YOU AND YOUR COMMUNITY:

SOUTHWESTERN FICTION

WHAT'S YOUR IMAGE?
Several weeks ago, articles concerning the theme of the December Newsletter began to arrive, and the circulation desks of the diverse New Mexico libraries are there. They are over 800 in the state, including special, academic, public, commercial, and institutional libraries. Although the articles in this Newsletter represent only a fraction of those libraries, they do give us a view into the effectiveness of the communities they serve and their projected images.

Several weeks ago, the author wrote up the stereotypical image of a library as the place in which one had to maintain complete silence (at most, a very low whisper) or be hastily hushed by the librarian. Although there are libraries remaining that have quiet, subdued atmospheres, images are changing, and many have become gathering places—places where patrons can catch up on local and national news, print or recorded information, but verbal information, as well. They are places where people can catch up on current events, and many have become more identified as community centers.

Would the author write a book on topics of discussion at the reference or circulation desks. (Would the revelation it would be to hear all the clandestine conversations that take place in the stacks?)

Martha Liebert, librarian at Bernallio Public Library, says that her library "is not a quiet library. Staff members do oversing or whistle, and we surely talk a lot." For Liebert and her staff, fostering a relaxed atmosphere in a rural community probably paints a certain image in the minds of BPL patrons.

On Christmas Day, most librarians will close, and employees will be free. Bojongo took a break from both. Tom Horan, NMLA's legislative Free Committee chair, his advocate, discussed possible li work on phone is 982-3691, or 982-9611. Library legislation and Intellectual Tom Horan, NMLA's legislative Free Committee chair, his advocate, discussed possible li work on phone is 982-3691, or 982-9611. Library legislation and Intellectual

New Mexico's 37th Legislature

Please keep this information handy and use it when writing to your legislators. Refer to the October issue of the Newsletter for the article of tips on letters to legislators.

Thirty-Seventh Legislature

New Mexico House of Representatives (Based on information received from County Clerks and Secretary of State and dated Nov. 28, 1984)

DISTRICT 1—San Juan

*Jerry W. Sandidge (D)
          *Ray M. Vargas (D)
          *Ray R. McSorley (D)
          *Tom Horan (D)
          *Dick Minzner (D)
          *Linda J. (Linn) Tytler (R)
          *Garth Simms (R)
          *Raymond G. Sanchez (D)
          *Ben Lujan (D)
          *Marcy Litzenberg (D)
           
DISTRICT 2—San Juan

*Richard P. Cheney (R)
          *Dennis J. Conejo (D)
          *Don Silva (R)
          *Lynn P. Burgeson (D)
          *Ted Kettler (R)
          *Billie J. Finn (D)
          *Pete D. Yench (D)
          *Felix N. (Mike) Martinez (D)
          *Mary Lou Ybarra (D)
          *Murray Ryan (R)
          *Benjamin R. McCullough (D)
          *Steve M. Charleston (D)
          *Ted Averett (R)
          *Joseph L. (Joe) Jaramillo (D)
          *Pete A. Gonzales (D)
          *Bill A. Martinez (D)
          *Mike J. Mora (D)
          *Tom J. (Terry) Aragon (R)
          *John M. Sanchez (D)
          *Lonnie J. (Lonnie) Avelino (D)
          *Lincoln J. (Lonnie) Avelino (D)
          *Michael J. (Mike) Avelino (D)
          *Eugene J. (Gene) Avelino (D)
          *James J. (Jim) Avelino (D)
          *Richard J. (Dick) Avelino (D)
          *John J. (John) Avelino (D)
          *John J. (Jack) Avelino (D)
          *James J. (Jim) Avelino (D)
          *Eugene J. (Gene) Avelino (D)
          *Michael J. (Mike) Avelino (D)
          *Tom J. (Terry) Aragon (R)
          *John M. Sanchez (D)
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**NMLA Newsletter Co-editors Named**

At the Winter Executive Board Meeting on December 7, 1984, the NMLA Publications Committee recommended a change in NMLA Newsletter editorial staffing. Beginning with the pre-conference issue, the Newsletter will be co-edited by Chuck Baldonado and Daryl Black. The position of advertising manager will be absorbed by the co-editors.

Daryl Black works at the New Mexico State Library in the Library Development Division. She handles author tours, library statistics, and does general research. December's issue shows her. She has taken a course in journalling, and has acted as guest editor for this issue of the Newsletter to prepare her for the position.

Chuck Baldonado is the director of the Instructional Materials Center at the Albuquerque Technical Vocational Institute. He is also from Albuquerque. Chuck was responsible for the design and layout of NMLA's 1984 conference packet.

When submitting articles to the NMLA Newsletter, please continue to send mail to NMLA, P.O. Box 25084, Albuquerque, NM 87125.

**Needs Assessment Update**

**by Karen Watkins**

Work is progressing on a statewide assessment study of library client needs for the next 15 years. The New Mexico State Library is working with the New Mexico Library Advisory Council and NMLA to prepare a plan which will review and revise the Coordinated Library Systems of New Mexico. A planning document developed by NMLA in 1971 and revised in 1977. Thus far, 99 special libraries, 25 academic libraries, 71 public libraries, and 300 school libraries have received questionnaires. In addition, over 300 citizens, selected at random, are being interviewed by telephone.

Some of the questions from the library survey include:

- "What is the major constraint to statewide library cooperation?"
- "If your library budget were increased by 25%, how would you use the money?"
- "What library services do you charge for?"
- "Questions from the citizens' survey include:"

  - "Have you used a public library in a neighboring county or city during the last six months?"
  - "Are there libraries you would like to use, but can't?"

"How can library service to citizens living in rural areas be improved?"

A private consulting firm-Cressap, McCormick and Paget-selected by the study advisory committee, is performing the assessment. Results of the survey will be available to all libraries and to the public, school, academic, and special libraries, and the State Library Advisory Council and Library Commission comprise the committee. Members include Ed Sayre, Nancy Ebeling, Ben Walker, Sissy Chaves, Carla Ann Pepmuller, and Judi Berstein.

Results of the needs assessment will be summarized in a written report to be issued in March, 1985 and presented at an NMLA conference program on April 19. Long range needs assessment study recommendations are scheduled to begin in the spring of 1985, and will utilize a broad base of librarians input statewide.

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**New Mexico Library Association Newsletter**

P.O. Box 25084
Albuquerque, NM 87125

Guest Editor--Daryl Black
Editor--Kin Tree Van Proffeeding--Jo Janet Halcomb
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Socorro Goes Online

by Mary Broderer
Librarian, Socorro Public Library

For the past three years, we have been reading as much information as we could find on libraries and computer systems to prepare for our decision about what to use. There are articles for the very large systems with lots of money, or the very small systems with only one or two books. The best source of information for us was the Small Computers in Libraries newsletter. I wrote for years to try to interest the city council in having a system for small libraries with small amounts of money. We wrote to X-12 Micromedia, Winnebago, Computer Cart, Micro-software Report, The Library Monitor, Ringgold, and Follett. Most of the systems that we felt we might be able to afford were too small for our holdings. Other systems were big enough, but too expensive for our budget. Follett was the only one that we felt sure we could afford to use. We planned to record 65,000 items and 10,000 patrons. We have 23,000 items and, since there had never been a purge made, there are now 12,000 patrons on the list, 12,500 patrons listed. The total number of people in the county is only around 12,000, so I knew that we had quite enough on record for a reduction of the number of patrons listed.

Before we even considered going before the city council for approval of the system and the investment, we, as staff, discussed what we had to do and whether we were ready to operate a computer. We decided to skip a mechanical system—i.e., to begin with a type system and not deliver as much information as the computer system promised. However, none of us had any training with the computer except me, and all I had was an introductory course when I was in college twenty years ago. The first week of this course was a group decision. If anyone had felt that he/she was not ready, we would not have gone ahead. Once we were ready, we prepared a comparison chart for the city council and for the board of trustees. I also had a list which described exactly what we did now to check books in and out, notify patrons of overdue books, put materials on reserve and do inventory, and the amount of time we spent, on the average, for each activity. In the next column, I put what the computer system promised to do and the time it required to do each activity we now do by hand. I also included the cost of the time and the amount of money it cost. Doing an annual inventory costs nearly a thousand dollars and requires the work of at least two people for four days. The software cost was that much. The board of trustees was willing to let us go ahead, the city council accepted us, and we went ahead. The city council informed the city council that we were able to get revenue sharing funds to purchase a complete set arose.

Two major donations of genealogical books, one from the New Mexico Genealogical Society in the form of matching funds to purchase a complete set, and the other from the Albuquerque Public Library in the form of a complete set, brought total contributions to about $1,200. We were anxious to do so. The cost of the DAR collection contains a variety of important and rare genealogical books from assorted organizations in Albuquerque and Los Angeles. The collection has been donated to Special Collections Branch of the library. We are able to give a fine Christmas present to our genealogical researchers, one which should be enduring.

The Special Collections Branch of the Albuquerque Public Library has been very fortunate this year in the amount of support which it receives from its clientele. Most of the local organizations donate materials regularly and work closely with us to prevent duplication of such materials. Individuals also give us both materials and the special collections library. The present effort is an attempt to improve our collection and the Map Room is pleased to have all available completed mapping.

The maps were produced by the National Mapping agency of Mexico, Secretaria de Programacion y Presupuesto. The quality of coloration and printing is excellent, and the detail is the best ever for place locations, highways and roads, rivers, and other geophysical features as well as contour. With very few exceptions, Mexico is mapped for all areas of the central and southern states of the United States.

The Map Room at the General Library, University of New Mexico, has recently added over 1,000 topographic maps of Mexico to its collection. This collection is a result of cooperation with the country's Geological Survey. We are grateful for the generosity of the Geological Survey. We are grateful for the generosity of the Geological Survey. We are grateful for the generosity of the Geological Survey.
Library Software For Micros

by Jenny Hottinmiller

The "Library Software For micros" workshop, sponsored by the CUNA Technology Network, was held last Saturday in Albuquerque at the New Mexico Library Association Annual Conference. The workshop was presented by John Sabatini, a New Mexico Library Association Legislative Advocate, and Champions of the past and present, winners of the New Mexico Library Association Library Software For Micros contest, and other current microcomputer users. The workshop was held from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

The workshop was well attended, with approximately 50 librarians and microcomputer users in attendance. The workshop included discussions of the importance of planning and selecting microcomputer software, as well as practical demonstrations of several software packages.

The workshop began with an overview of the current status of microcomputer software in the library world. John Sabatini presented a slide show of the various software packages available, as well as a list of the advantages and disadvantages of each.

The workshop then moved on to a hands-on demonstration of several software packages. The demonstration included a discussion of the software's features, as well as how to use the software to perform specific tasks.

The workshop ended with a question and answer session, during which librarians and microcomputer users were able to ask questions and get answers to their questions.

The workshop was well received by the attendees, who found the information useful and informative. Many attendees expressed interest in learning more about microcomputer software and how to use it in their libraries.

The workshop was well attended, with approximately 50 librarians and microcomputer users in attendance. The workshop included discussions of the importance of planning and selecting microcomputer software, as well as practical demonstrations of several software packages.
Building For The Future

— by Mary Stackford
Children’s Services Librarian
RPL

The best way to insure the future of the library as a part of the life of every citizen is children’s programming. Establish the librarian’s role in crafting a program designed to attract parents and grandparents, not only the children themselves. Parents who have thought that their baby books are for little children only will be pleasantly surprised to find that children’s literature will grab the attention of parents who are part of your target group even if you advertise to them as more than a structured program for them.

How about craft times? The drawbacks here are usually materials and time. If you can afford scissors and glue, you can have a craft program. Everyone knows how hard it is to attract parents to an area that doesn’t require your personal touch. Mention to staff and parents that you can do all sorts of things with a core collection of twenty paperbacks to avoid OCLC costs. Your list. Think of how many big things you could accomplish if some of your small tasks were delegated. Do you think that a joy it is to give—permit parents to give their time to you. They will become not only dedicated workers, but vocal supporters of the library. RPL’s two main requirements for the junior volunteers are that they help us on a daily basis to be sure that they are eleven years of age and able to read.

But are tangibles important? Analyze your philosophy. Do you believe that what really draws people to the library is a warm, welcoming attitude? When you establish a relationship with each patron, is there a smile on your lips? Do you treat children with the same respect that you offer adults? Would it make a difference if you banned shouting from your children’s area? Do you always remember that books are the shell of the library, but you, as the children’s librarian, is her heart?

Hands And Backs Build Library

—by Ruth Armstrong
Volunteer, Corrales Library

Corrales Library is one of the few public buildings in New Mexico built entirely by volunteer labor and funds, and certainly one of the most attractive. No fad or funding, just state grants were asked for—just Corrales hands and backs, big and little, old and young. They did whatever they could—toted, mixed, painted, dug, peeled, sawed, nailed, heaved, laid, carved, or beat the bushes for money to buy what they couldn’t make. Plans were drawn by Corrales architect Jerry Torr, and the ground was broken on April 1, 1979. Every Saturday for the next six months, a molder showed up to work on the library, and by October, they were ready for a “topping out party”. Through the winter, with the windows inside, laying brick floors, painting, building shelves and a decorative fountain in the entryway. Stained glass windows were designed to commemorate friends who had died. Art work was contributed, and a front desk was built only by sales artist Pete Smith with the familiar faces of old-time Corralesenos.

The finished building was dedicated and blessed on October 7, 1979 amid much rustic revelry. School children formed a parade and carried the books from the old library (also a volunteer effort) to the new. Friends of the library continue to have festivities every summer, and last year added the Frank Larrabee Room, which increases the stack area by about a third. Friends perform a volunteer service, raise funds for improvements and, in a pinch, have been known to pay a utility bill or two. The library belongs to the Village of Corrales, but never could any public building be more truly said to belong to the people.

Children’s Writing Contest

The Inter-Cultural Exchange Committee of the Border Region of New Mexico is sponsoring a fifth children’s writing contest on the theme “Multi-Cultural Children of the Southwest.” The purposes of this contest are to encourage creative writing for children by children, and new and unpub­lished writers in the BRLA area, to promote cultural exchange through reading, and to foster an awareness of and astute understanding of the diversity of cultures in the Southwest. The contest rules are as follows:

1. Entries must be written for children in the grades K-8 reading level.
2. Entries will be judged in categories determined by the age of the writer: a) Primary, grades K-2; b) Middle, grades 3-5; c) Intermediate, grades 7-9; d) Young Adult, grades 10-12; and e) Adult, college, or above.
3. Entries may include poetry or short stories with a focus on life in the community.
4. Entries may be submitted in a language other than English with the inclusion of an English translation.
5. Entries will be limited to one per writer.
6. Entrants will become the property of BRLA. Non-winning entries will be returned with the postmarked, stamped envelope.
7. Awards will be presented for each age category at the BRLA quarterly meeting in April, 1985.
8. Submit entries on or before January 31, 1985 to:
   Marsha J. Labodda, Chairperson
   Inter-Cultural Exchange Committee
   BRLA
   737 Fall River Rd.
   El Paso, Texas 79907
   Tel. no. (515) 859-1966 after 8:00 p.m.

9. All entries should have address and telephone number and/or teacher’s name and school name and address.

We ask your help in “spreading the word” about the contest. Encourage your students and community members to enter! This could be used as a class assignment. For additional information and flyers, write to the above address. Thank you for your assistance and cooperation.

Help From Upstairs

—by Dr. Herbert C. Henneman
President, Friends of the Belen Public Library

Can you imagine a city of fewer than 8,000 residents building a half-million-dollar library? Right here in New Mexico! Truth is still stranger than fiction—miracles still happen. The citizens of the City of Belen have made this decision to invest in their future and that of their descendants. To cap off the good news, surround­ing communities will also benefit from the Bolenites’ wisdom, foresight, and generosity.

How did this come about—what special, unexpected event brought this about? Did some rich person do—die and leave a legacy for this purpose? Did the city fathers hire some high-faluting public relations firms to plaster the town with billboards and hoopla? No. The truth of the matter is both more complex and more simple than any fairy tale or public relations magic. The good citizens of Belen voted a half-million-dollar bond issue at the November, 1983 election for the library (also a volunteer effort) to build the new library (also a volunteer effort) to build the new friends of the library. Non-winning entries will be used by more and more people, especially children. Over 4,500 items were checked out each month. A new and erratically growing reading room—Tierra del Sol, brought 4,000 additional patrons, a large share of them avid readers. The need was so evident that the City Manager Boni Lopez, the City Council and Library Board, led by chairman Paul Boyle, were positive, action-oriented and coop­erative. These are vital ingredi­ents in the recipe for success.

3. In many ways, the most important factor was the quality of the Belen library, its service, programs, staff, and especially the professional leadership of its li­brarian, Dolores Padilla. The Belen Library, despite severe space and resource limitations, was al­ready excellent. The people wanted, and will get, more of the same. No need for “iffy” guesswork and chance.

4. Finally (the chronicle would be incomplete without this factor), Mrs. Padilla was afraid as the bond issue election approached. Rightfully, she had doubts that a bond issue of that magnitude would be voted upon favorably. She (in the local paper), “if it’s going to pass, we’ll need help from up­stairs.”

She and the citizens of Belen and surrounding communities got it! And so we have the miracle of the big new half-million-dollar library in a small city on the move to a better quality of life—and a better future in the knowledge economy. Another New Mexico success story.
Librarians Challenged by Special Needs

Also in current use is the Kurzweil Reading Machine—an expensive, high-technology computerized device which recognizes print and translates it into synthesized speech. Once trained in its use, the visually impaired student has access to current printed materials not yet available in braille or recording.

The Optacon is another reading aid that, accompanied by comprehensive training, can open up the world of reading to the visually impaired individual. Compact and portable, it uses a hand-held camera that converts printed letters into the corresponding tactile form read with the index finger.

Recently, computers have given the visually impaired even greater access to reading and educational materials. Combinations of technology now allow for multi-media access. For instance, the Kurzweil Reading Machine can be used to read print and send it to a microcomputer. It is capable of making a "Braille-Edit" which can be converted to paperless or hard copy braille.

Whoa! Before you say "Hot, hot, hot, hot," made the traditional ways of producing materials for the blind obsolete. NMSVII sponsored approximately thirty volunteers dedicated to insuring that visually impaired students have access to any educational information available to the sighted. Under the name of "BRAVI" (Brailleists and Recordists Aiding the Visually Impaired), they satisfy requests for the production of text, books, and other material, to be delivered in the form of either braille or tape.

This service is available to schools and agencies statewide.

BRAVI supervisors conduct tape-recording and braille classes on a weekly basis. Volunteers are trained according to Library of Congress and National Braille Association standards.

Given the information imparted in many textbooks is often in the form of illustrations, the BRAVI group has also recently acquired a "Braille-Edit" which allows them to produce their own illustrations to accompany or supplement braille and tape-recorded texts.

The most recent addition to the BRAVI program is training in the use of computers to produce electronic recorders for the visually impaired. Braille produced on the traditional six-key braille writer requires a great deal of time and effort to produce accurately. Computerized braille, however, does not require the extensive training and time commitment required of students with good keyboarding skills, a volunteer can be producing useful braille with only a short training period.

Not all the needs of educators serving the visually impaired community are so vastly different that solutions are in "another room." Contrary to what one might expect, audiovisual equipment is, at times, appropriate for the visually impaired and the visually impaired student. The visually impaired supervisor makes available audiovisual equipment suitable for use with visually impaired students. In addition, slide and video presentations about blindness are available.

If it is a challenge for the regular school librarian to meet the needs of the child with the right book at the right time, then that challenge is even greater for those committed to meeting the very specialized and varied media needs of: the community served by the New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped and media center programs.

The New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped is a residential primary and secondary school for the blind and visually handicapped students. As the registrar for, and dispenser of, this annual allocation of materials from APH, the IRC is now serving more than 400 students in 57 schools and agencies throughout New Mexico.

The IRC has extended the philosophy to provide in addition to its instructional materials that may be available from sources other than NMSVH.

The NMSVH community includes visually impaired students below the college level, both in residence at the NMSVH campus and in other educational programs throughout the state. It also includes the educators, school systems, and agencies which serve those individuals. The students served have vastly differing visual and functional capabilities and include many multiply-handicapped students.

NMSVH subscribes to the philosophy that if each child is to be afforded the best educational opportunity consistent with his or her needs, then handicapped students must have access to learning materials and media appropriate for their individual and specific needs.

The educational resources program at NMSVH has four basic components: (1) the instructional resource center for the visually impaired production area, (2) the BRAVI volunteer program, and (3) the library itself.

As a statewide resource for learning materials and aids for the visually handicapped, the instructional resource center conducts the annual registration of legal blindness students in the state of New Mexico.

Throughout this registration, federal quota funds are generated which allow schools and agencies to receive an annual allocation of materials which are produced by the American Printing House for the Blind (APH). These materials include braille and large-print textbooks and instructional aids designed specifically for visually handicapped students.

The registrar for, and dispenser of, this annual allocation of materials from APH, is the IRC now serving more than 400 students in 57 schools and agencies throughout New Mexico.

The IRC has extended the philosophy of the school to provide additional access to instructional materials that may be available from sources other than the APH in the United States.

The staff goes to great lengths to fulfill that role, accessing such resources as the APH Central Catalog of available text books in special format, the National Library Service's "Talking Book" Program, and an electronic mail and bulletin board service (called SpecialNet) which allows the NMSVH staff to communicate individually or collectively with programs for the visually impaired nationwide.

The NMSVH instructional administration has made a concerted effort to enhance the basic adaptive media of large print, braille, and tape recording with the latest technological devices designed for the visually impaired. The NMSVH instructional resource center has earned its nationwide reputation among professionals in the field partially due to its leadership in the use of such devices. One of the best known of the low vision aids is the closed circuit television which assists some low vision students in reading and writing print.

In the library and media center at NMSVH, the emphasis is put on production and technology. The library facility itself is kept warm and inviting with soft carpeting and draperies to encourage leisure reading. Soft-hued murals, painted by visiting artists, cover two walls, and bright lights enhance the shelves. In the primary section is a "reading tub" with colorful pillows, where one can relax, a week or all of ages curled up enjoying a good book.

On the opposite side of the library area is a room called the "resource center," which is very well equipped and overflowing with reference-related studies, people admiring the Artist-of-the-Month exhibits in the Young Adult and General section, and patrons of all ages and sizes enjoying themselves.

The New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped, Alamogordo, manipulates the keyboard of the Kurzweil Reading Machine to gain access to a printed textbook. The machine uses an automatic scanner to convert printed materials into synthetic speech for print-handicapped persons.
As Close As The Mailbox

By Ed Bous
N.M. Office of Cultural Affairs

New Mexicans who don't have access to public libraries can use the State Library's free books-by-mail service. "Books-by-Mail is designed to provide residents, especially young residents of New Mexico," said Carmen Mathews from the State Library Division of the Office of Cultural Affairs.

With the program, rural residents don't even have to leave their homes.

"Borrowers are sent a quarterly catalog," Mathews explained. "They simply call or send in their requests, and we mail the books in returnable canvas bags. We even pay the return postage."

The books-by-mail service features publications on everything from cooking to medical topics. The books also come in different kinds of programs. For example, if you dropped by, you might find Donna Chavez tutoring kids, or you might see Carmen Halloran teaching painting. We have tried and enjoyed many different kinds of programs. For example, if you dropped by, you might find Donna Chavez tutoring kids, or you might see Carmen Halloran teaching painting. A result, we have tried and enjoyed many different kinds of programs. For example, if you dropped by, you might find Donna Chavez tutoring kids, or you might see Carmen Halloran teaching painting.

As Close As The Mailbox

By Ed Bous
N.M. Office of Cultural Affairs

New Mexicans who don't have access to public libraries can use the State Library's free books-by-mail service. "Books-by-Mail is designed to provide residents, especially young residents of New Mexico," said Carmen Mathews from the State Library Division of the Office of Cultural Affairs.

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Nearly every week of the year, massive vehicles amble down the highways of rural New Mexico delivering their freight. No, I do not refer to U.P.S., but to the five State Library bookmobiles which make stops in over 155 outlying communities, bringing books and information to patrons and providing contact with their neighbors during the winter months.

Many counties in New Mexico have no library services except those provided by the bookmobiles and Books-by-Mail program. The bookmobiles that go to each county provide the only hands-on browsing library service these rural people have, in many cases.

Since 1957, six bookmobiles, headquartered in Belen, Espanola, Bayard, Lovington, Silver City, and Tucumcari, have covered hundreds of thousands of miles in the state. In August of this year, however, the Southeastern Regional Library (bookmobile) in Lovington ceased operations. The area will be served by the bookmobiles headquartered in Silver City and Tucumcari.

In the meantime, the remaining five bookmobiles travel down the highways, driven by the special breed called Bookmobile Librarians, bringing books and friendly smiles to their patrons. They will continue to find ways to improve services to their special communities. Change is inevitable, but regardless of any changes that occur, patrons will always be able to count on the fervor and dedication with which the librarians do their jobs, through rain and snow, heat or wind, or malfunctioning vehicles, bringing books to the people.

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Marion Dorroh Scholarship

The Marion Dorroh Memorial Scholarship awarded by the N.M.L.A. is $1,500 for graduate study in an ALA-accredited Library School.

Requirements for applicants:
1. Must be a legal resident of New Mexico.
2. Must be at least tentatively accepted by an accredited Library School.
3. Applicants currently or formerly attending Library School may be considered for the award if working toward an advanced degree—5th or 6th year or Ph.D.,
4. Must have a formal application complete in all details on file with the committee no later than February 15, 1985.

For application form and requirements, apply to: Karen Watkins, NMSL.