Land Donated for New Tulsa City-County Grand Central Library

The long awaited push for a new Tulsa City-County Central Library has gained momentum thanks to a donation of 2.7 acres, valued at $2.2 million, located in a prime spot at the gateway to downtown Tulsa with easy access from city streets and expressways.

Florida residents Dan and Gloria Schusterman and family, formerly of Tulsa, donated the land for the proposed 200,000 square foot facility, which would be the flagship for the Tulsa City-County Library and its 23 branches. Once the library acquires the remainder of the 3.89 acre site, which is owned by the City of Tulsa and a private owner, the parcel will be complete. The Schusterman family and Twenty First Properties Inc. own adjacent properties, which are master planned for retail, residential and mixed-use retail and commercial.

“I don’t think things could get much better,” said Linda Saferite, CEO of the Tulsa City-County Library. “The site is easy to find, and a new beautiful exciting library will be a welcoming entrance to downtown. We are thrilled beyond words with this location.”

The donation is a challenge grant contingent upon the successful funding and construction of the new library. The library will seek funding for the new facility with a countywide bond issue election in 2005. Estimates put design and construction costs of the proposed library at close to $58 million with an additional $22 million for enhancements to branch libraries, books and technology upgrades.

The Tulsa City-County Commission approved the site for the proposed Grand Central Library at a special meeting on Feb. 23. The vote comes on the heels of an intensive 18-month community input and visioning process, which included a series of public forums, opinion surveys, site studies and in-depth interviews with library users. The results indicated broad citizen support for the creation of a new Grand Central Library in downtown Tulsa.

Built in the 1960s, the current Central Library, which is 135,000 square feet, is running out of space with only 70 parking spaces and a fourth of its 483,000 volumes kept in storage, said Saferite. Plus, its electrical and telecommunications wiring lack the capability to support contemporary demands.

Depending on the timing of the bond issue, site engineering studies and other matters, construction at the site could begin in approximately two years, and the opening of a new Grand Central Library could take place in 2009.

Jackie Hill-TCCL

State Grants Boost Two Library Building Projects

Grants totaling more than $140,000 will help the cities of Duncan and Mounds build and improve public library facilities for their citizens. This is the fourth year the Oklahoma Department of Libraries (ODL) has awarded state grants for public library construction, thanks to an appropriation from the Oklahoma Legislature. Both cities will receive $70,875 to pool with local construction funds.

Duncan’s grant will help support a multi-million dollar plan to renovate and expand the current library building. The project is also benefiting from a local capitol improvement tax and private fundraising efforts.

Mounds will use the grant to help fund a new library facility. The library is currently housed in an old territorial bank building that is in poor condition. The building has a number of safety issues and is not ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) compliant. A portion of a penny sales tax in Mounds is also being dedicated to the new library.

The State Legislature implemented the construction program to boost local efforts to improve library facilities. The age of many library buildings, coupled with the introduction of public access computers and technology infrastructure is making renovation or new construction a necessity for many libraries in the state.

Thirteen community libraries have now benefited from the state construction grants. In addition to Duncan and Mounds, grants have helped public library construction in Allen, Buffalo, Chickasha, Geary, Guthrie, Newkirk, Pawnee, Stratford, Wamer, Watonga and Westville.
**President’s Page**

**Telling Library Stories and Eating Pie**

If you don’t see the connection between Telling Library Stories and Eating Pie then you weren’t at this year’s Legislative Day. On March 9, approximately 150 librarians, staff members, trustees, and Friends of libraries converged on the Capitol. A subcommittee of the Legislative Committee, valiantly led by Anne Masters, organized a spectacular event that provided a wonderful opportunity for attendees to Tell Library Stories to their legislators.

This year’s theme was “Oklahoma Libraries Need Their Piece of the State Pie”. The initial idea for the theme came from Wayne Hanway. Scott Carter designed a wonderful brochure that presented the theme in a very appetizing way, as well as presenting this year’s Legislative Goals. The text of the brochure opened with the statement “The theory behind good pie -- just like good government funding -- is that it should be shared.” This year’s Legislative Goals are:

- To protect the rights of Oklahoma citizens to access the information they need in all formats, print and electronic.
- To preserve Oklahoma’s tradition of local library governance by citizens for public and school libraries.
- To support the Oklahoma Department of Libraries’ budget priorities and essential services.
- To ensure quality school library programs staffed by certified Master’s level library educators.

You can view a copy of the brochure at [http://digital.library.okstate.edu](http://digital.library.okstate.edu)

**OLALC/LegislativeDayBrochure.pdf**

Thanks to the early advance planning of the Subcommittee, we were fortunate to have the use of the 4th Floor Rotunda as our base for registration, orientation, lunch, and PIE. Each Legislator and their assistant received a ticket redeemable for a piece of pie. This proved highly successful, and we enticed many more Legislators to join us than we have in past years.

Throughout the day a multimedia presentation ran in the rotunda. The presentation told Library Stories through statistics, comparisons of Oklahoma libraries to their peers, and through library customer stories that were collected over the past few months. Some of the key messages in the presentation included:

- Oklahoma Public Libraries are equaling or surpassing national averages for visits, circulations, and reference questions with less funding and smaller collections.
- Oklahoma Academic Libraries have 15% less to spend per FTE student than the national average.
- Oklahoma falls 45% short of the AASL recommendation that every public school have a certified/licensed library media specialist.
- The cost of the statewide licensed databases is approximately $1 million/year. If libraries licensed these resources individually cost would be more than $12 million. Taxpayers save 90%.

The customer stories received over the past few months through the “Telling Library Stories” campaign were a wonderful addition to this presentation. Statistics are important, but stories from in our customers’ own words truly put a human face on the value of libraries and the services they provide. I’d like to share a recent submission with you.

I am a 52 year old former Okie who now lives in Austin, Texas. While browsing the web, I found the website for the library (in Enid). I just have to tell you what that place meant to me as a kid. I grew up on a rent farm outside Covington, Oklahoma, and Enid was the big town. I have always loved books, and mom and dad would drop off my brother and I with a sack lunch, and return to get us at closing time. We were on our best behavior, and spent so many days in that old Carnegie library just across from the Ford house. Then, when the new library was built, it was almost too much. The modern building (built in 1963-64), the cold air conditioning (we didn’t have it on the farm), the shelves of books, the magazines, the kids section, and those great Herman Miller designed blue chairs were absolutely futuristic. The most amazing thing was this: IT WAS THERE JUST FOR US, AND IT WAS ALL FREE. I would sit and read the magazines and gaze out the window, and dream of living a sophisticated urban life somewhere. I haven’t been to the library since I graduated from Covington High School in 1970. I have gone to college, and worked toward a Master’s degree. I’ve lived in Oklahoma City (that seemed like New York to me), San Antonio, Fort Worth, and now I live in Austin, Texas. I’ve traveled around the world, made and spent a million dollars, and lived the good life as I’ve been able. But no place has ever been quite so sweet.

A copy of the multimedia presentation was delivered to each legislator on CD, and attendees received a printed copy of the presentation in their registration packets. You can view or download the presentation from [http://digital.library.okstate.edu/OLALC/OLA%20Legislative%20Day.pps](http://digital.library.okstate.edu/OLALC/OLA%20Legislative%20Day.pps)

It is a self-contained presentation with no special software required. I encourage anyone that wishes to use, adapt, or modify the presentation for local use.

Following the Orientation Sessions led by Anne Masters and OLA’s Legislative Liaison Oliver Delaney, attendees fanned out to their representatives’ offices. Each was armed with the Legislative Goals, the multimedia presentation information, and talking points. As always, Susan McVey did an outstanding job of distilling the critical points into concise and informative statements.

If you missed this year’s Legislative Day I encourage you to make an effort to attend next year. The real success of Legislative Day comes from these individual contacts and conversations that attendees have with their legislators. This truly represents grassroots advocacy in action. Once again, we demonstrated that OLA represents ALL types of libraries, adding strength to our message. We clearly communicated to our representatives that the vitality and success of all libraries in the state are intrinsically linked and that we truly support each other.

Thanks to all members of the Legislative Committee that worked so hard to make Legislative Day a success. And special thanks to all who attended and helped us by Telling Library Stories to our elected officials.

Anne Prestamo

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As the Teen Services Librarian at the Moore Public Library I often get invitations from schools or organizations to speak at local functions. After being invited to present at a Junior High Career Day, I wondered how I could talk about library careers and still capture the interest of the teens with something new and different. Luckily my supervisor had heard of a library career display that was available from OLA’s Career Recruitment and Retention Committee (CRRC). She advised me to contact Sharon Saulmon at Rose State to find out more. Sharon emailed me back the same day and we arranged for delivery of the display to my library within the week.

When the kit arrived I eagerly opened the boxes. The contents included a three sided display board with career information as well as posters, brochures, and handouts for the students. But the most exciting part of the kit by far was a tall silver hat rack and two boxes filled with hats! Each hat was labeled with a different library career title and was decorated with objects that one would associate with the job. I knew right away this was going to be a hit.

When Career Day arrived I was grateful for the wheeled cart included with the kit which made it very easy to transport. As the students began to fill the classroom they were instantly curious about the display. To break the ice I asked the students, “How many of you have ever been to the Moore Public Library?” When most of the hands shot into the air I continued, “Who can show me their library card”? These students were rewarded with pencils and wristbands printed with the library’s website. Anyone who did not have a card was given an application and told how easy it was to apply for their free library cards.

Next I asked for volunteers to wear the hats and to read the label on the hat when asked. Another way to present would have been to wear the hats myself and talk about them but I wanted the teens to pay attention and feel more involved.

“Tell me some stereotypes of librarians”, I said. At first they were nice and said things like, “They like to read books.” and “They are all really smart.” “Come on”, I prompted, “tell me what you really think.” They looked surprised and then wary. Could they speak their minds without getting into trouble? I smiled and decided to get them started. “I’ve heard that all librarians are ninety years old, wear glasses, and put their hair in buns!” A boy in the front row shouted “They’re too strict and like to shush people.” I acknowledged each student comment and asked for more. Eventually I said, “Oh, and don’t forget the one about we all live by ourselves and have 30 cats!” After we all laughed I said, “Yes, I am a librarian and I have heard all those stereotypes before. I am here to tell you that most of them are simply not true.”

I then proceeded to talk about my job as a librarian and an information detective. I covered all the basics like education required, average salaries, and special skills needed to become a librarian. I explained that no matter what subjects they were interested in there were library careers that matched their interests. Then we went around the room each student read the label on their hat. At first I talked about the different job duties that a librarian in that career might have. By the time we were halfway through the room the students were calling out things they thought the librarians might get to do if they had those jobs. I closed with talking about the websites on the display and in their brochures and invited those who were interested in library careers to talk with their school counselors to see about participating in a job shadow day with a librarian. I also mentioned that my library had a Teen Advisory Group that was open to any teens who wanted to get involved in their library.

By the end of the day I had spoken to approximately 140 teens about becoming a librarian with the help the great materials provided free of charge by the CRRC. Anyone interested in using the display can contact Sharon Saulmon for more information at ssaulmon@rose.edu. The week after the visit I received a call from the school counselor to arrange a meeting for three teens that were interested in a library job shadow day. I can hardly wait!

Aiden Street
Teen Services Librarian
Moore Public Library
Welcome to Guthrie's historic Carnegie Library. Constructed in 1902, it was the second Carnegie Library built in Oklahoma, and today is the oldest existing Carnegie Library building in Oklahoma.

"The problem of our age is the proper administration of wealth. There are three modes in which surplus wealth can be disposed of. It can be left to the families of the decedents, or it can be bequeathed for public purposes, or, finally, its possessors can administer it during their lives. In this (third way) we have the antidote for the temporary unequal distribution of wealth. The surplus wealth of the few will become in the best sense, the property of the many, because administered for the common good. The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced." – Andrew Carnegie, *Gospel of Wealth*, 1889

Carnegie was one of the first to invest in the Bessemer process of making steel. He eventually built one of the largest industrial enterprises in the United States. In 1901, at the age of 66, Carnegie sold his company to J.P. Morgan for $480,000,000. He devoted the remainder of his life to giving away his fortune through endowments to libraries, colleges, hospitals, etc. He donated, during his lifetime and beyond, a total of $56,704,199 to build 2811 libraries worldwide, with 1946 of those libraries in the United States. Over the 17 years of 1899 to 1916, twenty-five Carnegie libraries were built in Oklahoma.

The Acorn Reading Club in Guthrie was organized in 1899, with the primary objective of establishing a city library. Each member contributed one book to form a club library and more contributions of books followed from the Guthrie community. The Acorn Club then approached the City Federation of Women's Clubs for help. They took up the challenge.

On July 12, 1900, the Guthrie Public Library and Free Reading Room opened to the public two afternoons a week. Located in a downtown building, in a room provided rent-free by a Federation member, the library boasted 300 volumes, 30 memberships, and a group of dedicated club members to serve as librarians. Robert Ramsay, a local businessman, wrote to Andrew Carnegie regarding the ladies' efforts. Carnegie responded with a contribution of $1000 for books and the advice that 'the only true plan is for the community to maintain a library from a tax levied for that purpose.'

Ramsay once more wrote to Carnegie, in September 1901, requesting that Carnegie provide funds for a library building in Guthrie. He explained that the city council had levied one mil for the maintenance of the library. Carnegie agreed to donate $20,000 for a library building to be built in Guthrie on the condition that the city agreed to designate $2000 a year to support the library. The city council agreed to do so.

Building costs were higher than expected and the lowest bid received was $23,806. Once again, an appeal was made to Carnegie. He agreed to donate an additional $5000 on the condition that the city of Guthrie increases its support to $2500 annually. Once again, the city council agreed.

**Excelsior Library**

Although Judge Burford's 1899 letter to Andrew Carnegie mentioned a public library that was to be open to everyone, "black or white," in reality that did not prove to be the case. The Carnegie Library was closed to people of color.

Daniel Horton, a teacher, applied to the Carnegie Library for membership in 1907, and was refused as "no provision had been made for Negroes." His wife, Judith Horton, began work to establish what she reported as the first public library for black citizens in the Southwest United States.
The story in her own words:

“Our plan presupposed that in as much as our tax was being used to support a library for white people, there were many fair-minded citizens who would be willing to give us a square deal. I further reasoned that as our state constitution provided for equal, but separate facilities, for the faces it would be easy to convince the Mayor and Council that we were entitled to library facilities, hence we could induce them to pass an ordinance for the establishment and maintenance of our library.

I knew it would take time and printer's ink to bring about these results, so my next step was to draft the following circular letter:

[Donations of money, books and magazines were made. The Excelsior Club bought a 2-story frame building for $3500, and asked the City Council to establish the Excelsior Library and Industrial Institute and vote an annual appropriation of not less than $1200 for maintenance.]

Only one more step was needed to complete our work--a Library Board; under the existing law we would be under the jurisdiction of the Carnegie Library board; but we were anxious that Negroes should furnish all the initiative, brains, and energy for the successful running of the library, so we requested the Mayor and Council to appoint a Colored Board, fifty per cent of who should be members of the Excelsior Club.

The Excelsior Library operated in the two-story dwelling until Guthrie citizens passed a bond issue in December 1954, which contained $50,000 for the building of a new Excelsior Library. The new Library and Community building opened, on the site of the original Excelsior Library, to the African-American community on June 14, 1956. It boasted 5,000 volumes, a large reading room, a large community meeting room, offices, and kitchen spaces. 1967 was the beginning of the end of the segregation of library facilities in Guthrie. Plans for a new library building called for the consolidation of the Excelsior and Carnegie Libraries. When a new library building was constructed in 1970, the collections of both libraries were combined and moved to the present Guthrie Public Library.

Programs and Events at the Carnegie Library

Over the years, the Carnegie Library has been the site of many programs and social events for the town of Guthrie. Reportedly, Tom Mix (later to become a well-known screen star) taught exercise classes in the gymnasium of the library during 1902 to 1904. [The inauguration of Charles N. Haskell as the first governor of the state of Oklahoma took place on a platform on the front steps of the Carnegie Library on November 16, 1907. This event included the symbolic wedding of Oklahoma and Indian Territories.]

The Guthrie Carnegie Library served the citizens of Guthrie for over 60 years, but by 1967, it was becoming clear that the building would need extensive repairs and expansion to continue to serve Guthrie's library needs. The city voted in that year to build a new building to house its municipal library. The new library would contain the collections of both the Carnegie and Excelsior Libraries. In 1970, the new building was completed and the collections moved to the Guthrie Public Library.

In 1971, the Carnegie Library was nominated and placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The City of Guthrie transferred ownership of the Carnegie Library to the State of Oklahoma in that same year, for the use and benefit of the Oklahoma Historical Society, to be used as a museum.

[A “Save the Carnegie” fund drive in the mid 1980s, combined with restoration plans finalized by 1991, meant that the Carnegie Library could be returned to its former glory. This included plaster and tile restoration, refinishing woodwork and furniture, repainting with original colors, and window and roof repairs.

The Stacks located north of the Rotunda, was used for book storage. The room measures approximately 19' by 26’. Flooring is exposed concrete and walls and ceiling are painted plaster over concrete. Designed to be fireproof, the concrete structure also served to support the added weight of many books.

The Historic Carnegie Library is now a part of the Guthrie Museum complex, owned and operated by the Oklahoma Historical Society, an agency of the State of Oklahoma. As a part of the museum complex, the stated mission of the Carnegie Library is to collect and interpret archival and material culture that relates to Oklahoma's statehood process, the Oklahoma historic preservation movement, Andrew Carnegie and Carnegie libraries, the territorial Federation of Women's Clubs, and architecture and preservation of the structure. The facility will also maintain regional material for public access.
"Young Adults Deserve the Best"
YALSA publishes revised competencies

CHICAGO - The Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA), a division of the American Library Association (ALA), announces revised competencies entitled "Young Adults Deserve the Best: Competencies for Librarians Serving Youth" for anyone working with young adults in libraries. The New Directions Task Force, a YALSA committee made up of practitioners and educators, updated the competencies, which are important for public libraries, school library media centers, library science educators, state-level library consultants and building or system-level administrators.

This revision has two major changes: a shift in how libraries think about service to young adults and a push to include them in all phases of the development and execution of programs and services for them. In the past a library may have offered programs and/or services in isolation from one another. The revised competencies suggest that programming, services and collections are all part of a continuum of library offerings for young adults and, more importantly, that they are developed in partnership with young adults themselves.

"The competencies were originally developed for library educators but, because of the continuing need we see for staff training at all levels, there is something helpful in them for every staff member who works with young adult library service," said Audra Caplan, director of the Harford County Library System and president of YALSA.

Libraries are seeing increasing numbers of young adult patrons. The teen segment of the population is expected to continue to grow, reaching 42 million by 2008, and more young adults will be visiting school library media centers and public libraries in search of homework and life-related questions. The revised competencies were designed to enable staff to be better equipped to support the unique needs of this user group, increasing the library's value to teens and to the community as a whole.

"This update represents a shift in young adult services and recalibrates our relationships with our chief patrons," said Anthony Bernier, director of Teen Services at Oakland Public Library and chair of the task force that revised the competencies. "The new competencies list envisions excellent library service infused with principles of positive youth development."

The competencies are available in the Professional Development section of the YALSA Web site at www.ala.org/yalsa. For more information or interviews with YALSA leadership about the impact of these changes on the practice of working with teens in libraries, contact the YALSA office at 800-545-2433 x 4390 or e-mail, yalsa@ala.org.
Oklahoma Webpages

Oklahoma Turning Point Council  (http://www.otpc.org)

The Oklahoma Turning Point Council is a group of organizations comprised of state, county, and local governments, colleges and universities, and interested local organizations and interested citizens, all of them working together to promote health within their counties. There are currently 46 county and multi-county Turning Point coalitions in Oklahoma, ranging from the Southeast Tobacco-Free Oklahoma Coalition in Pittsburg County to the Texas County Turning Point Partnership, and from the Jackson County Community Health Action Team to the Cherokee County Health Coalition. All of them also have their own local partners.

Some features available from their website:
1. “Certified Healthy Business”. Turning Point recognizes businesses that provide health and wellness opportunities for their employees.
2. “Walk This Weigh!” tabs. Turning Point has a program that encourages us to improve our health by walking. There are a number of tabs that provide information about walking, registration for their statewide program, and basic information about our health and what we need to do to improve it.
3. Public Health Innovation Plan—this is a report from 1999 about what Oklahoma needs to do to become healthy by working together in our communities to solve local health problems with local solutions—rather than in the older “cookie-cutter” strategy of every county doing the same things regardless of their differences.
4. Turning Point News—this is their newsletter.
5. Information about Turning Point—bylaws and committee membership.
6. Resolutions and endorsements—including the texts of Turning Point’s resolutions, including preventing the use of tobacco in all its forms, and promoting healthy schools by removing junk food from vending machines.


In the past the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation published atlases and other guides to Oklahoma’s public hunting and fishing lands in the “Wildlife Management Areas” (WMAs hereafter) that they manage in traditional paper formats. But no more. This Internet-only atlas consolidates and replaces all of these guides. Developed for OWDC by Strategic Consulting International (SCI), a local GIS/GPS/surveying technology company, the Atlas uses software similar to the Dataviewer that SCI developed for the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality. So if you use the Dataviewer, you’ll learn how to use the Atlas easily.

“How the WMA Digital Atlas Works” is the first button that you’ll find on this webpage. Read it and also read the next two buttons, “Helpful Hints…” and “Basic Tools…”. I suggest that you print these out for later use—you’ll need them.

Next—click the “Click Here to Activate Internet Maps” button. A map of Oklahoma will appear that features State of Oklahoma “Wildlife Management Areas”. Each time that you click on one area you’ll focus in on that area of the state, and as you continue clicking you’ll see more and more detail for that area, including roads, rivers, and streams. The GIS toolbar that you’ll see on the left side of the screen contains the tools that you’ll use to work within the maps. Included among these buttons are “Zoom In, Zoom Out, Pan, Identify, Find, Print” and more. You can now use the “How the WMA Digital Atlas Works” file that you’ve printed out as I suggested above—it includes a key to using all the tools.

Next—on the right side of the screen you’ll see a button labeled “Select WMA”. Open up a scroll box from this button to see a list of all of Oklahoma’s WMAs, and if you want, select one and you’ll go directly to its map.

Next—examine the section labeled “Layers”. Within it you can select types of imagery that you want to view the WMAs by in addition to the default map imagery—aerial photos, traditional USGS 7.5” maps, shaded relief maps, and 3D quad maps. Just select your imagery, click on the map, and the imagery will change to your selection.

Next—you will find an “Advanced Options” button menu that you can use to find such features as “Ecological Regions, Soils, Township and Range, Watersheds, and Wetlands”. Notice that you can click as many of the square boxes as you want, but you can only click one circle—that’s because this circle denotes the GIS layer that is currently active and in which you’re working. Use the “Refresh Map” button to activate and display the features that you’ve chosen. At the bottom of the screen you’ll find a “Help” legend that will remind you what the checked and unchecked boxes and circles mean. REMEMBER: in these “Advanced Options” you’ve got to click BOTH the box AND the circle next to the box to activate and display the feature that you want to look at—clicking just the box OR the circle won’t work.
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