Library Legislative Day — February 24

by Anne Masters

LIBRARY LEGISLATIVE DAY
Library Legislative Day is scheduled for February 24, 1982. As I write this report, definite plans have not been made, but the committee has discussed alternatives with an eye to cutting participant costs. A mailing should reach you during January explaining the specifics. Please reserve February 24 on your calendar and plan to join in one of OLA's most successful continuing activities.

LDC GOALS
The public library, school library and college and university subcommittees have developed LDC's goals for 1982. The following twelve goals are a combination of short and long-term goals for all types of libraries.

1. Support state aid for public libraries at the $1.00 per capita level.
2. Support the LSCA program and study alternatives to LSCA.
3. Support library legislation for all types of libraries at the state level.
4. Watch for and review censorship issues as they arise.
5. Support the ODL budget.
6. Support increases for institutional libraries as specified in the State Department of Education budget.
7. Work with ODL in the planning and development of public libraries in Oklahoma.
8. Interview Dr. Joe Leone concerning college and university libraries for an article for the Oklahoma Librarian.
9. Support the continuation of school library media improvement grants and an increase in funding to the level of $1,800,000 as recommended in the State Department of Education budget.
10. Work for a $10 per student (ADA based) appropriation to be included in the public school funding formula for library media materials and equipment for schools employing a certified librarian.
11. Work for changes in the ADMINISTRATOR'S HANDBOOK FOR ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE, JUNIOR HIGH AND HIGH SCHOOLS (Regulations and Criteria for Accrediting and Improving the Schools of Oklahoma) to require Phase 1 of the GUIDELINES FOR LIBRARY MEDIA PROGRAMS IN OKLAHOMA as minimum standards by 1985.

LEGISLATIVE NETWORK
LDC will be working to reestablish a legislative network during January and February. In early January you will receive a survey asking whether your state legislators are, if you have close ties with any particular legislators and if you can recommend names of library supporters who do have close ties with legislators. Please complete and return your form promptly. It will take only a few minutes of your time and will be most helpful in planning Legislative Day contacts and other contacts with legislators throughout the session.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION
This year LDC is trying for wider representation through a larger committee that will meet only a few times and a Steering Committee that will meet more frequently.

If you have ideas for LDC and/or want to become involved contact one of the LDC Steering Committee members: Josephine Raburn, Cameron University; Stan Benson, OBU; Martha Wolfz, USAO; DeeAnn Ray, Western Plains; Bill Lowry, Pioneer; Lee Brawner, Metropolitan; Richard Parker, Tulsa; Gerry Willingham, Putnam City Schools; Pat Cunningham, Tuttle Schools; Aaron Corwin, Choctaw Schools; and Anne Masters, Norman Schools. We would especially like to hear from some of you from the eastern part of the state.

We hope we will see you at Legislative Day.

Schedule of Meeting

January 28, 1982
ODL South Conference Room
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
10:00 a.m.

February 24, 1982 (Legislative Day)
Legislative Library Conference Room
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
9:00 a.m.

March 25, 1982
ODL South Conference Room
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
10:00 a.m.

April 22, 1982 (OLA Conference)
Excelsior Hotel
Tulsa, Oklahoma
(time and room to be determined)

May 27, 1982
ODL South Conference Room
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
10:00 a.m.

NOTE: All members are welcome to attend Steering Committee meetings.
Oklahoma Association of School Library Media Specialists

Administrator's Certificate of Merit Award

The Oklahoma Association of School Library Media Specialist presented the third annual Award of Merit to Phillip Mauzer, Principal of John Burroughs Elementary in Tulsa. The honorable mention award went to Terry Davidson, Principal of Lukatka School in Broken Bow.

The award was given in recognition of the support these two men have given their libraries in the past year. The award was presented during the fall meeting of the Cooperative Council of School Administrators and will be presented again during the Oklahoma Library Association spring conference. Letty Rains, Chairperson

Recognition of Outstanding Leaders

The OLA Awards Committee is now accepting suggestions for Certificates of Appreciation, Citizens Award, and the Distinguished Service Award. Criteria for these awards are:

The Distinguished Service Award is granted to a librarian in recognition of inspired leadership, devoted service, and unusual contributions to Oklahoma libraries and to the profession of librarianship. The recipient of this award shall have effectively demonstrated for a period of five years or more a valid, thorough, and imaginative concept of librarianship and library service in Oklahoma, having expressed that concept in actual practice. This award is not necessarily presented every year.

The Citizens Recognition Award is granted to one (non-librarian) who has demonstrated a sound and special interest in libraries and library service and has given effective and important service to the advancement of libraries.

The Certificates of Appreciation is granted to the individual who has made a contribution of an outstanding nature on one particular project for OLA or one particular type of contribution to the field of librarianship. Persons deserving the certificate might be non-librarians offering a onetime, valuable contribution to the field or librarians whose effort on one project appears notable.

Suggestions for award recipients must be submitted by March 1, 1982, to be considered.

Suggestions should be marked "Confidential" to:

Dr. James S. Healey
Director
School of Library Science
University of Oklahoma
401 W. Brooks, Room 116
Norman, OK 73019

Action of Executive Board

October 16, 1981

- Support ALA's Chapter Relations Office and its services. Suggests adequate funding for operation of the office be continued.
- Received report of LSCA cuts in funding from 25% to 37%.
- Appointed a new editor for the Association's newsletter.
- Received report of Program Committee that Judith Viorst will be a speaker at Spring Conference. Will Rogers, Jr., may be available for Thursdays program.

November 29, 1981

- Received Department of Education report on Title IV-B funds. Library Resources will be part of department's program and not a separate entity.
- Approved fees for Spring Conference. Pre-registration for members for both days is $40.00 or $15.00 for one day. Registration at the Conference will be $30.00 and $20.00 for members.
- Adopted policy concerning OLA members who are speakers/presenters at conferences/workshops. Neither fees nor lodging is provided.
- Supports the proposed project of having the ALA Convention transmitted throughout the country by satellite.
- Approved April 21-22 as the official conference dates for 1983. Conference will be held in Oklahoma City at the Sheraton Century.

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HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW

This graphic shows the most typical way in which proposed legislation is enacted into law. There are more complicated, as well as simpler, routes, and most bills fall by the wayside and never become law. The process is illustrated with two hypothetical bills, House bill No. 1 (HR 1) and Senate bill No. 2 (S 2).

Each bill must be passed by both houses of Congress in identical form before it can become law. The path of HR 1 is traced by a solid line, that of S 2 by a broken line. However, in practice most legislation begins as similar proposals in both houses.

BILL INTRODUCED

Committee Action

House

Committee Action

HR 1 Introduced in House

Committee Action

Senate

Committee Action

S 2 Introduced in Senate

Committee Action

Bill goes to full committee, then usually to specialized subcommittee for study, hearings, revisions, approval. Then bill goes back to full committee where more hearings and revision may occur. Full committee may approve bill and recommend its chamber pass the proposal. Committees rarely give bill unfavorable report; rather, no action is taken, thereby killing it.

In House, many bills go before Rules Committee for "rule" expediting floor action, setting conditions for debate and amendments on floor. Some bills are "privileged" and go directly to floor. Other procedures exist for noncontroversial or routine bills. In Senate, special "rules" are not used; leadership normally schedules action.

Floor Action

Bill is debated, usually amended, passed or defeated. If passed, it goes to other chamber to follow the same route through committee and floor stages. (If other chamber has already passed related bill, both versions go straight to conference.)

Conference Action

Once both chambers have passed related bills, conference committee of members from both houses is formed to work out differences.

Compromise version from conference is sent to each chamber for final approval.

Compromise version approved by both houses is sent to President who can either sign it into law or veto it and return it to Congress. Congress may override veto by a two-thirds majority vote in both houses; bill then becomes law without President's signature.
INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Proposed changes to our laws are called bills. Any member of either house, or any committee may introduce bills or resolutions. Any person or group with enough influence may still have a bill introduced but it must be sponsored by a member of the legislature.

FIRST READING

Proposals are submitted to the chief clerk, who registers them under numbers, e.g., House Bill 1578 or Senate Bill 136. The reading clerk reads the bill by title only.

SECOND READING

On the next legislative day following the first reading, the bill is read again by title only. The Speaker refers the bill to a standing committee for study and recommendations.

BILL IN COMMITTEE

Hearing in committee is the most important step in the legislative process, for it is in committee that the fate of a bill is determined.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee makes a formal report of their recommendations:

- Do pass
- Do pass as amended
- Committee substitute do pass
- Without recommendation
- Do not pass

After a favorable report, bills are ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

When the House, rarely the Senate goes into the committee of the whole, the entire membership acts as one committee for detailed discussion of proposals. The Speaker calls on a member to preside. The National House of Representatives used this device, Oklahoma is one of the few states which also does this. Debate is informal and regular rules are relaxed. Votes are not recorded. Motions and recommendations are:

- Do pass
- Do pass as amended
- Report progress and beg leave to sit again
- Recommit to committee with instructions
- Postpone to future legislative day
- Do not pass

The report is given to the Speaker who calls the house into regular session and the motion is made to have the bill considered engrossed and ready for the third reading, it may also be recommitted with instructions.

THIRD READING

According to the rules the engrossed bill must be read in full and then the question, "Shall the bill be passed?" No measure may be amended on the third reading without unanimous consent and then only for minor or grammatical errors. Before the vote the measure may be debated but in the house for no more than one hour. A majority is required to pass the third reading and the vote is recorded. The bill is then signed by the Speaker.
CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Following the passage of a bill in the house of origin it must follow the same general procedure in the second house. Amendments inserted in the second house must be agreed upon by the house of origin. A conference committee consisting of three members of each house may be appointed. If the two houses accept the committee report the bill is passed. If no agreement is reached, a second conference committee may be appointed, if agreement is still not reached the bill usually "dies."

THE GOVERNOR

The enrolled bill is sent to the Governor who may:

- Approve the bill within a period of 5 days
- Allow the bill to become law
- Without signing it, by holding it beyond 5 days
- Veto the bill by returning it to the house of origin, setting forth his reasons
- Pocket veto the bill by refusing to act on it within 15 days after adjournment of the legislature.

A BILL BECOMES A LAW

90 days after adjournment of the legislature unless the emergency clause has been added.

The emergency clause, which must be passed by a 2/3 majority of both houses, permits a bill to become law immediately after the governor signs it.

When a bill becomes law, it is filed with the Secretary of State.

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 1980. Those in even-numbered districts will be elected in 1982. Members of the House of Representatives serve two-year terms.

Each house considers four types of legislation: bills, which can become law if 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 1980 session is designated as the Second Session, 37th Legislature and the 1981 session as the First Session, 38th 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.

—From Legislative Directory—

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

OLA AWARDS
Since the Passage of the 1969 Tax Reform Act, donations to Libraries of Papers from Artists and Authors have Been Drastically Reduced.

STILLWATER — Keeping this generation’s artistic collections intact might prove impossible unless tax laws are changed, Dr. Roscoe Rouse, dean of library services at Oklahoma State University, told a U.S. Senate subcommittee recently.

Rouse, testifying on behalf of the Association of Research Libraries, asked the Senate Subcommittee on Estate and Gift Taxation to pass two bills which would encourage donations of private manuscripts to public libraries.

The association represents 113 of the nation’s largest research libraries, including Stanford, Harvard, M.I.T. and the Library of Congress. It’s concerned that private donations of large manuscript collections have been drying up since the Tax Reform Act of 1969 became law.

The act, Rouse told the subcommittee, “has had a devastating effect on the ability of libraries to preserve and provide access to manuscripts of living authors.”

Few libraries can collect manuscripts, letters and drawings by purchasing them. Such expensive items would quickly deplete book budgets hard hit by inflation and the decreased budgets of libraries’ parent institutions.

Rouse urged passage of Senate bills S.649 and S.851 which he said would correct inequities created by the 1969 act.

“S.649 addresses itself in part to the states of artists, writers and composers by attempting to correct situations in which families or executors sell materials, often at bargain rates, to pay estate taxes,” Rouse said. “Passage of S.649 would allow executors who are concerned about the preservation of an artist’s work and availability of that work for future scholarship to ensure access to the material while, at the same time, fulfilling the executor’s own fiscal responsibility to the heirs.”

Rouse added S.649 also would permit an artist to deduct from his taxable income, the “tax market value” of a work contributed to a library or other institution.

Two other bills, S.851 and S.852 also are under consideration by the Senate, but Rouse said S.851 is a more satisfactory solution.

“S.852 limits the credit allowed to income received from sales of literary, musical or artistic compositions,” Rouse testified. “Many, if not a majority of the serious writers, composers and artists in the U.S. do not, in effect, earn their living directly from their artistic efforts during their lifetime, but in other ways.”

“Herman Melville worked in a customs office; William Carlos Williams was a physician and T.S. Eliot, an insurance broker. S.852 would not have allowed these three American artists to benefit in any way from a decision to donate their manuscripts to libraries or archives. S.852 on the other hand, does not carry the limitations found under section 44(l)(c) and (d) of the S.649, and therefore would be more broadly applicable.”

Rouse concluded, “In responding to the president’s call for reassessment of federal priorities, we hope the subcommittee will not lose sight of the importance of preserving and studying creations of America’s artists, writers, composers and philosophers.”

Mary Ann Saur-Slater accepted a faculty position as Assistant Documents Librarian in the Oklahoma State University Library beginning November 16, 1981.

Mrs. Saur-Slater received the M.L.S. from the University of Maryland in 1979 and she was awarded the B.A. (English) from Gettysburg College in 1977.

Previous work experience has included a one semester internship in 1979 in the Law Library, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. She has served for the past two years as Assistant Law Librarian for Reference and Readers’ Services at the Washington College of Law Library, American University.

Charlotte L. Johnson assumed faculty duties as Assistant Physical Sciences Librarian in the Oklahoma State University Library on October 26, 1981.

Mrs. Johnson received her B.S. in 1974 and the M.A.S. in 1975 from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her previous experience includes three years as a school librarian in Australia.

Sharon Lynn Rienert joined the faculty of the Oklahoma State University Library as Assistant Cataloger on November 16, 1981.

Miss Rienert received the Bachelor’s degree from Youngstown State University in 1979 and was awarded the M.L.S. from Kent State University in the spring of 1981.

James L. Hobson joined the faculty of the Oklahoma State University Library on December 7 of this year as Assistant Social Sciences Librarian, a new position in the Social Sciences Division.

Mr. Hobson received his B.A. from Carleton College in 1973 and an M.A. from the Graduate Theological Union in 1976. He also holds an M.A. from the California School of Professional Psychology (1978) and the A.M.L.S. from the University of Michigan (1981).

Carol Hughes is the Tulsa Area Library Cooperative’s (TALC) newly appointed Coordinator. Before her move to Oklahoma, Ms. Hughes was an instructor in the Department of Business Administration at the University of Wyoming. She received her MLS from the University of Illinois and an MBA from the University of California-Los Angeles.

DeeAnn Ray, Director of the Western Plains Library System is one of four individuals chosen to receive the 1982 Stanley Draper Distinguished Service Award for outstanding work in the preservation of state and local history. DeeAnn produced audiovisual programs on several Oklahoma towns and counties.

Write Your Congressman!

Honorable David Boren
U.S. Senate
440 Russell Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20570

Honorable James R. Jones
U.S. House of Representatives
4536 Federal Building
Box 767
Tulsa, OK 74101

Honorable Dave McCurdy
U.S. House of Representatives
2500 S. Berry Road
Norman, OK 73069

Honorable Don Nickles
Senate
1412 Meadowbrook
Ponca City, OK 74601

Honorable Mike Synar
U.S. House of Representatives
2822 Federal Building
Muskogee, OK 74401

Honorable Wes Watkins
U.S. House of Representatives
Box 1607
232 Post Office Building
Ada, OK 74820

House of Representatives
Honorable Mickey Edwards
U.S. House of Representatives
15 E. 1st Street
Edmond, OK 73034
Intellectual Freedom

The principal item on the Intellectual Freedom Committee's Annual Conference agenda was the revision of several interpretations of the LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS and other intellectual freedom policies. The revision process proved to be long and complex — but also fruitful. In its work, the Committee received substantial and useful input from nearly every unit of the Association. More than a simple updating, these revised interpretations represent a substantial improvement of already strong intellectual freedom policies.

Specifically, seven revised policies were presented and approved by the ALA Council at the Annual Conference. These policies are:

- CHALLENGED MATERIALS
- EVALUATING LIBRARY COLLECTIONS
- EXPURGATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS
- FREE ACCESS TO LIBRARIES FOR MINORS
- POLICY ON GOVERNMENTAL INTIMIDATION
- RESTRICTED ACCESS TO LIBRARY MATERIALS
- STATEMENT ON LABELING

STATEMENT ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS (reproduced below)

The Committee also presented to the ALA Council a new document entitled DEALING WITH COMPLAINTS ABOUT RESOURCES. This document is procedural, containing suggestions on the implementation of intellectual freedom policies and replaces HOW LIBRARIES CAN RESIST CENSORSHIP.

STATEMENT ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, 1981

Introduction

Since 1939, the American Library Association has recognized the importance of codifying and making known to the public and the profession the principles which guide librarians in action. This latest revision of the CODE OF ETHICS reflects changes in the nature of the profession and in its social and institutional environment. It should be revised and augmented as necessary.

Librarians significantly influence or control the selection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information. In a political system grounded in an informed citizenry, librarians are members of a profession explicitly committed to Intellectual freedom and the freedom of access to information. We have a special obligation to ensure the free flow of information and ideas to present and future generations.

Librarians are dependent upon one another for the bibliographical resources that enable us to provide information services, and have obligations for maintaining the highest level of personal integrity and competence.

Code of Ethics

I. Librarians must provide the highest level of service through appropriate and useful organized collections, fair and equitable circulation and service policies, and skillful, accurate, unbiased, and courteous responses to all requests for assistance.

II. Librarians must resist all efforts by groups or individuals to censor library materials.

III. Librarians must protect each user's right to privacy with respect to information sought or received, and materials consulted, borrowed, or acquired.

IV. Librarians must adhere to the principles of due process and equality of opportunity in peer relationships and personnel actions.

V. Librarians must distinguish clearly in their actions and statements between their personal philosophies and attitudes and those of an institution or professional body.

VI. Librarians must avoid situations in which personal interests must be served or financial benefits gained at the expense of library users, colleagues, or the employing institution.

* * *

A movement led by two women to ban library books they say encourage children "to act like animals" has pitted neighbor against neighbor in Sunizona, Arizona, a community of 200 families. The feud rages over a number of titles, including C. S. Lewis' "Chronicles of Narnia" science fiction series, Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With The Wind," a mystery novel called "Fat City" and school textbooks on hygiene. Claiming the books that should be removed are "filth," the women say "the kids here throw their food in the cafeteria... act like a bunch of animals... are becoming what they read just as they already are what they eat."

* * *

A lawyer involved in the Pentagon Papers and Karen Silkwood trials says journalists must be willing to go to jail to protect their confidential sources and information: Daniel Sheehan told a group of about 50 Central State University journalism students that they must not compromise their first amendment rights. "You have to tough it out. Don't let them (police or district attorney) intimidate you." Sheehan termed the Pentagon Papers case "a major defeat" for the press freedom in the United States. The New York Times agreed to a 13-day restraining order that prevented the newspaper from printing details of the United States' role in Vietnam.

* * *

A number of questions can be posed when City Councils or other governing authorities become involved in book selection-policy for public libraries:

- Does the council plan to read and review all of the books that their professional librarians might order, perhaps with a view toward directing which books would be appropriate for the librarian to order, and to suggest how they might be cataloged?
- Has there been any analysis of the dollar amount such a procedure might cost the taxpayer?
- Does the council have its own set of criteria to evaluate where library books should be cataloged and placed? If you have no standard criteria, how do you propose to evaluate the books that come before you?
- Does the council plan to inventory all of the books in the libraries based upon a set of criteria the council has developed?

* * *

Lobbying

Lobbying is defined as "soliciting or trying to influence the votes of the members of a legislative body; to urge the passage of a particular bill." It can be insupport of or in opposition to a particular bill. Lobbying is a form of education. Legislators do rely on lobbying efforts to increase their understanding of the many complex issues which they must address and to provide information on constituents' attitudes.

The most effective lobbying efforts are many times done right in your home town. Legislators are interested in their constituents. Lobbying can be done at home by personal contact, telephone calls or letters, or at your legislator's office. Get to know your legislators if possible. Be able to attach names to faces in order to address them by name if you approach them about a bill.

Always remember, your legislator is a person with feelings just like you. Be positive in all your contacts with him or her.
Calendar of Events

Dec.
18—Executive Board, Linscheid Library, East Central State Univ., 10:00 a.m.

Jan.
15—Executive Board, Bethany Nazarene College, 10:00 a.m.
22-29—ALA Midwinter, Denver

Feb.
19—Executive Board, Metro. Lib. System, OEC

Mar.
19—Executive Board, Excelsior Hotel, Tulsa

April
18-24—National Library Week
22-23—OLA 75th Annual Conference, Excelsior Hotel, Tulsa

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

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

Oklahoma Library Association Membership Form

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NAME (Please print or type)

POSITION OR TITLE

INSTITUTION (Student, Librarian)

BUSINESS ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

HOME ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

AREA CODE

BUSINESS PHONE

AREA CODE

HOME PHONE

Please list Division or Roundtable affiliations desired. One fee plus $1.00 for each additional membership.

Mail to:
Executive Secretary
OLA
400 Civic Center
Tulsa, OK 74103

BASIC DUES (determined from scale)

Extra Division or Roundtable ($1 each)

TOTAL DUES

Make checks payable to Oklahoma Library Association

Change of Address Notice

Name

New Mailing Address

New Telephone No.

Mail to: Dorothy Gaither, Executive Secretary
1747 West Virgin, Tulsa, OK 74127
Phone: (918) 563-1551