Scenes From NMLA Annual Conference 1991 Roswell

Local Arrangements Committee Co-Chairs, Betty Long (left) and Kathy Flanary. Many thanks go out to them and our other gracious Roswell hosts and hostesses.

Daryl Black, NMLA President, responds to a participant in the WICHE/University of Arizona teleconference.

(See the report on the WICHE distance learning proposal in this issue.)

More gracious hostesses from Roswell

See inside for more photos of the 1991 NMLA Annual Conference!
From the President's Pen

Daryl Black
April 24, 1991

We were seen walking south on Main Street in droves with book bags, boxes, notebooks and briefcases in hand, from the Sally Port Inn to the Roswell Inn, and from the Roswell Inn to the New Mexico Military Institute campus. You could find us eating the culinary delights of the Dairy Queen, The Country’s Best Yogurt, Hazel’s and Kwan Den; at the Wool Bowl running off the calories and the tension; and scouting for bargains at antique stores along 2nd Street’s Antique Row. But in between, we were found in meetings, listening, agreeing and disagreeing, and making connections with our colleagues in the library community.

The 1991 New Mexico Library Association Annual Conference “Making Connections: Libraries and the Total Community” is over and many of us returned to our libraries physically exhausted but mentally alive. It took me awhile to digest all that I had heard and seen during the three day event and to process what seemed to be an overload of information. But as I sit at the computer this morning, I continue to be excited about the coming year.

One of our keynote speakers, Bob Skapuwa, mentioned aptly that this was the best of times and the worst of times regarding library automation. It is also the best and worst of times regarding the status of libraries in our country. In a time of diminished funding, it is going to take something akin to missionary zeal to spread the gospel of libraries around our communities. I believe each of us has that ability, although we communicate it in different ways. And I think we can survive the times, despite the fact that we may need to make changes in some of the things we cherish. It may be that out of necessity we will become information brokers, similar in function to the suppliers of on-line database information. As difficult as it is to beat the bushes (I wasn’t even very good at selling Girl scout cookies), I am also aware of the need to connect with private sector businesses for funding.

On the frontier, librarians and school teachers were some of the most tenacious of our country’s citizens. We have a proud heritage in those people and I see their faces in us. We will survive. Perhaps this crisis period will instill in New Mexico’s librarians a new creativity, a new drive to accomplish our goals. We now walk the streets of a new frontier and I look forward to traveling with you during the coming year.

Daryl A. Black

From the Editor

Welcome to the new look of the NMLA Newsletter! I would like to hear from you about the new style. Please remember to submit articles for the newsletter typed and double spaced.

Stefanie Wittenbach
Calendar of NMLA Board Meetings and Events

1991

✓ June 14. Conference Orientation Meeting, Albuquerque Briefing for new Board members, Division and Round Table Vice-chairs.


✓ June 29 - July 4. ALA Annual Convention, Atlanta, GA.

✓ July 9 - 13. 2nd White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services, Washington, DC.

✓ Sept. 20 - 21. 3rd Board Meeting, Las Cruces. Conference planning meeting. Approval of Conference budget and presentation of tentative Conference program. Division & Round Table nominating committees named.

✓ Sept. 27. Deadline for articles for fall newsletter issue.


✓ 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. 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.

✓ 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. 69th Annual Conference. Farmington
Round Table, Division, and Committee Conference Reports

Documents Round Table Report

by Jeanette Smith, Chair

The Documents Round Table held a productive program and business meeting on Friday, April 19, attended by 36 persons. The program was presented by Dr. Charles McClure, Professor in the School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, who discussed "Access to Electronic Federal Information Through the Depository Library Program: Issues and Prospects."

The program was followed by a business meeting. The 1991-1992 work program was approved as follows:

1) to promote the use of state and federal documents within the library community and to the public;

2) to alert NMLA members to documents issued at the federal or state level through articles in NMLA publications or special mailings;

3) to continue to promote membership in the Documents Round Table; and

4) to explore the possibility of working with depository libraries to present a workshop on loading government documents records into online catalogs and dealing with government CD-ROM products.

Kathleen Keating, outgoing Chair, announced that the Round Table now has 56 members and will have voting status on the Executive Board. Laurie Chaney was elected Vice-Chair/Chair-elect by acclamation. Jeanette Smith is incoming Chair.

The Round Table unanimously passed a resolution to support the resolution of the Native American Preconference to the White House Conference: "Resolved that the Depository Library Program Act be amended 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."

Indian reservations are now unserved by current depository law. Kay Krehbiel volunteered to work with Jeanette Smith to bring this issue to the attention of legislators and the Depository Library Council. Kathleen Keating and Laurie Chaney volunteered to work with Jeanette Smith on a documents publicity campaign.

The Round Table looks forward to its post-conference workshop, co-sponsored by Books West Southwest of Tucson. Dr. Charles McClure will present "Strategies to Implement Reference Service Evaluation Techniques" on Saturday, April 20, 1991.

Local and Regional History Round Table Report

by Ruth Bernstein

The Local and Regional History Round Table meeting was held on Thursday, April 18 in the Roswell Inn. Gail Doherty, incoming Chairperson and Mary Ruddy, Secretary, were unable to attend. Ruth Bernstein, outgoing Chairperson, conducted the meeting. Cheryl Wilson of Las Cruces was selected Vice-Chairperson.

Goals for the coming year were approved as follows:

1) continue to find sales sources for the local and county history bibliography;

2) work toward cooperation with other groups within and outside the Association; and

3) present a storytelling workshop at the 1992 NMLA Conference.

John Kessell, head of the De Vargas Project at the University of New Mexico, presented the program entitled, "Bronze Heroes Don’t Dance: Getting to Know Don Diego de Vargas." He told how his research is uncovering the personal aspects of the life of De Vargas. Nearly a hundred people enjoyed and were enlightened by the program.

The Round Table hopes its program during the coming year will continue at this high level. Do consider the Round Table when renewing your membership.

LUISA Round Table Report

LUISA's Work Program Goals for 1991-92 are:

1) To present a workshop on some aspect of library services to the Spanish speaking

2) To continue to promote membership in the LUISA Round Table.

Rita Pino Vargas, who replaced Vice-Chair Rita Sue Medina who resigned her position in March 1991, was voted 1991 Chair at the LUISA Business Meeting.

Elvira Segura-Langton was voted as LUISA's 1991/92 Vice-Chair/Chair-elect.

Online Round Table Report

by Peggy Giltrow, Chair

The Online Round Table's program and business meeting on Friday, April 19, featured Dr. Donald Ely of Syracuse University. About sixty people attended. The 1991-92 work plan was approved by members. Survey results were reported and membership participation encouraged. Valerie Horton was elected Vice-Chair. Incoming Chair is Cherrill Whitlow.
Trustees and Friends Round Table Report

Fifty-five people attended the New Mexico Friends breakfast Thursday morning. The program, "Are Friends Groups Feasible in School Libraries," created a very lively discussion. At the business meeting following the program, the Friends agreed to share a day in October in Santa Fe with the Trustees.

The Trustees and Friends Round Table program that afternoon drew a full room of forty people to hear a three member panel talk about "Strong Libraries Need Strong Foundations." At the business meeting preceding the program, Sally Ruscitti, the outgoing president of the Friends group to the Albuquerque Public Library, was nominated to be Vice-Chairman for the 1991-92 year.

The increased interest shown in the state Friends and hopefully Trustees is the main goal of this committee for the coming year.

Public Libraries Division Report
by Mary Pat Kraemer, Chair

1. NMLA 1991 Annual Conference Activities:

An enthusiastic response from public librarians throughout New Mexico resulted in the formation of a panel of librarians who presented successful community-specific programs and activities. A packet containing outlines of 19 such programs was produced for distribution.

The packet was funded in part from the Division's 1990-1991 budget ($147.50 for printing preparation and printing) and in part by the County of Los Alamos through contributions of library and other staff time as part of its professional activities support program. Staff contributions included desktop publishing activities, assembling and collating, cover design and production, and binding activities, among others.

NMLA generously provided for the participation of guest speaker, Mr. Lon Dickerson, Director of the Timberland Regional Library in Olympia, Washington to round out the program element of the meeting.

Sandy White, 1990-1991 Chair of the Division, presided at the business session of the conference meeting, leading us in a lively discussion on reciprocal borrowing.

2. 1991-1992 Work Program:

Speaking for myself, and believing that each public library in the state has something unique and valuable to offer, I am suggesting a work program which emphasizes the organized sharing of information and expertise among public and community libraries.

Also, recognizing that resources of individual libraries are limited and increasingly jeopardized by economic conditions and competing public priorities, I suggest multiple cooperative efforts to address specific issues and problems. I envision cooperation between libraries themselves and between Divisions and/or Round Tables of NMLA and other interested groups or organizations.

The following elements of a work program are suggestions and examples of how cooperation might take shape. Comments, challenges substitute ideas from Public Libraries Division members are encouraged and welcome.

- With the New Mexico State Library, participate in and support initiatives to assist rural New Mexico libraries;
- In cooperation with the New Mexico State Library and the NMLA Education Committee, assist library staff in their efforts to acquire training or job enrichment, possibly through job sharing, a 'buddy program,' or other creative means;
- Provide at least one workshop to broaden the administrative and planning capabilities of librarians in small to medium-sized public or community libraries.

3. General Comments:

I personally appreciate the efforts of the 1990-1991 Board of NMLA to cross-train, as it were, the vice-chairs of the Divisions and to establish a more formal transition, especially as it relates to the budget process. It would be of help, I believe, if the 'blue book' or a copy could be provided to vice-chairs earlier in the process so they might have more time to understand the NMLA organization. Effectiveness might improve.

As my absence from the Board meeting of 4/20/91 proves, I suffer...
each year from a conflict between the NMLA annual conference and our government’s budget cycle. I wonder whether this is a conflict common to others, and if so, whether it is of significance.

Education Committee Report
by Peggy Tooker, Chair

The goals of the NMLA Education Committee have been broadened for 1991-1992. In addition to screening applications for Education Grants and for the Marion Dorroh Scholarship, the Committee will investigate the possibility of obtaining college course credit for attendance at the annual conference and will cooperate with the School Libraries, Children and Young Adult Services Division on library services for children and on school library standards. The Committee is looking forward to a busy and progressive year.

Membership Committee Report
by Joe Sabatini, Chair

Members of the Committee met during the conference to plan for membership activities during the upcoming years. Efforts will be made to enable all members of library staffs to join the Association. Renewal notices will be sent to members one month before their expiration date, and they will remain in the member data base during the month after their expiration date so they are not cut off from Association activities while their renewals are in the mail.

The Committee plans three solicitations to non-members during the year. The first will be a general mailing to all people in the non-member data base in May. The non-member data base is being updated by inquiries sent to key librarians in various libraries around the state. A second mailing will be sent in September or October, targeted to specific groups. The three division chairs will be asked to prepare letters featuring division activities and recommending membership. Round table chairs will also be asked to provide short messages for a leaflet soliciting round table memberships. Some round tables may do targeted mailings to potential members, and include membership forms. Mailings to other groups, such as trustees, White House Conference participants and exhibitors, will be considered. A third solicitation will be included in pre-conference registration packets sent to non-members in February or March.

The committee will distribute the membership directory, including a directory of Association officers and committee chairs, in May. It is recommended that any new member who joins after the directory is published should receive a copy of the officers and committee list, a membership card, and a letter from the president welcoming them to the Association.

A new membership brochure will be printed for distribution in May, with the new treasurer’s address. Additional membership forms will also be printed in quantity.

Committee members discussed the question of formalizing a differential between member and non-member prices for association events. There was a consensus for recommending that this differential be 25%.

NMLA Goals 1991-92

Continuing Goals

1) Actively support the promotion of reading and literacy programs in New Mexico.

2) Support increased financial support for all types of libraries.

3) Encourage and promote networking technology to enhance information accessibility for all libraries, urban and rural.

Short Term Goals

1) In accordance with the Coordinated Library System of New Mexico and the Library Systems 2000 Report, enhance public relations efforts in the following ways:

   a. Establish a committee to develop a Literary Map of New Mexico with sites of literary significance, including libraries, for distribution to all Chambers of Commerce within the state, academic institutions, and libraries.

   b. Create a Speakers Bureau within the Association comprised of individuals interested in speaking to organizations about libraries and the profession.

   c. Cooperate and support public relations campaigns and special programs of the New Mexico State Library, including the Enchanted History model programs for school libraries, as well as a possible workshop series on legislative advocacy for school librarians.

2) Build membership rolls in the New Mexico Library Association by encouraging all library employees, regardless of educational level, to join and help advance libraries and literacy.

3) Charge the Education Committee with investigating the possibility of continuing education credit for conference attendance.

NMLA Division and Round Table Work Programs, 1991-92

College, University & Special Libraries Division

1) Increase the active participation in NMLA/CUS Division of technical staff members in academic and special libraries.

2) Promote and support professional activities within the state of NM for academic and special libraries.
Public Library Division

1) With the NM State Library, participate in and support initiatives to assist rural NM libraries.

2) In cooperation with the NM State Library and the NMLA Education Committee, assist library staff in their efforts to acquire training or job enrichment, possibly through job sharing a "buddy program," or other creative means.

3) Provide at least one workshop to broaden the administrative and planning capabilities of small to medium-sized public or community libraries.

School Libraries, Children's & Young Adult Service Division

1) Name change.
   a. Poll membership for a new, brief name for the division.
   b. Nominate new names to the membership and select a name.

2) Institute a newsletter to all division members.

3) Conduct a mini-conference workshop (topic to be announced).

4) Continue to support the Land of Enchantment Award.

5) Support the joint AASL and NEA proposal for collaborative instruction between teachers and librarians.

6) To form a committee to begin work on minimum state standards for school libraries.

7) To continue to support the "Libros en Resena de Nuevo Mexico" in the NMLA Newsletter.

Documents Round Table

1) To promote the use of State and Federal documents within the library community and to the public.

2) To alert NMLA members to documents issues at the federal or state level through articles in NMLA publications or special mailings.

3) To continue to promote membership in the Documents Round Table.

4) To explore the possibility of working with depository libraries to present a workshop on loading government document records into online catalogs and dealing with government CD-ROM products.

Educational Technology Round Table

1) To promote awareness and appreciation of new innovations that will improve services or provide useful sources of information.

2) To foster professional growth and development of library/media personnel.

3) To provide a forum for the discussion of problems and solutions of current issues (i.e., networking the small library).

4) To serve as a liaison between library media personnel and production agencies regarding the publication and distribution of media.

Library Instruction Round Table

1) To sponsor or co-sponsor a fall workshop addressing an issue of importance to the LIRT membership with another NMLA division or round table.

2) To continue collecting information and bibliographies on library instruction for publication and distribution through the NMLA Newsletter and other appropriate means.

3) To focus on the role of the library in helping others learn to read by increased cooperation with the New Mexico Coalition for Literacy.

4) To encourage improving library instruction in all types of libraries by broadening the membership base.

Local and Regional History Round Table

1) Identify and create new sources for distributing copies of New Mexico Local and County Histories, A Bibliography.

2) Plan a storytelling program for the 1992 conference with emphasis on the various cultures of New Mexico.

3) Establish a liaison with various groups within NMLA and the community who have similar goals and interests, i.e. LUISA, Native American Round Table, New Mexico Historical Society, New Mexico Jewish Historical Society, etc.

LUISA Round Table

1) To present a workshop or program on some aspect of library services to the Spanish speaking.

2) To continue to promote membership in the LUISA Round Table.

Native American Libraries Round Table

1) To request for a support resolution from NMLA to support the resolutions generated by the Native American Libraries Pre-Conference. The pre-conference resolutions will be presented at the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services in July 1991.

2) To continue networking efforts by sponsoring or co-sponsoring quarterly workshops which will serve to provide forums for discussion of problems and issues relating to and unique to Indian libraries.

a. To sponsor or co-sponsor a fall workshop geared specifically to get all Indian libraries to participate.

3) To explore the feasibility of developing a permanent monthly NALRT newsletter which will serve to promote a broader awareness of NALRT activities. The newsletter will
be disseminated to all NALRT members.

a. Use the NMLA quarterly publication as a vehicle to achieve this goal.

b. Development of a regular NALRT column in the Hitchhiker.

c. Pursue the alternative of utilization of dues paid to the Association to pay for the printing costs incurred in implementing the aforementioned newsletter.

4) To encourage Indian libraries not listed in the New Mexico Library Directory to submit their names for addition to the directory. The following types of libraries will be targeted:

a. BIA school libraries
b. Contract school libraries
c. Mission school libraries
d. Rural "unknown" libraries

5) To encourage Indian libraries to become members of NMLA, primarily those libraries staffed by non-professionals.

6) To actively promote Native American Round Table membership among Arizona Indian libraries through reciprocal agreement. This would serve to strengthen NALRT.

7) To explore the possibility of a cooperative effort by NALRT and LUISA to sponsor a storyline presentation at next year's NMLA conference.

Online Round Table

1) To publicize training and educational opportunities in the area of online searching by submitting information for publication in the Hitchhiker and the NMLA Newsletter.

2) To promote understanding of how the NMLA long-range automation plan can enable libraries to develop online computer search capabilities (to use nationwide databases and to expand access to local databases).

3) Use survey information, explore with the State Library, if feasible, and present a workshop that will allow more librarians to satisfy their needs for automation.

Trustees and Friends Round Table

1) To promote a more active trustee involvement in NMLA by contacting librarians for names and addresses of trustees and the Friends Chairman (if there is one).

2) To hold a joint meeting of Friends and Trustees in Santa Fe in October to encourage interest and membership in NMLA.

3) To contact all of the Trustees and Friends and urge them to attend this mid-year meeting to make it successful.

Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee

1) Coordinate workshops for library staff and public on censorship, intellectual freedom, and the new Library Privacy Act.

2) Inform and educate legislators and policy makers about issues of intellectual freedom and the importance and needs of libraries.

3) Improve the working of the Legislative Network in cooperation with Friends of New Mexico Libraries and the Trustees and Friends Round Table.

4) Work to amend the New Mexico statute that currently excludes libraries as donative institutions.

5) Work to increase state grants-in-aid line item of the State Library budget.

1991 NMLA Award Winners

The Awards Banquet was held on Thursday evening, April 18, and approximately 155 people helped honor the award recipients.

Martha Liebert was awarded an Honorary Life Membership for her long and hard work as the founder of the Bernalillo Public Library. She devoted many years of volunteer work to build a collection, find space, and solicit volunteers and financial support.

Donald Dresp, Library Director at the Thomas Branigan Memorial Library, Las Cruces, received the Librarian of the Year award in recognition of his statewide leadership and involvement in library activities and services in such areas as library workshops, community relations, Friends organizations, and civic activities.

Thelma Nord, retired librarian formerly in charge of the Raton Public Library, received the Trustee of the Year award in recognition of long service and support of the Raton community. She served as a high school librarian and teacher for many years, as a member of the Raton Public Library Advisory Board, and as an enthusiastic initiator and supporter of many library projects.

Cynthia Suniga of Albuquerque is the recipient of the Marion Dorroh Scholarship for $1500. She was formerly employed by the Albuquerque Public Library and is currently enrolled in the Master of Library Science program at the University of Texas in Austin.

Daryl Black, 1991 Conference Chair and 1991-92 NMLA President, gave a speech at the Awards Banquet based on the following text:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Local Arrangements Committee for the marvelous job they have done in setting up the conference. Kathy Flanary and Betty Long, Co-Chairs; Jerry Klopfer and Bruce McLaren, Exhibits; Jerry Klopfer, Printing; Mary Elms and Patricia Sharinger, Meals; Carolyn Satterlee, Meeting Room Arrangements; Diane Klassen and Alice Robledo, Hospitality and Transportation; Mary Stickford, Registration; Barbara Harris, Publicity; Joyce Cross, Silent Auction. If you are in the audience this evening, please stand. I would also
like to mention that our chef and owner of the Club House, Neal Roe, was recently named the New Mexico Restaurateur of the Year.

When I chose the Conference theme, "Making Connections: Libraries and the Total Community," I was thinking about the many ways in which we can and should connect with people around us in the community. Educational institutions, government, business, and community organizations are important parts of our existence. We need them for funding and recognition and they need us. This is where we must do a more effective job of communicating our importance. We have the information of the world at our fingertips. We have the POWER and could be the most powerful people in the world. A library is a little like a world phone directory. We have it all, and we may need to shift roles slightly to serve more as information brokers in order to compete in the world of information services.

Our keynote speaker last evening, Linda Chavez, mentioned that she uses an on-line service rather than her local library. Harold Bogart brought this to my attention, so I asked her why she did not use one of her local libraries. She said she is unable to use the academic library because she is not a student, and the public library did not offer the service. (Chavez, by the way, was impressed with the number of automated libraries we have in New Mexico compared to the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C., where she lives.) This demonstrates the need to progress in all our connections, including networking with other libraries to provide improved services to our patrons, whoever they may be.

To achieve these things, I have established the following goals for the 1991-92 year:

**Long Term Goals**

1. Actively support the promotion of reading and literacy programs in New Mexico.
2. Support increased financial support for all types of libraries.
3. Encourage and promote networking technology to enhance information accessibility for all libraries, urban and rural.

**Short Term Goals**

1. In accordance with the Coordinated Library System of New Mexico and the Library Systems 2000 Report, enhance public relations efforts in the following ways:
   a. Establish a committee to develop a Literary Map of New Mexico with sites of literary significance, including libraries, for distribution to all Chambers of Commerce within the state, academic institutions, and libraries.
   b. Create a Speakers Bureau within the association comprised of individuals interested in speaking to organizations about libraries and the profession.
   c. Cooperate and support public relations campaigns and special programs of the New Mexico State Library, including the Enchanted History model programs for school libraries, as well as a possible workshop series on legislative advocacy for school librarians.
2. Build membership rolls in the New Mexico Library Association by encouraging all library employees, regardless of educational level, to join and help advance libraries and literacy.
3. Charge the Education Committee with investigating the possibility of continuing education credit for conference attendance.

As a member state in WICHE (Western Interstate Council for Higher Education), we'll also be working to bring a telebroadcast MLS program to sites in New Mexico. In addition, work will continue on the establishment of a New Mexico Library Association Foundation.

Several weeks before the conference, one of our speakers did what all good public speakers should do before a presentation - research the type of audience expected. She asked, "What kinds of people are librarians?" I thought about it for a minute and answered, "For the most part, we are open-minded and fairly liberal in our thinking. We are intelligent. Sometimes we get crabby because we are, above all, human. But we like people and we are quite adamant about intellectual freedom issues and our libraries. Libraries are right up there with Mom and Apple Pie when it comes to symbols of America and democracy. They are places where anyone, young or old, male or female, regardless of race or religion or mental disposition can enter and be free to learn. Libraries must be defended."

I am honored to be President of the New Mexico Library Association. I plan to be active throughout the year and look forward to working with you.
More Photos of the 1991 NMLA Annual Conference

Mary Wyant and Carol Joiner, both of the University of New Mexico General Library, enjoying themselves at the Wine & Cheese Tasting hosted by the Roswell Chamber of Commerce at the Exhibits Grand Opening.

Robert Torrez, State Historian, spoke on "New Mexico's Archives, Using an Abused Resource" at the LUISA Round Table Program on Thursday, April 18.

Chuck Baldonado, NMLA Past President, in the J. Penrod Toles Learning Center on the New Mexico Military Institute Campus Roswell, New Mexico

Reference and Adult Services Division
Business Reference Services Discussion Group
ALA Annual Conference
Sunday, June 30, 1991
Atlanta, Georgia
9:30-11:30 a.m.

TOPIC:
Business Reference Tips for People on the Move

- Relocation
- Job Search
- Cost of Living
- Salary Surveys

Discussion Initiators:

- Timothy Dixon
  SBDC Connection
  University of Georgia

- David Bickford
  Business and Sciences Section
  Phoenix Public Library

* See your ALA conference program for location
THE SECOND NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

February 17-19, 1991

RESOLUTIONS
March 1991
RESOLUTIONS ACTED UPON BY THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED FOR THE SECOND
NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES,
FEBRUARY 17-19, 1991:

FUNDING

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that the New Mexico State Legislature set a goal of raising the
per capita funding for state grants-in-aid for New Mexico's public libraries
from the present 13 cents to at least 25 cents per capita by the year 2000.

ADOPTED 2. RESOLVED that adequate and consistent funding be provided to libraries for
long-range planning and operations.

ADOPTED 3. RESOLVED that all funds appropriated for library purposes be expended for
library purposes.

ADOPTED 4. RESOLVED that there be more funding from counties to support municipal
libraries serving county areas.

ADOPTED 5. RESOLVED that existing funding by bond issue for books and materials be
pursued at county and municipal levels.

ADOPTED 6. RESOLVED that funding for networking and resource sharing be improved.

ADOPTED 7. RESOLVED that Congress and the New Mexico State Legislature make
additional funds available to improve the facilities and capabilities of all
libraries.

ADOPTED 8. RESOLVED that the New Mexico State Legislature give high priority to the
full funding for the Higher Education formula for academic libraries.

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that local and state budget allocations be made available to pro-
fessional staff for attendance at educational programs offered by trade/profes-
sional societies and associations concerning 1) training in planning;
2) training in grantsmanship; and 3) training in the establishment and direc-
tion of productivity programs.

ADOPTED 2. WHEREAS library workers in New Mexico have few opportunities for
library education; and WHEREAS technological changes in library resources
and services continue at a rapid pace;
BE IT RESOLVED that more and varied coursework and continuing educa-
tion opportunities be offered by the New Mexico State Library, universities,
community colleges, and professional organizations in the state.

ADOPTED 3. WHEREAS the lack of MLS and MLIS programs in New Mexico limits the
professional development of librarians in the state and thus limits the provi-
sion of library services to citizens;
BE IT RESOLVED that the New Mexico State Library develop a long-range
plan for the provision in the state of MLS and MLIS coursework and degree
from an accredited library school.

ADOPTED 4. RESOLVED that the New Mexico Department of Education require library
science courses within the teacher training curriculum in our New Mexico
colleges and universities.
ADOPTED 5. WHEREAS small communities cannot afford to pay for professional librarians;
BE IT RESOLVED that a federally funded program be created which
would educate professional librarians who would then be required to work in
small communities in government-funded positions after completing their
MLS, MLIS.

ADOPTED 6. RESOLVED that New Mexico libraries actively promote, within New Mex-
ico’s multi-cultural population, careers in library and information
sciences.

ACCESS TO LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION

ADOPTED 1. WHEREAS the timely dissemination of enacted federal and state legislation is
essential information for an informed citizenry;
BE IT RESOLVED that legislation shall be passed requiring timely dissemi-
nation of all enacted legislation with updates on amendments.

ADOPTED 2. WHEREAS equal access to basic library services is not always available; and
WHEREAS equal access can ensure the opportunity for full participation in
the democratic process;
BE IT RESOLVED that basic library services be made available to all seg-
ments of the community with user fees charged only in cases in which the
library has incurred costs in providing specially requested materials or serv-
ices.

ADOPTED 3. WHEREAS bookmobiles are the best way to bring library services to rural
areas not served by a library; and WHEREAS there are now four (4) bookmo-
bile regions maintained with Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA)
funds by the State Library;
BE IT RESOLVED that bookmobile services be expanded to six (6) regions,
funded through LSCA and state funds, and maintained by the State Library to
better serve the rural areas of the state.

REJECTED 4. RESOLVED that by providing homebound services, access to information is
increased and literacy promoted in homes without access to such materials.

ADOPTED 5. RESOLVED that libraries be provided online access to state and federal
government databases; and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that public information be made available
through libraries to the greatest extent possible.

REJECTED 6. RESOLVED that the New Mexico State Library act as the referral point for
access to the many reference sources in New Mexico that provide specialized
information.

ADOPTED 7. WHEREAS incarcerated individuals comprise a large and rapidly growing
special population which needs more and better access to library and literacy
programs and materials;
BE IT RESOLVED that New Mexico and the nation place a high priority on
funding for expanded library and literacy programs for incarcerated individu-
als.
LITERACY

REJECTED 1. RESOLVED that the New Mexico Legislature, the Executive branch of New Mexico government, and the New Mexico Department of Education support a return to the teaching of reading by the intensive phonics method in our New Mexico public schools to help eliminate the growing illiteracy rate among our population.

REJECTED 2. RESOLVED that pilot projects be developed within the next three years which use intergenerational partnerships to promote programs for early childhood, literacy and reading, and to provide educational opportunities involving the total family unit, and that these projects utilize school and public libraries as well as child care centers.

ADOPTED 3. WHEREAS libraries have a central role in the promotion of a literate society and life-long learning; and WHEREAS large numbers of New Mexico citizens lack adequate literacy skills; BE IT RESOLVED that libraries take a leadership role in the establishment and operation of community-based adult and intergenerational literacy programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that libraries promote public and private partnerships to support literacy efforts.

ADOPTED 4. WHEREAS literacy levels of the nation are considered a national crisis; and WHEREAS libraries are identified as a major promoter of reading; BE IT RESOLVED that there be an immediate passage of federal literacy legislation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these funds be made available to community-based organizations and other organizations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that federal literacy legislation encompass special needs for basic services for populations, such as those for the visually handicapped.

ADOPTED 5. RESOLVED that public libraries in New Mexico initiate and support programs to address the special reading and language needs of immigrant adults who are pursuing citizenship or are seeking to fulfill employment requirements.

TECHNOLOGY

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that the federal government establish grants to provide information technology to school library media centers.

ADOPTED 2. RESOLVED that additional funding from local, state and federal sources be provided for the acquisition of information and equipment in new technological formats for libraries.

ADOPTED 3. RESOLVED that libraries be funded to acquire special devices that allow visually and hearing impaired persons access to existing technologies in libraries.

ADOPTED 4. RESOLVED that the New Mexico Conference on Libraries and Information Services support the development of international standards for CD-ROM and other optical media access software.
ADOPTED 5. RESOLVED that the New Mexico Library Association's statewide automation plan for libraries be supported and its phases implemented as outlined in the plan.

ADOPTED 6. RESOLVED that bibliographic instruction programs become technologically oriented and teach patrons computer literacy related to library applications.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that a funding formula be established for elementary and secondary school libraries.

ADOPTED 2. WHEREAS there has been an acknowledged use of unqualified personnel in school libraries and media centers; and WHEREAS excessive waivers have been granted for unqualified persons working in school libraries and media centers; and WHEREAS school library media centers are a type of school library;
BE IT RESOLVED that New Mexico require and fund a certified librarian for every school library.

ADOPTED 3. WHEREAS school libraries have not been used by the school population or community at large to their maximum potential because of limits on their availability;
BE IT RESOLVED that funding be secured on a local, state or federal level to provide additional hours of service.

ADOPTED 4. RESOLVED that within the New Mexico State Department of Education, school librarians and media center personnel be classified as instructional personnel as opposed to support services personnel, and that current state standards for school library and media center programs be upgraded and funded.

SERVICES, RESOURCES AND PRESERVATION

ADOPTED 1. WHEREAS environmental problems need to be addressed through multiple educational activities;
BE IT RESOLVED that libraries play a pivotal role in providing environmental education in New Mexico by their cooperation with local and state societies and agencies.

ADOPTED 2. RESOLVED that the New Mexico State Library ensure that the last copies of rare items be designated and assigned to an officially designated last book depository.

ADOPTED 3. RESOLVED that partnerships between school and public libraries be created to enhance services to their communities.

ADOPTED 4. RESOLVED that a plan be developed to recover, identify, catalog, preserve, secure and make accessible archival material of social and historical significance.
MULTICULTURAL AND SPECIAL NEEDS

REJECTED 1. RESOLVED that New Mexico library collections, personnel and services reflect the cultural diversity of the populations served.

ADOPTED 2. RESOLVED that New Mexico librarians actively encourage the publication of Native American language materials.

ADOPTED 3. RESOLVED that library and information services be funded, developed and expanded to address the unique needs of special populations, such as the illiterate, municipal and county institutionalized, aged, homebound, non-English speaking, minorities, latch-key children, homeless children, disabled and persons living rural areas.

ADOPTED 4. RESOLVED that a multi-cultural effort by in-state artists and writers create materials for New Mexicans that reflect our cultural, ethnic and regional attributes and that they be collected and disseminated by local public libraries.

ADOPTED 5. RESOLVED that the New Mexico Conference on Libraries and Information Services support the efforts of the Coalition for Information Access for Print Handicapped Readers in the development of a comprehensive listing system for all materials produced in Braille, large print, audio recordings and disc formats for print handicapped readers in North America.

ADOPTED 6. WHEREAS most studies of needs are based upon analysis of existing library patrons and such studies often ignore cultural and other differences; and WHEREAS many of the collections and services in New Mexico libraries are based upon the values of the dominant culture; BE IT RESOLVED that the New Mexico public and community libraries:
   a. conduct needs studies of the populations in their service areas with special attention being given to non-library users;
   b. identify needed library services specific to those populations; and,
   c. provide these studies to local school systems for their use as well; and, BE FURTHER RESOLVED that all libraries in New Mexico use these studies to develop programs, collections and services to meet those needs with special focus on those needs that are best met by members of the various cultures in New Mexico.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that the intent of the New Mexico Library Privacy Act to protect the privacy of patrons be endorsed.

ADOPTED 2. WHEREAS libraries are the place in our society where various points of view are made available to citizens and that support for these principles is expressed in the Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read statement endorsed by the American Library Association; BE IT RESOLVED that libraries lead an effort to help citizens and legislators become aware of the need for diligent attention to the impact of censorship.
FEDERAL LEGISLATION

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that the New Mexico Conference on Libraries and Information Services support the following federal legislation:
   a. All titles of the Library Services and Construction Act
   b. Higher Education Act
   c. Federal Resources Information Act
   d. National Research and Educational Network
   e. Elementary and Secondary Education Act

ADOPTED 2. RESOLVED that the U. S. Department of Education establish an office responsible for providing leadership for school library/media programs.

REJECTED 3. RESOLVED that copyright issues receive careful attention in regard to recent commercial attempts to use restrictive licenses to inhibit dissemination of materials.

ADOPTED 4. RESOLVED that Congress fund the Library Services and Construction Act, Title IV, to provide equitable and continuous funding to Native American public and community libraries.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that children's services and programs be emphasized and funded by school and public libraries.

STAFFING

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that the New Mexico State Library fund a children's librarian (consultant) position to work with public and community libraries and the New Mexico State Department of Education.

LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that New Mexico develop comprehensive specialized standards for the construction of new library facilities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that federal standards for library construction be upgraded.

STRUCTURE

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that city/county library systems be established in New Mexico to better serve all citizens of a county.

PRODUCTIVITY

ADOPTED 1. RESOLVED that strengthening the critical resources of the library and information services infrastructure, which contribute directly to the communities they serve, will increase the productivity of the United States and its ability to compete globally.
ADOPTED 2. WHEREAS the economic well being of New Mexico communities is important to all citizens; and WHEREAS the state's libraries have information and services that can contribute to an improved economy; BE IT RESOLVED that libraries participate in supporting and promoting economic development in their communities.

FRIENDS OF LIBRARIES/PUBLICITY

ADOPTED 1. WHEREAS New Mexico Friends of Libraries and volunteers provide important support for and a community awareness of libraries; BE IT RESOLVED that each community be encouraged to organize Friends of Libraries groups or other volunteer organizations to support libraries.

ADOPTED 2. RESOLVED that national and state publicity campaigns be developed by libraries and cooperating organizations to inform the public about the diverse informational and educational services that libraries offer, placing special emphasis on services provided for children.

POST CONFERENCE ACTIVITY AND EVALUATION

REJECTED 1. RESOLVED that letters of support for the resolutions passed by the New Mexico Conference on Libraries and Information Services be sent to the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services by organizations represented at the New Mexico Conference on Libraries and Information Services.

ADOPTED 2. RESOLVED that a White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services be held every ten (10) years; that state and territorial pre-conferences be held every five (5) years; and follow-up conferences be held after each White House Conference to address the resolutions adopted at White House Conferences and state and territorial pre-conferences and that ad hoc or interim committees be established as needed.

ADOPTED 3. RESOLVED that the results of the New Mexico Conference on Libraries and Information Services be distributed to city councils, county commissions, school boards and state legislators.
McClure Presents Two Programs at Conference

by Jeanette C. Smith, Chair
Documents Round Table

Dr. Charles McClure, Professor at the School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, gave two presentations sponsored by the Documents Round Table at the 1991 Annual Conference in Roswell. In addition to documents librarians and staff, administrators, and systems librarians and staff, a number of his former library school students from the University of Oklahoma attended.

In his provocative presentation, "Access to Electronic Federal Information Through the Depository Library Program," McClure described the current decentralization and privatization of the production and distribution of government information in electronic format; the widening gulf between "have" and "have-not" libraries, and patrons able to access this information; and his perception of the lessening leadership role of the Government Printing Office in connection with this issue. A lively question and answer period followed.

In the post-conference workshop, sponsored by the Round Table and co-sponsored by Books West Southwest of Tucson, entitled "Strategies to Implement Reference Service Evaluation Techniques," McClure encouraged reference librarians and administrators to formulate goals for reference service, to write a reference policy statement, and to develop and implement evaluation techniques and instruments to measure "how well do you do what you say you do?" Types of evaluation measures include:

- **Extensiveness.** Focuses on how many occurrences of a service or activity are provided. Example: number of reference transactions per day.
- **Efficiency.** Focuses on the amount of resources or the use of resources for a service or activity. Example: cost per reference transaction.
- **Effectiveness.** Focuses on quality or how well a service or activity is done. Example: correct answer fill rate.
- **Impact.** Focuses on the benefit or result of the service or activity. Example: grades of freshmen taking English 101 who also enrolled in bibliographic instruction class versus grades of those not enrolled.

McClure urged workshop participants to move from measures of "how many" to measures of "how well" in evaluating reference service. He also encouraged immediate action in implementing goals and a written reference service policy before the inspiration of the workshop disappeared in our busy work schedules.


A panel discussion moderated by Dr. Kathryn Sherlock, held at the NMLA Conference on April 19, 1991.

**RESOLVED** that the results of the Kidservice Action Plan Resolutions for New Mexico libraries be distributed to the following: The NM Commission on Higher Education, the Association of Independent Schools, the NM Department of Education, the NM Board of Education, all local school boards, public school district superintendents and local school principals and librarians, tribal councils and education directors, mayors, councils and managers of municipal governments, public library boards, county commissions, parent-teacher organizations, Governor and Mrs. Bruce King, members of the NM legislature, and all branches of the media statewide.

***RESOLVED*** that the NMLA shall develop standards for the hiring of librarians and library staff in New Mexico, to be presented for approval by the association at the 1992 annual meeting.

**RESOLVED** that the NMLA will endorse the six resolutions on education, training and recruitment adopted by the Second New Mexico Conference on Libraries and Information Services (NMCLIS) on February 17-19, 1991, to wit:

#1. **RESOLVED** that local and state budget allocations be made available to professional staff for attendance at educational programs offered by trade and professional societies and associations concerning training in planning, training in grantsmanship, and training in the establishment and direction of productivity programs.

#2. **WHEREAS**, library workers in New Mexico have few opportunities for library education; and **WHEREAS** technological changes in library re-
RESOLVED that New Mexico's multi-cultural population would educate professional librarians who would educate professional librarians who would then be required to work in small communities in government-funded positions after completing their education.

RESOLVED that New Mexico libraries actively promote, within New Mexico's multi-cultural population, careers in library and information sciences.

RESOLVED that the NMLA, with the help of the New Mexico State Library, develop and implement a plan for family literacy programming in school and public libraries.

RESOLVED that the NMLA endorse the six technology resolutions of the NMCLIS, to wit:

#1. RESOLVED that the federal government establish grants to provide information technology to school library media centers.

#2. Resolved that additional funding from local, state, and federal sources be provided for the acquisition of information and equipment in new technological formats for libraries.

#3. RESOLVED that libraries be funded to acquire special devices that allow visually and hearing impaired persons access to existing technologies in libraries.

#4. RESOLVED that the NMLA support the development of international standards for CD-ROM and other optical media access software.

#5. RESOLVED that the NMLA's statewide automation plan for libraries be supported and its phases implemented as outlined in the plan.

#6. RESOLVED that bibliographic instruction programs become technologically oriented and teach patrons computer literacy related to library applications.

RESOLVED that the NMLA endorse Resolution #3 of NMCLIS resolutions relating to services, resources and preservation, to wit; RESOLVED that partnerships between school and public libraries be created to enhance services to their communities.

RESOLVED that the partnership model for school and public libraries be expanded to include business, industry and private foundations.

RESOLVED that the NMLA endorse and support the development of a demonstration community-school library model by the April 1992 NMLA annual meeting.

RESOLVED that the NMLA endorse the four resolutions of the school libraries section of the NMCLIS resolutions, to wit:

#1. RESOLVED that a funding formula be established for elementary and secondary school libraries.

#2. WHEREAS, there has been an acknowledged use of unqualified personnel in school libraries and media centers; and WHEREAS excessive waivers have been granted for unqualified persons working in school libraries and media centers, and WHEREAS school library media centers are a type of school library: BE IT RESOLVED that New Mexico require and fund a certified librarian for every school.

#3. WHEREAS school libraries have not been used by the school population or the community at large to their maximum potential because of limits on their availability: BE IT RESOLVED that funding be secured on a local, state, or federal level to provide additional hours of service.

#4. RESOLVED that within the New Mexico State Department of Education, school librarians and media center personnel be classified as instructional personnel as opposed to support services personnel, and that current state standards for school library and media center programs be upgraded and funded.

RESOLVED that the NMLA endorse resolution #3 of the NMCLIS section on multicultural and special needs, to wit:

#3 RESOLVED that library and information services be funded, developed and expanded to address the unique needs of special populations, such as the illiterate, municipal and county institutionalized, aged, home-bound, non-English speaking, minorities, latch-key children, homeless children, disabled, and persons living in rural areas.

RESOLVED that the NMLA and NMSL jointly sponsor a workshop on grantsmanship and fundraising, this workshop to be participative in nature.

RESOLVED that the NMLA through its publicity committee, its legislative committee, and the general membership, assume a strong and vocal advocacy for library services to the children of New Mexico.

RESOLVED that the NMLA explore methods of securing meaningful funding for school and public libraries from local, state, and tribal and federal sources.

RESOLVED that the NMLA define, develop, and implement a statewide, year-round calendar of publicity to promote library services to children and young adults.
Preparing for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services

Reprinted from the Hitchhiker, February 25, 1991, #888

The Second New Mexico Conference on Libraries and Information Services was held on February 17-19, in Albuquerque in order to present the concerns of New Mexico librarians about issues of the profession. These concerns, in the form of resolutions (see insert to this newsletter), will then be carried by New Mexico's delegation to the Second White House Conference to be held in Washington, D.C. on July 9-13, 1991. The White House Conference focuses on the role of library and information services in "furthering literacy, increasing productivity, and strengthening democracy."

Background from the First White House Conference

To kick off the 2nd New Mexico Conference, Dwight Myers of Prentice-Hall told what it was like the first time the White House conference was held. "The idea for such a conference had been suggested in 1957 during a meeting of the American Library Trustee Association of ALA -- the dream's genesis. Four presidents later -- Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter -- we finally got an appropriations bill for $3.5 million to make the dream a reality." More than 50 professional societies submitted formal statements adding up to about 3,000 resolutions and recommendations. The process that organized the 806 delegates into effective work parties reduced these to 64 resolutions during a three-day period. "Parts and pieces of them happened and are still happening," such as the NCLIS project, the Intellectual Freedom and Censorship activities, literacy issues, and full funding for LSCA, among others.

New Mexico libraries today

State Librarian Karen Watkins picked up the baton to give a brief portrait of New Mexico's libraries and the conditions they face. The first library was established, according to Oliver La Farge, in 1863 by the post master as a reading room. "It is very different from the fandangos, and much less expensive..." There are now about 1000 libraries in the state employing 2000 people and holding nine million volumes. The fandangos are still more expensive. New Mexicans spend $150 million in horse racing bets and $32 million in library support.

The key issues facing New Mexico's libraries are funding, technology, and the decrease of library services in the schools. The average age of the collections housed in school libraries is 20 years -- "that means that a student, using the resources in his or her school library, may not be able to learn that men have walked on the moon."

Literacy levels in New Mexico

On Day Two, Alan Morgan, State Superintendent of Schools, took the lead in discussing the problems of literacy and formal education. New Mexico has a 28.7% drop-out rate; this is higher than the national average, placing New Mexico 34th. "We must realize that the public schools are not producing the numbers of literate persons we would like," he said, "but the system is still better than it has ever been. It is not yet sufficient for the present needs of New Mexico." He stressed the role of partnerships in education, and in family literacy. "Education for all students in New Mexico is the responsibility of all its citizens."

Literacy and Economics

Tim Gallagher, Editor of the Albuquerque Tribune, pointed out that "Education of the illiterate is the most critical issue facing America," and that today's jobs require higher literacy while workers' skills are falling. He attributed this condition in part to the decreasing value of education in the family. He suggested reading two articles that explain this situation: "Human Capital" in the September 19, 1988 issue of Business Week, and Publisher's Weekly, November 30, 1990, on publications for literacy.

Economic Conditions in New Mexico

Willard Lewis of Los Alamos National Labs, explained that the economy of New Mexico is different from that of the rest of the nation. Government employs 26% of the work force, compared to 16% for the rest of the nation, manufacturing is 7.5% in the state and 18% in the nation, and mining is 2.6% compared to .7%. The good news is that New Mexico is not experiencing the recession, except for the revenues of state government, which are largely dependent on oil and gas severance taxes. This implies that funding for new programs is improbable.

Communication Technology

U.S. West sent Engineer Daniel Sanchez to tell about the fiber optic system under construction that will allow academic institutions to connect to a cross-state network of high quality video and data transmissions by 1992.

Organizational Improvement

Zoe Rae of Digital Equipment Corporation gave a fascinating report on how Digital's Albuquerque plant became a national model by building a more productive organization. Digital devised a way to instill a passion for quality, for eliminating waste, for employee involvement and communications, and for understanding and responding to customer needs.
"Knowledge is power but enthusiasm pulls the switch."

Adjusting to Economic Downturn
This theme was graphically described by William Brainerd, who was the mayor of Roswell when the Air Force pulled out the Strategic Air Command based there in 1967. Roswell lost 16,000 people in six months, nearly half of its population. "Attitude," he said, "was the key." Creativity and the ability to look for solutions by all the remaining citizens led to the city's survival. "This was the best thing that ever happened to Roswell," he asserted. "We are much more diversified today."

Literacy and Democracy
"A popular government without popular means of acquiring understanding is destined to tragedy," said David Barbosa, Superintendent of the Los Alamos Schools, quoting James Madison. He pointed out that minority groups suffer a higher illiteracy rate. It is not that the literacy rate is dropping so much as the level of skills necessary to function minimally are increasing. Individuals are literate not by the skills they have been taught, but by what they do with it.

The Resolutions
When the 71 delegates broke into discussion groups, their jobs were to come up with proposals to give to the steering committee who turned them into filtered and consolidated resolutions to be considered by the General Session when it reconvened the next day. This enormous task took until two in the morning, but by 8 a.m. on the third day, the delegates had a list of 65 proposals and the task of open discussion and adoption began.

By unofficial result, 56 resolutions were amended and adopted. Concern for the improvement of school libraries and the priorities of funding were the two most common focuses. Highlights in other areas were a resolution to establish a position for a coordinator of children's services at the State Library; support for literacy partnerships; support for library service on environmental and economic issues; and the continued support of free library services, privacy of patron records, and the Library Bill of Rights.

The Delegates
Eight delegates were chosen by secret ballot to travel to Washington for the national convention. In each of four categories, there are two delegates and two alternates.

For general public representatives, the delegates are Linda G. Harris and Cynthia Sowa, both of Las Cruces. The alternates are Sidney S. Margolis of Santa Fe and Carl A. Montoya, also of Las Cruces.

In the federal, state, or local government officials category, the delegates are Thaddeus P. Bejnar and Susie Sonflieth, both of Santa Fe. The alternates are Mary Lee Martin and Frederic Schroeder, both of Albuquerque.

The delegates in the library and information professionals category are Donald Dresp of Las Cruces and Betty Long of Roswell. The alternates are Mary Pat Kraemer of Los Alamos and Susan Oberlander of Española.

Of the library and information supporters, the delegates are John D. Hadsell of Las Cruces and Rick Williams of Williamsburg. The alternates are Maude Rathgeber of Alamogordo and David Willoughby of Portales.

Libros en Reseña de Nuevo Mexico

by Judy Crocker, Aspen Elementary School, Los Alamos


In A Heart Full of Turquoise, Joe Hayes has retold eleven of his favorite tales, collected over the years from Cochiti, Zuni, Taos and Tewa sources. In his introduction, he indicates that many of the stories have been altered to enhance their oral telling and so are not really traditional tales.

Enjoyable in their own right, the stories would be a great asset to interdisciplinary or multi-cultural units in folklore, fables, science, mythology, Indians of North America, and guidance. They might provide starting points for discussing laziness, cooperation, meanness, or excess. "Turkey Girl Goes to the Dances" is a Cinderella parallel with a twist and "Clay Pot Boy" fits in well with "Gingerbread Boy" or "Pinocchio" stories of children developed from inanimate objects. "The Girl Who Married the Rainbow" could be a starting point for creative writing in a weather unit.

A Heart Full of Turquoise is recommended for all ages, particularly upper elementary and middle/junior high ages. In addition to curriculum tie-ins, the stories would be fun to tell, and some are short enough for students to try telling themselves. Many of the stories could be dramatized or illustrated in story quilts or shaped books. (Reviewed by Judy Crocker)

Column Editor's Note: My thanks to all of you who have volunteered to review books during the next year. Additional reviewers are welcome.

Please contact Judy Crocker, Aspen Elementary School, 2182 33rd Street, Los Alamos, NM 87544. (505) 662-4396.
CD-ROM Networking Technologies Workshop
by Betsy Kraus, NM Tech Library
NMLA Education Grant Recipient

The "CD-ROM Networking Technologies Workshop" led by Howard McQueen was held in San Diego, CA, on March 18, 1991. The one day workshop was primarily attended by academic librarians from around the country.

CD-ROMs are a useful resource but not a panacea for libraries. Equipment choices for running CD-ROMs are limited because ninety-six percent of CD-ROMs run on DOS, 3% run on MACs and 1% run on UNIX. If your library is planning a network in the future, either a LAN (local area network) or a WAN (wide area network), buy CD-ROM equipment that can be used on a network.

Find out which networking software the CD-ROM drives and computer will work with when purchasing them. Pioneer DRM-600 drives cannot be used on a network due to only one read head for six CDs and a lack of compatibility with networking software. It was suggested that to run a network efficiently you need a 386 computer with at least 1 Meg of RAM. It is best to buy external CD-ROM drives since they can be daisy-chained on a network.

Why network CD-ROMs? It exceeds the one CD-ROM/one user model, it's convenient, allows easy access, CD-ROM security, and is cost effective. A network can be decentralized with the CD-ROM drives attached to work stations, or centralized with the drives in one location attached to an optical server. There are advantages and disadvantages to both options and you must decide which option will work best in your library. You want a network with both high performance and high reliability. To set up a network with no existing equipment will cost between $15,000-$25,000, depending on whether you build the system piece-by-piece or use a tower CPU, internal CD-ROM drive system such as SilverPlatter's.

Software licenses can present problems when networking. Some CD-ROM products do not have multiple use licenses for LANs and quite a few do not have licenses for WANs. Check the CD-ROM license before buying network equipment and software to be sure your CDs can be networked.

As you can see, setting up a network is not cheap nor easy. It is something that can be planned in advance and worked toward for a couple of years to cut down initial costs.

WICHE Distance Learning Proposal

On Wednesday, April 17, the University of Arizona aired a televised conference to propose a distance learning opportunity in library science. Nine states of the WICHE (Western Interstate Council for Higher Education) area participated. Participants at each viewing site joined the discussion via telephone and telefacsimile machine, The Executive Board of NMLA, which was meeting in Roswell for the NMLA conference, participated by telephone and video screen at the Toles Learning Resources Center at the New Mexico Military Institute.

If implemented in New Mexico, students could take library science courses for school certification, continuing education, or graduate degree credit without leaving New Mexico to attend classes at the U of A in Tucson, AZ. WICHE, recognizing the need for graduate level library training in many of the western states, is negotiating with the University of Arizona's School of Library Science and the recipient states to establish two types of library science degree programs to be carried out via satellite. U of A is developing two programs: one for a Certificate in School Librarianship and the other a Master of Library Science. Although there
earned through the certification program would be transferable to the MLS plan. No differentiation will be made between classes taken remotely or those taken on campus in Tucson. U of A will require that 12 semester hours be in residency on campus.

There are many considerations to be made before New Mexico can commit to support this program. The monetary requirement must be met, and the library community must decide which institution should manage negotiations. A site coordinator must be hired, the sites chosen, and the resources established before the program can begin in New Mexico. Finally, the library community must decide if this program fulfills the needs for the state. In order to obtain an idea of the amount of interest in the program, the State Library will collect the names of those who might like to participate in the program. Please let the State Library know of your interest by writing to Elaine Goodman, New Mexico State Library, 325 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe, NM 87503. Please indicate which degree program interests you.

(Reprinted from the Hitchhiker)

ALA Library Legislative Day

by Susan Oberlander

Legislation & Intellectual Freedom Committee

Three members of the New Mexico Library Association attended the 17th annual Legislative Day in Washington, DC this year. The event coincides with National Library Week each year and offers librarians the opportunity to visit with their Congressional delegation about matters concerning libraries.

Thaddeus Bejnjar, Supreme Court Law Librarian; Karen Watkins, State Librarian, and I began the day with a briefing presented by the very competent staff of the ALA Washington office. The matters discussed ranged from Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funding to postal rate increases. Many of you were involved in the preparation for our visit via letters you wrote about LSCA or Higher Education Act, Title II (HEA) funding, or letters supporting the legislation to establish a National Research and Educational Network (NREN). These were the issues that we stressed with the Congressmen as we visited with them in their offices.

In New Mexico, we received about 1.2 million from LSCA last year. Under Title I, money is spent on the statewide bookmobile system as well as on grants made to public libraries for special projects like a statewide magazine collection at Albuquerque Public, a large print materials collection at Silver City Public, an outreach program to Headstart Centers at Santa Fe Public, and a Spanish language collection at Hatch Public. Under LSCA Title II, several public libraries were able to build or remodel buildings by receiving a grant. Construction grants require a local match. Title III is used to promote cooperation among multiple libraries. Under this title, the State Library has funded projects to purchase microcomputers and facsimile equipment, supported OCLC membership for public libraries, and begun development of a statewide union list of serials on CD-ROM. Title IV has provided money for the New Mexico Coalition for Literacy to conduct training conferences for literacy volunteers.

The Higher Education Act, Title II, while not as directly beneficial to New Mexico, has nevertheless advanced library education, research, and research collections that affect our profession and our patrons here in the state. The New Mexico Consortium of Academic Libraries currently has a grant proposal under review for a HEA II-D grant to create a CD-ROM union list of the holdings of academic libraries in New Mexico, and that Title, which furthers
technology for resource sharing, is of utmost importance to libraries at this time.

One of the reasons why Title III, LSCA and Title II-D, HEA are both particularly worth fighting for, is the third piece of legislation - NREN. This bill would establish a high-capacity electronic highway of interconnected networks linking business, government, and the education and library communities. In New Mexico we have existing infrastructure in place like Technet, and the project in progress by U.S. West to connect all the two and four-year colleges by fiber optic cable, which would make more of the libraries in the state ready to use such a network. However, in order to fully participate in resource sharing using such high-tech systems, libraries need machine-readable records. Many of the projects funded by LSCA and HEA would prepare libraries for this new possibility.

If you have questions about any of these pieces of legislation, please call me at 753-7141.

We would like to urge you to write your Congressmen and tell them that you support funding for LSCA and HEA and the creation of NREN.

- Senator Jeff Bingaman
  524 Hart
  Washington, DC 20510

- Senator Pete Domenici
  427 Dirksen
  Washington, DC 20510

- Rep. Bill Richardson
  332 Cannon
  Washington, DC 20515

To recap these issues for our members, LSCA and HEA, Title II have been either cut severely or zero funded by the Bush Administration. This year the funding request for these two Acts from the Administration looks like this:

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<td>II, construction</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,218</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III, interlib. coop.</td>
<td>20,372</td>
<td>19,908</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV, Indian libraries</td>
<td>(2% of appropriations for LSCA I, II, &amp; III)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V, foreign language</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI, literacy</td>
<td>8,365</td>
<td>8,163</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII, evaluation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII, learning centers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-A, college libraries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-B, training</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>0 §</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-B, research</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-C, research libraries</td>
<td>5,738</td>
<td>5,855</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-D, college technology</td>
<td>3,732</td>
<td>3,904</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$39,062</strong></td>
<td><strong>$142,898</strong></td>
<td><strong>$35,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Proposed to be used only for adult literacy activities.
§ Part of proposed consolidation of several graduate fellowship programs with Secretary setting priorities each year.
Cataloging Heresy: Report on 1991 Congress of Librarians

by John Marr, University of New Mexico

The Congress of Librarians, held February 18, 1991, at St. John's University, Queens, N.Y. and sponsored by St. John's Division of Library Science and School of Continuing Education, addressed the topic "Cataloging heresy: challenging the standard bibliographic product." Ten speakers offered lively and often controversial presentations on the need to reevaluate commonly accepted cataloging practices in relation to the rapidly evolving automated information retrieval environment.

Current descriptive cataloging practices in the MARC format and especially of the Library of Congress (LC) were criticized for "non-neutrality," inadequately minimal provision for notes on content, scope, and tone, and "incomprehensible" punctuation. It was suggested that these practices have become limited and specific or have not received sufficient attention out of traditional ignorance of the value of the "body" of the record to the patron. With advancing technology allowing direct access to the cataloging "body," the provision of more universal, complete, locally relevant and precise data can be of great benefit to the patron.

The LC classification scheme came under scrutiny for its practical rather than philosophical basis, which leaves too few options for local variation and too directly reflects the specific holdings of LC rather than theoretical needs. The usefulness of "classification" schemes beyond identifying shelf location for broad and interrelational subject recovery (forms of online "shelf browsing") was suggested, and the LC scheme was again found wanting for its nonexpressive notation and strictly enumerative, non-hierarchical structure, as well as the intimidating size of the schedules and lack of automated access to them.

Problems with LC subject headings that were mentioned include slow introduction and updating, some lack of specificity (i.e., overgeneralization), insufficiency of cross-references and subheadings, human errors of judgement and oversight (highlighted by inadequate depth of analysis), and some disadvantages of controlled vocabularies in general and of limited precoordination. Chapter "analysis" for subject content, addition of non-LC key word and/or faceted terminology, application of subject headings to adult fiction and the use of subject headings in excess of the present average of 2 per record were suggested as augmentations that might ease some of these problems.

Representatives from the Library of Congress, OCLC and RLIN were on hand to describe their contributions to nation-wide cataloging efforts and their relationships to "heretical" practices. OCLC recognizes its mission, in an environment of proliferating local systems, as providing skeletal master records which will reduce the amount of resources devoted to original cataloging by its members (current "hit rate" is 94%). OCLC now sees resource sharing to be its primary responsibility, rather than control and standardization, and encourages embellishment of the master records at both local and national levels while promoting a common understanding of basic data.

The RLIN network takes a more extreme approach toward supporting local initiative by encouraging the use of non-standard headings and fields and providing access to all local records created by members. While the system does have specific standards, it only requires a non-standard record to be identified as such. Some of RLIN's drawbacks are the difficulty of sorting through numerous records and the definite limitation placed on the practical size of the system by operating costs and search efficiency.

LC takes the most conservative approach to providing national cataloging data due to the burdensome bureaucracy required to manage its own collection, particularly complicated by an incompletely automated local environment. LC recognizes that its emphasis on detail and quality has placed significant constraints on its production volume and has devised such programs as minimum-level cataloging and copy cataloging to attempt to speed up its internal processing. LC specifically recognizes that the national or master bibliographic record is NOT universally adequate and categorically urges customization of its records at the local level to whatever extent a member library may desire (within the options of existing formats and rules).

Some of the issues which will have to be faced by cataloging management in becoming "heretical" were pointed out, such as the costs of training for and applying new and more detailed practices, the need for greater competence in providing detail, and a willingness to delegate authority to "editors." At issue is the basic choice of whether to apply limited resources to the accurate application of specific cataloging standards or to the expanded provision of accessible data.

In conclusion, it is significant to note that most of the registrants were representatives of cataloging departments or utilities, and that the issue of improving cataloging access needs also to be addressed in depth by public service (reference) personnel. Only by consensus between the two groups can any conclusions be drawn as to the main problems which exist and possible solutions.
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