile see to it that no one speaks about the two nuns of that order around the priests.

That is to avoid gossip about the nuns which might reach the archpriest. Our only goal is the aid to the ill; keep an eye on this and nothing more.

I wish, as even you also say, for us to be at peace finally. I need this more than anybody. Meanwhile thanks for everything to everyone.

Yours

G. Verdi

The envelope is addressed to Cav. Giacomo Perpio, Mayor of Villanova per Arda, Province of Piacenza. This letter is not published in the Copialettere, which was a copy of all correspondence from Verdi and his wife.

The second letter is from Francesco Tamagno (1850-1905), who created the title role in Verdi's opera Otello in 1897. Tamagno, who was born in Turin, did not begin to study music until rather late, relatively speaking. He made his debut as a tenor in 1873 and after singing in Verdi's opera, Un Ballo in Maschera, his rise to fame was rapid. He sang at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York during the season 1894-95. Having made a fortune, he retired from the stage in 1902. This letter was given to Benton by a relative of Tamagno while Benton was studying in Italy. Tamagno was in Barcelona in April 1892, and wrote to Verdi:

Dear Maestro,

I have just arrived and although rather tired, before I go to bed, I wish to remind you again not to be lax about the prima donna for your opera. The one Superli suggests may be a good artist; I do not intend to detract from her merits, but I do not believe her to be an Alba as we wish. Think about it. Without a good ensemble it is better to wait for a better occasion than not to be sure.

Keep me informed about everything.

Cordial greetings from your dear friend,

Tamagno

I wish to thank Dr. John Ezell, curator of the Western History Collections, for permission to use the materials given by Joseph Benton to the University of Oklahoma.

*The letters were translated by the author.

Libraries As Weapons
Sheila Wilder Hoke

As totalitarian nations know so well, mass communications are important as a main conditioning force of public opinion. Kruschev called the national press the "Farthest-reaching weapon" for influencing people. Russian children study from textbooks permeated with communist theory. Passing from the student to the adult world, the Russian citizen is given communist propaganda everywhere—from wall sheets in the factories, oral agitators, newspapers, and books. Since the state controls the literature and the press, censorship is applied to prevent non-communist or foreign doctrines from reaching the people. Is it any wonder, then, at the high state support that libraries have in Soviet Russia as instruments of persuasion. Please note this general translation of an editorial in PRAVDA, RUSSIA'S DAILY NEWSPAPER, 19 September 1976, by Dr. Alfred Turney, history professor, Southwestern Oklahoma State University:

Books—Lots of 'Em!

The Soviet people are truly the most widely read people in the world. Books are literally the foundation of knowledge and creative endeavor; they fulfill an enormous role in the development of political, moral, and esthetic awareness among young men and women. Millions of people in our country, young and old, participate in reading circles, groups, meetings, assemblies. This close cooperation between the people and the libraries provides a lasting basis for the improvement and further achievements of our socialist culture.

The XXV Session of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) has taken steps to add to the already ample holdings in our libraries. Today there is not a single incorporated lo-

Sheila Wilder Hoke is Director of The Al Harris Library, Southwestern Oklahoma State University, Weatherford.
cality in the Soviet Union which is not served by a library. The total number of libraries comes to 360,000; these are managed by an additional 130,000 Central Libraries. All of these institutions serve the literary needs of over 200,000,000 students and readers in our great country!

One of the essential elements in the revolutionary success of the library system is hard work and dedicated study of the problem. Under the present Five-Year Plan we expect that over 20,000,000 new books will be added to the libraries. The more books there are, the more workers will read them; and the more workers who read them the more enthusiasm will be developed for our socialist culture. And the more it will be propagated throughout the country!

We must all see to it that everyone in the country becomes acquainted . . . or better said — more acquainted, with books. The book and the worker must become fast friends . . . . And we must be ever grateful to the activities of the XXV Congress of the CPSU for recognizing the needs of our workers in the great socialist society, by providing all of us with more and more books to read . . .

The 1972 WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA has this to say about libraries. " . . . (Libraries) house the most explosive and dynamic of all man's creations — ideas. And libraries take part in the most exciting of all man's activities — the development of ideas. Through libraries, scientists have unlocked the secrets of nature, and philosophers have searched for the meaning of life. Libraries are also important weapons for peace and freedom. The United States maintains libraries in most parts of the world to help advance an understanding of democracy . . . ."2

Here we have from the two great countries of our world a philosophy of support for libraries. Both Kruschev and THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA see printed material in libraries as a weapon — as a means to reinforce the ideals that each country holds. Both countries are willing to support by word and money the library institution. Both countries have endeavored to carry books and libraries in rural areas in modern times. Both nations cultivate through their libraries reading circles, groups, meetings, and assemblies. The basic difference is that by careful censorship in Russia, only that which the government approves may be found in Russian libraries, whereas in the United States with a free press and a freedom to read philosophy, all types of philosophies and diverse ideas may be found in the books in the libraries. Both countries use libraries as weapons to further and nurture the undergirding ideology of the nation. Truly libraries do house "the most explosive and dynamic of all man's creations — ideas."3

FOOTNOTES

3Ibid.

Ramblin' with the Editor

Oklahoma Librarian: We plan to report on the speakers/speeches given at the annual conference April 21-22 in subsequent issues of the Librarian.** Mike Bruno, O.U. School of Library Science, is coordinating a "theme" issue for January 1978 dealing with the efforts of various kinds of libraries to cope with declining financial position.** Many thanks to those who are on the look-out for material for publication; I appreciate hearing from you.**

Money$$: The OLA Executive Board has fought the battle of rising costs this year. In order to hold the line, they have had to re-examine committee budgets and limit financial support for workshops. The Board considered these measures only temporary and did not feel themselves regarding our long-term financial situation.

An organization of our size cannot maintain our administrative functions, support
ever-expanding legislative activities, support regular publications and bring in workshop/conference speakers with the income currently received. We have come to a fork in the road and must decide where our priorities lie. We can either cut programs and live within our current income, or we will have to increase our income to support our expanding programs and rising costs. Think about it.**

Workshops, Conferences, Institutes:
Don't miss OLA's "Kaleidoscope 77", our 70th annual conference, April 21-22 at Stillwater.** For information regarding the seminar "British Libraries and Librarianship" to be held at Oxford, May 30-June 17, contact James Healey, School of Library Science, University of Oklahoma, 401 W. Brooks, Room 120, Norman, OK 73019 (AC405-325-3921).** Two seminars for library administrators are being offered at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, by the School of Business: a Library Management Seminar (May 16-18) covering fundamentals and designed to improve managerial effectiveness; a Leadership and Budget Seminar (May 18-20) examining the development and use of budgets and various leadership styles. Cost is $125 for one seminar, $225 for two. Contact Dr. C. N. Kaufman, School of Business, Vermillion, SD 57069, (605) 677-5232.** The 10th annual Conference of the Church and Synagogue Library Association is June 26-28 at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. For further information, write the association at Box 1130, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.** The School Library Section of the International Federation of Library Associations will meet during the World Congress of Librarians, September 1-10, 1977 in Brussels. Chairperson, Dr. Laverne Carroll, School of Library Science, O.U., can supply details.**

Who's Doing What: Guy Logsdon, Director of Libraries at the University of Tulsa, recently received the Stanley Draper Distinguished Service Award from the Oklahoma Heritage Association in recognition of years of research on early Oklahoma music. Guy has also served as a consultant on "Bound for Glory", the movie based on a novel of Woody Guthrie's life.**

Dr. Elizabeth McCorkle, coordinator of library media education, OSU College of Education Curriculum and Instruction Department, has been named to the 12-member South Central Regional Steering Committee of the National Women's Studies Association which held its founding convention in San Francisco in January.** The OSU Library has been named the Edmon Low Library in honor of the Oklahoman responsible for the planning and design of the building which opened in 1953. Although retired from OSU, Low is currently librarian at New College in Sarasota, Florida.** The Board of Directors of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange has established an Allie Beth Martin Lecture for CLENE Assembly meetings. Donations to support the Lecture may be sent to: Allie Beth Martin Memorial Lecture Fund, CLENE, Box 1228, 620 Michigan Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20064.** Last July, at the ALA annual conference in Chicago, Ruth Wender, Missi Fruehauf, Marilyn Vent and Connie Wilson received a $400 Library Research and Roundtable Competition Research Award for their article "Determination of Clinician Continuing Education Needs from a Literature Search Study." Their paper was based upon a study of literature searches done by the Extension Service of the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library from 1973 to 1975 for Oklahoma physicians and fourth-year medical students serving their five-week preceptorships with rural physicians. A two-part article based on their original and supplementary research is scheduled to appear in the July issue of the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association.**

Input Sought: The ALA LAD/LOMS Statistics for Technical Services Committee is seeking assistance in the development of three instruments for the collection of internal technical services statistics. Interested (Continued on Page 35)
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: November 19, 1976
Time: 1:00 p.m.
Place: Norman Public Library
Present: Sheryl Ansbaugh, Bob Clark, Alfreda Hanna,
   Frances Kennedy, Frances Aisworth, Esther Mae Henke, Jim Zink, Mary Esther Saxon, Elsie Bell,

The Oklahoma Library Association Executive Board was called to order at 1:00 p.m. at the Norman Public Library by President Alfreda Hanna.

Alfreda asked for approval of the minutes and commented that Roscoe Rouse asked that the site of the Executive Board meetings be mentioned. The Oklahoma Library Association Executive Board met at Oklahoma State University in October. There being no further changes the minutes were approved as written.

Alfreda called for reports:
A. Treasurer's report delayed as Oklahoma Library Association budget to be discussed.
B. American Library Association councilor's report — Roscoe sent word to Alfreda that there was no information from American Library Association.
C. Oklahoma Librarian — Karen Weddle
   Karen discussed the budgetary implications of the Oklahoma Librarian. It was discussed that "newsy" items should appear in the "President's Newsletter" which should be scheduled to come out between issues of the Oklahoma Librarian but that a hard and fast policy was not desired. The Oklahoma Librarian should have articles of importance to the association and special columns were suggested; i.e., ALA, SWLA, and public libraries.
   Karen reiterated that the editor must remain flexible and free to make mechanical and last minute decisions. The Oklahoma Library Association membership name and address directory which is inserted into the Oklahoma Librarian once a year is costly. The past year it was $780.00 — just about the amount that the Oklahoma Librarian is over its budget.
D. Federal Relations — Esther Mae Henke
   Now is the time for librarians to visit with their Congressmen who are home between sessions. Legislative day is scheduled for April 19th.
   E. Oklahoma Department of Libraries — Bob Clark
      Bob attended a conference of Chief Officers of State Library Agencies which voted to support an effort to extend LSCA funds. Also they wanted HEA II — C to be clearly defined as to the role resource libraries have. HEA II — C has to do with special funding of 150 resource libraries. Also it seems that the President has appointed his representatives to the White House Conference but has not yet made these announcements public. The White House Conference is being planned for September of 1979. During the next year most all education bills will have continuing education and life time education as part of the bill. This area will have special emphasis in our legislation.
   F. LSCA Advisory Council — Jim Zink
      Jim reported that the LSCA Advisory Committee has approved doing a needs assessment study of Oklahoma libraries. The study will not be as general as first thought but will discuss "where we are" 60% of the study: interlibrary cooperation — 25% and general topics — 15%. There will be a task force established to prepare the bid document which will be released. This task force will include the following resource people: Roscoe Rouse, representing OLA Executive Board, Bob Clark and Virginia Owens, representing ODL, and Betty Brown as the ODL staff liaison. The committee will be as follows:
      Jim Zink — Chairperson LSCA advisory committee
      Lee Brawner — Metro systems
      Sheila Alexander — Schools
      Bill Lowry — Multi-county systems
      Jane Northcutt — Unaffiliated
      Lt. Gov. George Nigh — State agency
      The general thrust will tend towards public libraries as does the LSCA funding.
      Jim next outlined the timetable that he hoped to follow:
      December — Writing of bid document
      January — Document presented to LSCA advisory council for approval and sent to vendors/bidders
      February — Selection of contractor and LSCA advisory council approval
      March — Contract let
      June — Progress report
      September — Final report
      The budget established for this project is $65,000, and the first task force meeting is to be December 3rd.
   G. SWLA — Sheryl Ansbaugh
      Sheryl read from a letter addressed to Alfreda Hanna from Heartstill Young, President of SWLA. So far, three cities have asked to host the 1982 conference. They are Phoenix, Hot Springs and Oklahoma City. Alfreda has contacted President of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, Earl Nichols, and asked him to prepare a report of the number of rooms and accommodations for SWLA. Plans to host SWLA would depend on whether the downtown area of Oklahoma City had been finished.
   H. Executive Secretary — Frances Kennedy
      ALA has asked for a listing of significant library events in Oklahoma for their yearbook. The passage of

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State Question 507 was suggested. Also, a letter from the Pennsylvania Library Association asking for a variety of statistics was received and Frances was trying to determine the many places the information could be found.

Alfreda then asked for the budget report. Josh has transferred the OLA account to a new bank and has transferred savings of $1,783.00 to the account. There is currently a balance of $476.13. He has also filed reports with the state and federal Internal Revenue Service. Sheryl Anspaugh moved that the treasurer’s report be accepted. Frances Alsworth seconded the motion. It was approved.

Leonard Edgett gave a budget report. This report set up a new way of keeping accounts of OLA expenditures which Josh has already begun doing. Also the budget committee worked on trimming down the budget for the remainder of the year, cutting most from the Library Development Committee travel requests. Mary Esther and Elsie reported that LCD regretted the cuts and that if additional funding should become available that their original budget be reconsidered.

Harriet Barbour, Chairperson of the Governor’s Mansion Library Committee, submitted a request for $350.00 for books and materials. The Executive Board approved a budget of $200.00. With that review and discussion the budget was accepted after Frances Alsworth moved and Jim Wilkerson seconded the motion.

The Constitution and By-Law Committee sent a draft of the revisions for the OLA Constitution. Alfreda asked that the Executive Board bring the proposed draft to the meeting in December for discussion. She also asked that the Constitution and By-Law Committee be prepared to present a draft of the By-Laws for Executive Board review in December. Executive Board approval or changes can then be given so that the final copy can be sent to the membership for review in January probably through the “President’s Newsletter.” The changes and revisions would then be voted on by the membership.

Mary Powell, Chairperson for the Children’s & Young People’s Division asked for $30.00 in expenses. The Executive Board did not feel they had enough information to determine a vote. It would be permissible for the division to have a program or workshop if their expenses are covered by the registration fees.

Alfreda adjourned the meeting at 4:05 p.m.

Date: December 17, 1976
Time: 1:00 p.m.
Place: Oklahoma City University Library

President Alfreda Hanna called the meeting to order at 1:00 P.M., Friday, December 17, at the Oklahoma City University Library.

The minutes were approved as corrected.

REPORTS:
A. ALA Councilors Report — Roscoe Rouse
   Nothing to report except that he does have ALA membership information. However, he will transfer this information to Elizabeth Webb in Tulsa who is our ALA Membership Chairperson.

B. Federal Relations — Esther Mae Henke
   The President has not yet announced his appointments to the White House Conference on Libraries. He is expected to do so before the change of office in January. The Carter transition team seems to be positive about this Conference. Look for new legislation dealing with communication.

C. ODL Report — Bob Clark given by Esther Mae Henke
   State standards for state-aid were adopted by the ODL Board. The task force will be divided into two committees — one on scope and purpose; the other on criteria for evaluation. The committee as a whole will review and critique the report on December 27th and it will be presented January 5th to the LSCA Advisory Council.

D. SWLA Invitation — Alfreda Hanna
   Alfreda asked the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce to gather information on Oklahoma City facilities for the SWLA Conference 1982 or 1984, and send to the SWLA office for review. Mayor Patience Latting also extended an invitation to SWLA to hold their conference in Oklahoma City.

E. OLA Conference — Sheila Alexander
   So far the OLA Conference budget is $4,945.50 which still excludes the Sequoyah luncheon. The hope is that registration will cover the expenses of the conference and that exhibitor fees will add additional income.

   The OLA Conference Committee suggested the following registration fees: Pre-registration $15.00 non-members; $10.00 members; $5.00 students.

   Registration $15.00 non-members; $12.50 members; $5.00 students.

   One day registration for members or non-members $10.00. Alfreda brought to the attention of the board that SRRT was recommending abolishing the OLA registration fee for library students.

   The registration fees were discussed. A vote was called for approval of the fees as listed except for students. Sheila presented the motion, Jim Wilkerson seconded it and the motion carried.

   There was discussion on library student registration. Keeping the fee at $2.50 as in previous years was suggested. This was put into a motion by Frances Alsworth, seconded by Roscoe Rouse and approved.

   There was further discussion on various aspects of the conference including the exhibitor’s party and place it should be held. Sheila was given consensus of opinion that the exhibitor’s party and the autographing party should be held in the OSU Student Union.

   Sheila mentioned that the January meeting of the Conference Committee will be spent on discussing a possibility for a pre-conference program.

F. OLA Budget Report — Josh Stromman
   In the budget is $338.00 from State Question 507. So far $2,000 for 1977 memberships have come in. The treasurer report was approved. It was proposed that the $338.00 from State Question 507 be given to the Library Development Committee for expenses of a secretory and for travel to Washington, D.C. This proposal was amended to read that Nancy Amis be paid as secretory for LCD through April; that $50.00 be paid to the ALA Washington Office, and that the remainder will go to the LCD for expenses connected with the OLA Legislative Day.

   Frances Alsworth seconded the motion, the amendments were seconded and it was approved.
Roscoe Rouse asked that OLA support the ALA Washington office with $200.00. Josh reported that the budget allowed this expense as it was previously planned. Jim Wilkerson seconded the motion and it carried.

G. OLA nominations — Ruth Brown — Written Report: First Vice-President — President Elect: Pat Woodrum; Paul Little;
Second Vice-President — Ted C. Rodarm; Mowreane John;
Secretary — Laura Rucker; Ken Tracy;
Treasurer — Jim Beavers; Jan Keene.
The next OLA Executive Board is January 21st, 1:00 P.M. at Belle Isle Branch Library. The ODL Executive Board Meeting is January 27th. The President’s Newsletter will be coming out in January. The Executive Board then reviewed the new proposed Constitution and By-Laws as submitted by Jim Wilkerson, Chairperson of that committee.
The following changes were suggested:
By-Laws — Article II, Sec. 2 should be changed to “full time students or a salary not in excess of $4,000 be $5.00 in dues.”
By-Laws — Article II, Sec. 4 should be changed to “dues for trustees, lay members be $6.00 in dues.”
By-Laws — Article VI, Sec. 2, No. E should be deleted.

These changes were put into a motion by Sheila Alexander, seconded by Roscoe Rouse and approved by the Board.

Jim Wilkerson recommended to the Executive Board that the proposed Constitution and By-Laws as amended be approved and submitted to the membership-at-large. Sheila Alexander seconded the motion and it was approved.

A copy of the new proposed Constitution and By-Laws with explanations will be sent to the members through the President’s Newsletter.

The Executive Board thanks to the Constitution and By-Laws Committee for the great work and many hours spent in rewriting the OLA Constitution and By-Laws.

Jim Wilkerson moved that we submit to the members at the same time we vote on OLA officers a form to vote article by article on the Constitution and By-Laws of either “yes”, “no”, or “hold for discussion”. And that we vote for the new four directors at the earliest possible convenience, and that the new dues will go into effect on the “dues year”. There was some discussion as to what number of “hold for discussion” should apply. It was agreed that Alfreda should poll several people and then decide.

Sheila Alexander seconded this motion as presented by Jim Wilkerson. It was approved. The meeting adjourned at 5 P.M.

Date: January 21, 1977
Time: 1:30 p.m.
Place: Belle Isle Branch Library, Oklahoma City
Present: Sheryl Anspaugh, Alfreda Hanna, Frances Kennedy, Josh Strom, Esther Mae Henke, Frances Alsworth, Jim Wilkerson, Rollin Thayer, Sheila Alexander, Elsie Bell, Roscoe Rouse, Karen Weddle, Bob Clark

President Alfreda Hanna called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. at the Belle Isle Branch Library in Oklahoma City. The minutes were approved as corrected.

President Hanna asked the OLA Nominations Committee to meet to fill next year’s vacancy as OLA President Sheila Alexander will not be able to assume that office. The nominations committee met and submitted the following names:
Anne Rounds—Norman
Barbara Spriestersbach—Chickasha

Reports

A. Treasurer’s report—Josh Strom
Josh reported that there is a current balance of $2,102.16, a current balance in the past president’s fund of $1,683.87 and a balance in the pass book savings account of $4,792.33.

B. ALA Councilor—Roscoe Rouse
Roscoe will be attending the ALA—Midwinter Conference in Washington, D.C. He reviewed with the members of the executive board candidates for ALA Executive Council and other matters which will be reviewed and voted on during the meetings.

C. Oklahoma Librarian—Karen Weddle
The Oklahoma Librarian is a bit different in format this time as a result of input from members. Karen is trying to conserve on space due to financial considerations. Jim Alsip has been working on getting new advertisers for the Oklahoma Librarian. The OLA Publications Committee will approve advertising not directly related to library materials.

Frances Kennedy was asked to check on why our OLA Conference dates have not been listed with the major library publications.

D. Federal Relations—Esther Mae Henke
On Wednesday, January 19th, President Ford named his appointments to the White House Conference. The budget which he submitted shows some money for libraries and for the White House Conference. There will be no hearings on the extension of LSCA funds until March.

E. Oklahoma Department of Libraries—Bob Clark
ODL sent in their budget request including a $600,000 amount in State Aid. When the budget was presented the governor had not included the state aid amount. This $600,000 would be going to libraries meeting certain standards and/or requirements. The key people in getting this amount approved are the governor, speaker of the house, Bill Willis, president pro tempore of the Senate, Gene Howard, and chairman of the appropriations committee of the House and Senate, Harrell Crow and John Miskelly.

Elsie Bell reported at this time from the Library Development Committee. It was suggested that the Executive Board through the work of LDC notify all librarians of the need to respond to their legislators regarding the need for state aid. Jim Wilkerson moved that the LDC be asked to secure help for the state aid program and its urgency from the OLA membership, and that the trustees and members of the network, as established by the LDC effort, be sent a similar letter. These letters would request they contact their senators, representatives, and interested persons to explain and clarify the benefits of state aid to their area. Rollin Thayer seconded the motion. There was no further discussion and the motion passed. Materials to be included with this letter are the addresses of legis-

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The meeting was then turned back to Bob Clark. A request for expansion of the archives and lifting of employment ceiling of ODL has been requested of the governor and legislature. The Employment Review Board did lift the ceiling on five positions but not before the budget was published. So Bob is still trying to get the ceiling lifted and the 5 positions reestablished. The Governor did give a 7½% increase over last year's ODL budget including $32,000 for books, $5,000 in operating budget and an additional position in archives. However, there is still need of 9 positions, $14,000 in operating costs and $71,000 in personnel.

Elsie Ball suggested that the Executive Board send a letter to the legislators serving on the appropriations committees of the House and Senate urging their support of the ODL requested budget plus state aid and increased personnel. Sheila Alexander made this a motion. Francis Alsoworth seconded the motion and the motion passed.

F. Executive Secretary—Frances Kennedy

Frances has ordered 5,000 pieces of OLA stationery. On the notice of meetings and times for OLA Executive Board, a correction should be made to March 18th at Southern Oaks Branch Library.

Frances brought up a problem over the wording in the OLA Constitution of the dues structure. Discussion of this problem brought forth the following changes. Roscoe Rouse moved that the Executive Board of OLA interpret the OLA Constitution definition and wording of Article II, Section 2 "librarian members" as applying to those individuals who are employed by libraries or who serve as library related positions. Jim Wilkerson seconded the motion and it was carried.

G. OKC invitation to SWLA—Alfreda Hanna

Alfreda had correspondence from John Anderson concerning the invitation to SWLA. In accordance to the rotation plan as started by John Anderson, SWLA would come to Oklahoma in 1990.

The schedule is tentatively as follows:
- Arizona: 1982
- Texas: 1984
- Arkansas: 1986
- Joint Conf.: 1988
- Oklahoma: 1990

The next item of business was the resignation of Frances Kennedy, executive secretary of OLA. Frances will resign April 30, 1977. The Executive Board will need to begin a search for a new secretary. Frances mentioned that there is a job description, but hours, availability, location all need to be determined and set. Frances Alsoworth moved that the President appoint an ad hoc committee to look at the position of executive secretary and determine its needs, salary, hours, and other considerations. Roscoe Rouse seconded the motion and it was carried.

Alfreda appointed the following persons to the committee:
- Nancy Amis
- Frances Alsoworth
- Frances Kennedy, chairperson
- Josh Stroman, ex officio as treasurer
- plus one additional person

The committee should report back with recommendations and salary to the Executive Board on February 18th.

H. Program and Conference Report—Shelia Alexander

Shelia reported that they plan to send out advance registration March 7th due back in on April 8th. Two thousand advance registration forms will be sent out. The menus have been set and prices are very reasonable. A 25c per meal will be added to the cost of the food to help cover conference expenses.

If persons want to hear Richard Armour but are not registered OLA member nor coming to dinner, a cost of $1.00 will be charged. Those who are registered but not coming to dinner will be admitted free. A 15 passenger van may be rented at a cost of $10.00 per day to transport people from hotels/motels to the O's.U. Student Union.

I. Washington Legislative Day—Bob Clark

Alfreda reported for Bob. Bob is coordinating the legislative breakfast to be held Thursday, February 3rd in Washington D.C. during ALA Mid-Winter. Already 30 people from Oklahoma have registered for the breakfast. Legislators from Oklahoma who have confirmed their breakfast date are:
- Mickey Edwards
- Wes Watkins
- James R. Jones
- Henry Bellmon's secretary
- Theodore M. Risenhoover

The afternoon will be spent lobbying at the Capitol.

J. Announcements

1. ODL Board meeting, January 27, 1977
2. OLA Executive Board meeting, February 18, 1977
3. ALA Mid-Winter, Washington, D.C., January 30—February 5, 1977
4. Workshop in Microforms, February 11, cancelled

The meeting was adjourned at 4 p.m.

Ramblin' (Continued from Page 31)

Parties are invited to request a copy of the drafts indicating which of the three they wish to receive: Public, School/Instructional Materials Centers, or College and University. The Committee will evaluate the reactions to the drafts and will conduct an open discussion at the 1977 Conference in Detroit. Copies of the drafts may be obtained from John Edens, University of Georgia Libraries, Athens, Georgia 30602.
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1. All copy should be typed, double-spaced and clean on 8½ by 11 paper.
2. Use indentation to indicate paragraphing.
3. Include on the first page:
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   b. Name of author(s)
   c. Title(s) of author(s) (Association and/or professional title as preferred)
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