Commercialization of Library Services?

Ellanie Sampson, T. or C. Public Library

The New Mexico Municipal League held its annual conference in Albuquerque on August 31 - September 1. For those of you who do not know, all incorporated villages, towns, communities and cities in the state make up the New Mexico Municipal League. The people who attend are the mayors, city managers, councilpeople, clerks and treasurers, municipal attorneys, judges and police...and librarians. Yes, there is a Municipal Librarians Association. The Association encourages persons from any municipal library to attend NMML/MLA meetings—the annual meeting at the NMML conference, and the fall workshop sponsored by MLA (more on that later). Is your library a member? Check with your city clerk—dues are only $25/year for the library.

Why am I telling you all this? Well, here's what happened at the recent NMML conference. The conference included a workshop entitled "Can Fees For Services Boost Your Budget?" Now, this is a hot topic, especially among libraries, so it seemed proper to check in and see what services and what fees, just in case they included libraries.

There were two program presenters: Gail Reese of the Department of Finance here in New Mexico and Harry Reed of David M. Griffith and Associates, Ltd., a national consulting firm. Ms. Reese kept her remarks short and to the point: 1) because there is not the money available now that has been in the past through revenue sharing, 2) because most property taxes were moved in the early '80's to the counties, and 3) because there has been no increase in the cigarette or recreation fund distribution in the last decade, municipalities have the following choices to increase funding: 1) push for an increase in the Small Cities Assistance Fund; 2) seek authority for a tax similar to Lodger's Tax, i.e., an Entertainment Tax; 3) convert the supplemental gross receipts tax to a permanent tax; 4) seek to remove property tax from the counties and place it back in municipalities, which would result in a great deal of political hostility; or (and this was her main suggestion), 5) seek authority for and to impose user fees on services the municipality provides using state funds.

Mr. Reed, however, made an hour and a half long presentation on behalf of the company he represents. David M. Griffith and Associates bills itself as the national leader in cost allocation plans and the recognized leader in overhead allocation, user fee studies, cost of service studies and impact fees. Their basic precept is "a well run government should know the full cost of its services."

There are a number of reasons for knowing the full cost of services provided in any municipality: some federal grants will reimburse certain amounts based on cost accounting, budgeting can be based on full cost of a project or service, and user fees can be determined knowing the full cost of any operation, including overhead, salaries, materials, and so on.

Mr. Reed defined a user fee as the fee assessed to beneficiaries of a service where the benefits of the service accrue solely to those who use that service, whether the service is used by a specific individual or a group of individuals. He noted why user fees were necessary: increased pressure on revenues, economic decline, decline in federal money, loss of revenue sharing, and simply a more businesslike approach.

Then he listed out the departments in a municipality which were likely candidates for user fees: development, engineering, parks and recreation, health, planning, fire, police, solid waste, streets, libraries, convention centers, and emergency medical services. He listed the benefits of user fees: they diversify the revenue base, create an immediate influx of revenues, are paid by users, paid by non-residents, they ration services, and non-users do not have to subsidize users of the service.

When he finally got to libraries, he presented a list of services he and his firm proposed that libraries cost out and charge for: adult programs, story telling, corporate reference, film loans, library card processing for lost cards, summer reading (!), rental collections, interlibrary loan, and holds and purchase requests. Immediately there were questions from the audience concerning the cost-effectiveness of such a process—surely it would take more of the library staff's time to take money and issue receipts than the library would garner in fees. Mr. Reed waffled for a while and finally said that he thought that libraries were a part of the "quality of life" in any community and should be subsidized, but immediately went back to his discussion of services and fees.

The thing that is really scary about this particular program and its audience is that municipalities never before having thought about attaching fees to library services now have the idea that libraries could be bringing in great amounts of money—starting to carry their own weight, as it were, and that this firm is going all over the country encouraging municipalities to think in exactly this manner. The presenter noted that more money
Librarians! Having trouble figuring exact charges on those complicated reference questions? We've got the solution--use our REF-O-METER! Just flip the flag up as soon as the question is asked and push it down when you've located the answer. Preprogrammed formulas calculate the amount of time and the cost per minute accurately. Handy clip-on model also available.

Preprogrammed formulas calculate the amount of time and the cost per minute accurately. Handy clip-on model also available.

can be made through infrastructure fees than through libraries, but still—the seeds have been planted.

American Libraries is investigating this particular firm and we may expect a news report in the November issue of AL—watch for it! In the meantime, let us remember our mission: to provide books and information for the public and keep it free. As Scott Sheldon of New Mexico State Library so eloquently said: "One of the hallmarks of freedom in this democracy is the fact that public libraries do exist in this country and that their services have been free."

The New Mexico State Library is proposing the following language in a revision of the State-Grant-In-Aid rule for public libraries: The library must not restrict access to services based on the ability to pay: it must provide free basic public library service to its defined service population. The imposition of fees for services amounts to establishing a barrier to those services, and will make a public library ineligible for Materials Grants. Basic public library services are defined as:

- The issuing of first time borrowing privileges (cards). (Nominal deposits may be required for non-residents and for some types of materials if established by local Library Board policy.)
- Free access to circulating library materials.
- Basic reference services using in-library resources.
- Educational programs offered by the library, e.g., literacy tutoring, story hours, craft workshops, discussion groups. (Fees may be charged to defray additional costs of educational programs if established by local Library Board policy.)

Scott also noted that rental collections were permissible under the proposed revised rule, in that a patron would be paying for the privilege of having a new item first, and that eventually rental items would be placed in the regular circulating collection and be accessible at no charge.

The public hearing on the proposed revision will be announced in the Hitchhiker and will likely be held either October 6 or October 13 in Santa Fe. ★

Report of the Annual Meeting of the Municipal Libraries Association

Betty Long, President of MLA

The annual meeting of the Municipal Librarians Association was held in conjunction with the New Mexico Municipal League’s annual conference in Albuquerque on August 31, 1989, from 9:00 till noon. After introductions and the reading of the minutes from the previous year’s meeting and the treasurer’s report ($4,946.13), State Librarian Virginia Hendley spoke about the need for support for the Library Services and Construction Act, especially Title II. Congressman Richardson is in support of LSCA—Virginia urges all to contact your local legislators and urge his support.

Because of budget cuts and limitations at the State Library, there will be no library directory nor statistic book produced this year. Hold on to last year’s! The budget cuts affected the State Library in other ways; a position was lost in Technical Services and so the bookmobile staﬀs will be processing their own books; book money was limited so it is being placed into reference works, not into the circulating collection; card catalog maintenance and weeding has ceased; and services from the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped will be even slower and there will be fewer mailings from any department. Most notable in that area, the Hitchhiker is now only published every two weeks.

Joe Sabatini of Albuquerque Public Library presented a resolution supporting the restoration of the State Library budget and programs and this was not only endorsed by the MLA, it was presented by MLA to the Resolutions Committee of NMML, passed there and again at the Business Meeting, and is now part of the resolutions package given to all legislators by NMML. Many thanks to Joe for his good resolution skills.

Revised bylaws were adopted by the group and are available from Municipal League upon request.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Betty Long, Ellanie Sampson and Letha Atkins, presented Lucie Olson of Socorro Public Library as the candidate for MLA president for 1990–91, to follow Letha Atkins, president in 1989–90. Lucie was accepted by acclamation.

The fall workshop sponsored by MLA will be on fees for services and will feature Dr. Jody Phelan. The workshop will be held in Albuquerque November 30 and December 1, and MLA will host a reception on the evening of November 30. Dr. Phelan gave a program at NMLA in April of 1989 on fees for services and will expand that presentation to show us which services could have fees attached and how to figure those fees. She noted in April that charging fees for library services seemed inevitable and that it would be in our best interest to be prepared, to choose ourselves which services, to suggest the amounts of the fees, and hold these choices in readiness so that when our municipalities descend upon us
Dr. Perlman spoke at length on resolving conflict and developing restraining forces to counteract stress, including being physically fit. Time management, assertiveness and work restructuring, as well as walking and meditation were among his suggestions for counteracting stress at work. He taught us some simple relaxation exercises and a breathing meditation for when times are tough.

If all else fails and you find yourself in a heated confrontation with an angry person, picture that person naked and you will find you are better able to deal with the situation—you have defused some of the tension and you can begin to think and cope appropriately, he said.

He recommended a book: Total Fitness in 30 Minutes a Week by Morehouse and Gross. He encouraged self awareness—discover how you react to stress and what you do to resolve or release that stress.

Dr. Perlman closed by encouraging us to watch for signs of stress in employees and fellow workers and urged us to try to counsel them ourselves. We should also encourage them to visit employee referral and counseling services, if available.

Online/Library Instruction October Conference
Penny Grigsby and Deborah Eagan

The Online and Library Instruction Round Tables are sponsoring a two-day conference, "Your Future In Information," October 26-27, 1989 at Miller Library, Western New Mexico University in Silver City. The purpose of the conference is to demonstrate innovative developments in librarianship and to appeal to librarians in various types of libraries. Sessions will deal with various forms of technology such as CD-ROM software, video disc technology, hypercard technology, and expert systems.

On Thursday, October 26, the schedule will include audiovisual equipment repair; book repair; "Selection of Hispanic Materials" by Cesar Caballero; UTEP Special Collections; "Video Disc Technology" by Al Anglin, Cobre Consolidated Schools; hypercard technology, "Patron Record Protection" by Thaddeus Bejnar of the Supreme Court Law Library, Santa Fe; and a tour of the WNMU Museum by Andrew Gulliford, Director.

The dinner at Red Barn Restaurant will feature Susan Berry, Silver City Museum Director, presenting "Silver City: Then and Now."

The Friday, October 27, schedule will begin with "Expert Systems in Reference Service: Applications, Problems, Progress" by Professor John Richardson, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, UCLA. Expert systems involve the use of artificial intelligence to develop computer models that replicate a system of strategies used by a reference librarian to answer

Professor John Richardson, faculty, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, UCLA
reference questions. This program will include custom approaches to ES development, semi-custom approaches and user interface issues.

The next program by Ruth Krug and Fran Wilkinson, "Staying Healthy on the Job," will include background and history of ergonomics, proper workstation information, VDT health concerns, and ways to cope including exercises done at the terminal.

"Online Searching: Reference and Management Issue," presented by Nancy Fisher and Peggy Giltrow of the New Mexico State Library, will conclude the conference. Time has been allotted for demonstrations or interaction for each of Friday's programs.

**Registration and Lodging**

October 26, 1989:
- Registration Fee $7.00
- Lunch 3.00
- Dinner (Red Barn) 7.50

October 27, 1989:
- Members $10.00
- Non-members 11.00
- Lunch 3.00

Special conference rates are available at the new Super 8 Motel: Single $28.69 + tax; Double $33.19 + tax. For reservations call 388-1983.

We look forward to seeing you. If there are any questions on the conference call Ben Wakashige, WNMU (505/538-6350) or Penny Grigsby, WNMU (505/538-6485), or Deborah Eagan, Albuquerque (505/889-3774).

**Senator Altamirano Interviewed**

_Ben Wakashige, WNMU_

Senator Ben Altamirano, a Democrat, representing Grant, Catron, and part of Socorro County, has served in the State Senate for twenty years. He is one of two senior members of the Senate and currently is the chairperson for the Senate Finance Committee. He also serves on the Rules Committee, as well as on the Higher Education Committee.

Senator Altamirano's support for libraries and library services goes back to the time when he served as a city councilor for Silver City. Since serving in the legislature, he has demonstrated continuous support for state bond issues for both academic and public libraries.

In our interview, Senator Altamirano made note of the recently acquired New Mexico State Library Southwest bookmobile which he supported in the most recent legislative session. He commented that "libraries are important tools for students" and "libraries (academic) should be brought up to national levels." Libraries in New Mexico are fortunate to have the support of Ben Altamirano in the Senate.

**ALA Grolier Foundation Award**

The American Library Association's Grolier Foundation Award Jury is seeking nominations for the 1990 award. This award of a plaque and $1,000 is presented each year at the ALA Inaugural Banquet to the librarian who has made "unusual contributions to the stimulation and guidance of reading by children and young people." Application deadline is December 1, 1989. For application form write or call:

Elaine Wingate
American Library Association
50 E. Huron Street
Chicago, IL 60611
1-800-545-2433

**What's Happening in Your Area?**

When you have workshops, seminars, or any event that NMLA members would be interested in attending, please notify the editor, Carol Joiner. Please notify Carol at least two months in advance of the event to allow for the publication cycle.
Report of the Nominations and Elections Committee
Karen J. Watkins, Chair

The Committee has prepared a slate of candidates for the February election of officers. Those who have agreed to run are:

2nd Vice-President (succeeds to 1st Vice-President):
Ruth Krug, Head, Serials/Catalog Team, University of New Mexico General Library
Drew Harrington, Library Director, Albuquerque Academy

Secretary (2-year term):
Kathryn Lopez, Librarian, Alameda Junior High, Santa Fe
Dinah Jentgen, Librarian, New Mexico State Highway & Transportation Dept., Planning Bureau, Santa Fe.

In addition, according to NMLA bylaws, "nominations may also be made by the membership, provided the candidate has agreed and one or more petitions for that candidate signed by a total of at least 20 members of the Association have been submitted. Such petitions must be received by the Chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee postmarked no later than January 1st." The petition form is shown below.

To: Nominations and Elections Committee, NMLA

We, the undersigned members of The New Mexico Library Association, do hereby petition the Nominations and Elections Committee to place in nomination for the February, 1990 election the name of

(Name) (Library)

For the office of

1 ____________________________ 11 ____________________________
2 ____________________________ 12 ____________________________
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This form may be duplicated.
Ergonomics Poster Session

This summer, NMLA members Fran Wilkinson and Ruth Krug presented a poster session at the 108th American Library Association Annual Conference in Dallas. The session, entitled "Pick a Chair - But Not Any Chair: A Comparison of Two Ergonomically Correct VDT Workstation Chairs," reported the results of a research study conducted during 1988 in the University of New Mexico General Library (UNMGL).

The study compared two different chairs for use at VDT workstations: the University of New Mexico standard, adjustable Charvos chair, and the BackSaver chair which is a backless kneeler-style chair. A six-month experimental study was conducted to determine if a kneeler-style chair is appropriate for office use, thus increasing available chair options. The study consisted of thirty University of New Mexico library employees assigned to either the experimental group (using the BackSaver chair) or the control group (using the Charvos chair). The Musculoskeletal Self Report Inventory was administered to both groups as a pretest and as a posttest. An opinion survey was also administered as a posttest.

It was found that the experimental group's musculoskeletal symptoms were reduced, while the control group's increased slightly. The opinion survey indicated that both groups found both chairs to be good. The findings indicate that the kneeler-style chair might be an option for library administrators to consider.

Anyone interested in further information about the study may contact either Ruth or Fran at the UNMGL at 505/277-4962.

Interview with Senator McKibben

Jeanne Winkles,
Lovington Public Library

Senator Billy J. McKibben, R-Lea-Roosevelt, is a native of Lea County, educated in New Mexico (Lovington Public Schools, NMIM, graduating with honors from NMSU), and is an Air Force veteran who earned an Air Force Commendation Medal and Bronze Star in Viet Nam. He resigned his regular commission with the rank of Captain in 1968 and returned to Lovington to self-employment in investments and land development. Senator McKibben was the first Republican Senator elected from Lea County and has served in the State Senate since 1980. He is currently the Republican Whip of the Senate, and a member of the Senate Finance Committee, Legislative Council Committee, Indian Affairs, and Committee on Committees. He serves on the Interim Committees on Capitol Improvements, Energy and Natural Resources, Insurance, and Liquor Reform.

Senator McKibben represents more public schools, public libraries and higher educational institutions than any other Senator. His district includes ENMU, NMJC, College of the Southwest, Independent School Districts of Lovington, Tatum, Hobbs, Dora and Portales, and Public Libraries in these towns. He works hard to improve education and access to quality materials and programs for all of his constituents.

Among other bills successfully sponsored by Senator McKibben in the last session, Senate Bill 471 responded to the economic downturn by providing $450,000 for the Lovington Public Library to expand its facilities through acquisition and remodeling of an existing structure. He was also instrumental in the passage of the capital projects bond act.

He said in our interview, "Libraries...are the fountain of our accomplishments for the future generations. Man's progress has been in direct correlation to his documents. Because of books, we are saved from re-inventing the wheel at every turn."
We would like to thank Senator McKibben for his continued support of books, libraries, and library services in New Mexico.

University of New Mexico
Library Orientations

Sever Bordeianu & Kathleen Keating,
UNM General Library

Orientation and training is a vital part of the success of a new employee in fulfilling the stated goals of the institution. A well organized orientation can achieve two positive results, one for the individual and one for the institution. It helps the new librarian get integrated into the work environment faster. The institution benefits early on from a more knowledgeable and productive individual.

The UNM orientation program for new public service faculty consists of two parts. Tours and orientations to all the campus library branches and departments, and the orientation and training to one’s own department. These orientations take place during the first month of employment at UNM.

Campus Tours. The campus tours consist of meeting individually with the director of each branch and the head of each department for periods varying from one to two hours. These tours cover introductions to library personnel and their duties, operations and workflow of the unit, and an overview of the collections and physical facilities of the unit. There are between fifteen and twenty individual tours. By meeting with each branch director and department head individually, the new librarian gets a good knowledge of the overall operation of the entire library system and how each unit functions within the system. He or she also gets a better feel for the history of the institution, since usually these meetings consist of a free flow of information. One important benefit from the point of view of the beginning librarian is the feeling that one is accepted by his or her peers, and becoming part of a team. This feeling of being welcome by the team accelerates the adjustment period of the new librarian and provides a good networking foundation.

Department Orientations (training programs in two departments are described). The Reference Department orientation consists in meeting individually with each member of the reference department. Each member is either a specialist in a subject area or has a special assignment, e.g., coordinator for online services, or coordinator for bibliographic instruction. During the meetings, the new librarian is given an overview of his or her colleague’s work assignments and areas of responsibility. The subject specialists also give a tour of the reference collection, hand out annotated subject bibliographies, and explain in-depth the reference materials. These meetings help the new librarian get situated in the department and also give him or her a clear understanding of the assignments of the other members of the department.

Training in the Government Publications Department is composed of several one-on-one, two-hour sessions with the department head or subject specialist. An overview of the major indexes, legislative materials, census, international documents and the New Mexico State documents are covered. Time is also made available for the librarian to familiarize herself or himself on a more in-depth level with the scope and coverage of each individual index. Annotated subject bibliographies are given out and serve as excellent sources for instructional guides and references.

We believe that there are many benefits to a good orientation and training plan. The time invested by the department heads and branch directors provides the new librarian with a sound working foundation.

The Albuquerque Public Library
Genealogy Collection,
A Rich Resource

Laurel Drew,
Albuquerque Public Library

The Special Collections Branch of the Albuquerque Public Library contains a large and growing collection of important genealogical materials. It has become, over the past ten years, a major resource for the residents of New Mexico.

The collection consists of books, microfilms, microfiche, pamphlets, maps, audio and video tapes, plus other ephemera which cover not only New Mexico but the entire United States.

In August of 1989 alone, the branch served researchers from fifteen New Mexico cities besides Albuquerque and from five other states. Over the past year, it has served genealogists from every corner of our state and from states coast-to-coast.

The genealogy collection has grown, since 1977, to include a wide range of sources for New Mexico researches and an impressive array of materials for those searching in other states. Other than New Mexico, it is strongest in sources for New England, Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Texas and the Midwest are also well represented. All states have some representation, even Hawaii and Alaska, although New Mexico is probably the area of strongest concentration. While purchasing is aimed at meeting the demands of patrons, a strong effort has been made to build a strong and evenly represented collection.

Donations of a number of major genealogical collections from both organizations and individuals have greatly strengthened the holdings. Major collections have been received from the New Mexico Genealogical Society and the Genealogy Club of the Albuquerque Public Library as well as from all three local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Santa Fe DAR chapter. These, plus the collections of several other local patriotic and hereditary societies, have given us a strong base on which to build. The extensive private collections of Mrs. Melba Crosse, Mrs. Virginia Olmsted, Mrs. Kirchgasner, and the Stiles family have added substantially in areas where the collection might otherwise have shown some weaknesses. Continued support from all of the local societies and a number of individual benefactors has made this a notable collection, especially for one which so recently became a formal part of the Albuquerque Public Library.

The MUR (Major Urban Resource Library) grant which was received by the Albuquerque Public Library has also given the Special Collections Branch a tremen-
A School Librarian Faces The Confidentiality Tiger
Thaddeus "Nancy Drew" Bejnar,
Supreme Court Law Library

It was Friday afternoon. Alice, an attorney who has two kids at Alta Mesa Elementary, was looking over my shoulder when she exploded, "Stop! You can't do that!"

I'd been checking in her daughter's books, some long overdue, and was calmly placing the circulation cards back in the books' pockets. I turned to her sweetly and asked, "Why not?"

"Haven't you read Chapter 151, Laws of New Mexico 1989?" she asked with an air of disbelief. "You are exposing yourself to a lawsuit."

"You're kidding! Who would sue a librarian and for what?"

A mother who was angry over a local religious group making her daughter a pariah for reading The Wizard of Oz, that's who. In Indiana, that is exactly what happened.

The law provides that anyone who releases patron information is liable to suit," she explained pompously.

"But all I'm doing is checking in these books," I insisted.

"Ah yes, but look at them. That card has my daughter's name on it, and Timothy Hudson's, and Max Smith's." Max Smith, who is now the star quarterback at the Junior College, graduated from high school last year.

"Do you think that Max would want it known that he checked out One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish four times in a row in the fifth grade?" she demanded, her forefinger nearly drilling through the book.

"What am I doing wrong?" I cried, almost in tears.

Alice got a little huffy and replied loftily as she left, "Read the law."

After work I went to the public library. Rebecca, Alice's sister-in-law (and there is no love lost there) was working Reference. We found the law in the New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 18-9-1 through 6. I read the law, but I was still troubled. I went up to my Aunt Agatha, she's worked at the public library for thirty years, and I told her that I just didn't understand. "Who sponsored that dumb law; anyway?"

Aunt Agatha sympathetically explained, "Librarians all across the U.S. She got out a copy of the Librarian's Code of Ethics. "See where it provides, 'Librarians must protect each user's right to privacy with respect to information sought or received, and materials consulted, borrowed, or acquired.'" She reminded me how easy it is to thwart a youngster's enthusiasm for reading.

"But what can I do about the cards in all those books in my library?"

"That's easy. Talk with your principal and work out a policy. All you have to do is use a heavy felt tip marker to obliterate the child's name when a book is returned. If the school needs to see what grade levels are using each book, you can leave the 'grade' unobliterated. You can remove the names from low circulation materials when you shelf read. It really doesn't take too long. We did it here eight years ago, when Mr. Jones died, and in less than a year it was all done." Mr. Jones, the librarian, never changed anything.

"That makes me feel better." I said goodbye to Aunt Agatha, thinking to myself, "Now I'll know what to say to that Joseph Pierce when he asks what he can do to help!"

We Received a Subpoena!
Thaddeus P. Bejnar,
Supreme Court Law Library

One of the questions that I am frequently asked about the confidentiality of patron records is, "What do I do if a sheriff's deputy presents me with a subpoena?" Unless you are the director or head of the library, the answer is simple, simply state that you are not authorized to accept the subpoena and refer the deputy to the director.

As the director, you should already have taken certain preliminary steps that will make this situation less stressful.

1) You should have arranged your library's policies so that unnecessary records are not maintained. Specifically, most requests from law enforcement authorities or
NAUMER PROPOSES STATE LIBRARY RELOCATION & REORGANIZATION

Lois Godfrey and Joe Sabatini

The New Mexico State Library would move to a new building under a plan revealed by Officer of Cultural Affairs Helmuth Naumer. His proposal will be presented to the 1990 Legislature, requesting $11.4 million to buy land and construct an 86,000 square foot building at Galisteo and St. Michael’s Drive, adjacent to property already designated for the new State Records Center and Archives building. Naumer announced these plans in meetings with N.M.L.A.’s Task Force to Support the State Library on August 4th, and with the New Mexico State Library Commission on August 10th.

The Task Force met with Naumer to present their concerns about the continuing deterioration in State Library budget support. They presented results of a survey of librarians and library users, which showed the impact of State Library programs on services statewide. Naumer told the Task Force that his top library priority is to get the land and funding for a new building, as he has been told by the Governor and by legislators that the present building must be relinquished for other purposes as soon as possible. He noted that he had spoken with Marilyn Budke in June of 1988 to quash a ludicrous proposal to eliminate the State Library entirely and divide its collections between U.N.M. and N.M.S.U. He has been discussing the building proposal with legislators around the state, and has been getting a favorable response. He mentioned the proposal by Michael Miller to consolidate various state government information units into one department. The architectural firm of Cherry, See & Associates has been interviewing State Library staff for a preliminary building study, funded through leftover planning money for the new State Archives project.

Naumer urged the Task Force to support the new building, as a way of building support for library programs in subsequent Legislative sessions. He was concerned about the reception the State Library budget would get from the Legislative Finance Committee, whose staff has been critical of the agency about unspent budgets. In next year’s O.C.A. budget, he planned to ask for the restoration of two unfunded positions in the State Library budget, and to support an expansion item for a Children’s Services Coordinator. He has some museum and arts priorities which he needs to accomplish, and will defer requests for other library restoration and expansion programs until 1991. He also hopes to implement plans for better coordination and networking among the museum libraries within O.C.A.

At the State Library Commission meeting, Lois Godfrey presented the results of the Task Force survey and described the legislative efforts that were being organized on behalf of the State Library budget. There are several new members of the Commission, and all five members participated with questions and statements of concern about the loss of staff and programs. Helmuth Naumer made a presentation about the new building proposal, and reviewed the O.C.A. budget request. State Librarian Virginia Hendley noted that an additional position would be needed in 1991 in order for the State Library to retain its Federal Documents Depository status.

Subsequently, Governor Garrey Carruthers reviewed the O.C.A. budget proposal, and had Naumer remove the requests for restored positions and eliminate the expansion request for the Children’s Services Coordinator. The two positions eliminated are a word processor and a processing clerk. As a result, the State Library announced that they are obliged to suspend publication of the New Mexico Library Directory and the annual statistical report, and to transfer the processing of bookmobile books from Santa Fe to the staffs of each region. Public librarians meeting at the New Mexico Municipal League conference passed a resolution urging restoration of the cut positions, which the Executive Board of the Municipal League adopted as a League position. On September 15th, the N.M.L.A. Executive Board passed a similar resolution. Naumer has asked Virginia Hendley to prepare a budget proposal based on the $11.4 estimate for the new building. He has also requested a State Library study and response to possible consolidation with the State Archives.
THE NEW MEXICO CENTER FOR RESEARCH
Information Resource Consolidation in Santa Fe

B. Michael Miller

New Mexico is well-known for its wealth of natural beauty, cultural heritage and tradition. Yet economic resources are often scarce and traditionally economic development comes slowly. New Mexico’s libraries and information resources are not exempt from this unfortunate economic disparity.

For the last ten years, we have witnessed a steady decline in the state’s investment in information resources. Each year, state agencies are asked to provide added services and better information access statewide with smaller budgets, fewer staff and shorter hours. We are told that this is the information age, but state government is not keeping up with the times.

For this reason, librarians, archivists, information system specialists, and all professions that access and disseminate information in New Mexico must join together. Within the often isolated and scattered collections of state government is the collective potential for a major resource center that could rival the Bancroft Library, the Huntington Library and other major research centers in this nation. No one will deny that each year it becomes more difficult to acquire funding and support for information-related programs. To utilize the tremendous potential that exists within these information-rich collections requires a new direction. The following proposal addresses some of the issues required to accomplish the ambitious goal of establishing a New Mexico Center For Research In Southwest Studies.

I propose a study of the possible merger and consolidation of the special library collections within the Office of Cultural Affairs, other agencies related to information dissemination (including the Information Services Division of the General Services Department) and the historical archives and records at the New Mexico Records Center and Archives. This study should concentrate on the centralization and consolidation of these library and archival collections under one roof, a single administrator, a common budget and a centralized staff in order to facilitate maximum efficiency.

At present the Office of Cultural Affairs operates a total of five specialized and independently administered libraries. These libraries are closely related in terms of holdings and function. The holdings are primarily in the areas of southwest studies and New Mexico state government, primarily oriented towards the information needs of researchers, employees of the State of New Mexico, the academic community, and the general public. The historical archives are housed separately, but could be incorporated with the Research Center to enhance holdings and collection strength of state government and private collection primary sources.

The following collections represent the core of the proposed research collections:

- the Southwest Room at the New Mexico State Library;
- the History Library, the Fine Arts Library, the Laboratory of Anthropology Library, and the International Folk Art Museum Library of the Museum of New Mexico; and
- the Historical Archives of the New Mexico Records and Archives Center.

Additional state agency collections which might be considered for inclusion are:

- General and documents collections of the New Mexico State Library;
- the Energy and Minerals Department Library;
- the Learning Resources Center of the Department of Education;
- the Health and Environment Department Library;
- the State Engineer’s Library;

Among the factors to study are the feasibility and advantages of personnel consolidation, the advantages of centralization of staff, budget, collections and services in a single facility; the present inefficient duplication of functions; the availability of physical facilities; and changes needed in statutes and/or agency policies.

The objective of the study would be to determine if consolidation would result in cost effectiveness and savings for agencies and state government, through the elimination of duplicate functions and the consolidation of expertise. It would determine the research needs of state government and New Mexico citizens, and assess whether the centralization of collections would enhance research services. It would evaluate the potential for state agency reductions and budget cuts.

The initial phase of the New Mexico Center For Research In Southwest Studies could be implemented through joint use of the site planned for the new building of the State Records Center and Archives (NMSRCA) at the southeast corner of St. Francis and St. Michael’s Drive, with a new State Library (NMSL) building. This could be achieved within three years, using the following timetable:

January, 1990 Design the NMSRCA facility
Acquire construction funds
Acquire site and design funds for NMSL.

July 1990 Begin construction of NMSRCA.
Design NMSL.

January 1991 Acquire construction funds for NMSL.

July 1991 Begin construction of NMSL.

September 1991 Move NMSRCA to new building.
Consolidate Southwest collections.

September 1992 Move NMSL to new building.
Consolidate additional collections.
Proposed Organization Chart For The
New Mexico Center For Research In
Southwest Studies

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

COMMISSION ON
INFORMATION RESOURCES

N.M. STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS
INFORMATION SYSTEMS COUNCIL

DIRECTOR
NEW MEXICO CENTER FOR RESEARCH
IN SOUTHWEST STUDIES

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
LIBRARY SERVICES

TECHNICAL SERVICES
AUTOMATED
INFORMATION SYSTEMS

INFORMATION & RESEARCH SERVICES
INTERLIBRARY LOAN

RECORDS DIVISION
RECORDS STORAGE & RETRIEVAL
REGIONAL RECORDS CENTERS

HISTORICAL DIVISION
ARCHIVES DIVISION

MICROGRAPHICS & REPRODUCTION
CONSERVATION DISASTER RECOVERY
IN OTHER STATES: A COMPARISON

Harris Richard

In many ways, the New Mexico State Library is comparable to other state libraries in our region and nationwide. Like most state libraries, it offers materials for the blind and physically handicapped, provides information and reference to state residents through referrals from public and academic libraries, assists with public library development activities throughout the state, and acts as a depository and distribution center for documents produced by the state government. The New Mexico State Library also offers a number of services that are provided by public or regional libraries in most other states: bookmobile services and books by mail to rural areas, interlibrary loan processing, and electronic mail. There are some services provided by other state libraries, but not ours. Thirty six libraries provide, or share with other state agencies, a legislative reference service. A number, including Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma and Nevada, have, or share responsibility for state archives management. Administratively, a majority of state libraries are run by independent commissions (43%) or are attached to state departments of education (25%). New Mexico is one of four states in which the library is attached to a cultural resources department.

While the New Mexico State Library compares favorably with the majority of state libraries in services offered, funding for state assistance to public libraries is another matter. In most other states, Library Services and Construction Act Title I funds are passed on by state libraries to support local library networks and develop interlibrary cooperative programs. New Mexico must use two-thirds of its Title I money to support direct service to rural residents by Bookmobiles and Books by Mail. In addition, funds appropriated by the New Mexico legislature to be distributed as grants to public libraries have been steadily declining while population has been increasing. In 1984 and 1985, $234,300 was appropriated annually, for a per capita expenditure for library materials of 18 cents. This placed New Mexico at 32nd in the nation. In FY 1986-87 the appropriation was only $175,000, dropping New Mexico's standing, at 13 cents per capita, to 41st place. States such as Colorado, Arizona, Texas and Mississippi increased their state aid during this period. Colorado increased from 51 cents per capita to 76 cents, Arizona from 11 cents to 22 cents, and Mississippi from 68 cents to 71 cents. Texas, which did not provide state aid at all in 1985, granted 36 cents in 1986-87. New York topped the nation at $4.11 per capita!

One overall concern was budget cuts, which have resulted in staff reductions seriously affecting interlibrary loan service. One person said "this is the pathway of our libraries," and 61 others commented on the slowness of the services. Several mentioned 5-6 weeks in getting requests filled. Respondents seem to realize that it was staff turnover and shortage causing the delay, and were not critical, only concerned. "When interlibrary loan patrons cannot get results in less than three months, they know their state officials have let them down."

Another service (noted by 32 persons) needing additional support is the Media Center. "Films are old and need repair and need money to do this;" "collection needs updating badly;" "catalog needs updating and better distribution of them;" "need more films and videos." Some negative comments concerned the lengthy request time required, and many noted the poor condition of the films. Several felt that the Media Center should "serve schools," "cooperate with the Department of Education," and ac-

TASK FORCE SURVEY OF STATE LIBRARY USERS

Vida Gibson

"I find it inconceivable that support of an institution which assists other institutions in the promotion of literacy could be in question, particularly during this decade dedicated to the concept of literacy as critical to the democratic way of life."

"To eliminate or diminish the State Library services in any way would only further impoverish an already intellectually deprived rural population in New Mexico."

"If we are to help literacy, which is being stressed, we badly need the services the State Library in New Mexico, particularly in the rural areas."

"It is ridiculous to imagine having no State Library. Most small libraries would fold up without this parental guidance."

"Maybe our state legislators and others who want to relegate our State Library to obscurity or destroy it completely just don't know what it can do for them. Maybe some assertive marketing effort should be mounted to inform them of its resources and services. Many people already know what the State Library can do for them. It's probably time our legislators found out too."

These quotes were noted among over 500 responses to the questionnaire on "assistance received from the State Library" distributed by the N.M.L.A. Task Force to Support the State Library. The questionnaire was sent to library users, both urban and rural, and to directors and staff members of most New Mexico libraries. The responses produced both positive and negative comments, and excellent suggestions about State Library services.

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quire more holiday films. Again there was an understand-
ning about staff shortages and lack of funds being the
cause of the problems.

The distribution change of the Hitchhiker has caused
many concerns - as one stated, "biweekly instead of
weekly cuts the library community in half." "Many items
were of real help to those out there who aren't in contact
with other sources." Twenty persons noted this changed
frequency.

The rural services of the State Library - Rural
Bookmobiles and Books by Mail - are very well received.
Books by Mail "needs more children's picture books," and
"the catalog is not much good because the [previous cat-
alog] cost too much." Bookmobiles need their areas ex-
tended, and service is needed on Indian Reservations.
Bookmobile staffs were praised, and one newcomer to the
state noted that "the Bookmobile provides the best li-
brary service I've ever experienced."

The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
was mentioned 19 times; it is felt that the slow service is
a result of staff shortage. There were requests for large
print books in Spanish, and for books of a smaller size.

Training was a real concern, with 42 comments noted.
"A library is only as good as its staff." The need for re-
regional workshops on a variety of topics was mentioned
repeatedly, "those like we used to have." Staff, trustee
and technical training were all areas addressed. Many
positive statements were noted about the Bibliofile and
electronic mail workshops. Regional workshops used to
be presented by the Development staff, and the need for a
continuing education coordinator was noted.

State Library staff visits are important, the survey
showed. Development staff was said to give "excellent
service," and 18 people felt that staff should be increased
so more on-site visits could be made. "Annual visits by
the State Librarian are not made anymore, and they
should be" - thirteen people noted this. The lack of
public relations was often noted - "marketing is a real
need of the State Library." "Many people in this state,
including legislators, know nothing about the State
Library programs." "The State Library should be more ac-
tive in publicizing its services and its needs." "Librarians
seem to be passive in making their needs known."

Networking activities (electronic mail, FAX, auto-
mated databases) received 35 comments. "We need to have
more libraries on E-mail, and E-Mail needs more than
one phone line in Santa Fe." "FAX is a wonderful com-
communications tool, and more libraries should have it."
"FAX and other technology has revolutionized the
availability of information in N.M. It is vital to citizens
of the State that this process continue if we in N.M. are
to be part of the 21st Century in the year 2000." "The
State Library is the ideal place for a statewide database of
library holdings in the state--libraries could connect and
have automated catalogs and circulation systems." "The
State Library should provide strong leadership in the
direction of statewide networking and automation sys-
tems."

There were suggestions for services not now provided.
Among requests for service enhancements: a Children's
Services Coordinator; a reference collection dealing with
children's books, free on-line database searching,
strengthening of state documents distribution, publica-
tion of the annual statistical report, a union list of peri-
odical holdings, and a statewide Summer Reading
Program.

Appreciation of the administration of state and federal
LSCA grants was expressed. "State Library services are
comparable or better than other state libraries, and the
main difference lies in the service-minded attitude of the
staff." "It is imperative all services be restored with suf-
icient staff so that service remains at optimal level." "The
State Library is charged by law to promote an effective
statewide library system. Its philosophy is that learning
is life long and is the right of all citizens irrespective of
economic and physical circumstance." In order to fulfill
this mandate, State Library funding for materials and
staff, and support from government officials, is manda-
tory.

TITO CHAVEZ INTERVIEW

State Senator Tito Chavez, D-Bernalillo, is a lifelong
resident of Albuquerque's Old Town area which he has
represented in the Senate since 1976. A lawyer and
U.N.M. graduate, he became the Senate Majority Leader
during the 1988 session, and is a member of the Senate
Finance Committee. Active in educational and commu-
nity development issues, he sponsored the 1989 bill
which provided funding for the New Mexico Coalition
for Literacy.

Senator Chavez stated that he had seldom been ap-
proached by constituents about issues relating to library
service or the State Library. He suggested that librarians
needed to become more vocal about their needs, as their
services are often taken for granted. He noted that the
state's museums have vigorous advocacy groups, and sug-
gested that libraries need to get on an equal footing with
other cultural programs. Librarians need to connect their
activities with issues of current interest, such as adult
literacy and programs for children. Making knowledge and information available to people is just as important as making arts opportunities available. Legislators do not realize how heavily libraries are utilized.

When asked about the proposal to relocate the State Library, Senator Chavez responded that the Legislature deals with a large number of project proposals in a session. The Finance Committee does not act until it has all these requests, and then it makes judgement based on recognized priorities and available resources. Many questions would have to be answered about the need for a new facility, and about the effective use of the current building. He noted that the planning for the major renovation of the Capitol building was done without ever addressing the question of the State Library. There is need for additional legislative space, but the Executive Branch may want the State Library building more than the Legislature does.

On the proposal to consolidate agencies, Senator Chavez said that the Legislature would support plans which made government services more efficient and more accessible to people. He noted that difficult questions of political "turf" had to be resolved, and that any consolidation proposal needed the active support of the Governor to have a chance to pass.

THE TRAVELING LIBRARY
A Brief History Of The New Mexico State Library
Daryl Black

From its tenuous beginning in 1929, the State Library has had a history (as history tends to be) of growth and change — not only in the type of services offered, but also in physical location. In 60 years, the State Library has moved from the Federation of Women's Clubs offices at the University of New Mexico, to the Palace of the Governors (Museum of New Mexico), to the Laughlin House, to the former State Penitentiary, to the Palace of the Governors (Museum of New Mexico), to the former State Penitentiary near St. Francis Drive and Cordova Road, where the Library moved in 1957; lack of heat and sewer problems made the building somewhat less desirable. Being "sprung" from the "Pen" was a true period of joy in the lives of library staff. Although the new home in the Girls Dormitory of the Alison James School was exciting and a great improvement, it still did not quite meet the space needs, and it had structural problems as well. Before the library moved there in 1959, the second floor had to be beefed up considerably to support the weight. When construction was complete, the staff hauled books up the stairs, only to repack them into boxes for movement back down the stairs and shipment to libraries throughout the state.

With the passage of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1956, and with further expansion of State Library services, the need for an adequate building became compelling. The Library became a federal depository in 1962, and in 1963 its name and mission were redefined to give it responsibility to "promote an effective statewide library system." State Librarian Dorothy Watkins and members of the Library Commission worked tirelessly for a new State Library building. Following an extensive study, a report entitled "A Statement of the Service and Building Program for the New Mexico State Library, 1962-1982" was published. It included a recommendation to build a library of 70,000 square feet designated as the State Library.

Efforts to obtain funding began officially one January day during the 1963 Legislative session, when Miss Watkins invited legislators and the governor to the Alison James School to witness the difficult conditions under which staff members were laboring. These guests left in utter amazement. From there, Watkins, the Library Commission (including Mamie Dwyer, Dorothy
Rosen and Lucille Gray) and concerned citizens campaigned to gain funding for the new library. A new building for the State Library, encompassing 58,000 square feet, was funded as part of the Capitol complex. The new building was dedicated on November 20, 1966. At last, the State Library had a home from which outreach services to the population of both urban and rural New Mexico could be provided. The success of New Mexico librarians in promoting the new building was recognized with the presentation of the John Cotton Dana Award at the American Library Association Convention that summer in Kansas City.

Once in the new building, the State Library was able to work on its mission of coordinating statewide library development. The Arthur D. Little Survey of 1970 identified library resource needs in the state, and the New Mexico Library Association adopted the Coordinated Library Systems of New Mexico policy statement in 1971, giving the State Library a central role. State aid amounts were increased. Books by Mail was begun in 1975, and a Media Center was established in 1977. After several tries, a state documents depository system was established in 1978. Participation in O.C.L.C., the national bibliographic and interlibrary loan network, was started in 1981. Meanwhile, the State Library Commission became an advisory body under Governor Apodaca's state government reorganization plan, and the State Library became part of the Office of Cultural Affairs in 1978.

Today, some twenty-three years later, it is increasingly possible that the State Library may be moving once again. If and when the move will occur is unknown. What is certain is that the present State Library building and site in the downtown capital area are in high demand by several state agencies and by some legislators who have found their office space in the Roundhouse inadequate. Because of its administrative and physical attachment to the State Capitol (its life support comes from the same physical plant that runs the capitol building), more than a few observers have seen the current pressure to move as inevitable.

As the 1990's and the turn of the century approach, the State Library still prepares for change. Regardless of its location, the State Library’s commitment to service remains much as it was when the State Library Extension Service was established in 1929.

**JUST WHAT IS IT THAT THEY DO IN THERE?**

State Library Services; Present, Past and Future

Joe Sabatini

The New Mexico State Library provides three types of service:

1. Direct library service to New Mexicans without local library services;
2. Support services to libraries in the state;
3. Library services to state government agencies.

In 1988-89, the State Library had a budget of $2,629,000, including $945,400 from federal funding. The federal funding was used primarily for bookmobiles and books by mail. Other federally funded projects included a training institute, IN-WATS costs for interlibrary loan and reference services, grants for facsimile transmitters and Bibliofile software, Title II public library construction grants and grants for institutional and other libraries. The budget supported 46 FTE positions in Santa Fe and 12 positions at 4 regional bookmobile headquarters.

**Direct services to individuals** were provided through:

- **Bookmobiles**, which circulated 202,850 books to 8,325 people at 118 stops in 29 of New Mexico's 33 counties.  
- **Books by Mail**, which circulated 32,000 books to 1,800 households. and  
- **Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped**, which provided players and circulated 87,960 recorded books to 2,474 eligible patrons.

**Support services to libraries** in the state included:

- **Interlibrary loan coordination**, State Library borrowed 19,500 items requested by public and other libraries for their patrons.  
- **Reference backup services**, State Library answered 16,140 questions from libraries without in-depth reference collections.  
- **Media Services**, Over 3,300 films and videos were loaned to 850 groups, libraries, and government agencies for programs.  
- **Continuing Education Programs**, A highly successful five-day reference institute on children's services was attended by 100 librarians. Other educational opportunities are publicized.  
- **Public Relations and Statistics**, The Hitchhiker serves as the newspaper of library progress in New Mexico. The annual Directory lists all libraries and their personnel. Annual statistical compilations provide comparative information. The collected reports from all types of libraries are available for research.  
- **Certification**, The State Library administers the Certification Act and gives tests to qualify librarians for covered positions. It assists applicants to prepare for the examination.  
- **Grants Administration**, NMSL distributed $120,000 in state grants in aid to 40 public and 24 community libraries in 1988-89. It distributed $67,075 in federal grants to

![New Mexico State Library](image)
institutions and other libraries. • Consultant services. The Development Division staff is available for consultation about library programming, services, etc. • Gifts & Exchange Program. It publicizes and distributes available materials for exchange, and distributed 1750 items.

Support to state government included: • A collection of professional and technical materials specific to state government concerns, including periodicals, a regional history collection, documents, a general reference collection and availability of online searching in bibliographic and information databases. Citizens and state government employees borrowed 11,000 books and documents from the collection. • Administration of the State Documents Depository System. The State Library collected and distributed 13,500 copies of state agency documents to 24 depository libraries. • Federal government document depository. The State Library has been a full federal depository since 1960.

Administrative, fiscal, clerical, cataloging and technical services personnel provided support services for these activities.

THE DOWNWARD SLIDE

Since becoming a part of the Office of Cultural Affairs in 1978, State Library programs have been eliminated or reduced in scope by cuts in budget support. Staffing has dropped by 21% in the decade; in 1979-80, there were 73 positions; there are 58 positions in 1989-90.

State aid to public libraries has declined from a high of $241,800 in 1985-86 to $120,000 in 1988-89. This level of funding, 8 cents per capita, is virtually the lowest of any of the 42 states which provide state grants in aid to public libraries.

In 1983, bookmobile regions were reorganized from 6 to 4, and personnel dropped from 25 to 17. The number of stops has declined by 44%, from 211 to 118. (Some stop cancellations were appropriate.) Books by Mail, originally supported by state funding, is now funded from LSCA Title I funds.

In 1980, there were 5 librarian positions in the Development Division, now there are three. The number of site visits for consultation has been substantially reduced. The Continuing Education Coordinator position was eliminated, and State Library has curtailed most of its workshop and technical training activities.

With the elimination of a media librarian position and an audio-visual specialist position, media consultation services were dropped and the Media Production studio was closed.

With the elimination of a word processor position, publications are being curtailed. Hitchhiker has cut its schedule in half. The New Mexico Library Directory and the Annual Statistical Report of New Mexico Libraries will not be produced in 1990. Other mailings will be cut back.

Reference and circulation services have been reduced through loss of a Southwest Librarian, a Talking Books Program Clerk, and a Books by Mail Clerk. Talking Book tapes are no longer rewound before sending them to the next patron.

The book budget has been reduced by 16% in two years. This budget will all be spent on serials and reference materials; no new circulating books will be purchased in 1989 in Santa Fe. (Bookmobile books are purchased through grants from local governments in the areas served.)

WHY DON'T THEY...?

Given the inadequacy of local library resources, New Mexico librarians have depended heavily upon the State Library for assistance and support. Statewide planning efforts have identified a number of ongoing and new activities which require active participation by an effective State Library. There is no current prospect for State Library programs in the following area requested by New Mexico librarians:

• Automation consulting/coordination assistance
• Children’s program consulting
• Training programs in basic library services
• Specialized programs for Indian reservation library service
• Consulting or development support beyond the bare minimum required for state and federal grant monitoring
• Effective assistance to school libraries
• Major grants development or assistance to local libraries in preparing grant applications
• In-depth research assistance for state employees, librarians or the public

(Karen Watkins of the State Library provided statistical data for this article.) ★

THE ROLE OF THE STATE LIBRARY IN AUTOMATION NETWORKING IN NEW MEXICO

Sarah Henderson

As librarians are working in their individual libraries to disseminate information, technology has been developing ways of doing it more efficiently. Within limited resources, many libraries have adopted a variety of systems to improve their services and benefit from the new technology. The danger of this unilateral development is that it produces incompatible records that cannot be exchanged, whereas a common format would facilitate such sharing.

The New Mexico Library Association appointed a Task Force to review existing technology and determine how automation could benefit individual libraries and enable them to work together to enhance statewide development. The Task Force identified eleven projects which could be developed on a statewide basis.
To Members of the New Mexico Library Community:

As you have probably heard, Virginia Hendley resigned as State Librarian, effective last Friday. The Special Supplement to the New Mexico Library Association Newsletter you are now reading went to press prior to the resignation. It should be clear from the articles by Virginia Hendley and Helmuth Naumer that there were substantial policy differences about the new building and the reorganization which could not be reconciled. Both the State Librarian and the Officer of Cultural Affairs are "unclassified" political appointees who serve at the pleasure of their supervisor. Mr. Naumer has appointed Karen Watkins to be the interim State Librarian, and the State Library Commission will have met on October 20th to organize the search process to fill the new position. Naumer told the State Library staff today that he wants the library community and N.M.L.A. to be involved in the search and in providing input for future development of State Library programs and administrative structure. Additional details about these developments will be covered in the October 23rd issue of the Hitchhiker.

The Task Force to Support the State Library will continue to work for the restoration and development of programs of importance to the library community. We hope that you will be a part of this effort, both by stating your concerns to legislators and by your membership in the New Mexico Library Association. Events have moved faster than the Newsletter can cover them; we will do our best to keep everyone informed.

Joe Sabatini
Editor, Special Supplement
on the State Library
These eleven projects are:

Administer - Recommend an administrative structure for coordinating and guiding automation activities throughout the state.

Micro - Provide selected libraries with microcomputer equipment and intensive training in library and general business software.

Data - Obtain machine-readable (MARC) records for new acquisitions.

Clearinghouse - Designed to provide ongoing training in library automation, especially in microcomputer systems, and to establish a collection of software for testing, training and evaluation. (A training program for Bibliofile is presented by State Library for grantees.)

Serial - Provide for creation of a union list of all major and/or special journal collections held by New Mexico libraries. (Preliminary work on this project has been done by NMSL.)

Index - Develop a program to assist and support local indexing services, such as indexes to newspapers and local magazines.

Current Awareness - Offer a service based on the table of contents of specific periodicals.

Seed - Provide financial incentives to help qualifying libraries to purchase a local automated library system.

Join - Provide funding incentives for smaller libraries to join or share an existing automated library system.

Recon - Provide special funding to complete any pending weeding and retrospective bibliographic data conversion activities.

Link - Test the feasibility of computer-to-computer links between local and regional systems.

The statutory charge of the State Library is to "promote an effective statewide library network", through planning; consulting, training, technical assistance, funding, regulatory and legislative activities. Since the law was passed in 1963, NMSL has been central to the development of automation networks. The 1970 Arthur D. Little Survey recommended that NMSL "establish and administer a statewide network for channeling and meeting bibliographic requests, including interlibrary loan. This network should be open to all libraries in the state." This premise was also adopted by the New Mexico Library Association in its 1971 Coordinated Library Systems of New Mexico plan, which was updated in 1977 and again in 1987. These plans were partially realized for public libraries when the Legislature appropriated $170,000 for the State Library to install OCLC in fourteen major public libraries. The most recent statewide planning effort, Library Systems 2000, calls for establishment of a statewide Office of Library Automation, doing a survey of current activities, creation of a statewide union list of serials, and the establishment of the Task Force to study creation of a New Mexico database.

The eleven Task Force projects cover a range of services, and some cannot be used until initial ones have been adopted. Eight of these projects require some involvement by the New Mexico State Library. The first project (ADMINISTER) recommends establishment of an Automation Office at NMSL. This Office would have the responsibility for overseeing and assisting statewide library automation, and would coordinate the rest of the projects. Because the State Library is currently an instigator of statewide library automation (through OCLC-AMIGOS, the electronic mail network, the FAX network, Bibliofile grants, etc.), it is the logical unit to administer the project and provide training for local librarians (CLEARINGHOUSE). NMSL would assume responsibility for identifying and recommending strategies for local libraries converting their holdings records to an automated format (RECON). The Automation Office would provide grants and assist local libraries in identify local funding and resources (SEED), and identify potential networking possibilities (JOIN). These projects are particularly important for smaller libraries, which may not have access to appropriate levels of automation expertise locally.

The Task Force report also suggests State Library involvement in implementing the following projects. NMSL would make outright or matching grants to individual libraries for the purchase of specified microcomputer systems, and develop guidelines for their purchase (MICRO). It would take responsibility for assisting those libraries to plan and implement a system for routinely collecting and combining bibliographic records not saved on a national database like OCLC (DATA). Existing serials holdings list could be combined into a statewide union list (SERIAL), and existing local specialized indexes could be accessed by libraries statewide (INDEX). These projects would contribute to the development of a statewide database.

Automation and the new technology make the process of sharing information services possible. Networks allow the state's library resources to be shared in the most effective way. The role of the State Library has always been to help local libraries to help themselves. To this end, the projects foreseen by the Task Force can only be achieved with the active involvement and commitment of the State Library.

THE STATE LIBRARIAN Responds

Virginia Hendley

The Building Issue

This year has been one of anxiety for the State Library. For years, there have been rumors that the Legislature may take over the building. The building was built in 1964 to house the State Library, and is owned by the Legislature. In 1988, the Long Range Space Needs Study for State Government in Santa Fe recommended that, "space be vacated within the earliest possible time to establish a Law Library Annex and to provide space for the Administrative Office of the Courts and that the Supreme Court be allowed to utilize the State Library Building for expansion during the next twenty years."
The Space Needs Study did not propose another space for the State Library. They feel that the agency could be disbanded and half the books be given to UNM Library and half to NMSU Library. The State Library has never been notified that it would have to move or be closed down. Paula Tackett, head of the Legislative Council Service, has said that the Library should expect to be out within three years. At that point, we began to take the rumors seriously.

In 1988, we did an in-house space needs assessment with a ten year projection. We then contracted with Cherry See Architects to study the possibility of sharing a site with the new Records and Archives Building. The study also included a program design. Cherry See worked with the staff and Commission of the State Library. Because of the Space Needs Study recommendation, a new building became the number one priority for the Office of Cultural Affairs capital outlay projects. In the past, capital outlay was not considered for the Library because it is not an OCA-owned building. A capital projects request of $11.3 million was prepared based on the program design by Cherry See.

The Proposed Southwest Research Center

The issue of a Southwest Research Center has been raised by Michael Miller, State Archivist. His idea is to combine the State Library and the State Archives as well as some of the small special libraries within the Office of Cultural Affairs. Helmut J. Naumer, Cultural Affairs Officer, is very enthusiastic about this idea and feels that it is a way to garner more legislative support for the State Library.

Reactions to such a merger are mixed on the part of librarians -- four appointed by the Governor and one appointed by the Board of Education from their membership. One member shall be a professionally trained librarian. The Commission shall provide advice, upon request, to the State Librarian on matters germane to the powers and duties of the State Library and any other matters related to libraries.

Statutorily, the State Records Commission is much stronger than the State Library Commission. Merging the two commissions would involve considerable thought and work.

My desire is to further the interests of the State Library and all libraries in New Mexico. I do not want to see the State Library’s position weakened or its func-
The State Library is currently working on a plan to study the merger of NMSL and Records and Archives. This plan will involve input from the library community. The idea of a "super information agency" involves much more than merging the Library and Archives, and would involve additional funding as well as the cooperation of the Governor and the Legislature.

In the event of a merger or the creation of a new agency, it is crucial that the State Library Commission be given powers equal to the powers of other commission members. The State Library must not be placed in a position of secondary importance or lose its focus on statewide library development. Only a carefully written law can prevent this. The Library must not be in competition for priority funds with other interests. If the State Library or its functions become part of an agency whose director is not a librarian or whose primary functions are not library-oriented, the users of State Library will suffer.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Helmuth J. Naumer,
Office of Cultural Affairs

As some of you may have heard, we have the opportunity to develop a new State Library. This has come about because the owners of the present library, the Legislative Council Service, need the existing building for other purposes in the State Capitol development plan. The 1988 Long Range Space Needs Study for State Government in Santa Fe recommends that State Library space be vacated at the earliest possible time for Supreme Court expansion.

The probable need to change physical location is a chance to carefully study existing library programs and consider better coordination of other information services in state government. We know that the State Library is the hub of information, a repository of federal and state documents, a grantor of federal and state funds, and provider of a central computer network for all libraries in the state. In addition, it tries to provide technical expertise to the limit of its resources, and does much, much more. All of this you know, but I believe that the State Library can and should be more.

The State Library should, among other things, be the central focus for a statewide information network to all communities where libraries exist. As an example, there are over 101 databases existing within state government, from such items as the Office of Cultural Affairs new computer inventory of cultural resources to others such as the huge bank of information maintained by the State Department of Vital Statistics. This information could be made available through the library network to local citizens. To use a more specific example, if an individual in Hatch wanted a copy of his or her birth certificate, it could be generated by computer at the local library from the State Library, which would access the information and return a copy by fax. It would be notarized by the local library, which would collect the fee, all within a short period of time. This would be a great public service to the citizens of Hatch.

Obviously, concepts such as these take time to develop and require more resources than are presently available. But it is my contention that just this one single concept of centralized access to state government information would cause individuals to focus more clearly on their local libraries. The State Library, by coordinating this effort and others, would change its existing public image as a place where only books are kept and loaned, to the New Mexico Information Center, which in reality is what it is (with considerable limitations).

The first step towards this long range goal of a unified New Mexico Information and Research Center is better coordination between the State Library and the State Records Center and Archives. It is my opinion that a new State Library and the planned State Records Center and Archives should be in proximity, but the concept goes much further. In addition to the possibility of a shared physical plant, the sharing of resources, services and collections should be studied.

Starting with this initial concept of a shared State Library/Archives program, a full-blown Information Center could be created over time. Other state information agencies could be pulled together to form a separate department under a new commission which would give libraries and other state agencies a higher profile. Physical facilities could be combined or shared to avoid duplication, and more effective programs could be developed. Existing databases might be centralized or accessed from a common point.

I am not advocating another behemoth bureaucracy, but rather a department which can consolidate and access information to serve the citizens of this state in a straightforward and efficient manner. It is not my intent to suggest that the existing excellent programs and services of the State Library or State Records Center and Archives be sacrificed for a few quasi-new ideas. I am suggesting that we should view the need to plan a new State Library facility as a chance to incorporate other services that will enhance the Library's prestige and role in this information age.

Of course, none of these concepts can be realized without sound planning. The State Librarian and I have spent the past year preparing a preliminary space needs study for the new building. Much more planning for both programs and facilities is needed and will occur before a building is designed. Especially with the idea of coordinating Library and Archives functions, careful study is essential. We anticipate an architectural and administrative planning phase that may last as long as a year before any building begins. Consolidation of other information agencies would be considered while planning for a new Library building, but actual accomplishment of such mergers would have to be a long term goal involving considerable negotiation and additional study.

But even as we plan for a new Library, the ongoing stability of existing State Library programs must be considered. I am fully aware that the Library has experienced budgetary and staffing problems over the last years. I know there is a need for restored budget, increased State
Aid and additional staff, including a children's specialist to assist with programming throughout the state. The challenge for all of us will be to support State Library programs while exploring possible changes that will enhance the role not only of the State Library, but all libraries in New Mexico.

Obviously, the space for this article does not permit fleshing out all the concepts discussed, nor does it allow room for adequate debate. However, we all have some time, and I hope you will join in a discussion of the potential of a New Mexico Information and Research Center. What is most important is that throughout New Mexico there be the most up-to-date and responsive library, research and information center that resources will allow. 

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE SUPPORTS STATE LIBRARY BUDGET RESTORATION

The Executive Board of the New Mexico Municipal League adopted a resolution in support of restoration of services provided to public libraries by the New Mexico State Library, during their annual convention in Albuquerque, on September 1st, 1989. The resolution had been submitted by the Municipal Librarians Association, which adopted the resolution after hearing a presentation by State Librarian Virginia Hendley. The text of the resolution is:

Whereas, information and knowledge are disseminated to the citizens of New Mexico through public and community libraries, and

Whereas, the New Mexico State Library is responsible for providing leadership for the growth of the New Mexico public library system through continuing education programs, network development, consultation services and grants administration, and

Whereas, public libraries often utilize the reference, referral and interlibrary loan services available through the New Mexico State Library, and

Whereas, the State Library also serves all branches of state government, rural residents and the blind and physically handicapped directly, and

Whereas, State Library grants in aid to municipal and community libraries have declined from $242,000 in 1985-86 to $120,000 in 1988-89, with particularly adverse effects on the book budgets of smaller libraries, and

Whereas, the Officer of Cultural Affairs recently informed the agency that their 1990-91 budget request must eliminate two positions, and not fund the proposed expansion program for a Children's Services Consultant, 

Therefore, be it resolved that the Municipal Librarians Association of the New Mexico Municipal League supports restoration of grants and programs of the New Mexico State Library which support municipal library services, and

Be it further resolved, that the Governor and the Officer of Cultural Affairs be urged to reconsider their decision on restoration of existing programs and positions, and that they be urged to request funding for a Children's Services Consultant

WHY DOES IT MATTER?

An Editorial by Joe Sabatini

Why should N.M.L.A. and the library community be concerned about proposals to relocate the State Library and place its functions in a cabinet-level information resources department? If the Legislative Council Service wants the State Library building for legislative or judicial offices, why not let them have it? Wouldn't a new building enable the State Library to fulfill its mission more effectively, even if the Library isn't next to the State Capitol? And doesn't it make sense to consolidate state government information functions into one coherent unit?

The Task Force to Support the State Library was formed by N.M.L.A. to try to stop the deterioration in the State Library's program and budget (detailed in this Newsletter). Over the years, New Mexico librarians have concluded time and time again that the State Library has a central role in any plan for coordinated development of statewide library services. But not only is the State Library unable to take on new projects it says it needs, it is clearly losing ground on the tasks it now performs. Ever since the State Library became the quietly neglected stepchild of the Office of Cultural Affairs ten years ago, library development has been left on the sidelines. Successive Cultural Affairs Officers (both Democratic and Republican) have chosen to give priority to more glamorous issues involving the museums, the arts and historic preservation.

When the Task Force presented its concerns to Mr. Helmuth Naumer, the current Cultural Affairs Officer, his response was novel, even radical, but not very encouraging. Naumer told the Task Force that he would try to fund two unfunded positions in the State Library budget and request an expansion program in the Development Division for children's services. Unfortunately, the children's program addition wasn't quite high enough on the O.C.A. priority list to survive Governor Carruthers' review of expansion budget requests. Naumer seemed unaware that grants-in-aid to public libraries is a state rather than federal program. He expressed no interest in working to restore it to previous levels. Instead, he enthusiastically promoted his only library funding initiative: a request for $11.3 million to purchase land and build a new State Library building. This proposal did not originate within the State Library nor from any expressed need from the library community. It is based on one recommendation in a space needs report commissioned by the Legislature. Although there have been rumors about a new building, Naumer's announcement to the Task Force is the first official statement to a library forum. He characterized the building as already decided, although the "Long Range Space Needs Study for State Government in Santa Fe" is only a recommendation, which the Legislature must approve before it becomes policy.

Naumer also took the opportunity to support Michael Miller's "Preliminary Proposal for the Study and Creation of the New Mexico Center for Research in Southwest Studies". Miller's ambitious plan suggests combining the State Library, the State Archives, the Information Services Division, the various museum libraries and possibly other state agency libraries under one
A truly disturbing aspect of the new building proposal is the backward nature of the planning process. It would be nice to think that state government is motivated to build a new State Library so that it can finally meet its statewide library service responsibilities. The more likely reason is that the State Library happens to occupy a prime site desired by more powerful agencies. Despite its deficiencies, the State Library building is adequate for many more years of useful service. Eleven million dollars is a considerable amount of money, and nobody seems to mention the substantial additional cost of converting the building to other uses. The 1990 Legislature is already faced with several expensive building projects (a $23 million refurbishing and asbestos removal for the Legislative-Executive Building, $8 million for the new State Archives, a headquarters for the Corrections Department, etc.). Although some work has been done on State Library space needs, these studies are preliminary and inadequate. Naumer told the Task Force that he expected the building could be funded and built within two years. His approach is to fund the construction first, then plan the building, then ask for program expansions in 1991. Building a new State Library without first restoring its programs would be the political equivalent of a "soldier's farewell." It would make more sense to appropriate money for a comprehensive planning process— one which would seek input from all constituencies served by State Library programs, and which considered the future library needs of the people of this state. Such a study might answer the question that nobody in state government cares to ask: is a new State Library building really necessary?

What can we do about this situation? Do we accept the relocation as a given, or should we fight to keep the State Library at its present site? We should not casually abandon the legacy that Dorothy Watkins, Mamie Dwyer, Dorothy Rosen and dozens of others struggled to achieve in the 1960's. If the Supreme Court needs additional space, how about giving them an entirely new building? Land is available next to the site for the new State Records Center and Archives where they want to put the State Library. Then let the various agencies crowded into the Capitol Building (the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Legislative Finance Committee, etc.) have the former Supreme Court building. There are some good reasons for the Records Center and the Supreme Court being together; ask your lawyer friends if they have ever had any difficulty obtaining state agency rules and regulations. Sadly for libraries, the state's legal community probably could not function so far from the Bull Ring.

If a new State Library building is inevitable then let's demand that it be done right. Let's also recognize that the building and the reorganization are secondary issues. We must concentrate on the survival of those programs and services we expect the State Library to provide. It is up to us to stop the decline in state funding for library services, which is already among the lowest in the United States. This is done by getting people to talk to legislators about the effect that State Library program re-
BOARD ALSO ENDORSES ARCHIVES BUILDING

In a separate action, the Board passed another legislative policy resolution:

The Executive Board endorses the appropriation of funds to construct the planned new building for the New Mexico State records Center and Archives. This facility is urgently needed to secure and preserve essential state documents and priceless historical records.

NMLA LEGISLATIVE NETWORK

Susan Oberlander

The Legislative Network is NMLA’s voice to the Legislature. It consists of more than 100 librarians who are on-call to relay information to their legislator before and during the legislative sessions. Almost all members of NMLA have lent a hand in efforts such as the Library Bonds passed last year, the Library Privacy Act passed last year, or efforts to help the State Library’s budget.

This year the main thrust of the Network’s mission is to give all legislators information about the State Library’s importance to all citizens of the state. The Network is coordinated by the Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee, and usually is run by phone calls from a regional coordinator to area contacts. The process usually involves one call from each person to notify the next person down the line, and then a call or letter to a legislator.

The Network has figured significantly in some recent legislative successes such as the passage of the Library Privacy Act, and our NMLA lobbyist, Tom Horan, has given us praise because of its effectiveness in reaching legislators.

If you are not now a member of the Network, but are interested in becoming one, please contact Susan Oberlander, 753-7141, or Thaddeus Bejnar, 827-4850, for more information.

The Legislative Finance Committee is scheduled to review the budget request for the New Mexico State Library on or after December 1st. Anyone wanting to express concerns about the State Library budget can communicate with the following legislators who are members of the L.F.C.:

- Senator Michael Alarid (SD 12)
  1608 Escalante, S.W.
  Albuquerque, NM 87104
- Senator Ben Altimirano (SD 28)
  1123 Santa Rita Street
  Silver City, NM 88061
- Senator Tom Benavides (SD 11)
  2821 Gun Club Road, S.W., #A
  Albuquerque, NM 87105
- Senator Christine Donisthorpe (SD 2)
  P.O. Box 746
  Bloomfield, NM 87413
- Senator Maurice Hobson (SD 40)
  P.O. Box 1728
  Alamogordo, NM 88310
- Senator Ken Kamerman (SD 20)
  3305 Utah, N.E.
  Albuquerque, NM 87110
- Senator John Morrow
  P.O. Box 111
  Capulin, NM 88414
- Representative Max Coll (HD 47)
  P.O. Box EE
  Santa Fe, NM 87502
- Representative Richard Knowles (HD 57)
  P.O. Box 285
  Roswell, NM 88201
- Representative Dick Minzner (HD 25)
  4482 Avenida del Sol, N.E.
  Albuquerque, NM 87110
- Representative Gary Robbins (HD 66)
  P.O. Box 882
  Portales, NM 88130
  2723 San Joaquin, S.E.
  Albuquerque, NM 87106
- Representative Ruben Smith (HD 23)
  606 West Las Cruces Avenue
  Las Cruces, NM 88001
- Rep. Luciano "Lucky" Varela (HD 48)
  1709 Callejon Zenaida
  Santa Fe, NM 87501
- (Advisory, Non-Voting Member)
  Representative Sam Vigil (HD 70)
  P.O. Drawer "K"
  Las Vegas, NM 87701

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Daryl Black is currently a reference librarian at the La Farge Branch of the Santa Fe Public Library. She previously worked at the New Mexico State Library as consultant and Hitchhiker editor. She is a past editor of the N.M.L.A. Newsletter, and is serving a term as N.M.L.A.’s Second Vice President. She is also a radio announcer on station KLSK-FM in Santa Fe, and has recently published a pamphlet, "New Mexico State Library, Sixty Years of Service."

Larry Calloway is the Santa Fe Bureau Chief of the Albuquerque Journal.

Vida Hollis Gibson is retired. She served for many years as Bookmobile Librarian for the Northeast Regional Library in Cimarron, and completed her work as the Rural Services Director for the State Library. She was N.M.L.A. President in 1977-78, and is Co-Chair of the Task Force to Support the State Library.
Lois Godfrey retired last year after a long career as Assistant Director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory Library. She served as N.M.L.A. President in 1978-79, and as Chair of the Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee several times. She has also held several positions in Special Libraries Association locally and nationally, and was selected to be a member of the S.L.A. Hall of Fame. She is Co-Chair of the Task Force to Support the State Library.

Sarah Henderson is a Cataloger for the Albuquerque Public Schools Library-Media Technical Services. She has been Chair of the N.M.L.A. School Librarians, Children and Young Adult Services Division. She was a member of the Special Committee on Automation Planning.

Virginia Hendley is the New Mexico State Librarian. She has worked for the New Orleans Public Library, the N.M. State Department of Education, the State Personnel Office. She has a Master of Library Science degree from Louisiana State University, and a Master of Public Administration degree from U.N.M. She has been State Librarian since 1983.

B. Michael Miller is the New Mexico State Archivist, a position he has held since 1985. He previously worked as a reference librarian at the State Library. He is currently the Chair of N.M.L.A.'s Conference Site Committee. He has recently been selected to be the new director for the Harwood Foundation Library in Taos.

Helmuth Naumer is Cultural Affairs Officer for the State of New Mexico, a position he has held since 1987. He has directed museums in Texas, Pennsylvania and Seattle, Washington. He is a native of Santa Fe, and a graduate of the University of New Mexico.

Susan Oberlander is Director of the Library at Northern New Mexico Community College in Espanola. She is presently serving as Co-Chair of N.M.L.A.'s Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee, and is past Chair of the Education Committee.

Harris Richard is Director of the Library at San Juan College in Farmington. He previously worked in New Jersey, the University of Arizona and at the College of Ganado in Arizona. He was President of N.M.L.A. in 1987-88.

Joe Sabatini is Head of Main Library at the Albuquerque Public Library. He previously worked at the U.N.M. Law School Library, and was a VISTA Volunteer in Sandoval County. He served as N.M.L.A. President in 1980-81, and as Chair of the Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee several times.

Research and editing assistance was provided by Elaine Shannon of the Albuquerque Public Library, Ben Wakashige of Western New Mexico University in Silver City, and Karen Watkins of the State Library.

CORNERED AT THE ROUNDHOUSE

Larry Calloway

(Reprinted by permission. This article is an excerpt from Mr. Calloway's column in the Albuquerque Journal, December 4, 1988, p. A-3. Calloway describes the politics and architecture of the New Mexico capitol building.)

One thing about the $7 million (in 1966 dollars) building project that to me indicates enlightenment is it included a State Library. The three-story territorial building rises across a rolling lawn from the Roundhouse. Though structurally flawed, it helps create the atmosphere of a thoughtful campus in the pretentious downtown marketplace of Santa Fe.

You can imagine our elected representatives strolling to the library on a break, discussing the Social Contract or the nature of justice.

SERIOUSLY: So now, when some legislators see a need for more space, guess where they're looking? Ready?

If you guessed they're thinking about condemning the Bull Ring bar and restaurant, which is closer to the capitol than the library, you may now surrender your political ambitions and move to Massachusetts.

The legislators are, of course, looking at the library. Remove the 100,000 books, the 1 million federal documents, the tapes for the blind, the maps and the nice quiet librarians and it could be remodeled into office space.

Four blocks away in a old (1934) remodeled (1960) Lifeld Co. warehouse on the trendy corner of Montezuma and Guadalupe Streets, the State Records Center and Archives sits in imminent danger of fire, flood or collapse, say its caretakers. It has a collection of old (1621 and later) Spanish documents valued at $70 million.

Why not build a new records center and combine it with a new state library? Good idea except, where to put it?

If it's built, I predict the location will be out of the expensive center of Santa Fe - an outskirts place like where they built the community college or the new high school, with lots of parking and space for bookmobiles and Spanish parchment delivery vans (just kidding).

However, in reflecting on that relatively enlightened time when the library was included in the capitol building project - before Santa Fe grew beautiful and famous, like a girl next door growing up to be a movie star - I think something will be lost when the library and archives are moved.

As State Librarian Virginia Hendley observed, researchers, scholars and writers find it convenient to work in Santa Fe because they can walk easily between the archives, the state library, the Supreme Court library, the city library and the history museum.

It will be interesting to see if the new Santa Fe even notices the loss.
IN SEARCH OF OLD TUCSON
Larry Calloway

(Reprinted by permission. This article is an excerpt from Mr. Calloway's column in the Albuquerque Journal, Sunday, September 24, 1989, p. A-3. Calloway describes a conversation with former U.S. Secretary of the Interior Stuart Udall, who has moved to Santa Fe. Udall likes Santa Fe because it is "reasonably compact and I can walk almost everywhere I want to go.")

NOW THE BAD NEWS: Udall has been visiting New Mexico for years, and he researched some of his book on Coronado's expedition, "To the Inland Empire," at the New Mexico State Library, on the campus-like grounds of the state Capitol.

"It's a good library. I use it a lot," he said. He plans to use it as he completes his next book, a personal history of the promises and failures of the atomic age.

But Udall didn't know that last November a planning consultant for the Legislature, Laban Wingert, recommended "that space be vacated within the State Library at the earliest possible time" to accommodate space needs of the Supreme Court and that the Wingert report is being accepted as if the Supreme Court had issued it as law.

He didn't know that State Librarian Virginia Hendley has prepared an $11.3 million budget request to build a new home for the State Library, which would be combined with the State Archives.

The designated site is out in the chamisa four miles from downtown Santa Fe at an Interstate 25 interchange. When I told him this, there was a depressing silence, it seemed to me.

"I don't mind walking a mile or a mile and a half, but the things our cities are doing to really disrupt their whole fiber and structure is to put new institutions on the edge of town. They get a piece of cheap land, and then everybody has to have a car," he said.

The more he thought about it, it seemed, the stronger his thoughts became. "I thought the library was there to serve the Legislature and state offices: I'm dumbfounded to think they would put it way out on the edge of town. They need a library where they can walk to it," he said.

And finally: "It's a crime!"
civil courts deal with circulation records. If the link between circulation statistics and specific patrons is not maintained after the return of a book in good condition, then the only such records available will be with regard to currently circulating materials, which in turn will greatly reduce the percentage chance that any records at all will fall within the purview of the subpoena.

2) You should know who the library's attorney is. In some cases it will be the city attorney or county attorney or even the D.A. However, many library boards have attorneys who are or would be willing to represent the library pro bono publico (for the public good, i.e., for free). As there may arise a conflict where the library's attorney is also the attorney for the law enforcement or other civil authority seeking the release of the records, it is a good idea to find out who represents the library before there is a problem. It if looks as if there might later arise a conflict, such as if the attorney is the D.A., the problem can be talked about, in advance, in a non-adversarial way. Among the possible solutions are: (1) Getting the agreement from the D.A., or other such attorney, that no subpoenas will be sought without discussion with the library and without a hearing; and (2) That a special attorney (private attorney) to represent the library will be appointed in advance by the D.A., and that the fees of that attorney will be paid by the D.A.'s office. Even where the library's attorney will not have a conflict, the issues regarding the confidentiality of patron records should be covered in advance. The attorney should be aware of, and have a copy of, the library's policies and procedure manual if necessary. The attorney should be made aware of New Mexico Statutes Annotated (1978) Chapter 18, Article 9, Sections 1-6, regarding patron records. The director should discuss with the attorney the meaning of the requirement that the library is allowed representation at any hearing on the release of such records, and the validity of a subpoena issued without such a hearing, or without notice to the library of such a hearing. Discuss with the library's attorney what his or her role would be in the event that the library received a subpoena.

Having now received a subpoena, read it. It should direct the production of specific documents at a time and place in the future. Only in the very strangest of circumstances should you receive an order that would direct the immediate seizure of records. Thank the deputy, and immediately call the library's attorney and notify them of the receipt of the subpoena. Send a copy of the subpoena to the lawyer's office by trusted messenger or fax it. Don't mail it.

Look at the request in terms of the library's records. Determine if the request is too voluminous. Determine if the library even keeps that type of records. Check specifies: "Does in fact John Alvin Jones have a library card?" "Are any books on the practices of the Hwawite Indians in circulation?" If the library does not have any material which meets the terms of the subpoena, tell your attorney. The decision not to resist the subpoena may be easiest at this point. After discussion with your attorney, compliance may consist of simply sending an affidavit stating that no such records exist. If the requested records are voluminous or impossible to sort for the specifics requested, that information should be made available to the attorney as soon as possible. It often is not necessary to talk directly to the attorney when delivering information. Faxing a memo may be more satisfactory than a telephone call.

If the library does not have the staff to sort for the specifics required, and rightly enough feels that the other patron records that might be exposed by turning over the mass of records is an unacceptable exposure, then the director should prepare an estimate of the costs of delivering the requested information. Even if the court at a hearing later requires the production of the data, the library may be entitled to its costs of production, and the staff to overtime payments.

This brief discussion cannot go into all of the issues and tangled messes that can result. Please direct any questions that you may have to me: Thaddeus P. Bejnar, Supreme Court Law Library, P.O. Drawer "L", Santa Fe, NM 87504.

Summary:

1) Know your attorney. Ensure your attorney is aware of the issues.

2) Minimize record keeping.

3) Do not maintain the link between a book and the patron after the book is returned in good shape.

4) Give your attorney all the relevant information.

5) Don't make it too easy to subpoena such records. The easier it is, the more frequently such requests will occur. ★

Summer Reading Program at SFPL

School-aged children in Santa Fe had a summer filled with reading and other wonderful activities from weav­ing to digging, courtesy of the Santa Fe Public Library. Kathy Costa, Children's Services Coordinator, and her staff began the summer in June with a different twist to their reading program. The young participants chose their own books but were required to report on them in a written, pictorial, or oral report to one of the children's room staff. Individual records were kept for each child and at the program's end in mid-August, the readers were treated to a party with entertainment provided by Bayou Seco, refreshments and free paperback books.

Free Summer Reading Assistance gave students the opportunity to keep their reading skills sharp through a student "tutor-tutee" program. School-aged reading tutors were paired with other students who wanted to improve their reading skills for two sessions per week. Nearly 130 tutors and tutees participated in the program.

Although school began in most New Mexico locations at the end of August, and thoughts of summer start to wane somewhat with the cool autumn days, these readers will be able to tell how they spent their summer vacations! They were all booked up! ★
LOEX, A Goldmine for Library Instruction Ideas  

Kris Wycisk, UNM General Library

The National Library Orientation—Instruction Exchange (LOEX) was created in 1972 at Eastern Michigan University to serve as a clearinghouse for library instruction materials and information. The stated mission of LOEX is to facilitate communication among libraries with instructional programs, to assist libraries interested in developing such programs, and to aid librarians in their research endeavors. The organization is supported solely by memberships, and the clearinghouse is based on donations of sample instructional materials. Memberships ($50/year) are available to all interested libraries and include the quarterly LOEX Newsletter, information and referral services, and full borrowing privileges of sample materials. There are currently 552 member libraries, with representation from countries throughout the world.

Since the early 1970's, LOEX has sponsored a yearly conference devoted to exploring key issues in bibliographic instruction. Presenters include nationally recognized leaders in the area of library instruction, and registration is limited to 125-150 individuals to facilitate active participation by attendees. This is "the" conference for library instruction librarians, and pre-registration months in advance is an absolute necessity!

Conference topics in recent years have included "Teaching the Online Catalog User," "Bibliographic Instruction and Computer Database Searching," "Defining and Applying Effective Teaching Strategies for Library Instruction," and "Reaching and Teaching Diverse Library User Groups." Proceedings from all conferences are available from Pierian Press.

The 1989 LOEX conference, held May 3–5 in Ann Arbor, Michigan, considered the topic "Coping with Information Illiteracy: Bibliographic Instruction for the Information Age." There were seven major presentations, four instructional sessions, and five poster sessions—all of which were excellent. Brief summaries of the major presentations follow.

Patricia Senn Breivik, Director of the Auraria Libraries, University of Colorado at Denver, and Chair of the American Library Association's Presidential Committee on Information Literacy, delivered the thought-provoking keynote address "Information Literacy: Revolution in Education." Drawing on her work with the Presidential Committee and on extensive research and publication, Dr. Breivik spoke to several issues:

- the need for libraries in an information society to move beyond the narrow concepts of "library instruction" and "bibliographic instruction" to the broader concept of promoting the development of information literacy. Information literacy is essential to an individual's quality of life and active citizenship and requires that a person recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and effectively use that information.
- the need for education to have a new model of learning—one which emphasizes critical thinking skills, uses real-life personal and material resources, and promotes active, life-long learning. Instruction is interac-

- the need for a partnership among teachers, administrators, and librarians to improve instructional programs and promote information literacy. Librarians must become more actively involved in working to bridge the gap between the classroom and library and to incorporate the library as a vital part of the teaching/learning experience. A high priority must be put on library service and the design of information systems that are user-friendly and accessible to all.

The second major presentation was given by two librarians from Cornell University—Jan Kennedy Olsen, Director of the Mann Library, and Bill Coons, an Information Literacy Specialist at Mann. Ms. Kennedy Olsen, echoing some of Dr. Breivik's concerns, spoke of the key role of information in a competitive global economy and of the need for improved educational systems and new levels of literacy to give graduates a competitive edge, provide innovative solutions to society's problems, and maintain the United States as a leading world power. Bill Coons provided an overview of Cornell's new Information Literacy program in which librarians are working closely with selected classroom instructors in targeted departments and courses to develop lectures and assignments that will promote specific student attitudes, awareness, skills, and knowledge.

Harold Tuckett, Automated Services Coordinator at the University of Michigan, spoke next on microcomputer literacy as a component of information literacy. He described a hierarchy of information skills involving the use of computers from simple (single access tools) to compound (searching strategies, a collection of information tools) to complex/integrated (a variety of systems, evaluation of information use) and talked about his experiences in establishing and operating microcomputer labs in the library.

"Integrating Active Learning Techniques into the One-Hour Bibliographic Instruction Lecture" was the topic of the day's closing presentation. Trish Ridgeway, Bibliographic Instruction Coordinator at the University of Pennsylvania, emphasized the importance of students actively participating in their learning and demonstrated the pros and cons of various teaching/learning techniques: brainstorming, individual tasks, buzz groups, small groups, and class discussion. Because changing one's teaching style can be difficult, she suggested that individuals start with a new technique by overlearning the theory of the technique, practicing with a "friendly" group, planning one small activity at a time, and working with a friend (peer teaching).

The second day of the conference began with Sandra Yee, Assistant Dean of Media and Instructional Services at Eastern Michigan University, speaking about how and why students learn information literacy skills. Ms. Yee explained David Kolb's model of experiential learning (concrete experience, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, active experimentation) and gave examples of instructional activities which correspond to the experiential learning cycle. Conference attendees were invited to suggest additional relevant bibliographic instruction activities. She then discussed perceptual learning styles.
(preference for receipt of information) and cognitive learning styles (preferences for processing and organizing information) and concluded her presentation with observations about minority students characteristic learning styles and about cultural literacy--areas of special interest at Eastern Michigan University.

Adapting the ACRL Model Statement of Objectives for Academic Bibliographic Instruction to the needs of the University of Maryland libraries was the topic of the next presentation. Rebecca Van Campen, Instructional Services Coordinator at the University of Maryland, described how she and eight representatives from the University libraries worked with the Model Statement objectives for over a year as they revised their library instruction program. They are now prepared to introduce that program into the broad University curricula. (The Model Statement was officially accepted by the ACRL Board at ALA/Midwinter 1989).

The final session of the conference was a spirited discussion between Richard Feinberg, Library Instruction Coordinator at SUNY-Stony Brook, and Carolyn Dusenbury, Director of Library Public Services at California State University-Chico, on whether to teach library competencies for short-term or for life-long learning. Mr. Feinberg took the position that given the lack of competency reinforcement beyond the classroom and the difficulty in identifying relevant skills and concepts in the current information environment, library instruction should relate to immediate student needs only. Ms. Dusenbury, on the other hand, called for the teaching of generalizable skills that could serve individuals throughout their lifetime. Conference attenders responded enthusiastically to both speakers but overwhelmingly supported the instruction of information literacy competencies for life-long learning.

The 18th National LOEX Library Instruction Conference is scheduled for May 11-12, 1990 in Ypsilanti, Michigan. The conference theme is teaching students to evaluate sources of information and to think critically. For information about the conference and a free LOEX mailing, contact Teresa Mensching, LOEX Clearinghouse, Eastern Michigan University Library, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197, 313/487-0168.

NASIG Conference Focuses on Serials Prices

Kathy Sousa, NMSU Library, NMLA Continuing Education Grant Recipient

The Fourth Annual Conference of the North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) was held June 3-6, 1989 on the beautiful campus of Scripps College in Claremont, California. NASIG is an independent organization formed in response to the need for communication and sharing of ideas among all members of the serials informational chain. Its members include serials librarians, serials publishers, subscription agents, representatives of bibliographic utilities, and library science educators in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and other countries.

All of these interest groups were well represented at the conference, with a registration of 383. The annual conference is usually held on a college campus, to keep costs low and lend an informal and casual atmosphere to the proceedings. The conference is structured around one or two panels per day, including workshops and informal discussion groups. There are no booths or displays. Serials vendors, publishers, and librarians all participate equally in the events, which include late night socials, a square dance, and many other opportunities for socializing and networking.

The keynote speaker was Gillian Page, director of Pageant Publishing in London, who discussed the "money, means and content" of the scholarly journal. She attacked several theories, including the idea that "if a journal is expensive it is profitable." This may or may not be true, and the less expensive journal may actually be more profitable. Not-for-profit journals without a large subscriber base may cost as much as a "for-profit" journal. When purchasing journals, ask "is the price reasonable?" Don't select on the profits of the publisher.

The topic of the first panel was "The Process of Scholarly Communication." The panel consisted of professors and scholarly publishers, and a library director. Jack Schuster of the Claremont Graduate School pointed out that the quantity of publishing has accelerated partly due to tenure requirements at universities. The mandate to publish has also produced the possibility of scientific fraud. Richard Popkin of the Journal of the History of Philosophy said that journals in the humanities often have backlogs in publications, have a leisurely pace in preparation, and often publish posthumously. However, scientific publication is now scientific news. Daniel Menzel, editor of Toxicology Letters, emphasized that science is moving faster than ever. The government uses information within two months of publication. Scientists demand more periodicals and less monographs, since monographs are outdated so rapidly. Alain Helon, assistant director for journals, University of California Press, pointed out that university presses provide funds to publish materials not being published by the trade. David Cohen, Library Director at the College of Charleston, observed that scholarly communication is not in jeopardy, but the control and delivery of that information is in trouble. We must understand how scholars work, how they use the library. Journal collections in libraries have not been accessed like books, and he proposed merging journal article citations into online catalogs, as done at Charleston.

Another panel addressed "CD-ROM in Libraries: Revolution or Revolt?" Karen Sandlin Silverman of PALINET spoke of problems in funding CD-ROMs in libraries. Many libraries use special grants, or must shift serial budgets to cover these materials. Most libraries are not cancelling print subscriptions en masse. There is a hesitancy to cut paper subscriptions: when cancelling CD-ROMs, disks must be returned, but print subscriptions can be retained. Generally, CD-ROM orders are now placed by Serials or Acquisitions departments, no longer being special orders. Joseph Michalak of Silver Platter emphasized that CD-ROM technology produces new demands on libraries. Users are frustrated by lack of access to journals cited. However, users are now forced to think for themselves and to do their own work.

"Department Stores to Boutiques" was the title of another panel, with a subtitle of "How many serials
vendors and what kind of services does your library need?” Jane Maddox of Harrassowitz represented the boutique vendor, offering specialized services on a smaller scale. While she emphasized that there is room for competition in the serials vendor market, she is appalled at the advertising of some vendors, offering “free toasters,” etc., and who advertise quantity of sales rather than quality. Buzzy Basch, who represented the department store agent, said libraries must understand which services offered by vendors are critical to your situation, consider their cost, and select accordingly.

The last panel discussed methods and approaches to deal with increasing serials prices. Deanna Astle of Clemson University described action being taken by network efforts, in publications such as Marcia Tuttle’s *Electronic Serials Newsletter*. Professional organizations are forming committees and holding seminars on journal pricing and the future of scholarly publishing. Anne Okerson was a consultant on the ARL Serials Pricing Study. This study addressed the crisis in serials prices, which have increased 32% over the past three years and 350% from 1976 through 1988; ARL libraries now spend about 56% of their materials budget on serials. Anne recommended that ARL should be the organization to manage the overall control of this study. Members of ARL are ready to launch an all-out program. She did recommend transferring publication research results from serials produced by commercial publishers to existing non-commercial channels, but emphasized this was not waging war on commercial publishers. Libraries must work more closely with the scholarly community.

In addition to panel discussions, informal workshops were held on various serial issues, including non-print serials, title changes, latest entry cataloging, serial bidding, and serials in organizational charts. Informal discussion groups also were formed around user groups such as GEAC, Innovaq, and NOTIS, as well as a workshop on Serials Standards.

Proceedings of the annual conference are published in the *Serials Librarian*. The 5th conference of NASIG will be held June 2–5, 1990 at Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. NASIG is a valuable organization dealing with serial concerns of all types. The conference is a place to share with other serials people your problems, ideas, and frustrations while having a great time at a reasonable cost. Membership information is available from:

Teresa Malinowski
Library—California State University Fullerton
800 North State College
Fullerton, CA 92634-4150
714/773-3713

Libros en Resena de Nuevo Mexico

*Rosemary Wilson, Mt. View School, Roswell*

The SLCY ASD New Mexico Book Review Project was begun in 1980–81 to emphasize books about New Mexico and the Southwest appropriate for elementary or secondary students, to recognize small presses of the area, and to feature local authors. This culminated in a yearly booklet.

Although continuing with the same goals, the project has taken a new format this year. The small number of relevant materials available to use for review each year has made a booklet impractical, hence it was decided to try a column in the *NMLA Newsletter*. Those who have relevant books at hand, or who would like to review materials are invited to contact Rosemary Wilson at Mt. View School, MR 273–A, Roswell, NM 88201.


An authentic recreation of a day in the life of Spanish settlers in northern New Mexico during the mid eighteenth century, the book is geared to children in upper elementary and middle school. What a welcome book this is, with its realistic photographs of people doing the things they did and wearing the clothes they did during that long ago time. The outstanding photographs of George Ancona in black and white were taken at El Rancho de las Golandrinias near Santa Fe where enactments of Spanish colonial life are performed in a setting that convinces, and with details of clothing and tools that are flawless.

Joan Anderson has created a story to illustrate the hardships and pleasures of the times through the actions of a young boy who portrays for the reader the values and attitudes of the people. Miguel must gather firewood, stand duty on the tower, help with planting and irrigation, tend to the animals, make adobes, and help with other chores. Life is hard with few luxuries, but when the trader and the traveling priest come from Mexico City there are new laces and tools for the people and a christening, which calls for a fiesta.

The book is a must for every school and public library in New Mexico as it portrays an era about which we know very little and for which few references are available. It is part of a series about American Colonial life. A glossary at the end defines the Spanish words used, although there are regrettable spelling errors within the text. (Review by Claire Odenheim, Zia Middle School, Las Cruces)


In 177 pages of actual text, this book tells the fascinating story of the development and testing in New Mexico of the first nuclear bomb. Szasz has pulled together information gathered from the Manhattan Project participants, and recently (as of 1984) declassified papers, to write a concise book about the people, conflicts, scientific aspects, and drama of the actual testing of the bomb. The book is full of anecdotal detail. The reader becomes a participant in the events at Los Alamos and Trinity Site during the war years as the personalities of Oppenheimer, Groves, Fermi and others are woven into the telling.

This is a fine book, suitable for middle and high school age readers as it is short and written in a straightforward yet interesting style. Numerous photos and illustrations highlight the text. A must for school...
Hummingbird this is not one of my favorite L' Amour welcome Coyote addition Tales be for murder victim found along side the Amtrac and up. (Review by Rosemary Wilson, Mt. View School, perspective of the Indian in fiction.

expansion of science and reading vocabulary for children and detectives to boot. A refreshing, seldom used perspective of the reservation to the fast-paced, impersonal world of Washington, D.C.

The meshing of part-Navajo Smithsonian conservator Henry Highhawk's grave robbery in protest of the museum's extensive holdings of Native American remains, an unidentified murder victim found along side the Amtrak bed in Gallup, and a psychotic killer's need to get even, form the basis for this riveting tale. Far from being off-balance, the indubitable, laconic Chee and Leaphorn are once again equal to the challenge.

More than stock characters, Chee and Leaphorn have depth, intelligence and empathy. They are very real, human individuals who also happen to be Navajo Indians, and detectives to boot. A refreshing, seldom used perspective of the Indian in fiction.

Although Indian concerns are the backdrop rather than the pivotal point around which this story revolves, the book is good reading and will be a welcome addition to Southwest and mystery collections for High school and up. (Review by Rosemary Wilson, Mt. View School, Roswell)


Hannah Hummingbird is a charming nature story for elementary readers. It is built around Hannah and her mate Herman as they migrate back to Canada. Children will delight in reading about the two new additions to the family, Harry and Heidi.

The language is very descriptive and lends itself to the expansion of science and reading vocabulary for children in most elementary grades. The only criticism I have is the story's ending. Hannah and Herman were not included, and this left me wondering where they were. Most children like story closure.

Recommended for elementary grades 1-4. (Review by Geneva French, Chapter I Reading Supervisor, Roswell Schools)


L'Amour has injected a new dimension to his writing. Delving into the history of the Anasazi, as well as the Mayan civilization, the author takes the reader back in time.

Mike Raglan, an investigator from the East, has traveled to the Navajo reservation following receipt of a letter of desperation from an old friend, Erik Hokart, who had planned to build a home on a high plateau in the Four Corners area. This was a return to country explored by Mike many years before, but he had an eerie feeling about the mesa and cliffs around him, when Erik failed to meet him as planned. His mind kept drifting back to a story told to him when he was nineteen by an old-time cowboy. The story involved a source of refined gold on the Other Side. What and where was the Other Side? Why had the old-timer warned against going onto the mesa? That night on the lonely road, unable to locate Erik, Mike remembered the tales of No Man's Mesa.

Returning to the condominium, Mike meets Kawasi in the coffee shop. She is a very unusual woman who has knowledge of another time and soon Mike follows her through a window of an old kiva on a never to be forgotten adventure. Eventually they are united with Erik and Johnny, the old-timer, and all learn hard to believe facts of ancient times and of today.

Although this is not one of my favorite L'Amour books, I would recommend it for both adult and young adult reading. The first part of the story is an exciting adventure and mystery set in Navajo country. Later the author has drawn heavily on mysticism and ancient Indian lore in developing an unusual experience that combines both extinct and present cultures. (Review by Alma Daniels, Sierra Mid School, Roswell)


Coyote, an eternal trickster, encounters Rabbit, Fawn's Star, Crow, Snake, Skunk Woman, and Horned Toad in these six English-language adaptations of traditional Navajo Coyote Folktales. Because winter nights for the Navajo family were long, children were gathered around the hogan fire to listen to the elders tell them stories. Storytelling served a dual purpose for both instruction and entertainment.

Often these folktales instructed the young children in regard to right and wrong, had a moral, and many times personified animals. The purpose was to provide Navajo children, who were learning to read, with materials familiar to them and to keep the stories within their vocabulary level. It was necessary to tell each story within a selected group of English words, and to repeat the selected vocabulary often.

Navajo Coyote Tales was originally published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1949, in a bilingual edition with illustrations by Andrew Tsihnahjinnie. This new, English-only reprint edition has charming illustrations by Santa Fe artist Jenny Lind. For grades K-4. (Review by Flo Starkey, Coordinator of Library/Media Services, Roswell Independent School District, Roswell) ★
Calendar of Events

January 6-11, 1990
American Library Association Midwinter
Chicago, Illinois

January 19-20, 1990
4th NMLA Executive Board Meeting

April 18, 1990
5th NMLA Executive Board Meeting

April 18-21, 1990
NMLA Annual Conference
Albuquerque

April 22-28, 1990
National Library Week

June 17-20, 1990
American Association of Law Libraries
Minneapolis, Minnesota

June 23-28, 1990
American Library Association
Chicago, Illinois

Articles Needed For
NEWSLETTER

Is anything interesting happening at your library? We think there is and we'd like to hear about it! Please send your article, which can be one paragraph to several pages in length, double-spaced and typed/word processed, to the editor. The address is on the back of this and every issue. Articles are printed as space is available. The 3rd and 4th issues each year have more space available for non-conference items.

WANTED
Persons Meriting Special Recognition In The New Mexico Library Community

Awards Nominations Solicited
Nancy Fischer, Awards Chair

The Awards Committee solicits and receives nominations for awards and honorary memberships, and recommends to the Executive Board in January recipients of awards to be presented at the annual conference banquet in April.

A letter of nomination should describe how the nominee meets the criteria for the particular award. It is useful to the Committee to have supporting letters of recommendation from several individuals who can describe various aspects of the nominee's qualifications. The deadline for award nominations is January 1, 1990. To submit nominations, and for further information, please contact: Nancy Fischer, 303-½ Artist Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87501.

Awards are not necessarily given every year. More than one award may be given. The awards are:

Librarian of the Year: This award is made to individuals who have rendered outstanding library service. Criteria include: notable contribution to the advancement of libraries within the state, known and recognized in more than one community; contribution of a nature that brings recognition and/or enhances the image of libraries in general within New Mexico; activities and efforts that have helped other librarians to improve their service capabilities. The award is not for length of service.

Trustee of the Year: This award is made to a trustee whose work in behalf of the local library has resulted in significant progress and/or achievement for that library. This award may also be given to a trustee in recognition of work in the promotion of library services within the state.

Community Achievement Award: This award is for individuals whose achievements are within their own communities. They may be librarians, trustees, volunteers, or other citizens. It is intended to recognize achievements at the local level which are important, but without direct statewide influence.

Legislator of the Year: This award is made to a New Mexico state legislator who has demonstrated leadership in the advancement of libraries throughout the state.

Honorary Life Membership: This is the highest award the Association gives. It is given to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the purposes of NMLA. ★
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Fill out the enclosed form, and mail it with your
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NEWSLETTER
DEADLINES
January 26, 1990
April 28, 1990

Please send your articles/photos to the Newsletter editor on or before these dates. Remember, the Newsletter will be distributed about six weeks after these deadlines.

NEW MEXICO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
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The State Library: Crisis And Change

Guest Editor, Joe Sabatini

NAUMER PROPOSES STATE LIBRARY 
RELOCATION & REORGANIZATION
Lois Godfrey and Joe Sabatini

The New Mexico State Library would move to a new building under a plan revealed by Officer of Cultural Affairs Helmuth Naumer. His proposal will be presented to the 1990 Legislature, requesting $11.4 million to buy land and construct an 86,000 square foot building at Galisteo and St. Michael's Drive, adjacent to property already designated for the new State Records Center and Archives building. Naumer announced these plans in meetings with N.M.L.A.'s Task Force to Support the State Library on August 4th, and with the New Mexico State Library Commission on August 10th.

The Task Force met with Naumer to present their concerns about the continuing deterioration in State Library budget support. They presented results of a survey of librarians and library users, which showed the impact of State Library programs on services statewide. Naumer told the Task Force that his top library priority is to get the land and funding for a new building, as he has been told by the Governor and by legislators that the present building must be relinquished for other purposes as soon as possible. He noted that he had spoken with Marilyn Budke in June of 1988 to quash a ludicrous proposal to eliminate the State Library entirely and divide its collections between U.N.M. and N.M.S.U. He has been discussing the building proposal with legislators around the state, and has been getting a favorable response. He mentioned the proposal by Michael Miller to consolidate various state government information units into one department. The architectural firm of Cherry, See & Associates has been interviewing State Library staff for a preliminary building study, funded through leftover planning money for the new State Archives project.

Naumer urged the Task Force to support the new building, as a way of building support for library programs in subsequent Legislative sessions. He was concerned about the reception the State Library budget would get from the Legislative Finance Committee, whose staff has been critical of the agency about unspent budgets. In next year's O.C.A. budget, he planned to ask for the restoration of two unfunded positions in the State Library budget, and to support an expansion item for a Children's Services Coordinator. He has some museum and arts priorities which he needs to accomplish, and will defer requests for other library restoration and expansion programs until 1991. He also hopes to implement plans for better coordination and networking among the museum libraries within O.C.A.

At the State Library Commission meeting, Lois Godfrey presented the results of the Task Force survey and described the legislative efforts that were being organized on behalf of the State Library budget. There are several new members of the Commission, and all five members participated with questions and statements of concern about the loss of staff and programs. Helmuth Naumer made a presentation about the new building proposal, and reviewed the O.C.A. budget request. State Librarian Virginia Hendley noted that an additional position would be needed in 1991 in order for the State Library to retain its Federal Documents Depository status.

Subsequently, Governor Garrey Carruthers reviewed the O.C.A. budget proposal, and had Naumer remove the requests for restored positions and eliminate the expansion request for the Children's Services Coordinator. The two positions eliminated are a word processor and a processing clerk. As a result, the State Library announced that they are obliged to suspend publication of the New Mexico Library Directory and the annual statistical report, and to transfer the processing of bookmobile books from Santa Fe to the staffs of each region. Public librarians meeting at the New Mexico Municipal League conference passed a resolution urging restoration of the cut positions, which the Executive Board of the Municipal League adopted as a League position. On September 15th, the N.M.L.A. Executive Board passed a similar resolution. Naumer has asked Virginia Hendley to prepare a budget proposal based on the $11.4 estimate for the new building. He has also requested a State Library study and response to possible consolidation with the State Archives.
THE NEW MEXICO CENTER FOR RESEARCH
Information Resource Consolidation in Santa Fe

B. Michael Miller

New Mexico is well-known for its wealth of natural beauty, cultural heritage and tradition. Yet economic resources are often scarce and traditionally economic development comes slowly. New Mexico's libraries and information resources are not exempt from this unfortunate economic disparity.

For the last ten years, we have witnessed a steady decline in the state's investment in information resources. Each year, state agencies are asked to provide added services and better information access statewide with smaller budgets, fewer staff and shorter hours. We are told that this is the information age, but state government is not keeping up with the times.

For this reason, librarians, archivists, information system specialists, and all professions that access and disseminate information in New Mexico must join together. Within the often isolated and scattered collections of state government is the collective potential for a major resource center that could rival the Bancroft Library, the Huntington Library and other major research centers in this nation. No one will deny that each year it becomes more difficult to acquire funding and support for information-related programs. To utilize the tremendous potential that exists within these information-rich collections requires a new direction. The following proposal addresses some of the issues required to accomplish the ambitious goal of establishing a New Mexico Center For Research In Southwest Studies.

I propose a study of the possible merger and consolidation of the special library collections within the Office of Cultural Affairs, other agencies related to information dissemination (including the Information Services Division of the General Services Department) and the historical archives and records at the New Mexico Records Center and Archives. This study should concentrate on the centralization and consolidation of these library and archival collections under one roof, a single administrator, a common budget and a centralized staff in order to facilitate maximum efficiency.

At present the Office of Cultural Affairs operates a total of five specialized and independently administered libraries. These libraries are closely related in terms of holdings and function. The holdings are primarily in the areas of southwest studies and New Mexico state government, primarily oriented towards the information needs of researchers, employees of the State of New Mexico, the academic community, and the general public. The historical archives are housed separately, but could be incorporated with the Research Center to enhance holdings and collection strength of state government and private collection primary sources.

The following collections represent the core of the proposed research collections:

• the Southwest Room at the New Mexico State Library;
• the History Library, the Fine Arts Library, the Laboratory of Anthropology Library, and the International Folk Art Museum Library of the Museum of New Mexico; and
• the Historical Archives of the New Mexico Records and Archives Center.

Additional state agency collections which might be considered for inclusion are:

• General and documents collections of the New Mexico State Library;
• the Energy and Minerals Department Library;
• the Learning Resources Center of the Department of Education;
• the Health and Environment Department Library;
• the State Engineer's Library;
• and the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Among the factors to study are the feasibility and advantages of personnel consolidation, the advantages of centralization of staff, budget, collections and services in a single facility; the present inefficient duplication of functions; the availability of physical facilities; and changes needed in statutes and/or agency policies.

The objective of the study would be to determine if consolidation would result in cost effectiveness and savings for agencies and state government, through the elimination of duplicate functions and the consolidation of expertise. It would determine the research needs of state government and New Mexico citizens, and assess whether the centralization of collections would enhance research services. It would evaluate the potential for state agency reductions and budget cuts.

The initial phase of the New Mexico Center For Research In Southwest Studies could be implemented through joint use of the site planned for the new building of the State Records Center and Archives (NMSRCA) at the southeast corner of St. Francis and St. Michael's Drive, with a new State Library (NMSL) building. This could be achieved within three years, using the following timetable:

January, 1990 Design the NMSRCA facility
Acquire construction funds
Acquire site and design funds for NMSL.
July 1990 Begin construction of NMSRCA.
Design NMSL.
January 1991 Acquire construction funds for NMSL.
July 1991 Begin construction of NMSL.
September 1991 Move NMSRCA to new building.
Consolidate Southwest collections.
September 1992 Move NMSL to new building.
Consolidate additional collections.
Proposed Organization Chart For The New Mexico Center For Research In Southwest Studies

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

COMMISSION ON INFORMATION RESOURCES

N.M. STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS
INFORMATION SYSTEMS COUNCIL

DIRECTOR NEW MEXICO CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN SOUTHWEST STUDIES

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY SERVICES

TECHNICAL SERVICES

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

INFORMATION & RESEARCH SERVICES

INTERLIBRARY LOAN

RECORDS DIVISION

HISTORICAL DIVISION

ARCHIVES DIVISION

RECORDS STORAGE & RETRIEVAL

REGIONAL RECORDS CENTERS

MICROGRAPHICS & REPRODUCTION

CONSERVATION DISASTER RECOVERY
IN OTHER STATES: A COMPARISON

Harris Richard

In many ways, the New Mexico State Library is comparable to other state libraries in our region and nationwide. Like most state libraries, it offers materials for the blind and physically handicapped, provides information and reference to state residents through referrals from public and academic libraries, assists with public library development activities throughout the state, and acts as a depository and distribution center for documents produced by the state government. The New Mexico State Library also offers a number of services that are provided by public or regional libraries in most other states: bookmobile services and books by mail to rural areas, interlibrary loan processing, and electronic mail. There are some services provided by other state libraries, but not ours. Thirty six libraries provide, or share with other state agencies, a legislative reference service. A number, including Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma and Nevada, have, or share responsibility for state archives management. Administratively, a majority of state libraries are run by independent commissions (43%) or are attached to state departments of education (25%). New Mexico is one of four states in which the library is attached to a cultural resources department.

While the New Mexico State Library compares favorably with the majority of state libraries in services offered, funding for state assistance to public libraries is another matter. In most other states, Library Services and Construction Act Title I funds are passed on by state libraries to support local library networks and develop interlibrary cooperative programs. New Mexico must use two-thirds of its Title I money to support direct service to rural residents by Bookmobiles and Books by Mail. In addition, funds appropriated by the New Mexico legislature to be distributed as grants to public libraries have been steadily declining while population has been increasing. In 1984 and 1985, $234,300 was appropriated annually, for a per capita expenditure for library materials of 18 cents. This placed New Mexico at 32nd in per capita expenditures for libraries.

One person said "this is the lifeline of rural libraries," and 61 others commented on the slowness of requests filled. Respondents seem to realize that it was staff turnover and shortage causing the delay, and were not critical, only concerned. "When interlibrary loan patrons cannot get results in less than three months, they know their state officials have let them down." 

Another service (noted by 32 persons) needing additional support is the Media Center. "Films are old and need repair and need money to do this;" "catalog needs updating badly;" "need more films and videos." Some negative comments concerned the lengthy request time required, and many noted the poor condition of the films. Several felt that the Media Center should "serve schools," cooperate with the Department of Education," and so-

TASK FORCE SURVEY OF STATE LIBRARY USERS

Vida Gibson

In any way would only further impoverish an already intellectually deprived rural population in New Mexico."

If we are to help literacy, which is being stressed, we badly need the services the State Library in New Mexico, particularly in the rural areas.

It is ridiculous to imagine having no State Library. Most small libraries would fold up without this 'parental guidance.'"

"If we are to help literacy, which is being stressed, we badly need the services the State Library in New Mexico, particularly in the rural areas.

It is ridiculous to imagine having no State Library. Most small libraries would fold up without this 'parental guidance.'"
quire more holiday films. Again there was an understanding about staff shortages and lack of funds being the cause of the problems.

The distribution change of the Hitchhiker has caused many concerns - as one stated, "biweekly instead of weekly cuts the library community in half." "Many items were of real help to those out there who aren't in contact with other sources." Twenty persons noted this changed frequency.

The rural services of the State Library - Rural Bookmobiles and Books by Mail - are very well received. Books by Mail "needs more children's picture books," and "the catalog is not much good because the previous catalog cost too much." Bookmobiles need their areas extended, and service is needed on Indian Reservations. Bookmobile staffs were praised, and one newcomer to the state noted that "the Bookmobile provides the best library service I've ever experienced."

The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was mentioned 19 times; it is felt that the slow service is a result of staff shortage. There were requests for large print books in Spanish, and for books of a smaller size.

Training was a real concern, with 42 comments noted. "A library is only as good as its staff." The need for regional workshops on a variety of topics was mentioned repeatedly, "those like we used to have." Staff, trustee and technical training were all areas addressed. Many positive statements were noted about the Bibliofile and electronic mail workshops. Regional workshops used to be presented by the Development staff, and the need for a continuing education coordinator was noted.

State Library staff visits are important, the survey showed. Development staff was said to give "excellent service," and 18 people felt that staff should be increased so more on-site visits could be made. "Annual visits by the State Librarian are not made anymore, and they should be" - thirteen people noted this. The lack of public relations was often noted - "marketing is a real need of the State Library." "Many people in this state, including legislators, know nothing about the State Library programs." "The State Library should be more active in publicizing its services and its needs." "Librarians seem to be passive in making their needs known."

Networking activities (electronic mail, FAX, automated databases) received 35 comments. "We need to have more libraries on E-mail, and E-Mail needs more than one phone line in Santa Fe." "FAX is a wonderful communications tool, and more libraries should have it." "FAX and other technology has revolutionized the availability of information in N.M. It is vital to citizens of the State that this process continue if we in N.M. are to be part of the 21st Century in the year 2000." "The State Library is the ideal place for a statewide database of library holdings in the state. Libraries could connect and have automated catalogs and circulation systems." "The State Library should provide strong leadership in the direction of statewide networking and automation systems."

There were suggestions for services not now provided. Among requests for service enhancements: a Children's Services Coordinator; a reference collection dealing with children's books, free on-line database. searching, strengthening of state documents distribution, publication of the annual statistical report, a union list of periodical holdings, and a statewide Summer Reading Program.

Appreciation of the administration of state and federal LSCA grants was expressed. "State Library services are comparable or better than other state libraries, and the main difference lies in the service-minded attitude of the staff." "It is imperative all services be restored with sufficient staff so that service remains at optimal level." "The State Library is charged by law to promote an effective statewide library system. Its philosophy is that learning is life long and is the right of all citizens irrespective of economic and physical circumstance." In order to fulfill this mandate, State Library funding for materials and staff, and support from government officials, is mandatory. *

TITO CHAVEZ INTERVIEW

State Senator Tito Chavez, D-Bernalillo, is a lifelong resident of Albuquerque's Old Town area which he has represented in the Senate since 1976. A lawyer and U.N.M. graduate, he became the Senate Majority Leader during the 1988 session, and is a member of the Senate Finance Committee. Active in educational and community development issues, he sponsored the 1989 bill which provided funding for the New Mexico Coalition for Literacy.

Senator Chavez stated that he had seldom been approached by constituents about issues relating to library service or the State Library. He suggested that librarians needed to become more vocal about their needs, as their services are often taken for granted. He noted that the state's museums have vigorous advocacy groups, and suggested that libraries need to get on an equal footing with other cultural programs. Librarians need to connect their activities with issues of current interest, such as adult
literacy and programs for children. Making knowledge and information available to people is just as important as making arts opportunities available. Legislators do not realize how heavily libraries are utilized.

When asked about the proposal to relocate the State Library, Senator Chavez responded that the Legislature deals with a large number of project proposals in a session. The Finance Committee does not act until it has all these requests, and then it makes judgments based on recognized priorities and available resources. Many questions would have to be answered about the need for a new facility, and about the effective use of the current building. He noted that the planning for the major renovation of the Capitol building was done without ever addressing the question of the State Library. There is need for additional legislative space, but the Executive Branch may want the State Library building more than the Legislature does.

On the proposal to consolidate agencies, Senator Chavez said that the Legislature would support plans which made government services more efficient and more accessible to people. He noted that difficult questions of political "turf" had to be resolved, and that any consolidation proposal needed the active support of the Governor to have a chance to pass.

THE TRAVELING LIBRARY
A Brief History Of The New Mexico State Library
Daryl Black

From its tenuous beginning in 1929, the State Library has had a history (as history tends to be) of growth and change - not only in the type of services offered, but also in physical location. In 60 years, the State Library has moved from the Federation of Women's Clubs offices at the University of New Mexico, to the Palace of the Governors (Museum of New Mexico), to the Laughlin House, to the former State Penitentiary, to the Alison James School for Girls, and in 1966 into the present building at 325 Don Gaspar, the only building actually designed as a library.

Prior to each of the moves, a great deal of re-evaluation, planning and "public relations" - visits to legislators and individuals of influence - took place. These activities were crucial for the library community to reach the ultimate goal of a permanent building for the State Library, one created specifically as a library with ample room to grow.

Originally established to provide traveling collections of books to schools and small communities, the State Library Extension Service began in 1929 as a part of the Museum of New Mexico. It operated from an annex in the Palace of the Governors, where the History Library is currently. The State Library Commission was established in 1940 as an independent governing board, to focus on assistance in developing community public libraries. State aid and certification of public librarians were added to the duties of the Extension Service in 1947. The Museum location was, from the beginning, temporary, and a move to the Laughlin House in 1949 gave the Library its first independent home, near the site of the current building. However, the Laughlin House was soon outgrown. State Librarian Irene Peck and her staff were obliged to stack books on stairwells and in bathrooms. The Library's mission grew with the advent of the federal Library Services Act and the establishment of rural bookmobile service. Plenty of room was available at the abandoned State Penitentiary near St. Francis Drive and Cordova Road, where the Library moved in 1957; lack of heat and sewer problems made the building somewhat less desirable. Being "sprung" from the "Pen" was a true period of joy in the lives of library staff. Although the new home in the Girls Dormitory of the Alison James School was exciting and a great improvement, it still did not quite meet the space needs, and it had structural problems as well. Before the library moved there in 1959, the second floor had to be beefed up considerably to support the weight. When construction was complete, the staff hauled books up the stairs, only to repack them into boxes for movement back down the stairs and shipment to libraries throughout the state.

With the passage of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1956, and with further expansion of State Library services, the need for an adequate building became compelling. The Library became a federal depository in 1962, and in 1963 its name and mission were redefined to give it responsibility to "promote an effective statewide library system." State Librarian Dorothy Watkins and members of the Library Commission worked tirelessly for a new State Library building. Following an extensive study, a report entitled "A Statement of the Service and Building Program for the New Mexico State Library, 1962-1982" was published. It included a recommendation to build a library of 70,000 square feet designated as the State Library.

Efforts to obtain funding began officially one January day during the 1963 Legislative session, when Miss Watkins invited legislators and the governor to the Alison James School to witness the difficult conditions under which staff members were laboring. These guests left in utter amazement. From there, Watkins, the Library Commission (including Mamie Dwyer, Dorothy
Rosen and Lucille Gray) and concerned citizens campaigned to gain funding for the new library. A new building for the State Library, encompassing 58,000 square feet, was funded as part of the Capitol complex. The new building was dedicated on November 20, 1966. At long last, the State Library had a home from which outreach services to the population of both urban and rural New Mexico could be provided. The success of New Mexico librarians in promoting the new building was recognized with the presentation of the John Cotton Dana Award at the American Library Association Convention that summer in Kansas City.

Once in the new building, the State Library was able to work on its mission of coordinating statewide library development. The Arthur D. Little Survey of 1970 identified library resource needs in the state, and the New Mexico Library Association adopted the Coordinated Library Systems of New Mexico policy statement in 1971, giving the State Library a central role. State aid amounts were increased. Books by Mail was begun in 1975, and a Media Center was established in 1977. After several tries, a state documents depository system was established in 1978. Participation in O.C.L.C., the national bibliographic and interlibrary loan network, was started in 1981. Meanwhile, the State Library Commission became an advisory body under Governor Apodaca's state government reorganization plan, and the State Library became part of the Office of Cultural Affairs in 1978.

Today, some twenty three years later, it is increasingly possible that the State Library may be moving once again. If and when the move will occur is unknown. What is certain is that the present State Library building and site in the downtown capital area are in high demand by several state agencies and by some legislators who have found their office space in the Roundhouse inadequate. Because of its administrative and physical attachment to the State Capitol (its life support comes from the same physical plant that runs the capitol building), more than a few observers have seen the current pressure to move as inevitable.

As the 1990's and the turn of the century approach, the State Library still prepares for change. Regardless of its location, the State Library's commitment to service remains much as it was when the State Library Extension Service was established in 1929.

JUST WHAT IS IT THAT THEY DO IN THERE?

State Library Services; Present, Past and Future

Joe Sabatini

The New Mexico State Library provides three types of service:

1. Direct library service to New Mexicans without local library services;
2. Support services to libraries in the state;
3. Library services to state government agencies.

In 1988-89, the State Library had a budget of $2,629,000, including $945,400 from federal funding. The federal funding was used primarily for bookmobiles and books by mail. Other federally funded projects included a training institute, IN-WATS costs for interlibrary loan and reference services, grants for facsimile transmitters and Bibliofile software, Title II public library construction grants and grants for institutional and other libraries. The budget supported 46 FTE positions in Santa Fe and 12 positions at 4 regional bookmobile headquarters.

Direct services to individuals were provided through:

- **Bookmobiles**, which circulated 202,850 books to 8,325 people at 118 stops in 29 of New Mexico's 33 counties.
- **Books by Mail**, which circulated 32,000 books to 1,800 households.
- **Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped**, which provided players and circulated 87,960 recorded books to 2,474 eligible patrons.

Support services to libraries in the state included:

- **Interlibrary loan coordination**.
- **Reference backup services**.
- **Media Services**.
- **Continuing Education Programs**.
- **Public Relations and Statistics**.
- **Certification**.
- **Grants Administration**.

The Hitchhiker serves as the newspaper of library progress in New Mexico. The annual Directory lists all libraries and their personnel. Annual statistical compilations provide comparative information. The collected reports from all types of libraries are available for research. **Certification**. The State Library administers the Certification Act and gives tests to qualify librarians for covered positions. It assists applicants to prepare for the examination. **Grants Administration**. NMSL distributed $120,000 in state grants in aid to 40 public and 24 community libraries in 1988-89. It distributed $67,075 in federal grants to...
libraries. • Consultant services. The Development Division staff is available for consultation about library programming, services, etc. • Gifts & Exchange Program. It publicizes and distributes available materials for exchange, and distributed 1750 items.

Support to state government included: • A collection of professional and technical materials specific to state government concerns, including periodicals, a regional history collection, documents, a general reference collection and availability of online searching in bibliographic and information databases. Citizens and state government employees borrowed 11,000 books and documents from the collection. • Administration of the State Documents Depository System. The State Library collected and distributed 13,500 copies of state agency documents to 24 depository libraries. • Federal government document depository. The State Library has been a full federal depository since 1960.

Administrative, fiscal, clerical, cataloging and technical services personnel provided support services for these activities.

THE DOWNWARD SLIDE

Since becoming a part of the Office of Cultural Affairs in 1978, State Library programs have been eliminated or reduced in scope by cuts in budget support. Staffing has dropped by 21% in the decade; in 1979-80, there were 73 positions; there are 58 positions in 1989-90.

State aid to public libraries has declined from a high of $241,800 in 1985-86 to $120,000 in 1988-89. This level of funding, 8 cents per capita, is virtually the lowest of any of the 42 states which provide state grants in aid to public libraries.

In 1983, bookmobile regions were reorganized from 6 to 4, and personnel dropped from 25 to 17. The number of stops has declined by 44%, from 211 to 118. (Some stop cancellations were appropriate.) Books by Mail, originally supported by state funding, is now funded from LSCA Title I funds.

In 1980, there were 5 librarian positions in the Development Division, now there are three. The number of site visits for consultation has been substantially reduced. The Continuing Education Coordinator position was eliminated, and State Library has curtailed most of its workshop and technical training activities.

With the elimination of a media librarian position and an audio-visual specialist position, media consultation services were dropped and the Media Production studio was closed.

With the elimination of a word processor position, publications are being curtailed. Hitchhiker has cut its schedule in half. The New Mexico Library Directory and the Annual Statistical Report of New Mexico Libraries will not be produced in 1990. Other mailings will be cut back.

Reference and circulation services have been reduced through loss of a Southwest Librarian, a Talking Books Program Clerk, and a Books by Mail Clerk. Talking Book tapes are no longer rewound before sending them to the next patron.

The book budget has been reduced by 16% in two years. This budget will all be spent on serials and reference materials; no new circulating books will be purchased in 1989 in Santa Fe. (Bookmobile books are purchased through grants from local governments in the areas served.)

WHY DON'T THEY?...

Given the inadequacy of local library resources, New Mexico librarians have depended heavily upon the State Library for assistance and support. Statewide planning efforts have identified a number of ongoing and new activities which require active participation by an effective State Library. There is no current prospect for State Library programs in the following area requested by New Mexico librarians:

• Automation consulting/coordination assistance
• Children's program consulting
• Training programs in basic library services
• Specialized programs for Indian reservation library service
• Consulting or development support beyond the bare minimum required for state and federal grant monitoring
• Effective assistance to school libraries
• Major grants development or assistance to local libraries in preparing grant applications
• In-depth research assistance for state employees, librarians or the public

(Karen Watkins of the State Library provided statistical data for this article.)

THE ROLE OF THE STATE LIBRARY IN AUTOMATION NETWORKING IN NEW MEXICO

Sarah Henderson

As librarians are working in their individual libraries to disseminate information, technology has been developing ways of doing it more efficiently. Within limited resources, many libraries have adopted a variety of systems to improve their services and benefit from the new technology. The danger of this unilateral development is that it produces incompatible records that cannot be exchanged, whereas a common format would facilitate such sharing.

The New Mexico Library Association appointed a Task Force to review existing technology and determine how automation could benefit individual libraries and enable them to work together to enhance statewide development. The Task Force identified eleven projects which could be developed on a statewide basis.
To Members of the New Mexico Library Community:

As you have probably heard, Virginia Hendley resigned as State Librarian, effective last Friday. The Special Supplement to the New Mexico Library Association Newsletter you are now reading went to press prior to the resignation. It should be clear from the articles by Virginia Hendley and Helmuth Naumer that there were substantial policy differences about the new building and the reorganization which could not be reconciled. Both the State Librarian and the Officer of Cultural Affairs are "unclassified" political appointees who serve at the pleasure of their supervisor. Mr. Naumer has appointed Karen Watkins to be the interim State Librarian, and the State Library Commission will have met on October 20th to organize the search process to fill the new position. Naumer told the State Library staff today that he wants the library community and N.M.L.A. to be involved in the search and in providing input for future development of State Library programs and administrative structure. Additional details about these developments will be covered in the October 23rd issue of the Hitchhiker.

The Task Force to Support the State Library will continue to work for the restoration and development of programs of importance to the library community. We hope that you will be a part of this effort, both by stating your concerns to legislators and by your membership in the New Mexico Library Association. Events have moved faster than the Newsletter can cover them; we will do our best to keep everyone informed.

Joe Sabatini
Editor, Special Supplement on the State Library
These eleven projects are:

**Administer** - Recommend an administrative structure for coordinating and guiding automation activities throughout the state.

**Micro** - Provide selected libraries with microcomputer equipment and intensive training in library and general business software.

**Data** - Obtain machine-readable (MARC) records for new acquisitions.

**Clearinghouse** - Designed to provide ongoing training in library automation, especially in microcomputer systems, and to establish a collection of software for testing, training and evaluation. (A training program for Bibliofile is presented by State Library for grantees.)

**Serial** - Provide for creation of a union list of all major and/or special journal collections held by New Mexico libraries. (Preliminary work on this project has been done by NMSL.)

**Index** - Develop a program to assist and support local indexing services, such as indexes to newspapers and local magazines.

**Current Awareness** - Offer a service based on the table of contents of specific periodicals.

**Seed** - Provide financial incentives to help qualifying libraries to purchase a local automated library system.

**Join** - Provide funding incentives for smaller libraries to join or share an existing automated library system.

**Recon** - Provide special funding to complete any pending weeding and retrospective bibliographic data conversion activities.

**Link** - Test the feasibility of computer-to-computer links between local and regional systems.

The statutory charge of the State Library is to "promote an effective statewide library network", through planning, consulting, training, technical assistance, funding, regulatory and legislative activities. Since the law was passed in 1963, NMSL has been central to the development of automation networks. The 1970 Arthur D. Little Survey recommended that NMSL "establish and administer a statewide network for channeling and meeting bibliographic requests, including interlibrary loan. This network should be open to all libraries in the state." This premise was also adopted by the New Mexico Library Association in its 1971 Coordinated Library Systems of New Mexico plan, which was updated in 1977 and again in 1987. These plans were partially realized for public libraries when the Legislature appropriated $170,000 for the State Library to install OCLC in fourteen major public libraries. The most recent statewide planning effort, Library Systems 2000, calls for establishment of a statewide Office of Library Automation, doing a survey of current activities, creation of a statewide union list of serials, and the establishment of the Task Force to study creation of a New Mexico database.

The eleven Task Force projects cover a range of services, and some cannot be used until initial ones have been adopted. Eight of these projects require some involvement by the New Mexico State Library. The first project (ADMINISTER) recommends establishment of an Automation Office at NMSL. This Office would have the responsibility for overseeing and assisting statewide library automation, and would coordinate the rest of the projects. Because the State Library is currently an instigator of statewide library automation (through OCLC-AMIGOS, the electronic mail network, the FAX network, Bibliofile grants, etc.), it is the logical unit to administer the project and provide training for local librarians (CLEARINGHOUSE). NMSL would assume responsibility for identifying and recommending strategies for local libraries converting their holdings records to an automated format (RECON). The Automation Office would provide grants and assist local libraries in identify local funding and resources (SEED), and identify potential networking possibilities (JOIN). These projects are particularly important for smaller libraries, which may not have access to appropriate levels of automation expertise locally.

The Task Force report also suggests State Library involvement in implementing the following projects. NMSL would make outright or matching grants to individual libraries for the purchase of specified microcomputer systems, and develop guidelines for their purchase (MICRO). It would take responsibility for assisting those libraries to plan and implement a system for routinely collecting and combining bibliographic records not saved on a national database like OCLC (DATA). Existing serials holdings list could be combined into a statewide union list (SERIAL), and existing local specialized indexes could be accessed by libraries statewide (INDEX). These projects would contribute to the development of a statewide data base.

Automation and the new technology make the process of sharing information services possible. Networks allow the state's library resources to be shared in the most effective way. The role of the State Library has always been to help local libraries to help themselves. To this end, the projects foreseen by the Task Force can only be achieved with the active involvement and commitment of the State Library.

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**THE STATE LIBRARIAN RESPONDS**

*Virginia Hendley*

**The Building Issue**

This year has been one of anxiety for the State Library. For years, there have been rumors that the Legislature may take over the building. The building was built in 1964 to house the State Library, and is owned by the Legislature. In 1988, the Long Range Space Needs Study for State Government in Santa Fe recommended that, "space be vacated within the earliest possible time to establish a Law Library Annex and to provide space for the Administrative Office of the Courts and that the Supreme Court be allowed to utilize the State Library Building for expansion during the next twenty years."
The Space Needs Study did not propose another space for the State Library. They feel that the agency could be disbanded and half the books be given to UNM Library and half to NMSU Library. The State Library has never been notified that it would have to move or be closed down. Paula Tackett, head of the Legislative Council Service, has said that the Library should expect to be out within three years. At that point, we began to take the rumors seriously.

In 1988, we did an in-house space needs assessment with a ten year projection. We then contracted with Cherry See Architects to study the possibility of sharing a site with the new Records and Archives Building. The study also included a program design. Cherry See worked with the staff and Commission of the State Library. Because of the Space Needs Study recommendation, a new building became the number one priority for the Office of Cultural Affairs capital outlay projects. In the past, capital outlay was not considered for the Library because it is not an OCA-owned building. A capital projects request of $11.3 million was prepared based on the program design by Cherry See.

The Proposed Southwest Research Center

The issue of a Southwest Research Center has been raised by Michael Miller, State Archivist. His idea is to combine the State Library and the State Archives as well as some of the small special libraries within the Office of Cultural Affairs. Helmuth J. Naumer, Cultural Affairs Officer, is very enthusiastic about this idea and feels that it is a way to garner more legislative support for the State Library.

Reactions to such a merger are mixed on the part of libraries. One member shall be a professionally trained librarian. The Commission shall provide advice, upon request, to the State Librarian on matters germane to the powers and duties of the State Library and any other matters related to libraries.

Statutorily, the State Records Commission is much stronger than the State Library Commission. Merging the two commissions would involve considerable thought and work.

My desire is to further the interests of the State Library and all libraries in New Mexico. I do not want to see the State Library's position weakened or its func-
tions diluted. Any reorganization plan must have the support of the New Mexico State Library Commission and the library community. Unlike Records and Archives, the New Mexico State Library has a strongly defined role to play in the development of library service statewide, as well as an enormous responsibility to provide services to users who don’t have adequate service on the local level.

The State Library is currently working on a plan to study the merger of NMSL and Records and Archives. This plan will involve input from the library community. The idea of a "super information agency" involves much more than merging the Library and Archives, and would involve additional funding as well as the cooperation of the Governor and the Legislature.

In the event of a merger or the creation of a new agency, it is crucial that the State Library Commission be given powers equal to the powers of other commission members. The State Library must not be placed in a position of secondary importance or lose its focus on statewide library development. Only a carefully written law can prevent this. The Library must not be in competition for priority funds with other interests. If the State Library or its functions become part of an agency whose director is not a librarian or whose primary functions are not library-oriented, the users of State Library will suffer. *

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Helmuth J. Naumer,  
Office of Cultural Affairs

As some of you may have heard, we have the opportunity to develop a new State Library. This has come about because the owners of the present library, the Legislative Council Service, need the existing building for other purposes in the State Capitol development plan. The 1988 Long Range Space Needs Study for State Government in Santa Fe recommends that State Library space be vacated at the earliest possible time for Supreme Court expansion.

The probable need to change physical location is a chance to carefully study existing library programs and consider better coordination of other information services in state government. We know that the State Library is the hub of information, a repository of federal and state documents, a grantor of federal and state funds, and provider of a central computer network for all libraries in the state. In addition, it tries to provide technical expertise to the limit of its resources, and does much, much more. All of this you know, but I believe that the State Library can and should be more.

The State Library should, among other things, be the central focus for a statewide information network to all communities where libraries exist. As an example, there are over 101 databases existing within state government, from such items as the Office of Cultural Affairs new computer inventory of cultural resources to others such as the huge bank of information maintained by the State Department of Vital Statistics. This information could be made available through the library network to local citizens. To use a more specific example, if an individual in Hatch wanted a copy of his or her birth certificate, it could be generated by computer at the local library from the State Library, which would access the information and return a copy by fax. It would be notarized by the local library, which would collect the fee, all within a short period of time. This would be a great public service to the citizens of Hatch.

Obviously, concepts such as these take time to develop and require more resources than are presently available. But it is my contention that just this one single concept of centralized access to state government information would cause individuals to focus more clearly on their local libraries. The State Library, by coordinating this effort and others, would change its existing public image as a place where only books are kept and loaned, to the New Mexico Information Center, which in reality is what it is (with considerable limitations).

The first step towards this long range goal of a unified New Mexico Information and Research Center is better coordination between the State Library and the State Records Center and Archives. It is my opinion that a new State Library and the planned State Records Center and Archives should be in proximity, but the concept goes much further. In addition to the possibility of a shared physical plant, the sharing of resources, services and collections should be studied.

Starting with this initial concept of a shared State Library/Archives program, a full-blown Information Center could be created over time. Other state information agencies could be pulled together to form a separate department under a new commission which would give libraries and other state agencies a higher profile. Physical facilities could be combined or shared to avoid duplication, and more effective programs could be developed. Existing databases might be centralized or accessed from a common point.

I am not advocating another behemoth bureaucracy, but rather a department which can consolidate and access information to serve the citizens of this state in a straightforward and efficient manner. It is not my intent to suggest that the existing excellent programs and services of the State Library or State Records Center and Archives be sacrificed for a few quasi-new ideas. I am suggesting that we should view the need to plan a new State Library facility as a chance to incorporate other services that will enhance the Library’s prestige and role in this information age.

Of course, none of these concepts can be realized without sound planning. The State Librarian and I have spent the past year preparing a preliminary space needs study for the new building. Much more planning for both programs and facilities is needed and will occur before a building is designed. Especially with the idea of coordinating Library and Archives functions, careful study is essential. We anticipate an architectural and administrative planning phase that may last as long as a year before any building begins. Consolidation of other information agencies would be considered while planning for a new Library building, but actual accomplishment of such mergers would have to be a long term goal involving considerable negotiation and additional study.

But even as we plan for a new Library, the ongoing stability of existing State Library programs must be considered. I am fully aware that the Library has experienced budgetary and staffing problems over the last years. I know there is a need for restored budget, increased State
Aid and additional staff, including a children's specialist to assist with programming throughout the state. The challenge for all of us will be to support State Library programs while exploring possible changes that will enhance the role not only of the State Library, but all libraries in New Mexico.

Obviously, the space for this article does not permit fleshing out all the concepts discussed, nor does it allow room for adequate debate. However, we all have some time, and I hope you will join in a discussion of the potential of a New Mexico Information and Research Center. What is most important is that throughout New Mexico there be the most up-to-date and responsive library, research and information center that resources will allow. 

**MUNICIPAL LEAGUE SUPPORTS STATE LIBRARY BUDGET RESTORATION**

The Executive Board of the New Mexico Municipal League adopted a resolution in support of restoration of services provided to public libraries by the New Mexico State Library, during their annual convention in Albuquerque, on September 1st, 1989. The resolution had been submitted by the Municipal Librarians Association, which adopted the resolution after hearing a presentation by State Librarian Virginia Hendley. The text of the resolution is:

*Whereas,* information and knowledge are disseminated to the citizens of New Mexico through public and community libraries, and

*Whereas,* the New Mexico State Library is responsible for providing leadership for the growth of the New Mexico public library system through continuing education programs, network development, consultation services and grants administration, and

*Whereas,* public libraries often utilize the reference, referral and interlibrary loan services available through the New Mexico State Library, and

*Whereas,* the State Library also serves all branches of state government, rural residents and the blind and physically handicapped directly, and

*Whereas,* State Library grants in aid to municipal and community libraries have declined from $242,000 in 1985-86 to $120,000 in 1988-89, with particularly adverse effects on the book budgets of smaller libraries, and

*Whereas,* the Officer of Cultural Affairs recently informed the agency that their 1990-91 budget request must eliminate two positions, and not fund the proposed expansion program for a Children's Services Consultant,

*Therefore,* be it resolved that the Municipal Librarians Association of the New Mexico Municipal League supports restoration of grants and programs of the New Mexico State Library which support municipal library services, and

*Be it further resolved,* that the Governor and the Officer of Cultural Affairs be urged to reconsider their decision on restoration of existing programs and positions, and that they be urged to request funding for a Children's Services Consultant.

**WHY DOES IT MATTER?**

*An Editorial by Joe Sabatini*

Why should N.M.L.A. and the library community be concerned about proposals to relocate the State Library and place its functions in a cabinet-level information resources department? If the Legislative Council Service wants the State Library building for legislative or judicial offices, why not let them have it? Wouldn't a new building enable the State Library to fulfill its mission more effectively, even if the Library isn't next to the State Capitol? And doesn't it make sense to consolidate state government information functions into one coherent unit?

The Task Force to Support the State Library was formed by N.M.L.A. to try to stop the deterioration in the State Library's program and budget (detailed in this Newsletter). Over the years, New Mexico librarians have concluded time and time again that the State Library has a central role in any plan for coordinated development of statewide library services. But not only is the State Library unable to take on new projects it says it needs, it is clearly losing ground on the tasks it now performs. Ever since the State Library became the quietly neglected stepchild of the Office of Cultural Affairs ten years ago, library development has been left on the sidelines. Successive Cultural Affairs Officers (both Democratic and Republican) have chosen to give priority to more glamorous issues involving the museums, the arts and historic preservation.

When the Task Force presented its concerns to Mr. Helmut Naumer, the current Cultural Affairs Officer, his response was novel, even radical, but not very encouraging. Naumer told the Task Force that he would try to fund two unfunded positions in the State Library budget and request an expansion program in the Development Division for children's services. Unfortunately, the children's program addition wasn't quite high enough on the O.C.A. priority list to survive Governor Carruthers' review of expansion budget requests. Naumer seemed unaware that grants-in-aid to public libraries is a state rather than federal program. He expressed no interest in working to restore it to previous levels. Instead, he enthusiastically promoted his only library funding initiative: a request for $11.3 million to purchase land and build a new State Library building. This proposal did not originate within the State Library nor from any expressed need from the library community. It is based on one recommendation in a space needs report commissioned by the Legislature. Although there have been rumors about a new building, Naumer's announcement to the Task Force was the first official statement to a library forum. He characterized the building as already decided, although the "Long Range Space Needs Study for State Government in Santa Fe" is only a recommendation, which the Legislature must approve before it becomes policy.

Naumer also took the opportunity to support Michael Miller's "Preliminary Proposal for the Study and Creation of the New Mexico Center for Research in Southwest Studies". Miller's ambitious plan suggests combining the State Library, the State Archives, the Information Services Division, the various museum libraries and possibly other state agency libraries under one
administration. While Miller’s proposal merits broad discussion in the library community, it seems premature for Naumer to use it as the basis for placing his State Library stepchild in a foster home.

A truly disturbing aspect of the new building proposal is the backward nature of the planning process. It would be nice to think that state government is motivated to build a new State Library so that it can finally meet its statewide library service responsibilities. The more likely reason is that the State Library happens to occupy a prime site desired by more powerful agencies. Despite its deficiencies, the State Library building is adequate for many more years of useful service. Eleven million dollars is a considerable amount of money, and nobody seems to mention the substantial additional cost of converting the building to other uses. The 1990 Legislature is already faced with several expensive building projects (a $23 million refurbishing and asbestos removal for the Legislative-Executive Building, $8 million for the new State Archives, a headquarters for the Corrections Department, etc.). Although some work has been done on State Library space needs, these studies are preliminary and inadequate. Naumer told the Task Force that he expected the building could be funded and built within two years. His approach is to fund the construction first, then plan the building, then ask for program expansions in 1991. Building a new State Library without first restoring its programs would be the political equivalent of a “soldier’s farewell.” It would make more sense to appropriate money for a comprehensive planning process—one which would seek input from all constituencies served by State Library programs, and which considered the future library needs of the people of this state. Such a study might answer the question that nobody in state government cares to ask: is a new State Library building really necessary?

What can we do about this situation? Do we accept the relocation as a given, or should we fight to keep the State Library at its present site? We should not casually abandon the legacy that Dorothy Watkins, Mamie Dwyer, Dorothy Rosen and dozens of others struggled to achieve in the 1960’s. If the Supreme Court needs additional space, how about giving them an entirely new building? Land is available next to the site for the new State Records Center and Archives where they want to put the State Library. Then let the various agencies crowded into the Capitol Building (the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Legislative Finance Committee, etc.) have the former Supreme Court building. There are some good reasons for the Records Center and the Supreme Court being together; ask your lawyer friends if they have ever had any difficulty obtaining state agency rules and regulations. Sadly for libraries, the state’s legal community probably could not function so far from the Bull Ring.

If a new State Library building is inevitable then let’s demand that it be done right. Let’s also recognize that the building and the reorganization are secondary issues. We must concentrate on the survival of those programs and services we expect the State Library to provide. It is up to us to stop the decline in state funding for library services, which is already among the lowest in the United States. This is done by getting people to talk to legislators about the effect that State Library program re-

(THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS EDITORIAL ARE THE VIEWS OF THE AUTHOR AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE POSITION OF THE NEW MEXICO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.)

**N.M.L.A. LEGISLATIVE AGENDA FOR 1990**

The Executive Board of the New Mexico Library Association adopts the following agenda for its legislative priorities in the 1990 Legislature.

1. The top priority of the New Mexico Library Association is to restore the services of the New Mexico State Library to a level which will allow basic services to citizen-users to be performed in a reasonable time frame. To accomplish this, funding is needed for the position of word processor at $15,609; for a consultant position in Library Development at $21,468; and a Librarian position in Technical Services at $21,468. This is a restoration of $58,545 for previously funded positions which have been unfunded in the present budget. As of September 15th, it is included in the budget request submitted by the State Library to the Office of Cultural Affairs.

2. The second priority is to enhance children’s services by adding a librarian and a clerk specifically for this work. The goal of promoting literacy in children is a task which must be supported in a coordinated way throughout the state, through the establishment of these two positions at a total cost of $81,000, which includes related equipment, supplies and travel.

3. N.M.L.A.’s third priority is to begin the restoration of the state grants-in-aid program to public and community libraries, which, at its current level of 8 cents per capita is among the lowest levels of state support in the entire country. We support the appropriation of $247,000 for FY 1990. As of September 15th, this amount is included in the budget request submitted by the State Library to the Office of Cultural Affairs.

4. The New Mexico Library Association is unable to support the construction of a new building for the New Mexico State Library at this time. However, we do support funding for a planning process for such a building. Present programs must first be restored, and future programs must be defined before such a project would be appropriate. Adequate planning, involving the entire library community, must be assured before construction funds are sought.
BOARD ALSO ENDORSES ARCHIVES BUILDING

In a separate action, the Board passed another legislative policy resolution:

The Executive Board endorses the appropriation of funds to construct the planned new building for the New Mexico State records Center and Archives. This facility is urgently needed to secure and preserve essential state documents and priceless historical records. ★

NMLA LEGISLATIVE NETWORK
Susan Oberlander

The Legislative Network is NMLA’s voice to the Legislature. It consists of more than 100 librarians who are on-call to relay information to their legislator before and during the legislative sessions. Almost all members of NMLA have lent a hand in efforts such as the Library Bonds passed last year, the Library Privacy Act passed last year, or efforts to help the State Library’s budget.

This year the main thrust of the Network’s mission is to give all legislators information about the State Library’s importance to all citizens of the state. The Network is coordinated by the Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee, and usually is run by phone calls from a regional coordinator to area contacts. The process usually involves one call from each person to notify the next person down the line, and then a call or letter to a legislator.

The Network has figured significantly in some recent legislative successes such as the passage of the Library Privacy Act, and our NMLA lobbyist, Tom Horan, has given us praise because of its effectiveness in reaching legislators.

If you are not now a member of the Network, but are interested in becoming one, please contact Susan Oberlander, 753-7141, or Thaddeus Bejnar, 827-4850, for more information.

The Legislative Finance Committee is scheduled to review the budget request for the New Mexico State Library on or after December 1st. Anyone wanting to express concerns about the State Library budget can communicate with the following legislators who are members of the L.F.C.:

- Senator Michael Alarid (SD 12)
  1608 Escalante, S.W.
  Albuquerque, NM 87104

- Senator Ken Altimirano (SD 28)
  1123 Santa Rita Street
  Silver City, NM 88061

- Senator Tom Benavides (SD 11)
  2821 Gun Club Road, S.W., #A
  Albuquerque, NM 87105

- Senator Christine Donathorpe (SD 2)
  P.O. Box 746
  Bloomfield, NM 87413

- Senator Maurice Hobson (SD 40)
  P.O. Box 1728
  Alamogordo, NM 88310

- Senator Ken Kamerman (SD 20)
  3305 Utah, N.E.
  Albuquerque, NM 87110

- Senator John Morrow
  P.O. Box 111
  Capulin, NM 88414

- Representative Max Coll (HD 47)
  P.O. Box EE
  Santa Fe, NM 87502

- Representative Richard Knowles (HD 57)
  P.O. Box 285
  Roswell, NM 88201

- Representative Dick Minzner (HD 25)
  4462 Avenida del Sol, N.E.
  Albuquerque, NM 87110

- Representative Gary Robbins (HD 66)
  P.O. Box 882
  Portales, NM 88130

  2723 San Joaquin, S.E.
  Albuquerque, NM 87106

- Representative Ruben Smith (HD 23)
  606 West Las Cruces Avenue
  Las Cruces, NM 88001

- Rep. Luciano "Lucky" Varela (HD 48)
  1709 Callejon Zenaida
  Santa Fe, NM 87501

(Advisory, Non-Voting Member)
Representative Sam Vigil (HD 70)
P.O. Drawer "K"
Las Vegas, NM 87701 ★

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Daryl Black is currently a reference librarian at the La Farge Branch of the Santa Fe Public Library. She previously worked at the New Mexico State Library as consultant and Hitchhiker editor. She is a past editor of the N.M.L.A. Newsletter, and is serving a term as N.M.L.A.’s Second Vice President. She is also a radio announcer on station KLSK-FM in Santa Fe, and has recently published a pamphlet, "New Mexico State Library, Sixty Years of Service."

Larry Calloway is the Santa Fe Bureau Chief of the Albuquerque Journal.

Vida Hollis Gibson is retired. She served for many years as Bookmobile Librarian for the Northeast Regional Library in Cimarron, and completed her work as the Rural Services Director for the State Library. She was N.M.L.A. President in 1977–78, and is Co-Chair of the Task Force to Support the State Library.
Lois Godfrey retired last year after a long career as Assistant Director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory Library. She served as N.M.L.A. President in 1978-79, and as Chair of the Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee several times. She has also held several positions in Special Libraries Association locally and nationally, and was selected to be a member of the S.L.A. Hall of Fame. She is Co-Chair of the Task Force to Support the State Library.

Sarah Henderson is a Cataloger for the Albuquerque Public Schools Library-Media Technical Services. She has been Chair of the N.M.L.A. School Librarians, Children and Young Adult Services Division. She was a member of the Special Committee on Automation Planning.

Virginia Hendley is the New Mexico State Librarian. She has worked for the New Orleans Public Library, the N.M. State Department of Education, the State Personnel Office. She has a Master of Library Science degree from Louisiana State University, and a Master of Public Administration degree from U.N.M. She has been State Librarian since 1983.

B. Michael Miller is the New Mexico State Archivist, a position he has held since 1985. He previously worked as a reference librarian at the State Library. He is currently the Chair of N.M.L.A.'s Conference Site Committee. He has recently been selected to be the new director for the Harwood Foundation Library in Taos.

Helmut Naumer is Cultural Affairs Officer for the State of New Mexico, a position he has held since 1987. He has directed museums in Texas, Pennsylvania and Seattle, Washington. He is a native of Santa Fe, and a graduate of the University of New Mexico.

Susan Oberlander is Director of the Library at Northern New Mexico Community College in Espanola. She is presently serving as Co-Chair of N.M.L.A.'s Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee, and is past Chair of the Education Committee.

Harris Richard is Director of the Library at San Juan College in Farmington. He previously worked in New Jersey, the University of Arizona and at the College of Ganado in Arizona. He was President of N.M.L.A. in 1987-88.

Joe Sabatini is Head of Main Library at the Albuquerque Public Library. He previously worked at the U.N.M. Law School Library, and was a VISTA Volunteer in Sandoval County. He served as N.M.L.A. President in 1980-81, and as Chair of the Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee several times.

Research and editing assistance was provided by Elaine Shannon of the Albuquerque Public Library, Ben Wakashige of Western New Mexico University in Silver City, and Karen Watkins of the State Library.

CORNERED AT THE ROUNDHOUSE

**Larry Calloway**

(Reprinted by permission. This article is an excerpt from Mr. Calloway's column in the *Albuquerque Journal*, December 4, 1988, p. A-3. Calloway describes the politics and architecture of the New Mexico capitol building.)

★★★

One thing about the $7 million (in 1966 dollars) building project that to me indicates enlightenment is it included a State Library. The three-story territorial building rises across a rolling lawn from the Roundhouse. Though structurally flawed, it helps create the atmosphere of a thoughtful campus in the pretentious downtown marketplace of Santa Fe.

You can imagine our elected representatives strolling to the library on a break, discussing the Social Contract or the nature of justice.

SERIOUSLY: So now, when some legislators see a need for more space, guess where they’re looking? Ready?

If you guessed they’re thinking about condemning the Bull Ring bar and restaurant, which is closer to the capitol than the library, you may now surrender your political ambitions and move to Massachusetts.

The legislators are, of course, looking at the library. Remove the 100,000 books, the 1 million federal documents, the tapes for the blind, the maps and the nice quiet librarians and it could be remodeled into office space.

Four blocks away in a old (1934) remodeled (1960) Ilfeld Co. warehouse on the trendy corner of Montezuma and Guadalupe Streets, the State Records Center and Archives sits in imminent danger of fire, flood or collapse, say its caretakers. It has a collection of old (1621 and later) Spanish documents valued at $70 million.

Why not build a new records center and combine it with a new state library? Good idea except, where to put it?

If it’s built, I predict the location will be out of the expensive center of Santa Fe - an outskirts place like where they built the community college or the new high school, with lots of parking and space for bookmobiles and Spanish parchment delivery vans (just kidding).

However, in reflecting on that relatively enlightened time when the library was included in the capitol building project - before Santa Fe grew beautiful and famous, like a girl next door growing up to be a movie star - I think something will be lost when the library and archives are moved.

As State Librarian Virginia Hendley observed, researchers, scholars and writers find it convenient to walk between the archives, the state library, the Supreme Court library, the city library and the history museum.

It will be interesting to see if the new Santa Fe even notices the loss. ★
He didn’t know that State Librarian Virginia Hendley has prepared a $11.3 million budget request to build a new home for the State Library, which would be combined with the State Archives.

The designated site is out in the chamisa four miles from downtown Santa Fe at an Interstate 25 interchange. When I told him this, there was a depressing silence, it seemed to me.

"I don’t mind walking a mile or a mile and a half, but the things our cities are doing to really disrupt their whole fiber and structure is to put new institutions on the edge of town. They get a piece of cheap land, and then everybody has to have a car," he said.

The more he thought about it, it seemed, the stronger his thoughts became. "I thought the library was there to serve the Legislature and state offices. I’m dumbfounded to think they would put it way out on the edge of town. They need a library where they can walk to it," he said.

And finally: "It’s a crime!"