OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN

VOLUME 28 NUMBER 4
OCTOBER, 1978

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2. Use indentation to indicate paragraphing.
3. Include on the first page:
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4. Glossy prints of photographs to be used should accompany copy submitted. If return requested, indicate return address.

Publication Deadlines

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<td>November 15</td>
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   Del City, OK 73115
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Oklahoma Librarian, October, 1978, Vol. 28, No. 4
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$100.00

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$1,500.00

$1,999.99

$3,000.00

$5,000.00

$10,000.00

$100,000.00

$1,000,000.00

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ship to take effect on or after April 1, please remit one-quarter of the dues.

Oklahoma Librarian, October, 1978, Vol. 28, No. 4
President's Message

Inflation is a word that we are beginning to hear more and more frequently. Almost every issue of the newspaper and every news broadcast has an item about increasing inflation. As librarians, we have observed the escalating costs of materials in the last few years. According to PUBLISHER'S WEEKLY, the average cost of a hard-bound book was $12.00 in 1972; today, it is $18.03. As individuals, we know that the sack of groceries we bought six years ago costs almost twice as much today. The only positive thing about inflation is that it forces us to be more selective when it comes to spending money both at home and at work. In keeping with the trend of selectivity, I think this should be the year when every member of OLA looks at the organization with a critical eye. Each of us should ask, "Am I getting my money's worth from my state library association; and if not, why not?"

All of the divisions and committees are in the midst of planning and implementing their 1978-79 programs. The calendar is already full, with a variety of workshops, and next year's Conference promises to be an interesting one. We are fortunate to have an exceptionally strong membership committee whose goal is "1,001, and you be the one!" Soon you will be receiving a membership form and it will be time for you to decide if you want to renew your membership in OLA. The committee has even worked out a way to make dues-paying easier for you through the use of Master Charge and VISA. Before that time comes, let us know if you think your dues are being well spent; and if not, how can OLA be more beneficial to you?

If you have suggestions for improvement, take a few minutes and drop me a line. An organization is only as strong as its members. OLA needs you and needs your ideas.

From the Nominating Committee . . .

Suggestions for nominations are being accepted for the OLA offices of 1st Vice President-President Elect; 2nd Vice President; Secretary; Treasurer; and 4 Directors. Please submit suggestions to: Donna Denniston, Chairperson, Nominations Committee, Metropolitan Library System, 131 N.W. 3rd, Oklahoma City, OK 73102 (405/235-0571).
Theft of library materials is a problem which is receiving an increasing amount of attention from librarians. While books have wandered away from libraries ever since the early chains were removed, it appears that either the rate of theft is increasing dramatically or librarians are more willing to talk about the problem, or perhaps both.¹ For the library users, these losses of library materials mean inadequate information sources and mounting frustration in seeking items which are supposedly available. For the librarians, these losses represent financial problems as well, even when only a portion of the lost material is replaced. For all concerned there is a growing sense of despair over the magnitude of the problem.

One response in recent years by librarians to the problem of disappearing books has been theft detection systems.² Such systems have progressed substantially from the early false-alarm plagued, bulky systems of the mid-1960’s to stylish, inconspicuous installations which perform their detection functions quite well.³ Whether the security system used is designed for by-pass operation — where an attendant passes materials around the detection point — or for full-circulating operation — where the patron carries the materials through the detection point — theft detection systems are available on the market to solve, or to reduce considerably, the problems of book losses for the librarian.

Northeastern Oklahoma State University in Tahlequah recently purchased a theft detection system in an attempt to solve several problems within the Library/Learning Resources Center. The system, a Checkpoint Mark II installation designed for full-circulating operation, was placed in the building between the close of the summer session and the start of the fall term in 1976. While this system was accepted by the library staff with mixed emotions — referred to as “gadgerty” by some — it was conceived as a partial solution to only three problems:

Problem 1: Building access. Prior to the installation of the security system the Library/Learning Resources Center had one entrance/exit on the south side (campus side) of the building. Direct access was not possible to and from a large commuter parking lot on the north side of the building or to and from the audio-visual wing of the building on the east.

Problem 2: Personnel utilization. The exit control procedures in use before the security system was installed required the equivalent of two full-time personnel with duties as security checkers at a cost of more than $12,000.00 per year. Requests for additional personnel for other library work areas were received unkindly by the University administration.

Problem 3: Book losses. Although book losses from the Library/Learning Resources Center had not been measured in any systematic fashion in recent years the feeling was that losses were at unacceptable levels. Spot checks and complaints confirmed this view.

The success or failure of a theft detection system can be based on a variety of factors. While such factors as initial system cost, patron dissatisfaction with the system, false alarms, etc., have all been taken into account, the Checkpoint system installed at Northeastern Ok-
Ihoma State University must be measured against the three problem areas described above to determine whether it has been "successful." Hard data exist for examination in considering each problem.

For the problem of building access, the system has been an unqualified success. Instead of one entrance/exit point from the building there are now three; direct access to the first floor from the parking area north of the building is now available as well as direct access from the audio-visual building wing. While these exits could have been opened with the same sort of manual exit check procedure which was in use on the building's former single exit, the costs would have been prohibitive. Unstaffed exits would have exacerbated the book theft problem. There is no question about the solution of this problem by the security system.

The second problem — personnel utilization — was also partially solved by the security system. Because the Checkpoint system was installed as a "full-circulating" operation, personnel are not required at the exit points. The two exits near the circulation desk are visible to and monitored by personnel working at that desk. The north exit is visible to and monitored by personnel at the audio-visual reserve desk located near that exit. Personnel formerly required for the single building exit have been diverted to other library departments at a cost of over $24,000.00 in the first two years of system operation.

The primary purpose of a theft detection system, however, is to detect thefts. Measuring the success of the Checkpoint system in solving this third problem proved more difficult than determining the success of the system in solving the two problems described above. In order to check for possible book losses within a restricted period of time one needs to examine items at both the beginning and end of the period. As no inventory had been completed on library materials at this institution for several years prior to the installation of the security system, the entire collection could not be examined without a lengthy, and costly, inventory.

The examination of a portion of the collection would suffice if that portion could be assumed to have been on the shelves at a certain time in the recent past. With this criterion in mind, the acquisitions list was chosen as a measurement tool. These lists are prepared periodically during the year and are comprised of items entered into the collection during a readily-identifiable time. Furthermore, these lists are primarily of new materials and, as it has been pointed out, new materials are more susceptible to theft than older materials.

In order to tie the rate of book losses to the security system installation, a three-year study of checking acquisitions lists was initiated in the spring of 1976. Lists from one fiscal year were checked in the spring of the following year or after the materials had been available in the library for at least six months and no longer than twenty-four months. In 1976 the 1974-75 acquisitions lists were examined; in 1977 and 1978 the 1975-76 and 1976-77 lists were examined respectively. The significance of these three years lies in the installation date of the security system. The 1974-75 acquisitions lists contained items added to the collections and checked before the system was installed. The 1975-76 lists contained items added before the system was installed, but checked after the system had been in operation for at least six months. The 1976-77 lists contained items added and checked after the system was installed. Checking all three lists would provide a "before and after" effect.

Because checking the entire list each time would be a rather time-consuming task, it was decided to check only a sample of the materials for each year's lists. Accordingly, the lists for each year were placed in chronological sequence and the items numbered sequentially for the entire year. Then, using a random number table, a sample of approximately ten per cent of the items on the acquisitions lists was drawn. This sample was checked in the following sequence to determine whether the items were still available:

1. Check book shelves (Call numbers on acquisitions list).
2. Check circulation records.
3. Check books awaiting shelving.
4. Check card catalog to verify call number.
5. Check book shelves (after a one-week delay).
6. Check circulation records.
7. Check books awaiting shelving.

Each item in the sample was checked through this sequence until it was found or until the entire seven-step sequence was completed and the book was considered missing. The checking was done by student assistants employed in the office of the Director and in the reference area.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Loss</th>
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<td>1974-75</td>
<td>3917</td>
<td>404 (10.3%)</td>
<td>66 (16.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>7673</td>
<td>820 (10.7%)</td>
<td>38 (4.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>5506</td>
<td>548 (10.0%)</td>
<td>16 (2.9%)</td>
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The results of these three years of searching for newly acquired items are shown in Table 1. The change in the number of items acquired over the three-year period was largely the result of a substantial budget increase begun in 1975-76 and continued in 1976-77. The actual book loss in the sample and the percentage of the sample lost dropped quite noticeably over the period of the study. This drop cannot be explained merely by examining such variables as enrollment or circulation of materials from the Library/Learning Resources Center. Enrollment, as reflected in student credit hour production, was relatively stable during this time. Circulation dropped off slightly in 1975-76 but recovered in 1976-77. In the absence of other variables which one can observe, the conclusion would have to be that a major factor in this decrease in book loss was the Checkpoint Mark II security system.

**SOURCES FOR AVERAGE BOOK COSTS:**


The results of this three-year reduction in book losses are even more striking when one projects the sample loss onto the total acquisitions, as shown in Table 2. At the average book price of $16.19 in 1975 the projected total loss of materials acquired during the 1974-75 year exceeded $10.00.00. By 1977 the average price of books had increased over eleven per cent, to $18.03. Yet, the projected loss of books from the 1976-77 acquisitions lists was less than $3000.00. There are two limitations with these figures which make them even more interesting: First, the study embraced only new materials. These new materials tend to disappear at rather high rates; there will be older materials disapp-
false alarms during the two years the system has been in use.

While this security system was not expected to reduce the rate of mutilation of periodicals, there appears to be a slight carryover involved. Many fewer reports of mutilated periodicals have been received since the security system was installed. Although the bound periodicals have been targeted for detection by the system, the more probable cause of reduction in the mutilation of periodicals are the addition of several photocopy machines priced at $.05 per copy, the more frequent use of microforms in lieu of binding for periodical titles, and a more liberal circulation policy for these materials. Still, it is interesting to note that the rate of book losses and the mutilation of periodicals seem to have dropped off together.

By any measure the Checkpoint Mark II security system in use at Northeastern Oklahoma State University has proven effective. In less than two years the monetary savings from the transfer of former exit control personnel and the reduction in book thefts have more than offset the cost of the system. Improved access to the building and better personnel utilization have been benefits attributable directly to the system but the biggest benefit is the reduction in the number of missing books. Students and faculty at this institution have access to more information, thanks to the "gadgetry" of an electronic theft detection system.

FOOTNOTES


4 Griffith, p. 225.

5 The 1976-77 list also included some items acquired in July of 1976 before the security system was installed.

6 According to reports issued by the Office of Planning and Development of N.E.O.S.U., student credit hour production in the spring of 1977 was 4479, up from 4470 in the fall of 1974.
Communication

Comedy

Paula R. Alexander
Reference Librarian
Northeastern Oklahoma State University

I had a dream in library school that my cataloging teacher kept me after class one morning to say that my reference instructor had informed her that I was not taking my work in library school seriously enough. That must have been an omen.

Upon completing my first year as a reference librarian in a junior college, I look back in humorous amazement. I had no idea that the library profession would involve such hilarity. Almost everyday something ridiculous happens. The incident is usually related to faulty communication, attributed either to my own ignorance or to the student's lack of experience. (Notice how diplomatic I am.)

For instance, not long after I started working, a friend of mine came in and said that he wanted some material on Abigail Van Buren. My mind, of course, didn't click, and I immediately thought that he meant Martin Van Buren's wife. Absurd, but true. (Martin’s wife’s name was Hannah, by the way.) Sorry, Dear Abby.

Along the same line, one day a student came up to me and said he wanted something on “wills.” I quickly walked over to the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology and opened to an article entitled “wheels.” He made it known that that was not what he wanted.

One of my favorite involved a student asking me for some material on Horace’s “Odes.” I am, obviously, slightly hard of hearing, and I thought she said “horse’s oats.” I was about to walk over to the agriculture section when she repeated her request. The second time I understood.

Another time a foreign student came up to my desk and asked for a copy of the short story, “A & P.” I am familiar with some of John Updike’s stories, but I wasn’t familiar with this one. I told him I thought that “A & P” was a grocery store, but to my surprise, we found the Updike story.

One afternoon a high school student wandered in and said she was looking for references dealing with “euphemism.” She said she already had quite a bit of material about Karen Quinlan. I explained to her the difference between euphemism and euthanasia by using the example of the sanitation engineer. She wasn’t very impressed.

One of my written comprehensive items in library school dealt with the use of effective communication in the reference interview. I had no idea how important it would eventually be. Meanwhile, I’m making an appointment to have my ears cleaned out.

Dr. Carolyn Croft

Croft Elected

Dr. Carolyn Croft has been elected to the 1979 Newbery-Caldecott Committee of the Association for Library Service to Children, a division of the American Library Association. The purpose of the committee is to select the winners of The John Newbery Medal and The Caldecott Medal.

The Newbery Medal is named in honor of John Newbery, a British publisher and bookseller of the eighteenth century. He has frequently been called the “father of children’s literature,” since he was the first to conceive the idea of publishing books expressly for children. The award is presented each year, since 1922, to the author of the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children.

The Caldecott Medal is named in honor of Randolph Caldecott, a prominent English illustrator of children’s books during the nineteenth century. The award is presented each year, since 1938, to the artist of the most distinguished American picture book for children.

Dr. Croft is an associate professor in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction at Oklahoma State University. She was the 1977 Chairperson of the Sequoyah Children’s Book Award which is sponsored by the Oklahoma Library Association.
Try It — You’ll Like It!

ODL’s Juvenile Book Evaluation Center

Mary Ann Wentroth
Public Library Consultant for Children’s Services

Yes, it’s some trouble to make plans to be away from your library for a day. It may be a longer drive than you ordinarily take, or you don’t like to hassle with city traffic. Whatever your excuse, rise above it. Make an effort and come to visit the Juvenile Book Evaluation Center at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

If you enjoy browsing in a good bookstore — if you like visiting publishers’ booths at library meetings, you will really have a good time here. Most of the major publishers send their current books as soon as they are published — sometimes ahead of the official release date. All of these books are available for your pleasure and edification. You can settle down with one that strikes your fancy, or get mental indigestion from sampling a wide variety quickly.

Nearby is the file of published reviews or evaluations from the most dependable and recognized sources — Booklist, Bulletin of the Center for Children’s Books, Horn Book, School Library Journal. So you can compare your reaction with those of other “authorities” in the field. It’s fun and enlightening whether you agree or disagree.

Also conveniently close is the basic collection of titles from H. W. Wilson’s Children’s Catalog and the Junior High School Catalog.

“Newest” is not always “best” and it is helpful to be able to look at the older books to see if you really do better to buy one of them rather than the newer title. Or if you are thinking of upgrading or supplementing your own basic collection, it is often helpful to be able to see the old standard publications in their shiny new bindings and jackets.

By looking at the books, reading reviews, and comparing, you will spend your book budget much more wisely and avoid errors in purchasing. That alone should make your trip worthwhile, not to mention the fun you will have.

There are other items that you should be aware of when you visit the Center — a large assortment of juvenile paperbacks, examples of educational toys and games suitable for circulation to preschool children and for parent education programs. The pieces of statuary suggested for use with children attract a lot of attention, and we have catalogs with price lists to go along with them. Posters, bookmarks, booklists, and other promotional ideas from publishers and from the Children’s Book Council are on display.

If any or all of this sounds interesting, you will enjoy and profit from a visit to the Juvenile Book Evaluation Center. Consider this a personal invitation.

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Junior Members Roundtable Organizes

On Wednesday, September 20, 1978, twenty-eight interested librarians met at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries to form a Junior Members Roundtable for the Oklahoma Library Association. Aaron Conwin, Executive Secretary, represented the OLA Board. The group voted to adopt a draft constitution to be presented to the Board with a petition for recognition in November, 1978. Paige Graening, a leading organizer for the local chapter, formed several committees including the grass roots committee which will be responsible for initiating grants allowing two students interested in library science to attend the Spring meeting of OLA. Baker and Taylor will sponsor these grants. Another committee is to set up a special JMRT booth for the OLA Annual Conference in March, 1979. Quality Books will provide financial assistance for this booth. The last committee chosen was the nominating committee which will propose a slate of officers to be elected early in 1979.

Many people attending this meeting signed the petition for recognition by the OLA Board. Although JMRT only needs 15 signatures, those librarians representing various parts of Oklahoma took petitions to interested persons in their area so that the group can obtain a maximum number of signatures. Ms. Graening asked that these petitions be returned to her by October 23, 1978.

If anyone has questions concerning this meeting or the future of JMRT, contact Paige Graening, 606 East Lindsay, Apartment C, Norman, OK 73069 (405/364-0047), or Cynthia Seamans, Midwest City Public Library, 3310 Bellevue, Midwest City, OK 73110 (405/732-4828).
Science Fiction in Libraries

Hal W. Hall
Special Formats Librarian, Texas A & M University.

This paper is a revision of a lecture given to the Oklahoma Library Association annual conference, March 1978.

Libraries in the United States have discovered Science Fiction (better known as SF — but never, NEVER as Sci-Fi), and publishers have recognized that discovery in several ways. Did you know, for example, that there are at least three major reprint programs in science fiction, aimed primarily at the library market? Did you know that one of the major paperback SF publishers has just launched a hard-cover line to ride the crest of the publishing and buying wave? Did you know that SF continues to maintain a solid pattern of publication from year to year, even as other genre materials seem to be in a period of gradual decline? Did you know that there are at least 20 major collections of Science Fiction in the libraries of the United States, in such institutions as Syracuse, Harvard, Texas A & M University, University of California at San Diego, UC Riverside, Kansas, and the Lilly Library.

Did you know about those few die-hard FANS who come in to the science fiction shelf in your library, wanting MORE, MORE, MORE? (If you don’t have at least a few of these, you must either have a fantastic SF collection, or no collection at all!) Besides the fans, there is a great deal of interest in SF around the country now. If you are in a large public school system, there is probably a course in science fiction lurking in the curriculum somewhere. At last count, there were over 2000 colleges and schools with courses in science fiction. They ranged from elementary schools to graduate schools, and taught SF in departments as diverse as English, history, and physics. There are other indicators of interest, such as the following items:

There is a Science Fiction Research Association, formed in 1970, with a Newsletter and a critical journal, Extrapolation. The SFRA holds an Annual Conference each year, complete with critical papers, a business meeting, and a small but active membership.

In addition to Extrapolation, there are two other critical journals devoted exclusively to SF, Science Fiction Studies and Foundation. If you want a critical journal, the SFRA membership is your best buy, getting you the SFRA Newsletter and Extrapolation. Extrapolation is a bit more readable than the other two, but Foundation offers both excellent book reviews and articles by practicing SF writers.

The Modern Languages Association has had a Science Fiction Seminar since 1958. There have been over 400 Ph. D. dissertations and Masters theses written about SF and SF authors, in disciplines ranging from English to sociology to history.

There are literally hundreds of books about SF, ranging from the excellent to the terrible. A little later, this paper will give you some guidance as to which books are the top of the heap.

The points noted above should give you some ideas as to the interest and popularity of Science Fiction.

Just what is Science Fiction, anyway? Is there a good definition of the field? SF fans like to claim that two fans plus a definition — any definition — equals an argument, and they are close to right! The most absolutely accurate definition of Science Fiction I’ve ever heard is this: “Science Fiction is what I am pointing to when I [...]

(Continued on page 22)
Library Continuing Education in YOUR Future

The evidence is everywhere. Librarianship is changing at a rapid rate and the educational tools a librarian needs to practice his/her profession are also expanding at a rapid rate. Such change is especially evident in states like Oklahoma where rapid growth and increased immigration into the state can be seen almost on a daily basis. How can you as a practicing librarian cope with these changes?

Of primary importance is to first recognize that change is taking place. Librarianship in 1978 is not what it was in 1968 — indeed, it is not as it was in 1973! Next, of course is to recognize that such change is a natural evolution toward the development of better means to provide information services to our patrons. A third consideration is for each librarian to take stock of his/her abilities and determine, "what have I been doing to stay abreast with changes in librarianship?"

Members of a service profession — such as librarianship — soon learn that formal education, no matter how good, cannot prepare one for all the contingencies one is likely to encounter on the job. There simply is not enough time to provide instruction on all facets of librarianship. To add to the difficulty, instructors certainly cannot teach the individual what he/she will need to know 5-10 years from now. The approach that must be relied upon is continuing education.

Continuing education is a life-long learning process. It includes all efforts by the individual to increase his/her knowledge, abilities, competencies, or understanding in his/her field or area of responsibility. Continuing education assumes that the individual can identify areas for which educational improvement is needed, that the person is motivated to participate in a continuing education opportunity, and that there will be a number of continuing education opportunities available.

Typically, a person who participates in a continuing education opportunity has one or more of the following objectives:

1. **upgrade** his/her education by working toward an advanced or additional degree
2. **update** his/her education to make it comparable to that of a person receiving a professional degree at the present time
3. **diversify** his/her education to learn about other topics related to his/her basic area of interest
4. **specialize** his/her education to more detailed knowledge related to a specific topic
5. **modify** his/her education for a job/position change or as preparation for advancement

Any of the above are excellent reasons to participate in continuing education opportunities. All practicing librarians should be involved in at least one of these on an on-going basis.

The continuing education process (see Figure 1) begins with the recognition of an educational need. This stage is especially important because it is easy to be lured into a false sense of security about one's competence in given areas. WE ALL HAVE TO LEARN TO IDENTIFY OUR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS. Furthermore, we all have educational needs related to our job.

"Continuing education is a life-long learning process."

After the need is recognized the person must have some motivation to learn. Next, objectives are set, subject areas defined, a specific continuing education opportunity is identified, and the person begins the learning process.

The continuing education process is not complete at that point. It must then be evaluated to make certain that the individual's objectives were accomplished. Additionally, the continuing education should be applied to specific library-related problems. This application is crucial as it is the point where specific library operations are modified to provide improved information services. This process is on-going and life-long.

Continuing education can be accomplished through both formal and informal means. Formal means include education or coursework as a fully registered student in a program of higher education. Such formal education can be part of a specific degree program or simply taking individual courses as need be. Informal learning is all activities that contribute to one's ability to better perform job responsibilities other than formal education.

Typically, such informal learning is accomplished through attendance at workshops, conferences, seminars or other meetings; participation in staff development sessions, staff training ses-
sions, study groups, or professional committees; conducting personal research; visiting other libraries; writing and reading professional literature; and a number of other means. Both formal and informal educational means are important aspects of continuing education.

Unfortunately, job obsolescence is a concern we all must address. Librarians cannot expect to solve tomorrow's problems with yesterday's education. Obsolescence takes place when any of the following occur:
1. competence has aged in the face of new knowledge and techniques that have been developed
2. competence has overspecialized and the person has kept up only with a very narrow field of specialization
3. competence is inadequate when the person moves out of one type of position into another
4. competence is based on philosophy or attitudes that no longer apply to the profession
5. competence does not include knowledge of recent technology such as computers, A-V, microforms, etc. that are pertinent to the profession

Indeed, it has been estimated that the education of a library school graduate receiving an MLS today will be obsolete in five years unless the person participates in an on-going continuing education program.

Topics suitable for library continuing education are limited only by our imagination. Numerous educational opportunities can be identified in the state of Oklahoma at this time. Continuing education in administration, recent technological changes, reference materials, and user services, only scratch the surface of possible topics. Regardless of the topic, continuing education can provide a means to improve one's competence in a given area.

Because of the importance of providing a coherent approach to continuing education in Oklahoma and because continuing education is our best bet to improve information services throughout the state, The Oklahoma Department of Libraries has appointed a C.E. Task Force to develop a long range statewide plan for continuing education. The plan is intended to be a com-
prehensive statement of goals, responsibilities, procedures, and rationale to improve the continuing education progress in Oklahoma. It will address the continuing education needs of all types of librarians in all types of libraries.

The membership of the Task Force represents a broad spectrum of Oklahoma libraries including Student Library Association, Special Libraries, Vo-Technical Libraries, Small/Medium/Large Academic Libraries, Small/Medium/Large Public Libraries, Department of Education, Library Trustees, OLA Continuing Education Committee, Graduate and Undergraduate Schools of Library Science. The Task Force was divided into committees to deal with Current Status and Needs; Resources, Roles and Relationships; Standards and Recognitions; and Goals and Objectives.

The Current Status and Needs Committee will determine who are Oklahoma users of continuing education and what their needs are. The Committee will look at data, surveys and reports including the Battelle Needs Assessment Survey. The Committee will identify what new skills are needed by Oklahoma librarians, which topics need updating and deal with the problems of staff motivation. The Committee will look at all types of needs in all job categories: clerical, technical, paraprofessional, professional and trustee. The Committee will also provide a mechanism to keep the needs assessment up to date.

The Resources, Roles and Relationships Committee will identify the exact roles of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, the Oklahoma Library Association, and library education in the state. They will define relationships with regional continuing education organizations (CELS) and national C.E. organizations (CLENE) as well as with the Department of Education and Board of Regents of Higher Education. Their report will also identify the human, material and financial continuing educational resources.

The Standards and Recognition Committee will deal with who sets standards for continuing education and how those standards should be used by ODL and OLA. Their report will also deal with the questions of standards for C.E. in public, school and academic libraries. The Committee will look at policies that encourage or restrict participation in C.E., such as release time and travel funds. Their report will also deal with the area of Continuing Education Units.

The Goals and Objectives Committee will operate on two levels. There will be internal goals for the different committees dealing with specific areas within the report and also goals for the statewide plan as a final product. Working goals and objectives have been developed at this writing to serve as a preliminary basis for discussion among task force members. The completed Task Force Report is to be presented to Robert Clark, Director, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, November 15, 1978.

The current Status and Needs Committee is examining two recent continuing education needs assessments. The first study was done at the OLA annual conference in Tulsa, 1978. A questionnaire was provided to all librarians attending that conference and a total of 153 questionnaires were returned to the Continuing Education Committee for analysis.

Note should be made that the sample population of respondents is self-selected. That is, the questionnaire about continuing education was completed by persons who were already predisposed to continuing education simply because (1) they attended the OLA conference, and (2) took time to answer the questionnaire. Thus, the results of the survey should be seen as indicators of continuing education wants of individuals who may be said to be somewhat biased in favor of continuing education in general.

Approximately 50% of the respondents were from public libraries, 20% from school libraries, 15% from academic libraries, 7% from junior college libraries, 7% from state agencies, and 3% from special libraries. Administrators comprised 38% of the sample, public service librarians also represented 38%, and technical service li-
librarians 11% of the sample. The remainder chose not to respond to the question regarding their job type.

Briefly, the questionnaire determined that about 25% of the sample had not attended a continuing education opportunity during the last year. Of those who did attend a workshop or some other form of continuing education, the average attendance was two such opportunities per year. Additionally, only half of the respondents were reimbursed for costs to attend workshops and almost 90% indicated that they were granted leave time to attend a continuing education opportunity.

Figure 2 summarizes the topics found to be of special interest to those librarians answering the questionnaire. The 22 possible topics were suggested as possible areas of interest and respondents selected those topics they would attend if a continuing education opportunity was offered.

Overall, a wide range of possible topics were examined but in general, some conclusions are:

1. a wide number of administrative topics received support from various librarian types
2. public service topics either in terms of reference or programs appear to be desired mainly by the public librarians
3. topics dealing with new technology such as OCLC, automated systems, microforms, and TV production are in little demand
4. school librarians showed little overall interest in any of the topics except audiovisual skills and children’s services.

Of course, these are but a sample of possible topics and librarians may have other continuing education needs not included in the topics in Figure 2.

In a general sense, another conclusion that can be reached from the questionnaire is that many librarians appear not to be interested in continuing education. A total response of 153 from the more than 400 members attending the conference suggests that a key component in the statewide plan will have to be provision of suitable motivational forces to encourage the attendance of librarians at the various continuing education opportunities.

A second set of data also has been collected by the Southwestern Library Association about continuing education needs in the State of Oklahoma. The Southwestern Library Association has made continuing education a priority since 1973. The CELS (Continuing Education for Li-

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**FIGURE 2**

Number of Workshop Topics that Would Be Attended by Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Target Audiences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Update on Reference materials</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Public, Academic, School, Jr. Col.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Staff Motivation</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Academic, State, Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Communication Skills</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Academic, State, Jr. College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-5</td>
<td>Audio Visual Production Skills</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-5</td>
<td>Basic Administrative Skills</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>State, Jr. College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Budgeting Techniques</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Academic, State, Jr. College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Public Relations</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Public, Academic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Children’s Services</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Public, State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Adult Services</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Academic, Special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Collection Development</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Academic, State, Jr. College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Personnel Evaluation</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Special Programs: Films etc.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>State</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Performance Measures</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>School</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Services to Disadvantaged</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>Microforms</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Academic, Jr. College</td>
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<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>Data Base Searching</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>State, Special</td>
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<tr>
<td>17-18</td>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Jr. College</td>
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<tr>
<td>17-18</td>
<td>Automated Circulation Systems</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Community Analysis</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Special</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Government Publications</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Jr. College</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>OCLC</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>TV Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The * indicates that the relationship between specified target audiences and the workshop topic is significant at a .05 level or less. In other words, if the workshop is held, it should be targeted to the librarians indicated.
library Staffs in the Southwest) office was established to promote and create continuing education opportunities in the six state region. In the fall of 1976 a Needs Assessment Survey was developed and distributed throughout Arkansas, Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. Responses totaled 2,972.

In Oklahoma, the questionnaire was distributed as widely as possible to reach all libraries in the state and everyone working in those libraries. The methods of distribution included: ODL Newsletter to all libraries; OLA President’s Newsletter to all OLA members; directors of the larger public, academic and special libraries to distribute to their staffs; and the OLA Continuing Education Committee members. The response totaled 306 library employees from Oklahoma. While this was about 10% of the total SWLA/CELS response, the total of 306 is sufficient to suggest basic information about Oklahoma C.E. needs.

In contrast to the 1978 OLA C.E. Questionnaire (discussed above) distributed to only librarians in attendance at the annual conference, the CELS survey had a much wider and less selective distribution. Some similarities can be noted in the results from both questionnaires. Almost half of the responses (48%) came from public libraries, 18% came from school libraries, both academic libraries and the state library had 12% of the total responses, special libraries 6% and federal libraries 1%.

Comparison of respondents by job types is possible because the specific categories in the CELS survey can be combined into the broad categories used with the OLA questionnaire. Thus, administrators and middle management accounted for 36%; branch librarians, subject specialists, children’s librarians, media specialists (public service librarians), accounted for 29%; library assistant, clerical, technical services, other support personnel, library technician, accounted for 26%; library trustee, library educators and “other” accounted for 10% of the total.

There were two sections on the CELS Survey that dealt with topics for future C.E. activities. One question specifically asked for “areas you feel you need more training in for your career development”, the other asked for “subjects you need”. The two questions were used to determine if there was a difference between “what I want” in the area of C.E. and “what I need”. (For instance a librarian might really want to know more about A-V equipment, but may really need to know how to prepare a budget.) The Areas of Needs as defined and ranked by Oklahoma librarians are: management, new approaches, reference, personnel management, human relationships, budget, computer applications, A-V services, and public services. In Oklahoma, at least, the specific subject needs were similar to career development wants.

Since there were two separate sets of suggested continuing education topics, comparison between the two questionnaires are difficult to make. However, similarities in needs do emerge. Figure 3 indicates the needs expressed on the CELS Survey. In comparing these results with Figure 2, the areas of basic administrative skills and reference were selected by Oklahoma librarians as workshop topics they most want. The total results of the 1978 OLA Questionnaire and the 1976 CELS Survey tend to reinforce one another. The CELS Needs Assessment Survey is two years old, but its large response gives an intensive look at continuing education needs during this time. Newer surveys like the C.E. Questionnaire at OLA this year can be compared to the CELS Survey to see if needs are being met and what new needs are now being felt by practicing librarians.

**Figure 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Subjects Needed Ranked by Number of Total Responses</th>
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<tr>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>32</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The responsibility for continuing education rests squarely on the shoulders of the individual librarian. The librarian must take time off from the rigors of their jobs and participate in continuing education. As suggested earlier, continuing education is the best insurance policy the librarian has to remain competent at his/her position and to stay abreast of current developments in the field.

Librarians in Oklahoma are fortunate that statewide planning is taking place to develop a recognition system by which librarians can earn CEUs.

The CEU (Continuing Education Unit) was developed in 1968. The purpose of the CEU is to give uniform measurement of continuing education activities. The task force that developed the CEU gave it the definition of 10 contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction. The CEU will help individual establish permanent records of non-credit continuing education experiences, provide organizations or associations a uniform system to use for program planning, and establish a system of measurement of data on a national level. The CEU is designated to accommodate the variety of formats and methods that non-credit continuing education is using today, and to obtain recognition for participation in quality continuing education programs.

Obtaining CEUs is primary evidence that you are attempting to grow and learn about library-related topics. CEUs are evidence that you are a notch above other members in your organization in terms of on-going education. And finally securing CEUs demonstrates your commitment and concern to improving your abilities and thus, improving information services to your patrons. The CEU Task Force is working for you so that library continuing education will be in your future.

Ramblin’ with the Editor

State Aid for public libraries in the amount of $665,000 is being requested as part of the ODL budget request for FY80. The present state appropriation is $275,725, or eleven cents per capita. The national average is fifty cents per capita, with the regional average at sixty-six cents per capita. If funded, the State will reach the regional per capita average of twenty-six cents. Support this much needed direct aid to local public libraries!

Monty Maxwell has assumed the position of Director of the Eastern Oklahoma District Library. A native Oklahoman, Maxwell was Acting Head of the Undergraduate Library at Indiana University.

Dr. Roscoe Rouse, University Librarian, Oklahoma State University, has returned from Strbske Pleso, Czechoslovakia where he served as a delegate from the United States to the 44th Annual Congress of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. Rouse is serving a four year elected term as the U.S. representative to the Standing Committee on Library Buildings and Equipment.

Opportunities in Today’s Libraries, a 42-minute video-tape program describing training, types of libraries, and library activities, was recorded by the OLA Recruitment Committee at the ’78 Annual Conference. Moderated by Sheila Hoke with participants Claudette Hagle, James Healey, Thelma Jones, Charles Lookout, Bill McIvair, and Roscoe Rouse, the tape is available on loan from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

Watch for Picturepages with Captain Kangaroo!

Copyright, Media, and the School Librarian: a guide to multimedia copying in schools is now available for $2 from the American Association of School Librarians, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. (Discounts on multiple copies.)

Extra copies of some issues of the Oklahoma Librarian are available from James S. Healey, Circulation Manager, Oklahoma Librarian, 401 West Brooks, Norman, OK 73019.

(Continued on page 26)
The ALA Councilor Reports
1978 Summer Conference
Chicago, Illinois

Roscoe Rouse
Oklahoma Chapter Representative

The Summer '78 Council opened with a shorter agenda and fewer documents than usual which had the effect of lulling Council members into a false sense of complacency from which they were soon awakened. New issues were introduced to replace those which had been "settled" at past Council meetings as discussions became heated over such matters as the moving of ALA headquarters, ERA, and race and sex discrimination, but on the whole there was less adrenaline flow than there was over controversial issues last year.

An issue arose regarding the advertising of salaries which widely divided factions of Council. A proposal was made to prohibit the advertising of a library position in any ALA publication wherein the salary or salary range was not given, a practice now in force with American Libraries. The proposal passed by a vote of 75-40. Your Councilor voted against the proposal for these reasons: salary disclosure is not required by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, salary disclosure is forbidden for many academic institutions, there would be a reduced number of positions advertised which would thereby deny women and minorities the opportunity to learn of employment and advancement opportunities, and the belief that discrimination would not cease because salaries are not given.

ERA was a central theme of controversy as Council members struggled with the issue in debating a proposal that ALA headquarters be moved out of Chicago before the final deadline for ERA ratification (March 1979) unless Illinois ratified before that date. This motion was defeated 86-47 but another was made to the effect that ALA hold its 1979 Midwinter Meeting in an ERA ratifying state or district. The motion passed. Subsequently Headquarters staff announced that the meeting would be held in Washington, D.C. January 5-12, 1979, at the Shoreham Americana, the Sheraton Park and the Washington Hilton hotels. The added cost to the Association is about $35,000. Registration and hotel information will appear in the October American Libraries.

ALA went on record through Council action as supporting the establishment of a separate cabinet level Department of Education in the federal government and proposed that there be an appropriate elevation of status and level of support of the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources.

Council issued a statement which said it "deplored the inconvenient location of the placement service at the 1978 ALA annual conference" and called for the location of such services in the future adjacent to or in the official conference site(s).

A rather unusual motion was made by a Council member which would give ALA members the alternative of receiving a su'cription to American Libraries with his/her annual dues or a membership in one of the divisions. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Program Evaluation which reported that it considered the resolution "not fiscally responsible" and the original motion was defeated.

In view of the Bakke victory in California concerning "reverse discrimination," a motion was made and passed that would place greater responsibility on ALA to see that accredited library schools practice affirmative action in admissions and in employment.

The Future ALA Structure Committee is a little-known, quiet, plodding unit of the organization but the writer suggests that you read its final report closely as some rather unorthodox proposals were made. They include regionalized ALA working units and nonbusiness major programs, an annual survey of membership priorities, two-year, one hundred member initiative groups, changed chapter relations (dues notifications), ALA office accountability, and a review of the nominating process.

A quick and easy vote, virtually without discussion, was held on a document entitled "Resolution On The ERA Extension." ALA went on record as supporting national efforts to extend the deadline for states to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. This resolution was submitted by the Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship, a standing committee of Council.

According to Document No. 74 passed by Council, votes of Council members will henceforth be monitored and made public in another move toward ALA official accountability. Also, the Government Documents Roundtable authored a bill which would encourage the Library of Congress to establish a pilot project for the cooperative cataloging of state publications.
The Intellectual Freedom Committee drafted a resolution regarding discrimination which Council adopted. ALA will henceforth: survey library schools to determine the extent to which "awareness training against prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination" is practiced; create a model in-service program in the LAD Personnel Administration Section to provide training to combat prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination; urge other ALA divisions to develop programs which will "raise the awareness of library users to the pressing problems of prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination."

In other action Council voted 1) to deny the establishment of an Ethnicity Roundtable; 2) to approve the creation of a Section on Library Service to the Deaf within the new Association of Cooperative and Specialized Library Agencies; 3) to urge the creation of a national depository agency as a "library of last resort" for federal publications; 4) to ask Congress to reinstate the five percent reduction in Library of Congress funding recently made by the House; and 5) to request that legislation now pending to create a permanent system of federal information centers be defeated as the centers would be costly and duplicative.

Among the chapter contributions made to the ALA Washington Office were the following: Texas, $200; New Hampshire, $300; New Jersey, $500; Colorado, $100; Pennsylvania, $100; Arkansas, $200.

Only a fifteen-minute extension of the final session of Council was necessary to complete its business as the Conference began to close down on Thursday.

8th Annual LOEX Conference

Carol Fulton Ahmad
Assistant Humanities Librarian
Oklahoma State University

The Eighth Annual Conference On Library Orientation for Academic Libraries held at Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, May 4 and 5, had as its theme, "Improving Instruction. Then Proving Its Worth." Teaching the use of academic libraries was the topic emphasized the first day of the conference with the second day devoted to evaluation of teaching. Participants were 190 librarians representing academic libraries from the continental United States, two Canadian libraries, and one Puerto Rican library. Approximately eighty percent of the attendees were "first-timers" at the conference which was sponsored by Project LOEX (acronym for Academic Library Orientation/Instruction Ex-

change), a national clearinghouse formerly sponsored by the Council on Library Resources and now self-supporting.

What was the most valuable experience of this conference? Anita Evans, who also attended the conference from Oklahoma State University, and I agreed that the formal discussion groups arranged by size of college or university enrollment and the informal discussions at breaks and mealtimes were invaluable for exchanging information and discussing in detail the wide variety of instructional activities offered by academic libraries. Now that academic library instruction is past its infancy, attempts are being made to reach all levels of users from freshmen to faculty by utilizing a range of teaching methods from the obvious and traditional techniques to the more sophisticated and innovative. It is clear that library instruction is no longer a trend or issue; it is recognized as part of the regular and essential services offered by academic libraries.

Two morning programs were devoted to theoretical aspects of teaching and evaluation while the afternoon sessions included six presentations on practical aspects of teaching and evaluation. One of the presentations was an informative session on how to evaluate course-related library instruction given by Mignon Adams from the State University of New York at Oswego. In another session, Judith Violette of Indiana University at Fort Wayne discussed methods for designing audio-visual presentations.

Luncheon speakers were Peter Fox from Cambridge University, England, who summarized British academic library instruction activities (the British call it user education) and Edward Holley, Dean of the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, who reviewed library instruction activities of the past and discussed future prospects and problems. Holley's thesis — that the future of the academic library may very well depend on the library's involvement in the educational process — emphasizes the tremendous importance of well-planned and professionally-executed library instruction programs.

The future does look promising. In just three years, the number of academic libraries participating in Project LOEX has increased from 250 to 1600; in a call for papers for the first ACRL conference to be held in the fall, more papers were received on library instruction than on any other topic, there are more positions devoted to full-time instruction; interest in instruction is being used as one of the criteria in the selection of some academic library directors; and library schools are offering courses on library instruction.

(Continued on page 26)
Hayden C. Hewes:

UFO Author Extraordinary

In a style all his own, Oklahoma author, Hayden C. Hewes has been featured by the French Broadcasting System, Canadian Broadcasting Company, Japanese Television Network and the three major U.S. Networks and is soon to portray himself in three major motion pictures.

Described as a prophet, Hewes, a member of the Authors Guild and the Authors League of America has published over 250 articles dealing with the controversial subject of unidentified flying objects, commonly called, and known the world over as, "flying saucers".

In addition to appearing on over 650 radio and television programs across the United States, the young author has given over 300 lectures to various universities and organizations during his 21 year investigation of this, the mystery of the ages.

Hewes, 34, has lived in Oklahoma since the 5th grade. His first book, The Aliens, was privately published in 1970. This was followed by, The Intruders, 1971, and Earthprobe, 1973.


Currently in "the works" are Visions or Visitors co-authored by Oklahoman James Maney, and Sex and the Stargods.

While writing a monthly column for the US magazine Saga UFO REPORT, he also writes for the popular Australian magazine, Paranormal & Psychic Australia on a monthly basis.

Recognized to the extent that President Jimmy Carter personally reported his UFO experience to Hewes, he was recently named as Contributing Editor of the paranormal magazine, The Hefley Report, published in Burbank, CA.

Hewes received special authorization from the Pentagon to be one of a select few to visit and question the United States Air Force UFO investigation "Project Blue Book", and was one of six Oklahomans selected to work with the University of Colorado's Condon Committee, an 18 month, $513,000 UFO investigation.

Having organized the International UFO Bureau, Inc., and started his research in 1957, he has personally researched and investigated paranormal mysteries and his research indicates a solid case for celestial visitation.

Serving as Vice-President of The New Age Center, Oklahoma City, and Dr. Dean Sterlings' Institute of PSI, Oklahoma City, his research continues into the unknown.

Majoring in Aeronautical and Space Engineering at the University of Oklahoma, Hewes is currently under contract with Roger C. Hight Productions, Phoenix to produce six "science-fiction" novels.

Hewes lives in Edmond and enjoys photography as a hobby.

Chris Cooper
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ADDRESS
Literary Notes

Judith Ann Walden

Ruth Holms was honored by the Arts and Humanities Council for Beginning Cherokee (Univ. of Okla. Press, 1978) which she coauthored, and for other contributions to the arts.

Bill Burchardt has a new yarn out called Buck (Doubleday, 1978) about sheriff Buck Mather who battles the Ku Klux Klan in the Oklahoma oil fields.

Volume III of The Horse Soldier, 1776-1943 by Randy Steffen (Univ. of Okla. Press, 1978) is now available. This volume covers the last of the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War and the brink of the Great War, 1881-1916. It describes and illustrates the costumes, equipment and weapons of the calvary during the period covered.

Life and Manners in the Frontier Army by Oliver Knight (Univ. of Okla. Press, 1978) is an original approach to military history. It is largely based on the army novels of Captain Charles King which reflect the social image of the people, places and atmosphere of the old army. The first chapter deals with the social history which can be reconstructed from the King novels. Subsequent chapters deal with the ladies, the officers, family atmosphere of the army post, war parties and the relations between soldier and civilian.

A new professional journal aimed at public librarians is scheduled to begin in January of 1979. The Public Library Quarterly from the School of Library & Information Science, State University of New York is a scholarly journal designed to serve as a forum for the discussion of issues pertaining to public librarianship. It is scheduled to be published quarterly with an annual index bound in the 4th issue.


Released by the Bureau of the Census April 24, 1978, the Directory of Federal Statistics for Local Areas: A Guide to Sources, 1976 is a revision of the 1966 edition and is designed to be equally useful to community planners, marketing specialists, and any decisionmakers who need published Federal data on local areas. Covering the period 1966-1976, the directory excludes statistics but shows the reader where to find data on over 100 kinds of areas smaller than States—from counties and cities to Indian reservations; from low-income neighborhoods to fishery districts. Reference librarians should find this a welcome addition to existing statistical sources.

School Library-Media News

Linda Cowen
Librarian, Norman High School

The divisions of Reference, Public Libraries, Children's and Young Adult and O.A.S.L.M.S. will be jointly sponsoring three programs during the O.L.A. conference. These will be paperbacks, copyright and cooperative efforts in Oklahoma. The planning is incomplete at this time but we plan to arrange the schedule in such a way that none of the programs conflict so you can participate in each one.

Do you use paperbacks in unique ways in your program? Have you solved problems of acquiring, processing or promoting them successfully? If so share your ideas with Paige Graening-606 E. Lindsey Apt. C-Norman, OK 73069, for use in a paperback program at the O.L.A. Conference.
OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BUDGET
1978-79

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(Continued from page 10)

say 'Science Fiction!' While accurate, this definition is not too helpful to librarians and scholars. Seriously, Don Miller, the SF reviewer for Booklist, offers his definition for use:

"Science Fiction is a literary subgenre which postulates differences in conditions as we know them, and follows the implications of the differences. The postulated differences are based on real or imaginary principles consistently applied to give the appearance of reality."

This is a fairly good, inclusive definition of the field, but it doesn't give the feel for the genre I'd like you to take away with you.

Science Fiction is many things. It is spaceships charting the farthest reaches of outer space; it is the first contact with alien beings; it is unknown worlds, unknown abilities, unknown creatures; it is the sun seen from Pluto; it is Tom Godwin's "Cold Equations", a heartbreaking little story of a teenage girl who stows away on a rescue ship, so she can see her brother. The "Cold Equations" of the title offer no choice — her presence on the ship alters the delicate balance of weight and fuel, and dooms the mission — unless she is removed. To save the mission, and the survey team, the young girl has to be jettisoned into space . . . ; it is Helen O'Loi, a robot woman (woman robot?) who falls in love with her owner; it is Darth Vader (was there ever a better villain?); it is dragons, and hobbits, and jawas, and sandworms, and . . . It is the most fertile imaginings of scores of writers.

What is the value of SF? First and foremost — and maybe only — SF is reading for pleasure. As one writer stated the case, "SF is hard-core escapism!" While this element is primary, there
are other values of SF. It does one thing well — so well the technique is being adopted (in a less readable style) by the Futurists. It is the best form for the development of scenarios of what may be. It says, not "This is what the future will be," but rather, "This is what the future may be— unless . . ." It also tends to develop a flexible frame of mind — SF readers tend not to suffer future shock; after all, they have been there already, if only in fiction.

How do libraries choose their science fiction? What selection aids are available to guide librarians in the purchase of good SF? In the "Basic Reference Collection" which follows this article, several selection aids are mentioned and evaluated. In addition, the librarian selecting SF should become familiar with Don Miller's reviews of SF in Booklist. Miller is a knowledgeable reviewer, and his judgment in recommending books is very good. If you can utilize no other source, Miller's reviews in Booklist will aid you in building a good collection. The best SF reviewing source today is Delap's F & SF Review. This monthly 60-page reviewing journal is the most nearly comprehensive reviewing source the genre has ever had and offers long, evaluative reviews of most of the recent publications. It draws on a pool of very well qualified reviewers, who bring to the reviews so much unique information and so many insights that Delap's functions almost as a critical journal in its own right. Both Choice and Library Journal review SF but cover so little of the output they are not good review sources for SF. If available, the librarian can utilize the review columns in the SF magazines. Of these, the best reviews are in Analog, Galaxy, and Isaac Asimov's Science Fiction Magazine.

A Basic Science Fiction Reference Collection.

A. Core Titles for all libraries
   The best single critical history of SF yet written. Aldiss views Shelley's Frankenstein as the seminal work for the genre but does recognize earlier works which were possible influences. Discussions of writers and books are perceptive. The strength of the book is in the pre-1950 period, but a good survey of the writers from 1950-1970 is included.
   A basic handbook for librarians and students, this guide annotates 1150 works of fiction written over a period of 200 years. The guide is divided into chronological sections: Beginnings to 1850 (16 titles); 1850-1919 (38 titles); 1920-1926 (177 titles); 1927-1937 (73 titles); 1938-1975 (701 titles); Juvenile SF (99 titles). Other chapters provide data on critical and bibliographic works, library collections, periodicals, and teaching aids. A "Core Collection" of the most significant books annotated is provided.
   Fifteen essays by well-known SF figures such as Ben Bova, James Gunn, Poul Anderson and others provide a broad survey of the field of SF today. The essays are all interesting, and serve as an excellent introduction to the various elements of the SF genre.
   Gunn provides a thorough historical survey of the genre of SF, with special emphasis on SF as a popular literature which was a child of the industrial revolution. The book is profusely illustrated with art and photographs. Coverage is limited to American and British material for the most part. The best available historical survey.
   Currently in press, this should be the primary bibliography in the SF field on publication. It will cover both bibliographic detail on the books listed and, in the Contemporary Science Fiction Authors section, give details of the lives and professional development of the authors included. Contemporary SF Authors is an updated version of Reginald's earlier Stella Nova: Contemporary Science Fiction Authors.

B. The Science Fiction Reference Collection
In addition to the core collection above, the following books will give a library a basic reference collection capable of providing answers to most questions about SF, and of providing access to the body of fiction which makes up the genre of science fiction.
   The basic bibliography of articles about science fiction. The annotations are clear and concise guides to over 800 articles from both popular and academic sources. Updated annually by "Year's Work" bibliographies in Extrapolation.
   The only full magazine index for the period, this provides access by author and title of stories, and includes a checklist of the magazines indexed.
   These three titles, with Day (item 2) comprise the most comprehensive indexing of SF magazines available. The NESFA indexes provide access by author, title and magazine issue. Other SF magazine indexes have been done but offer no advantages over these titles.
   "An exceptionally helpful reference aid providing access to almost 14,000 book reviews of about 6,900 books, (with full bibliographic citations.) The reviews appeared in SF magazines since 1923, and in general reviewing media.
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Ready When You Are!
such as LJ and PW, since 1970. A valuable 2 part appendix records full details for all SF magazines, 1923-1973; with a title checklist of all magazines covered by the index. Updated by annual indexes available from the editor. (Anotation quoted from Anatomy of Wonder.)


An index to over 12,000 SF stories from 1900 anthologies and collections. Access is by author, title, and collection. Far more inclusive than the three previous efforts along this line, this should become the standard work for this material. (Anotation based on prepublication information.)


Volumes 1 and 2 of this projected three volume work are now available. These volumes are the "author listings" and provide bibliographic coverage of the author's works, and often include biographical details. The Encyclopedia complements and updates Bleiler's Checklist of Fantastic Literature. Volume 3, due in 1979, will include material on magazines, paperbacks, pseudonyms, series, and other data. An important reference source.


This title updates and partially supersedes Clareson's Science Fiction Criticism (1972). Covering about 400 books, the annotations provide an accurate idea of the content and value of a work. This should be useful to any student of SF.

C. Magazines

The SF magazine field is a continuous state of flux, with only three titles showing signs of permanence. The past two years have seen the birth and death of several SF magazines. Two of the newcomers show promise of survival and longevity; only time will tell. The following is a fairly complete survey of the magazine scene.


The oldest of the SF magazines. The past decade has seen a gradual decline in both the quality and frequency of Amazing. It is now quarterly, and each year its demise is predicted. Not a first choice for purchase.


Analog is the premier SF magazine today, although it has closer competition for that title than ever before. This magazine, during the editorship of John W. Campbell, Jr., was the dominant force in the shaping of the SF genre. This should be the first purchase of an SF magazine.

3. Fantastic. 1952— Q. (same as Amazing)

Devoted mainly to fantasy fiction, this title shares the problems of Amazing exactly: decreasing quality and frequency. A low priority.


A consistently interesting, sometimes good SF magazine. Galaxy has suffered through a period of irregular publication. A new editor, and an adjusted publication schedule in the past few months may improve the status of the magazine. Evaluate it at the end of 1978 to judge its quality.

5. Galileo. 1975— Bi-M. 339 Newburg St., Boston, MA. 02115

One of the new magazines, Galileo shows promise. To date, 5 issues have appeared and the frequency changed from quarterly to bimonthly. Each issue has shown improvement. Still not a first choice, but one to watch. Continued improvement over the next year will bring it near the top.

6. Isaac Asimov's SF Magazine. 1977— Bi-M. Box 1855, GPO, New York, N.Y. 10001

With Asimov's name, how can it lose? Digest size, IASFM is a good SF magazine with potential for higher status. Recently switched from quarterly to bimonthly, the story quality and features are good, but there is room for improvement. As with Galileo, not yet a first choice, but watch it closely.

7. The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction. 1949— M. Box 56, Cornwall, Conn. 06753

Often called "the most literate SF magazine," F & SF ranks with Analog as the best current SF magazine. The fiction and features are consistently good. It offers a mix of fantasy and SF fiction, plus Asimov's popular science column. This title should be on most library shelves.

In addition to the fiction magazines, there are several general magazines devoted to science fiction which deserve consideration. The titles noted here do not even scratch the surface of one of the phenomena of science fiction fans, the "Fanzine" (FAN plus MAGAZINE); amateur magazines produced in limited print runs, almost exclusively as a hobby. If you want or need "Fanazines", consult a local expert — an SF fan! One Extrapolation. 1959— S-A. Box 186, College of Wooster, Wooster, OH. 44691

The oldest academically-based SF journal. The articles in Extrapolation offer a good entry point to the serious study of SF, and are generally quite readable. Slightly preferred over Foundation and Science Fiction Studies.


The official journal of the Science Fiction Foundation of England, the long suits of Foundation are its long, informed book reviews and its presentation of articles by major SF writers, giving their views on the genre or on particular writers and books. Somewhat irregular.

3. Locus. 1968— M. Box 3938, San Francisco, CA. 94119

The newspaper of the SF field. Locus is a veritable gold mine of information about the SF world. It contains articles about writing, biographical notes, obituaries, forthcoming book notes, book reviews, media notes, factual articles, annual polls and surveys, and advertisements. It is indispensable if there is any active SF club. A first purchase.


The newest "academic" journal, SFS is more pedantic than either Extrapolation or Foundation and less readable. Coverage of non-English SF is a strong point, as is the quality of articles offered. A must where serious study of SF is part of the curriculum but not for casual interest.

Conceived as a review journal of SF specifically to aid libraries in selecting SF, delap's long reviews meet that end almost too well. In fact, the reviews are so well prepared, and contain so much unique material, that they far transcend the limited scope of "review". Currently undergoing a change of publisher, delap's was suspended for several months, but publication resumed in Feb., 1978. A first purchase.

D. Specialist Dealers
1. L. W. Curry, Dragon Press, Elizabethtown, N.Y. 12932
   Stocks both o.p. and new SF and Fantasy books. Curry's o.p. catalogs are excellent sources of scarce material. Offers both standing order and approval plans for new SF.
2. F & SF Book Co., P.O. Box 415, Staten Island, N.Y. 10302
   Specializes in mass market paperbacks, and is an excellent source for both new and o.p. paperbacks.
3. The Science Fiction Shop, 56 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10014
   A good general source. Does some mail order business.

(Continued from page 18)

What future directions will academic library instruction take in Oklahoma? Should we establish a state clearinghouse for the exchange of information? Should we establish a Roundtable for Library Instruction through the Oklahoma Library Association? How do we provide for better information exchange and sequencing of library instruction activities between the academic world and the public, school, and special libraries? Would you be interested in attending a workshop on academic library information? If you have ideas, comments, or answers, please contact the Library Orientation and Instruction Interest Group, Oklahoma State University Library, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074. Members of this group include Terry Basford, Mary Jane Engh, Anita Evans, Claudette Hagle, Ed Hollman, Jill Holmes, Laverne Jones, Heather Lloyd, Pat McLaughlin, Katherine MacNeil, Norman Nelson, Vicki Phillips, Ken Quinn, Ken Tracy, and myself.

Institutional membership in Project LOEX includes a subscription to the quarterly LOEX News and all clearinghouse services upon request: loan samples from a collection of over 10,000 materials, referrals to some 1400 library programs and research queries. For more information, contact Carolyn Kirkendall, Director, Project LOEX, Eastern Michigan University, Center of Educational Resources, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

(Continued from page 16)

The Association of Special and Cooperative Library Agencies, Discussion Group on Information Needs of State Government has created a notebook of public relations materials of state library agencies. Included are brochures, bibliographies and releases explaining the services offered by state libraries to state government. Sets
are available on interlibrary loan from: States Information Center, Council of State Government, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578 Attn: John Dinsmore.

Robert L. Clark, Jr., Director of ODL, has been elected Vice President, President-Elect of the Southwestern Library Association. His term of office as President will be 1980 to 1982.

Lee Brawner, Executive Director of the Metropolitan Library System, Oklahoma City; David Henington, Houston Public Library; and Richard Waters, Dallas Public Library, have formed HBW ASSOCIATES: Library Planners & Consultants. The firm will serve municipal, county, state, and regional libraries and governments through library building planning, management studies, needs assessments, community analysis, finance, space utilization, I & R, and other librarianship needs. Contact HBW ASSOCIATES, 2510 Telegraph, Dallas, TX 75228 (214/328-2043), for further information.

The Library Imagination Paper, a new public relations quarterly debuting in January, will offer reproducible art and copy in a format which subscribers can use for their own library promotional programs. Filled with advice, designs, new approaches, and ideas, the publication is available at $12.00 for a one-year subscription. Contact: Carol Bryan, 1000 Byus Drive, Charleston, WV 25311.

Did you know that “any person or library interested in the object of the (Oklahoma Library) Association may become a member by paying a membership fee of fifty cents to the Treasurer?” Of course, membership would be for the year 1907.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded the largest library grant in its history to Oklahoma Image, a project sponsored by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries in association with the Oklahoma Library Association and the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science. The announcement of the $300,000 grant award was made by Joseph D. Duffey, Chairman of the NEH at a special ceremony held at ODL on October 17.

Did you know that Casanova was a Librarian?

Oklahoma Librarian, October, 1978, Vol. 28, No. 4
MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board Meetings of The Oklahoma Library Association are OPEN MEETINGS. All members are invited and encouraged to attend. Meetings are held on the third Friday of each month. For time and place of meeting contact the Executive Secretary.

Date: June 16, 1978
Place: Oklahoma Department of Libraries
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Present: Aarone Corwin, James Alsip, Lee Brawner, Robert Clark, Jan Keene, Roscoe Rouse, Ken Tracy, Karen Weddle, Pat Woodrum
Absent: Alfreda Hanna, Jean Harrington, Ted Rodarm, Anne Rounds
Guests: James Beavers, Jan Blakely, Barbara Eskridge, Esther Mae Henke, Mae Jennings, Marilyn Vesely

CALL TO ORDER
In the absence of the President and both Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, Ken Tracy, called the meeting to order at 9:15 a.m. (Pat Woodrum assumed the Chair of the meeting when she arrived later.)

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE MAY 19, 1978, MEETING
Esther Mae Henke was deleted from the listing of guests present. The first sentence on p.2 was changed to read “Esther Mae Henke sent a report” instead of “Esther Mae Henke reported.” The minutes were approved as corrected.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RELATIONS COORDINATOR
Esther Henke reported that the O'Brien Amendment to LSCA Title II was never brought to a vote. $1,000,000 has been cut from the HEW-Labor appropriation, but it is not known if library programs are affected. If is anticipated that the LSCA-Labor appropriation will be increased from $59,000,000 to $75,000,000 and will include $15,000,000 to activate the Urban LSCA. Librarians are warned of the "Mexican rip-off." Interlibrary loans are being requested from a fictitious library in Mexico, and materials never returned.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
According to Treasurer Jan Keene, there is a balance of $7,001.63 in the OLA checking account.

REPORT FROM THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

Bob Clark reported that the "Needs Assessment Study" is in the final stages of preparation. All public libraries, legislators, members of the task force on the study, and members of the OLA Executive Board will receive final copies of the report. The staff is now putting recommendations in priority order and writing a long range plan. The Oklahoma Images project will be selecting a new project director next week. No report has been received from NEH in regard to the grant proposal for funding Oklahoma Images.

REPORT OF THE ALA COUNCILOR
Roscoe Rouse reported on items to come before Council during the Annual Conference. One item was in regard to changing the Interlibrary Lending Code to allow the lending of genealogical materials. The general feeling of the Board was that this change should be made. Dr. Rouse said he would act accordingly in Chicago. Dr. Rouse has been nominated to serve on COPES.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Aarone Corwin asked approval of the revision in her job description to include duties related to the Libraries Development Committee. Jim Alsip moved the description be accepted. Ken Tracy seconded, and the motion passed.

An OLA Organization Chart was distributed and discussed. It will be used in the Leadership Workshop.

NEW BUSINESS
Pat Woodrum presented a request from the Membership Committee that OLA give members the option of paying dues by VISA or Mastercharge. Jim Alsip moved, seconded by Bob Clark, the request be approved. The motion passed.

The Membership Committee also requested that the OLA Directory include business addresses and job titles. Ken Tracy moved that the directory include this information. Roscoe Rouse seconded, and the motion passed.

ADJOURNMENT
The meeting adjourned at 9:55 a.m.

SPECIAL MEETING
During the Leadership Workshop, a special meeting was held to give Board approval to the appointments of Jan Blakely as Editor and Andrew Peters as Acting Associate Editor of the Oklahoma Librarian. Such approval is required by the By-Laws. Lee Brawner moved, seconded by Jim Alsip, the appointments be approved. The motion passed.

Kenneth Tracy
Secretary
Place: Tulsa City-County Library
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Date: July 21, 1978

Present: Pat Woodrum, James Alsip, Barbara Eskridge, Betty Gatchell, Jan Keene, Mae Jennings, Barbara Spriestersbach, James Beavers, Aarone Corwin.
CALL TO ORDER: President Woodrum called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE JUNE 16TH MEETING

The minutes were read and approved as written.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER:

Jan Keene, Treasurer, reported a balance of $2609.00 in the OLA account. The Treasurer reported a debit of $87.00 from the Governor's Conference. A request has been made for an adjustment to this amount. Budget recap for July 1977 to June 1978 is attached.

REPORT OF THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES:

In the absence of Bob Clark, Jan Blakely made the following report:

In the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Board meeting on July 20, a slight change in the organization of ODL was approved. A Public Information Office was established which reports to the Director and those responsibilities were removed from the Administrative Office. The position of Network Coordinator, now being recruited, will fall under the Administrative Office.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN:

Jan Blakely, Editor of the Oklahoma Librarian, reported that the next issue of the publication is progressing well but will be a little late.

REPORT OF FEDERAL RELATIONS COORDINATOR:

In the absence of Esther Henke, the following report was read by Pat Woodrum:

FEDERAL RELATIONS COORDINATOR REPORT

June 1978

The Labor-NEW Appropriation Bill will be brought before the Full Appropriation Committee of the Senate on Wednesday, July 19, 1978. It is expected to pass and go to the floor of the Senate, hopefully before the Labor Day recess. Rumor has it that there may be a try at amending the Bill from the floor to propose a 5% cut. This would mean that in LSCA there would be little or no fund for the urban libraries. ALA tried to get library programs in the 1978 Supplemental Appropriation Bill but had no luck.

Hearings are being held on the proposed Department of Education Bill currently. Meetings are being held to try to get into the Postal Bill provision for libraries to return books to publishers at library rate.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

Aarone Corwin reports a membership total of 934, 902 being personal memberships and 32 institutional. Ms. Corwin also reported the need for the executive board to decide on how the representative to SWLA should be chosen — previously the President-elect was the automatic choice.

Jan Keene moved that Jim Alsip, President-elect, be chosen to serve for a two year term. Barbara Spiersbach seconded. The motion passed.

The following recommendations were made by the SLICE Council, to be called the SWLA Project Council.

FUNCTIONS:

1. Aware of trends of librarianship in Southwest.
2. Set goals and priorities for projects.
3. Identify foundation and potential funding for projects.
4. Council help gather information to implement the projects.
5. Council accept the responsibility of coordinating long-range planning for projects council.
6. Continue evaluation of projects.

COMPOSITIONS:

1. State librarians
2. State Associations select (via election or appointment) a representative for two years — appointments made 2 months before biennial conference. Serve two years (maximum 4 years.)
4. Three-at-large members appointed by SWLA executive Committee. Recommendations from projects office, Executive Director's office and projects chair (to include representatives from library schools.)
5. Chair would be selected by Projects Council.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Active and responsible person in profession.
People involved in projects.
Willing to attend meetings and do necessary work.
Have a wide-range of interests and into library development.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE:

Jim Alsip reported that the Program Planning Committee had a brief meeting after the June training meeting. The Committee asked for suggestions from the membership for theme and speakers.

OLD BUSINESS

REPORT OF THE STATE FRIENDS COMMITTEE:

Pat Woodrum reports the following committees are being formed: Membership, publication, education, nominations and programs. The constitutional by-laws and organizational charts are being written. The first newsletter will be published in September.

Pat read a letter from Ted Rodarm asking the OLA to consider financial assistance to the amount of $450.00.

Aarone Corwin asked that the Board define OLA’s responsibilities to the Friend Association. Jan Keene suggested that OLA’s responsibility is simply to help in the first year of organization. Pat Woodrum will meet with the Friends Association to clarify OLA’s position.
Representatives to the Governor's Conference have all been contacted and asked for support.

NEW BUSINESS
Pat Woodrum read a letter from Sharon Womack concerning various problems that SWLA is facing. Copy of letter is attached.
A letter from Paige Graening was read concerning the constitution and by-laws for Junior Members Round Table of OLA. These will be presented to the OLA Executive Board at the November meeting.
It was decided to hold the August board meeting in Tulsa at 10:30 a.m. The September and October meetings will be held in Oklahoma City.
Jan Keene suggested the subscription rate for the Oklahoma Librarian remain the same. Jim Alsp asked the board to consider charging a higher rate for nonmembers. It was decided to submit this to the Budget Committee.

ADJOURNMENT
The meeting was adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

Betty Gatchell
Secretary

Date: August 18, 1978
Place: Tulsa City-County Library
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Present: Jim Beavers, Aarone Corwin, Barbara Eskridge, Jan Keene, Barbara Spriestersbach, Marilyn Vesely, Pat Woodrum.

Absent: James Alsp, Jan Blakely, Anne Masters, Roscoe Rouse, Betty Gatchell.

Guests: Suzanne Boles, Mary Sherman, Donna Skvarla.

CALL TO ORDER
The meeting was called to order at 10:35 A.M. by President Pat Woodrum.

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE JULY 21 MEETING
Minutes of the July 21 meeting were approved as mailed.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RELATIONS COORDINATOR
Esther Mae Henke sent a report stating that the Senate Committee has filed its report but the ALA Washington Office has not seen it. It is expected that Senator Roth will move to cut 5% from the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill. Hopefully this will be defeated. Library of Congress will be losing a 5% cut (8.7 million dollars) with its new appropriation.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
Jan Keene, OLA Treasurer, reported a balance of $3,359.07 as of August 15, 1978.

REPORT OF THE ALA COUNCILOR
See attached report of the proceedings of ALA annual conference.

REPORT OF THE OLA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
There are now 936 members in the Association. A group tour planned for the SELA/SWLA joint conference in New Orleans was presented.

REPORT OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE
A tentative budget report was submitted for the 1978-79 year. Requests total $22,750. Marilyn Vesely moved that the amount of $450 be approved now for the Friends of the Library Steering Committee. Barbara Eskridge seconded it. The motion carried.
The remainder of the budget will be approved at the next Executive Board meeting. (SEE ATTACHED REPORT FOR REQUESTS TO DATE)

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE
The "Community Connection" has been chosen as the theme for the '79 conference.

REPORT FROM THE UNION LIST OF SERIALS COMMITTEE
Suzanne Boles reported that the Union List of Serials would like to have a permanent office to be located at Stillwater. Staffing requirements would include 1 full time coordinator and 2 part-time clerks. This would be funded by a 2-year, $80,000 grant from LSCA. After that ODL would continue to support the office. The Network Advisory Committee must pass first the imprint list as well as on OCLC.

OLD BUSINESS:
Barbara Eskridge moved and Jan Keene seconded the motion that OLA apply for an LSCA grant of $2,650.00 to fund the first year's operation of the statewide friends of the library group. The motion passed.

NEW BUSINESS:
Mary Sherman submitted a request for $300.00 of Dorothea Dale funds for a November 3 workshop entitled "Recruiting, Selecting, and Evaluating Employees" to be conducted by the Public Libraries Division. Participants will be charged $2.50 for coffee, donuts, and handouts and an additional $2.75 for lunch.

Jan Keene moved and Marilyn Vesely seconded the motion that the Executive Board approve the proposal and submit a request for the $300 from Dorothea Dale. The motion passed.
The College and University Division requested permission to charge $7.50 for registration for a workshop they are sponsoring October 25 entitled Library User Instruction.

Jan Keene moved that we ask $200 from the Dorothea Dale fund to help cover expenses and to reduce the registration fee to $3.50. Barbara Spriestersbach seconded the motion. The motion passed.

Pat Woodrum reported that Esther Mae Henke, Therma Jones, Roscoe Rouse, Mary Sherman and Mary Ann Wentworth were appointed to the OU Visiting Committee.

Jim Healey, Circulation Manager of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN requested permission to discard extra copies of the OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN. The Executive Board agreed to the request and recommended that a notice be placed in the next issue announcing their decision.

ADJOURNMENT
The meeting adjourned at 11:45 A.M.

Aarone Corwin
OLA Executive Secretary
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(312) 726-2400

Southeast Division
9000 Willetts Road, Suite 240, Atlanta, GA, 30328
(404) 334-2300

Attention: Libraries

Oklahoma Librarian, October, 1978, Vol. 28, No. 4 31
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.

(b) Institutional members shall be those institutions which comply with 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, and the treasurer 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 assume their duties on the first day of the new fiscal year. The treasurer shall be elected in each odd numbered year and shall hold office for a term of two years. The terms of office shall coincide with the Oklahoma Library Association fiscal year.

Section 2. The offices of the president, president-elect, secretary, treasurer, and the directors shall be filled by librarians who are personal members of the Oklahoma Library Association in good standing. The office of second vice-president shall be filled by a lay member of the Oklahoma Library Association 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 Councilor, and the immediate past president. Non-voting ex officio members shall be the editor of the official journal of the association and the executive secretary. The president shall be the chairperson of the executive board. A quorum of the executive board shall consist of six voting members. No elected member of the executive board who has served a full term may succeed himself in office.

Section 2. The executive board shall fill vacancies in office with the exception of the offices of president and/or president-elect. A vacancy in the office of the 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 policies. 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.

Any question of policy may, by a majority vote of the executive board, be submitted to the association to be voted upon either at a membership meeting or by mail as the executive board may determine.

The action of the executive board or action of the membership at an annual business meeting may be set aside by a three-fourths vote at any membership meeting of the association or by a majority vote by mail in which one-fourth of the members of the association have voted. Such vote by mail shall be held upon petition of ten percent of the members 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 ROUNDTABLES
Committees may be appointed and divisions and roundtables 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 the general annual meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association and for such special meetings as they consider advisable. 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 text of the ballot or question voted upon was mailed properly addressed, according to association records, to those entitled to vote on the matter involved.

ARTICLE VIII. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY
The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern the Oklahoma Library Association in all 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 IX. BYLAWS
Bylaws may be amended or adopted at any annual 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 send copies of all proposed amendments or new bylaws to each member 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.

Oklahoma Librarian, October, 1978, Vol. 28, No. 4
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 shall be presented for consideration at the annual meeting or 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 send copies of all proposed constitutional amendments to the members of the constitution and bylaws committee within ten days of receipt. The secretary shall notify the personal members of the association of any such proposed amendments at least thirty days to the beginning date of the annual meeting or the date established for a vote by mail.

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

ARTICLE XI. AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

The association may affiliate with other organizations whose goals are in accordance with the purpose of this association.

ARTICLE XII. FORMER CONSTITUTION VOICED

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

ADOPTED MARCH 30, 1978

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BYLAWS

ARTICLE I. FISCAL PERIOD

The fiscal period of the Oklahoma Library Association shall be July 1 to July 30 of the next year.

ARTICLE II. DUES AND FEES

Section 1. All dues are annual and payable by July 1 each year. Delinquent members shall be notified once in writing not later than July 15, and if dues are not paid by August 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 present annual salary. Dues shall include membership in one free division of the applicant's choice. The salary schedule is as follows:

- A full time library science student or salary not in excess of $4,000
- A salary of $4,000 to $6,999
- A salary of $7,000 to $14,999
- A salary of $15,000 or more

Additional division and/or Roundtable memberships
- $1.00 each

B. Dues for non-library associations, institutions or organization members shall be $10.00.

C. Dues for non-library associations, institutions or organization members shall be $10.00.

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

E. Any person who becomes a new member of the Oklahoma Library Association for the first time between January 1 and June 30 shall not be required to pay additional dues for the following fiscal year.

F. Registration fees.

G. The registration fee for each person, not a guest, attending any regular general meeting of the Association shall be determined by the executive board.

H. 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 next 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 taking into consideration the desirability of maintaining a cross section of library interests.

C. The slate of nominees shall be transmitted to the executive secretary of the association who shall be responsible for preparation of ballots for all individual members in good standing not later than forty-five 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 shall present results as set forth in Article VI, Section 2-1 of the bylaws.

Section 2. Division and Roundtable Officers.

A. Elections for division and roundtable officers shall be conducted by mail ballot under the same regulations as those for the election of executive board members. (Article III Section 1).

B. At least sixty days prior to the annual conference the chairperson of each division and roundtable shall appoint not fewer than three members of the division or roundtable 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 chairperson/chairperson-elect, and secretary, and other officers as deemed necessary by the division or roundtable.

D. Prepared ballots shall be transmitted to the executive secretary who shall be responsible for their distribution thereof.

E. The nomination committee shall meet thirty days before the annual conference to count all ballots received from the membership and shall present results as set forth in Article VI, Section 2-1 of the bylaws.

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 by mail ballot an Oklahoma Library Association Chapter Council to the American Library Association Council. The Councilor shall be a personal member of both the Oklahoma Library Association and the American Library Association and serve a four year term. Should the duly elected councilor 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 councilor to fill the unexpired term will 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. The president shall preside 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 an 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 association or 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 association through its bylaws or the executive board.

Section 2. Duties of the First Vice-President/President-Elect. The 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, and 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. The second vice-president shall attend and vote at meetings of the executive board and perform such special duties as the president may assign.

Section 4. Duties of the Secretary. The secretary shall keep the official minutes of the general sessions of the Oklahoma Library Association 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 prepare and distribute the minutes of each executive board meetings. 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. The treasurer shall be responsible for the current roster of the association membership; shall receive and have custody of all funds of the association; pay bills approved by the association membership, the president or the executive board; shall maintain accurate records of the association’s financial affairs and make a detailed 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; shall keep copies of the executive board; shall serve on the budget committee and perform such other duties as required by the president or the executive board.

Section 6. 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 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 7. Duties of the American Library Association Council.
A. The American Library Association Council shall perform the duties required by the American Library Association bylaws; shall represent the interests of the Oklahoma Library Association at American Library Association Council meetings and shall report regularly in items of interest to the Oklahoma Library Association and the executive board.
B. The American Library Association Council shall attend and have a vote on all matters brought before the Oklahoma Library Association Executive Board.

Section 8. Reports of Officers. Officers whose terms expire at the close of the annual conference shall submit to the secretary 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 Oklahoma Library Association. Committees, other than those specified in the bylaws, may be created or discontinued by the president. The authorization of new committees shall 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. The executive secretary shall be a non-voting ex-officio member of each committee except the nominating committee.

Section 2. Standing committees.
A. Archives Committee. This committee shall administer the collective material important for the preservation of the history of the Oklahoma Library Association.
B. Auditing Committee. This committee shall examine on a regular basis the financial records of the association.
C. Awards Committee. This committee shall review and consider all requests for any honors, awards and citations offered by any division, roundtable or committee in behalf of the association.
D. Budget Committee. This committee shall prepare a budget for the fiscal year and submit it to the executive board by August 1 each year.
E. 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 it deems necessary to the president and executive board. It shall also be responsible for the continuing revision of the Oklahoma Library Association Handbook.
F. Continuing Education Committee. This committee shall encourage the development of a participatory in continuing education programs for the membership of the Oklahoma Library Association.
G. Governor’s Mansion Library Committee. This committee shall maintain, develop and promote a collection of significant books in the Governor’s Mansion for pleasure and informational reading.
H. Intellectual Freedom Committee. This committee shall stand ready to protect the freedom of individuals to make their choice of library materials and to bring restrictions in this area to the attention of the executive board.
I. Interlibrary Cooperation Committee. This committee shall serve to further cooperation of all types of libraries in an effort to make Oklahoma 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 concerning new or alternate methods for sharing information and materials with Oklahoma’s citizens and with networks of other states.
J. Library Development Committee. This committee shall serve as a legislative information committee with regard to legislation of interest to libraries.
K. Membership Committee. This committee shall carry out statewide promotional activities to encourage membership in the Oklahoma Library Association.
L. National Library Week Committee. This committee shall serve as a liaison between the American Library Association National Library Week Committee and the state organization.
coordinating the efforts of local committees to promote awareness of libraries.

M. Nominating Committee. This committee shall select a slate of candidates for office in accordance with Article III, Section 1 of these bylaws and shall report at the first business session of each annual conference those elected in accordance with Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution and Article III, Sections 1 and 2 of these bylaws.

N. 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.

O. 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.

P. Publicity Committee. This committee shall be responsible for the general publicity of the association.

Q. Recruitment Committee. This committee shall develop a statewide recruitment program to encourage promising people to enter librarianship.

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

S. Sequoyah Children’s Book Award Committee. This committee shall be responsible for the administration of the Sequoyah Children’s Book Award and the guidelines by which the program is developed. Committee members shall be appointed by the president for three year terms in accordance with the Sequoyah Committee Handbook.

T. Sites Committee. This committee shall recommend to the executive board annual conference sites of the Oklahoma Library Association for at least four years in advance.

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.

Section 2. Officers. Officers of each division shall be a chairperson, a vice-chairperson/Chairperson-elect, and a secretary who shall assume their duties on the first day of the new fiscal year and shall serve for one year. The vice-chairperson/Chairperson-elect shall serve the following year as chairperson.

Division elections will be held in accordance with Article III, Section 5 of these bylaws.

Section 3. Existing Divisions. The divisions of the Oklahoma Library Association as existing at the date of the adoption of the bylaws, 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.

Section 4. Formation of New Divisions. The executive board may approve formation of new divisions upon receipt of a petition containing signatures of at least ten per cent of the membership as of December 31, 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 signators to present the petition to the executive board. Copies of the petition with the name of the signatories should be distributed to the members of the executive board at least twenty days prior to the meeting of the board at which the petition is to be presented. At this meeting the designated person will 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 program of activities may be dissolved by the executive board after two consecutive years of 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 VII, Section 3 of these bylaws.

ARTICLE VIII. ROUNDTABLES
Section 1. General. A roundtable is a membership unit established to promote a field of librarianship not within the scope of any single division. Roundtables shall discuss, plan and study the activities, problems, service and coordination of effort of libraries in the field of interest, and shall make recommendations to the president and the executive board. No person shall be a member of a roundtable who does not have a personal paid-up membership in the Oklahoma Library Association.

Section 2. Officers. Officers of each roundtable shall be a chairperson, a vice-chairperson/Chairperson-elect, and a secretary, who shall assume their duties on the first day of the new fiscal year and shall serve for one year. The vice-chairperson/Chairperson-elect shall serve the following year as chairperson.

Section 3. Formation of a Roundtable. The executive board may approve formation of a roundtable upon receipt of a petition containing the signatures of 15 members of record as of December 31 who wish to become members of the proposed roundtable. The petition should include the name of the roundtable, a precise statement of its areas 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 should be distributed to the members of the executive board at least twenty days prior to the meeting of the board at which the petition is to be presented. At this meeting the designated person will be present to discuss the proposed roundtable and answer questions posed by the board. The board shall consider the petition in light of such other factors as the board deems necessary, and if the two association, probable long range need for such a roundtable and possible duplication of areas of interest with existing divisions and/or roundtables.

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

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

Section 5. Dissolution of Roundtables. Any roundtable 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 roundtable activities on an annual basis. Any roundtable 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 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 terms of Article VI Section 2-b of these bylaws.

Section 2. Awards.
A. Distinguished Service Award. At each general annual meeting of the association one Distinguished Service Award 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 for a period of five years or more 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

Scholarships, when awarded to individuals by 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 they 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 for three years by the President in consultation with the publication committee and with the approval of the executive board. The editor shall be eligible for reappointment.

Section 2. Other official publications may be created by petitioning 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.

Section 4. One copy of each official publication shall be mailed to the Chairperson of the Publications Committee and the Executive Secretary at the time of issuance for the Association files.

ARTICLE XIII. OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HANDBOOK

An Oklahoma Library Association Handbook shall be written and maintained by the Constitution and Bylaws Committee at the direction of the executive board with the cooperation of the committee chairpersons and division and roundtable officers.

ARTICLE XIV. FORMER BYLAWS VOIDED

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

ADOPTED MARCH 30, 1978

TREASURER’S REPORT

Summary of Income and Expenses

1 July 1977 — 30 June 1978

BALANCE 1 JULY 1977 $5,803.68

Income

Memberships 12,522.00
Sequoyah Committee 835.61
Subscriptions to Oklahoma Librarian 636.25
Ads in Oklahoma Librarian 437.30
LDC Workshop & Activities 1,043.40
Printing Arts Workshop 94.00
Library Security Workshop 203.00
Past President's Fund
Transfer 161.70
Conference Registration 15,388.25
Genealogy Workshop 240.00
Royalties 29.59
$31,591.20

Expenses

Salaries & IRS 2,599.67
Travel 1,002.05
Equipment 575.00
Postage & Telephones 1,755.80
Bond 60.00
Affiliations/Donations 345.00
Oklahoma Librarian 3,658.41
Printing 1,291.73
Supplies 666.13
Refunds 269.00
Returned Checks 93.25
Miscellaneous 19.00

Library Educators
Committee 17.96
College & University 164.85
Printing Arts Roundtable 77.60
National Library Week 172.67
Sequoyah Week 1,747.06
Governor's Mansion
Committee 62.72
Awards Committee 100.04
Library Development
Committee 958.31
Conference 14,559.11
Genealogy Workshop 198.09
30,393.45 1,197.75

BALANCE 15 JUNE 1978 $7,001.63

Other Available Funds
OLA Savings Account $ 5,040.07
Past Presidents Account 1,824.55
Governor’s Conference 17,486.80
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"1,001 AND YOU BE THE ONE!"

New OLA membership forms will be coming to you soon. Watch your mailbox.

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