EXHIBITORS SOUGHT FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Exhibits Committee for the 1981 NMLA Conference reports that letters will be sent to prospective exhibitors on September 2, 1980. All NMLA members are urged to call or write to one of the committee members listed below and suggest possible exhibitors to be contacted. Exhibitors who want to be certain of booth space are also encouraged to contact the committee.

Exhibitors should also be aware of a new exhibits policy which was adopted by the NMLA Board in their June 14 meeting. It is very important since it is designed to meet the needs and financial status of all types and sizes of exhibitors.

The New Mexico Library Association offers three categories of exhibit space at its Annual Conference:
1. Commercial Exhibits Space. Commercial exhibitors paying the full fee are entitled to first priority in space assignment, security services provided by the Association, free conference registration for each certified representative of the firm purchasing the space, priority consideration in Association exhibit promotion, hospitality, publicity, social event scheduling and use of the Executive Board's audiovisual related conference activities.
2. Non-commercial and Small Vendor Exhibit Space. The Association may offer a limited number of exhibit spaces at reduced fees to:
   a. Non-profit organizations, including other library associations.
   b. Agencies of federal, state, and local government, not to include university presses.
   c. Small publishers and book dealers. To qualify for this category, an exhibitor must have fewer than six full-time equivalent employees. Preference in this category goes to New Mexico publishers and book dealers, and to publishers and book dealers of books about New Mexico.
3. Non-commercial and small vendor exhibitors are entitled to second priority in space assignment, security services provided by the Association, and free conference registration for two (2) certified representatives of the organization purchasing the space. They will pay a fee determined by the NMLA Executive Board, and could be provided with less space per unit than commercial exhibitors, or be required to share space with another exhibitor of this category.
4. Unsecured Non-Commercial Exhibits. The exhibit space may provide free, unsecured exhibit space outside the exhibit areas for library association and other non-profit organizations to distribute membership and other information.

The Exhibit Committee members to contact by mail or telephone are: K. Kelly, P.O. Box 1026, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87103 (telephone: Western Union office, 824-1223, home 229-3527). Judy Pence 171 Rolla N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87102, 87102, (telephone UMN 277-6451, home 234-0390), Zanier Vivian P.O. Box 267, Tijeras, New Mexico, 87059 (telephone UMN 277-5761, home 291-5208).

Community Historical Awareness Profile

Kathleen Dannreuther, Project Director; Sonoran Heritage Program, Tucson Public Library; Jan Kenamore, Archivist; Rosenburg Library in Galveston; Maggie Nation, Flagstaff City-Coominico County Library; David Stricklin, Director, Oral History Program, Dallas Public Library and Laurie Miller Stephens, Manager, Learning Library Program, Dallas Public Library.

The institute began with an ice breaker session where participants were asked to interview an unfamiliar person and then introduce this person to the entire group. This not only supported the concept of oral history, but also proved to be a source of information about personal hobbies and interests which are rarely discussed in autobiographical interviews. During the remainder of the week there were sessions on such topics as: what is oral history, choosing a topic from the past, conducting and processing oral history interviews, and public programming in the library using oral history materials.

One of the many highlights of the institute was the introduction of the Community Historical Awareness Profile, CHAP, one of the major components of the CHAP process is a local citizens meeting to gain local input on the selection of an appropriate topic to focus the oral history project on. Also popular with the participants were the sessions most rated most useful by the participants.

Throughout the week the participants displayed a great deal of enthusiasm. During the summer months, each library will hold a CHAP meeting, elect a topic from the past and recruit interviewees and transcribers. Training in oral history interviewing and transcription will be provided by project staff. It is anticipated that by the fall, all libraries will be well into the interviewing phase of the project as well as planning for the public programming phase of the project.
CUS Talent Bank Offers Help

The CUS Division of NMLA has a Talent Bank of information about CUS members who are willing to give a workshop or consult on some subject. The Talent Bank is maintained by Linda Erickson, Chairperson of CUS Division, so contact her if you would like further information.

Talent C has two areas of interest: U.S. government publications and map collections. He is knowledgeable about all areas of government documents but particularly historical aspects. His map interests include all aspects of map collections, and he has a special interest in 19th century mapping of the United States.

Talent D is involved with systems work and is particularly knowledgeable about circulation systems. His map interests include inventory control and recirculation and production indicators for technical services, etc. cataloging.

Linda J. Erickson
Chair, CUS Division

ALAC Councilor Reports

by Alice C. Clark

Attendance at the ALA Conference was an all-time high of 14,566. A major issue addressed by membership included a proposal for a recommended minimum salary. Upon advice of the Association's legal council that this would be a restraint of trade under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the resolution was defeated and as a result did not come to the ALA Council for action.

Another issue which was extensively discussed was the lowering of dues to divisions for students and new members. On the membership and Council agenda was a proposal for a fee of $5.00 for students, $7.50 for first year members and $10.50 for second year members.

The New Jersey Library Association, "The People's Rights to Libraries", was referred to the Intellectual Freedom Committee for editing, a recommendation which the NMLA Board had suggested.

Two good policy documents were presented which might become policy statements NMLA might also like to consider. These were a report of the Annual Meeting of the ALA, and the open meeting policy. While our needs may be somewhat less rigid than those of ALA, such policies are valuable in stating the intent of the association.

Other reports of interest included the good news that New Mexico now has two more ALA Councilors - Lucy Cruz for three years and Benita Webber for four year term. Library schools re-accredited under the 1972 rules were Atlanta University, Denver University, Emory University, Toronto University, and a conditional accreditation of McGill. First time accreditation was given to the Denver Law Library Program and to Southern Mississippi University.

DO YOU HAVE NEWS?

To make it easier for you to submit that news that you keep meaning to send, we are including in this issue of the NMLA Newsletter, a form for you to either fill out and return to save, or for future news. These forms will appear from time to time, but don't let the lack of one keep you from sending in an article.

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR NMLA NEWSLETTER

NMLA Budget Set Midst Debate

At the NMLA Executive Board meeting in June, 1980, the annual budget was presented, discussed, debated, modified and finally accepted after numerous changes and cuts. Why? The major reason was that divisions, committees, round tables, etc. Executive Board recommended $1000 considerably below the Budget Committee's recommendation. Lobbyist funds were questioned, but the proposal was that an advisory committee would be essential to seeing PAL funded for a second year.

There was also some discussion on the proposal by the Publications and Mailing Committee to automate the NMLA Newsletter. It is felt that this list is essential to the effectiveness of the organization and that it is time to proceed with further automation. Gary House and his assistants at the Albuquerque Technical Vocational Institute were commended for their services in compiling and providing the mailing list.

At approximately 1:30 PM on Saturday, June 14, the budget was finally given approval and the Executive Board meeting was adjourned.

Below is the 1980-1981 Budget for the Association as approved at the Executive Board Meeting in Las Cruces on June 13 & 14.

Please do not pay any bills from proceeds from a workshop or any other source. Send the money and the bills, or, if they are small, pay them and request reimbursement. The Association books should accurately reflect all our transactions.

Please do not exceed your budgeted amount without prior approval from the Board.

Cecil Clottleter
Treasurer

NEW MLX LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Budget 1980-1981

Anticipated Revenue
Brought forward (estimated) $ 50,000
Membership Dues $600.00
Contributions $1050.00
Interests $350.00
Special Grand Percentage $350.00
Newsletter Advertising $800.00
Workshops $250.00
Documents $600.00
CUSAACR2 $75.00
Bumper stickers, posters $10.00
Available from Savings $13,459
TOTAL $13,459

Expenditures

General Expenditures
ALA Dues $50.00
SWLA Dues $20.00
CLENE $35.00
Executive Board Expenses $200.00
Misc., Copying $200.00
Stationery $150.00
Postal, Box Rent $200.00
Telephone $100.00
Executive Board Travel $1250.00
Treasurer's Audit, Bond $200.00
Insurance $109.00
Bulk Mailing & Permit $50.00
$2414.00

Capital Expense

Divisions
College, Uni., Special Public Libraries $150.00
SLCVCAS $300.00
$450.00

Roundtables

Documents $135.00
Institutional $50.00
Loc. & Reg. History $100.00
Native American Libraries $125.00
LULIS $75.00
On-Line $75.00
$ 860.00

Committees

Archivist $0.00
Comb. By-Laws $0.00
Conference Site $5.00
General Publicity $200.00
Legis. & Intell. Freedom $1305.00
Library Development $2250.00
Library Education $1000.00
Library Membership & Awards $400.00
$9275.00

Savings as Reserve - Certificate of Deposit $3,000.00

TOTAL $13,459.00
Notes Around the State

Las Vegas - Rumor has it that Lucy Cruz (LUI SA Chairperson) has joined the staff of New Mexico Highlands University. Lucy was also elected to fill a two-year term as an AALSA Councillor. At Large during the recent AALSA Conference in New York. Congratulations, Lucy!!

Albuquerque - Susan J. Marquez has joined the University of New Mexico General Library as an instructor who will serve as physics sciences reference librarian. Marquez earned a master’s degree in library science from the University of California at Los Angeles. She previously served as manager of the library in the Laboratory of Nuclear Medicine in Los Angeles.

Albuquerque - G. K. Hall Library Catalog is announcing the publication of Chicago Periodical Index, a cumulative index to periodicals published between 1967 and 1978. G. K. Hall contributed to this index, along with libraries of major Illinois Studies libraries and collections in the Southwest. The index includes a thesis, articles, book reviews, conference reports, creative works, accounts of current events and interviews gathered from 18 leading Chicagoan publishers.

Albuquerque - Mary Kelly, a member of the Albuquerque Public Library staff for nearly eight years will be resigning on August 15. Mary has been head of the Erna Fergusson Branch for six years. She will return to UNM where she will work in a library-related field. Mary said, in a brief statement, that she enjoyed her position with APL, especially as head of the Erna Fergusson Branch very much, but she feels that it is time to move on, to grow, to develop, to try new things. She was honored with a reception on August 8.

Albuquerque - Charles Seavoy, head of the UNM Library’s Government Documents and Map Division has been elected chairman of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council which represents several geographic and map organizations. Charles attended the recent SLA conference in Washington, DC and waxed enthusiastic over the new James Madison building of the Library of Congress.

Las Cruces - NMLA President Sally Garrett is a proud new grandmother. Her first grandson, Katrina Margaret Garrett was born on July 19, 1980, just 2 weeks and 4 days after her. Talk about a good read! Congratulations, Sally!!

Albuquerque/Zuni - Ben Waskighthouse, NMLA 2nd Vice President, will be moving to Zuni soon. He will be their new high school librarian. His charming wife will be the school nurse.

Albuquerque - Dr. Elinor McCloskey (APS) has been nominated and is running for the position of Vice President/President Elect of SWLA. Her goals and concepts can be found in the June issue of the SWLA Newsletter. She believes that a sound financial footing, grassroots involvement, and a strong public awareness campaign are needed to improve SWLA and libraries in general. Elinor also suggests an activities-type exchange which would provide names of librarians willing to exchange ideas and information on selected topics.

WORKSHOP COMING - NMLA/Documents Roundtable Program

A one-day workshop devoted to the earth science material available in state and federal government publications is tentatively scheduled for September 26, 1980, at the University of New Mexico Zimmerman Library. Guest speakers will be Mary Lynn Largnacht, Map Librarian at the Colorado School of Mines, and hopefully, a representative of the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources.

The results of the survey of the use of documents collections in New Mexico depository libraries conducted last year showed that geologists are the heaviest users but few librarians are familiar with all of the material available in the earth sciences. This workshop should provide material to help improve public service in New Mexico. Further information will be made available to librarians as arrangements are finalized. Any questions on the program should be directed to Cheryl Sewey, Head of the Maps and Government Publication Department, University of New Mexico Zimmerman Library, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

SWLA/PLA to hold Special Pre-Conference

The Public Library Association has scheduled four regional programs to follow the PLAN WORKING PROCESS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. The programs will be held to state library agency personnel and public librarians and trustees who are interested in implementing the Planning Process. The programs are designed to explain and clarify the reading of the manual which resulted from a U.S.O.E. funded study “The Process of Standards Development for Community Library Services.” The programs will be presented in conjunction with the Washington, D.C. Library Association’s conference in San Antonio, October 30 and 31: the Mountain Plains Library Association’s conference in Omaha, October 30; the Southeastern Library Association’s conference in Birmingham, November 16 and 17; and the California Library Association’s conference in Pasadena, December 5 and 6.

A PLA Executive Officer will chair each meeting. Agnes M. Grif- fen, PLA Vice-President/President Elect will chair the PLA/SLA Program; Ronald A. Oubert, PLA Past President will chair the PLA/MPA program; and Robert H. Rohlf, PLA President will chair the PLA/SELA and the PLA/CLA programs.

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Registration information can be obtained by writing Shirley C. Mills, PLA Executive Secretary, Public Library Association, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 or call 312/744-6780.
“Nikon Lady”  
A Hit in Albuquerque

By Hester Miller

For seven weeks this spring an eighteenth century Japanese lady, twentieth century camera in hand, smiled enigmatically down from the walls of the Albuquerque Public Library. The “Nikon Lady”, created by CBS’ Lou Dorfman and lent by the JMM, company of Los Angeles, Minnesota, was a keynote of JAPAN IN ALBUQUERQUE, a seven-week celebration of Japanese life and culture organized by the Exhibits Committee of the Albuquerque Public Library.

Starting out in November, 1978 as a “brain-stormed” idea for a major library festival, JAPAN IN ALBUQUERQUE had become by its opening date - April 15, 1980 - a community-wide festival involving people and institutions from throughout the country, as well as Albuquerque and New Mexico. It was a remarkable instance of a library organizing a whole community’s activities into a broad educational goal - the familiarization of many people with the richness and complexity of foreign culture important to their own present and future.

The opening, held at the site of many of the festival’s activities, JAPAN: A SELF-PORTRAIT, a major show of contemporary Japanese photography from New York’s International Center of Photography, offered by the New Mexico Humanities Council, was one of five exhibits on display at the Main Library. When it was shown the Friends of the Library, led by KIMONOS EAST/KIMONO WEST, an exhibit of traditional and contemporary kimono worn by museums, collectors and textile designers from coast to coast, THE DESIGNED WORLD OF JAPAN, detailing the importance of design in objects of everyday use, JAPAN TODAY, from the Japan Trade Center, a pictorial presentation of today’s consumers, an annotated bibliography accompanied the book display, and around the library’s exhibits, a lively program of events was scheduled. Lectures and demonstrations dealt with various aspects of Japanese life and culture attracting people on Saturday afternoons. Documentary films were screened during the lunch hour. The children’s craft room hosted an adults-only workshop in kimono textile design, conducted by Shoji Ashida of Kyoto University, courtesy of the Japan Foundation. A Japanese trade seminar, followed by a cocktail party, was hosted by the Japan Trade Center.

In the branch libraries, exhibits of children’s art from Albuquerque’s Art Center, and the Rio Grande Zoo; a martial art demonstration in the Club Plaza; KITES ASCENDING AT HIGH, a kite festival in Tigges Park; and ONWA TO BJUJTU HAIKEN, a nature outing by the Albuquerque Designers’ Fellowship. The New Mexico Pottery Association staged a raku workshop and the Bon sai Club one on bonsai culture. And again at the Zoo, the New Mexico symphony featured Japanese music on their annual Mother’s Day concert.

Four private galleries organized special shows for JAPAN IN ALBUQUERQUE, on display at the Main Library. The Museum of Art exhibited VIDEO FROM TOKYO TO FUKUI AND KYOTO and scheduled lectures in conjunction with the exhibits.

The University of New Mexico joined in with a showing of Japanese paper art at the Museum of Anthropology and the Japan Foundation’s CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE PRINTS exhibit at the Art Museum. UNM’s Zimmerman Library displayed materials recently purchased with a $10,000 gift from the Japanese government. And the University’s College of Fine Arts co-sponsored a concert of Japanese music funded by the Japan Foundation.

Haiku at the Zoo

Elsewhere there was HAIIK at THE ZOO, co-sponsored by the Rio Grande Writers’ Association and the Rio Grande Zoo, a martial art demonstration in the Club Plaza; KITES ASCENDING AT HIGH, a kite festival in Tigges Park; and ONWA TO BJUJTU HAIKEN, a nature outing by the Albuquerque Designers’ Fellowship. The New Mexico Pottery Association staged a raku workshop and the Bon sai Club one on bonsai culture. And again at the Zoo, the New Mexico symphony featured Japanese music on their annual Mother’s Day concert.

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Co-Chairman of JAPAN IN ALBUQUERQUE was Exhibits Committee member Robert Woltman of the Albuquerque Museum and Hester Miller of the Albuquerque Public Library.

Bilingual Librarianship  
Workshop Planned

Linda Eriksson, Chair of the CUS division of NMLA announces a very interesting workshop for NMLA members. The program is on bilingual librarianship and should be important to librarians throughout the state due to the multicultural nature of the state.

The program on bilingual librarianship is being planned for the afternoon of November 7, 1980, at Brunnigan Public Library in Los Creones. Three library groups are joining together to co-sponsor the program: the Rio Grande Chapter of SLA, and the CUS Division and LUISIA Round Table of NMLA. A panel discussion is planned, and a tour of the new Brunnigan Library will be available. Further details will be announced later.

**From The President’s Pen**

By Sally Garrett

While in New York City for the ALA Conference I attended the SwLA Executive Board meetings, chapter relations activities meetings, and some of the Council and membership meetings. I am still trying to “sort out” the overwhelming number of impressions with which I came away. Elsewhere in this issue you will see Alice Clark’s report as Chapter Chairman, which I strongly recommend your reading if you’re at all curious about the activities of our national organization.

I would add, too, that I feel we are very fortunate to have her as our representative to the Council. The amount of time she gives us is prodigious - time not only for attendance at, and reporting of these meetings over the past three and one-half years is incredible. A sincere, “thank you,” for her patience and forbearance is truly due.

Congratulations to both Lisa Ryan and Benta Weiber, who were elected Councilors-at-Large. New Mexico has a fine representation.

Plans for our own Conference in Albuquerque next spring are well underway already. As always, a successful conference is the result of many people’s planning and work, and so do respond promptly to requests for assistance.

We are already planning workshops on AACR 2 around the state. These have been coordinated by the Library Education Committee as a response to a concern expressed in our work program. I do hope that many librarians will be able to attend.

Please remember that 1980-81 dues are now due and payable. The Executive Board will be meeting Friday afternoon, September 12, and Saturday morning, September 13, at the Public Library’s Collections Branch of the Albuquerque Public Library. If you are in the area, please feel welcome to attend.

**OUR THEME: NEW MEXICO LIBRARIANS - SHAPING THE 80’s**
GALA Year Planned

1980-81 GALA MEMBERSHIP FORM & SURVEY

If you have not paid your 1980-81 GALA dues, please complete the information requested and return this form with a check for $3.50 payable to the "Greater Albuquerque Library Association" to:

Mrs. Alice Cox Wyne
7122 Enid Frontage Rd. NE - Apt. 332
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

If you have already paid your dues, please complete the information requested and return this form only to Alice. We need the personal information for the GALA membership directory, and we need your ideas, too.

Name ___________________________ Home phone ___________________________
Address ___________________________ Zip ___________________________
Employer ______ Position ______ Phone ___________________________

1. How long have you been a GALA member?
   Never ______ 1-2 years ______ 3-5 years ______ 5 or more years ______

2. Are you interested in serving on a GALA committee?
   Membership/Publicity ______ Program ______ Job referral ______

Continuing Education/Career Development ______

3. Would you be interested in serving as a GALA officer in 1981-82?
   President ______ Vice-president/President-elect ______
   Treasurer ______ Secretary/Archivist ______ Executive Board Member ______

4. Do you have any suggestions for:
   a. Workshop topics?
   b. Guest speakers?
   c. Restaurants for dinner meetings?
   d. Tours of libraries or other institutions?

5. Is there any evening on which you normally cannot attend meetings?

6. What kind of meetings do you prefer?
   Dinner ______ Lunch/noon ______ Refreshments ______ No food or refreshments ______

7. Do you have any additional suggestions for meetings or other activities which GALA might sponsor?

Membership Pegged Near 600

By Linda Avery,
Chairman, Membership Committee

The Membership Committee sent out the 1980-81 membership forms on Tuesday, May 20, 1980. Explanatory paragraphs of the new roundtables were included with the forms. The final membership total for the 1979-80 year is 594.

35 Institutional memberships
118 Public Library Division
143 College, University and Special Libraries Division
189 School Libraries, Childhood and Young Adult Services Division
53 Trustee Division

(The sum of the division memberships does not equal the total because some members join more than one division or none at all.)

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EDITOR...

"The mass presses the constitution of a horse, obstinacy of a snail, independence of a wood sorrel, endurance of a starting anemone, impudence of a beggar, spank of a chicken hawk, pertinacity of a dun, imperturbable good temper, a facility of adapting new things at once, skill to read the most illegible manuscripts, leisure at all times and a great knack of going without his dinner while waiting on the irregularities of the machinery."

THE PEOPLES PRESS, Jan. 14, 1800, 4:1

Not enough on your type of activity? There is only one way to improve that, and that is for YOU to write and to encourage your acquaintances to write. Don’t just suggest to the editor that an article on so and so or thus and such would be nice. Write it! The editor can always correct grammar, syntax, even coherence or consult with you to do that.

The editor cannot write the entire newsletter. When not enough news arrives, the editor borrows from other newsletters, from national press releases, from local libraries. This might mean that most of the news is on one subject or one town, or that you have already seen it. If so, remember to write next time. The deadlines are September 15, November 15, January 15, and May 15.

There is a temptation at times to not print an issue; however, there is always some news of importance which must be conveyed. The newsletter has certain commitments and publication requirements to meet. The only thing which it sometimes lacks is news. Only the membership can alleviate that.

We know that out there in New Mexico some person attended an interesting conference or meeting. Some library held a popular series of programs or initiated a new service. Some system began a new process. All of these may and probably will interest others in the state. In the NMI! A newsletter we can give them the in-depth coverage they deserve. We can run one article or a series of articles. We can do follow-up studies. We even run brief news notes on a regular basis. We CANNOT find you all or call you all. If you don’t send it, we won’t print it.
Government Documents Publicity

Internal Outreach Important

A key point in Paper Relating to government publications involves keeping the rest of the library staff informed and knowledgeable. No matter how good government collection and services are, if how much publicity you generate through the media, if the people staffing the reference desk don’t know what is in documents, your efforts are severely restricted. In many libraries, the reference or circulation desk is the first point of contact. If the staff handling these desks are aware of materials in the documents collection and the indexes which access the collection, the reference desk will be made intelligently. If the staff is unaware, many patrons will be turned away unsatisfied after a search through the card catalog and periodical indexes turned up no useful information. A continuing effort is needed by the staff informed. In-service training workshops are an ideal service to provide an overview of the collection and basic reference tools used to access it. Any librarian who graduated from library school before 1976 on your staff may have a big shock when called on to use the new Monthly Catalog. How many of your staff know about Index to Government Periodicals of Publications Reference File? What other recent additions to your documents reference collection? Do they know what local depository libraries in the state you go to for help with older materials? A general in-service workshop that explains the catalog and any other internal procedures will help the reference staff in their job and make your department more visible. As new staff joins your library, schedule individual sessions with them so that they can be introduced to your department.

Once a general workshop has been provided, specific subject areas may be scheduled as needed. A decision by the library administration to offer better services in business reference, a large number of requests for energy related information, or a new course in state history offered locally might require a special workshop to educate the staff on the many valuable titles. Specialized indexes, major federal agencies which publish in the subject area and sample documents reference titles on the topic should be brought in. Sample exercise questions can be prepared to help staff use the materials.

Reference staff meetings are another forum for sharing information and the documents department to your colleagues. Mention new material of interest to the group, any other new monograph on your state’s culture, a new serial index, or a new biographical index on federal judges ... whatever has arrived recently that could help the reference department provide better service.

Finally, make sure your material is included in library-wide projects. Converting your serial listing to computer produced catalog card, OCLC catalog, online card catalog, automated circulation, whatever, make sure that if it is at all feasible, documents are included with the other material. Even if only major series can be included in these projects, it is vital to use of documents that some at least are in these tools.

Keeping the documents department visible, cooperative and involved in library-wide projects is an ongoing job. Without continual effort, the rationale of the federal depository system suffers.

Sandy Fauld
S.A.L.A.L.M.
New Perspective for the 1980's

by Mina Jane Gosthey

"Library Resources on Latin America: New Perspective for the 1980's," the twenty-fifth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), The group met in Albuquerque from June 1-5 at the Convention Center.

Three plenary sessions followed up the theme. The first concerned major technological trends while the second covered major Latin American collections. The third session on Wednesday entitled "Library Resources and the Hispanic Community" highlighted a day devoted to Hispanic topics.

Besides the plenary sessions, the Committee on Acquisitions and the Committee on Bibliography sponsored various programs including "Cultural Patronage Laws and the Preservation of Latin American Research Materials" and "Current and Future Research Trends Based on a Review of Major Bibliographic Projects". Other committees held their business meetings on Sunday.

A Panel on Government Documents was held on Tuesday afternoon while a Book Fair took place on Wednesday afternoon.

As you can tell from the programs, SALALM is not only interested in acquisitions, but in all aspects involving libraries and materials in Spanish and Portuguese. Although the membership is largely from academic libraries, other libraries, including special and public, share an interest in the work of SALALM. Not all the members are librarians. Bookdealers constitute an active segment of SALALM and anyone interested in the problems SALALM studies is welcome.

Publishers' exhibits form an integral part of the meeting. This year a group of university presses exhibited materials along with dealers of books about and from Latin America.

The last two years a group of bookdealers has hosted a reception for the participants. This year's reception was augmented by the participation of the Greater Albuquerque Library Association, the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce and the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

Other social events included a reception at the home of President and Mrs. William Dowd followed by a banquet held in the West Wing of Zimmerman Library. On Thursday afternoon the group had a chance to visit Santa Fe.

Participants numbered 170 and came from all over the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Central America, South America and England. The University of New Mexico General Library acted as host for the gathering.

by Stephen Rollins,
University Libraries

In the last issue of the NMLA Newsletter, there appeared Lois Godfrey's excellent article which outlined status developments in the movement towards creating a library network in New Mexico. What is the significance of interlibrary OCLC terminals does not create the network in itself, it is a significant milestone. Certainly, the OCLC system will not provide subject access or satisfy all local needs but it will provide state's libraries with more access to local library holdings and with an opportunity to share New Mexico library resources.

Since the writing of Lois Godfrey's article, two other significant events have occurred which can potentially move the New Mexican libraries closer to the reality of networking. The first is the recent revision of the AMIGOS III code. More libraries in New Mexico are installing OCLC terminals and becoming members of AMIGOS, the new AMIGOS II will encourage statewide III activity. The revised code contains provisions which liberalize borrowing and lending restrictions, which librarians will be required to follow the National III Code where the AMIGOS code is silent (i.e., renewal policy and length of loans), the AMIGOS III code encourages members in library to generate their own lending restrictions. Even more significant, the AMIGOS III code allows for a "no-fee" policy among its membership.

AMIGOS libraries which agree to the code will not charge each other for postage, insurance, handling charges and for up to fifty pages of photocopying. While OCLC will charge for initiating an III request (presently $1.00), the new AMIGOS code reverses this trend, at least in the Southwest, of escalating III charges.

The other significant event which has recently occurred is the University of New Mexico's acquisition, cataloging and inventory system. While the specifications of the system addressed the specific needs of the University's General and Law libraries, they also include the capability of expanding the system to other libraries and of providing local profiles. The number of libraries within Albuquerque alone which have expressed interest in the system is already impressive.

As of this writing, UNM is actively involved in evaluating the four bids which were received in response to the University's Request for Proposal. The bids which were received were from IBM, the Ohio State Users Group (LCS), Dataphase and CLISI. While there are pros and cons with each system, all four have certain functions in common. Each system will provide:

1. On-line functions of charging and discharging materials.
2. Access to bibliographic records not only by title, ISBN or ISSN, LCCN and call number, but also by subject access.
3. Capacity to store on-line at least those bibliographic elements which are now shown on an OCLC catalog card.

Network Update — Automated Circulation at UNM

4. Capability of transferring OCLC records via a computer into the local circulation system.
5. Ability to communicate between libraries (either on-line by dial-up access) for the immediate inquiry of holdings of those libraries which support the network. Such an inquiry would include present circulation status. The system can be expanded with tandem or multi-processor architecture utilizing phone lines or perhaps microwave stations.

UNM is fully committed to the goal of installing an on-line circulation and inventory system by June 1981. The General Library at UNM is presently engaged in the activity of adding significant retrospective portions of its collection to OCLC. As of this writing nearly one-third of the General Library's volume is available via OCLC. These records will be available to those New Mexico libraries which receive OCLC terminals and will form the primary data base for New Mexico's circulation and inventory control system. All new acquisitions received by UNM's General Library and the Law Library will be added to the circulation system via an OCLC interface.

Any hope of OCLC providing local circulation systems now seems remote with the recent breakdown in negotiations between OCLC and GEAC, a Toronto firm which markets circulation systems. This breakdown in negotiations does not, however, prevent the possibility of developing local circulation systems within New Mexico. While OCLC apparently will not provide an alternative for local circulation systems, the state of New Mexico still has an excellent chance of developing a network which will provide access to OCLC's national data base, but which would be the activity, and offer local circulation systems. By combining the resources of OCLC and AMIGOS and by supporting the growth of the system which will be developed at UNM, the libraries in New Mexico can realize the goals of an active state network.

UNW, the University of New Mexico, announces that its law library is now an OCLC member. The library has received an OCLC terminal and has become a member of the OCLC network. This allows the library to access the national database of OCLC and to exchange information with other libraries on a real-time basis.

This move is part of the library's ongoing efforts to improve its services to the university community. The library is in the process of upgrading its systems and equipment, and the acquisition of an OCLC terminal is a significant step forward.

The OCLC network allows the library to access a vast amount of information, including bibliographic records and馆藏信息。This will enable the library to provide more efficient and comprehensive service to its users.

WANTED

Twenty-five mutual members of AAAS/ALA and SLCLYASD/NMLA to achieve membership on the board, with voting privileges as an affiliate. SLCLYASD/NMLA will also check SLCLYASD on their NMLA membership application; the reverse also applies.

Nora Dahmen
SLCLYASD

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The Privacy Issue and the 1980 Census

from: Documents to the People 8:124 no. 3
May 1980 by Joe Morehead

On the front of the 1980 Census questionnaire the reader finds this statement, intended to reassure the skeptic: "The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years, or until April 1, 2032, only sworn Census Bureau officials have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them." Yet fear that questions on the questionnaire will become a matter of public record has been a factor in the success of the 1978 and 1980 censuses. The belief that some of the 1978 census questions constituted an unwarranted invasion of privacy prompted Bureau officials to mount a public relations offensive. We think, in the 1980 Census Information Kit, a fact sheet of one page titled "Law and Procedures Protect Right to Privacy." In the form of question and answer, the Census Bureau attempts to reaffirm its commitment under Title 13 of the U.S. Code to protect the public from unauthorized disclosure.

We learn from this fact sheet, for example, that no names or addresses of persons go into any government computer, including any data base belonging to the Bureau itself. Further, we learn that no social security numbers are requested on questionnaires.

According to Title 13, information furnished to the Bureau can be used only for statistical purposes and cannot be published or released in any way that would identify any person or business firm. Census Bureau employees are sworn to secrecy. A violation by an employee carries a prison term of five years and a fine of $5,000. Indeed, the fact sheet notes proudly that no employee has ever been formally charged with a violation of the law. The forms that you and I fill out and return are photographed on microfilm that is kept under strict security in protected buildings. When processing is complete, the forms are shredded and disposed of in a way that makes it impossible to reconstruct the original data. Census information is kept confidential for 72 years, then the microfilmed census records are turned over to the National Archives for permanent storage. As librarians well know, people interested in researching their family background often use these old census records.

Individuals may obtain facts reported about themselves in the population counts from the microfilm records at the Bureau's facility in Pittsburg, Kansas. With prior identification and payment of a small search fee, information such as proof of age will be retrieved.

In the fact sheet it is pointed out that from 1970 to 1980 there was no law about handling census information in a confidential way. The first such law took effect in 1880 and has been amended and revised since then. Census officials stoutly maintain that the law respecting confidentiality and privacy is stricter now than at any time.

Privacy and the 1970 Census

With all the Census Bureau protests about confidentiality, what has been the fax and fear? As one would expect, government officials think that "as much ado about nothing." In fact, 1960, U.S. News & World Report (who it will be recalled, gained Watergate notoriety a few years later) about the criticism that government wants to pry into people's private homes. Starns replied in the negative. Our study involved a number of people, but only two fines have been imposed.

Science magazine carried an item as early as 1968 about the kinds of questions that we ostensibly upset people: the number of units at each address, access to the units, "whether the units have flash toilets, bathtubs, or showers, the type of heating equipment, whether the residents have a telephone, and the length of time occupants have been at that address." No bets were made on the success of legislation that had been introduced to make these questions voluntary rather than compulsory. But, said Science, "the origins of the legislation are in the national fear of large-scale statistical collections, computerized data banks, and infringement of individual privacy, and it should be noted that these concerns are growing.'

National Review was scathing in its score of the "increasingly long and inquisitorial 'household survey' that has been conducted in conjunction with the decennial census that is specified under the Constitution." The conservative magazine held that questions such as "Is your furnace gas, oil or coal? What mode of transportation do you use in going from home to office? How many toilets do you have?" are examples of "irrationally obtusive government!" and applauded those "bold spirits" who have publicly announced their refusal to answer "the sociological questions associated with the 1970 enumeration of the population."

Nation's Business reported that Rep. John L. Bentsen (R-Oklahoma) and US senators introduced bills that would limit the mandatory response of the census to seven questions: sex, race, address, marital status, relationship to head of household, and visitors in the home at the time of the census. Bents and other members of Congress felt that questions about sharing one's shower and the number of babies one produced were invasions of privacy. "To threaten the American people with a 60-day jail sentence of $100 fine for not responding to questions having nothing to do with essential facts about population is absurd," Bents said.

Privacy and the 1980 Census

That concern over the confidentiality of census information carried over the decade is evident in a statement by Senator John Glenn in 1979. During a hearing on the nomination of Vincent P. Barabba to the Director of the Census Bureau, Glenn had this to say: "During the last decade, too, rising awareness of privacy and confidentiality issues in some sectors, coupled with loss of confidence in government in others, has spilled over into expectations that the Bureau's record of confidentiality will play well beyond the power of law—an implicit trust that has evolved over the decades. Although it is based solidly in law, its real power flows from tradition, practice and professional pride."

As processing of the microfilm is fed into a device specially developed by the Bureau to read the filled-in circles that serve as answers, the data are then transmitted to computers at Census Bureau headquarters where they are combined with numbers from other responses. Again Barabba attempted to allay fears of some Big Brother omnious data bank. The most important point I can make here is that this device reading the filled-in circles cannot read the letters representing the names of people. This makes it literally impossible for any names to reach the computers.

Is everyone convinced? Then on with the census.

References