In June I was informed that I had been elected to the Standing Committee on Administrative Libraries of IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) whose 57th annual conference was to be held in Moscow August 18 - 24. Travel and hotel arrangements were foremost in my mind, as well as learning the Cyrillic alphabet so I could negotiate the Metro, but my preconference excitement certainly did not match the historic events which occurred during the conference!

I arrived on Friday the 17th and spent Saturday getting myself through the maze of registration, meeting with my standing committee and attending the caucus of the American delegation. In odd years, IFLA elects officers and votes on resolutions. With an American, Robert Wedgeworth, running for the presidency and others running for the Executive Board, the caucus was a buzz of political activity. The U.S. delegation was urged to support adoption of an IFLA resolution promoting the use of acid free paper by governments and international bodies. There was also discussion of the proposed resolution that IFLA implement its Paris resolution for a moratorium on new member institutions from South Africa until a survey of equality of access to library services could be completed. It was estimated that there were 1000 foreign delegates to the conference representing 65 countries; 130 of the participants were American, and 500 were Soviet.

Sunday began with an orientation for newcomers, the contributed papers session, open forums of the Division of Bibliographic Control and of Libraries Serving the General Public, followed by the Council I meeting during which elections were held. Robert Wedgeworth defeated his competitors from the UK and Jamaica by a wide margin to become the next President of IFLA, while both David Bender and Robert Stuart from the US were elected to the Executive Board. The evening was spent at dinner with Soviet friends. From the window we watched, a fireworks display which ringed the central city in celebration of the Soviet Air Force.

Monday, August 19, dawned brightly at 4:30 am. (Moscow is at the 56th parallel which in North America is at Hudson Bay, Canada.) Everyone in our hotel lobby was glued to their radios. Because we did not speak Russian, it was not until we flagged a taxi to the Conference Center that we learned that during the night Gorbachev had been overthrown by a military coup. Many delegates had not yet heard the news and everyone was in a state of confusion about what was going on. Later we learned that a group calling themselves the State Committee for the State of Emergency had announced that Gorbachev had been relieved of power because he was ill

(Continued on Page 4)
From the President's Pen

Daryl Black
September 27, 1991

We are approaching the middle of the NMLA year. October. The leaves are changing, chile is roasting, and a rainbow of vegetables are being harvested and stored for the coming winter. I've heard that crowds of caterpillars signify a cold one, and although some of us may feel like hibernating, the work of librarians goes on. As does the work of NMLA.

Thanks to Jenny Minter and the staff at Dona Ana Branch Community College, we had a good meeting site and plentiful snacks to buoy us through a long and productive meeting. The Board approved, with changes, the Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation for the New Mexico Library Foundation. They will now go to a lawyer for analysis before being returned to the Executive Board in January. The final version of the document will be presented to the membership at the Conference Business Meeting in Farmington. If you have not seen a copy of the proposed Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation, please contact George Marr at Signal Systems in Albuquerque. The phone number is 262-1564.

Automation Committee Established

After discussing the topic with a number of you, I made the decision to appoint a Special Committee on Automation and Networking. Members will be looking at the automation plan published by the Association in early 1990 to see what aspects are currently being implemented, what could use change or updating and what, if any, additions need to be made. They will also be looking at the networking possibilities in New Mexico. Members include Richard Luce, Los Alamos National Laboratory Library; Margaret Armijo, Luna Vocational-Technical School Library in Las Vegas; Harold Bogart, New Mexico State Library; Jeffrey Conner, Eastern New Mexico University Golden Library; Mary Pat Kraemer, Mesa Public Library in Los Alamos; Betty Long, Roswell Public Library; Earl Phillips, Las Cruces Public Schools; Stephen Rollins, UNM-Zimmerman Library in Albuquerque; Marge Poole, Santa Fe Public Schools; Allen Schwartz, Santa Fe Public Library; Erna Wentland, Clovis-Carver Public Library; Wayne Bower, Albuquerque Public Library; and myself as an Ex-Officio member. This is an exciting time for automation in New Mexico and I look forward to taking a serious look at the subject with such a talented group of people.

SLCYAS Division Works on Standards

Randy Gaylor and Serena Douglas, Chair and Vice Chair of the School Library, Children and Young Adult Services Division, are preparing background work and informational letters on School Library standards in New Mexico. Under their leadership, the

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Calendar of NMLA Board Meetings and Events

1991


✓ Nov. 1. Nominations & Elections Committee has selected a slate of officer nominees, and publicizes it to the membership.

✓ Dec - Jan. Library Development Committee. Meeting to prepare work program.

1992

✓ Jan. 27. 4th Board Meeting, Santa Fe. Pre-conference meeting. Completed 1992 Conference program presented, and meal prices set. Pre-conference mailing date set. Approval of awards and/or honorary memberships. Approval of items to be submitted to the membership at Conference. First review of work program. Nominees for offices announced.

✓ Jan. 31. Deadline for articles for Pre-conference issue of newsletter. Include nominations for Board, Division and Round Table offices, minutes of 1991 conference business meeting(s), text of proposed work program and any Bylaws amendments.

✓ Jan. 31. Entry deadline for NMLA sponsored Scholarship Essay Contest.

✓ Feb. 1. Ballots for Association offices mailed.

✓ March. Pre-conference registration deadline.


✓ April 29. 5th Board Meeting, Farmington. Beginning of Conference. Year-end wrap-up. Presentation of annual reports.

✓ April 29 - May 1. NMLA Annual Conference. Farmington. Theme: "Through the Eyes of the Patron."
From the President's Pen
(Continued from Page 2)

Division is also looking at the role of the State Department of Education in standards development. At the recent New Mexico Friends of Libraries meeting in Santa Fe, members agreed that support of school libraries in the state was their NUMBER 1 priority and we thank them for any support they can provide. It also came to my attention that two Albuquerque Public Schools - Van Buren and Washington - have eliminated professional staffing in their libraries. This is a dangerous trend. Letters to that effect and calling for the professional staffing of ALL APS libraries were sent to each member of the School Board, to the Superintendent, several deputy and assistant superintendents and the principals of the two schools involved. If you are interested or angry or discouraged about trends in school libraries, WE WANT YOU! We need people with ideas and energy to advocate for libraries of all kinds. Call Randy at 585-2282 or Serena at 864-2422.

Conference News

Drew Harrington, Conference Chair, and Karen McPheeters, Local Arrangements Chair, have come up with some terrific programs and tours for the 1992 Conference April 29-May 1 in Farmington. A preliminary schedule was approved at the meeting. Fred Barraza, Conference Site Chair, has been working diligently on a conference site and date for 1993. The Board approved Las Vegas (New Mexico, of course) for the 1993 NMLA Conference. It will be held on the campus of New Mexico Highlands University March 17-20, 1993, by the way, is Highlands' Centennial.

Legislation News

Thaddeus Bejnar and Susan Oberlander, along with their committee members, are planning strategy for the 1992 Legislative Session. The session is a 30 day event this year, which means that mainly money issues rather than philosophic issues will be addressed. Committee members may be meeting with government officials to discuss funding and other issues before the session begins. They are also planning a Legislative Day on January 27. In the meantime, a new activity designed to create awareness of 1st Amendment rights is in the works. The LIFC, along with the SLCYAS Division, is presenting an Essay Contest. For additional information on the event, contact Thaddeus Bejnar at 827-4850.

And speaking of the Legislative Day on January 27, the NMLA Board meeting date has been changed to January 27 so that we can have warm bodies there in the morning for Legislative Activities and in the afternoon for the Board meeting. Everyone is invited and encouraged to attend both the morning and afternoon activities. The more people we have on site to meet legislators the better. It is fascinating to see how our government works. The day's events are in Santa Fe; the Board meeting will be at the New Mexico State Library Classroom.

As always, I love hearing from you and hearing your concerns and ideas (but before 9 p.m., please. I can't be held responsible for my actions after that!). NMLA is a fine professional organization and YOU make it happen. I hope that you can take the time out of your very busy schedules to think about what we can do to better serve library employees in New Mexico. Thanks again for your thoughts and service.
husband who was on an accompanying person's tour of the Kremlin. Four or five tanks and some 10 military trucks had taken up positions in front of St. Basil's Cathedral adjacent to the Rossiya. Red square was closed and the entrances were blocked by military personnel. The tank personnel seemed quite friendly and not at all poised to start running down civilians, Soviet or otherwise. After some trepidation--after all we didn't know whether the soldiers were instructed to shoot or not--many of us took pictures of the tanks and the surrounding buildings, while others who spoke Russian engaged in conversation with the troops.

The official opening of the conference began at 2:30 in the Hotel Rossiya Concert Hall. An evening-gowned chamber music group played Mozart. Flowers bedecked the stage. Men were in blue suits and women in black lace dresses. The keynote address was given by Nikolai Gubenko, USSR Minister of Culture, who "guaranteed the safety of the conference participants" while Peter Geh, President of IFLA responded in his welcoming address with hopes for peace. Geh was to distinguish himself in the next few days by his sensitive diplomacy. At 6 pm the speeches were followed by a lavish buffet with sufficient vodka and wine to almost quell our trepidations, but word spread that Robert Doyle, Executive Secretary of ALA was taking American names and addresses to give to the United States Embassy. We hastened to sign up. Boris Yeltsin, we heard, had called for a general strike while standing on top of one of the tanks in front of the Russian Republic Parliament Building. Someone said that the airport was closing down. It seemed unreal that the evening ended with lighthearted Strauss Waltzes as we exited to a quiet, rainy night.

At the conference hall those who had seen CNN or other English language news reported that Yeltsin had defied the Emergency Committee, declaring that he had been elected by the people and could only be removed by the people. Citizens continued to mass at the Russian Republic Building and some 100,000 people had rallied there the evening before to show their support for Yeltsin and his program of democratic reform. The US Embassy, which was without an ambassador since Robert S. Strauss, the new appointee, had not yet taken up his post, said they could not take responsibility for our safety and we should go home. Many Americans felt the US Embassy was ineffectual and decided to observe the directions on the message board from the British Embassy which said to "hold tight and stay out of sensitive areas." Addresses and phone numbers for all the major airlines were posted for those wishing to leave the country.

IFLA meetings continued all day, including the lunch hour, although many people were reluctant to attend the exhibit area since it was in another building in the direction of the Russian Republic Building, itself only a ten minute walk from the conference site. I met with some 20 other IFLA participants that morning to help form a new group dealing with women's issues. It was decided to elect officers and to prepare a program for the next IFLA annual conference on how necessary information is provided to women in underdeveloped countries.

Many conference attendees took turns running off to one session or another, and hanging out at the bar in the Mezhdunarodnaya Hotel adjacent to the Conference Center, where English language television was continuously broadcasting messages from Yeltsin and other figures at the Yeltsin Parliament. When Bush declared in favor of the Yeltsin government there was much enthusiasm from the Russians. It was reported that barricades had been set up all around the Yeltsin building and that some five or ten tanks had defected from the coup group to Yeltsin. The Air Force and the Navy in Leningrad had declared for Yeltsin.

The military imposed an 11 pm curfew. Newspapers were still being published, television operated freely with what seemed to be continuous coverage of Yeltsin's speeches from his "White House." CNN and NBC were in evidence interviewing and taking pictures. Apparently, while the internet computer lines all went through Moscow and these had been unavailable for 24 hours, the private RELCOM line going directly through Finland, had been up and running since Monday spreading word of the "putsch" throughout the Soviet Union and the rest of the world. Electronic mail continued to report the news as it had done during the Tiannamen Square conflict, in spite of the risk of personal arrest.

There was some doubt as to whether the scheduled church service at St. Basil's Cathedral at which prayers were to be offered for the success of the IFLA conference, would take place with Red Square closed and soldiers on guard at all entry points. Some of the more intrepid among us turned up at Red Square at 4 pm and found that at one entrance soldiers had been told to admit those wearing the IFLA identity badge. Some 50 IFLA delegates were privileged to attend the service conducted by the Metropolitan of Moscow. A presentation was made to Peter Geh and various prayers were said in behalf of books and IFLA. We surely hoped the prayers would be effective! That evening a well-attended IFLA reception was held at the Pushkin Museum.

Wednesday morning, August 21st, we awoke to a continuing downpour and news that Martial Law had been imposed on the City with a
continued night time curfew. It was not until we arrived at the conference that we heard that 3 or more persons had been killed in violence on the ring road not far from the Belgrade Conference Hotel where anti-coup demonstrators had defied the military. Thousands of Yeltsin supporters were camped or milling about at the Russian Parliament and Yeltsin continued to make speeches exhorting his followers to stand firm. The attempt to intimidate the population by the maneuvering of tanks and military in the city seemed to have had no effect as the resistance centered around President Yeltsin grew stronger. The Junta seemed unwilling to storm the Parliament and provoke a blood bath. The IFLA Conference went on, although notices appeared that those registered for the official tours should confirm that they intended to participate. The British Embassy suggested that individuals not go on after-conference tours. Word had it that the US Ambassador might finally turn up in Moscow that week. Many delegates had already left on Tuesday or were leaving that day; others had made arrangements to leave on Thursday or Friday.

In spite of concern and chaos, some excellent meetings were held on Wednesday, although they all began about an hour late because of transportation problems. Of particular interest was the program of the Latin America and Caribbean Division at which Marta Terry of the Biblioteca Nacional, Havana, Cuba spoke movingly on "Librarians as internationalists: the Cuban experience." She described exchange programs of Cuba and Angola and Mozambique at which Cubans worked to train librarians and help set up libraries in very primitive communities. She further described how librarians contributed to the aid which Cuba gave to some 10,000 children caught in the Chernobyl incident who were sent to Cuba for medical treatment. Librarians translated fairy tales such as Cinderella, Peter Pan, and Sleeping Beauty, and games, from Spanish to Russian and taught nurses how to work with the children through familiar stories and books. For me, having the opportunity to hear about library activities in areas which are seldom if ever reported in our press was very exciting.

By noon, a statement appeared on the message boards from the President of IFLA that the conference could not proceed normally because of disruptions of transportation to and from the conference site and the early departure of a number of participants. The reception slated that night at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses was moved up to 6 pm because of the 11 pm curfew. Workshops and library visits on Thursday would still take place but there would be no bus transportation and all participants in ANY events were advised to use the Metro only. On Friday consideration of the resolutions at Council II would be cancelled and only the closing ceremony would take place. Coordinating bo-

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### Slate of Candidates for NMLA Offices Set

**by Gloria N. Trujillo, Chair, Nominations and Elections Committee**

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)

Antoinette R. Beatty, Director, Rio Rancho Public Library, Rio Rancho

Barbara Billey, Reference Librarian, San Juan College Library, Farmington

Secretary (2-year term)

Pat Sauer, Managing Editor of NICEM Access Innovations, Albuquerque

Jeanette Smith, Documents Librarian, New Mexico State University Library, Las Cruces

ALA Councilor (4-year term)

Lucy S. Cruz, School Librarian, Questa Elementary School, Questa

Susie Sonflieth, Executive Director, N.M. Coalition for Literacy, 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 included in this issue.

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My Standing Committee met in the afternoon and set up general plans for the program in India and the workshop to be held in 1993 in Barcelona.
Wednesday's conference highlight was the Soviet speaker on "Scientific and Technical Information in the USSR" who passionately continued the commentary on the impact on all libraries of political changes in the country, begun by his colleague in the morning. He pointed out that there had been a decline in general library attendance of 10-12% for the last few years but that student readers had increased. However, there were 4 readers for each seat in the library and with the elimination of bureaucracies, libraries had become free floating, meaning that they did not receive federal dollars as before. Furthermore, the production of literature had declined from 1980 with 900,000 titles to 1990 with 280,000 titles. The demand for physics and mathematics materials remained steady but a much greater interest was evinced in business and economic materials including manufacturers' catalogs, information on prices of merchandise, and patents. He decried bureaucratic actions--read the Communist Party--which had caused some libraries to cease. He called for a strong push to modernize the large libraries, to have a wider application of personal computers, to provide for fee-based services, and to promote social and political activity. He felt that librarians had cared for their clients and collections and "ignored their own needs." The average salary for librarians had been 160 rubles and was now 225 rubles per month, which in no way compensated for inflation which was over 300% in one year. Although rent was generally free and many prices were controlled by the government, even those prices had risen. Goods were in short supply, lines were long for whatever was available and it was not uncommon for people to have to "sneak" out of work to stand in line because shops opened no earlier than 8 am and closed by 6 pm. He contended that librarians were exhausted and over worked and for all this, it was clear, he blamed the bureaucracy. Many of us feared that if the Junta gained power, this librarian and others like him who had spoken so freely would be arrested and exiled!

Between sessions, I stopped to listen to the TV where many delegates were always gathered. Yeltsin was saying he would not back down and would rule the country himself until Gorbachev returned. The Junta seemed indecisive in the face of mounting civilian and Republic opposition. About 4 pm we suddenly heard the announcement that the coup leaders had given up and that four of the eight who had engineered the coup had been arrested trying to leave the country. The coup was over! Russian people had clearly shown that they wanted their new freedoms in spite of economic problems. For the first time, individual Soviet citizens had stood up against militarists and had been victorious. An Assistant Minister was sent to the Crimea to bring back Gorbachev, but it was clear that Yeltsin was the real hero. Even those who had spoken of him as too "brutish" and too harsh in his language now saw him in a new light.

Everyone was ready to be joyous. After the last meetings, we all trooped up the street to the Metro, boarded the trains with our blue and white plastic IFLA conference bags with their Mockba '91 labels, exited at the Lenin Library and entered the Kremlin at the Great Troitsky Gate. The rain which had been coming down heavily for the last three days ceased and the sun came out. We walked up through the massive brick walls of the Kutafya Tower directed by soldiers to the Palace of Congresses and up the many staircases to the fourth floor banquet hall where a sumptuous feast had been laid by the USSR government. Vodka goes down easily and we were all ready to celebrate the victory of Soviet freedom. There was a program of Russian dancing and singing and before the evening was out IFLA delegates were dancing between the laden tables with their Soviet colleagues. Eventually the merriment came to an end but not the feeling of euphoria that ended those three historic days!

Perhaps even more than usual because of the political turmoil one was able to develop a strong sense of camaraderie with other members of IFLA. Networking, as always, is an important part of these conferences. I was immensely impressed with the sensitivity with which individual points of view were expressed, received, and made an integral part of conclusions. As always, I was impressed with how technologically advanced the United States is and how much we can and need to contribute to other countries in areas of our expertise. On the other hand, in areas of multinational affairs and ethnic minorities, we have much to learn from librarians all over the world. Finally, I found it very exciting to be a part of the global profession at a time when U.S. librarians are becoming aware of the need to work with their colleagues in newly emerging regional bodies.

One caveat is in order. While IFLA is an extraordinary experience, it surely requires a significant financial sacrifice for the ordinary librarian. (Perhaps this is one of the reasons that I found so few rank and file U.S. librarians there.) Registration cost is $300 with a fee of $150 for accompanying persons. Air costs are high and hotels run from $50 to over $100 per person per night and for India may only be paid in hard currency. Anyone interested in IFLA, should feel free to contact me for further information.

*IFLA was founded in 1927 and its membership now covers 123 countries. IFLA carries out its programs through 38 sections grouped into eight divisions, some concerned with type of library (e.g., public libraries, university libraries) and others by function (e.g., cataloguing).
State Library
Plan Completed
by Karen Watkins, State Librarian

The State Library management and staff have completed a plan that will determine priorities and guide activities for the coming fiscal year.

Because many of our activities touch other libraries in the state and some of our projects are statewide in nature, I would like to briefly review some highlights of our plan.

A study of the information and library needs of the state’s rural citizens is planned. We expect to consider both the existing bookmobile and books-by-mail programs, as well as library services in small rural towns. Recommendations about the best ways to serve rural citizens will result.

Currently, public and community libraries must meet certain requirements to be eligible for state-grants-in-aid. The State Library will begin to work with NMLA and libraries to review those requirements with an eye toward revising them for future years.

School libraries need a lot more assistance than they are getting. The State Library will continue to work with the Department of Education to help school libraries and improve library services to children. First, we plan to study our existing operations to determine exactly what level of assistance the State Library can provide school libraries. We will then publicize those areas in which we can provide technical or other types of support. Secondly, we will cooperate with the Department of Education in trying to gain additional staff to assist children’s and school librarians. Thirdly, we will attempt to demonstrate the importance and excitement of school libraries through various projects. Among other things, we will again be requesting funding for the Enchanted History Project, which would strengthen the ability of school libraries to support New Mexico history curriculum in seventh grade.

The CD-ROM serials union list will be completed in the first half of the coming year. One hundred (100) copies of the database will be distributed to libraries statewide. The State Library will work with libraries to provide training, decide how to clean up the database records where necessary, develop a statewide procedure for exchange of periodical articles, and determine when and how to add other libraries to the list.

To improve service to state government, we will develop a demonstration project whereby a single state agency is targeted to receive extensive and specialized assistance with its information needs. Besides improving information support for that one agency, we will be developing a model to use with other agencies in future years.

Making state government information more available to citizens is another State Library objective. We will continue to sponsor BIL, the Bill Information Locator, during the 1992 legislative session. Further refinements will be made to improve its functioning. A new project will also be undertaken: we will begin creating an information and referral database of state government services and contact points. This information should be very useful to all libraries that need to help people find their way through the maze of state government regulations and offices.

Finally, the State Library will publish - for the first time in ten years - an annual report to let you know what we are accomplishing. We will also work with NMLA’s Public Relations Committee to better inform people about both the State Library and all libraries statewide.

There are many other projects we will be undertaking in 1991-92. These special projects are in addition to the ongoing services we will continue to provide libraries and citizens statewide. A lot of effort will go into improving our internal operations and strengthening agency-wide teamwork and interdepartmental communication. Anyone who would like to know more about our plans should give us a call.

Another Discussion With A State Senator
by Deborah Eagan and Joe Sabatini, Legislation & Intellectual Freedom Committee

Senator Tom Rutherford

NM State Senator Tom Rutherford, Democrat, represents the adjacent neighborhoods of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. He is an attorney and is well known as one of several pioneer hot-air balloonists in New Mexico. He began serving in the NM State Senate in 1973. Presently, he is the Chairman of the Rules Committee and is a member of the Indian Affairs Committee. In addition, Senator Rutherford is on two very active interim committees: he is co-chair of the Reapportionment and Redistricting Committee and a member of the Legislative Council Capitol Building Repair Subcommittee. He also serves as an advisory member to the Business, Economic Development & Telecommunications Committee and the Health and Human Affairs Committee.

Question: What roles do you see libraries playing in the State of New Mexico related to educational and economic development? How could the existing library resources be better utilized?

Answer: Libraries are important to the overall state educational process. Communities without other multipurpose educational institutions ought to have libraries, at least. Certainly communities with educational institutions ought to have good libraries.

The public library or school library ought to be a place where people can have access to a lot of information resources through access sharing via some sort of network. The state is presently developing a broadcast television network among various public institutions throughout
The research capabilities of libraries ought to be helpful to New Mexico's communities. I think that libraries can be a good repository for a lot of technical data that can be used to assist communities in economic development efforts. If general models could be developed at the state level for approaches to economic development and for planning for growth, the libraries' information resources could be used for individual community profile analysis as part of an overall task to estimate individual community's development capabilities.

Question: Would you favor an earmarked state mill levy or bond issue, subject to voter approval, as a means of providing additional funding to school libraries?

Answer: That idea has possibilities, but we should also consider the funding alternative of local voter option earmarked increases in local property taxes. Other states have much higher property taxes than New Mexico and use the property tax much more extensively than New Mexico does for funding education programs. Therefore, the property tax rate has more potential to be increased as a revenue resource for education related purposes, since that practice is more in the political mainstream of tax policy in most of the other states in the nation.

Question: Recently, there has been interest expressed by some members of the Legislature towards changing the existing use of the State Library's existing building. There has also been some discussion of co-locating the State Library with the State Archives. What interest does the Legislature currently have concerning these issues?

Answer: The Legislature is not interested in the State Library Building but in the existing State Library site. The existing State Library site is very valuable in the densely developed area surrounding the Capitol, because of its close proximity to the Capitol. The Legislature feels that the site should be developed for the highest and best possible land use to maximize state government services to the public. Alternative uses that have been discussed include legislative offices and the State Supreme Court and Law Library. The site is being considered as part of a larger land use plan called the North Capitol Plan.

If the site were to be redeveloped, the State Library would be relocated. One alternative site for the State Library would be a site closer to an area with extensive, nearby vehicle parking capacity, such as the Downtown Santa Fe Central Business District. Another alternative site would consider the idea of co-locating the State Library with the State Archives at the South Capitol Complex, because of the similar missions that the two agencies perform.

Question: In general, what are your views about censorship?

Answer: I am in favor of it, as long as the censorship applies to things I don’t like. But, of course, I don’t like censorship of things I do like. Seriously, one of the problems that I think that libraries have and academia has is that an educated populace is a threat to the established power structure. The attraction of censorship is the superficial popularity of conformity to maintain order in the community and the country. But such attitudes stifle original thinking and limit our country's efforts to develop intellectuals as well as new technologies. Consequently, censorship is ultimately detrimental to New Mexico's and the nation's communities whenever it occurs.

Question: Finally, what personal recollections do you have about libraries?

Answer: While growing up and getting my education, I never forced myself to actually learn how to study or how to use a library until I was enrolled in graduate law school. Also, as a child, I had a very limited attention span and could not sit still for very long. I was never more than a very casual, occasional visitor to the library. I may have had what could be diagnosed as a type of learning disability. But I did enjoy reading certain things very much, such as the Hardy Boys mysteries. But, because of personal help that I received in the Albuquerque Public Schools and at the University of New Mexico, I was able to compensate for my weak learning skills. I will always be grateful to the public education institutions in New Mexico that provided me with the abilities that have allowed me to reach my current status in life.
capable guidance of Committee Chair and Public Library Director Karen McPheeters. Many people connected with libraries in the Four Corners area are working on the local arrangements committee to help things go well during the Conference. Karen’s co-chair, David Butler, will be unable to complete his work with the local arrangements committee, having accepted a job at Ricks College in Rexburg, Idaho. Though he will be missed, everyone who knows Dave certainly wishes him the best of luck in his new position.

Don’t be left out of all this advanced planning for the 1992 Conference. Mark your calendar and plan to be in Farmington, April 29-May 1.

Legislative Day, 1992
by Susan Oberlander, Legislation & Intellectual Freedom Committee

The second annual Legislative Day, sponsored by the New Mexico Library Association, the Special Library Association, and the New Mexico State Library, will take place on January 27, 1992, in Santa Fe. The day will begin at 9:00 at the State Library with a briefing on the status of pending legislation that affects libraries. Participants will then move to the House and Senate galleries where our group will be recognized by a Representative and Senator on the floor and asked to stand. After lunch, participants will visit their legislators and give them information on library legislation.

Last year a vigorous group of librarians from around the state attended Legislative Day. The interest aroused by being involved first-hand in the process of passing legislation carried over in many of our lives as we returned home and wrote or called to remind our legislators of our views both during the session and throughout the year. So take note of the day, January 27th, and plan to travel to Santa Fe to support libraries.

Watch the Hitchhiker for further details on Legislative Day, or call Susan Oberlander, 753-7141 or Donna Berg, 667-5809.

Name Change Sought For SLCYAS Division

Members of the School Library, Children’s and Young Adult Services Division should send their nominations for the name change to:

Patricia Martin, Chair
SLCYAS Division,
Committee for The Name Change
506 Ethel
Tularosa, NM 88352

The Committee will select names from those nominated for a vote by the membership at the NMLA Annual Meeting in Farmington, April 29-May 1, 1992. Names already submitted include:

- Kidservice Division
- Youth Services Division
- School and Youth Services Division
- School Libraries, Children’s and Young Adult Services Division

It’s Award Nomination Time
by Nancy Fischer, NMLA Awards Committee

The NMLA Awards Committee solicits and receives nominations for awards and honorary memberships. The Committee recommends recipients for the awards to the Executive Board in January and presentations are made at the annual conference banquet in April.

A nomination form is included with this issue. Use it to 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, 1992. To submit nominations, and for further information, please contact: Nancy Fischer, New Mexico State Library, 325 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe, NM, 87503.

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 on 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. This award may also be given as the Association’s recognition of an award from another source that has enhanced the library and so the entire library community. Such recognition might be given to a local school or academic librarian who has received a community, regional or national honor. Nominations for this award should document the specific actions, awards received, etc., that meet these requirements.

Legislator of the Year: This award is made to a New Mexico state legislator who has demonstrated leader-
NEW MEXICO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AWARD NOMINATION FORM

NAME OF THE AWARD FOR WHICH YOU ARE NOMINATING SOMEONE
Please circle the award name

LIBRARIAN OF THE YEAR
TRUSTEE OF THE YEAR
COMMUNITY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD
HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP
LEGISLATOR OF THE YEAR

NAME OF NOMINEE ________________________________

LIBRARY AFFILIATION OF NOMINEE ________________________________

PERSON MAKING NOMINATION ________________________________
RELATION TO NOMINEE ________________________________
PHONE NUMBER ________________________________
ADDRESS

SUMMARY OF HOW NOMINEE MEETS CRITERIA OF AWARD FOR WHICH
NOMINATED (use back or extra paper as needed)

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ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

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YOU MAY USE THE "NOMINATION SUPPORT FORM" TO MAIL TO PEOPLE
YOU THINK WOULD LIKE TO SUPPORT YOUR NOMINATION.
NOMINEE SUPPORT FORM

I have nominated ____________________________ for the NMLA award of ____________________________. If you would like to express your support of this nomination please fill out and return this form by December 31st to Nancy Fischer, Awards Committee Chair at the New Mexico State Library, 325 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe, NM 87505.

Thanks,

Name of person making nomination ________________________________

I would like to support this nomination. I feel the nominee meets the criteria for this award in the following ways.

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

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_________________________________________________________________

Sincerely,

Name of person offering support ________________________________
LIBRARY INSTRUCTION ROUND TABLE SURVEY

The purpose of this survey is to find out what topics/activities in library instruction are of greatest interest to round table members. The information will be used to plan conference, workshop and work goals for our group.

I would like to see the round table focus on:

__ yes  __ no --communication techniques for instruction
__ yes  __ no --motivating the learner
__ yes  __ no --time/work management skills to maximize time available for instruction
__ yes  __ no --use of "volunteer" effort in library instruction programs
__ yes  __ no --"state of the art" techniques for instruction in individual types of libraries
  __ yes  __ no -school
  __ yes  __ no -public
  __ yes  __ no -academic
  __ yes  __ no -special

(Please list any specific library instruction technique/computer program you would like information on.)

Return survey to: Betsy McGuckin
4751 Quail Run
Las Cruces, NM  88001

by Nov. 15, 1991
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. ______________________________
2. ______________________________
3. ______________________________
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20. ______________________________

This form may be duplicated.
ship in the advancement of libraries throughout the state. Nominees should meet one or more of the following requirements: Notable legislative contribution to library funding, issues of intellectual freedom, or access to library services.

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. The award is made for constructive accomplishment rather than length of service. It is not limited to librarians, but may be made to those who have helped the Association and/or the work of libraries in New Mexico. Criteria include: A significant contribution to the Association and its activities throughout his/her library career in New Mexico. The scope of activity has reached beyond his/her own work location. This person’s achievements and contribution to the Association’s growth are known within the library community of the state, as well as being recognized by other persons and entities in New Mexico.

School Library, Children’s and Young Adult Services Division: A Report

by Randy Gaylor, Division Chair

The Division has prepared a draft copy of proposed standards for school libraries and submitted it as a discussion item for the January Executive Board meeting. Briefly, the standards call for professional librarians and media specialists in every school in the state; for materials funding at $59 per student at the High School level, $39 per student at the Middle School level; and $29 per student at the Elementary level; for high tech equipment in every classroom; and for support staffing at least equal to the number of professional staff. While the standards are high and the State Board of Education and State Department of Education will certainly not adopt them, the Division chair took the position that NMLA should adopt reasonable (and therefore high) standards for school libraries anyway. He also recommended that NMLA support evaluation teams to analyze or review school programs and provide school districts with certificates indicating the level of compliance.

The Division also agreed to consider taking on the Battle of the Books program as a work item for the 1992-1993 Association year, and expressed strong support for the continuing education proposals being developed by Elaine Goodman at the State Library.

Finally, the Division is interested in pursuing the stated goal of the Friends and Trustees Roundtable as it relates to friends groups in school libraries. (An aside from the division chair: Should school librarians consider encouraging school board members to view themselves as trustees for school libraries? Think about it.)

Bare Bones Conservation... and Panty Hose?

by Kathy Flanary, New Mexico Military Institute

Why do professional librarians and archivists need to know about "recycled" panty hose? No, not because we’re planning workshops and preparing scholarly bibliographies on the history of "Materials Suitable For Pillow Stuffing" or "Procedures For Storing Onions." Certainly, I’ll tell you; but first let me thank the NMLA Education Committee for a grant in the amount of $125 which helped finance my attending a "Bare Bones Conservation" workshop held in conjunction with the Society of Southwest Archivists/Conference of Intermountain Archivists Annual Meeting in Tempe, Arizona. Valuable hands-on experience gained in the workshop was endorsed with pertinent information regarding quality archival supplies and reputable companies. If anyone is interested in having a copy of this material, contact me and I’ll send it.

Residing in the desert of New Mexico, I realize heat, light, and dust are to be managed. Yet, I venture to say few of New Mexico’s libraries have filters on their fluorescent lights or film on windows for protection from ultraviolet rays. Heat, oh my. I don’t mind admitting my feeling of despair when I was reminded of the devastating effects of heat. Do you remember that three days of 100° temperature, or six days at 90°, or twelve days at 80° will age paper twenty-five years! Of course, you remember. And you also remember to inquire about the frequency your physical plant or cleaning personnel change the air filters in your building! Oh yes, I almost forgot to tell you about the panty hose! I don’t know about you, but I’ve always hated dusting--so I’ll pass along an archivist’s trade secret. They use a vacuum cleaner...but, you guessed it, they cover the vacuum’s attachment with panty hose to prevent damage to materials!

SALALM 37 To Be Held in Austin

by Sharon Moynahan, SALALM Secretariat

The next meeting of SALALM, the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, will meet in Austin, Texas, May 30 through June 4, 1992, on the University of Texas Campus. The theme of SALALM 37 will be "SALALM and the Area Studies Community."

New configurations and alliances are emerging in the Latin American Area Studies community in the face of changing governmental support and agendas.
Into the Woods
by Jeanette Smith, NMSU Library

Eighty-seven representatives of a broad spectrum of New Mexico libraries went to camp August 19-22, 1991. Sponsored by the State Library and the Library Administration and Management Association of ALA, and organized by John Brewster, the Library Management Institute was held at Bishop Stoney Camp near Santa Fe. Accessible by a rutted dirt road, Camp Stoney is best described as “rustic.” Despite, or perhaps because of, the bunk beds and primitive facilities, the participants were drawn together in a spirit of camp camaraderie.

Undistracted by radio or television, we were free to concentrate day and night on the content of the workshops presented by Abigail Hubbard, Suellyn Hunt, and Murray Martin. I will cover the high points of my 68 pages of notes; a massive set of handouts was also distributed.

On Monday and Tuesday, Dr. Hubbard presented a dynamic day and a half workshop entitled “Leadership Survival Kit.” A former librarian, she is now a member of the business faculty at the University of Houston. Although she distinguished between leadership and management (one does not have to be a manager to be a leader), most of the workshop concentrated on management.

Traits of leadership include vision, commitment, oral and written communication skills, focus, and reciprocal trust. Leaders know their strengths and learn from their mistakes.

Difficulties in communication may be caused by a clash of life-styles. To understand this concept, we worked on a “Life-Style Questionnaire,” assigning points to questions such as “I value my independence highly.” According to our scores, we were classified into one of five categories: Tiger-aggressive; Chameleon-collaborative; Turtle-defensive; Eagle-bold; Turtle-defensive; Eagle-bold.

(Continued on Page 14)

Libros en Reseña de Nuevo Mexico

Lyon Hunts and Humor: True Life Hunting and Adventure Stories

“Shorty” Lyon has been a hunter and trapper, logger and oil field worker, freighter, miner and millworker. Homesteading in the Mogollon area in the mid-1930’s, Lyon eventually went to work for the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish as a trapper and lion hunter. He expanded his land holdings as a rancher when the Mogollon mines closed and continued working for the state government until his retirement in 1972. In 1986 he was inducted into the New Mexico Trappers Hall of Fame. Lyon Hunts and Humor is a compilation of unpublished poems and stories previously published in Outdoor Life, New Mexico Stockman, and New Mexico Wildlife magazines.

Tolbert is a natural storyteller and his relaxed manner makes for enjoyable reading. The stories are short and filled with wonderful details of the plants and animals, geography, and interesting inhabitants of the mountains of southwestern New Mexico. His admiration for the natural world around him and for the dogs, horses and mules which were his constant hunting companions are a constant theme. There’s a healthy dose of humor in each of the stories. Illustrations were contributed by five artists and the author’s daughter.

Lyon Hunts and Humor is recommended for libraries with extensive regional history or oral tradition collections or where hunting and trapping are popular topics. Several of the stories could be edited for oral interpretation speeches. (Reviewed by Judy Crocker)


Monroe Lee Billington’s account of black military service in post-Civil War New Mexico is chronicled in New Mexico’s Buffalo Soldiers, 1866-1900. In Billington’s words, “the term ‘buffalo soldier’ originated with the Indians, who saw that the hair of the black soldiers resembled the fur of the buffalo and that the soldiers’ fighting spirit made them a worthy opponent.” (Preface)

The author draws heavily on primary source materials such as newspapers, correspondence, and military post records to provide the details for this account. Complete with maps, drawings, and photographs, this book documents the trials and tribulations of black soldiers stationed at numerous military forts around New Mexico during the post-Civil War era. The story tells of fierce skirmishes with Indians, hardships of military life, and prejudice suffered by the black soldiers. Billington also highlights the lives of several individuals (soldiers, Indians, and others) who played both significant and minor roles in the history of New Mexico during the time period covered.

Billington’s account fills an important gap in telling the history of blacks, of the U.S. Army, and of the West. This book is a must for all libraries collecting in any of these areas. (Reviewed by Stefanie Wittenbach)

Judy Crocker is editor of the “Libros en Resena de Nuevo Mexico” column.
Getting Involved--Working With The New Mexico Library Association
by Drew Harrington, First Vice President, NMLA

Some years ago, as a friend and fellow librarian and I were returning from an NMLA Conference, we pondered the mystery of how one got involved in the inner workings of NMLA. In fact, it is not all that mysterious. If you are interested in greater participation in NMLA, you really only need to do two things: First, please come to the annual NMLA business meeting held during each conference. The meeting time will be listed in your conference program, and you are not only invited to attend, you are encouraged to join in that meeting. During the annual meeting, issues pertinent to the members of NMLA are discussed and voted on, officers are introduced, and you will begin to understand how the Association conducts its business. Second, take a look at the form below. If you would like to serve on an NMLA committee, please take a moment to fill in the form and return it. As First Vice-President, it is part of my job to make committee assignments for my upcoming presidential year. Each year, a number of committee assignments are made and I would like to include you. Please check the committees that sound most interesting to you (you may check as many as you like). The amount of time and work as a committee member varies, and committee chairs will give new members the guidance they need to get started. Don't let the New Mexico Library Association be a mystery to you. Clip the form, return it, and get involved.

---

YES! I would like to serve on an NMLA Committee

Name

Address

Phones Work Home

NMLA Committees--check areas of interest
Select as many as you like

Awards Committee
Bylaws & Procedures Committee
Conference Site Committee
Education Committee
Legislation & Intellectual Freedom Committee
Library Development Committee
Membership Committee
Public Relations Committee
Publications Committee
Special Committees Assigned by President

RETURN TO:
Drew Harrington
4404 De La Cruz, N.W.
Albuquerque, N.M. 87107
Into The Woods

(Continued from Page 12)

individualistic; or Salmon-resistive. Tigers and Eagles predominated among the participants. The lone Salmon enjoyed being a resistive "Devil's Advocate." We discussed the positive and negative aspects of each category. For instance, Tigers see themselves as enterprising, vigorous, and assertive, but may be seen by non-Tigers as opinionated and pushy.

Presentations of perception, barriers to communication, managing creative people, tolerance of ambiguity, conflict management, and sources of power followed. Hubbard left us with many thoughts on management:

✓ Good management is thankless. People only notice when there is a problem.
✓ A manic organizational culture is bad for the organization. Overcommitted people burn out.
✓ Must we deal with every detail? Learn when "mightily done" rather than "mighty good" will suffice.
✓ Libraries need to focus on superordinate goals based on the needs of users; they should depoliticize internally and politicize externally.

Book titles recommended by Hubbard include:

Dancing With Your Books; The Zen Way of Studying by J.J. Gibbs.
Breakthroughs.
Changemasters (video also available).
Influence Without Authority by Allan Cohen.

Thaddeus Bejnar and Daryl Black led an informal discussion of Hubbard's concepts on Monday evening.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Suellyn Hunt presented a workshop entitled "Communication Roles of Supervisors." Ms. Hubbard is the Personnel and Training Consultant with the Monroe County Library System in Rochester, New York. She outlined several phases in the communication roles of supervisors:

✓ Working with the employee to develop and write a job description containing four elements: 1) employee performs what action(s)? 2) to whom or what? 3) to produce what? 4) using what tools, equipment, processes?
✓ Sharpening selection skills. Translate the job into list of requirements in terms of knowledge, skills, and abilities.
✓ Polishing interview practices. Practice interviewing, using techniques such as role-playing.
✓ Developing on-the-job effectiveness. Determine what the employee already knows and what needs to be learned on the job.
✓ Developing a performance management system. Give the employee recognition, praise, and feedback.
✓ Conducting the performance review conference. Use a behaviorally anchored rating scale. All behavior is learned. What differs is when it is learned, and for what purpose.
✓ Coaching. The manager's role is that of a coach, not a judge.

Follow up and reinforce behavioral objectives.
✓ Establishing a humanistic discipline process. Document. Mutually agree on action to be taken (employee responsible for own behavior). Clarify consequences if there is no change.
✓ Motivation, productivity + excellence = service by a productive team.

We completed an "Interpersonal Communication Inventory," answering Yes, No, or Sometimes to questions such as "Do you find it difficult to compliment and praise others?" In order to achieve a score that approached the norm, one had to be sensitive to the other person's point of view and to be a good listener.

Book titles recommended by Hunt include:

Coaching for Improved Work Performance by Ferdinand Fournies.
The Critical Edge by Hendrie Weisinger.

The Tuesday evening informal session began with some amateur camp talent, the "Facilitation Rap," written by Ellanie Sampson, and performed by Ellanie, Mary Pat Kraemer, and Marilyn Reeves, with myself as "singer." Mary Pat and Marilyn then led a discussion which again led back to Hubbard's concepts.

Wednesday evening we made a welcome foray into civilization for a buffet dinner in the courtyard at the Santa Fe Museum of Fine Arts. We viewed exhibits of the art of Allan Houser, Georgia O'Keefe, and the Santa Fe Railroad, and toured the museum's art library.

On Thursday, Dr. Murray Martin, a native New Zealander and former Associate Dean of the Library at Penn State, presented a workshop entitled "Bottom Line in Financial Management." A last-minute replacement for the scheduled speaker, Betty Turock, Dr. Martin concentrated more on the broad picture than the specific tools of financial management.
According to Martin, libraries are a part of the greater society's economy, a zero-sum economy in which there exists a finite amount of money. Libraries are this country's best example of successful cooperative activity, a well-functioning nationwide network, and money spent on libraries is wisely spent. In order to make a case for increased funding, we need to put a monetary value on what we do. In a study which put a monetary value on materials circulated in one year in a community, the citizens got 1000% more out of the library than they put in. A library's collection is a major capital investment for a community. Major tasks of a financial manager include:

- Quantifying goals and objectives in monetary terms.
- Finding necessary funds.
- Allocating resources.
- Making certain funds are properly employed.
- Placing a value on assets considered for purchase.
- Estimating cash flow associated with individual projects and the total operation.
- Evaluating the impact of prospective new investments and programs in the organization's operations.

Marketing is an essential part of financial strategy. If officials do not use the library (and few do), bring them into the library, or go to them. Get out and speak to and listen to your users. Find out what local businesses want. If you institute fee-based services, build costs for staff and overhead into your charges. Most practical budgeting takes place in a twilight zone between politics and efficiency.

A yearly budget can result in short-term thinking. Work with a mission statement and a five-year plan for long-range budget planning.

Dr. Martin concluded by echoing Hubbard's statement that internal conflict can only damage a library. It is pointless to fight over a zero-sum budget when outreach can gain more money for the library.

As effective as the speakers were, the most memorable personality at the camp was Dennis, the cook, who wore funny hats, made balloon animals, and dished up generous helpings of joy and fun to feed our spirits.

Our mosquito bites now healed, we have returned to our academic, public, school, and special libraries throughout New Mexico. By the way, while we were out in the woods, I understand that something happened in the Soviet Union...

New Selection Policy and Procedures Adopted by Tularosa Schools May Be Archetype For Policy Revisions Around the State

by Randy Gaylor, SLCYA Division Chair

In the late fall of 1990, Susie Murphy, the Superintendent of the Tularosa Municipal Schools, instructed the district librarians to revise, edit, rewrite, and submit for consideration a selection policy for books and materials for the school district. The charge included both library and text materials. It also directed the librarians to make sure that the procedural section include adequate community input and review so that if materials were ever challenged, litigation and costly court battles could be avoided without bowing to undue individual pressure.

That was probably one of the most forward thinking charges ever delivered by a superintendent in the history of library education in New Mexico. It acknowledged the need to have a clear policy statement. It went further by requiring that the procedures be such that challenges could be avoided if possible, but if unavoidable, that the procedures provide fairness and equity in the decision-making process.

Why was Mrs. Murphy so supportive of the need for an excellent policy and procedure? First, because she is an advocate of Information Power. She recognizes that as we move into an increasingly automated information environment, the role of the schools will be to train students in access strategies as well as information. Secondly, she recognizes that a school district is only as effective as its policies and procedures. While many advocate cutting down on regulations (for example the cutting of standards by the State Board of Education to single paragraphs in each instructional area), Mrs. Murphy takes the position that clear, concise procedures and well articulated expectations provide for clarity of action, and that in turn allows people to move forward because the rules of the game are known and unambiguous. Finally, Mrs. Murphy has had the persistent, polite (though sometimes aggressive), urging of one of New Mexico's finest: Patricia Martin, Librarian. When the district lost Darlene Nelson to the Anthonys Gadsden Schools, Pat took the initiative and made sure that each administrator in the district was given a copy of Information Power so that they would be well informed with regard to hiring a replacement for Darlene. Thus, the education of the administration began in the summer of 1989. Pat also spent time teaching teachers and administrators about the critical need for meeting the needs of students through an extremely active library/media program. Thus, when it came time to revise the selection policy adopted by the Tularosa School Board in 1978, Mrs. Murphy was both well-informed and had two librarians on board who were committed to making Tularosa schools exemplary users of library media materials and information.

The steps were fairly simple. Reading the literature on selection policies is a tedious and confusing task. Policies reflect a variety of
things, but one of the most obvious is the climate for free and open expression of ideas. As a result, the literature search provided many policies which were long on theory and philosophy but very short on procedure. One policy however stood out: Gwinnet County Schools, near Atlanta, GA. (For a relatively readable explanation of the Gwinnet Policy and its text, see: School Library Media Annual, 1989.) The actual policy statement itself is only one paragraph long. The procedures are roughly 15 pages.

Since the Gwinnet Policy paralleled the intent of the Superintendent to have a short and clear policy, and an unambiguous set of procedures to guide everyone in the selection of materials, it wasn't long before I had a capable library student busy typing the text of the Gwinnet Policy and Procedures in my word processing program. From there Pat and I met two or three times to edit the draft and recommend to Mrs. Murphy that the revised Gwinnet Policy/Procedures be adopted. Mrs. Murphy then convened a committee made up of each of the district's principals, a teacher from each school, the two librarians, the assistant superintendent and herself to review the policy and procedures. The committee met four times. Virtually every letter in every word was challenged, discussed, questioned, and defended. While this stage of the process was certainly the most aggravating, it did provide a rough semblance of consensus with regard to the final document.

After a few editing sessions with the word processor after each meeting, a final draft was approved by the committee and submitted to the School Board. Because of the complexity of the document, Pat and I presented the document as a discussion item in April. The Board instructed the Superintendent to set up a public work session to discuss in detail the policy and most especially the procedures. The work session answered all of the Boards' concerns with the procedures, and they placed it on the agenda for the June meeting.

I am pleased to announce that it passed unanimously.

I also offer a word of caution. Many times we attempt to revise selection policies and have administrators who fight to maintain complete control of everything in their domains. We were fortunate. Only one of the five administrators objected to the procedures because they diluted his control. Fortunately, he was over ridden by a Superintendent and a School Board who understand the need for a strong set of procedures. Selection is a political act when people can exert pressure to object to materials. Your steps to write or rewrite a policy can only be effective when someone does the groundwork to make it happen. It is for that reason that Pat Martin and Susie Murphy should receive most of the credit for our success in Tularosa.

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**Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information**

*By Bobray Bordelon, NMSU Library*

The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) conducted a workshop on "Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information" in Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 10-14, 1991. ICPSR is a membership-based organization comprised of more than 325 institutions. It is the world's largest repository of computer-based research data for the social sciences and related fields of study. NMSU and UNM are members of the consortium. Access to over 25,000 machine-readable data files (MRDF's) is provided through the membership.

The objectives of the workshop were to introduce information management and data control and techniques. The teaching style consisted of seminars, group tasks, lectures, and hands-on experience. Of the 27 participants, 17 were librarians and 8 were the official ICPSR representatives for their campuses. Most libraries provided cataloging and reference service, with the computer and/or statistics center preparing and analyzing the data.

As this was a forty hour workshop, only highlights will be presented. When introducing machine-readable data files, the first step is to categorize the environment. Identify all relevant players and determine who is providing what services. Coordinate activities between and within units. Determine current and potential users.

The next step is to determine what level of service is currently being offered and what level is desired. The following services will need to be offered: promoting membership and services, ensuring continuous funding, acquiring data, checking local hardware and software compatibility, receiving and processing of tapes and codebooks, record keeping, notifying the requester when materials arrive, ensuring data accessibility, and providing computing and data analysis advisory services. It is important to note that the above services do not necessarily have to be administered by a single unit.

While the levels described above are for part of the operation overall, the library may consider undertaking the following activities. Recognize that MRDF's exist and what their uses are. If you are not able to provide the service, be able to recommend someone that can provide the service. Catalog and archive MRDF's already on campus. Develop a collection development policy for acquiring MRDF's. Provide minimal computing services. Levels of reference service for data files include identifying and locating known databases, identifying data by subject, and communicating the structure and problems of specific datasets. Whatever level of service your library decides to provide, be sure it is able to deliver. Remember there are other facilities which may be able to assist in the process.
Once it is decided what services will be provided and who will provide them, there are many other issues which one will encounter. The workshop addressed many of these issues.

Collection development issues include: whether your center should function as an archive and/or library; hardware, software, and medium of distribution; developing collections; the number of selectors needed; proactive or on-demand selection; and a policy statement. Manage your requests and urge your users to plan ahead.

Develop handouts describing the services you offer. Distribute the guide and route the bulletins. Hold workshops. Survey users. Establish advisory boards. Incorporate data files into your bibliographic instruction program. When citing a MRDF, it is important to not only cite the file, but also to describe the methodology employed.

access points, information content, and information retrieval systems were discussed. Ordering and searching tips for ICPSR materials were given. RLIN leads in providing bibliographic access to MRDF's.

It is important to belong to organizations and to keep in touch with other data librarians. Unlike other library functions, the data librarian typically does not have colleagues within one's organization to consult.

The importance of confidentiality was stressed. In preparing a data file, there are many problems associated with ensuring confidentiality. Information may be lost and it is hard to deal with unique cases. Much data processing occurs in order to make the data usable and to check for human error. The advantages and disadvantages of different statistical packages were discussed. The complexities of subsetting data were illustrated through both lectures and hands-on experience.

By the end of the workshop, the entire process had been covered from the design of the questionnaire to the data analysis. As a novice to
data librarianship, the seminar provided me with an introduction to the field. I was able to experience the wonders, as well as the problems, associated with large data sets. At NMSU, the Computer Center is the home of the Official ICPSR Representative as well as the computer tapes. The Library is cataloging the tapes and cataloging and housing the codebooks and guidebooks, while the Statistical Center provides data analysis. This current arrangement at NMSU is now being examined. The Library is considering taking on an expanded role. The experience and contacts gained at the workshop should prove beneficial to NMSU in this examination process. If anyone would like further information on ICPSR, feel free to contact me at 505/646-6171.

Municipal League Endorses State Aid Increase
by Joe Sabatini

Librarians attending the New Mexico Municipal League Conference on August 30, 1991, in Roswell, were successful in getting the League to adopt a resolution supporting a doubled appropriation for state aid for public libraries. The League adopts an annual policy statement for legislative concerns. The resolution was prepared during the Librarians Section meeting, in response to information presented by State Librarians Karen Watkins. The State Library is requesting a 1992-93 state aid budget of $400,000, double the current appropriation. The text of the resolution follows:

Resolution No. 1991-13
Concerning State Aid for Public Library Book Budgets

WHEREAS, New Mexico public libraries provide all citizens with access to book and information services, making a vital contribution to the economic and cultural well-being of the community; and

WHEREAS, book budgets of New Mexico public libraries are increasingly less able to fulfill increased demands for library services; and

WHEREAS, the New Mexico State Library administers a supplemental grant program to encourage adequate local funding for library budgets; and

WHEREAS, the existing level of state grants-in-aid, at 13 cents per capita, is one of the lowest levels of state support for libraries in the nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the New Mexico Municipal League support an increase in the state aid budget for public libraries to at least 25 cents per capita.

Documents News
by Jeanette C. Smith, Documents Round Table Chair

Four responses were received to the letters sent by the round table and NMLA promoting the amendment of Title 44 of the U.S. Code to permit each tribal government or reservation to designate one library on or near a reservation as a depository library for the publications of the U.S. government. Letters were received from Teresa Marquez, Joe Sikeen, and Pete Domenici; a note indicating support for very selective depositories was received from Charles Townley.

The round table's publicity project was approved by the NMLA Executive Board on September 20, when free sample television public service announcements from the Government Printing Office were shown. The only cost will be for duplication, distribution, and adding a tag mentioning the round table and NMLA. The spots, which publicize the Federal Depository Library Program, will be distributed to selected television stations serving New Mexico. Watch for them!
American Memory
by Karen Stabler, Head, Information Services, NMSU

New Mexico State University Library is one of thirty-seven sites selected to participate in the user evaluation of the Library of Congress American Memory Program. This program is a prototype of a project to provide nationwide access to the collections of the Library of Congress through electronic formats. Initially the program will include 274 documents of the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention; 1,000 photographs of the Civil War by photographer Mathew Brady and others; 25,000 photographs from the turn-of-the-century by Detroit Publishing Company; 650 photographs from the Farm Security Administration; 500 political cartoons about the U.S. Congress from 1770-1981; 60 sound recordings of America's leaders from the early twentieth century; the texts and illustrations of over 300 rare pamphlets written by African-Americans; and early motion pictures of President William McKinley.

The pilot program will be available in late fall. Many types of primary materials will be available such as books and pamphlets, broadsides and manuscripts, photographs, graphic arts, motion pictures, recorded sound, and music. The resource materials will be placed on compact discs and videodiscs and will be available in the reference area of the NMSU Library. The evaluation will assist the Library of Congress in determining what type of materials to include and what audience exists for this program. Users in the Las Cruces area and citizens of New Mexico are encouraged to visit the University Library and search these primary materials.

Interview with Representative Richard P. Cheney
By Karen McPheeters

Interviewing State Representative Richard Cheney this morning I got the distinct feeling that early mornings are familiar to him - he actually seemed cheerful. I, on the other hand, am not a cheerful morning person and wasn’t crazy about making my debut as an interviewer.

With the special session just behind him, I felt lucky to have captured some time with Rep. Cheney. My first questions provided some background information about Cheney. He is a Civil Engineer by trade, 53 years old, and in his fourth term as state representative. His legislative assignments include Minority Floor Leader, Agriculture, Judiciary, Printing & Supplies, and Rules and Order of Business. I asked him if he liked being a state representative and he laughed. Then he said he did, but felt that legislators should get honorary degrees for the education they receive while in session. When asked about his reading habits he confessed to a surprising list of authors including Tony Hillerman, Robert Frost, Ogden Nash and James Whitcomb Riley. He also admitted to putting an occasional pen to paper himself, but "only when inspired," he added.

What follows is the result of forty minutes of discussing four library issues:

Literacy. "I could not read five years ago. I walked into a library one day and I went up to a librarian and she was so understanding it changed my life." Literacy Student

I asked Rep. Cheney if he knew that one in five New Mexicans can't read. He asked if I knew why they can’t read. I couldn’t answer easily and neither could he. He supports programs that promote literacy and especially programs that enhance
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parental involvement in improving education. He feels that some governmental decisions have created a financial crisis for most families forcing both parents to work and decreasing parental involvement in the education process. He agreed it was a complicated issue and one not easily resolved.

Funding. "Libraries will get you through times of no money better than money will get you through times of no libraries."

I asked Rep. Cheney about funding for libraries in the state of New Mexico. He felt that there was much more competition for the tax dollar and that as a consequence, the state, counties and communities in New Mexico should examine their priorities and be more responsive to their taxpayers. He felt that most New Mexicans were unwilling to support rising taxes. When I asked him if he had any advice for libraries seeking funds in New Mexico, he said that efficiency, creativity and resource-sharing is the trend of the future.

Right to Know. Goal for ALA's 100th Rally for America's Libraries: "To mobilize public support for libraries and the most basic of America's freedoms, the right to know."

Rep. Cheney felt that "yes" we have the right to know, but that Americans also have the responsibility to know. The right to know doesn't help if you don't take the responsibility to know seriously. He mentioned that nine out of ten people on the street probably don't know who their state representative is. I agreed but also shared that he is one of our most popular reference questions at the Farmington Public Library and that there are some who take the right and responsibility to know seriously. He then asked me if I was going to ask him about censorship. He knows that censorship is a big issue to NMLA but wanted to affirm his conviction that there should be laws and regulations regarding pornography. He personally feels that books, magazines and television are pushing against some community standards and parents should take an active part in determining what their children read and watch. He said that "true pornography is easily defined" and that the FCC and Postal System operate under those definitions.

Quality of Life. "I could make a case that one of the good ways to measure a city is by the size and quality of its library system." Larry King in USA Today

I asked Rep. Cheney if he agreed with the quote and he said he felt it probably was a good measure of a community, and added that that's what we all want--good streets, good communities, good libraries. Perhaps he'll look at New Mexico libraries in a different light.

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