



Another Feather

the University of Oklahoma Press
is represented in a new library

THE University of Oklahoma Press has another feather to add to its already multi-feathered cap. Fifteen of its books have been selected for the new White House Library. A national committee of scholars, headed by Yale Librarian James T. Babb, after a year of appraisal announced the selections for a representative and "working library for the present President and all the Presidents to come."

The official list of books chosen for the redecorated library has 1,780 titles in 32 categories, the largest of which is history.

The Press books chosen are:

John Edwards Caswell, *Arctic Frontiers: United States Exploration in the Far North.*

Edward Everett Dale, research professor emeritus of history at O.U., *Indians of the Southwest: A Century of Development Under the United States.*

Grant Foreman, *Indian Removal: The Emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.*

Wayne Gard, *Frontier Justice.*

Josiah Gregg, *Commerce of the Prairies*, edited by Max Moorhead, professor of history at O.U.

Garel A. Grunder and William Livesey, professor of history and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at O.U., *The Philippines and the United States.*

W. Eugene Hollon, *The Lost Pathfinder: Zebulon Montgomery Pike.*

Michael Kraus, *The Writing of American History.*

John Francis McDermott, *George Caleb Bingham: River Portraitist.*

Francis Parkman, *The Letters of Francis*

Parkman, edited by Wilbur R. Jacobs.

Carl Coke Rister, *Oil! Titan of the Southwest.*

Don Russell, *The Lives and Legends of Buffalo Bill.*

George Frederick William Ruxton, *Life in the Far West.*

George Frederick William Ruxton, *Ruxton of the Rockies*, collected by Clyde and Mac Reed Porter, edited by LeRoy R. Hafen.

Frank Gilbert Roe, *The Indian and the Horse.*

Awards are nothing new to the Press, which has grown steadily in size and prestige since its creation in 1928. Today the 70 editions it publishes annually are distributed in the United States, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa and South America.

Under its present director, Savoie Lottinville, who succeeded the first director, Joseph A. Brandt, in 1938, the Press publishes several series which have received wide recognition and many awards.

The recent range of the Press's interests is reflected in the Centers of Civilization Series, which already includes 10 volumes and will ultimately extend to 150. Each of these small volumes deals with a great city at a particular point of its flowering. The enthusiastic response of countries as far away as Iran, Morocco, Eire, Greece, Italy, Turkey, Syria, and France, all of which are represented in the series, suggests an international influence from Norman which is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that Oklahoma is still comparatively young culturally.

But the Civilization of the American Indian Series remains perhaps the greatest and most representative of the Press's achievements since its founding. The series now numbers 70 volumes, with at least three new volumes coming out each year, each one eagerly sought throughout the United States and overseas. Oklahoma's own Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Apaches, Comanches, Osages, Cherokees, and many others of its historic 67 tribes figure in this continuing publishing program.

For the whole of the Trans-Mississippi West, the Press's American Exploration and Travel Series and Western Frontier Library, the one numbering 40 volumes, the other 23, are of high interest. Hardly a state west of the Missouri is not represented in either or both of these series. At least two books are published in each series during the year.

During the past three years, the Press's growing publications program in the Greek and Latin classics has won the attention of scholars in many parts of the world. The effort in this direction is dictated by Lottinville's aphorism, that there is not an audience for books, but scores of audiences for books of particular interest to each. A healthy development in scholarly publishing dictates the constant re-examination of the extent and tastes of these audiences.

It has been a policy of the Press for many years to publish at least one book each season in each of the fields of literary criticism, music, art, and the theater.

The Press has contributed no fewer than

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Explorers in White Coats

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structed—that is, the relationship of persons with their environment and yet separate from it. Some time in the future, we intend to use the mentally ill in the SI lab.

“Hallucination,” he continues, “is merely an interesting aspect of sensory isolation, however. We have a theory we’re checking out now—called information theory—devised by a Bell Telephone scientist named Shannon, and we’re applying it to information processing by the brain. We want to learn more about how the brain processes information. We are testing rate and speed operations by feeding in bits of sensations to the senses. We feed in describable amounts of information to a person in the tank with his sight removed, hearing removed, temperature steady, an appreciable amount of gravity removed—gravity provides us with a rich amount of gratification—and in this way we first find out how he responds to ‘nothing.’ Then we insert discreet stimuli: ticks, buzzes, flashes of light. We recover these signals for measurement by recording them on the electroencephalograph.”

Dr. Shurley, a six-foot four-inch Texan, has been working in the field of sensory isolation since 1955. He began at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, working with Dr. John Lilly, who has since left the field. In 1957 Dr. Shurley came to Oklahoma City on a dual appointment to the V.A. Hospital and the O.U. faculty.

The Behavioral Science Laboratory is supported by grants from the Veterans Administration, and Dr. Shurley uses University students in psychiatry to assist him in the work of the Laboratory, a rare opportunity for a practical application of their knowledge while still in school.

Dr. Shurley received his medical degree from the University of Texas Medical School and took his psychiatric training at Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

In October, 1961, he became the fifth scientist in the nation and the first psychiatrist to receive the career research post of Senior Medical Investigator awarded by the Veterans Administration. Dr. Shurley has also gained wide recognition from laymen for his work through newspaper and magazine articles. The most recent account of the Laboratory’s work appeared in the *National Observer*. Dr. Shurley and his as-

sociates have presented numerous papers to scientific gatherings, and a trip to Antarctica is planned in the future to apply Laboratory findings to conditions on that icebound continent.

Explorers of today may differ in appearance from the Lewises and Clarks, the Amundsens, the Pearys; their equipment and techniques may have changed; the regions they explore may not be the same, but the challenge of discovery never disappears or fades. New horizons will always be sought by men who seek to learn more about Man and his environment.

Always Room

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in food preparation, house cleaning, building repair or furniture renovation, the housing officials wanted him to develop a pride in his work.

Dr. Smith believes that the students eventually become aware of such an attitude on the part of a University employee, whether he is a classroom teacher with a Ph.D or a Cross Center cook with a gift for apple pie. He also believes that students will do their best when they believe that others are going out of their way to help them.

“We only worry when we reach the point of being afraid to try something new to improve our program,” Dr. Smith maintains. “In other words, we’ll try everything we can think of until we get the job done.”

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80 volumes on the history of Oklahoma and has told the story of such neighboring states as Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, and Colorado—all of which are represented in the Press list either by full-statured histories in one volume or by multi-volumed projects on various aspects of state history.

“Oklahoma has a record of being a good neighbor,” says Lottinville, “But our responsibility extends even further than that: it asks that we develop and share the history of our neighboring states, whose progress is linked indissolubly with our own. Perhaps we can grow together to even greater heights in the years to come.”

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