Perspectives On: Library Legislation and Intellectual Freedom

Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee Activity Summary
by Karen Watkins, Chair, Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee

Development of a statewide legislative network has been the prime focus of the Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee in the past months. The network will be a formal structure for communication between local library constituents and legislators about library concerns. The three network levels will consist of a statewide coordinator, several regional coordinators, and one local contact person for each state legislator. General responsibility of individuals at each level is to receive and pass on information about library issues, especially those of possible legislative interest.

Local contacts will represent an essential link in the network. They are the ones who will visit local legislators to represent library interests and relate NMLA's position on legislative matters. Interested citizens, trustees, and Friends, as well as librarians, are being recruited to serve as local contacts. These people need not be NMLA members.

An information packet to orient local legislative contacts is being assembled in cooperation with the Publicity Committee. Tips on contacting legislators, a summary of New Mexico library statutes, a description of the NMLA legislative network, and a log for keeping track of legislative contacts, plus a list of legislators' names and addresses will be included in the packet.

A second important project of the committee is an Intellectual Freedom Handbook, to be published this year. The handbook will contain suggested activities and policies to help librarian deal with censorship problems in the state was mailed to all NMLA members with the October issue of the Newsletter. Titles of challenged books, the nature of complaints, and how the challenges were resolved are among the kinds of information the survey will collect. A summary of responses will be reported in future Newsletters.

"Political Clout" is the title of the 1986 conference program to be sponsored by the Legislation and Publicity Committees. The two-part program will motivate and instruct librarians to be better lobbyists and to become more politically aware. Kare Anderson, a Californian who has presented similar highly acclaimed programs for that state's library association, will be the speaker.

The upcoming 30-day legislative session must deal primarily with fiscal matters, and which bills might affect libraries and librarians are not known at this time. The Legislation Committee will monitor bills and inform the Board and NMLA membership about any that relate to libraries. A 4.5% increase has been requested for state aid to public libraries, as part of the State Library budget. That request must be reviewed and approved by the Legislature. A State Library proposal for a "smokeless tobacco tax" to be earmarked for libraries was rejected and will not be introduced by the Office of Cultural Affairs. Current information is that such a bill will be proposed, with proceeds going to human services. Interest has been expressed in legislation that would provide legal protection for library materials and staff attempting to prevent theft or mutilation of said materials. The Legislation Committee and NMLA Board will review the concept and decide whether NMLA will support any such legislation, in the upcoming or future sessions.

On Censorship
by Burton Joseph, from the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom, Nov. 1985 v. 34, 86

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an edited version of a speech by Mr. Joseph delivered at the ALA 1985 Annual Conference in Chicago. He is an attorney who is chairman of the Playboy Foundation and a former trustee of the Freedom to Read Foundation.)

Censorship is an invidious force in this society, and it has been in virtually every other society that preceded us. The urge to protect you from what you read and see is endemic in the history of civilization. At first it was to protect your soul from blasphemy or to protect the society from alien political, social or economic doctrines. Today, it is to protect you from explicit sexual imagery or words. The justification, however, has always been the same: it is good for you and good for society. The people who do the censoring never seem to be adversely affected by what they read or see; they are not worried about their own ability to discriminate in political or economic or sexual subjects. But they have no confidence that you have the ability for yourselves.

The ultimate in elitism. It presumes that there are those among us so wise, so learned, so sophisticated that they not only should make judgments for themselves, but they should make judgments for the society generally. You involved in the library world have typically stood at the forefront of challenging attempts to limit what you maintain in your collections and what you acquire. There are those in each of your communities who want to make that judgment for the society, and there have been no organizations that have been more steadfast than the American Library Association, its Office for Intellectual Freedom, and the Freedom to Read Foundation in resisting all of those attempts to limit what should be available to people to choose from for themselves.

A librarian who favors censorship is like a physician who favors disease or a lawyer who is in favor of injustice. It is the lifeblood of your profession, in my judgement, to have available in each community, within the restrictions of space and budget, that which the community wishes to read or see; anything else, I think, is a repudiation of the tenets of the profession and of the spirit of the First Amendment.

Intellectual Freedom Instructions Highlight Revised Circ System in Oklahoma
by James Benefiel, Librarian, St. John's College

From the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Library System comes news of its revised circulation policy which may be unique in that it includes intellectual freedom instructions in its management of circulation procedures. The library staff has received clear instructions from its library board:
A. To respect the right of any eligible person, regardless of age or other characteristic, to check out any material available for circulation.
B. To keep confidential any information that would link a specific individual or group with subjects or titles of materials unless such information is needed in the course of library duties or mandated by valid court order.

Thus the library board and administration say openly that free access to information is granted with no questions asked.

In connection with the system's revised circulation policy is their complaint form which is headed: "Individual's Comments on Library Materials" and specifically states that, "The Commission and the staff support the belief that the right to read and the right to free access to library collections for all persons of all ages are essential to the individual's freedom of thought, which is fundamental to democracy. In practice, this means that the library will resist efforts to remove or censor materials, to label 'controversial' materials, or to distribute lists of 'objectionable' materials or authors." The form does not promise anything more than that the patron's comments "will receive a written reply from the library system's Executive Director."
**Know Your Legislators — The Importance of Developing A Communications Program**

by Deborah J. Spiller, Head of Library Services

Division of the Marketing Institute

The relationship between librarians and government officials on the local, state, and national levels is often less than satisfactory. It is a fact that legislators are often, except for particular individuals, indifferent if not hostile to library problems and needs. They simply have to respond to a great many constituents, needs, and causes that they may or may not believe to be necessary or worthy, or whose advocates are, perhaps, just more vocal. How can a library's communication efforts — all those efforts from programming to press releases — be best directed to help with this crucial situation?

Major problems in this area, I think, are inconsistency and lack of foresight. Libraries react to situations, such as loss of funds, for instance, with defensive responses rather than anticipating the institution's needs and controlling (or attempting to control) the actions of a group. The development of a communications plan, based on a marketing-approach, is an important step in improving a library's relationship with its legislators as well as with other library constituents.

I would like to offer a case study. Four years ago, the Juan Tabo Branch Library was about to undergo major renovation. A new automated circulation system was to be installed and the staff were to be retrained. Library circulation was to be monitored with the new system. For the first time, library staff were expected to be able to make meaningful use of the circulation data.

I had only general information about the Trust's constituents or publics so I began by examining them and analyzing all communication efforts throughout the Trust's 70 year history. During this whole process, we utilized the service of a marketing consultant to keep the process on track and ensure results. We identified three major publics or audiences: the donor/potential donor community (a community foundation needs to attract a certain percentage of new funds each year from a number of donors to maintain its tax status as a public charity), the grantees/potential grantee community (the Trust wanted to make its guidelines and priorities widely known so that it could attract the most appropriate grant proposals), and the foundation world so that the Trust's initiatives might result in cooperative grant making and the most effective use of philanthropic resources. The process resulted, within a very reasonable time period, in an over all framework for all communications efforts. We could see where our efforts were going, how much they cost, and the amount of staff time involved.

This exercise, of course, helps define priorities. A library, for instance, may complete a plan and then realize that one particular such as legislators and other government officials needs to be further defined. This happened at the Trust. After working with the plan for half a year or so, it was decided that the donor constituency needed to be further defined. This happened at the Trust. After working with the plan for half a year or so, it was decided that the donor constituency needed to be further defined.

The kind and amount of information, alternative approaches to the communication needs of the institution and the constituency it serves.

(Editors' Note: Deborah J. Spiller is head of the Library Services Division of the Marketing Institute, a Chicago based consulting firm that offers services to libraries in the areas of communication, alternative sources of funding, and strategic planning.)
One phase in the Statewide Planning process ended and another commenced at the conclusion of the second and final planning retreat held at the Inn of the Mountain Gods in November. During that meeting, librarians were assigned task forces for the development of objectives and tasks to obtain those objectives. Five groups were named — Public Relations, Funding, Databases, Interjurisdictional Relations, and School Libraries — and specific objectives were developed by each group.

Objectives that evolved from public and librarian input were the following:

1. Develop a 5-year statewide PR plan for all libraries, effective January, 1987.
2. Inform all librarians of specific steps to increase librarians' political awareness and local legislators' awareness of library services before the 1987 Legislative Session.
3. Facilitate the sharing of public relations ideas throughout the state.
4. Examine the feasibility of organizing a statewide Friends group as a political advocacy network.
5. Transfer Rural Library Services presently funded by LSCA Title I funds to other programs.
6. Obtain a voluntary checkoff on the state income tax form to go to public library book purchases, as an additional source of funding.
7. Add up to six public libraries to the OCLC Network.
8. Pursue a substantial portion of any state lottery revenues to be earmarked for publicly funded libraries.
9. Increase state grant-in-aid appropriations to $3.00 per capita.
10. Study the feasibility of bonding by localities, state, and school districts for the purpose of buying books.
11. Study the possibility of additional sources of funding, such as ad valorem taxation.
12. Study the establishment of a tax on smokeless tobacco for public library materials budget.
13. Establish a statewide Office of Library Automation, with responsibility for multitype library automation efforts, including planning automation projects, providing consultation and training, disseminating automation-related information, and establishing standards for participation in a statewide resource sharing network.
14. Survey all libraries in the state to collect information on technical equipment and automation capabilities.
15. Establish a statewide reference backup service.
16. Establish a task force on the creation of a computerized bibliographic database of New Mexico library holdings.
17. Create a New Mexico Union List of serials.
18. Support review and revision of "New Mexico Standards for Schools" concerning the section on Library/Media programs, for printing in July, 1987.
19. Ensure the presence of professionally-qualified librarians in New Mexico's school libraries, and the existence and continuation of educational programs accessible to school librarians.
20. Identify major areas of current and needed school library support services, recommend logical support roles to the State Department of Education and other organizations, and develop the support system.
21. Help school librarians become more effective advocates in the budget process in order to increase budget support for school libraries.
22. Provide more effective and efficient sharing of materials and resources for all citizens through interjurisdictional cooperation services that will cross political and organizational boundaries.

Members of the NMLA Special Committee, New Mexico State Library representatives and the Steering Committee will meet this month to approve the final planning document, presented by Sandra Foothills Corporation, consultants for the Library System 2000 project. During 1986, representatives from New Mexico and NMLA will discuss the implementation of specific planning objectives by each organization. A full report on the entire process will be given at the NMLA Conference in April.
**NMLA Membership Numbers Reported**

Membership statistics as of November 30 are:

- **Personal Members, including Honorary and Sustaining Members** ............. 454
- **Institutional and Commercial Members** ............................................ 20
- **Divisions**
  - Public Libraries ................................................................. 144
  - College, University and Special Libraries .................................... 131
  - School Libraries, Children, Young Adult Services ......................... 144
- **Round Tables**
  - Documents ................................................................. 19
  - LIRT ................................................................. 78
  - Local and Regional History ............................................... 47
  - LUISA ................................................................. 35
  - Native American Libraries ............................................. 27
  - Non-Print ............................................................ 28
  - Online ............................................................... 57
- **Trustees and Friends** ............................................................. 42
- Based on a personal membership of 454:
  - Division active status requires 20% ..................................... 90
  - Division voting status requires 25% ................................... 113
  - Round Table active status requires 5% ................................ 22
  - Round Table voting status requires 10% .............................. 45

This means that the Documents Round Table does not have active nor voting status; LUISA, Native American Libraries, Non-Print and Trustees and Friends do not have voting status.

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**Please Help Membership Committee!**

The following people have not indicated a choice of NMLA Division membership for 1985-86. There is NO charge for Division membership and you may select more than one Division, if you prefer. If your name is listed below, please complete the form below and return it to: Jane Gillentine, 200 West De Vargas, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501. Thank you.

- Adams, Deva Mae
- Albright, Carl F.
- Aragon, Lope
- Armstrong, Judith A.
- Anilano, Marcia
- Avery, Carol
- Barrett, Mildred
- Beningen, E. Claire
- Bjorklund, Katharine B.
- Blackey, Gladys
- Boykin, Jo Irving
- Butler, M. Flo
- Carpenter, Rita T.
- Cartrell, Bobie
- Casasus, Cecilia C.
- Castellini, RoseAnn
- Conner, Alline
- Connors, Andrea L.
- Didine, Lois A.
- Fickel, Edith M.
- Fielder, Clarence
- Fowler, David A.
- Freeby, Mary
- Garcia, Rachel J.
- Goedde, Gayle L.
- Gottlieb, Naomi R.
- Gray, Lucie Merriweather
- Gregg, Helen S.
- Griego, Sophie
- Hadsell, John
- Hartwig, Cheryl B.
- Heneman, Jane R.
- Ihrig, Jay M.
- Jackson, Betty S.
- Jaramillo, Carmen M.
- Johnson, Marrie
- Johnston, Marjorie C.
- King, Virginia L.
- Knight, Karla K.
- Larrabee, Frank
- Lasater, Martha Ann
- Lucero, Roxanna
- McLaren, M. Bruce
- Maas, Kella M.
- Martinez, Timoteo A.
- Melton, Adeline
- Miller, Lora Jeanine
- Minter, Jennifer
- Monserud, Jo A.
- Montoya, Anthonette
- Myers, Carol A.
- Myers, Dwight A.
- Namisk Kohli, Lynn Jo
- Neuman, Carolyn J.
- Page, Elise P.
- Painter, Bob
- Palmer, Betty D.
- Payne, Kay
- Priestley, Lee
- Quintana, Linda
- Racine, Lynn
- Ray, Dorothy L.
- Rey, Clara
- Rosen, Barbara A.
- Rudd, Dorothy L.
- Sabol, Elizabeth M.
- Sena, Ruth
- Shurley, Emily R.
- Stapp, G. Corinne
- Szeib, Roger
- Sterling, Sue
- Stull, Lillian
- Taylor, J. Paul
- Trego, Jane
- Trujillo, Elise
- Walker, May Jo
- Watkins, Georgia A.
- Webster, George E.
- Wood, Ruth O.
- Wuriger, Dorothy J.
- Young, Judith L.

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**Special Committee on Certification**

**Report by Linda O'Connell, Chair**

The Committee met for the first time on Friday, June 19 to organize. We determined that the steps we needed to take and members took assignments. Drew Harrington of Farmington Public Library would research statutes of other states; Ed Sayre, Mesa Public Library in Los Alamos would report on the applicability of the New Mexico statute; Tip Spain-Vandewater would report on the requirement/qualifications for other city management positions compared with city librarians; Karen Watkins, New Mexico State Library, would clarify the statutes as needed; I would arrange for a series of meetings around the State in order to discuss the issue with as many interested people as possible. Dolores Padilla, Belen Public Library, was unable to attend the meeting.

We met for a second time on Friday, September 13. We discussed the information gathered, and clarified the purpose of the upcoming community meetings. Each member accepted responsibility for conducting one meeting. Meetings were held at Santa Fe Public Library on Friday, September 20; at Hobbs Public Library on Friday, September 27; at Farmington Public Library on Friday, October 4; at the City Council Chambers, Las Vegas, on Friday, October 11; and at Branigan Memorial Library, Las Cruces, Friday, October 18.

The committee met for a final report, analysis, and decision during the Library Systems 2000 Retreat on November 12 and 13. Members who conducted the community meetings reported on overwhelming consensus of the opinion that the statute has served the state of New Mexico well for over forty years in fact, many characterized it as far sighted. Among the positive

**Continuing Education Grants Available**

Did you know that the NMLA Education Committee would like to give you a chance to increase your knowledge or update your skills? The committee monitors this program which was established to encourage New Mexico librarians, library staff members and trustees to attend educational activities such as workshops, institutes, seminars, summer school courses, conferences, and professional meetings, or to broaden your library related program. A maximum of $200 per grant is available for qualified applicants. Application requests should be directed to Sarah Henderson, 3700 Camino Don Diego NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87111. If you aren't interested tell someone who might be.
Please check off the areas in which you would like to work and return this paper to:

Cherrill Whitlow
2702 Morrow Road, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE CONSIDERED FOR AN NMLA COMMITTEE?

BYLAWS
The purpose of this committee is to propose revisions or amendments to the bylaws and to keep the procedural handbook up to date.

CONFERENCE SITE
This committee selects the dates and locates the sites for the Annual Conference.

EDUCATION
This committee selects the recipients of any scholarships or grants offered by the Association and encourages continuing education activities for library staff members within the state.

LEGISLATION AND INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM
Keeping the NMLA membership informed of state and national library legislation; supporting the freedom to read; investigating censorship cases in New Mexico; helping to protect the rights of individual librarians and of library users when threatened by censorship: These are the responsibilities of this committee.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT
The purpose of this committee is to define a series of goals for the Association and to develop an annual and long-term work program with a calendar for realization of these goals.

MEMBERSHIP AND AWARDS
This committee is responsible for encouraging current and potential members to remain or become active in the Association by sending annual dues notices and publicizing the achievements and activities of NMLA. This committee also receives recommendations for awards and selects the recipients.

PUBLICATIONS
This committee functions as an editorial committee for NMLA publications including the NMLA Newsletter. Also, the committee is responsible for all bulk mailing done by the Association.

PUBLICITY
Publicizing NMLA, National Library Week, and library activities are the responsibilities of this committee.

AND WOULD YOU LIKE TO...

WRITE AN ARTICLE FOR THE NMLA NEWSLETTER

HELP WITH CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE 1987 CONFERENCE AT THE INN OF THE MOUNTAIN GODS

Your name ________________________________
Mailing address ____________________________

Telephone ____________________ (Zip)
Support Needed For A New UC Denver Program

NMLA has received word that support is needed for a possible new Library Science program at the University of Colorado in Denver. Librarians in the western states as well as alumni of the school are being asked to write letters in support of the new program, which will be proposed before the Board of Regents in January.

Letters should emphasize the regional role DU library school played and the void that now exists which could be filled by a new program; the cost of a private school vs. a public institution; and some indication of the number of openings each year in our state.

The more letters received from librarians in support of a new program, the better the odds of approval. Letters should be addressed to: Dr. David Greenfield, Office of Academic Affairs, University of Colorado, Denver, 1100 14th Street, Denver, CO 80202.

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BOOKS

The Rand McNally New Concise Atlas of the Universe
New York, c1978, 190 pages. With a foreword by Sir Bernard Lovell, Professor of Radio Astronomy and Director of the Experimental Station, Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories, Jodrell Bank.

Professor Lovell comments on the history of the atlas with a statement on the work of two scholars: Ptolemy of Alexandria, about A.D. 150; and Mercator, 1512-1594. The term “atlas” was coined by the Flemish Mercator. This kind of book is a reference source that transmits information through the graphic medium of maps.

The map is fairly readable. The symbols chart (also page 147) shows a nice variety of descriptions. Analogies often presented in classroom reading lessons to teenagers. E.g., one analogy type is: Aristocrat is to gold as peasant is to soil — an analogy that may be developed from a study of Dickens’ Tale of Two Cities.

Among other features of this atlas, page 158 explains how to use Pegasus by using two of the stars in Cassiopeia, a constellation that may be found by locating Ursa Major. The color photographs serve as a good introduction to various filmsstrips and videotapes currently available on this basic science topic.

American Libraries, October 1983 (“Quick Bids,” page 609) reviewed a list of resource materials for Halley’s Comet study beyond an atlas introduction.

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Tucumcari Librarian Receives Governor’s Award

Virginia Elevario, Director of the Tucumcari Public Library recently received a letter from Governor Toney Anaya informing her that she had been chosen by a review committee as outstanding supervisor in the 1985 State Summer Youth Employment and Training Program funded under the New Mexico job training partnership act (JTPA). The review committee considered nominations submitted by the Albuquerque-Bernalillo and New Mexico balance of state service delivery areas before making their decision.

Elevario received a plaque in the shape of the state of New Mexico for her achievement with the community and summer youth employment as well as her interest and desire in helping our youth succeed in the world of work.

Patron Place, a Continuing Saga

by Ellanie Sampson, Librarian, Truth or Consequences Public Library

A young boy who came with a class for repeat visits to the public library wouldn’t check out a book to read. Naturally, this intrigued the librarians who racked their collective brains for some means to get the boy interested in reading. Finally, they decided to tempt him with the brand new issues of a car magazine and were happy when this worked! Imagine how thrilled they were when he came in on the regular class visit and asked for a BOOK! He asked for a cookbook, no less. When asked if he was taking up a new hobby, the response was, “No, I want it for my Ma. Maybe we’ll get a decent meal if she reads it.”

A small child came to the Public Library with a verbal request from his mother for the book entitled “The Big Blow”. After much questioning of the child and much more mind searching and anagrams on the part of the librarians, they finally figured out that the child was to pick up “Gone With The Wind”.

And then there was the time that we locked up a gentleman in the library over the lunch hour. It has been our habit to give a “five minute warning” so that folks can gather up materials and books and check out without a real rush. On this day we missed this gentleman and he didn’t realize that the doorknob, while locked on the outside, would turn on the inside and he could get out. When we came back from lunch, he was patiently sitting and reading, and confided that he could certainly think of worse places to be locked up in!

Libraries serve a number of functions in this age of information, not the least of which is “ready reference”. Some questions require a great deal of research and some are actually relatively easy to answer. We experienced one of the latter on the day the telephone rang and the question was “What day is today?” We said, “Thursday” and the patron said “Thank you” and that was that.

We were working at the circulation desk when a couple walked in and asked to see the streetwalkers. We looked at each other and said, “Gee, we’re sorry but there aren’t any streetwalkers in this town.” The man said, “Oh yes, there are — this is New Mexico and we were told specifically to look for streetwalkers, that they were just all over the place.” Well, sort of — what they were looking for were ROADRUNNERS!

If you have items of interest for this column, send them to Ellanie Sampson at the Truth or Consequences Public Library.
Library Science Classes At U.N.M. A Long History

by Cindy Rassam, Educational Foundations
Library Science, U.N.M.

Several years before New Mexico became a state the University of New Mexico began teaching Library Science courses. The Bulletin of the University of New Mexico 1906-1907 listed three Library Science classes under general class descriptions to be taken as what we call electives. The classes were "Elementary Course" numbers one and two and "Advanced Course". The "Elementary Course," Semester 1, was described as a class to teach the student how to use the library and give the student a general idea of library work. Book selection was also a topic of the class. The "Advanced Course" was for the public library with the school library. "Elementary Course," Semester 2, discussed the ordering of materials, classification, author numbers, shelf listing, simple cataloging and technical preparation of books for the shelf. Some time was spent on the attention given to gifts and exchanges. The "Advanced Course" taught advanced cataloging and classification, reference, care of serials, binding, charging systems, library legislation and organization and administration. The topics are just about the same today. In the . . .06-07 bulletin a Miss Della J. Sisler was listed as the professor of the Library Science courses as well as the 'Librarian'. As the librarian she was in charge of a "well lit library room with over 1500 books and periodicals." It is said that she was the first U.N.M. librarian to be selected as a depository of Government Documents because it increased the reference collection of the library.

In the 1915-16 catalog the courses were listed under "Library Economy" in the College of Letters and Science. In 1920 there were 39,068 bound volumes and 11,085 pamphlets in the library. Miss Sisler retired and Miss Wilma Loy Shelton, B.A., B.L.S. became the librarian and professor of the library science classes. All of Miss Sisler's classes were dropped and Miss Shelton added a class called "Catalogue Work." The description said that the course included both lectures and practical work. In 1926 Miss Shelton was asked to add 'Supervisor of Women' to her duties. The class taught stayed the same. Three years later there were 32,000 bound volumes and 53,000 pamphlets in the library. The cataloging class was dropped and "Introduction to Library Methods" was the only library class taught. On October 31, 1929, a contract was awarded for a new library building. It was to be the last of 4 W.P.A. building projects on campus. The new library was to be an adaptation of Pueblo Architecture to modern library standards." Miss Sheldon kept things going in Library Science on her own until 1935 when Instructor Piercy joined the faculty. Piercy was to catalog library materials and help teach the classes. A new class called "Administration of School Libraries" was offered in 1940 "Reference and Bibliography" was added to the Library Science classes bringing the number to 3. Piercy lasted a year and was replaced by Mrs. Craig Blakey. She was interested in the reading efforts of children and added the class "Books for Children and Young People."

In February of 1946 representatives of the N.M. State Department of Education, the N.M. State Library Commission and college and university librarians from around the state met in Albuquerque to discuss the strengthening of the Library curricula in state colleges and universities in order to enable New Mexico teacher-librarians to meet the standards of the North Central Association and recommendations of the New Mexico Association of School Library Section. U.N.M. felt the courses being taught suited the situation and they stayed the same until 1941.

Miss Sheldon stayed at the University of New Mexico until 1951. During her stay the Library Science classes moved to the College of Arts and Science and "Public Library Administration" was added to the course list. In '51 David Otto Kelley, B.A. and M.A. became the Head Librarian and taught the Library Science courses. The catalog of 1957 listed 6 library classes. Library Science classes were moved to the College of Education in 1959.

The new addition to the library was completed in 1966. 1971 saw a big change in the library classes with new audio visual trends. Classes like "Audio-Visual Materials" and "Techniques and Production of Instructional Materials" were added to the list of courses. In 1972 the classes of Library Science were taught in the Department of Educational Foundations. The "new" requirements for State Certification of School Librarians was mandated and the courses were designed to meet the need. The program flourished under Dr. Zepper and Vogel. Many outstanding people worked and continue to work to teach the classes in the program today. This program continues to offer requirements for endorsement of School Library Media Specialist, though the program isn't limited to those interested in school libraries. Many people choose to take an M.A. in the Department of Educational Foundations with a minor in Library Science. With the degree people are working in many library settings.

The material was gathered from the U.N.M. Bulletin series from 1892 to the present. These may be used in the Coronado Room at Zimmerman Library, U.N.M.

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New Mexico Military Institute Opens Learning Center

This year New Mexico Military Institute is celebrating the opening of the Toles Learning Center. The state-of-the-art facility has been eight years in its planning and refinement. Several operations which heretofore were scattered around campus have been brought together: the Paul Horgan Library, Glover Computer Center, the Franklin Student Assistance Center and the Daniels Television Studio.

The area of greatest change is in the library. Gone is the card catalog, replaced by an online computer catalog. The checking out and in of materials is also handled by computer. Another terminal connects us with OCLC, an international library cooperative which lets us borrow books from libraries around the world. DataFax is an electronic transmission system which allows us to acquire copies of information, a magazine article for example, in seconds from libraries throughout the United States. Dialog is a commercial database which greatly expands our ability to provide access to materials, reports and research we do not receive, which may then be borrowed through interlibrary loan.

A new media production room provides a very functional area for students, faculty and staff to plan and produce audio-visual materials. This might be anything from a simple transparency to multi-image side programs. The graphics area features electronic stencil cutting and color printing, sign making and binding equipment. In the new darkroom, we will be able to process both black and white and color film, make copies and enlargements.

The Rare Book Room provides an opportunity for us to display and make use of the treasures we have in our collection. Included are all of Paul Horgan’s signed first editions, our Napoleonic collection, other special or rare editions, and writings by or about New Mexico Military Institute.

We are at the forefront of library automation. We are also at the forefront of the Learning Resource Center philosophy—having in one center most, if not all, the resources students need.

Thus, we celebrate not just the opening of a new building, but the development of a system to more efficiently and effectively meet the educational needs of our students.

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