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Anne Rounds
President's Message

This is going to be a particularly busy and exciting year for libraries and librarians in Oklahoma. Several important projects are underway. These include the OKLAHOMA IMAGE project, the Needs Assessment Study of Oklahoma libraries by the Battelle Laboratories and the Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Services. All this in addition to a multitude of things which are going on within OLA. The focus of this article will be the Governor's Conference.

The Governor's Conference has been scheduled for April 30-May 2, 1978. Specific guidelines for the Conference were received by ODL in June and since that time a great deal has been accomplished. A Steering Committee was approved by the ODL Board in July. Members of this committee are:

Wayne Morgan, George Lynn Cross Professor of History, University of Oklahoma, Chairman
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Senator Norman Lamb, Oklahoma Senate
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Georgia LaMar, Chairman, Department of Libraries Board
Representative Hannah Atkins, Oklahoma House of Representatives

One of the first decisions made by the Steering Committee was the selection of Marilyn Vesely as Conference Coordinator. She will be working full time on the project.

In August the Steering Committee voted to hire Mr. Alan Leech as Public Relations Consultant. Television and radio spots and a slide presentation will be produced as well as brochures and other printed information concerning the Conference.

Members of the Steering Committee will serve as chairpersons of the sub-committees. These include Dee Ann Ray, Program Committee; Dr. Leroy Ireten and Barbara Spriestersbach (representing Dr. Leslie Fisher and the State Department of Education), Information Committee; Bob Clark and Larkin Warner, Public Relations Committee; Mary Esther Saxon, Exhibits Committee; and I will be chairing the Arrangements and Hospitality Committee.

Although the delegates to the Conference will be primarily lay persons, you will be asked to provide assistance. Your help will be needed prior to the Conference in publicizing the project. During the Conference many of you will be needed to serve as Conference Aides for the Arrangements and Hospitality Committee.

Still in the planning stage is the possibility of scheduling OLA's Legislative Day on the second day of the Conference. OLA might then sponsor a large reception in the evening for legislators, delegates and, of course, librarians. I am enthusiastic about this idea.

Progress is being made on the elementary school library legislation. The State Department of Education has agreed to include in their budget funding for elementary school libraries and as of this date a tentative appointment with the Governor has been scheduled.

A quick word about combining business and pleasure: the 1978 OLA Conference. The Program Committee is hard at work on a Conference you will enjoy. The speakers being considered are exceptionally good and when we tell you the plans for Friday night you will be delighted.
Chicano Literature

Charles M. Tatum

Department of Foreign Languages
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces

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 Dix Fund and Oscar Rose Junior College. This is the second of three articles originating from the workshop; John Hinkle is coordinating the series.

Rationale

Conservative estimates place the number of Chicanos — American citizens of Mexican descent — at between 5 and 10 million and growing rapidly. Concentrated most heavily in the Southwestern states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado, as well as in California, there are also sizable Chicano communities in the Northwest, the Midwest, and the New York City area. Chicanos have exerted and continued to exert an important cultural and economic influence in the United States, yet their history and contemporary contributions have, for the most part, been ignored in our textbooks, our classrooms, and our libraries.

Chicanos must not be viewed as an immigrant population; they had already settled the Southwest and California before these areas were ceded to the United States after the Texas-Mexican and Mexican-American Wars of the mid-nineteenth century. Since that time, their culture, traditions, language, values, etc., have continued to be revitalized by large waves of immigrants from Mexico, particularly during the late nineteenth century and during Mexico's revolutionary war which began in 1910. The Chicano, then, forms an important and visible part of our pluralistic society and, naturally, merits the attention of educators and those who are involved in the acquisition and dissemination of material on the multiple aspects of the ethnic composition of our culture.

Historically, one significant way of acquainting ourselves and others with different cultural groups has been through their literatures. Although literature is not necessarily a perfect mirror image of a society or any aspect of it, there is little doubt that it contains important residues of a people's cultural tradition as well as expressions of its values, customs, language, and position within a larger societal context. Chicano literature is no exception. Other less tangible, but no less valuable, reasons for studying Chicano literature have to do with aesthetic appreciation, familiarity with the literary craft, and the whole phenomenon of the ethnic literary experience. I would like to elaborate on some of these areas later as I examine the historical and literary backgrounds of Chicano literature and I survey its major characteristics, writers, and works.

Backgrounds

The Chicano is the product of two cultures, that of the Spanish European and that of the indigenous Mexican Indian. Both have rich literary traditions stretching back centuries before the conquest and colonization of the New World. As we shall see, both cultures have left their mark on Chicano literature. In terms of the Indian literary tradition, Chicano writers have inherited from their Mexican counterparts a profound sense of cultural continuity extending back into Mexico's prehistory and indigenous past.

The new world ancestors of Chicanos were not only a highly cultured and highly urban people but they were a literate people as well. As pointed out by the journalist Stan Steiner, in his book *La Raza*: "no people in the New World have an older written history than the Mexican Indians" (p. 395). The Olmec writing system, for example, dates back to at least 600 B.C. Unfortunately, much of the pre-Colombian literature of Mexico was destroyed by the fanatical Spanish clergy who, in their misguided attempt to rid the Indians of their "pagan" past, simply burned what they could get their hands on. Bishop Landa of Yucatan has been quoted as saying at that time: "We found a large number of books of these characters (codical writing), and as they contained nothing but superstition and lies of the devil, we burned them all, which the Indians regretted to an amazing degree and which caused them great anguish."

Despite the fervor and thoroughness of Spanish clergies such as Bishop Landa, fortunately some of the new world literature survived and was eventually rendered into Western writing. The *Popol Vuh*, the Mayan bible, was one of those works which survived and which has been...
translated into Spanish and English. Some of the works of King Nexahualcoyotl (d. 1472) of Texcoco, the poet-king of the Aztecs, survived and have been also translated into Spanish and English. After the conquest, Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl wrote of the exploits of his ancestors and translated many Aztec writings into Spanish. There are a number of general works available today which survey Pre-Hispanic literature. Among them are: The Broken Spears: The Aztec Account of the Conquest of Mexico by Miguel Leon-Portilla or his other work on Aztec Thought and Culture. Other works on New World literature of the indigenous population are: Ancient Nahuatl Poetry by Daniel G. Brinton; Aztec Literature by John H. Cornyn; Historia de la literatura nahuatl by Angel Maria Garibay-K; and, finally, Coleccion de documentos para la historia de Mexico, a six-volume collection by Antonio Penafiel.

The pre-Colombian literature of Mexico consisted entirely of codices; that is, a long, screen-like, folded parchment with writing on both sides. These codices dealt with a variety of subjects. The Mexicans had books on agriculture, law, medicine, poetry, sports, songs, magic, etc. For example, the Tonalámatl was the sacred almanac which recorded the count of the year. The scribes recorded on codices the most minute events of Mexican Indian life. While the Mexican languages were essentially phonetic in nature they were rendered on codices in hieroglyphics. Though relatively little pre-Hispanic Indian literature survived the Spanish conquest, there is always the possibility that some ancient codex lies forgotten in a trunk in some attic in Europe, or is jealously guarded in some town in Mexico, or is hidden under dusty files in a library, and will eventually add to our store of information.

There is no need, here, to trace the history of Spanish literature from its origins to the colonization of the Southwest in the 16th and 17th centuries; it is of little immediate interest or importance to you and it is available in numerous literary histories in English and Spanish already on the shelves of most of your libraries. What should concern us is the presence and practice of the literary craft by Spanish colonizers in the Southwest from the time of their arrival in the early 16th century to 1821 when Mexico (and the Southwest) won its independence from Spain.

This first period is characterized by the predominance of prose writings of a historical or semi-historical nature and by the many descriptions left behind by explorers of the region where the majority of Chicanos now live. Among them we find the relaciones (chronicles) of Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Fr. Marcos de Niza (Relación del descubrimiento de las siete ciudades), and Fr. Francisco Palou; the diarios of Juan Bautista de Anza, Miguel Costanso, Fr. Juan Crespi, Fr. Tomas de la Pena, Gaspar de Portala, and Fr. Junípero Serra; also a number of historias, memorias, recuerdos, anales, and apuntes. More significant, perhaps, is the Historia de la Nueva Mexico, a rhymed history of the conquest of New Mexico in 34 cantos by Gaspar Pérez de Villagrag.

Popular literature, which was brought to the Southwest by the early settlers from Mexico, resembles the popular literature of Mexico in all its aspects. The many romances, corridos, folktales, and religious plays are often difficult to identify as belonging to Mexico or the Southwest. In 1600, for example, Juan de la Pena wrote a religious play, Las cuatro apariciones de la Virgen de Guadalupe, which was very popular in New Mexico. Since nothing is known about the author, we cannot determine if it belongs to Mexico or New Mexico. We do know, however, that it was very popular in New Mexico and that it is not mentioned by the historians of the Mexican theatre. The corrido, the typical poetic form of the Mexican populace, is very common in the Southwest and wherever Chicanos live. This form, apparently derived from the Spanish romance, is still very popular among Mexicans and Chicanos. Tomás Rivera, in his article "Into the Labyrinth: the Chicoano in Literature," asks the question: "What have been the vehicles through which Chican literature has been expressing itself?" In his answer he gives great importance to the corrido and

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says, "As in all literatures of all times the genesis manifests itself orally. It begins in the corridos, the ballads. Dr. Américo Paredes, University of Texas Professor of Anthropology and English, in his work, With a Pistol in his Hand, gives us what can be recognized as one of the first major works of Chicano literature. The hero is revealed to us totally from the Chicano perspective. No less important than the corrido is the folk tale, where we often find modified forms reflecting the psychology, not only of the Mexican Indian, but also of the American Indian. As is well known, the folk tale is one of the popular forms that can most easily adopt cultural motives to give expression to the desires and aspirations of the people. Aurora Lucero, who has collected popular literature in her native state of New Mexico, has said of those who brought this literature to the region, "They recited her prayers, they retold her stories, they sang her songs, they reenacted her plays. The fervor that went into the doing, the reciting, the telling and the acting was of such nature as to result in a tradition that was to take roots in the soil - roots that flowered into a pattern that has constituted the basis for living in the Hispanic New World, and a tradition that still endures."

Oral Transmission of Heritage

In the Southwest, then, the people who had come with the land continued to tell and retell the tales that their forebears had brought from the Old World and from Mexico. These folk tales had been passed on from generation to generation until they became a decidedly strong oral tradition. Chicanos were therefore not absorbed into the American culture without a literary past of their own, as so many American cultural historians believe.

Much of what the hispano knew about the Spanish literary heritage had been acquired orally. In addition to what we have already discussed, folk drama was immensely popular among the Chicanos of the Southwest, who continued to stage the old plays in much the same fashion as the early English folk dramatists had staged their plays in town squares, churches, or courtyards. In the Mexican Southwest, liturgical pastoralis depicting the creation and fall of man and of Christ's resurrection evolved into cycle plays similar to those of Spain and England. Like the developing culture on the Atlantic frontier, the Southwest brought forth a new literature by New World men and women.

When Mexico's independence was finally won from Spain in 1821, the northern provinces - that is, our Southwest and California - became part of the Republic of Mexico. This second period, although short-lived and unstable (it ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848), represents an important link in the development of Chicano literature, since it was during this period that the Hispanic-Mexican inhabitants of the region had to decide if they were to remain loyal to Mexico or fight for their own independence. This spiritual struggle gives uniqueness to the literature produced during these years. The clashes with the Mexican authorities began almost immediately. Typical of the poetry of the period are the verses of Joaquin Buelna, who in California between 1836 and 1840 wrote compositions dedicated to the native rancheros. History, memoirs, and diaries are represented by Jose Armas, Juna Bandini and others. A new-born interest in the cultures of the native Mexican Indians appears at this time. Geronimo Boscana wrote a historical account of the origin, customs, and traditions of the Indians of the Mission of San Juan Capistrano. Popular literature continues to offer the same genres. There are several religious plays written and presented.

By the time of the Mexican-American War of 1848, the Mexican Southwest had been thoroughly nurtured on drama, poetry, and folk tales of a literary tradition of several hundred years. Mexicans who became Americans continued the Indo-Hispanic literary tradition not only by preserving the old literary materials but also by creating new ones in the superimposed American political ambiance.

The transition period of Chicano literature from 1848 to 1910 (the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution) is one in which Chicano literature lays the basis from which Chicano literature is later to develop; a period in which Mexicans living on the land taken over by the U.S. had to make up their minds if they wished to return to Mexico or stay and become American citizens with all its implications of a new language and schools. Most of them decided to stay but at the same time remain faithful to their Mexican traditions and language; however, they became trapped in the Anglo-American milieu, forming, politically, a part of a society that, socially, rejected them. The Chicano developed an ambivalent attitude that was to mold his way of thinking for some time, and the literature of this period reflects this ambivalence, which is often expressed by the use of both languages.

Popular literature was perhaps the least affected by the political change. The people continued to produce corridos, romances, pastorales, and cuentos, but matter was expanded to include events related to non-Mexicans such as the corrido "Muerte del afamado Bilico," in which the death of Billy the Kid is related.

Interaction Period (1910-1942)

Immigration from Mexico to the United States from 1848 to 1910 was small. After 1910, however, a large influx of immigrants crossed the
border in search of security and work. The new immigrant brought new cultural blood into the Chicano communities of the Southwest and California and also reinforced the Mexican traditions. The same thing occurred in intellectual circles with the interchange of ideas among writers such as Jose Vasconcelos, Martin Luis Guzman, Mariano Azuela, Ricardo Flores Magon and others with their Chicano counterparts in the U.S.

This period of Chicano history, which comes to an end with the Second World War, is characterized by the appearance of a group consciousness that manifested itself in the formation of societies whose purpose was mutual help and protection of the needy. Some of these associations became politically oriented and spearheaded the struggle for equal rights. Their periodicals, as well as the many newspapers which became popular during the period, began to include creative writings such as poetry, short stories, and scholarly articles. The pages of LULAC News, Alianza, and others are a good source for the literary production of this period.

Mariano Azuela, the famous Mexican novelist, published his novel, The Underdogs, in the pages of the newspaper, El Paso del Norte, or El Paso, Texas in 1915. Other Mexicans residing in the U.S. also were active in literature. A novel entitled The Journey of the "The Flame" (1933), dealing with early life in California, was written by the Chicano Antonio de Fierro Blanco, a writer about whom little is known. The corrido continued as a popular form of expression with social protest and politics entering more prominently into their content. In 1936 a corrido was written about some Gallup coal miners who had been subdued with gunfire by the sheriff and his men during a strike. Also during this period serious scholarship and literary criticism appeared with the works of Carlos Castaneda, Juan B. Rael, George Sanchez, Arthur L. Campana, and Aurelio M. Espinosa.

The brief discussion of the backgrounds and history of Chicano literature shows clearly that the literary expression of this Spanish-speaking minority is not just a recent phenomenon which is concurrent with the Chicano movement. It has a long and proud tradition with deep roots in both the Hispanic and Indian past. However, little is known about it because it has been consistently excluded from histories of American literature. It is only recently that scholarly studies have appeared which disprove the belief that Chicanos have no cultural heritage, much less a literary one. While recognizing this long and proud literary tradition we must also recognize that Chicano literature has experienced during the last fifteen years what one prominent Chicano critic calls a virtual Renaissance. No longer are Chicano writers dependent on American-Anglo publishers who have traditionally refused to publish their works because they were in Spanish or because the subject matter was not of sufficient interest to be marketable. A number of Chicano publishing houses and journals have been founded during the last ten years which has given immeasurable encouragement to the Chicano writer, young and old, and has increased the productivity among poets, dramatists, novelists, and short story writers to a degree unprecedented in the history of Chicano literature. Quinto Sol Publications of California, the first important Chicano publisher, recently dissolved but in its place are two thriving and energetic replacements: Justa Publications and Tonatiuh International, both of Berkeley. The Chicano writer and teacher of creative literature, Miguel Mendez, has created Editorial Peregrinos in Tucson, and other publishing concerns all over the Southwest and California are constantly evolving into new forms with new names and new editors: Totinero, Barrio and Marfel Publications in Denver; Trucha Publications out of Lubbock; Micllfia from El Paso; Ediciones Pocho-Che in San Francisco; Aztlan from UCLA; the Centro Cultural de al Raza at San Diego State; La Causa Publications from Santa Barbara; Pajarito Publications in Albuquerque. Chicano journals which publish Chicano literature and literary criticism are thriving. The following non-Chicano journals and periodicals occasionally publish Chicano literary material: Latin American Theatre Review, Latin American Literary Review, Cuadernos
americanos, Hispamerica, Hispania, Journal of Spanish Studies, Chasqui, College English, Arizona Quarterly, The Drama Review, The Tulane Drama Review, Journal of Ethnic Studies, Journal of Popular Culture, Modern Language Journal, The Nation, Ramparts, Social Casework, Transaction, Southwest Review, and others. Chicano literature sections are now commonplace at conferences and conventions such as the national and regional meetings of the Modern Language Association, the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese and the Latin American Studies Association. For the first time, the Cuban publisher, Casa de las Americas, has awarded its prestigious literary prize to a non-Latin American — Rolando Hinojosa received the 1976 award for his work, "Klail City y sus alrededores." Alejandro Morales has recently published his novel, Caras viejas y vino nuevo, with the internationally respected Editorial Joaquin Mortiz in Mexico. Let us briefly survey each of four important literary genres: poetry, drama, the novel, and the short story.

### Poetry

Chicanos engage in all fields of literature, but poetry unquestionably enjoys the greatest popularity and circulation. This is due in part to the facilities for publication. Poems by Chicanos began to appear sporadically in numerous and diverse newspapers which have been springing up since the middle of the past decade. Consolidating under the Chicano Press Association (CPA) for the purpose of sharing news and feature articles, many of the over 25 CPA members, and the non-affiliated Chicano papers as well, have included poetry in their pages. The outlets for poetry increased with the recent advent of journals directly or indirectly related to universities and more scholarly by nature. A person interested in reading Chicano literature in general and poetry in particular would have the burdensome task of tracking down the many sources in order to obtain the material. This has been alleviated during the last few years with the publication of several excellent anthologies. (See note number 2). The publication of collections of poetry by individual authors is also significant and indicative of the prominence Chicano poetry is gaining.

Just as the outlets for the publication of Chicano literature are divergent and extensive, so too are the characteristics of the writings. Chicano poetry is essentially a definition and description of the Chicano people: who are they, what are their conditions, and what can be predicted for their future. The statements embodied in the poetry express a diversity of sentiment and opinion. Nonetheless, from the numerous declarations, certain basic convictions are upheld and proclaimed by all: the Chicano has an illustrious heritage; his life in the U.S. has been one of suffering, a victim of the white man's injustices; with renewed confidence the Chicano people will unite in solidarity to struggle for their liberation and emerge a strong and proud race.

A large number of poems by Chicanos delve into the historical past and praise the glory of their ancestors. The splendor of certain Indian cultures — the Aztec in particular — is evoked and exalted, for they are the foundation of La Raza. The grandeur of the Aztec city of Tenochtitlán, the vigor of the people, and the nobility of the deities are singled out as reminders of the origin of the blood flowing in the veins of the Chicano. One of the finest poems which recalls the days of the powerful Aztecs is by Juna Felipe Herrera. With a strong Aztec atmosphere in the background, a scene of human sacrifice is re-created. The victim, however, is the Chicano in our present-day society.

Contemporary Mexico — the country, its traditions, the people — is a major source of inspiration and material for Chicano poetry. Mexico is the “Mother Country” to most Chicanos and, understandably, poems of homage and filial devotion abound. Any aspect of this nation, from the universal to the ordinary, can serve as a theme. Especially popular are allusions to figures and incidents related to the Mexican Revolution, for even today the Chicano can relate to the causes of Emiliano Zapata and Benito Juárez.

The life of the Chicano in the U.S. today serves as subject matter for the vast majority of poems. They speak of the causes of the Chicano’s suffering and either cite specific examples of injustice or discuss his oppression in general. There are occasional poems, verses which judge or describe certain incidents: a march on the California state capitol, the unjust arrest of thirteen Chicanos, and so on. Police brutality is another commonly voiced complaint and equally scathing are the exposés of jail conditions. An accurate mirror of the plight of the Chicano is the state of his environment: the barrio. Although many of the memories of life in the barrio may be pleasant, the inescapable fact is that slum living is not ideal. Some poets describe the barrio as a community bustling with activity — including drug trade and prostitution — where the police come, not to protect, but to brutalize.

Although the Chicano may decry his trials and tribulations, he also sings the pride and joy he feels in being what he is. In spite of the slab conditions of the barrio, there are many moments of bliss. A poor house, for example, may be nonetheless, a home, a place of comfort, an escape from the harshness of the outside world. The daily chores of the household are frequently referred to in Chicano poems. The preparation of meals, for example, can be a source of poetic inspiration.

Individual members of the Chicano family —
the parents, the abuelos, the children — are also subjects for poetic evocation. Tributes to a hardworking father, the *arrullos* or lullabies sung to infants, the songs and chants of the children are often incorporating into the verses. But special attention is given to the woman. The Chicaña is portrayed as a source of strength and love. She is warm, tender, understanding, sensual, and beautiful, and as such she is deified by her man. Love poems abound; they are declarations of passion and devotion. They can be boisterous or intimate, tempestuous or tender. The most revered woman is the mother, created in the image of the Virgen de Guadalupe; many poems honor her. *La madre* or *la jiloca* is the most sacred of beings and to some she is synonymous with La Raza itself.

Wishing to maintain their identity and protect their values, Chicano poets urge action. But to perform effectively there must be strength, and this is achieved only through unity and solidarity. The Chicaño people must rebuild and gather force if they are to emerge victorious. The most stirring advocate of this behaviour is Alurista, whose poetry is well-known.

The thematic diversity of Chicaño poetry is also observed in the techniques and style of writing which extend from the popular, rustic verse to a sophisticated and esoteric expression. Like the literature of most societies, Chicaño poetry has its origin in folk culture, and much that is written today continues in the tradition and spirit of its predecessors. Many elements of Chicano culture are contained in the poetry, strengthening its ties to the folk tradition. It is not uncommon, for example, to notice a poem alluding to or even basing itself upon popular folk legends, corridos, and *musica ranchera*, children’s rhymes, and parables and fables advanced from generation to generation. The gamut of Chicaño poetry also includes cultured and refined poetry. Familiar with main currents of world literature, some Chicaño poets have drawn on these sources for both technical and thematic inspiration. Their poetry is often a product of discipline and polish and would compare favorably to any artistic literature. Again, the forms of expression are varied, ranging from the use of free verse to the cultivation of the strictest versification and rhyme scheme. Interest in art and culture other than Hispanic also surfaces in some of the writings. The most distinctive feature of Chicaño poetry is, without doubt, its language. Reflecting the linguistic peculiarity of the Chicaño, the poems are written either in Spanish, English, or most commonly in a combination of both (this combination is often referred to as the binary phenomenon). The type of expression in either language, can also vary: grammatically correct and refined language, Spanish and English slang of the “now” generation, *calé* jargon of the barrios, the special vocabulary of the jails, and so on. No matter which language is employed, however, it is abundantly clear that the Chicaño is no longer ashamed or reticent to speak; the uniqueness of his expression is an important dimension of the singularity of his culture, and of this he is extremely proud.

**Short Story**

Second to poetry in abundance of literary output is the short story. Because of the recent publication of anthologies by American firms, Chicaño prose is being more widely distributed than ever before. The short story is being written in English, in Spanish, and sometimes in the Pachuco dialect and occasionally in bilingual form. Chicaño short stories are varied in setting, thus forcing a disclaimer from those who have held that the agricultural motif is the only vein explored by this literary movement. The settings of these stories range from big city streets and rural communities to military life, educational institutions, prison — in brief, wherever the Chicaño experience has been felt and lived. This genre makes use of realistic language and dialogue perhaps better and to a greater degree than any other area of Chicaño literature. The scene of everyday life with their small, accidental joys, disappointments and restraints are brought to life artistically through the varied use of the two languages by the characters and in the narrative itself. The Chicaño perspective allows the reader a more faithful interpreta-
tion of background and setting; and the Chicano writer, by avoiding stereotypes, produces an effect that is both compelling and exciting in its presentation.

The Novel

I think it is accurate to say that prose fiction in general has undergone a change in emphasis and orientation during the last fifteen years from a basically sociological-documentary-historical character to one which reflects a greater artistic consciousness on the part of the Chicano writer. I would like to briefly survey this change in the novel and the short story since about 1950.

A cursory examination of contemporary Chicano prose fiction reveals that the vast majority of novels and short stories published between 1950 and 1970 deals directly with some aspect of the social reality of the Chicano community. Most of the writers turn back to the bitter experiences of the Mexican immigrants who came to this country during the Mexican revolution. They focus on their adjustments to life in an alien culture. While much of the literature resembles the direct Steinbeck style of social realism, it also contains several biographical and autobiographical accounts of discrimination, isolation, and acculturation in a strange society. Considering Chicano prose fiction as a whole during the period from 1950 to 1970, it offers us a chronicle of a half-century of misery. Its effect is cathartic, providing a release for the accumulated suffering and frustration so that a new consciousness of La Raza might be formed from the experience.

Viewed historically, Chicano prose fiction covers a period that begins early in this century and continues now, in the urban barrios and in the agricultural fields of California and the Southwest. The depression, riots of the thirties and forties, and the recent civil rights movement serve as the backdrop against which we see a whole culture in the process of transformation and adaptation to new ways and problems of their existence. What is referred to euphemistically as “acculturation” and “assimilation” is refocused for us in these novels and short stories as survival based on the abandonment of traditions and language. The varied experiences of several generations are retold, allowing the reader to draw his own conclusions regarding the history of Chicanos in this country.

Several of the works trace the migration of refugees of the Mexican revolution as they are uprooted from their homes and forced to undergo the abrupt transition from one culture to another. The transition from the Mexican revolution to the life of an immigrant as described in Chicano fiction is not a uniform one. It ranges from a young boy’s reminiscences of a confusing series of changes to the bitter surrender of revolutionary status. However, if the revolution is not always looked on in the same way, most of the works do coincide in the protagonists’ perception of an alien Anglo society and in their feeling of isolation and abandonment. The dreamt-of Utopia becomes (albeit in varying degrees) profound disillusionment.

The memory of Mexico, especially Mexico prior to the Revolution, remains strong for the older people who refuse to surrender their language and customs. Reacting instinctively to threats upon their culture, many of the refugee Chicanos band together in colonies, shutting out those elements that might threaten their solidarity in a strange land.

If the old resist change, the incessant call of a seemingly better life coupled with a means of achieving equality begins to take its toll on another generation of Chicanos, the sons and daughters. During the first years in the U.S., many of the young Chicano protagonists of the novels and short stories under consideration become more and more resentful of the values and traditions brought by their parents from Mexico. As they realize that the language and customs of their people are, by and large, unacceptable in an Anglo world, they reject what they are culturally, a process that often ends in personal psychological tragedy.

Another important aspect of social reality that is described in Chicano prose fiction is the agricultural worker’s experience. Historically, this experience begins with the large influx of Mexican immigrants, reaches its apogee during the twenties and thirties with the importation of braceros, and continues today on a seasonal basis in the fertile valleys of the Southwest, Midwest and California.

Regarding the future of Chicanos in this country, Chicano prose fiction runs the gamut from profound anguish and despair to faith in change under new leadership. The novels and short stories manifest the widely divergent attitudes found among Chicanos in this country: the weariness of the decades of struggle, the feeling of having achieved equal status, the opposition to those who would resist the adoption of Anglo values, the cries of Bastard! (Enough!). The works published between 1950 and 1970 provide a measurement of bitterness and militancy at one extreme and resignation and apathy on the other, the determination to forge a new consciousness as opposed to a willingness to accept the status quo.

While prose fiction published more recently continues to be engagée, it displays a greater degree of sophistication and artistic sensibility than works published prior to 1970. In general, the language is richer and used more consciously to achieve a whole range of desired effects, characterization is multi-dimensional and sensitively
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done, structure is more fragmented and reflects closely the characters' jangled world of drugs, alcohol, and shifting cultural mores and attitudes. Fantasy is a new dimension in recent Chicano prose fiction; the writer seems more capable of abandoning his immediate reality to explore magic, myth, and Mexican Indian motifs.

Drama

It is difficult to document theatre activity in the Southwest during the nineteenth century. Anglo critics at the time simply did not devote much space to it in their columns and critical works. Only in New Mexico is Spanish-speaking theatre relatively easy to follow. Thus, much research needs to be done on the theater of the Chicano communities outside of New Mexico. In New Mexico, by the nineteenth century, troupes began to form and travelled from town to town performing a repertoire of religious plays. By the late 1840's these travelling troupes began to subside and instead of touring, they began to stay in their own towns, vying for a prayer to play their own. Only in the last forty years, have critics recognized the importance and vitality of Spanish-speaking New Mexican theatre.

There are records of acting companies and entertainments travelling from Mexico to Santa Bárbara, California throughout the period of 1769-1894. A close study of Los Angeles' Spanish-language newspapers will reveal theatrical activity dating from the 19th century.

1865 marks a new direction of Chicano theatre. As part of the organizing activities of the United Farm Workers’ Organizing Committee, the Teatro Campesino was formed by Luis Valdez. He is credited for, almost single-handedly, shaping and encouraging Chicano drama since 1965. Of greatest importance are Valdez' actos, short improvised scenes dealing with the experiences of its participants, Chicano agricultural workers. The acto is certainly not new, nor is it uniquely Chicano in form. Other radical theater groups such as the San Francisco Mime Troupe — Valdez was associated with the Mime Troupe for several years — and the Bread and Puppet Theater use a type of acto. A Chicano acto, however, is one that deals solely with Chicano experiences and is in the Chicano language, a special blend of English and Spanish. As in other radical or socio-political groups, the acto should inspire the audience to social action — illuminate specific points about social problems, satirize the opposition, show or hint at a solution, and express what people are feeling. The Teatro Campesino began with the grape strike and its members were all farm workers. When Valdez asked the actors to improvise a situation that might occur in the field, these actors had lived that experience and knew only too well its outcome. Shortly after its founding, the Teatro began performing on college campuses in California and then touring cities to raise money for the Chávez-led union and the strike. After 1967, the Teatro Campesino left Delano and the Union to establish El Centro Campesino Cultural close to San Juan Bautista, California. The Teatro conducted workshops, art classes, guitar lessons, Teatro rehearsals, and performances. By June of 1969, the Teatro had received international recognition when it participated in an international theatre festival in Paris. Due mainly to the example of the Teatro Campesino, by 1968 other teatros began to emerge in California and elsewhere in the Southwest. Finally, an organization of Chicano theaters was formed — TENAZ — and began to hold annual festivals in 1970. Most of the theatre groups are definitely committed to social action and the plays they perform reflect this orientation very strongly; the settings and themes relate directly to the Chicano barrio experience and the minority’s struggle to survive in an often alien society. Nonetheless, there are a small but important number of Chicano dramatists who, recently, have published and performed plays which have little to do with their immediate social reality. Although still basically engaged, Chicano theatre is breaking out in several different directions and promises to continue to prosper.

Notes


2A "Bibliography of Chicano Literature" listing these journals and other publications was distributed at the workshop. For copies, contact the author; zip code is 88003.

3The author has relied heavily in this section on the following study: Joel Hancock. "The Emergence of Chicano Poetry: A Survey of Sources, Themes, and Techniques." Arizona Quarterly, 29, No. 1 (1975), 57-73.
If it proves anything, my professional career shows the reversibility of talent between the scientific and the artistic (literary) and the overwhelming influence of motivation. In graduating from Andover, a large college preparatory school in Massachusetts, I obtained prizes in English and Latin but nearly flunked algebra. Before graduation I had sold "novelettes" to Snappy Stories and in a year or two had sold fiction stories to Sunset and even got an option on one of them for the movies. After a year of cub reporting on the Portland Oregonian (my father was a contributing editor for the Los Angeles Times), I went through a period of illness in which I became preoccupied by the idea of death and resolved, single-handed, if necessary, to conquer it. I went to the University of California at Berkeley, transferring from a major in biochemistry in Liberal Arts to the College of Chemistry, which involved a massive amount of mathematics (in which courses I got straight A's) and engineering. I became a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi in my junior year and graduated summa cum laude right into the Great Depression.

Whereas in these days technological graduates, especially at my grade level, are bombarded with job offers, I did not receive a single one, although a Los Angeles chemical firm which I called offered me a job as a combination analyst and janitor. Through family influence ultimately I got a research position with Union Oil Company and in a few years married Mildred Clarke, a librarian and graduate of the College of St. Catherine of St. Paul, Minnesota. Later I became Director of Research and through the years of World War II I accumulated various kudos and testimonials for technical service to the armed forces, mostly related to the development of aviation gasoline and heavy-duty lubricants. After the war I transferred to Phillips Petroleum Company, where I attained eventually the title of Deputy Director of Research.

I took early retirement in order to write my first book, The Breath of Life, a pioneer account in layman's terms of the problem of air pollution. W. W. Norton published this and also Death of the Sweet Waters, on water pollution. I switched to Doubleday for The Eternal Return, a philosophical consideration of immortality (the closest I ever got to solving the problem of death) and for a trio of books on biological subjects, all in layman's language, including The Sexes, The Deadly Feast of Life and The Forgotten Senses. (Most of these books were published also in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan.) My latest, Energy and the Earth Machine was published by Norton and the British edition will appear later this year.


I have one son, Michael, an independent petroleum entrepreneur in McCook, Nebraska and five grandchildren (three girls and a boy). My favorite hobby is talking about my grandchildren.
School Librarians turned out in great numbers at the ALA conference in Detroit and shop talk was rampant in every gathering of AASL members, whether in meetings, in elevators, on the Gale buses, in corridors or in the exhibit hall. Such conversation is within itself almost a short course in school library and media services! A multitude of meetings in scattered locations kept delegates on the move but they will agree, for the most part, that a great deal was accomplished.

OASLMS had a good representation at the AASL Honor Luncheon held on Sunday, June 19 in the Columbus Ballroom of the Detroit Plaza Hotel. Seated at the Oklahoma table was Sybil Dee Connolly, Loretta Crump, Thelma Jones, Arlene Chapman, Margaret Basey, Sophie Henson, Aaron Corwin, Celia Morris, Barbara Spriestersbach, Anne Rounds, Lucalia Hinson and your chairperson. The Distinguished Library Service Award for School Administrators went to Dr. John Frano, Superintendent of City School District, Rochester, New York and the award for the School Library Media Program of the Year went to California’s Los Alamitos School District.

The two Oklahoma delegates to the Affiliate Assembly of AASL, Arlene Chapman and Charlie Lou Rouse, sat as official members of the first assembly when that body convened to set up the new organization. Rolland G. Billings from Michigan, a member of both ALA and AECT, was elected temporary chairperson. A bylaws committee was named with a representative elected from each region. Region VI, which includes Oklahoma, elected Mary Chonoff, Arizona Department of Education, as its representative. At the midwinter meeting next year the proposed bylaws will be presented and three members from the Affiliate Assembly will be elected to serve on the AASL Board.

We were sorry to learn that the AASL Washington office was closed last September because of essential and drastic budget cuts. Washington business since then has been carried on by Alice Fite in periodic visits to Washington.

At home base in Chicago, a job description for the position Professional Assistant to the Executive Secretary was written and a professional librarian, Babetta Jimpie, was named to fill the assignment. Oklahomans can be proud of this appointment as Babetta has many friends here, having graduated from the library science program at OSU in 1972.

Turning our attention to matters in Oklahoma, we have heard much favorable reaction in regard to the appointments made recently in the State Department of Education on behalf of school library and media programs. Barbara Spriestersbach and Clarice Roads were named Library Media Coordinators, filling the positions which were created in 1966 under the ESEA Title II State Plan. One of the positions has been vacant since the resignation of Sara Jane Bell several years ago, but we are pleased that these new appointments will bring the staff back to its allowed quota. Dr. Leroy Irton continues as administrator of Title IV B which includes library and media programs.

Both of the Coordinators are well known for their professional accomplishments in the field of school librarianship. Barbara is a graduate of USAO at Chickasha, subsequently receiving her MLS from OU. Her most recent position was Director of the Library Media Center at Chickasha High School. Clarice received the bachelors degree from CSU and the MLS from OU. She comes from the Will Rogers Elementary School in Edmond where she served as Media Coordinator.

Upon inquiring, we learned from Barbara and Clarice that services we can expect from the Office of Library and Learning Resources are three-fold: consultation to library media specialists and administrators; Title IV B administration and supervision; and service of a general nature.
statewide, including the development of bibliographies, the preparation of publications, maintenance of a professional collection of materials, and the conducting of workshops. We look forward to an excellent relationship with the State Department of Education through Dr. Iretton and these two new professional people.

When OASLMS holds its semiannual meeting this fall as a department of the Oklahoma Education Association, we will be exposed to an interesting program and discussion period where we need to have a great deal of input from the membership. This meeting will be held in Rooms 16, 17, 21 and 22 of the Myriad Center in Oklahoma City from 9:30 to 11:00 a.m. on Friday, October 21. Our speaker will be Dr. Mary R. Boyvey, Program Director, Instructional Resources Division, Texas Education Agency, taking as her subject the Learning Resources Specialist Certificate which was sanctioned for Texas school systems last year. The topic will be especially pertinent to us as we work toward a new certification program in Oklahoma.

You will be mailed from the Library and Learning Resources Division a copy of a proposal for certification revision which was drafted by the Joint Committee on Certification Revision of OLA (OASLMS and LED) and OAECT. A member of this committee will speak to its rationale in preparing the document and an OASLMS member will respond, followed by an open floor discussion.

We cannot overemphasize the importance of this meeting to each of us; we urge you to attend and participate in the exchange of ideas on this vital matter.

Training of Aides for Information Centers

Danelle Hall
Documents Librarian
Oklahoma City University Library

During the spring and summer of 1976, Oklahoma City University Library and the Education Department of OCU jointly proposed and subsequently received a Federal grant to train paraprofessional aides to work in Indian information centers.

The grant was funded through Public Law 89-329, Higher Education Act, Title II, Part B, and administered by the Division of Library Programs, Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, U. S. Office of Education. Dr. Joseph "Bud" Sahmaunt was project director. Instructors were Carol Naranjo, Henry Payne, and myself.

The program was operated in two stages. For six weeks, from July 6 through August 13, nine students from various Indian tribes across the state attended thirty hours of class a week on the OCU campus, learning the fundamentals of setting up and operating a small library, and the basic skills for operating audio-visual equipment and preparing audio-visual presentations. Students spent the fifth week of the program at a tribal information center working on a library-related project.

For six months following the class, the instructors visited information centers where five of the nine students were employed to assist with center development. Tribal officials who sponsored the other students not employed were also visited. The program officially ended March 31, 1977.

We feel a major benefit of this effort was an increased awareness of the potential of information centers on the part of both the students and the center directors. The students were exposed to the mechanics of operating a small library, to the use of sources of information such as the card catalog, Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, government documents, interlibrary loan procedures, and to the location of information through various field trips. In addition, personnel from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma County Library System and the National Indian Education Association discussed various services and information sources available to them.

There are some aspects of the project which we would adjust should we work with a similar program in the future. We found that lecturing is not an effective teaching device for this type of concentrated course. Our most productive sessions occurred when the students had the books or card sets or A-V equipment in front of them.

Tardiness and absenteeism were two very real problems which we encountered and which diminished valuable class time. We place much of the blame for this situation on the fact that notification of funding of our project did not reach us until just two weeks before the program was scheduled to begin, leaving little time for careful recruiting and screening of applicants.

During the fifth week of the program, the students returned to their own communities and worked on a library-related project at a center. The instructors visited each site to provide counseling and materials. We felt the actual practical work experience at a center was a valuable part of our program. However, a more efficient way of
organizing this work experience might have been to take the entire group to a single center with the supervision of the instructors, complete a project there, and then proceed to the next center. In this manner, the students would be exposed to a variety of problems, with the instructors immediately available for consultation.

The care and organization of newsletters and other materials of this nature would receive more attention another time. We found that this was one type of material common to almost all of the centers. Also, this is the kind of information that a public library might not have access to, and so should be made easily retrievable for the entire community.

More discussion and communication, I feel, needs to take place between the directors of the centers and the library personnel who are planning a project such as this to pinpoint just exactly what each group feels should be accomplished.

Our Advisory Council met only once which did not allow enough time to demonstrate effectively how this program could benefit the tribes in a practical, concrete manner. As a result, while the center directors supported the program by sending their people and by allowing the students to work at the centers during the fifth week, their support lacked the enthusiasm needed to provide momentum for the program. Another meeting or two with the Advisory Council and more in depth education and persuasion of the directors of the centers might have resulted in a far more successful program.

Our project was an experiment. As far as we know, nothing exactly like this has been tried before. We were pleased at the amount of material we were able to cover, disappointed that more concrete results were not obtained. Five of our students are currently employed at centers in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, but divide their time between the libraries and other responsibilities. Four of our students are not presently employed in library-related activities. It is my understanding that the Southwest Cultural Center in Weatherford has asked for money to establish an information center there, and will possibly employ one of our students if funded.

Although we can't claim to have solved the problem of availability of information for the Native American communities across the state, we do feel that the students who participated in the program can serve as information resource persons for their tribes. The whole area of library service to Native Americans is one which I feel Oklahoma librarians need to consider. I'm sure many programs are in progress even now. However, the need, as we discovered first-hand last summer, is very great.

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The University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center (OUHSC) Library has an on-going outreach program which has grown rapidly since its inception in June 1969. It now includes document delivery to Oklahoma hospital libraries and individual health professionals, literature searching and the production of bibliographies for its user groups, consultations, workshops and institutes for librarians and library managers, as well as special services to its fourth-year medical students and its physician assistants students when they are on a preceptorship with a rural physician. It lends books and audiovisuals, and it sends photocopies of journal articles. It even includes cataloging and classification information as one of the reference services it gives to hospital libraries.

OUHSC Library's extension is called Regional Library Services. It is one of the three divisions of the library, the other two being technical services and public services. Two early research reports by Leonard Eddy and Pat Smith documented the meager resources available at that time to health practitioners in Oklahoma's non-urban areas and pointed out the need for an outreach program. In 1966 only 9 hospital libraries reported full-time librarians with or without degrees. None of these was in the rural areas. Most of Oklahoma's hospitals are small. Forty-nine percent are under 50 beds and seventy-three percent are under 100 beds.

Thus, in June 1969, with need clearly established, and with the advent of three years of funding support from the Oklahoma Regional Medical Program, the OUHSC Library's third division, Regional Library Services was activated. This was and remains the library's extension division.

The extension division has altered the pattern of document delivery to Oklahoma's health professionals. In the two years preceding its activation — from April 1967 to May 1969 the OUHSC Library sent biomedical information to health professionals in nine towns: Altus, Ardmore, Clinton, Enid, Fort Sill, Muskogee, Norman, Oklahoma City and Tulsa. Most of these were in institutions which maintained libraries and were the recipients of standard interlibrary loan service. As of December 1976, the extension division has sent biomedical information to individuals in 122 towns. This number includes health professionals located where there is no adequate biomedical library as well as those in Oklahoma hospital libraries not located on the OUHSC campus. (The public services division interlibrary loan department handles a brisk interlibrary loan service with the campus institutions as well as with all non-hospital Oklahoma institutions and all out-of-state libraries. Their services and statistics which are as high or higher than the extension division's are not included in this report which concerns itself with extension division services.)

In April 1968, approximately ten percent of the total library's Oklahoma interlibrary loans went outside of Oklahoma City and Tulsa; in May 1968, only two and one half percent went outside these two metropolitan areas. However, at the present time, each month, approximately one-third of the extension division's biomedical information goes to Oklahoma City and Tulsa health professionals, while two-thirds goes to health professionals in the remainder of the state. This is a marked change from the spring, 1969 pattern of 90 to 97 percent of the information being sent to Oklahoma City and Tulsa health professionals via standard interlibrary loan.

In the year before the activation of the extension division, an average of 143 documents were sent each month to Oklahoma's health professionals. The extension division's March 1977 monthly statistics had risen to more than 1,600 documents.

However, document delivery, bibliography production, and the answering of information questions are only a part of the extension division's activities. In June 1972, with the aid of grant funding from the National Library of Medicine (NLM), the extension division intensified both its bibliography and reference services and its training program. From 1973 through 1975, it conducted an extensive program which combined training, consultation and the loan of a demonstration collection. The underlying purpose was to improve the quality of health care to Oklahoma rural residents served by Oklahoma's community hospitals. The extension division aided in the development of libraries and trained individuals capable of obtaining the latest biomedical information for rural practitioners. The NLM funded training was aimed primarily at the small hospital employees with no library training who were put in charge of the library in addition to their normal hospital job duties. Forty-four institutions participated, with 49 individuals being trained. The modus operandi was for an institution to
enroll in the program and to select an individual, usually an employee from the medical record room or a secretary. The extension division assigned the individual to a two-week training institute and the hospital bore all individual expenses for the trainee. After the completion of the training, the institution became eligible to receive the loan of a demonstration collection of more than 150 books and indexes for a two to three month period. An OUHSC extension librarian delivered the books by station wagon, aided in setting up the collection and gave a consultation. At the completion of the loan period, a librarian returned to pick up the collection and to give another consultation.

In addition to the institute program, the extension division conducted one-day workshops. These were divided, one kind of workshop being given for beginners and another for advanced students with library background and training. The latest of these used Nominal Group Techniques for problem solving.

One by-product of the extension division efforts has been the development of hospital libraries in many non-urban areas and the training of individuals to service them. Without an individual capable of plugging into the biomedical network to obtain needed information rapidly, a library remains only a collection of volumes. The Oklahoma Librarian of April, 1975 contained a report of the kind of services a dedicated librarian can give to an isolated area.

Another by-product has been the promotion of a growing cooperation among Oklahoma health science libraries. Both formal and informal service sharing groupings are evolving, with consortium development the magic phrase. Included in the cooperative ventures are the Union List of Serials in Oklahoma Medical Libraries and the organization of a statewide health sciences librarians group, OHSLA. Its organization meeting was conducted as the luncheon "program" for the extension division's advanced reference workshop held at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Oklahoma City in November, 1974. OHSLA has undertaken several additional cooperative enterprises.

Another by-product was the development of a training manual, a problem book to accompany it, and unique training methodologies. These training methods have been made available to other extension groups. Extension librarians from the OUHSC Library have shared their expertise by teaching in institutes or workshops in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana.

The objectives of the two-week institute program have been to develop basic skills with the overall purpose being to enable non-librarians to manage a library. The total emphasis of the training has been practical. The successful methodology included organizing the training into one day components, with each day being spent with a different instructor. The lecture system was eliminated, with problem solving being employed. Learning materials utilized were developed from actual problems which the extension division had received from small rural hospitals and from individual health practitioners in the non-urban areas.

For each workshop, a particular objective has been determined. Special transparencies were developed for a workshop for hospital volunteers. Throughout all of its teaching programs, methodology has not been that of the large research oriented medical institution. The methodology has been designed to fit the clinical and organizational needs of hospitals of varying sizes and individuals of varying backgrounds. Evaluation sheets have been given out for all workshops. The success of the workshops and the institute training has been confirmed by the steady flow of biomedical information which has gone to 122 towns. A real problem in the completion of training activities has been the job turnover both of the individuals managing the library and of the administrators in small hospitals. This has necessitated repeated retraining.

However, every hospital which sent an individual to the two-week institutes now has a procedure manual showing how to operate a hospital library. Also, more community hospitals now have a basic group of books and journals to which they subscribe. Of great significance has been the increased subscription to basic indexes. A survey conducted in 1970 showed 18 hospitals taking Index Medicus, and six purchasing Abridged Index Medicus. The latest spot survey, conducted by the extension division via telephone, showed 55 institutions subscribing to Abridged Index Medicus, 32 subscribing to Index Medicus, 50 subscribing to Hospital Literature Index, and 40 subscribing either to Nursing Literature Index or International Nursing Index. Reports of the most recent survey undertaken by OHSLA will shortly be available, as will be the results of a survey of audiovisual hardware and software undertaken by Lee Hall, a staff member of the extension division.

The OUHSC Library's extension division has had a significant impact on the delivery of biomedical information to Oklahoma's health professionals. It has aided in the upgrading of hospital libraries in Oklahoma's non-urban areas. It has given special services to its medical and physician assistant students when they have been on assignment in rural Oklahoma. It has become a part of the patient care team by supplying information to aid in solving the clinical problems arising in day-to-day medical practice.

The exciting culmination of extension activities has been the commitment of Oklahoma to the continuation of the University of Oklahoma
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(201) 728-0000
Health Sciences Center’s extension work. Even though federal grant funds have terminated, the extension unit continues its activities in behalf of rural Oklahoma health practitioners.

REFERENCES

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Association Serves Special Needs

Esther L. Fruehauf
President, OHSALA

The need for specialized continuing education opportunities and the desire to share problems and ideas among health science librarians brought about the formation of the fledgling Oklahoma Health Sciences Library Association (OHSALA) in November of 1974.

An organizational meeting at Veterans Administration Hospital in Oklahoma City attracted thirty-eight enthusiastic charter members from all over the state. The group included library managers from small hospitals as well as professional librarians from large hospitals, state universities and colleges.

OHSALA has emerged as a structured organization with bylaws, annual election of officers, two scheduled meetings per year, and an irregular newsletter. The membership now numbers 87. Active membership is limited to health sciences library personnel, while associate membership is open to all who are interested in health sciences information services and materials. Meetings are held in individual hospitals where members have an opportunity to see various facilities.

The continuing education goal of the association has, thus far, been an unqualified success. Members with expertise in specific areas have provided programs dealing with such topics as reference policy in a clinical setting, reference tools for the health sciences, special services in a hospital library, rare book preservation, and audiovisuals for the health sciences.

The formation of the group has also opened up lines of communication for health science librarians located in far-flung areas of the state.

Regular meetings with others in a like situation and with resource people who provide backup have helped to eliminate that "isolated feeling." The sharing of resources as well as ideas has been a spinoff of this communication.

OHSALA is coming of age with the undertaking of additional professional activities. A resolution was recently sent to the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals urging the adoption of more rigorous hospital library standards. A hospital library profile questionnaire has recently been circulated, and the information gathered will be compiled into a hospital library directory. A salary survey is being conducted among health science librarians with the aim of analyzing and upgrading salaries throughout the state. The UNION LIST OF MONOGRAPHS IN OKLAHOMA MEDICAL LIBRARIES was initiated and is maintained at Baptist Medical Center, Oklahoma City, in card catalog form. OHSALA's latest venture was the sponsoring of a booth at the Oklahoma Medical Summit '77. Hopefully, this will be an annual project to encourage and promote the establishment and maintenance of hospital libraries.

Professional librarians within the OHSALA membership are also members of the Oklahoma Library Association, with OHSALA serving a slightly different purpose and supplementing OLA activities. Any Oklahoma librarian interested in the health science aspect of librarianship is invited to contact OHSALA at the following permanent address: Oklahoma Health Sciences Library Association, OUHSC Library, P.O. Box 26901, Oklahoma City 73190.
Library Serves Women’s Prison

Paige Graening
O.U. School of Library Science/Women’s Treatment Facility Intern

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (DOC), the Oklahoma Department of Libraries (ODL), the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science (OU SLS) and the Oklahoma Humanities Committee have all been instrumental in establishing a new library for the residents and staff of the Women’s Treatment Facility in Oklahoma City.

A minimum-security prison, WTF houses 77 inmates serving short-term to life sentences for a wide variety of felony convictions. WTF also employs 27 full-time staff members in positions ranging from clerical to professional. The informational, educational, cultural and recreational needs of the residents and staff are many and varied; a well-designed library can help to meet many of them.

In early January of 1977, DOC, ODL and OU SLS all agreed upon the establishment of a WTF Library, the allocation of $2,000 in LSCL money for collection-building, and the appointment of an intern to coordinate the library effort. WTF provided a full-time resident assistant to the intern, money for library supplies and other support services. ODL and DOC arranged to have shelving for the library built at the furniture shop in the prison in McAlester.

By mid-month the intern and resident assistant began establishing library policies and procedures and ordering and processing library materials. The DOC maintenance staff began the renovation of an old storage area into the library quarters in March.

Interested in library-sponsored programs for residents and staff members, the intern introduced the idea of humanities programming to Ted Logan, WTF Warden, during the spring. With the full approval of Mr. Logan, the intern then took the idea to the staff and the residents, finding out what topics would be well-received and assembling a planning committee of both residents and staff members.

The committee produced a proposal to the Oklahoma Humanities Committee for a program on women and prisons. The first correctional institution in the state — and perhaps in the nation — to propose such humanities programming, WTF received a grant of $2,900 for its program production. The grant was generous enough to allow the intern to work full-time at WTF during the summer, coordinating the humanities program and finishing the establishment of the library.

Working with Dr. H. Wayne Morgan, University of Oklahoma Department of History, Dr. Barbara Levenbook, University of Oklahoma Department of Philosophy, and Rep. Hannah D. Atkins, Oklahoma State Legislature, the residents and staff members on the program committee presented “Women and Prisons: Their History and Future” in August. Officials from the Department of Corrections, members of the Oklahoma State Legislature, representatives of community groups that work with WTF, residents and staff were all guests at the program. An exploration of the special needs of women involved
in the correctional process and an examination of the social and legal backdrops surrounding women and corrections, the program gave residents, staff and outsiders an opportunity to make suggestions and ask questions about female incarceration.

With the first humanities program a success, the WTF community is now planning for future programs. Several staff members and residents have asked for more programming in the area of corrections and women; others have requested programming on a cultural heritage theme. A permanent WTF staff member is taking over the coordination of future programming as the intern leaves the community.

Resident assistants are taking charge of the library as well. Aside from training that they have received from the intern, they are enrolled in the Library Technical Assistant training course offered by ODL and Oscar Rose Junior College via Talk Back Television. WTF has asked the O.U. School of Library Science to provide another intern for further library development.

WTF Library services to be provided by the resident assistants include circulation, simple reference and interlibrary loan. The collection includes cassettes, periodicals, popular titles, vertical files, school catalogs and basic reference materials. The legal library is a separate entity.

The WTF Library is also participating in the Small Press Rack Project based in California. Through this, WTF receives free copies of prose and poetry publications of small presses across the nation.

The film programs sponsored by the WTF Library during the summer are being taken over by the prison's recreation director. ODL provides the movies for this popular weekly program.

Although quite simple in operation, the WTF Library is very sophisticated when compared to the closet of paperbacks and discard that used to provide residents with reading material. Establishing a library which offers something to all the WTF community yet which is simple enough in operation and upkeep that non-librarians can keep it going has been a terrific challenge. The possibilities for library services in the Women's Treatment Facility are almost limitless. The need for a full-program library has been established and WTF hopes soon to be in a position to employ a full-time librarian.

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**In Flux**

Dr. James S. Healey  
Director, School of Library Science  
University of Oklahoma

As the School of Library Science strives to achieve re-accreditation, a number of major changes have taken place. The School's curriculum has been examined in depth. The School's quarters have undergone major renovation. And, in the area of personnel, three long-time members of the staff have left and four new people have joined the Faculty.

Professor Ruth P. David leaves the School after an association of almost 15 years as student, reviser and faculty member. Ruth taught chiefly in the areas of cataloging and reference. Her seminar in library service to the disadvantaged was the School's one course that addressed itself to the problems of library service to the poor, the minorities and those who did not share in the American Dream. In the last year of her work, Ruth was a member of Committee A, the Faculty's Executive Committee, and responsible for much of the School's recently adopted criteria for faculty promotion, tenure and salary increases. And while her formal ties have terminated, Ruth is assisting in the development of the School's new bulletin, and the alumni association.

Professor Howard Clayton, a member of the faculty since 1968, and Ms. Dell Hewey, an instructor since 1967, have also resigned. Dr. Clayton was best known for his interest in the
Library College concept; Ms. Hewey, in addition to her teaching of reference, was also the School's specialist in Information Science.

As the Faculty and Search Committee worked at interviewing prospective faculty, it was made very clear to all that they would be coming to a School that was existing in a crisis situation and that a great deal of hard work awaited them. It is a pleasure to note that each accepted this challenge, for it can also be noted that the same challenge frightened some of those we interviewed. Coming to the School are four individuals with substantial diversity of education, background, expertise and interests.

Dr. Bruce A. Shuman has been appointed Associate Professor of Library Science. Dr. Shuman took his undergraduate degree from the University of Chicago in English/Romance Languages in 1963 and followed that in 1965 with his Masters in Library Science. In 1973, he was awarded his doctorate at Rutgers University. Between 1971 and 1973, he held a joint appointment with the Indiana University Library School and the Indiana State Library. Since 1973, Dr. Shuman's work has been in the Library School there. In addition to his teaching, he has spent several years as a working professional in the North Carolina State Library, the Fort Lauderdale Public Library and as a trainee at the Chicago Public Library. Bruce was Project Director for "The Search for Community Standards", the 1974 Indiana Humanities Project. One of his main interests is in the field of Intellectual Freedom. He is currently at work on a survey of the teaching of Intellectual Freedom in library schools with ALA's Intellectual Freedom head Ms. Judith Krug. Bruce will be responsible for teaching courses in library materials selection, as well as courses in public and state libraries.

In addition, the School has appointed three Assistant Professors: Dr. Robin Crickman, Dr. Bernice McKibben and Mr. Charles McClure. Chuck McClure is probably known to many of you. When he joins the O.U. Faculty, he will essentially be coming home. His undergraduate degree in Spanish (1970) and his M.A. in History (1971) are from Oklahoma State University. His M.L.S. is from the University of Oklahoma (1972). He is completing his dissertation and will be receiving his doctorate from Rutgers. Chuck's responsibilities will include Basic Reference, Government Publications, and Library Management. While at Rutgers, he has been working closely with Dr. Ernest De Prospo, and that kind of experience will be most valuable to the faculty and the School. His work experience has been varied and includes a position as Archival Assistant in the Western History Collections at O.U., Head of the History and Government Department at Texas-El Paso, and Director of Audio-Visual Laboratory at the Graduate School of Librarianship at Rutgers. He has published a number of articles in both librarianship and in history.

Bernice McKibben has just completed her degree at the University of Colorado in Media. Her M.A. in Librarianship is from Denver (1976) as is her B.A. in Sociology/Psychology (1965). Bernice will be responsible for the course in Special Libraries and a new course in Technical Services. With Leonard Eddy, she is planning an advanced program in Medical Librarianship. In the spring she will be teaching a course in Medical Librarianship. Finally, she will be the individual responsible for the development of the School's approach to media. Bernice's experience has been chiefly in the field of Medical Librarianship. She served at the Welch Medical Library at Johns Hopkins University Medical School from 1968 to 1973. By the time she left to begin her doctoral work, Bernice had risen to the post of Assistant Librarian with responsibility for Technical Processes. More recently, she served as a consultant to WICHE-WILCO.

Robin Crickman will be coming from the Graduate School of Library Science at Drexel where she was a Visiting Assistant Professor. Robin's academic background includes a B.A. in Linguistics from SUNY-Binghamton in 1968, an M.S. in Library Science from Illinois in 1969, and a doctorate in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of Michigan in 1976. Robin's area of responsibility will generally be Information Science. She will be teaching the course in Introduction to Library Information Systems and will introduce two new courses in the areas of Information Brokering and The Literature and Management of Serials. Robin's interests lie in the areas of computer conferencing, the use of computers as an aid to community discussion making, and the general area of information retrieval.

In November of 1976, the University committed a sum of $50,000 for the purpose of renovating the School's quarters. Working with a building program devised by the Director and the Faculty, University workmen have brought about a major change in the arrangement of classrooms, seminar rooms and offices. The west hallway of Bizzell Library's south end is now occupied by the School's three classrooms. While two of those classrooms have long been associated with the School, the third room was formerly a student lounge and is now the Cataloging Laboratory. What used to be Room 120, where Mrs. Tomberlin, Mrs. David and Mrs. Hewey shared offices with two secretaries and graduate assistants is now three separate rooms. The smallest area provides space for as many as five graduate assistants. A second, larger room, has been designated the "Small
Seminar Room", and the largest area has been titled "Large Seminar Room."

The most spectacular change has been in what used to be the Cataloging Laboratory. That
room now houses eight faculty offices, a media
storage room, and an area for the School's
Clerk-Typist. Each of the four new faculty mem-
bers in addition to Dr. Clark and Mr. Bruno will
have their offices in this area. Mrs. Tomberlin
has been moved into the office formerly shared
by Dr. Clark and Mr. Bruno.

In the area formerly occupied by Dr. Clayton,
two offices have been established. One is oc-
cupied by Ms. Norlyn Shadaram, the School's
new Secretary. The other is occupied by the Di-
rector. The office formerly occupied by the Di-
rector, when re-furnished with lounge furniture,
will become the Student-Faculty lounge.

Curriculum review was a major task of the
Curriculum Committee, the Faculty and Visiting
Committee members. The goals and objectives,
the content and the connection between courses
were examined, setting the stage for what will be
a major curriculum revision over the next year.

As a result of all of these new developments,
the School has made a number of significant
steps toward its immediate goal, re-
accreditation. And while the next year is likely
to be difficult, the School is not unrealistic in looking
forward to a very bright future.

Promoting the Sequoyah Award

Judith Ann Crouch
Assistant Professor of Library Science
Northwestern Oklahoma State University
Alva, Oklahoma

The Promotion Subcommittee of the Se-
quoyah Children's Book Award Committee has
prepared a new brochure with promotional ideas
for schools or public libraries. The many useful
ideas should motivate students in grades three
through six to participate in the program. Mem-
ers of the Promotion Subcommittee are Judith
Crouch (Chairperson), Barbara Johnson, Celia
Morris and Clarice Rhodes. The following ideas
are included in the brochure:

Read books to the entire class and have dis-
cussions about them. This is especially helpful
when books are limited or when interesting
books are too difficult for the class to read.

Develop puzzles (crossword, rebus, etc.)
about Sequoyah books. Students might work
them when they have extra time after completing
an assignment.

Prepare short spot radio/TV announcements
advertising books.

Ask the local newspaper to take pictures
and carry news stories during the year about the
Sequoyah Children's Book Award activities in
your school/library. Be sure to include a notice of
the winner when the announcement is made in
February.

Plan with students an exciting voting day in
January. This might include a political-type cam-
paign with students giving nomination speeches
for their favorite books, drawing campaign post-
ers, etc. Use individual ballots and a ballot box.

The opaque projector may be used to flash
illustrations or original drawings on the wall as a
background while parts of the story are narrated.
It is also useful for enlarging pictures for murals
and large posters.

Exhibits or collections may be used with
books that are of an informational nature. Books
that are concerned with a particular issue may be
placed on display with comments written by stu-
dents.

Children may write letters to one of the char-
acters in a book. These letters can be mailed to
the author.

Appreciation letters or letters of inquiry can
be written to the author, publisher, or illustrator.

Predictions can be fun. Students read a part
of a book, then try to predict what will happen
— how a problem will be solved or the kind of end-
ing the author may write. They then complete
their reading and compare endings with the
author's.

Students can make story changes by adding
a chapter to the story or rewriting the first or last
chapter. They can also add new characters, pre-
sent and solve new problems, or change key in-
cidents.

Groups of students enjoy games based upon
"What's My Line?," "I've Got a Secret," "Con-
centration," etc. They can write very entertaining
commercials to amuse the audience.

A child can design a book jacket to reflect the
message of the book.

A mobile can be made with a coat hanger and pictures of scenes in the book. The child's
own work or pictures from magazines could be
used.

The child can take a roll of paper and draw a
series of events from a book for a movie roll.
These pictures can be shown individually
through an opening in a box. It should look like a
TV screen and can be of any size.
Pretending to be a book salesperson is a good exercise in being persuasive and in analyzing people's interests. A child tries to "sell" a book to another child or a group of children.

Panel discussions or debates are useful for evaluating plot, characters, and solutions, and for accepting and valuing differences of opinion.

A simulated interview with the author can be used when two students have read the same book. One can answer questions as the author while the other poses as an interviewer. This might stimulate their interest in meeting the real author at the Sequoyah Luncheon in the spring.

A diorama, the three-dimensional representation of a scene, can be made in a box with figures and scenery placed inside.

Personal events from the life of a character in the book can be interestingly reviewed in a "This Is Your Life" account.

The children can try, in twenty questions, to guess the character's identity or the title of the book or the topic it deals with. The sharer answers "yes" or "no" to the questions of the group.

A "Book for a Day/Week" could create interest if each book on the Masterlist were assigned to a class or group of children. They may wish to dress as characters in the book and portray the actions and typical speech habits as well.

Puppets may be used to portray incidents, impersonate characters, or report the story.

Incidents of stories may be shown on student-made slides. As the slides are shown, accompanying parts may be read or explanations given. The oral parts may be taped for more effectiveness. Transparencies could be made instead of slides for this project.

Make tape recordings of students' book reviews.

Students enjoy making headlines or a caption for a newspaper account. The chapter titles can be changed to headlines or may be used to transform the story into a newspaper account which should be short and to the point.

Make sure there is an adequate supply of the books on the current Masterlist. It will be only frustration to promote this reading if there are not enough books to go around.

Volunteer to conduct an in-service session in each elementary school on the award program during the time of faculty meetings before classes begin in the fall.

A dramatization for a radio or TV skit could be done by an individual or a group. It could be combined with murals, puppets, shadow-plays.

The student may write a comment, summary, or impression of the book in the form of a limerick or poem. Post these in a special display.

Use opportunities to mention and promote participation in this program as you appear before civic and professional groups. Bookmarks, annotated lists, seals, etc., are available for purchase from the Sequoyah Children's Book Award, 2500 North Lincoln, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105.

Plan a "Sequoyah Caravan" taking students to other schools or to the public library to stimulate interest in the program through skits, puppet shows, etc.

Encourage students to go to the public library to find Sequoyah books if the supply of books in the school library is limited.

School libraries can lend their Sequoyah titles to the public library for the summer months to make more copies available for use.

Public librarians should be aware of schools that are not participating in this program. If the entire school system cannot be involved, work with individual teachers. There is no reason why one classroom could not enjoy and profit from participation. It can spread from a small beginning. Volunteer to act as a clearing house for schools or for scattered classroom participants. They could turn in ballots to the public library for forwarding to the Sequoyah Committee.

As public librarians visit school classrooms, talk to PTA groups, or teachers, let them know of the interest in the program and the eagerness to cooperate in promoting it.

The Sequoyah Committee provides two sound/slide programs for your use: WINNERS

18,000 LIBRARIANS KNOW...

...there's more to running a library than checking out books and checking in periodicals... .

There's the exhilaration of introducing a five-year-old to Dr. Seuss. Or locating the periodical that gives precisely the information the student is searching for to document his term paper.

Running a library also has its problems. Like keeping track of hundreds of subscriptions to periodicals. There are better ways for you to spend your day.

Faxon's automated subscription service will keep track of your subscriptions for you. You place one order and receive one invoice. Clear and accurate. There are so many exciting facets of library work. Now you'll have more time to discover them.

Write for a copy of our Service Brochure and our annual LIBRARIANS' GUIDE. Or call today toll-free. Then you will know too!

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Oklahoma Librarian, October 1977, Vol. 27, No. 4
OF THE SEQUOYAH AWARD is a booktalk based on past winners and illustrated with slides directly from the books themselves. SEQUOYAH MASTERLIST BOOKS is a similar slide presentation including all the books on the current Masterlist. Schools may borrow both programs through the Library and Learning Resources Section. State Department of Education, 2500 North Lincoln, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Public libraries may borrow both of these through the A/V Consultant, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, 200 NE 18th, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105.

For blind and physically handicapped children, you should be aware that books on the current Masterlist are available as Talking Books. Publicize this service in your community and encourage its use. Talking Books are available from the Oklahoma Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 1108 NE 36th, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73111.

The ALA Councilor Reports
1977 Summer Conference
Detroit, Michigan

Roscoe Rouse
Oklahoma Chapter Representative

The setting in which the fast-paced 96th Annual Conference in Detroit was held probably was a pleasant surprise to many of us. The average convention-goer did not look forward to a meeting in the nation's number one crime city but there were no crimes inflicted upon librarians there to our knowledge. The beauty of the Renaissance Center, the convenience of Cobo Hall and its excellent facilities, and the good hotels and restaurants in the convention area were plusses which many had not expected. The weather was also super but we understood some of our friends had to commute long distances every day to "far out" hotels and motels. To Gale Research and their buses we therefore owe a debt of gratitude; they saved a lot of shoe leather and taxi fares.

Beyond any doubt the most emotional issue debated in Council at Detroit was the film "The Speaker" (please be referred to articles in the July/August American Libraries for details about the film). The matter first erupted in a membership meeting and boiled over into numerous other meetings, finally exploding in Council III. The controversial film which is concerned with the First Amendment was either greatly admired or despised. Councilors were divided from the beginning as to whether the name of ALA should remain on the film; the final decision leaves it there but there will be inserted an explanatory statement to the effect that the film was made for discussion and teaching purposes "without intention to offend any racial or ethnic group." At this writing, no library in Oklahoma owns a copy or has ordered one. The price, incidentally, is $495.

In his report, Executive Director Robert Wedgeworth spoke of plans to attract larger numbers of trustees into the Association. He also told of a committee named to study the matter of the annual conference week, i.e., the uses of Saturday and Sunday. Another committee which has been appointed will consider the future structure of the organization with a thought toward its reorganization.

A resolution introduced at Council would set guidelines on the use of fines and penalties in libraries. The matter was referred to the Circulation Services Section of LAD which subsequently issued a report to the effect that the task force had no satisfactory alternatives to fines to suggest. A motion was made to invite LAD to establish a committee to study the matter further.

Although not officially enacted at the conference, it seems apparent that LED will soon be defunct and each division will have its own committee concerned with library education. Council did act officially to approve the merger of ASLA and HRLSD and the matter now goes to COO which will plan the details of the consolidation.

The Executive Board recommended an increase in the conference registration fee and the action was sustained by Council with no specific figure being named. The conference registration fee, now $30 at the conference for members ($25 in advance), was last raised in 1974.

Federal legislation now in process may permit law libraries to become selective U.S. document depositories. The ALA Committee on Legislation asked that ALA endorse the proposal and Council complied.

ALA concern about the Equal Rights Amendment caused no small stir and occupied considerable discussion on the Council floor. A motion was made that ALA commit future conferences "only to states that have ratified the ERA." The argument was made that only a few cities can now accommodate an ALA conference.
and the states which have not ratified the amendment and are considered for conferences include Illinois, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Nevada. The ALA treasurer noted the serious implications of moving Midwinter and Summer conferences out of Chicago. The point was made that no conferences will be affected until 1981. The motion carried. A number of other national organizations, it was pointed out, have taken similar action.

A Council member expressed concern about holding ALA business meetings on Saturday which is the sabbath for many ALA members. In the debate that ensued, the point was made that various days are observed as the sabbath, including Friday and Sunday. His motion was defeated.

Again, as at the Midwinter meeting, a resolution which originated in the Social Responsibilities Round Table was introduced for the purpose of discouraging libraries from requiring payment for certain reference services. Under the banner of "Equal Access to Information" the resolution would discourage a charge for interlibrary loan costs or on-line computer data base information dispensed. The proposal was passed by Council.

A standing count vote referred to the Intellectual Freedom Committee an issue concerned with an amendment to the Library Bill of Rights. The Council Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship proposes to include "age" among the factors named in that document for which there should be no abridgment or denial of use in libraries, the others being "race, nationality, sex or the social, political or religious views of the user.

The Council stipulated that every state Governor's conference should include the principles of Intellectual Freedom in its agenda. By resolution the Association reaffirms its support for equal employment opportunity for gay librarians. The sexual exploitation of minors in published photographs is deplored but the control or restraint of such published materials should in no way suppress illustrated literature "designed to help young people understand their own physical development and sexuality."

It is hoped that these highlights of Council action provide you with an understanding of the major items handled at the 1977 Detroit conference. Please be in touch with your Councilor if you would like further delineation on any issue and also let him hear from you in regard to pending action, if you have a gnawing concern about anything.

**Ramblin'**

with the Editor

ODL has approved the commencement of the Oklahoma Union Catalog Project to develop a single, comprehensive machine readable data base which will provide catalogs of the entire holdings of ODL, the OK County Libraries System and the Tulsa City-County Library. The Project will permit the inputting of holdings of OK college, university and special libraries which are members of the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council. The Union Catalog is expected to form the base for a statewide union catalog of monographs.

Entry forms and regulations of the John Cotton Dana Library Public Relations Awards Contest for 1977 are available from the Library Services Branch of the OK Dept. of Libraries, 200 NE 18th, OK City 73105. All types of libraries, library schools, library associations and library consortia are eligible.

Mary Ann Wentoth of ODL announces a week-long Institute on Public Library Service to Children for children's librarians without formal library school training. The Institute will be offered at O.U.'s Center for Continuing Education January 9 through 13.

The LSCA Advisory Council passed a resolution on June 29 to establish an ad hoc network

(Continued on Page 34)
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: May 17, 1977
Place: Bell Isle Library—Room C, Oklahoma City
Present: Aarone Corwin Alfreda Hanna, Ted Rodarm, Anne Rounds, Roscoe Rouse, Josh Stroman, Ken Tracy, Karen Weddle, Pat Woodrum.
Absent: None. (Four directors to be elected)
Guests: Robert Clark, Esther Mae Henke.
CALL TO ORDER
The meeting was called to order at 10:11 a.m. by the Chairperson, President Anne Rounds.
APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE APRIL 21, 1977 MEETING
The minutes of the April 21, 1977 meeting had not been distributed by the previous secretary in advance; therefore, President Rounds asked the Secretary to read the minutes.

Roscoe Rouse moved, seconded by Pat Woodrum, the minutes as corrected be approved. A vote was taken, and the motion passed. The Secretary was directed to distribute the minutes as approved.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
Josh Stroman reported that he did not have a full report, but the current balance in the OLA checking account was $5,759.92. The 1977 OLA Conference had a gross income of $16,101.50, with a net income after expenses of $3,288.91. The Treasurer will have a full financial report later.

Roscoe Rouse moved, seconded by Alfreda Hanna, that the Treasurer's report be accepted. A vote was taken, and the motion passed.

REPORT OF THE ALA COUNCILOR
Roscoe Rouse reported that he had received no items for action or of information from ALA, but that he expected a great amount of material prior to the Annual Conference in June. This material would probably be received too late to be considered by the Board.

The Councilor reported that he would like to submit a travel claim for expenses incurred during ALA Midwinter and not reimbursed by OSU. It was the consensus that the Association should pay these expenses, and that the Budget Committee was in error in assuming expenses would be fully covered by OSU.

Roscoe Rouse said he thought there should be a written statement in regard to expenses of official representatives of the Association to meetings. There was general agreement to this, but no action was taken.

The Councilor also stated that he had done some preliminary work on a group travel plan to the Detroit ALA Conference and asked for opinions in regard to the need for such a plan. Several Board Members expressed interest and the item was turned over to the Executive Secretary, Aarone Corwin, to complete the arrangements.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Karen Weddle reported that the next issue of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN will be mostly devoted to the 1977 Annual OLA Conference, and will include a photo essay.

The Editor asked for input in regard to the format of the OLA Membership Directory. It was decided that the Directory could be more economically produced as a separate item from the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN. The Directory will now be the responsibility of the Publications Committee.

Other items included a request for the names of committee chairpersons for inclusion in the July issue, a notice that copy deadline for the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN is two months before the date of issue (May 15 for the July issue), and a report that all mailing labels will be checked by the Executive Secretary against membership forms to assure accuracy.

The Editor is always in search of good copy, either news items or articles. All suggestions in regard to content or format are welcome.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RELATIONS COORDINATOR
The Federal Relations Coordinator, Esther Mae Henke, reported that there was little to add to the May 10 WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER. Librarians are encouraged to write members of the Senate Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee in regard to their expected mark up of their version of the appropriations bill. Many library programs are included, and a letter relating to the need for the funding of a specific program will probably be most effective.

REPORT FROM THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES
Robert Clark, ODL Director, reported that the LSCA Task Force has selected Battelle Columbus Laboratories to conduct the needs assessment study. Beverly Rawls will be the person from Battelle in charge of the project. She will be in the state on May 26 for planning purposes. The Task Force received six proposals from the seventeen companies which were asked to bid on the project. Of the six, three were very close in their bid and their methodology. The $72,000 total cost will be paid in monthly installments depending upon the amount of work accomplished.

The new Northwest District Library System, approved at the last ODL Board meeting, is already facing legal difficulties. The problems are due to the failure of Ellis County to vote the tax required to support the system. Woodward did approve the tax.
The Director reported that the ODL appropriations bill was assigned to general conference which probably means that the budget will remain as recommended by the governor. The bill for the proposed ODL parking lot will not be approved, nor will Sen. Bill 237 which would have defined ODL as an educational agency. The latter would have been a help in gaining larger appropriations.

In regard to the Humanities Project, it was reported that a $33,000 planning grant has been requested from NEH. The title of the project is "Oklahoma Images."

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

The Executive Secretary, Aarone Corwin, reported on a request from the Baker & Taylor Company that they be allowed to promote their "Showcase" for librarians which will be held in Dallas next fall by enclosing publicity materials along with a general OLA mailing, such as the President's Newsletter. In return, Baker & Taylor will pay the total cost of the entire mailing. This would be a saving of between $30 and $130 to OLA, depending on whether the mailing went bulk rate or first class.

Pat Woodrum moved, seconded by Kenneth Tracy, that the Board accept the proposal. Alfreda Hanna questioned whether this would set a precedent in which many OLA Divisions or Round Tables would want to send out publications if they could find financial backing for mailing costs. Roscoe Rouse asked if OLA's mailing the material would imply an endorsement of a meeting about which we actually knew very little. Ted Rodarm moved to amend the motion to direct that a statement be included in the mailing indicating that OLA has not taken a position in regard to endorsement of the "Showcase." The amendment to the motion was accepted. A vote was taken, and the amended motion passed.

The Executive Secretary reported that there were 835 personal and 22 institutional members of OLA at the present time.

Any person in need of stationery for OLA correspondence should contact Aarone Corwin.

A schedule of Executive Board Meetings was distributed and accompanied these minutes.

The hours of the Executive Secretary are 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. weekdays, and calls should be limited to those hours if at all possible.

There was a discussion of the need for the Association to purchase a typewriter for use by the Executive Secretary. Alfreda Hanna moved, seconded by Pat Woodrum, the Association purchase a typewriter at a cost set by the Budget Committee. A vote was taken and the motion passed.

**REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE**

President Anne Rounds reported for Jim Wilkerson.

The following persons have been nominated for the four vacant director positions on the OLA Board: Ruth Ann Brown, Susan Babbit, James Alsip, Sheila Hoke, Lee Brawner, Jean Harrington, Bob Clark, and Ruth Wender.

There was an attempt to include representatives of all types of libraries on the slate of candidates, but the membership may vote for the four of their choice without regard to type of library the person represents.

Alfreda Hanna moved, seconded by Ted Rodarm, that all ballots in the future be mailed third class. The Executive Secretary will notify the membership when to expect a mailing and will provide a replacement for those not received. The OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN and the PRESIDENT'S NEWSLETTER will contain change of address forms which state this obligation. A vote was taken and the motion passed.

**REPORT OF THE SITES COMMITTEE**

Pat Woodrum reported for Tom Ballard. The Membership has expressed much dissatisfaction with the selection of the Sheraton Skyline East as the hotel for the 1976 OLA Conference; therefore, the committee is looking for an alternate site, possibly the Mayo Hotel, and will report again at the June Executive Board meeting.

**REPORT OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE**

Anne Rounds reported that procedures were being written which should be followed in order to obligate OLA funds. October 1, 1977 has been set as the date that all divisions and round tables should have their budget requests submitted for workshops and other activities. The budget committee will then prepare a budget for the remainder of the year. The association will work under a tentative budget until December 31, or until the permanent budget is approved.

The Budget Committee has sent to the Constitution and By-Laws Committee a suggestion that the Constitution be amended to unify the calendar, membership, and fiscal years.

There is an active effort under way to increase the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN advertising revenue.

**OLD BUSINESS**

Anne Rounds reported that there would be no committee formed for the Governor's Conference on Libraries, because the national plan is to rely on the state library agencies to plan the conferences. ODL will also act as fiscal agent.

Robert Clark said he is attempting to get written guidelines in regard to the conference from NCLIS. He anticipates that it will be necessary to make a proposal in order to receive a grant to hold the Conference. Seventy-five percent of the funding will be paid prior to the Conference. The remaining twenty-five percent will have to come from matching funds.

**NEW BUSINESS**

It was announced that the Leadership Workshop will be held June 10 at ODL. Announcements will be mailed soon.

In the future, all mailing labels will be printed in Norman, but the mailings will still be done by Jim Wilkerson from Muskogee.

Aarone Corwin was asked, as Executive Secretary, to cast the ballots for the Freedom to Read Foundation.

**ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting adjourned at 12:08 p.m.

Kenneth Tracy, Secretary

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**Date:** June 10, 1977

**Place:** OK Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City

**Present:** Aarone Corwin, Lee Brawner, Robert Clark, Alfreda Hanna, Jean Harrington, Anne Rounds, Roscoe Rouse, Ken Tracy, Karen Weddle, Pat Woodrum
Absent: James Alsip, Josh Stroman, Ted Rodarm.
Guest: Esther Mae Henke

CALL TO ORDER
The meeting was called to order at 9:15 a.m. by President Anne Rounds.

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE MAY 17, 1977 MEETING
Pat Woodrum moved, seconded by Jean Harrington, the minutes as corrected be approved. The motion passed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
In the absence of the treasurer, President Anne Rounds distributed the report. The current balance is $6,108.73. Alfreda Hanna moved, seconded by Jean Harrington, the treasurer's report be accepted. The motion passed.

REPORT OF THE ALA COUNCILOR
Roscoe Rouse reported that there would be a full schedule of meetings during the ALA Annual Conference at Detroit, but he had received no specific agenda. Possible items for discussion are the report in regard to fines and penalties and an attempt to revise the Code of Operation for ALA. The problem of what to do with Divisions unable to support themselves under the new dues structure will also be discussed. The Councilor asked for input on any Council items.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN
Karen Weddle stated that the next issue of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN would be out in July or August. She asked for input from the Board concerning a request from a periodical jobber asking permission to sell subscriptions to the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN. The general consensus was that there would be no objection to having subscriptions sold by a jobber, but that there should be no discount given. The editor reported that there had been requests for free copies from abstracting and indexing services. The consensus of the Board was to follow the same procedures as set up with LIBRARY LITERATURE.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RELATIONS COORDINATOR
Esther Mae Henke reported that there has been no joint conference on the extension of the Library-Service Act. The Senate version of the bill is more supportive of urban libraries while the House version is more inclined to continue the present formula which would give more support for less urban areas such as Oklahoma. The Senate HEW-Labor Appropriations Committee will meet on June 15, and librarians are encouraged to write their Senators.

REPORT FROM THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES
Robert Clark, ODL Director, reported that Governor Boren had signed an appropriation measure for ODL which gave an eight percent increase in funding. It is highly likely that the parking lot for ODL will be funded during the Special Session of the Legislature. There has been no report on the status of school legislation. Battelle has completed the first month's report and is now drawing up survey instruments for the needs assessment. Governor Boren has been asked to call the State Conference on Libraries.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Aaron Cowin announced that there were 838 personal and 28 institutional memberships at the present time with some still to be processed. All mailing labels have been checked and corrections are being made.

Barbara Eskridge had asked the Executive Secretary to pass on to the Board a request for funds to help cover expenses for an ALTA hospitality suite in Detroit. Pat Woodrum moved, seconded by Alfreda Hanna, twenty-five dollars be donated to help with these expenses. The motion passed.

It was reported that there had been some problems encountered with mailing the ballots bulk rate, but that more time would be allowed next time to assure that all members will receive a ballot in time to vote.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Alfreda Hanna reported for Jim Wilkerson. The following have been elected to the four director positions on the Board: James Alsip, Lee Brawner, Robert Clark, and Jean Harrington. The Committee recommended that a policy be established to provide for the disposal of ballots after a certain time period. President Anne Rounds directed that this be forwarded to the Constitution and By-Laws Committee, Ruth Anne Brown, Chairperson.

REPORT OF THE SITES COMMITTEE
Pat Woodrum reported for Tom Ballard. The 1978 Conference site will remain the Sheraton Skyline East. A suitable alternative site was not found, and the Sheraton manager assures the Committee that the problems of previous years will not be repeated.

OLD BUSINESS
Ken Tracy called for action on an overlooked request for Board authorization for payment of an honorarium for Robert C. West, a speaker for the Printing Arts Round Table workshop last December. No definite amount had been arranged with Mr. West, but the general feeling was that he should be given something. Pat Woodrum moved, seconded by Alfreda Hanna, an honorarium in the amount of $75 be paid to Mr. West, and a letter explaining the financial problems of the Association be included with the check. The motion passed.

NEW BUSINESS
Anne Rounds asked for action on a request that OLA send a representative to the next meeting of the Library Outreach Cooperative. This is a new group made up of interested librarians in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Arkansas. It is the general feeling that OLA cooperative efforts should remain tied to the southwest and SWLA.

Lee Brawner moved, seconded by Jean Harrington, a donation in the amount of $25 be made to the Freedom to Read Foundation. The motion passed.

ADJOURNMENT
The meeting adjourned at 10:12 a.m.

Kenneth Tracy, Secretary
OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I: NAME
The name of this association shall be the Oklahoma Library Association.

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE
The purpose of the Oklahoma Library Association shall be to promote library service and leadership.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP
Section 1. The membership of the Oklahoma Library Association shall consist of two classes: personal and institutional.

(a) Personal members shall be those persons who comply with the requirements for dues as stated in the bylaws. Life members are those personal members who have received the Distinguished Service Award.

(b) Institutional members shall be those institutions which comply with the requirements for dues as stated in the bylaws, and are interested in promoting library development throughout this State.

ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS
Section 1. The officers of the Oklahoma Library Association shall be president, a president-elect who shall serve as first vice-president, a second vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer and four directors. The president-elect, the second vice-president, the secretary, the treasurer and the directors shall be elected by mail ballot from the personal members of the association in good standing as provided in the bylaws. The president-elect, the second vice-president, the secretary, and the directors shall be elected for a term of one year and shall take office at the last general session of the annual conference. The treasurer shall be elected in each odd numbered year and shall take office as soon as the financial records of the previous treasurer have been audited as provided in the bylaws.

Section 2. The officers of the president, president-elect, secretary, treasurer and the directors shall be filled by librarians who are personal members of OLA in good standing. The office of second vice-president shall be filled by a member of the OLA in good standing.

ARTICLE V: EXECUTIVE BOARD
Section 1. The administration of the affairs of the Oklahoma Library Association shall be vested in and exercised by the president and/or the executive board. The executive board shall consist of the officers, the American Library Association, and the immediate past president. Vacancies in the office of president shall be filled by the president-elect, who shall subsequently serve his elected term as president. Vacancies in other offices shall be filled by appointment or by a vote of the membership from two candidates presented by the nominating committee.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall approve the annual budget and expenditure of funds in accordance with the provisions set forth in the bylaws.

Section 4. A petition signed by ten percent of the personal members in good standing of the Oklahoma Library Association shall constitute an initiative petition to propose activities, functions, or services of the association. Such petition shall be considered by the executive board within sixty days of receipt. A full report shall be made to the membership at the next annual meeting.

Section 5. The association by a vote at membership meeting may refer any matter to the executive board with recommendations and may require the executive board to report on such matter at any specified session of the association.

Section 6. The executive board shall have power to appoint an executive secretary who shall hold office at its pleasure. The duties, hours, and compensation shall be determined by the executive board.

ARTICLE VI: COMMITTEES, DIVISIONS, AND SECTIONS
Committees may be appointed and divisions and sections of the association may be organized and supported as provided in the bylaws.

ARTICLE VII: MEETINGS
Section 1. The president and executive board shall arrange for a general annual meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association, and for such special meetings as they may determine. All meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be determined. Notice of all meetings shall be sent to each personal member of the association in good standing at least thirty days prior to the beginning date of any meeting.

Section 2. A majority of the personal members attending a business meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association shall constitute a quorum for conducting business.

Section 3. Votes by Mail. Votes by mail of the association may be authorized by the executive board between annual meetings. Twenty-five percent of the voting membership shall constitute a quorum and a majority of those voting shall be required to carry. The executive board shall have authority to set the time limit during which votes will be recorded but if no such time limit is set no vote shall be counted unless received within thirty days from the date the ballot or question is mailed. Votes mailed properly addressed, according to Association records, to those entitled to vote on the matter involved shall be counted.

ARTICLE VIII: PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY
The rules contained in the current section of "Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised" shall govern the Oklahoma Library Association in cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Bylaws of the Association, or any special rules of order the Association may adopt.

ARTICLE XI: BYLAWS
Bylaws may be amended or adopted at any annual meeting of the association if three-fourths of the personal members present and voting favor of such changes or by a vote by mail of a majority of the members of the association voting in which one-fourth of the members have voted. The executive board shall specify whether a vote shall be taken at a membership meeting of the association or by mail. If a mail vote is ordered, the executive board shall fix the time for the beginning and closing of the balloting. Proposed amendments, or new bylaws shall be presented for a vote either upon recommendation of the executive board or upon receipt of a petition signed by ten percent of the personal members of the association and filed in writing with the secretary at least sixty days prior to the beginning date of said annual meeting. The petition shall contain copies of all proposed amendments or new bylaws to each of the other members of the executive board and to the members of the constitution and bylaws committee within ten days of receipt. The secretary shall notify each personal member of the association of any such proposed amendments or new bylaws or the date established for a vote by mail.

ARTICLE X: AMENDMENTS
Section 1. This constitution may be amended at any annual business meeting of the association if three-fourths of the personal members present vote in favor of such changes or by a vote by mail of a majority of the members of the association voting in which one-fourth of the members have voted. The executive board shall specify whether a vote shall be taken at a membership meeting of the association or by mail, and if a mail vote is ordered, the executive board shall fix the time for the beginning and closing of the balloting. Proposed amendments, or new bylaws shall be presented for a vote either upon recommendation of the executive board or upon receipt of a petition signed by ten percent of the personal members of the association and filed in writing with the secretary at least sixty days prior to the beginning date of said annual meeting. The secretary shall notify each personal member of the association of any such proposed amendments or new bylaws or the date established for a vote by mail.

Section 2. Within four months following the adoption of each amendment the constitution and amendments of the official journal of the association, as provided in the bylaws, shall be cause the amended constitution to be reprinted in this journal.

ARTICLE XI: AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
The association may affiliate with other organizations whose goals

Oklahoma Librarian, October 1977, Vol. 27, No. 4
OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BYLAWS

ARTICLE I. FISCAL PERIOD
The fiscal period of the Oklahoma Library Association shall be July 1 to June 30 of the next year.

ARTICLE II. DUES AND FEES
Section 1. All dues are annual and payable by January 1 each year. Delinquent members shall be notified once in writing not later than January 15, and if dues are not paid by January 31, they shall be dropped from the roster as active members.

Section 2. Personal memberships:
a. Personal memberships dues for membership in the Oklahoma Library Association shall be the amount listed hereafter and based on the applicant's annual salary. Dues shall include membership in one free division of the applicant's choice. The salary schedule is as follows:
   - Full-time library science student or salary not in excess of $4,000: $4.00
   - Salary of $4,000 to $6,999: 7.00
   - Salary of $7,000 to $14,999: 15.00
   - Salary of $15,000 or more: 20.00
   Additional division and or Roundtable memberships: each 1.00
   a. Dues for trustees and lay members: 6.00
   b. Life members shall be assessed no dues but shall have all the rights and privileges of personal members.

Section 3. Institution memberships:
a. Dues for library institutions shall be the amount listed hereafter based on the total annual income of the previous fiscal period:
   - Income not in excess of $50,000: $10.00
   - Income of $50,000 to $499,999: 25.00
   - Income of $500,000 or more: 50.00
   b. Dues for non-library associations, institutions or organization memberships shall be $10.00.

Section 4. Only persons holding personal membership in good standing shall be entitled to vote at all membership meetings.

Section 5. Any person who becomes a new member of the Oklahoma Library Association for the first time between July 1 and December 31 of a calendar year shall not be required to pay additional dues for the following calendar year.

Section 6. Registration fees:
a. The registration fee for each person, not a guest, attending any regular general meeting of the Association shall be determined by the executive board.
b. The executive board shall approve the registration fee charged for any meeting sponsored by any division, roundtable, or committee of the association.

ARTICLE III. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS
Section 1. Executive Board Officers:
a. At least ninety days prior to each annual conference, the nomination committee shall request of the membership recommendations for candidates for each office on the executive board for which vacancies will occur at the annual conference because of expiration of terms of office.
b. The nominating committee shall meet at least sixty days before the annual conference and select two nominees willing to serve for each office as set forth in Article IV, Section 1 of the constitution. The committee shall make their selections after considering the recommendations of the membership and recommendations of the committee members, and shall incur the cost of maintaining a cross section of library interests.
c. The slate of nominees shall be transmitted to the secretary of the association who shall be responsible for preparation and distribution of ballots. Individuals in good standing not later than thirty days prior to the annual conference.
d. The nomination committee shall meet thirty days before the annual conference to count all ballots received from the membership and send results as set forth in Article VI, Section 2 of the bylaws.

Section 2. Division Officers:
a. Elections for division officers shall be conducted by mail ballot under the same regulations as those for the election of executive board members (Article III Section 2).
b. At least sixty days prior to the annual conference the chairman of each division shall appoint no fewer than three members of the division to serve as a nominating committee.
c. It shall be the duty of each nominating committee to prepare a slate of two nominees willing to serve for the office of Vice-Chairman-Chairperson-elect, and secretary and other officers as deemed necessary by the division.

ARTICLE IV. LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AFFILIATES
Section 1. American Library Association:
   a. The Association shall maintain its status as a member chapter of the American Library Association in accordance with the American Library Association's constitution and bylaws.
   b. Oklahoma Library Association members who are also members of the American Library Association shall elect, at the appropriate time, an official of the Association by mail ballot an Oklahoma Library Association Chapter Councilor to the American Library Association Council. The Counselor shall be a personal member of both OLA and ALA and serve a four year term. Should the duly elected counselor be unable to complete his term in office, the president, with the consent of the Executive Board, shall appoint a successor to serve until the next election of the association, at that time a counselor to fill the unexpired term shall be elected. The person appointed or elected to fill an unexpired term shall be eligible for nomination to a regular term of office.

Section 2. Southwestern Library Association:
   a. The association shall maintain its affiliation with the Southwestern Library Association in accordance with the Southwestern Library Association's Constitution and Bylaws.
   b. The Southwestern Library Association representative from the Oklahoma Library Association shall be the President who will serve as the Association's representative on the Executive Board of the Southwestern Library Association.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES OF OFFICERS
Section 1. Duties of the President:
   a. Duties of the President shall be present at the general sessions of the annual conference; shall call and preside at meetings of the executive board and special meetings; shall interpret and implement the objectives of the association; shall appoint committee chairpersons and committee members; shall represent the association in official capacity and shall speak for the association on all established policies; shall coordinate the work of all officers, divisions and committees, shall aid in planning the program for the annual conference; shall sign all contracts authorized by the executive board, and all orders to the treasurer for expenditures from the funds of the association, and shall perform the other duties customarily incumbent upon such office, unless otherwise ordered by the officers through its bylaws or the executive board.

Section 2. Duties of the First Vice-President/President-Elect:
   a. First vice-president/president-elect shall act for the president in case of the latter's absence; shall attend and vote at meetings of the executive board, shall act as general program chairperson for the annual conference; shall keep in close touch with the president and perform such special duties as the president may assign.

Section 3. Duties of the Second Vice-President:
   a. Second vice-president shall attend and vote at meetings of the executive board and perform such other duties as the president may assign.

Section 4. Duties of the Secretary:
   a. The secretary shall keep the official minutes of the general sessions of the OLA Annual Conference and shall submit them to the next regular meeting of the executive board for review and acceptance before being included in the July issue of the Oklahoma Librarian. The Secretary shall compile and collect all annual written reports from all officers, directors, committees and departments of the association to be published in the July issue of the Oklahoma Librarian. The Secretary shall prepare and distribute the minutes of each executive board meeting. The Secretary shall be responsible for the official correspondence of the association to the extent required by the president. The Secretary shall be responsible for the preparation and distribution of all the association materials. The Secretary shall report on matters concerning the association, as directed by the president or the executive board, at meetings of the general membership or the executive board.

Section 5. Duties of the Treasurer:
   a. The treasurer shall be responsible for the current financial state of the association membership, shall receive and have custody of all funds of the association, shall disburse funds approved by the association membership, the president or the executive board, shall maintain accurate records of all financial transactions, and shall make an effectual financial report at the end of the fiscal year, which shall be published in the official journal of the Oklahoma Library Association, shall attend and vote at all meetings of the executive board and give a financial and membership report at each meeting, and shall send copies to the executive board; shall serve on the budget commit-
toe and perform such other duties as required by the president of the executive board.

Section 2. Duties of the Directors
a. The directors shall be elected at large from the general membership of the association. Their purpose is to broaden the representation of library interests and consideration in the deliberations of the executive board.
b. Directors shall attend executive board meetings and shall vote and perform such duties and assume responsibilities as the president or executive board may assign.

Section 3. Duties of the American Library Association Bylaws
a. The ALA Council shall perform the duties required by the American Library Association bylaws. The president shall represent the interests of the Oklahoma Library Association at ALA Council meetings and shall report regularly on items of interest to OLA and the executive board.
b. The ALA Council shall attend and have a vote on all matters brought before the OLA Executive Board.

Section 4. Reports of Officers. Officers whose terms expire at the close of the annual meeting shall submit reports of their activities within one month after the close of said annual conference any records or important correspondence in their possession and these shall become part of the archives and files of the secretary.

ARTICLE VI
COMMITTEES
Section 1. General. All committee members, except where otherwise specified, shall be appointed by the president for a term of one year or less. No person shall be appointed to a committee who does not have a personal paid-up membership in the OLA. Committees, other than those specified in the bylaws, may be created or discontinued by the president or the executive board. The president shall appoint committee members to include their purpose and duties and whether any special authority to act for the association is being granted. The president shall serve as a voting ex officio member of each committee except the nominating committee.

Section 2. Standing Committees
a. Auditing Committee. This committee shall audit the accounts and books of the Treasurer and shall report to the executive board within one month after the end of the fiscal year.
b. Awards Committee. This committee shall review and consider all requests for any honors, awards and citations offered by any division, roundtable, or by any other group within the organization. The committee shall make recommendations to the executive board regarding the recipients of the Distinguished Service Award and the Citizens Recognition Award. After a thorough and objective examination of the qualifications of the candidates as set forth in Article XII of these bylaws the committee shall request and receive annually suggestions for candidates for the Distinguished Service Award and the Citizens Recognition Award. After a thorough and objective examination of the qualifications of the candidates as set forth in Article XII of these bylaws the committee shall make recommendations to the executive board.
c. Budget Committee. The Budget Committee shall prepare a budget for the program year and the fiscal year and submit it to the executive board by August 1 of each year. The OLA budget shall be based on the divisional operating budgets. The committee recommends allocations in general categories based on the goals of the association, the current president, and the executive board. The members of the budget committee shall include the President, the President-elect, and the Treasurer from the current executive board; the President shall select from those willing and able to serve a past President, a past Treasurer, and one member at large from the general membership. The President shall serve as Chairperson for the committee.
d. Constitution and Bylaws Committee. This committee shall prepare any revisions of the constitution and bylaws as the executive board and president may direct, and shall recommend such amendments or changes as deemed necessary by the president and executive board.
e. Intellectual Freedom Committee. This committee shall endeavor to protect the freedom of the individual to make his choice of library materials and to bring restrictions in this area to the attention of the executive board.
f. Interlibrary Cooperation Committee. This committee shall serve to further cooperation in all types of library cooperation to make library resources readily available through a statewide network and to make libraries aware of resources in their state. The committee shall alert the Oklahoma Library Association on developing trends in interlibrary cooperation as well as other avenues for sharing information and materials with Oklahoma's citizens and with networks of other states.
g. Library Development Committee. This committee shall serve as a development and legislative committee for OLA and shall work closely with other organizations to develop and maintain statewide library service.

h. Membership Committee. This committee shall carry out statewide promotional activities to encourage membership in the Oklahoma Library Association. The committee shall notify all members when dues are payable and further notify those members who are still delinquent on January 15 of each year.
i. Nominating Committee. This committee shall select a slate of candidates for office in accordance with Article VI. The slate of candidates shall be announced to all members when dues are payable and further notify those members who are still delinquent on January 15 of each year.
j. Program Committee. This committee shall plan and have charge of the program for each regular general meeting of the association in accordance with the policies of the president and the executive board. The first vice-president shall serve as chairperson.
k. Publications Committee. This committee shall establish and/or review the guidelines for all official publications of the association subject to the approval of the executive board. The committee shall be responsible for editorial, fiscal, production, and personnel policies of the official publications. The committee shall examine each request for new publications and make recommendations to the president and the executive board. An annual report shall be compiled for the executive board from reports submitted by the editors of official publications; recommendations for continuance and budgetary considerations for the ensuing year shall be included.
l. Publicity Committee. This committee shall be responsible for the general publicity of the association, relaying news of Oklahoma library development and librarianship to the state and to the profession.
m. Recruitment Committee. This committee shall develop a state wide recruitment program to encourage promising young people to enter librarianship.

n. Resolutions Committee. This committee shall review and present resolutions that the president and executive board may direct, or that any active individual of the association may request for consideration by the association membership.

o. Sequoyah Children's Book Award Committee. This committee shall be responsible for the administration of the Sequoyah Children's Book Award and the guidelines which the program is developed.

Committee members shall be appointed by the president for three year terms. Committee members may not succeed themselves. A chairperson shall be designated from among the committee members, which shall be appointed by the president. After receiving nominations from the Oklahoma Library Association, three members representing the Children and Young People's Division of the Oklahoma Library Association, one member representing the Library Education Division of the Oklahoma Library Association and two members representing the Oklahoma Library Association will be the members representing the Oklahoma Library Association. The committee may make recommendations to the executive board for the award.

Vacancies due to expired terms of appointment shall be filled annually by May 10. Vacancies for unexpired terms shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the former member's term.

Section 2. Standing Committees
a. Budget Committee. The Budget Committee shall prepare a budget for the program year and the fiscal year and submit it to the executive board by August 1 each year. The OLA budget shall be based on the divisional operating budgets. The committee recommends allocations in general categories based on the goals of the association, the current president, and the executive board. The members of the budget committee shall include the President, the President-elect, and the Treasurer from the current executive board; the President shall select from those willing and able to serve a past President, a past Treasurer, and one member at large from the general membership. The President shall serve as Chairperson for the committee.

ARTICLE VII
DIVISIONS
Section 1. General
a. Divisions shall discuss, plan, and study the activities, problems, service and coordination of effort of libraries within their respective categories, and shall make recommendations thereon to the president and executive board. The divisions shall aid in executing action decisions of the association membership and the executive board that are within their respective spheres of activity.
b. No person shall be a member of a division who does not have a personal paid-up membership in the Oklahoma Library Association.

c. Accession to the Division. Section 2. Officers. Officers of the division shall be elected in accordance with Article VIII, Section 1. The division shall continue to perform their respective duties unless there is a failure to meet the requirements of Article VII, Section 4 of these bylaws. The president shall annually publish a list of authorized divisions.
signatures of at least ten percent of the membership as of December 31 of the preceding year, who wish to become members of the proposed new division. The petitions shall include the proposed name of the division, a precise statement of its area of interest and responsibility, the proposed budget for the first year's operation and the name of the person designated by the signatories to present the petition to the executive board. Copies of the petition with the name of the signatories shall be distributed to the members of the executive board at least twenty days prior to the meeting of the board at which the petitions are to be heard. Such persons shall be present to discuss the proposed division and answer questions posed by the board.

Formal board action must be taken before the division can become official. New divisions shall become operative only at the time a new executive board takes office.

Section 5. Dissolution of Division. Any division which does not develop and maintain a year-round program of activities may be dissolved by the executive board after two consecutive years of such inactivity. The executive board shall review division activities on an annual basis. Any division which is so dissolved may apply to the next executive board for reinstatement according to the provisions of Article VIII, Section 3 of these bylaws.

ARTICLE VIII

ROUND TABLES

Section 1. General. A round table is a membership unit established to promote a field of librarianship not within the scope of any single division. Round table shall discuss, plan and study the activities, problems and projects of the library profession in the field of interest, and shall make recommendations to the president and the executive board. No person shall be a member of a round table who does not have a personal paid-up membership in the Oklahoma Library Association.

Section 2. Officers. Officers of each round table shall be a chairperson, a vice-chairperson-chairperson-elect, and a secretary, who shall take office at the close of the annual conference and shall serve for one year. The vice-chairperson-chairperson-elect shall serve the following year as chairperson.

Section 3. Formation of a Round Table. The executive board may approve formation of a round table upon receipt of a petition containing the signatures of 15 members of record as of December 31 of the preceding year, who wish to become members of the proposed round table. The petition should include the name of the round table, a precise statement of its area of interest and responsibility, and the name of the person designated by the signatories to present the petition to the executive board. Copies of the petition with the name of the signatories shall be distributed to the members of the executive board at least ten days prior to the meeting of the board at which the petition is to be presented. At all meetings the designated person will be present to discuss the proposed round table and answer questions posed by the board. The board shall consider the petition in light of such factors as the furtherance of the objectives of the association, the need for the round table, and the possibility of duplication of areas of interest with existing divisions or round tables.

Formal action must be taken before a round table can become official. New Round Tables shall become operative only at the time a new executive board takes office.

Section 4. Accountability. No round table shall incur expense on behalf of the association except as authorized, nor shall any round table commit the association by any declaration of policy.

ARTICLE IX

AWARDS, HONORS AND CITATIONS

Section 1. General. The Oklahoma Library Association recognizes meritorious achievement in the field of library service by presenting awards, honors and citations at the annual conference. Nominations for these shall be made to the executive board by the Awards Committee under the conditions and forms of Article VI Section 2-b of these bylaws.

Section 2. Awards

a. Citizens Recognition Award. At each general annual meeting of the association one or more Citizens Recognition Awards may be granted, under conditions established in this practice, to an individual librarian in recognition of inspired leadership, devoted service, and unusual contributions to Oklahoma Libraries and to the profession of librarianship. The recipient of this award shall have effectively demonstrated service of a period of five years or more in a valid, thorough, and imaginative concept of librarianship and library service in Oklahoma, having expressed that concept in actual practice.

b. Citizens Recognition Award. At each general annual meeting of the association one or more Citizens Recognition Awards may be granted to the individual(s), not a librarian, who has demonstrated a sound and special interest in libraries and library service and has given effective and important service to the advancement of libraries.

Section 3. Nominations for these awards shall be made to the executive board by the award committee under conditions and terms of Article VI, Section 2 of these bylaws. Upon selection of one individual for the Distinguished Service Award and one or more individuals for the Citizens Recognition Award, presentation will be made at the annual meeting on behalf of the membership.

ARTICLE X

SCHOLARSHIPS

Section 1. Scholarships, when awarded by individuals to the Oklahoma Library Association, shall conform to standards established by accredited institutions.

ARTICLE XI

ARCHIVES

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries shall be the depository of minutes, papers and archives of the Oklahoma Library Association. These papers shall be open for inspection at all times, but shall be lent only to the president.

ARTICLE XII

PUBLICATIONS

Section 1. The official organ of the Association shall be the Oklahoma Librarian. It shall be published quarterly and mailed to each member of the association upon payment of his or her annual dues. The editor shall be appointed by the President in consultation with the publications committee and with the approval of the executive board. The editor shall serve one year. The president shall be appointed by the Publications Committee for a recommendation to the President and the executive board.

Section 3. In consultation with the editor and upon approval of the executive board, the Publications Committee shall determine the subscription rates for non-members and determine the charges for advertising in the official publications.

ARTICLE XIII

MANUAL OF PROCEDURES

A manual of association procedures and executive board policies shall be written and maintained at the direction of the executive board with cooperation of the committee chairman and division officers.

ARTICLE XIV

FORMER BYLAWS VOIDED

This document when approved supersedes any previous bylaws completely and all provisions and amendments thereof.

Adopted April 22, 1977

Ramblin' with the Editor

(Continued from Page 27)

Library Training Consultants have developed self-instruction training materials to be used in workshops or individually on the topics of library organization and administration, general reference sources and processes, government sources and services, information systems, and information sources in business and economics, science and technology, social sciences, humanities, etc. Each training package integrates a color videotape cassette with textual material—a reading list, reading selections, problems and exercises. For details, write LTC, P.O. Box 428, College Park, MD 20740.

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**CHECK DESIRED DIVISION OR ROUND TABLE MEMBERSHIP BELOW**

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- ☐ C Library Educator’s Division
- ☐ D Public Libraries Division
- ☐ E Reference Division
- ☐ F School Libraries Division
- ☐ G Technical Services Division
- ☐ H Trustees’ Division
- ☐ I Automation Round Table
- ☐ J Social Responsibilities Round Table
- ☐ K Institutional Membership
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