THERE ARE FORCES AT WORK . . . THE 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

By Marilyn L. Hinshaw
Director, Eastern Oklahoma District Library System
Chair, OLA Library Development Committee

At a recent political rally in Muskogee, I listened to the words of Governor George Nigh, U.S. Representative Mike Synar, and U.S. Senator David Boren, massage the crowd with evangelistic fervor delivering the message to vote, to ask friends and neighbors to follow suit and thanking everyone from the dinner’s corn bread bakers to a distinguished retired Congressman for their personal effort, which made that particular speaker a successful individual in a chosen profession. The profession is that of politician, and in it, success is measured by whether or not one can get the vote of a majority of those balloting. Each of the speakers was right to say that those persons who baked corn bread or advised them on campaign strategy or on policy was responsible for his success, because of those people who made equal by the right to cast only one vote.

Winning that balloting contest is only the first, simplest and most visible step in a very complex process of human interaction that eventually leads to the moment of decisions for or against an item on the agenda of the elected politician. From that most elemental event, getting elected, the process becomes one of opening oneself “to the forces” of the public’s will. Indeed there are “forces at work,” which was the recurring theme of David Boren’s excellent address to the assembled crowd in Muskogee. The Library Development Committee, the legislative arm of the Oklahoma Library Association, is one of those forces.

The Library Development Committee is a corps of volunteers who represent public libraries, school libraries and academic libraries as spokespersons for the interest of the library groups. The members are appointed annually by the President of OLA, with some rotation each year, so that seasoned members and new members blend together to bring experience and fresh outlook to the process of legislative education for both library political laymen and professional politicians. The politicians must be educated to the library policy needs and the library community needs education in the political forum which contains the forces which influence the fortunes of (Continued on page 70)

“LET’S TALK ABOUT IT” PROJECT

Library organizations in five central region states have each been awarded up to $18,500 from “Let’s Talk About It” to sponsor reading and discussion programs in their libraries.

Indiana State Library, Minnesota Association of Library Friends, Mississippi Library Association, State Library of Ohio and the Wisconsin Library Association will receive the cash awards. Delaware Division of Libraries and the Arkansas Library Association will both receive technical assistance awards. These awards pay the staff time and travel expenses for “Let’s Talk About It” consultants to come to their states and help them implement reading and discussion programs. Local reading and discussion programs are scheduled to begin in early 1985.

“Let’s Talk About It: Reading and Discussion Programs in America’s Libraries” is a two year nationwide project sponsored by the American Library Association and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. “Let’s Talk About It” will enable 150 U.S. public libraries to present reading and discussion programs. These programs will be modeled after several successful NEH funded programs that bring scholars and the general public together in libraries to explore themes of contemporary life and culture through reading and discussion.

The cash and technical assistance awards are part of the third component subgrant round of “Let’s Talk About It.” The first component is a series of three regional workshops designed to prepare state teams to sponsor “Let’s Talk About It” programs in their states. These teams consist of representatives from the state library, state library association, state humanities council and a scholar with a background in public programming. The second component is a “Let’s Talk About It” materials packet designed to help local librarians and scholars conduct their own reading and discussion programs. These materials include a how-to program manual and, for each of six suggested themes, the following: theme essay, five recommended titles with notes, annotated bibliography, (Continued on page 83)
the Oklahoma libraries, by the allocation of resources for their continued existence. The process of survival for Oklahoma Libraries is assisted each year in the Halls of the legislative houses of our state government and in Washington, D.C. Recent examples have been the Federal Jobs Bill which allocated money for the construction of public library buildings in 1983, which has allocated the construction of five new buildings and three remodeled or enlarged quarters for public libraries. Each year the allocations to schools from state aid approved by the Oklahoma Legislature becomes a source of money to establish or maintain the existence of school libraries at the local level. State aid money, last year about 46c per capita, to public libraries may allow a local public library to meet the most basic definition of a public library. For the libraries within an institution of higher education in Oklahoma, the forces at work are more complex, but the allocation made to colleges and universities by the Governor and Legislature determine the fortunes of libraries within the structure of the college and university at the first level of decision making. The political process is ever with us, determining much of what we are able to do in our local libraries day by day.

The focal point of the Oklahoma Library Association's legislative effort occurs in two events during the year. The first is the Governor's Budget, and the second is the Legislative Session. The Library Development Committee sponsors two events this year which all members can attend that responds to that focus. Early in December, the Legislative Workshop will look at the formation of the Governor's Budget and the process involved in the decisions, including recent efforts at reform of the Oklahoma government. The second is an "open house" at the State Capitol, with the purpose of providing a structured opportunity to visit the Legislators concentrating on the ability of local constituents to show their local legislator how libraries are able to benefit from Legislative action.

**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

As you may have guessed, those two events are only the tip of the iceberg. A one-day event is a reinforcement, not a comprehensive legislative effort. Legislators must be reminded frequently of the library needs. Many organizations do that by employing a registered lobbyist to represent them. OLA has no specific lobbyist who is paid to work with legislators during the session. The lobbying activity is carried out by a core group of OLA volunteers, a network of individuals who are willing and able to carry the message to key legislators when an issue of importance to libraries surfaces during the session. The network is primarily a self-identified group of library people who have volunteered their efforts and who have the ability to discuss the needed action in an informed way, preferably with their own legislator, who in many cases is a key legislator in the house or senate and who is interested in the issue. Usually one can know whether a legislator is interested in the issue by knowing him/her well and by following his/her record of voting. These volunteers in the network are OLA's representatives during the session. It is they who, guided by the Library Development Committee, may testify at hearings on a particular piece of legislation or who may contact a key senator/representative on a particular vote. OLA and the Library Development Committee are always on the lookout for volunteers who feel they meet the description of a person who can speak knowledgeably about legislation, who likes the process of the political forum and who can represent OLA well. The Library Development Committee contains the corps of those people within OLA, and actively works to develop those skills in other library related individuals.

**EDUCATION FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY**

The Library Development Committee, then, has an educational role as well. The committee uses newsletters and mailings to inform the membership of OLA of the legislative needs, and includes in the traditional Fall Legislative Workshop information on efforts needed on the local level. In addition, the Library Development Committee prepares material to describe the needs, which are used both for OLA membership and for the Legislators. These are typically such items as colorful flyers, mementos for legislators and their staff telling some of the library story, and briefings for OLA members who may personally visit with their own legislator.

**ACTION FOR THE 1985 SESSION**

The key issues for the upcoming legislative session are both new and repeat. OLA has endorsed an effort to legislatively protect the right of libraries to insure the privacy of their users. A bill which will exempt libraries from revealing circulation or user records without due process will be introduced in the legislature this session. More news of its progress will be available as the session convenes. State Aid for schools and public libraries is a continuing issue, with both interested in preventing the further loss of state aid dollars which guarantee local services. Some key issues are unknown at this time, since legislation that affects libraries may spring from unexpected sources. During one recent session, the legislators were asked to consider exempting school districts from the cost of the revaluation of property within the district. Until someone on the Library Development Committee discovered that public library districts would bear a tremendous financial burden if asked to assume a portion of the school prorated share, library districts could have had increased costs of several thousand beyond that previously estimated. A member of the LDC of OLA testified at the hearings, along with county officials and city officials whose costs would also have risen substantially. The monitoring which was necessary to catch that problem will continue to be done by the Library Development Committee during the upcoming session.

Forces are continually at work, even those which inadvertently affect a library and even those which may require some negotiation of the varying interests of types of libraries, as was remotely the case in the foregoing example. We of OLA and the Library Development Committee are charged with the responsibility to identify and deal with those forces, but ultimately to become one which deserves respect ... a force to be reckoned with.
State Capitol Headlines
by Oliver Delaney

When the 40th Legislature convenes in January 1985, the state budget will once again be a topic of major concern. While the fiscal problems that lawmakers face are somewhat less complex than those of the 1984 session, in many respects they are equally critical. The State Board of Equalization will meet in November to officially certify the amount of revenues that will be available for appropriation during the upcoming legislative session. Just how much is expected in the state budget for FY86 is anyone’s guess. At this time it seems the nature of the budget problems the 40th Legislature will face are less complicated than last session. There will be less revenue available for appropriation from traditional revenue sources and none (under current law) to expand state programs and services such as state aid to common schools, increase funding for higher education, law enforcement, and public health. The 39th Legislature has reduced total appropriations by 15.4% (even after raising taxes). There are numerous needs of state government itself that have not been met. Presently, a $120 million shortfall is projected for FY86. i.e. the first session of the 40th Legislature will have less money (about $120 million less) to appropriate from traditional revenue sources than was appropriated just this past session. The New Federalism policies of President Reagan continue. This will be a third year of budget austerity for Oklahoma, a time for her citizens to decide what quality of education and governmental services they want and will afford.

THE OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

Oklahoma’s bicameral Legislature is composed of 48 members of the State Senate and 101 members of the House of Representatives. The Legislature meets annually in regular session beginning the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January. Regular sessions may be no longer than 90 legislative days. Normally, the Legislature is in session Monday through Thursday. Extraordinary sessions may be called by the Governor or by the Legislature itself.

Each house of the Legislature organizes independently to function during the legislative session. By law, the Lieutenant Governor is president of the Senate. Members of both houses take office within 16 days after the General Election at which they are elected. State Senators serve staggered four-year terms. Senators in odd-numbered districts were elected in 1984. Those in even-numbered districts will be elected in 1986. Members of the House of Representatives serve two-year terms.

Each house considers four types of legislation: bills, which can become law passed by both houses and signed by the Governor; joint resolutions, which have the force and effect of law when passed by both houses, but which may not become part of the statutes; concurrent resolutions, which express the will of both houses and simple resolutions, which express the will of the house of origin. Legislation which originates in the Senate is numbered consecutively beginning with “1” and legislation which originates in the House is numbered consecutively beginning with “1001.”

Any member of either house may introduce legislation. Once prepared by the bill drafting department, the legislation is introduced (first reading) by being read in the house of origin. The following day the bill is assigned to a committee (second reading) for study in the house of origin. After study by the assigned committee the bill is printed with any changes made by the committee and considered by the full membership of the house of origin. (third reading). The bill is then printed to include any changes made by the house of origin and transmitted to the other house to repeat the same process. When it is again returned to the house of origin any amendments made by the opposite house are considered and if agreed to by the house of origin it is printed in its final form and considered for final passage (fourth reading) and transmitted to the Governor for his consideration. If the two houses are unable to agree with changes made by one or the other house, a conference committee is appointed with members from both houses to work out differences. The conference committee report goes first to the house of origin and then to the opposite house for consideration.

Legislatures are identified by consecutive numbers. For example, the 1985 session is designated as the “First Session, 40th Legislature.”

The Legislature occupies the third, fourth and fifth floors of the State Capitol. The Senate is on the east side of the rotunda and the House of Representatives on the west side. Joint sessions are held in the House Chambers. Chambers for both houses are on the fourth floor, with visitors’ galleries on the fifth floor.

Members of the Legislature may be addressed at the State Capitol, Oklahoma City, 73105. Telephone number for the Senate is (405) 524-0126; for the House of Representatives (405) 521-2711.

How to Write Your Legislator

1. Personal letters are always welcome. Avoid form letters.
2. Be sure letters are properly addressed: “Honorable — (U.S. Representative) “Senator — (U.S. Senator) “Honorable — (State Rep. or Senator) State Capitol, Oklahoma City, OK 73105
3. Letters may be hand written or typed written. If typed, be sure to sign your letters over your typewritten name. Put a return address on your letter as the envelopes get thrown away.
4. Letters should be timely. Inform your representative while there is still time to take effective action.
5. Address only one issue per letter. Be as brief as possible but do not leave out important information.
6. Make it clear what legislation you are writing about by referring to a particular bill number such as SB (Senate Bill), HB (House Bill), or SB, describe the bill by its popular title.
7. Clearly state whether you are for or against the bill or resolution and why. Be constructive. Help your representative understand the effect of the bill and what it means to an important segment of his/her constituency. If you have expert knowledge, share it with your legislator.

(Continued on page 72)
The Internal Revenue Service is asking for comments from public libraries regarding the IRS program which places tax forms and information in libraries. Comments should be directed to the IRS, PM.S:FM.P, Room 1530, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20224, Attention: Steve Kelly.

FEDERAL FUNDS

It is good news! It is not good news? A short time prior to recess, the Senate/ House Conference Committee finally agreed to HR 2878 (LSCA Amendments, FY 1985) and passed legislation appropriating federal funds for libraries (PL96-473). With the exception of the lack of funding for college library resources, the news is good for library programs. Title I (Public Library Services) received $75 million for 1985 ($65 million in 1984), Title II (Public Library Construction) received $25 million ($90 million in 1984), Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation) received $18 million ($15 million in 1984). These amounts are the highest levels ever appropriated for LSCA. The bad news is that for the second year the college library resources program has not been funded (Higher Education Act, Title II-A). The program has been criticized for failing to meet objectives.

— Oliver Delaney

Editor
Oliver Delaney

Oklahoma Department of Libraries
200 Northeast 18th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
(405) 521-2502 ext. 271
Circulation Manager: Kay Boies
(405) 348-0506

THE OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN is the official bulletin of the Oklahoma Librarian Association. It is published monthly. The inclusion of an article or advertisement does not constitute official endorsement by the Association. It is mailed to each member of the Association upon payment of his annual dues.

Circulation Office: The OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN, 300 Hardy Drive, Edmond, OK 73034. "Postmaster: Send address changes to the 'Oklahoma Librarian,' 300 Hardy Drive, Edmond, OK 73034." Second-class postage paid at Edmond, Oklahoma 73034. Publisher's Permit No. 12. Circulation 925.

Editorial and Advertising Offices: 200 NE 18th St., Oklahoma City, OK 73105 (405) 521-2502 ext. 271. Printed by Transcript Press, Norman, Oklahoma 73069. () OLA

Executive Board & Program Committee Meetings

During the year, the Executive Committee and Program Committee for the Annual Conference will meet on the same day and in the same location. These are open meetings and members of the association are invited to attend. The Program Committee meets at 10:00 a.m. and the Executive Branch meets at 1:30 p.m.

OLA CALENDAR

1984
December 14 Mail Ballots to Executive Secretary
December 21 Executive Board/Program Committee (OSU in Stillwater)

1985
January 8-9 ALA Midwinter Conference (Washington, D.C.)
January 10 Executive Board/Program Committee Belle Isle Branch, Oklahoma City)
February 6 OLA Legislative Day
February 15 Executive Board/Program Committee (Oklahoma City)
March 21-22 OLA Annual Conference, Stillwater
April 14-20 National Library Week
April 19 Executive Board/Program Committee (CSU)
April 26 College & University Division
May 2 Public Libraries Division
May 17 Executive Board/Program Committee (Oklahoma City)
June 14 Leadership Conference
June 21 Executive Board/Program Committee (PAC, OKLA."
July 8-11 ALA Conference (Chicago)
August 18-24 IFLA (Chicago)
EDITORIAL

Time To Get Serious

There is a shortage of school librarians in Oklahoma. Throughout the state in the past six months there have been a number of vacancies in major positions (Duncan, Lawton, Altus, ODL, OU, OSU ...). Librarians most dissatisfied with working conditions and likely to leave are those library boards, schools, and administrators would like to keep — academic majors with better training and experience. The essential need to be confronted is salary differences between public employment and private industry (see chart).

listed vacancies for a circulation librarian at the OU Law Library at $14,500-15,500, needed were “skills in organization, management, interpersonal relations,” a MLS and library experience; a director of the Duncan Public Library (staff of 7 and a $35,000 budget) was offered $15,000-$21,000. An MLS and experience was preferred. And over at the Helena Correctional Center a library technician was needed to operate a leisure library for inmates. Requirement: 4 college courses in Library science. Salary $13,425. In Oklahoma City a bricklayer is worth $15,380 and a law secretary who can type 70 wpm — no dictation, shorthand needed, can earn $16,110.

The base salary of librarians has increased substantially, but average salaries — in real dollar terms — have declined as much as 15% between 1971 and 1981. How can one expect to support oneself — perhaps a family — on these salaries, in 1984? (See: “Librarians Not Rich,” Oklahoma Librarian, May/June, 1983, p. 28.) The former pool of potential librarians — women — is spreading to more lucrative professions. Enrollment in library education programs is down. Positions remain unfilled. Many are leaving the profession. Women state and local government workers earn 71 cents on the dollar compared to male.


A secretary position was listed at $12,850 (Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 27 Oct. 84). AMIGOS (Texas) wanted a library liaison officer with an MLS, 3 years experience and a “thorough knowledge of OCLC.” Salary $20,000. While Kentucky was searching for a network development specialist to administer a statewide union data base — MLS with 2 years experience — salary was $24,552-$27,008. The same librarian with a MLS and 2 years experience could work as a reference librarian in the Joplin (Missouri) Public Library (with numerous responsibilities listed) for a $14,316-$14,961 salary.

Women workers began suits on the comparable pay issue in the 1970’s and the U.S. Supreme Court has endorsed the principle in three decisions. The issue has taken hold and in our own profession. We need to look hard at these vast salary differences. (see also: Editorial, Oklahoma Librarian, July/Aug., 84, p. 48). Comparable worth means paying women workers the same wage as male workers for work that is determined to be of comparable complexity and involves comparable responsibility. Comparable studies look not only at salary disparities between women and men but also ask whether minority men receive lower salaries for comparable jobs. Conceivably, the city library director’s salary is comparable with the salary paid directors of other major city agencies. Most of us are paid according to the value the market places on our work and the laws of supply and demand. Recently the Daily Oklahoman carried an editorial on comparable worth and quoted William Miskanen of the President’s Council of Economic Advisers who called the notion of comparable worth a “truly crazy proposal” (“Crazy” or Not, It’s Bummer,” Editorial, Daily Oklahoman, 24 Oct. 84). Said the editorial, the marketplace with its laws of supply and demand is best suited to determine the value of work. But how do you figure supply and demand and the marketplace into your calculations of what a librarian’s salary should be — in Oklahoma, in Texas, in Missouri? There is nothing sacred about supply and demand. What is going on in the marketplace is discrimination against women and minorities. It needs to be removed. Some states in the midst of an economic crisis have already upgraded many worker’s salaries for equity reasons. Michigan did. What effect will implementing comparable worth have on the market in this state? A positive effect. When you give money to low-paid workers they spend it and they pay more taxes. The shortage of qualified librarians will grow worse as low salaries and poor working conditions discourage entry into the profession. Additionally, a number of fine librarians will continue to leave the profession.

— Oliver Delaney

Starting Salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Private Industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,885</td>
<td>Laboratory Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,892</td>
<td>Librarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,972</td>
<td>Economist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,040</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,069</td>
<td>Sanitation Worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,176</td>
<td>Statistician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,244</td>
<td>Radio Broadcaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,925</td>
<td>Bus Driver (Milen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,846</td>
<td>Computer Analyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,556</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,487</td>
<td>Construction Worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,820</td>
<td>Plumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,801</td>
<td>Social Worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,666</td>
<td>Purchasing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19,634</td>
<td>Personnel Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Librarian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,253</td>
<td>$14,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES: A MEDIAN OF AVERAGE SALARIES FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, OKLAHOMA STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT, AND OTHER SOURCES.
"SAVE THE TOWNSITE CASES", OSCAN SPONSORS POPULAR PROJECT

By John Lolley, Director
Central State University Library

The Oklahoma Townsite Cases, a series of legal case documents held by the National Archives in Washington, D.C., contain testimony, affidavits and decisions rendered in the thousands of Sooner hearings following the Run of '89. Only in these papers can be found the intimate details of what took place on that eventful day of Oklahoma history as Americans from all over the United States converged upon the Unassigned Lands of the Indian Territory to claim 160 acres of free government land.

Transcripts of the testimony of witnesses, found in many of the files also contain much vital, untapped information about the early history of the towns themselves.

Many of those who made the run were honest, fair-minded people who played by the rules; but many others cheated badly in coming onto their claims early and then lied blatantly in court. It took the government many years to sort out the legitimate winners from the cheaters as best it could; no one assumes that it was successful in every case.

As of this writing, Central State University is the only institution that has undertaken the copying-microfilming of many of the key Sooner cases for the Oklahoma Collection of its Library. These cases have already proven to be valuable resources for historians and writers, and it is expected they will only increase in value in the years ahead in developing the full history of the state.

Presently on hand at CSU are townsite cases for major cites such as Edmond, El Reno, Guthrie, Norman and Oklahoma City.

The townsite cases were "discovered" by three Central State researchers: Dr. Stan Hoig, Dr. Don Greer and Mr. Jimmie Rogers. Since the acquisition of the CSU cases, there has been significant attention drawn to, a) their existence and b) they exist in Washington, D.C. and not in Oklahoma. Almost anyone who hears of the cases immediately recognizes their value and is incensed that they are currently not accessible to our citizens except through the services of the National Archives.

Without lambasting the National Archives (They have been most cooperative considering the current economic situation), this issue could be a cause celebre for librarians and archivists in our state.

David Gracy, the President of the Society of American Archivists, in an impassioned speech at the first OSCAN conference, decried the regard that archives and archivists are held by the public and their own institutions. What is needed is to raise the local and national consciousness of the public as to the value of historical and unique documents. What better way than to sponsor and succeed in a project that brings back to the state, documents so vital to the development of Oklahoma.

The soapbox is tottering, so your editor must be careful, but it is not inconceivable, that if these cases were brought back to the state through efforts of archivists and librarians, our stature and respect would surely rise.

This is a natural for legislators and other politicians. They will love it. Photos, fulminations and fervor will abound. We have the cooperation of the National Archives. The "Save the Townsite Cases" committee currently consists of: Henley Blair, Howard Lowell and John Lolley. If you would like to become involved with the committee, contact John Lolley at CSU.

OSCAN BOARD APPROVES SURVEY PROJECT

The Oklahoma Special Collections and Archives Network Board has approved a major project to survey the archival and special collections holdings of Oklahoma institutions. Project Directors are Andrea Clark of the Oklahoma Historical Society and Carol Hughes of the Tulsa Area Library Cooperative.

In order that the survey terms and language be consistent, a thesaurus must be completed. Archivists, librarians and special collection administrators will assist in establishing a unique Oklahoma thesaurus of archival terms. The thesaurus will serve as an authority file for the cataloging and description of Oklahoma historical documents.

The importance of such a survey and published guide to the holdings of historical documents in Oklahoma institutions is self-evident. In many cases, the archival and special collections are the best kept secrets on campuses, in city and county agencies, in governmental and in religious institutions. For all practical purposes, they might as well not exist. The compilation of a thesaurus, a survey of the holdings and a publication will not only guide researchers to the collections, the institutions will receive invaluable public relations.

OKLAHOMA STATE PUBLICATIONS

In 1978 the Oklahoma State Legislature passed a law requiring state government agencies to make their published information available to the public through a systematic collection and distribution program administered by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. The deposited publications are distributed to public and university libraries which have agreed to participate in the Oklahoma State Depository System. As depository libraries, they are required by law to provide free access to the publications.

The Oklahoma State Depository System guarantees local access to information about state government. That information comes as a pamphlet, report, directory, guide or magazine. The information itself is as diverse as the functions of state government.

The Oklahoma Publications Clearinghouse is a unit of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. It collects state government publications from the issuing agencies, distributes them to Depository System libraries, and promotes their use by the citizens of Oklahoma. One means by which state (Continued on page 75)
HISTORICAL RECORDS

A draft report of a year-long study assessing historical records conditions and needs in Oklahoma was presented in November at public hearings in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. Preserving Today's Records for Tomorrow's Use: A Mandate for Action addressed the preservation and accessibility of Oklahoma historical records of enduring value.

Copies of the draft report are available at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. Oklahoma has a tradition of concern for historical records. The first Territorial Legislature made it a felony to alter or deface a public record. Governing authorities of each county at the time were required to furnish a fire-proof vault for all books, records, vouchers and papers pertaining to the business of the county.

Preserving Today's Records for Tomorrow's Use challenges Oklahomans to continue that tradition. Recommendations address state government records, local government records, historical records repositories and state and federal services and functions. The Oklahoma Historical Records Advisory Board sponsored the records assessment project. A grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission funded major project activities.

At the 1985 ALA Convention, the Peace Information Exchange Task Force is planning to have a roll call of the states, to determine which state library associations have held discussions of a nuclear freeze and any resolutions which may have been passed as a result of these discussions.

Five state library associations (California, Illinois, Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington) have passed Nuclear Arms Freeze Resolutions.

Facsimile Transmission in Oklahoma

by Beverly A. Jones

With the advent of greater speed in telefacsimile transmission equipment and the availability of economical long distance communication among cities in the state, the reconsideration of telefacsimile transmission seemed appropriate. In the Spring of 1983, no facsimile transmission equipment was located in libraries in Oklahoma. Two health science libraries in Tulsa had budget requests for purchasing equipment.

Due to the availability of the Board of Regents for Higher Education's Talk Back Television (TBT) microwave system data lines for operation of facsimile transmission, it was decided to accept the six month trial period in five libraries, OU, OSU, ORU, ODL, TCCL. The demonstration was funded with small grants to each library to cover rental and supply costs and to the Board of Regents to cover modification of TBT equipment.

The installation of the microwave peripheral equipment included switching mechanisms in Tulsa and Oklahoma City. Four of the libraries were located in these two local dialing areas. Rapicom model 3600 machines were installed by all libraries. This equipment proved to be problem free although made to handle more volume than any library needed.

The equipment was used less than projected. In most libraries, its use was limited exclusively to interlibrary loan articles and statistical information. Two federal documents departments used the system in conjunction with local telephone calls to provide materials while the patron waited. A total of 2,138 pages were transmitted among all libraries during the three month demonstration. More than one library found the interlibrary loan section was behind in handling requests or busy enough that it did not have staff time to special handle materials either sent or received on the facsimile equipment.

When each library evaluated its own use of the system, reactions were mixed. Use in most libraries was lower than expected. Most libraries felt an extra impact on staffing demands with

the additional procedure. Only one library decided to continue the equipment, for contact with out-of-state libraries. Two other libraries may again consider the equipment in the future.

Conclusion

The facsimile transmission equipment was shown to be easy to use and dependable. The microwave system also proved to be relatively problem free.

The unit cost was higher than it needed to be because machines capable of quantity of transmission larger than required were used. Maintenance on machines was negligible.

The actual use of the machines was lower than expected and did not increase with time. Use was limited largely to interlibrary loan requests, U.S. documents for waiting patrons, committee work and statistical reporting.

Only one of the five participating libraries chose to continue use of the equipment. Other librarians expressed approval of the opportunity to try the technology and evaluate its use in their library.

Performance Measures Software

ODL has recently acquired a new piece of software which assists the librarian in calculating performance measures. Developed by the Center for Study of Rural Librarianship at Clarion University of Pennsylvania this year, the package uses the twenty measures published by ALA. Output Measures for Public Libraries provides information for a ten year period, and holds up to 250 libraries. The program asks for the raw data such as annual circulation and does the calculations to produce the output measures such as Circulation per capita. Included is a model which uses hypothetical libraries to demonstrate the programs use. Although the measures don't correspond exactly with those being used in Oklahoma, librarians might find the package interesting and useful for their local library. To reserve time to review the package on the ODL IBM-PC, call the Administrative Office.
OLAHANDBOOKS
AVAILABLE

In an effort to better inform interested
members of OLA as to the guidelines
for operation of the association, the
Executive Board has authorized that
three handbooks be made available for
loan to members.

If you would like to borrow a hand-
book, contact Kay Boies, Executive
Secretary, 300 Hardy Drive, Edmond,
OK 73034. Her telephone number is
(405) 348-0506.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

While it will not be known for certain
until later in the year how successful
the special effort to increase the mem-
bership in OLA has been, we may have
some reason at this early stage to be
encouraged.

Kay Boies has recently informed me
that the total membership in the Associ-
ation as of November 1 of this year is
77 more than last year at the same
time. This is a very positive sign and
we shall need to work hard to ensure
that the momentum which has been
achieved will be perpetuated through-
out the year and will produce a good
final result.

There are several individuals and
groups which are making a special ef-
fort this year to help increase mem-
bership. The Membership and Recruit-
ment Committee, chaired by Donna
Skvarla, has made a number of con-
tacts of potential members and more
work along this line is planned during
the next few months. Efforts are also
under way by the two new roundtables,
Special Collections and Archives,
headed by Bob Patterson, and Staff
Support, headed by David Williams, to
identify prospective members and to
contact them about joining the Associa-
tion.

There are 19 standing and ad hoc
committees which are active this year.
The committees are a very important
part of the operation of OLA and make
a wide variety of activities possible. I
am very pleased to report that a total
of 123 members are serving on these
committees. I think it is a very healthy
sign that so many of the members have
the interest and the willingness to give
of their time and talent for the benefit
of the Association. I regret that more
avenues do not currently exist which
would make it possible to utilize all of
the members who have expressed an
interest in playing an active role within
OLA. I hope that the Committee on
Evaluation will be able to consider this
problem and to develop recommenda-
tion to improve the situation.

Workshops which are of practical
benefit to librarians are an important
part of OLA. Two important workshops
will probably have been held by the
time this report is read. "Ready Ref-
ereice On-Line," a session sponsored
by the College and University Division
and the Reference Roundtable, aimed
to provide practical answers to such
questions as the following: What is
ready reference on-line? Why should
it be provided? Who should provide it?
How might a librarian or a group of
librarians go about developing such a
service? The Library Development
Committee Legislative Workshop pro-
vided a discussion of the ad valorem
tax in Oklahoma and considered the
results of the Governor's Committee on
Reform as they relate to libraries.

The fall workshops mentioned above
are examples of excellent programming
aimed at meeting the practical
needs and interests of librarians. Other
workshops, programs and activities, in-
cluding the 78th Annual Conference to
be held in Stillwater on March 21-22,
are currently being planned. They will
be publicized to OLA members and to
other interested persons as the year
progresses.

— Norman Nelson
OLA President, 1984-85

STATEMENT REGARDING FY
1984-85 BUDGET
COMMITTEE DECISIONS

Faced with fiscal constraints, the
Oklahoma Library Association Execu-
tive Board adopted a very frugal budget
for FY 1984-85 that denied operating
expense requests for all divisions,
roundtables and committees and de-
nied travel expenses for the OLA Pres-
ident.

Given the financial status and the
need to treat all divisions and round-
tables equally, the Executive Board re-
grets that it could not approve the
operating budget requests for all divi-
sions, roundtables and committees.

The Executive Board has estab-
lished a modest contingency fund for
emergency expense requests during
this fiscal year. Individual requests for
payment from OLA units during FY
1984-85 will be granted if the expenses
have received prior approval of the
Executive Board.

The Executive Board appreciates
the understanding of all groups of this
current fiscal status, and hopes that
the funding level will be improved in
subsequent years.

OLA LIBRARY AUTOMATION
ROUNDTABLE

The Automation Roundtable of OLA
will be producing a Directory of Library
Automation for Oklahoma libraries.

This directory will list users of com-
puter hardware and software state-
wide, providing access to contact
people for consultation and for demon-
strations.

In December 1984, a questionnaire
will be sent out to as many libraries as
possible. Your help in completing this
survey will be greatly appreciated.
Further copies of the questionnaire
may be obtained after November from:

Jean Mackey
2910 E 39th Street
Tulsa, OK 74105
(918) 742-7819 (home)
(918) 592-6000, ext. 3134 (work)
CALL FOR POSTERS

The OLA Continuing Education Committee invites you to present a poster at their poster session during the March 1985 Conference in Stillwater.

A poster session is a way of exchanging information in an informal and lively manner. The posters include brief descriptive narratives as well as photographs, charts, tables, or graphs so that projects are clearly described. The topics covered can vary widely and may be of interest to only a part of the "audience" that walks through the area.

At specified times, the people presenting the poster will be in attendance to discuss the project and to exchange ideas. When posters are unattended, handouts or sign-up sheets will be available for people desiring further information.

At the March Conference, easels, space and scheduling will be provided. The poster sessions will set up in the exhibits area. Titles of the posters and names of the presenters will be listed in the conference program.

Any topic related to the business of libraries is acceptable. The committee will balance the selection so there will be something of interest to everyone. To give you an idea of the range of topics, here are titles of some poster sessions presented at the last OLA Conference:

"Searching U.S. Patents"
"Special Visual Carrels"
"Performance Measures"
"Humanities Exhibits and Programs"
"Literacy Programs"

Anyone interested in presenting a poster is invited to submit an idea to the committee. Send your name(s), address, telephone number to: Linda Jordan, Norman Public Library, 225 N. Webster, Norman, OK 73069. The deadline for submission of your idea is January 11, 1985. The Committee will announce their selection by January 25, and will provide each presenter with advice on the construction of the poster.

If you have questions, feel free to contact Linda Jordan, Chair, OLA Continuing Education Committee, (405) 321-1481 or at the above address.

O-DRAT Means Help

Oklahoma librarians and records custodians have help available in O-DRAT, the Oklahoma Disaster Recovery Assistance Team.

O-DRAT is sponsored by the Oklahoma Chapter of the Western Conservation Congress in cooperation with the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. The team is organized to provide advice and on-site assistance to Oklahoma libraries, historical societies, museums, government records offices and other groups whose books and documents are damaged in a natural or man-caused disaster. Prompt action is necessary following a disaster to minimize loss and recovery costs. In the case of water damage, condition of the documentary resources must be stabilized within 48 hours to prevent further harm from mold and mildew.

Those custodians who need assistance from the O-DRAT can contact Gary Harrington, Preservation Officer at the Department of Libraries at 405-521-2502 or 800-522-8116 toll free. Others participating in the O-DRAT project are Marcia Goodman from the University of Oklahoma; Bob Patterson and Toby Murray from the University of Tulsa; and Howard Lowell from ODL.

For further information, contact: Howard Lowell, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, 200 N.E. 18th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73105, Tel: 405-521-2502.

OLA SUPPORTS "OKLAHOMA . . . DO YOU READ ME?"

The OLA Executive Board at its September meeting voted to support the "Oklahoma . . . Do You Read Me?" project of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

ODL's approach to the problem of functional illiteracy includes establishing literacy councils in cities throughout the state and forming an Oklahoma Literacy Council to identify where literacy programs exist, exchange information and direct potential learners to places where they may find help.

LET'S TALK ABOUT IT

By Marilyn Thompson

Not since the creation of the Great Books Discussion Groups in the 1940's has there been a public library book discussion project equal to the magnitude of "Let's Talk About It." Over 60,000 people will participate the first year according to its two major sponsors, the American Library Association and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Grants will be available to public libraries to help produce a ten week Fall 1985 series of five discussions centering on one of the six themes prepared by ALA. The "Planner's Manual," posters, booklists and other PR material will be free to grantees and these items have been printed in advance and were designed by the sponsors with a commendable concern for detail.

On September 21st I attended a four-day workshop in Pomona, California, along with three other people representing Oklahoma (Harbor Winn, the Scholar, Pete Caldwell, OK Foundation for the Humanities, Maureen Goldsberry, OLA). While there we participated in a large group discussion based on Maxine Hong's book the Woman Warrior. The participants attended sessions on publicity, funding, theme creation, the role of the scholar, group discussion leader training and logistics of all sorts.

All four of us were not convinced that this project would be successful in Oklahoma, that is how we felt before reaching Pomona. When we left, we were all eager to win a grant. Subsequently we have met several times, drafted and submitted a grant application, interviewed candidates for the coordinator's position and made initial contacts with resource people throughout the state. The grant results will be known by the end of December.

If you are interested and want more facts please contact: Marilyn Thompson, Consultant, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, 800-522-8116
ALAPresident Josey Calls For Public Support for Libraries for the Public Good

In his inauguralexaddress to the American Library Association (ALA) President E. J. Josey called for the Association to "integrate its goals with the goals of greatest importance to the American people." Josey said that the Association must work for the preservation of basic democratic liberties, for the enlargement of equal opportunity for women and minorities and for raising the level of educational and economic well-being of greater numbers of the population.

The new president said there has never been a more important time for librarians to come together in unity of purpose and spirit to ensure quality library services for the American people. Josey focused his remarks on the concept of "the public good," saying that "central to the public good concept is the idea of general social benefit rather than individual gain to those who provide the service, pointing clearly to libraries as a first example of a public good meriting support from public funds."

While quickly pointing out that he would never oppose or reject funding from any legitimate private source, Josey strongly cautioned against the concept of private funds being an "alternative" to public support. "It is the word 'alternative' that is offensive and misleading, because it suggests that such funds may or will replace public support, rather than complement or supplement it. We need to stress that the primary source of funding and the primary responsibility are both still public."

Josey also emphasized the danger of current assumptions that private sector information providers can replace services provided by public institutions.

Essential to Josey's theme of working for the public good is ALA's forging coalitions with local and national organizations that represent large segments of the American people. Josey named labor organizations, women's organizations and national ethnic organizations as groups to work with, as well as maintaining ALA's connections with business organizations.

Josey outlined four specific responsibilities for the Association to undertake for 1984-85: (1) to develop public awareness programs demonstrating the ways in which libraries contribute to the economic health of their communities, their states and the nation; (2) to strengthen the Office for Library Outreach Services to support more adequately the programs for literacy and for other outreach services both locally and in concert with other organizations; (3) to strengthen the ALA Washington Office and the legislative network to stimulate and support state and local activities directed to the legislative/political process; (4) to strengthen ALA's leadership role in working with other organizations and coalitions, developing a significant role for the minority caucuses and other special ALA groups.

Josey announced he will establish two special groups specifically to address women's and minorities' concerns. A Commission on Pay Equity will help overcome the pay inequities suffered by women librarians, and a Presidential Committee will examine library services to minorities as well as suggest ways the Association might implement recommendations made by the National Commission on Library and Information Science Report on Library Services to Cultural Minorities.

GOD LIBRARIES = MORE SUPPORT

Concern for national educational reforms must be linked to concern for the nation's libraries says the American Library Association (ALA). The association's special Task Force on Excellence in Education called for more federal and state funds for libraries and better use of libraries in a report on its year-long study of education in America.

The report, Realities: Educational Reform in a Learning Society, had been commissioned by ALA President Brooke E. Sheldon to study A Nation at Risk, the 1983 report by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, and five similar studies and to develop strategies to involve America's libraries in reforming education.

The realities the report refers to are four primary statements that the ALA believes are basic to education and lifelong learning: (1) Learning begins before schooling; (2) Good schools require good school libraries; (3) People need libraries throughout their lives; and (4) Public support of libraries is an investment in people and communities.

Research shows, the report emphasizes, that children exposed to reading before they begin school develop good listening, speaking and looking skills that give them a better chance of success in formal learning. Libraries provide storyhours, books for adults to read aloud to children and a number of special programs and materials to help prepare children for school.

The task force recommended funding for parent education and early childhood services in public libraries and including book and library services in state and federal regulations for preschool day care services.

"A Nation at Risk points out the limitations of textbooks," the report says. "Well-stocked school libraries offer a diversity of books and other materials for students of all abilities, including the most gifted. Librarians have an essential role in helping teachers and students choose materials for class work and independent study."

Unfortunately, the report notes, almost 3 million pupils attend public schools without a school library. In 1982, the U.S. had only one school librarian for every 954, allowing an average of only 20 seconds a day for each student. In Los Angeles, only 20 of the city's 450 elementary schools have a full-time librarian.

Again the report calls for more funds for staff libraries and to buy materials. ALA also calls for each state education department to have a skilled school library media staff and for future teachers and school administrators to be trained in library skills and adminis-
toration.
II. As lifelong learning centers, the task force emphasizes, nothing compares with the nation's libraries. Libraries can make available the new technologies, special services and materials for blind or disabled persons, literacy training and information people will need throughout their lives.

"It is no coincidence that we both are a high technological society and a learning society. Information fuels economic development," the report says. "Research and development depend upon access to information in many formats and locations. Libraries also provide men and women with the education and information they need to attain and hold jobs. Throughout their lives they can use library materials to improve and update their employment skills."

A library rate for telecommunications, funds for job information and literacy programs, state support for resource sharing, better national statistical data and planning information, more cooperation between libraries and local, state and federal agencies developing human services and education programs and community involvement in planning library services are other recommendations in the report.

Single copies of "Realities: Educational Reform in a Learning Society" are available free with a stamp (37¢), self-addressed; 9½ x 10½" envelope. Send requests to Realities, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

PLA JOBLINE BEGINS

Need a job in a public library? Help is a phone call away. Since July 1, the Public Library Association (PLA), a division of the American Library Association (ALA) has offered a Telephone Jobline, open 24 hours a day, to help the profession offer and find employment opportunities nationwide. The PLA Jobline number is: 321/664-JOBS (or 664-5627).

The PLA Jobline contains listings with position title, location, job description, requirements, salary, closing dates and application data. The listings are updated every Friday morning to ensure currency and accuracy.

To list a job vacancy with PLA jobline, employers should send essential information by letter or job listing form (available from PLA). A Jobline listing costs $30 for PLA members, $35 (prepaid) for nonmembers. Checks should be made payable to PLA Jobline and sent with listing. For an additional $10 billing charge employers may also telephone listings into the PLA office: 312/944-6780, ext. 412. Each listing runs for two weeks. The only restrictions are that only equal opportunity employment listings will be accepted and that the listings pertain only to public library vacancies.

Employers seeking additional information or listing forms should write or call Penny Spokes, PLA Jobline, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

Call the ODL Jobline (405) 521-4202, 5 pm to 8 am weekdays; all day weekends and holidays.

If you would like to list a job with or talk about placement, call the Public Information Office during regular office hours at (405) 521-2502 or toll-free within the state at 1-800-522-8116.

The Public Library Association's Community Information Section is collecting information for a directory on the use of new technologies in providing community information services. The committee wants to identify public libraries using innovative technologies for community information.

The term "community information" encompasses general information and referral, community bulletin boards, rosters of local government office holders, car-pooling, databases and lists of adult education courses. The committee's interest in technological innovations includes cable TV, computer output microforms, word processing, microcomputers, large mainframe computers, circulation systems with community information components, electronic mail and computerized typesetting.

Names and addresses of libraries engaging in the use of innovative technologies for providing community information services should be sent to the committee chair, Jane Light, Redwood City Public Library, 881 Jefferson Ave., Redwood City, CA 94063. She will send a questionnaire to the libraries to obtain information about the specific technology used and service provided.

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Grant

A $209,436 National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) grant has been awarded two ALA divisions to conduct a series of workshops designed to bring together public and academic libraries and humanists on cooperative humanities projects and to help them seek funding for these activities.

The Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) and the Public Library Association (PLA) are now accepting applications for six two day regional workshops to be held throughout the country during 1984 and 1985. These workshops have several objectives including:

- Help public and academic librarians understand the constraints and opportunities that affect cooperative planning efforts.
- Encourage librarians and humanists to cooperate on humanities programs, utilizing complementary resources.
- Acquaint librarians and humanists with the value and potential impact of humanities programs and the library.

Forty-five applicants (15 teams) will be accepted for each workshop. Preference will be given to teams of one public librarian, one academic librarian and one faculty humanist.

Participants will be provided with lodgings and meals at the workshop site and a travel subsidy of up to $150 per participant.

Workshop dates, locations and application deadlines are as follows: Applicants are asked to rank their workshop preferences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Application deadline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, Md</td>
<td>May 1-3, 1985</td>
<td>Mar 22, 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern</td>
<td>Nov 1985</td>
<td>Sept 27, 1985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applications must be made on project application forms. For more information and application forms write or call Association of College and Research Libraries, NEH Project, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 944-6780.
BOOK REVIEWS

THE TREE, by John Fowles, Ecco Press, 1983
WATERLAND, by Graham Swift, Poseidon Press (Simon & Schuster), New York, 1983

Is it any wonder that serious readers are deserting the "hype" world of American publishing with its "blockbuster" bestsellers dependent on authors' own TV appearances to create those promised big sales?

Instead, they are turning their attention to two recent pieces of British writing, one fiction and the other a long essay and both thought-provoking.

The Tree (which is catalogued as Fiction in the Oklahoma County Libraries) is one of those deceptive books, ostensibly about "nature" or "natural history," according to the Library of Congress classification.

As Fowles digs deeper into his own memory and mind, it becomes a penetrating but easily understood metaphor about the difference between "understanding nature as science — and as art."

His father was the kind of gardener who so pruned the apple and pear trees in his suburban backyard or acreage (known by the British always as "gardens") that they produced marvelous fruit but were stunted as growing trees.

Fowles was disturbed by this grafting of shape onto nature as a young man growing up. After he relocated (during World War II) to the wolds of Devon, he found a deeper affinity for the trees that grew wild and produced a kind of "mysterious" solitude in which he submerged himself.

As the essay looks back on Fowles' perception of his new-found habitat, it sorts out some of these differences. He starts off with Linnaeus, a Swedish scientist who first classified species. No matter how useful this classification, Fowles says this view is not helpful to anyone who wants to understand nature.

Instead, he proposes W. H. Hudson's "green man" as the basis for his own respect for nature. Going further, he finds himself saying, if you analyze something too much, you destroy its essence in the very act of analytic destruction.

Among the wise things Fowles says in this short booklet and one of the more interesting is something that true science fiction buffs will appreciate, that extrapolation via the imagination must depend on truth but can go beyond it in an intelligent, rational way. The temptation to quote is endless. It is hard to quote one paragraph without going on to the next. However: "The threat to us in the coming millennium lies not in nature seen as rogue shark (JAWS), but in our growing emotional and intellectual detachment from it — and I do not think the remedy lies solely in the success or failure of the conservation movement. It lies as much in our admitting the debit side of the scientific revolution, and especially the changes it has effected in our modes of perceiving and of experiencing the world as individuals."

One of England's best young novelists is Graham Swift and he has succeeded in writing a small masterpiece in Waterland. It is about the "fens" of eastern England. The fens are swamplands drained to become productive lands. In these, Swift finds a strange and desolate beauty that affects all who live there.

It is also about a London history teacher Tom Crick, who as narrator skips back and forth in his own personal history, in a beautiful elliptical way. Crick gives us bits and pieces of family incidents in a carefully planned pattern. Along the way, Swift manages to tell the reader what a sense of history is all about.

Crick's family history, especially his mother's ancestors developed the fens and gave their dwellers the best beer in two centuries. The story borders on the bizarre, but Swift tells it in such a low-key way that the book is not a "shocker" in the contemporary sense.

— By Libby Price

Which are the top companies to work for in the United States? According to Robert Levering's et al., The 100 Best Companies To Work For In America (Addison-Wesley, 1984) the best companies not only provide good pay and extensive benefits, but also are blessed with enlightened managers who make employees feel they are all part of a team, encourage open communication, foster in-house promotions and consistently reduce rank distinctions between top managers and entry-level personnel. Levering, et al. evaluated the companies from the employees' point of view. Each was judged on the basis of pay, benefits, job security, opportunity for advancement and ambiance. The 100 Best Companies is an invaluable guide to managers, workers and anyone interested in the philosophy and human relationships of this country's most successful and innovative corporations.

—Oliver Delaney

TELECOMMUNICATIONS GLOSSARY AVAILABLE

In October of 1983 Brigette Kenney spoke at a joint conference of Oklahoma Library Association (OLA) and Tulsa Area Library Cooperative (TALC) members about telecommunications. At that time people signed up to receive a free copy of a glossary of telecommunications terms that she was preparing. TALC has been informed by Ms. Kenney that the glossary is now completed.

However, the project has expanded and the glossary is 60 pages long. It is no longer free. Each copy is $12 and contains definitions, in layman's language and for librarian's use, of telecommunications terms. Some definitions were "translated" from technical glossaries and some were written specifically for this work since no previous definitions were found. Each definition is 5 to 7 lines long so there is quite extensive explanation of each term.

Write to: Mary Flowers, Bibliographic Center for Research, 1777 S. Bellaire, Suite G-150, Denver, Colorado, 80222. Anyone, whether they attended the workshop or not, is welcome to order a copy of the Telecommunications Glossary.
NEW OFFICERS

OLA has several new officers for 1984-85 as a result of elections held to fill vacancies created by resignations. Also, an election has been held to select 1984-85 officers for the new Support Staff Roundtable.

Sylvia Fabisoff is the 1984-85 Chair-Elect for the Library Education Division. New Roundtable Chairs-Elect are Pat Weaver-Meyers, Automation; Betsy Aldridge, Government Documents, and Barbara Peshel, Technical Services.

Support Staff officers for 1984-85 are David Williams, Chair; Gretchen Santos, Chair-Elect, and Susan Garrison, Secretary.

SUBJECT GUIDE TO BOOK REVIEWS

Until now, you had to know the specific authors and/or titles of books to find reviews of them.

Now you don't.

All you have to know are the subjects of the books — what they're about — to find reviews of them.

The SUBJECT GUIDE TO BOOK REVIEWS is an index to the reviews of non-fiction books appearing in the following five publications found in many American libraries:

- Booklist (BL)
- Kirkus (KI)
- Library Journal (LJ)
- New York Times Book Review (NY)
- Publishers Weekly (PW)

The SUBJECT GUIDE TO BOOK REVIEWS will be published monthly, beginning with the January 1985 issue.

SUBJECT GUIDE TO BOOK REVIEWS, costs $6.00 from:

Daniel Hill
Popular Information Press
P.O. Box 646
Salem, Oregon 97308

John R. McCracken is now Head of the Library Services Branch at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. The department has been searching to fill the position since the retirement of Esther Mae Henke last December. In this position, Mr. McCracken will oversee such varied state-wide programs as public library development, construction, the children's summer reading program, continuing education for library staff, performance evaluation, grants and state aid. State institutions are assisted by the Library Services Branch, multi-county library systems are developed, and local library boards are provided consultant services. After his graduation from the University of California (Berkeley) in 1957 with a B.A. degree in Scandinavian Languages and Literature he completed a masters degree in library science from the University of Denver (1968). From 1968-1970 he was employed as the Coordinator of Library Services at the Lincoln-Sudbury Regional High School (Massachusetts). His public library experience began across the country as Director of the Main Library at the Tucson Public Library System in 1970. From 1974 to 1978 Mr. McCracken was Director of Library Services with the Yuma City-County Library System. In 1978 he became the Director of Management Services with the City of Yuma. For the next two years Mr. McCracken pursued a masters degree in public administration (1980) at the University of Arizona. Prior to coming to Oklahoma, he was Manager of the Business and Technology Department at the Fort Worth Public Library (1982-1984). School librarian, public librarian, public administrator and author of many articles, Mr. McCracken brings to his position a varied background of professional experience in many phases of librarianship.

Marilyn Thompson came to the Library Services Branch of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries from Portland, Oregon, her hometown. For the last five years she was the director of the Milwaukee Public Library in a suburb of Portland. Prior to that, she served as the children's book reviewer for the San Francisco Public Library, a young adult librarian with the Oakland Public Library, and a consultant with the Massachusetts and Wyoming state libraries.

She has worked in several book shops, new and antiquarian. Ms. Thompson also has masters degrees in library science from the University of Portland and McGill University in Montreal.

Marilyn Thompson
BRIEFLY STATED

- The Oxford English Dictionary is to be computerized to provide more frequent updating. The $10 million project will take several years to complete.

- According to the Tulsa World (Sept. 19, 1984, p. 20C), the 25-44 age group is 41 percent of the Oklahoma readership.

- Who's listening to whom? Lobbyists spent $21,500 for each member of Congress in the 2nd quarter of 1984. Biggest spenders on Capitol Hill were gas, insurance and gold standard groups.

- "We Americans know that if freedom means anything, it means the right to think. And the right to think means the right to read... anything, written anywhere, by any man at any time." — A joint statement by Truman with Herbert Hoover, 1958.

- Nationally, the salary of a librarian averaged $21,300 according to Anita Gates (90 Highest-Paying Careers for the 80's, Monarch Press, 1984), No. 77 out of 90 jobs listed. A listing of 87 careers was published in Working Woman, Oct., 1984, p. 93-96.

- For the first time in the state's history, no new programs are included in the proposed higher education budget for FY '86, but 24 existing programs are to be deleted." — Chancellor Joe Leone. (14 of these programs are at OU)

- NEED: Volume 18, Number 2 (April 1968) of the Oklahoma Librarian. Mail to your editor.

- The Association has three copies of the OLA Handbook for loan. The OLA Handbook is an informative guide to the internal functions and procedures of the Association. Contact Kay Boies, Executive Secretary, (405) 348-0506.

- Membership directory was included in December's mailing. Job titles have been added to the listings.

- Brace yourself for a 42 percent increase in the postal rate.

- The Dallas school district has allocated about $168,000 of its own money to purchase a secondary math textbook written by John Saxon of Oklahoma. Praised by President Reagan, the textbook has been rejected by the state's textbook selection committee because it didn't have as much depth as other textbooks. "It's just a detailed set of lesson plans," said Grace Gaines, Deputy Commissioner.

- Oklahoma City based American Institute of Discussion plans to publish a new literary review journal beginning in 1985. The A.I.D. Review will be edited by Ron Robinson, a former journalist and most recently a senior editor of Oklahoma Monthly (now defunct). The journal will publish poetry, fiction and essays of contemporary writers most of whom will not yet be known. (A.I.D., Box 103, Oklahoma City 73101 — (405) 235-9681).

- The Executive Board has approved a bulk mailing procedure, recommended by the Budget Committee, to improve communications and reduce mailing costs. Information submitted by divisions, roundtables and committees will be included in single mailings to the membership on October 1, December 1 and February 1. Deadlines for submission of materials are the 15th of the month preceding each mailing.

- "Directors shall attend Executive Board meetings and shall vote and perform such duties and assume responsibilities as the President or Executive Board may assign." — By-Laws, Article 6, Sec. 5 (B)

- "All officers are expected to attend the meetings of the Executive Board. Any officer who is absent for as many as three consecutive Board meetings may be removed from office at the discretion of the Board, in which case the Board shall take the appropriate action to fill the resulting vacancy." — By-Laws, article 6, Sec. 8.

- "What do we mean by the public good?... the term as used today dates at least from Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations... Smith supported the idea that public works were an essential element in the economy and that the state was obliged to provide financial support to those institutions that benefited the whole society... Central to the public good concept is the idea of general social benefit rather than individual gain to those who provide the service, pointing clearly to libraries as... a public good meriting support from public funds..." — E. J. Josgy, Pres./ALA, Inauguration Address.

For, in a democracy, every citizen, regardless of his interest in politics, "holds office" every one of us is in a position of responsibility; and, in the final analysis, the kind of government we get depends upon how we fulfill those responsibilities. We, the people, are the boss, and we will get the kind of political leadership, be it good or bad, that we demand and deserve.

— John F. Kennedy Profiles in Courage

The Oklahoma Librarian is published six times per year. Chairmen of divisions, roundtables and committees need to forward news of their activities promptly. Deadlines are: January 1, March 1, May 1, July 1, September 1, November 1. Regardless of these deadlines, forward news of interest as available. All contributions should be typewritten on white bond paper on one side only, leaving about 1½ inches of space around all margins of standard, letter-size paper. Double spacing must be used throughout and paragraphs must be indented. Forward information to the Editor, Oklahoma Librarian, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, 200 N.E. 18th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105.

"Operation of our multi-county library is affected by what happens at state level to the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. It is true we are a governmental entity with our own funding, but we look to the Oklahoma Department of Libraries for leadership, state aid, interlibrary loan, cooperative efforts among libraries, special services such as films, government documents, state documents, and access to the state law library.

— Shirley Collier, Chairman Western Plains LS Board of Trustees
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSc 1012-002</td>
<td>Use of the Library</td>
<td>BL 100</td>
<td>Mon. and Wed.</td>
<td>10:30 a.m.-11:45 a.m. TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 1012-003</td>
<td>Use of the Library</td>
<td>BL 100</td>
<td>Tues. and Thurs.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.-10:15 a.m. TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 1012-001</td>
<td>Use of the Library</td>
<td>BL 100</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.-9:20 a.m. TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 4303-001</td>
<td>Books and Materials for Children</td>
<td>BL 100</td>
<td>Mon. and Wed.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.-10:15 a.m. Carroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5583-900</td>
<td>Seminar Books/Mats for Children</td>
<td>BL 104</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>9:15 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Laughlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5590-902</td>
<td>Advanced Literature</td>
<td>BL 104</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>1-2; 2-3; 2-3; 2-3; 2-3; 2-3; 4-6; 4-6; 4-6; 4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5203-001</td>
<td>Subject Analysis</td>
<td>BL 100</td>
<td>Tues. and Thurs.</td>
<td>10:30 a.m.-11:45 a.m. Tomberlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5013-001</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>BL 104</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.-3:45 p.m. Cochenour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5623-001</td>
<td>BioMed Data Bases</td>
<td>HSC</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.-6:45 p.m. Cochenour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 4303-002</td>
<td>Books/Mats Children</td>
<td>BL 100</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.-6:45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5990-001</td>
<td>Adult Services</td>
<td>BL 117A</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.-6:45 p.m. DuMont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5003-001</td>
<td>Foundations</td>
<td>BL 100</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.-3:45 p.m. DuMont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5143-001</td>
<td>Government Pubs</td>
<td>BL 104</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.-6:45 p.m. McClure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5023-001</td>
<td>Library Administration</td>
<td>BL 117A</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.-6:45 p.m. DuMont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5033-900</td>
<td>Intro to Info Science</td>
<td>BL 117A</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>4:30 p.m.-7:15 p.m. Faibisoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5043-900</td>
<td>Org Descp. Materials</td>
<td>BL 100</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>5:00 p.m.-7:45 p.m. TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5990-900</td>
<td>Lit Child/YA</td>
<td>BL 117A</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>5:00 p.m.-7:45 p.m. Laughlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5063-900</td>
<td>Sch Lib Media Cntr Adm</td>
<td>BL 117A</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>5:00 p.m.-7:45 p.m. Laughlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5243-900</td>
<td>Mgt. Materials Equip.</td>
<td>BL 104</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>7:00 p.m.-9:45 p.m. Cochenour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5990-901</td>
<td>Eval Info</td>
<td>BL 100</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>7:00 p.m.-9:45 p.m. Carroll</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNIVERSITY CENTER AT TULSA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5423</td>
<td>Library Networks</td>
<td>5:00 p.m.-7:45 p.m. Hughes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5712</td>
<td>Legal Information</td>
<td>7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. Hughes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSc 5243</td>
<td>Mgt Materials Equip.</td>
<td>1:25 &amp; 26th</td>
<td>Cochenour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VITAL SIGNS**

MEMBERSHIP

As of October 10, 1984

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership Type</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College &amp; University</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Educators</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Library</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automation</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children &amp; Young People's Government Documents</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMRT</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Collections &amp; Archives</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Responsibilities</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Services</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Staff</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Members</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to meet the growing demand for information professionals trained in library science and computer science a Joint Degree Program in Library and Information Science and Systems Science has been implemented by the School of Library and Information Science and the Department of Computer Science at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The Joint Degree Program is intended to prepare information professionals knowledgeable in systems and computer applications in such core topics as control theory, operations research, computer science, information systems analysis and design, modeling and simulation. The Systems Science Master's degree combined with the Library and Information Science Master's degree will provide graduates with the requisite background for careers in library systems development, online bibliographic retrieval research and the administration of information centers.

Students enrolling in the Joint Degree Program will be able to earn two master's degrees for a total of 55 graduate credits. Earning individually the two degrees would require 67 graduate credits.

For further information write: Dean, School of Library and Information Science, Joint Master's Program, Louisiana State University, 257 Coates Hall, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803 or call 504-388-3158.
WELCOME TO THE
OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Oklahoma Library Association has a proud history of commitment, involvement, and working for the improved status of libraries and library employees in Oklahoma. OLA will provide you with an opportunity to contribute to the profession as well as offer you a means to exchange ideas with others, continue your professional development, and meet an interesting and exciting membership!

As a member of OLA, you are entitled to one free membership in any of the Divisions or Roundtables you wish, with the exception of OASLMS. You may join as many additional division or roundtables as you wish, by adding $1 for each to your basic dues. Members who wish to join OASLMS will add $5 to their dues.

COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY DIVISION
LIBRARY EDUCATORS DIVISION
OASLMS (OKLA. ASSOC. OF SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA SPECIALISTS)
PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION
TRUSTEES DIVISION
AUTOMATION ROUNDTABLE
CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S ROUNDTABLE
GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUNDTABLE
JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUNDTABLE
PRINTING ARTS ROUNDTABLE
REFERENCE ROUNDTABLE
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES ROUNDTABLE
SUPPORT STAFF ROUNDTABLE
TECHNICAL SERVICES ROUNDTABLE

Personal membership 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:

1. Librarian members
   Salary up to $4,999 ........................................... $10.00
   Salary $5,000 to $9,999 ..................................... $15.00
   Salary $10,000 to $14,999 ................................... $20.00
   Salary $15,000 to $19,999 ................................... $25.00
   Salary $20,000 and above .................................... $30.00
   Additional division and/or roundtable memberships each ..................................... $ 1.00

2. Full-time student ............................................ $ 5.00
3. Trustees, Lay members, and Friends ....................... $10.00
4. Retired or Inactive Librarians ............................. $10.00

Life members shall be assessed no dues but shall have all the rights and privileges of personal members.

Institution memberships

Dues for library institutions shall be the amount listed hereafter based on the total annual income of the previous fiscal period:

1. Libraries
   Income up to $50,000 ........................................ $15.00
   Income $50,000 to $499,999 ................................ $30.00
   Income $500,000 to $999,999 ............................... $60.00
   Income $1,000,000 and above ............................... $75.00
   *Includes one free individual (#3) membership
2. Non-library association, institutions or organizations ........................................ $10.00

Please type or print legibly

[Form fields for mailing address and additional details]

Please check: [ ] New Member [ ] Renewal

Mail to: Oklahoma Library Association, 300 Hardy Drive, Edmond, OK 73034

Make checks payable to the Oklahoma Library Association

OKLAHOMA LIBRARIAN (ISSN: 0030-1760)
300 HARDY DRIVE
EDMOND, OK 73034

Library Legislative Day
February 6.