

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Library/Archives
“Libraries: Lost and Found” Project Abstract

The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma is seeking funds to improve library/archives services to two overlapping groups: the Miami members living nationwide, and all Native people served by the northeast Oklahoma tribal libraries. First, the Miami tribal members will be served by beginning an oral history project, taping elders for the edification of future generations. An African saying says it best, “Every time an elder passes, a library is lost.” In years past, the interviews found of Miami tribal members, most conducted by outsiders, have focused on cultural topics, such as language, or stories. Thus these interviews become a testimony of “libraries lost”, due to unnatural outside forces such as diseases like cholera or the removals. The proposed oral history interviews will build on the limited information gained from those interviews, by broadening the topics, to include political forces/issues which impacted the Miami Tribe, both internally and externally, as well as all the Nations living within the area, such as the boarding schools. Therefore, members of all tribes will be interviewed. The nine Nations that now reside in Ottawa County have a long history of working together, to better survive politically and have a greater impact. Much of the last one hundred years have been spent dealing with broad, complex political issues, which they faced together. The story of how they endured needs to be documented. Due to the participants’ age, this knowledge will be lost to present and future generations, if it’s not recorded now.

Second, library services will be strengthened for the CHARLIE Library Network, by conducting a complete inventory of the catalogs maintained by this Network. [The CHARLIE Library Network, which stands for Connecting Help and Resources Linking Indians Effectively, was established in 1995 to better coordinate library services among the small, disparate tribes in northeast Oklahoma.] These performance measures need to be implemented to maintain quality control, as it has not been done, since the Network began. Here too, “lost libraries” will be found. The grant will also permit this catalog to be upgraded to a new software product, enabling each collection to remain in a separate database, yet searchable from a unified webpage. This change will mean that each library will be able to update and maintain their own catalog, as they are enabled to take on that responsibility. This positive sign reflects the growth among some of the CHARLIE site libraries. Additional mentoring, professional cataloging, and one-on-one training will also be available from the traveling CHARLIE Librarian, if requested.

Finally, library materials will be purchased for all sites. The Miami Tribal Library and the satellite library at the Longhouse will add 116 titles, and the other six CHARLIE sites will add 84 titles.

Thus at the end of the two years of funding, the anticipated results would include (1) 25 oral histories completed of tribal elders living in the BIA Miami Agency area, (2) a completed inventory of current holdings (about 34,221 records) of all eight CHARLIE Library Network libraries, (3) an upgraded CHARLIE catalog, searchable from a common Internet portal, (4) professional librarian services available to all sites, with approximately 1000 hours spent on CHARLIE responsibilities; plus (5) a total of 200 library materials purchased during the two years.

**MIAMI TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA
ENHANCEMENT GRANT**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FACE SHEET	i
NATIVE AMERICAN ENHANCEMENT GRANT INFORMATION FORM	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
NARRATIVE	
1. Statement of Need	1
2. Project Design and Evaluation Plan	4
3. Project Resources: Budget, Personnel, and Management Plan	5
4. Impact and Intended Results	7
BUDGET	
1. Detailed Budget Form	9
2. Summary Budget	15
3. Budget Justification	16
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PROJECTS THAT DEVELOP DIGITAL PRODUCTS	21
SCHEDULE OF COMPLETION	25
THREE-YEAR PLAN FOR 2007-2009	26
ASSURANCES	36
ATTACHMENTS	
A. Map	40
B. InfoCentre Documentation	41
C. Current Programs	43
D. Resume for Myaamia Librarian	46
E. Job Description for Myaamia Librarian	48
F. Job Description For CHARLIE Librarian	49
G. Resume for Programs Officer	50
H. Resume for Executive Officer	52
I. Resume for Chief Financial Officer	54
J. Organizational Chart	56
K. Miami Tribal Resolution	57
L. Other Tribal Resolutions	58
Q. Letter from Sharon Prescott, Advisory Boards Member	64
R. Letter from Dr. Robert Markman, Oral History Advisor	65
S. Letter from Bobbe Burke, Miami University Liason	66
T. Letter from Helen Christie, Summer Youth Program	67
U. Letter from John Ober, Auditor	68

Statement of Need

Description of Community

The Miami Nation Library/Archives is located in Miami, Ottawa County, Oklahoma with a satellite library ten miles away at the Miami Tribal Longhouse. The Miami Tribal Library/Archives serves all Native Americans in this area, as well as their own 3,308 Miami Tribal members. Eight other tribes have tribal offices within twenty miles. These include: the Seneca-Cayuga, Peoria, Quapaw, Wyandotte, Eastern Shawnee, Shawnee [formerly known as the Loyal Shawnee], Modoc, and Ottawa of Oklahoma. [See Attachment A, pg. 40, for map. Please note, the map was prepared prior to the Shawnee receiving their federal recognition.] According to the 2000 Federal Census, there are 5,477 Native Americans living in Ottawa County, but the total population nationwide for the above tribes are estimated at 12,000 plus.

While the Miami Tribe has a Title VI nutrition site that feeds members of all tribes, 55 years and over, in a consortium with the Ottawa and Peoria Tribes, the majority of those served belong to the nine tribes listed above as well as the Cherokee. Since this facility and the library/archives are in the same building, these programs share users. [From April, 05-March, 06, they served 89,982 meals, to 712 unduplicated clients. The library's records for the latest completed year, (October, 04-September, 05) show 6,405 patrons served, with 742 unduplicated.] Because of this proximity, over 85% of the library/archives patrons are 55 and over, with limited incomes.

The Miami Tribal Library began with Title IV Basic Library Grant funds from the U. S. Department of Education in 1987 in a consortium with the Ottawa Tribe, and later the Peoria Tribe. Begun primarily as a recreational library for these Title VI elders, the library/archives program now serves all ages. The archives component was added in FY-93, after a National Archives NHPRC grant established an archives and records management program. Sustainable growth allowed the Ottawa and Peoria Tribes to establish their own libraries and independently receive Basic Library Grants from the U. S. Department of Education, like the rest of the northeast Oklahoma tribes. The Wyandotte Tribe also received a Special Projects Grant. This resulted in separate library collections.

A local library network was established for the Miami, Modoc, Ottawa, Eastern Shawnee, Quapaw, and Seneca-Cayuga Tribes, funded by a Special Projects Grant, called the CHARLIE Library Network (for Connecting Help and Resources Linking Indians Effectively) and initially supported by grants, each tribe received equipment, computer software, Internet access, and training, resulting in an online library catalog, using the Librarian's Helper software. Later, this software was replaced with a Winnebago Spectrum automated circulation/cataloging system, and the resulting catalog put on the Internet. [See www.myaamia.org/.] A 'circuit-rider' librarian, from the Miami Tribal Library, rotated to the smaller libraries, cataloging the books and adding them to the catalog database. Later, the Peoria Tribal Library and Miami Tribal Longhouse, satellite library location, were both added to the network. (The invitation remains open for the Wyandotte Tribe to join. A ninth Nation, the Shawnee recognized in 2001, now currently completing a new tribal office in Miami have also been extended an invitation.)

Current Status of the Library/Archives and the CHARLIE Network, including Baseline Data to Measure Outcomes at Project Completion

For years, the Miami Nation developed many services to benefit the NE Oklahoma tribal community as a whole. Services have become more focused since receiving an ANA Language grant in 1995, which sparked renewed interest in the culture and history. The Cultural Preservation Office which began in 2000, became a separate department by 2004. In the reorganization, the archives begun by the Library, was placed under the Cultural Preservation Office. In late 2005, a new fireproof "state of the art" archives with separate climate control, and thumbprint security was built to house the Myaamia Heritage Collection (the Miami materials). There are approximately 40 oral histories in this collection, which were collected earlier by others. These will be closely reviewed for this project, so duplication of subjects/topics won't occur. As the materials are moved back into the new archives wing, any materials such as the bound set of Draper Manuscripts, which are not considered culturally significant to the Miami Nation by the Cultural Preservation Office, will be housed in a separate Inter-Tribal archives room, under the care of the Miami Tribal Library. Following this natural progression, gaming funds and other tribal funds that were expected to support the library have been directed to the new Myaamia Heritage Museum and Archives.

Support for the Miami Tribal Library and its Archives does remain strong among the Miami tribal members, as well as members of other tribes' in the area. Recognizing the need for stable funding, a "friends of the library" was formed in 1999, called the Myaamia Institute. It now has 169 members, many of whom are Miami tribal members nationwide. From this group of supporters, and following the death of a treasured elder, the Paul Thomas Watson Library Endowment Fund was begun in 2005.

Meanwhile, on February 23, 2006, the Library/Archives Advisory Board reaffirmed the following six needs faced by the Miami tribal community as program emphases: **library services, education, history preservation and cultural identity, community partners, health, and information.** [See pgs. 00-00, for a complete copy of the Long Range Plan.]

The CHARLIE Library Network policies' remain the same as 1995. Each tribe still retains ownership of their materials and determines user policies; but with the catalog on the Internet, patrons on site or virtual ones can benefit from access to what each Tribe has. Researchers can determine if an onsite visit is warranted even in the event that materials are reference. Each library is different and has matured at its own rate, depending on the level of tribal support from within that tribe, both financially and politically. When the Network first began, the Miami had the largest library in physical space, until the Eastern Shawnee library expanded in 2004. The Modoc and Ottawa have expanded as well. The Miami Tribe have issued 2,406 patron cards, but that number includes only those registered to check out materials, not those that may receive reference services or free copies. As each tribal library grows, the need for CHARLIE coordination continues, even as the type of services needed changes. It's tribal sovereignty at its best to see a Native Nation reclaim ownership of a component of its infrastructure previously administered by the dominant society, such as library services. As tribal libraries succeed, each learn from the other. One of the greatest compliments is when one tribal librarian visits another, sees something good and says, "*this* is exactly what we need to do." By working together, "everyone wins".

The Network goes dormant when grants aren't received as no single tribe can sustain it alone financially. Then by necessity, each library shifts into "crisis" mode, focusing on its own survival, trying simply to minimize funding cuts. Over half of the librarians wear "many hats" in order to keep their jobs. One tribe

has their tribal planner responsible for their library. In another, the Librarian is also responsible for the HUD, HIP, Title VI nutrition programs, and runs background checks on the gaming employees. In 2004, the local tribal community raised over \$3,000 in bake sales, craft sales, raffles, and other donations to support the CHARLIE Library Network when a drastic cut in tribal funds threatened to totally derail services. But even with heroic efforts such as this, the smaller libraries, in particular, do not have the staffing to handle time consuming library tasks, such as inventory for example, without outside help.

In the past, the CHARLIE Library Network catalog was maintained as one unified catalog, housed on a server at the Miami Tribal Library. [There are 17,000+ records in this database, which does not include the 10,500 records of the Eastern Shawnee. Together the CHARLIE sites say, they have 34,221 titles.] Attempts to add records from the Eastern Shawnee to the catalog have proven problematic for a wide variety of reasons. Sometimes the reasons are geographic, because the Eastern Shawnee have a Missouri address. Then it was discovered that satellite service was not available to the Miami Tribal Complex, because of its location. Later, it was discovered that the telephone poles here were too short for the extra lines. Finding software that would allow each Tribe to house their collection on their respective servers, yet import/export by a batch process the data to update the respective catalogs was flawed as long as a unified catalog was the goal. (The proposed software will allow separate catalogs to be maintained, but accessed through a common web portal.) Meanwhile, the Eastern Shawnee Librarian has completely redone her entire catalog twice, adding more detail. The other major flaw in the unified catalog is that it requires the Miami to have staff/time to continue to maintain the catalog for all sites forever. While the desire and willingness to help as needed is still there, it isn't realistic as the whole point is to strengthen each of the CHARLIE tribal libraries, helping them to grow independently. This software is needed that can solve the current problems, and handle future growth. [See Attachment B, for InfoCentre documentation, pg. 41-42.)

What Needs will be met by the Goals of This Project and How Those Needs were Determined.

This proposal will directly impact four of the six needs as approved by the Library/Archives Advisory Board in the Long-Range Plan: library services, education, historic preservation and cultural identity, and community partners. Knowledge gleaned from working in this tribal community since 1989 aided Karen Alexander, Director of the Miami Tribal Library in an analysis of the community, to determine the voids of knowledge/services, and the strengths and weaknesses of the Library, as well as to pinpoint areas for potential growth and future partners. Tribal administration and tribal staff were consulted, as were the Library/Archives Advisory Board.

Two project needs were identified to recover that which is being lost. Lost tribal knowledge will be recovered in conducting the interviews, and lost items in each library will be retrieved in carrying out the inventory. The interviews will be primarily for historic preservation and cultural identity, but with strong educational purposes as well. The Miami Tribal Library regularly uses community partners, often outsiders, to extend its resources; but the CHARLIE Library Network was born internally from within by the librarians as an act of empowerment. The idea was patterned after the area Community Health Representatives, which are funded by the Indian Health Services. The inventory and the software upgrade that will follow are foundational elements for the Network to function cohesively. The third need involves the purchase of library materials for all sites to maintain the quality of service and resources expected by the patrons.

Project Design and Evaluation Plan

Clear Goals and Objectives

The goal of this proposal is to better provide library services to the tribal community, or to follow the earlier theme, it is to find the "lost libraries" while there is still time. This involves four objectives: (1) tape 25 oral histories interviews, covering topics not collected previously, such as how the tribes worked together to fight political opposition; (2) conduct inventories of all 8 CHARLIE library sites, comparing it against the online catalog and the accession records; (3) upgrade the catalog software to InfoCentre, to allow better usage and accessibility; and (4) purchase library materials, such as books, videos, newspapers and audiocassettes for all sites.

Action Steps and Activities to Implement the Project

The steps and activities necessary for this project to succeed are: (1) hire and train project staff, as appropriate; (2) enlist and train volunteers, as needed, using both local and outside resources; (3) make equipment purchases for oral history interviews and inventory component; (4) select interviewees and prepare topic questions, giving copies to each person prior to the interview; (5) conduct interview, take picture and prepare written transcription; (6) make four copies on DVDs, (one master copy at the Miami Tribe and one to check out, one for the subject personally and one for the tribal library of their choice); (7) as appropriate, distribute information gleaned through the tribal newsletter and the Library newsletter, **Pinsiwa**; (8) visit and scan barcodes and/or match against accession records at each CHARLIE library site; (9) compare those inventory records against the current online database and print list of items not entered; (10) manually find items on shelf and enter as found; (11) after correcting, upgrade to new software; and (12) purchase new library materials. Two years will be needed for this project.

How This Project is of Sufficient Scope to Create Positive Change in the Library Services to the Community

With funding, the positive change felt in this Native American community will be far reaching. Not only will the knowledge gained from the oral histories be shared, as appropriate, for present generations, but it will also be preserved for future generations. The inventory project for the CHARLIE Library Network catalog is not very exciting, but it is a needed task, prior to the computer software upgrade. This will enable each tribal library to better serve its users. The entire 12,000+ membership of the CHARLIE tribes will be impacted. As might be anticipated by studying Oklahoma's history, the highest percentage of CHARLIE users are Cherokee, followed collectively, by members of the CHARLIE tribes. But other tribes, such as the Kiowa, Mandan, Pueblo, and Navaho are served as well. The purchase of quality library materials will be beneficial to all library users as well.

Plan to Monitor and Assess Progress of Project

The Project Director is responsible for maintaining a project file on each program objective, and will document the levels of success. The Project Director will receive monthly progress reports from the CHARLIE Librarian, detailing the inventory work being done. The Project Director will report every month directly to the Programs Officer, and both will meet with the two library boards

quarterly. A monthly report will also be prepared for the Executive Officer. Progress on the oral history interviews, the inventories, computer upgrade, and purchase of new library materials will be documented and shared through the same chain of command.

The initial CHARLIE baseline data, against which the achievements will be compared, will be garnered from each CHARLIE site librarian. This will be matched to data generated at regular intervals, such as activity logs maintained by staff, and/or community surveys. This information will be shared with all CHARLIE librarians for distribution.

Plan to Evaluate the Impact of the Project: i.e. Measurement of Outcomes for Each Objective, Measurement of Community Satisfaction, and Documenting Final Results, Both Expected/Unexpected

Tribal and project staff will evaluate this project, with input from the CHARLIE Library Board and the Miami Tribal/Archives Library Board. The Programs Officer and Project Director will prepare a report evaluating the impact of the project, which will be presented to the Executive Officer at the end of the program. A written report is presented at the Annual Meeting of the General Council in June for review by Miami Tribal members and their families. A final report to the Business Committee, both Boards, and to IMLS will include the results of the project, expected and unexpected.

Plan to Maintain and Continue the Positive Changes after the Period of Federal Funding

Since the library began in 1987, it has flourished, even as the Tribe has gone through many changes. After review and evaluation of the project, funds for maintenance and utilities are allocated from the Tribe's general and gaming funds. Until the Library/Archives can be totally self-reliant, the Miami Tribe will continue what has worked in the past. That is, to vigorously develop alliances and networks maximizing all the people and/or financial resources available, including grassroots funding, and grants.

The technology field changes so fast, it is difficult to anticipate all needs, even in a two year project. Advice is sought from outside professionals familiar with libraries and technology to help make those choices here. The Tribe has a System Engineer and Network Administrator to maintain the Tribe's computer systems. Any service, maintenance, or upgrades needed by the hardware or software used by the Tribe in this project, which is not anticipated and included in the budget will be paid for out of Self-Governance funds or tribal funds. Applying for the E-rate discounts will also help defray costs.

PROJECT RESOURCES: BUDGET, PERSONNEL, AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Evidence that the Applicant Will Effectively Complete the Project Activities Through the Deployment and Management of Resources including Money, Facilities, Equipment, and Supplies

The Miami Tribe is very experienced in administering federal grants and programs, usually overseeing between 20-25 a year. [See Attachment C, pgs. 43-45, for a list of Current Programs.] The Library/Archives has relied on grants heavily for most of its existence, supplemented by the use of Self-

Governance funds. While certainly not an ideal situation, the very fact that it has been successful in this difficult situation reflects the commitment on the part of the staff and tribal administration to find a way to make it work, whether grants are received or not.

Evidence that the Project Personnel Demonstrate Appropriate Experience and Expertise and Will Commit Adequate Time to Accomplish Project Goals and Activities

Two full time employees will be needed for this project. The Myaamia Librarian will organize, solicit, research, and conduct the oral histories, take photographs of the interviewees to include in the files, purchase all supplies, assist with the inventory at the Miami Nation, copy the DVDs, write articles for the library newsletter and the tribal newsletter about the knowledge learned, and check the integrity of the CHARLIE Library Network online catalog. The CHARLIE Librarian will travel to each tribal library enlisting volunteers as appropriate, conducting the inventories, comparing the holdings against the online catalog, the accession cards, and the items on the shelf. The CHARLIE Librarian will offer "hands-on" assistance as needed. Volunteers will be used to supplement their work. Last year, 39 different volunteers donated 1,151 hours of work; 748 of those were supported by non-federal funds. The 403 hours that were braced by federal funds, includes one job trainee that contributed 207 hours.

Karen E. Wilkins Alexander, Librarian since 1989, will serve as the Myaamia Librarian and Project Director. Ms. Alexander completed her Masters of Library and Information Science degree from the University of Oklahoma (Norman, OK), in May 1997. [Her resume is included as Attachment D, pgs. 46-47, and the job description is Attachment E, pg. 48.] The CHARLIE Librarian is not considered permanent staff. [That job description is Attachment F, pg. 49.] Both will devote 90% of their time to this project.

A Description of Reporting Relationships for Personnel and Oversight Responsibilities for the Project

The Programs Officer, Tami McKeon, is the immediate supervisor of the library staff, as all program employees. She reports to John Pryor, Executive Officer, who provides tribal oversight. William Chase, Controller, will be responsible for the financial statements and reports, and will supervise the accounting department as they pay the bills. [For the resumes of Ms. McKeon, Mr. Pryor, and Mr. Chase, see Attachments G-I, pgs. 50-55.] As Attachment J, pg. 56, the Organizational Chart shows, these individuals report to the Business Committee, the governing body of the Tribe, who in turn answers to the General Council, which meets annually. The Myaamia Librarian will act as the Project Director, and the CHARLIE Librarian and volunteers will report to her. The Library Advisory Board will provide additional oversight.

The Miami Tribe, as the grant's lead tribe, will handle all major grant administrative decisions and financial matters. Two people from each tribe, (the Librarian, plus one delegate), will serve on the CHARLIE Library Board, discussing policies and procedures. (One additional representative from the six member Miami Tribal Library Advisory Board will serve on the CHARLIE Library Board to assist in coordination and alliance building.) The support of the Miami Tribal Business Committee is apparent by Tribal Resolution #06-14. [For all support documents (resolutions or letters of support) from the CHARLIE sites, see Attachments K-P, pgs. 57-63.]

What Other Tribal, Federal, or Nonfederal Resources Will Be Used to Carry Out the Proposed Project

Volunteers will be solicited from the Myaamia Institute, the Library/Archives Advisory Board, the CHARLIE Library Board to assist in this project, particularly for the inventorying of the larger libraries. [See Attachment Q, pg. 64, for a letter of support, from Sharon Prescott, who serves on both Boards.] Dr. Robert Markman, retired history professor at Missouri Southern State University, Joplin, Missouri, currently involved in the Veterans' History Project, an oral history project sponsored by the Library of Congress, has agreed to advise this project. [See Attachment R, pg. 65, for his letter of support.] Noel Wiseman, from the MSSU Technology Department, will also be consulted regarding equipment needs

Since the 1950s, the Miami Tribe has had a strong relationship with Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio. For several years, anthropology classes would spend six weeks during the summer each year, interviewing the tribal elders. [Other classes in archaeology, linguistics, and journalism also came as well.] Then the relationship intensified four years ago, after Miami University hired Miami tribal member, Daryl Baldwin, as Director of the Myaamia Project, with a mission to preserve, promote and research Miami Nation history, culture and language. Students from Miami University will offer volunteer support, as evidenced by a letter from Bobbe Burke. [See Attachment S, pg. 66, for that letter.] The Summer Youth Program participants will also be available. [Attachment T, pg. 67, is a letter from Helen Christie.]

Evidence that there is a Record of Sound Financial Planning and Management

For evidence of sound financial planning and management, see Attachment U, pgs. 68-69, for a letter from the auditor, John Ober.

Impact and Intended Results

How This Project Will Impact Library Services to This Community

Both of the major components of this grant (interviews and inventories) can be measured statistically, i.e. number of interviews or percentage of collection inventoried as the project progresses, but the impact is harder to measure. The true value of the oral histories will be generations from now when a new Chief faces a difficult situation and wonders how to bring the Nation to a consensus, reviews an interview of Chief Floyd Leonard on DVD, for example, and gains a new perspective. Every one has a story to tell that others can benefit from if they take the time to listen. While present generations will appreciate the interviews, their value will only increase as time passes, because the opportunity then will be lost to talk to the people in person. That is the biggest regret expressed by genealogists today who visit the library.

The true impact of the inventory for all the CHARLIE Library sites won't be obvious to most patrons as will the impact of the CHARLIE Library Network as it continues to grow stronger, and become more efficient. All the patrons will benefit from the tribal libraries in the area coordinating their efforts and working together. There will be less frustration, when the online catalog is accurate and the items are in place.

Innovative Approach

Historically tribes have long formed alliances, to fight a common enemy. But today it is still unique to see so many tribes working together, here not for funding or political issues, but for libraries. [Promising talks have begun with the nearby Shawnee Nation, who speak of starting a library this year and seem ready to accept the standing offer of support and CHARLIE membership.] What is most innovative about this project is the "circuit-rider" librarian offering hands-on assistance on-site, such as conducting inventory. But by doing so, the entire Native American community can be better served as each tribal library will function better.

What Aspects of This Project Could Be Replicated by Other Tribal Libraries

Every tribe faces the loss of the knowledge possessed by the elders. But building on the oral history examples set by the Citizen Band Pottawatomie and the Muscogee (Creek) Nations, both in Oklahoma, and hopefully soon the Miami Nation, modern technology can be used to reverse current losses. This approach could be duplicated many places. Conducting inventories at several sites may not be appropriate for all tribes, but finding common needs that several tribes have and working together collectively to fix the problems can be replicated. It is time to celebrate being "survivors" rather than focusing on the past as "victims".

How Project Results and Lessons Learned Will Be Disseminated Locally and to the Native American Library Community at Large

In the past, the Library/Archives has been featured in articles of the American Indian Library Newsletter; the Oklahoma Librarian newsletter; Annotation, the newsletter of the National Historical Publication and Records Commission (part of the National Archives); as well as online on a website through the Oklahoma Library Association. Even five sets of international visitors have come from Finland, Mongolia, the Ukraine, and the former Soviet Union to specifically visit the library. Articles have also appeared in the Miami News Record, the local newspaper. This past year, a presentation was given at the Oklahoma Library Association Spring conference, held in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The more networking that is done, the more that project results and lessons learned can spread. A new Oklahoma tribal librarian discussion group has been formed, under the umbrella of the Oklahoma Library Association, to connect tribal people and the libraries that serve them. Teresa Runnels, Manager of the American Indian Resource Center at the Tulsa City-County Library, Tulsa, Oklahoma, maintains the listserv for this group. This newest avenue for project dissemination will probably be the first used, because it is so easy to use. Professional associations by the Myaamia Project Director with the faculty at the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science and Information Studies, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries staff, and/or fellow Oklahoma Historical Records Advisory Board members will all be utilized to aid in program promotion/development. The Miami tribal newsletter, and Pinsiwa (the library newsletter), and the library website will be also be used to publicize the project results.