Talking With Our Senators
by Deborah Eagan, Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee

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Senator Fernando Macias

New Mexico State Senator Fernando Macias, Democrat, represents the Mesilla area and is an attorney in private practice in Las Cruces. He is a parent of school age children enrolled in public schools, and thus, he has a personal interest in the status of public schools. First elected in 1984, he is currently serving his second term in the state Senate. Presently, he is serving on the regular committees of Finance, otherwise known as LFC, and Judiciary. In addition, he is serving on these interim committees: Worker’s Compensation, Legislation Education Study, and Justice and Criminal Procedure. He is the Chairman of the Justice and Criminal Procedure Committee.

Originally from La Union, Senator Macias is remembered by many as a dynamic President of the Associated Students of New Mexico State University, 1974-75. Also as a student at NMSU, Senator Macias began his career in public affairs as a leader of the Los Chicanos, a Mexican-American student activist organization in the early 1970’s.

In general, he has had limited contact and experience with both NMLA and our State Library. Because of this, he suggested that the state library association make a stronger (and more visible) lobbying effort on behalf of libraries, if NMLA hopes to see greater attention paid by the State Legislature to library issues.

Concerning the funding of school libraries, Senator Macias is well versed in the present funding formula of public schools and is acutely aware of the role and power of local school boards to budget funds to all aspects of local school operations. He feels that proposals for authorization of bond issue elections and mill levies specifically for school libraries would "tamper with the formula for school funding," and, therefore, he is opposed to them. Instead, he recommends "parental support" of local school libraries in individual schools and again, "strong lobbying" of increased school library budgets before school boards. His interpretation of effective lobbying consists of explaining the importance of the in-

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From the President's Pen

Daryl Black
June 24, 1991

As I stepped out into the fresh Santa Fe air this morning, something told me it would be another warm one. It looks as though this will be our second real week of summer and I hope you are enjoying the long daylight hours.

Things are heating up in NMLA as well. We had a productive Executive Board meeting on June 14 at the beautiful new Albuquerque Academy Library (congratulations to Drew Harrington, Andy Howe and the entire staff for surviving the building process in such good stead) and members of the divisions, round tables, and committees have begun to fulfill the 1991-92 Goals and Work Program. (Ask any Board member about mixing work and rabbits!)

Members of the Executive Board have given their support to the New Mexico White House Conference delegation and the resolutions they will carry with them. We are also lending our support to the resolutions generated at the Native American Pre-Conference to the White House Conference. Irving Nelson, Chair of the Native American Libraries Round Table, presented the resolutions at the Board meeting as well as a video on the Navajo Nation Library System and the services it offers. The Board congratulated Irving on his appointment to the Smithsonian Institution Advisory Committee for the National Museum of the American Indian. Support letters for a change in Title 44 of the U.S. Code (the Depository Library Program Act) to permit each tribal government or reservation to designate one of their libraries as a government document depository library will be sent to government officials and White House Conference delegations and alternates this week from the Government Documents Round Table and the NMLA Executive Board.

After a lengthy discussion, a decision was made to distribute the resolutions created as a result of the Kidservice Program during our annual conference. The resolutions would be distributed among the divisions, round tables and committees of NMLA for planning and implementation. Information on the distribution should appear in the New Mexico State Library Hitchhiker newsletter sometime in July. With the release today of the report from the National Commission on Children (called the most comprehensive report on children in America's history), I have hope that serious work will begin again on the problems of education in our country. We in the library profession have always been a part of this challenge. Perhaps the report will encourage increased funding - funding channelled to the appropriate areas - for the work we need to do.

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New Mexico Library Association Officers

- President - Daryl Black, Santa Fe Public Library
- First Vice President, President Elect and 1992 Conference Chair - Drew Harrington, Albuquerque Academy
- Second Vice President - Alison Almquist, Wherry Elementary, Albuquerque
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- Newsletter Editor - Stefanie Wittenbach, University of New Mexico
- Newsletter Advertising Manager - Carol Myers, Albuquerque
- ALA Councilor (1989-1992) - Ben Wakashige, Western NM University

Next newsletter submissions deadline

September 27

Please send your articles and photos to the Newsletter editor by the above date. All articles submitted for publication should be typed and double spaced.

Send Newsletter submissions to:
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Reference Department
Zimmerman Library, UNM
Albuquerque, NM 87131

or
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Albuquerque, NM 87125

Send advertising requests and copy to:
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Albuquerque, NM 87111

Send address changes and back issue requests to:
Karen Stabler
P.O. Box 3516 UPB
Las Cruces, NM 88003

The New Mexico Library Association Newsletter (ISSN 0893-2956) is published quarterly based on NMLA Executive Board meetings and Annual Conference dates (approximately March, June, September, and December).
Calendar of NMLA Board Meetings and Events

1991

✓ Aug. 23. Library Development Committee meeting, Espanola Public Library.

✓ 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.

✓ Oct. 4. Workshop arranged by Ben Wakashige.

✓ Oct. 5. Educational Technology Round Table/Online Round Table Workshop, Silver City.

✓ Oct. 19. Trustees and Friends Round Table meeting, Santa Fe.


✓ 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.

✓ 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."
Senator Fernando Macías
(Continued from page 1)

gstruc tional role and need for school libraries. Numbers would be im portant in demonstrating usage. In particular, libraries should explain why printed materials are still needed where video-cassettes, audio-cassettes and computer games are used for instructional purposes.

As for the funding of academic libraries, Senator Macias' experience in the recent past has been as a supporter and co-sponsor of specific legislation to increase funding levels for these libraries. He has been involved with legislation for the new NMSU Library to be completed sometime in 1992.

Regarding automation of library materials, Senator Macias realizes that all records and special materials in state government are in the process of being automated. With the process of automation comes the cost. The positive side of automation would be for libraries to be able to share limited resources. He expects that the dream of a statewide library network will take a great deal of work and a long time to become a reality.

As for censorship, Senator Macias feels "students should be able to read materials on a wide range of topics." He does feel "parents have the right to voice their opinion and concern over what their children read." He notes that "mythology, spirituality, satanism, and frank discussions of sex and ‘freer life styles’ are all controversial topics in the Mesilla Valley."

As a legislator, Senator Macias did want to remind librarians that it is his duty to serve all citizens and therefore deal with many critical issues. He concluded by saying "he has had various pleasant experiences in libraries starting with his childhood." However, with his busy law practice, duties as a legislator and parent, his own current interaction with libraries is confined to law libraries. To keep abreast of current news and various.

Senator Mary Jane Garcia

New Mexico State Senator Mary Jane Garcia, Democrat, District 36, represents portions of Las Cruces and northern sections of Dona Ana County. She is the manager and general partner of Victoria’s Lounge, a cocktail lounge, in Las Cruces.

Senator Garcia serves on the following committees and subcommittees: Interim Committee on Health and Human Services, Border Development, and Mortgage Finance Authority.

Senator Garcia's academic background includes both bachelor's and master's degrees in Anthropology from New Mexico State University. She has participated in several Southwest archaeological excavation projects in her spare time, and she also enjoys recording oral histories of long-time residents of her home town, the unincorporated village of Dona Ana. She is the author of An Ethnohistory of Dona Ana Village: Hispanic Catholics Versus Hispanic Methodists.

Question: Currently, through the establishment of computerized data transmission networks like Technet in the Rio Grande Corridor, it’s possi-
lature, there were absolutely no general revenues available for new capital outlay, projects throughout the whole state. If bond issues were authorized for local school library projects, it would be the responsibility of the local community to bear the costs and make the effort to generate local support to achieve voter approval at the subsequent bond election for any given particular project.

**Question:** Do you consider libraries to be an essential component to the community's or the state's overall educational resources?

**Answer:** Yes, definitely. From personal experience I have found that libraries with appropriate materials collections, sufficient and properly trained librarians, and ample open operating hours are the most critical resources to anyone doing research. Libraries are such an important resource in children's education that it is essential that students be taught at a very early age about libraries' importance and get experience in being a user of them.

**Question:** How do you feel about how libraries' materials collections are meeting the needs of the various cultures and public interests in New Mexico?

**Answer:** I understand and support the concept that certain books and other materials get outdated over time and that librarians must properly dispose obsolete materials and replace them with up-to-date ones. This is especially true for higher education academic libraries.

**Question:** How do you feel about having video-cassettes, computer games, and other such non-print materials for use by children in the public school libraries and local public libraries?

**Answer:** Yes, I support that, definitely. Libraries must adapt to sharing information through video technology and be able to compete for the child's attention with the same kind of materials that they like to use and have access to at home and other places.

Also, another very important non-print material that should be collected are oral histories. They are an irreplaceable resource of each community's history and an essential resource concerning small ethnic groups in the state. Such resources are rare and expensive to collect, and so a system of sharing them should be maintained.

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

**Answer:** I am generally opposed to efforts to officially ban materials available to adults only to read or view. I feel that adult Americans have a basic right to that.

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**From the President's Pen**

(Continued from page 2)

George Marr and the Special Committee for a New Mexico Library Association Foundation are busy preparing foundation documentation for presentation at the September Board meeting. If approved by the Board, the proposal would then be presented to the entire membership for approval at the Annual Business Meeting during the conference in Farmington. Our thanks to Dr. David Giltrow, a member of the committee, for the immense amount of footwork he has done on the subject. An education foundation such as the one we envision can be a tremendous benefit to the future of library science in New Mexico by providing scholarships, and grants for research as well as local library endeavors. We need your support and comments concerning the Foundation. Please let us know of any concerns or knowledge you may have on the subject.

A group from the New Mexico State Library and the New Mexico Library Association is in the process of assessing the possibilities for "distance education" or satellite transmission to New Mexico of courses leading to a Master's degree in Library Science. The University of Arizona was one of the first schools to structure a distance ed program and we are discovering that several other schools are involved in the same process. I will be attending the LIS-DEC (Library and Information Science Distance Education Consortium) meeting during ALA and hope to return with volumes of useful information. Our group hopes to have a decision about whether New Mexico will commit to a particular program, and if so which one, by January. In the meantime, we'll keep you informed about the process through the NMLA Newsletter and the Hitchhiker.

Many of the divisions and round tables are planning workshops for the 1991 Mini-Conference, October 25 in Socorro. Using the theme "Socorro for Your Library," 2nd Vice President and Mini-Conference Chair Alison Almquist has a packed agenda of hands-on activities for the day-long event. Fall will be at its peak in the bosque, providing a special setting for the conference. Make plans and spread the word now!

I would be remiss if I ended this particular column without giving a hearty "Thank you!" to Carol Myers, our outgoing Treasurer. She has done a fantastic job of keeping our organization fiscally responsible for the past two years and is passing on a very efficient system to David Null, the incoming Treasurer. You'll still see Carol's name in the lights, however, as she has agreed to serve as Advertising Manager for the NMLA Newsletter, and is a member of the Special Committee for the New Mexico Library Association Foundation. Thanks, Carol, and welcome, David! And thanks to all of you who have served on the Board and those who support libraries through the New Mexico Library Association. We're all here for the same reason and together we are a force to be heard. Have a productive and delightful summer!
State Librarian's Report
by Karen Watkins

The following news items were announced by Karen Watkins, State Librarian at the NMLA Executive Board Meeting held on June 14th.

New Building (Again): I have talked with Mary Granito, Director of the State Records Center and Archives, about pursuing a combined or shared building. She and her commission chair have agreed to join us in requesting funds to study the feasibility of a shared facility. First, however, we must discuss the matter with the Governor to be sure he supports this approach. An appropriation for a feasibility study could be requested from the 1992 Legislature.

State Library Long Range Planning: A set of goals, objectives, and tasks for 1991-92 has been completed by the State Library management and staff. This plan will guide our activities during the coming fiscal year. I will write a report for the next Newsletter. Items of interest to NMLA include:

- a statewide study of the information need of rural citizens, leading to a possible reorganization of the rural services (i.e., bookmobile and books-by-mail) program
- development of standards for public and community libraries and revision of state aid rules and regulations to reflect new standards
- clarification and publication of what the State Library can do with existing resources to assist school libraries
- financial and technical assistance in developing one community/school library as a demonstration project
- completion and distribution of the 1st phase of the CD-ROM serials union list
- targeting specialized reference and research service to a single state agency, as an initial effort in improving service to state government
- creation of an information and referral database of state government services
- publication of a State Library annual report

Summer Reading Program: "Read for the Power You Need" is the theme of the State Library sponsored summer reading program. One hundred and five libraries will participate and approximately 30,000 children will enroll. Posters, activity materials, and incentive items have been created, with help from Elaine Shannon of Albuquerque Public Library. Storytellers will visit 69 sites. KGGM-TV (Channel 13) aired a week of fifteen and thirty second spots about the program starting in June. Barbara King is the staff person in charge of this project.

Distance Learning for the MLS: Together with NMLA, the State Library is studying the possibility of a satellite MLS program from the University of Arizona. The Arizona program is only one of several that seem to be available. We will be looking at existing alternatives for making the master's degree accessible in state. Initial reports and recommendations will not be made until January 1992. Elaine Goodman is the staff person responsible for this study.

NMLA Foundation Committee Begins Work
by George Marr, Chairman

The committee is gathering data on bylaw structure on establishing a foundation for NMLA. We will be submitting our recommendation at the September Executive Board meeting. If you have any recommendations, please contact any member of the committee. We will be meeting throughout the summer preparing the recommendations.

1991 Mini-Conference Set
by Alison E. Almquist,
Second Vice President

The eighth annual NMLA Mini-Conference will be held at New Mexico Tech in Socorro, NM, on October 25, 1991. The theme of the conference is "Socorro for Your Library."

All of the divisions and the Legislation and Intellectual Freedom Committee will be participating in the mini conference. The round tables involved in the mini-conference are the Local and Regional History Round Table, Educational Technology Round Table, Online Round Table, LUISA Round Table and the Library Instruction Round Table.

Mini-conference fees are set at $25 for NMLA members and $30 for nonmembers.
New Mexico Coalition for Literacy Liaison Report

by Kathy Costa

It has been another active, successful year for the Coalition.

The Resource Room has expanded its collection, which includes materials for both literacy teachers and students. Bibliographies are available. For more information, call Leslie Rich at 1-800-233-PLUS.

Three Coalition Board members, Betty Long, Susie Sonflieth and Rick Williams, are state delegates to the Second White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science.

The Coalition Annual Meeting was held on Friday, June 21, at St. John's College in Santa Fe.

Once again, I remind you to support literacy programs in your communities in any way you can.

National Online: A Conference Report

by Karen Stabler,
New Mexico State University Library

The twelfth National Online Meeting was held at the New York Hilton, May 7-9, 1991. Vendors, database producers, and corporate and academic librarians gathered to discuss new technologies, trends, successes, problems, and solutions. Featured topics included multimedia, electronic publishing, and new developments for image databases. In addition, exhibitors displayed their newest products and there was a special CD-ROM gallery. A few of the discussion sessions are highlighted below.

James E. Crooks and Andrea Weinschenk discussed issues for purchasing and servicing "access to electronic information." The primary premise is that decision-making for electronic information is more complex than for books. In purchasing electronic information, both subject and technical expertise is needed, and thus a new form of collection development structure is necessary. Some factors include: amount of disc storage on OPACS, possible deterioration of response time when adding more databases, electronic resources available on cooperative networks, an array of software features such as screen design, ease-of-use, help functions, documentation, customer support, user interface, and others. The number of hours staff are available, training for staff and end-users, policy issues, space issues, hardware, hardware and software support, and evaluation are all part of the service concerns when adding electronic information.

Results of an experiment on document delivery at Texas A&M University were reported by John Harer and Rachel Robbins. The library's catalog and six Wilson databases are mounted on NOTIS, the online system. Nine faculty members were selected to be the recipients of an experimental document delivery program, a program to deliver library materials to faculty offices. After careful study, the library staff selected fax boards for PCs. In the experiment, faculty would order articles via electronic mail, and the articles would be delivered through the fax board taking only 15 minutes at the minimum if owned by the university library. If the materials were not locally available, the ILL Staff would order from another library. In addition, if there were any problems with the faculty's request, the faculty member was informed immediately. Faculty appreciated the speed of delivery and being informed of problems; however, there were a few problems with the experiment. Since many faculty wanted whole issues of a journal there were copyright concerns. The fax boards did not provide high enough quality, and the quality of print and graphics in some areas, such as mathematical formulas, were of poor quality. In addition, the printing function was too slow. It appears that presently the technology does not really meet expectations.

Dr. Samuel Huang, a librarian at Northern Illinois University, compared CD-ROM searching to mediated online searching. Sixty-three libraries responded to a questionnaire with the following results: CD-ROM has become an integral part of library services, most CD-ROM workstations are located in the reference department, and when libraries purchase CD-ROM it is likely the volume of mediated search service will decrease. Most librarians believe there should be a structured program for teaching end-users; however, most libraries do not have a structured program but provide handouts and brochures.

Sophie Hudnut from DIALOG spoke about the problem of eliminating duplicate records when searching related databases. Because different database producers have different policies on entering titles of articles, duplicates are not detected. Most duplicates when searching authors are caused by inconsistencies in either using the full first name, initials, or punctuation. Another major problem is with the transliteration of non-western names. Citation formats, i.e., volume, data, page differ according to the different policies of database producers. According to Ms. Hudnut, standards are needed to alleviate duplicates. Journals should be entered with the full name and strict standards should be followed.

Clifford Lynch, the guru of the University of California's online catalog, MELVYL, presented an excellent overview of Internet. Originally, Internet served large universities and research institutions. Now with the funding of The National Research and Educational Network (NREN) to the tune of $90 million in FY 1992, there is an opportunity to increase the speed of communication and increase the user base to include more institutions of higher education, research institutions, and secondary and elementary schools. There are three types of network uses: one, electronic mail which includes the BITNET-based LISTSERV software

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National Online
(Continued from page 7)
and supports electronic journals such as Postmodern Culture, Public Access Review and others. Two, remote terminal access allows users to search up to 200 library catalogs, special public access files such as NSF and NASA, OCLC's EPIC service, and campus wide information such as Pennsylvania State University's PennPages. Three, file transfer-based services include computer software, out-of-copyright books, and the text of important research papers.

Elizabeth Patterson's paper described a joint venture between the General Libraries and the Academic Computing Center at Emory University. The purpose of the project was to increase computer literacy and information resources with the faculty in the humanities and social sciences. It was decided to have a special facility located in the library housing computers and a variety of software packages that would be appropriate for teaching. The library, not the computer center, was selected for this project because faculty are comfortable in the setting, and the librarians are perceived to be more service-oriented than the computer staff. Although an assessment of the first year indicates it was very labor intensive, the results have been positive. Several faculty in the humanities and social sciences, who previously did not use computer technology, are now using different software applications for teaching.

Linda Kosmin of Johns Hopkins University discussed producing the library newsletter in electronic format. News about policies, procedures, holdings, and services can be updated instantaneously. By using hypermedia which includes sound, access for the visually handicapped is enhanced. Appropriate software which meets the needs of editorial boards is a very important decision.

Karen Stabler from New Mexico State University presented a paper on components for a model staff training program for CD-ROM. The purpose of a good staff training program is to make CD-ROM more effective as a reference source. Some components of the program include being able to quickly move from one type of CD-ROM software to another, e.g., SilverPlatter to Dialog OnDisc to ProQuest, functional use of the MS-DOS operating system, and transferring data from the CD-ROMs to other software programs such as word processing, spreadsheets, database management programs, and ProCite to make information more usable.

Numerous other sessions provided insights into new developments and their uses in a library setting. The Integrated Online Library Systems (IOLS) Conference is held at the same time and same place, thus encouraging participants to attend "a conference within a conference" and giving a complete picture of online services.

WICHE Program Available for New Mexico Residents
by Peggy Tooker, Chair Education Committee

Library school in New Mexico? Well, not quite, but almost! Are you interested in a graduate degree in library science? WICHE may be the answer for you.

New Mexico may be able to assist you in achieving your professional goals through WICHE, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. WICHE's Professional Student Exchange Program enables students in 13 western states (one of these is New Mexico) to enroll in out-of-state professional programs when those fields of study are not available at public institutions in their home state. Exchange students receive preference in admission. They pay reduced levels of tuition. The home state pays a support fee to the admitting schools to help cover the cost of students' education for the "normal" length of the program.

Library science is one of the recognized professional programs and there are several western accredited library schools participating in this program.

If you are interested in this cooperative program, you should contact your state certifying officer (information listed below) for an application. You must be certified by your state of residence to become an exchange student. In New Mexico, the deadline for receiving completed applications for certification is November 1 of the year preceding admission.

In addition to applying for certification, you must apply for admission to schools of your choice that participate in WICHE's Professional Student Exchange program. You are subject to the application deadlines and to the academic requirements established by each school.

The New Mexico Student Exchange Programs are administered through the University of New Mexico under the guidance of the Commission on Higher Education. For additional information, please call or write:

New Mexico/Wiche Programs
University of New Mexico
Student Services Center #266
Albuquerque, NM 87131
Phone: 505/277-9036

Ned O'Malia is the contact person and will be glad to help you become a WICHE student.

Library Development Committee Meeting To Be Held
by Marilyn Reeves, Library Development Chair

As per the guidelines of the NMLA Procedural Handbook, the Library Development Committee will meet on Friday, August 23, 1991 at 1:00 p.m. at the Espanola Public Library. At this meeting, the Committee will review the accomplishments of the various divisions/round tables/
committees in carrying out the 1991-92 NMLA Work Program. A report of this progress will be presented at the third Executive Board Meeting in September. Additionally, the Committee will begin to formulate goals, objectives, and a proposed work program for the 1992-93 year.

NMARL Workshop Planned for November

New Mexico Academic and Research Librarians (NMARL) will be offering a workshop in November on "Library Security Issues and Planning." The presenters, Jan Barnhart and Rose Diaz, are associate directors of the Center for Southwest Research at the UNM General Library.

The program will include a description of the security planning for the Center for Southwest Research, which has a building program to begin this December, and a close-up look at UNM's experience with library thieves Stephen Blumberg and Arvil Howard Elam. Elam was convicted in the '70s of stealing 4,000 historical documents from locked areas at UNM as well as material from the Albuquerque Public Library. Barnhart testified in the federal trial of Blumberg who was accused of the theft of 28,000 rare books from 378 libraries and other institutions in 45 states and Canada. Despite a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity, Blumberg was convicted in January '91 and UNM will recover 41 rare books from his cache.

The program will be held from 10:30 to 3:30 on Friday, November 15, at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology in Socorro. Registration is $10, which includes an informal lunch, and participants will have the opportunity to tour Tech's new library. Please watch your mail for an announcement flyer and registration form.

Questions or requests for registration information can be addressed to NMARL's Betsy Kraus at 835-5766 or New Mexico Tech Library, Campus Station, Socorro NM 87801.

Seminar On Networking
Sponsored by SLA
by Stefanie Wittenbach,
UNM General Library

The Rio Grande Chapter of the Special Libraries Association sponsored a workshop on May 10th entitled, "Is There a Network in Your Future: Networks From the National to the Local." The morning speakers included Charles McClure, Professor at Syracuse University School of Information Studies; Richard West, Associate Vice-President for Information Systems and Administrative Services at the University of California, and member of the Coalition for Networked Information; and Michael McGill, General Manager of the Local Systems Division at Ameritech Information Systems.

Charles McClure began with a discussion on recent legislative efforts to fund the National Research and Education Network (NREN). These include House Resolution 656 and Senate Bill 272, both known as the "High-Performance Computing Act of 1991." McClure's vision of the future networked environment includes blurred roles and a decentralized range of services among libraries, regional networks, computing centers, and other information providers. Libraries will begin to see an evolution of new types of library positions, including "Electronic information resource managers." Workstations will become more sophisticated in their capabilities and will include "knowbots" and other expert systems to help navigate the networks that will provide access to a broad array of information resources. The future will see an increasing expertise of "high-end" network users, but there will be a widening gulf between them and the "low-end" users.

Networks are not without their shortcomings, and McClure identifies the following problems:

- lack of technical standards
- complex or unknown procedure
- insufficient or uneven network capacity and connectivity
- unreliability of data transmission
- technological overkill
- lack of data security
- inadequate education and training
- inadequate documentation and directories
- poor or inappropriate network management

The key issues facing libraries in defining their role and specific responsibilities in an electronic networked environment include: determining what types of information services should be provided through remote access, to whom, at what cost, under what conditions, and what education and training will be needed.

Richard West then spoke about network structures and the Coalition for Networked Information. The Coalition is a project of ARL (Association of Research Libraries), EDUCOM (Educational Communications consortium), and CAUSE (formerly known as College and University Systems Exchange) and has been in existence since 1990. The Coalition has established several working groups in order to begin addressing the following issues involved in networking:

1. Creating electronic versions of existing print information
2. Non-traditional distribution of information in a network
3. Public information on the network
4. Architecture and standards
5. Legislation, codes, policies, and practices
6. Directories and resource information services
7. Teaching and learning
8. Management and professional user education

West also discussed the impact of networks on libraries. The library "collection" will no longer be institutionally based, causing a rethinking of the allocation of library dollars. The goal will be to provide access to any resource anywhere and print or download that information on demand.

Michael McGill presented a number of interesting statistics relating to information and libraries: information is doubling every four years, while the average academic library is doubling only every twenty years. The average ARL library adds two miles of book stacks per year.

McGill then described his view of the library of the future. Ten years from now, workstations will have the following capabilities: menus, graphics, spreadsheets, OCR (optical character recognition), document processing, communications software, and voice-activated software. Many of these uses are now available. Gateway features will provide sophisticated information pathfinders and request routing. System protocols, security, and terminal emulation will all be improved. Access to library applications, such as an integrated library system, local databases, and other campus and community information, will be enhanced. External applications will become more readily available as well. These include access to other library catalogs, bibliographic utilities, other campus systems, remote databases, and image and video databases. McGill stressed that libraries will need to begin to emphasize the acquisition of materials "just in time instead of just in case."

The afternoon session, led by Dave Brunell of the Bibliographical Center for Research (BCR), focused on the who, what, where, why, and how of implementing a CD-ROM local area network (LAN). In planning a LAN, Brunell suggests beginning with the following considerations:

1. What CD-ROMs do you want on the LAN?
2. What publisher restrictions are there on using each of the CD-ROMs in a LAN environment?
3. Examine existing computer equipment for compatibility.
4. Decide on the availability of support and maintenance staff.
5. Finally, determine the amount of money available for the LAN.

Brunell also talked about the many stages of LAN installation, including network components, pricing, security, and key technical support and staffing issues.

Overall, the conference proposed an exciting future for libraries that are currently involved in or striving toward networking with other libraries, computing centers, research institutions, and other information agencies. Handouts were provided on NREN and CD-ROM networks, and I would be happy to share them with anyone who is interested in receiving copies.

Public Libraries Division Programs Announced
by Mary Pat Kraemer, Chair
Public Libraries Division

Do your palms sweat? Does your heart rate jump? Do you roll your eyes and wonder whether you'll survive - or whether your efforts will make any real difference?

Few of us who work in public or community libraries are spared the trauma, challenge, or opportunity of participating in the budget cycle. Yet many of us have had little training in the process or find that the training doesn't quite fit our current circumstances. The Public Libraries Division of NMLA and the Librarians Association of the New Mexico Municipal League are cooperating to bring two programs dealing with the budgeting process to the library community this year.

The first is part of the annual Municipal League conference scheduled...
WORKSHOP
OCTOBER 4 - 5, 1991
at
Miller Library
Western New Mexico University
Silver City, New Mexico

October 4, Friday - Library Workshop sponsored by Ben Wakashige.

October 5, Saturday - Computer Workshop sponsored by Online Round Table
and Educational Technology Round Table of NMLA,
and presented by:
  Larry Compton - Bill Locater
  Donnie Curtis - Writing Instructions for CD-ROM
  Nova Duhrsen - Computer Services at Onate H.S.
  Peggy Giltrow - EPIC
  Louis Sanchez - Hyper-multi-media
  Karen Stabler - INTERNET

Each workshop will be ALL DAY.

Registration fees:

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Questions? Phone Ben Wakashige (505) 538-6358.

NAME ____________________________
ADDRESS __________________________

PHONE (work) ___________________ (home) _____________

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PLEASE MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO: WESTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY

If you would like information about hotels/motels, please check here ___

PLEASE RETURN FORM BY September 25

To: Ben Wakashige, Miller Library, Western New Mexico University,
P.O. Box 680, Silver City, New Mexico 88062
for August 28, 1991 in Roswell and will feature representatives from local government who will present a perspective of the process from the decision-maker's point of view. Details of the conference were not available at press time, but it is likely that the meeting will run from 8:30 a.m. until noon. Please contact Lucie Olsen of Socorro at 835-1114 or Mary Pat Kraemer of Los Alamos, 662-8242.

The topic for the NMLA mini-conference in Socorro on Friday, October 25, 1991, will be "Budgeting: Working Effectively with Boards and Commissions." We expect to have as guest speaker Alice B. Ihrig, author of the ALTA Publication "Library Trustees in State Organizations" and the book Decision-Making For Public Libraries. Again, details are not set, but it is likely that the meeting will run from approximately 9:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m., depending on the arrangements required for the speaker.

The Division also looks forward to the annual NMLA Convention in Farmington from April 29-May 1, 1992 whose theme is "Through the Eyes of the Patron." The program for that conference is not yet set, so those of you with ideas are certainly encouraged to pass them on to Mary Pat Kraemer or to the Vice-chair of the Division, Clara Rey of Tucumcari at 461-0295.

Marilyn Reeves of Espanola and I hope to put our heads together soon and continue the excellent work begun last year by the Committee on Reciprocal Borrowing. Many of us are anxious to have a formal program developed as an option for the citizens of our State.

Also, Randall Gaylor of the School Libraries, Children & Young Adult Services Division and I are cooperating on matters of mutual interest, with emphasis on the issues identified during the annual conference in Roswell as part of KIDSERVICE: An Action Plan for New Mexico Libraries.

If there are other areas of interest you would like to see the Division address either this year or next, please don't hesitate to bring them to my attention.

And now, for fun...

As you feel the frustrations of daily public service and struggle to make a difference, remember this quotation from Ashleigh Brilliant: "The closest you will ever come in this life to an orderly universe is a good library." (Ashleigh Brilliant Epigrams, Pot-Shots and Brilliant Thoughts, o.p.)

1992 Annual Conference Planning Underway
by Drew Harrington,
1st Vice President, NMLA
Program Arrangements Chair,
1992 Conference

The 1992 New Mexico Library Association annual conference will be held in Farmington, NM between April 29-May 1. Farmington is in the beautiful Four Corners Region and offers a wide variety of scenic and cultural attractions. The city is on the edge of the Navajo Reservation, offering access to numerous trading posts and other points of interest, as well as being only 25 miles from the Colorado border and 45 miles from lovely Durango, CO. The NMLA Conference will be held in Farmington's Civic Center, so all exhibits and the majority of meetings will be located in one complex. The upcoming conference theme is "Through the Eyes of the Patron" and Division and Round Table Vice Chairs are already planning programs around the theme. Many librarians and library supporters in Farmington are busy preparing for the conference. Their efforts are being coordinated by local arrangements co-chairs David Butler, Librarian at Farmington High School, and Karen McPheeters, Library Director of the Farmington Public Library. So plan ahead for a Spring trip to Farmington and an excellent conference.

Calling All Trustees!
by Carol King, Trustees and Friends Round Table

Local librarians, I would like to ask you to encourage your trustees to attend the upcoming Fall workshop/luncheon to be held in Santa Fe on Saturday, October 19. This will be a joint workshop with the Friends of New Mexico Libraries. Specifics on the meeting place and associated costs will follow by individual mailing. It is anticipated that Mary Arney, incoming president of ALTA (American Library Trustee Association), will be our featured guest.

Please forward any questions about the workshop to me or Sally Ruscitti. I am looking forward to a terrific Trustees and Friends Round Table workshop and know that state participation is growing, as our last annual meeting witnessed. We want to build on that momentum and ask that librarians inform their libraries' trustees of the upcoming workshop.

Carol King
820 Monroe N.E.
Albuquerque, 87110, 255-1334

Sally Ruscitti
1804 Archuleta N.E.
Albuquerque, 87112, 294-9901

Census Data Users Conference
by Jeanette C. Smith, Chair, Documents Round Table

The 1990 Census Data Users Conference, held May 29, 1991, in Chicago, was one of several such conferences held across the nation to acquaint users of census information with what the 21st Census has to offer. The 600 attendees included business men and women, economists, librarians, and the public. I would like to share with you the highlights of the conference, including demographic trends, how the census was taken, geography of the census, data items, and data products and services.

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Dr. Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director of the Bureau of the Census, opened the program with a discussion of demographic trends. According to the U.S. Constitution, the United States is required to conduct a census every ten years. As of April 1, 1990, the resident population of the United States numbered 248,709,873, compared to 3.9 million in 1790. There are many challenges to the 1990 figures, and corrected counts, if any, will be published no later than July 15, 1991. However, challenges are nothing new to the census. George Washington complained to Thomas Jefferson of an undercount in the first census!

Current population trends include a slower population growth rate. From 1980 to 1990 the population increased 9.8% compared to 18.5% in the 1950's. However, the South and West showed continuing growth. The West grew 22.3% compared to Midwest growth of 1.4%. California alone has a larger population than Canada.

Other trends include the aging of the population, declining household size, the growth of racial and ethnic groups, and increasing levels of education. In 1890 the median age was 22; in 1990 it was 33. Household size has decreased from 3.14 persons (1970) to 2.76 (1980) to 2.63 (1990).

The fastest growing racial category is Asian or Pacific Islander (API), up 107.8% over the last census. Spanish/Hispanic Origin, a self-selecting non-racial category, has shown a 53% increase. Today, 3 out of 4 persons age 25 or over are high school graduates compared to 1 out of 4 in 1940 (these figures are based on survey rather than decennial census data).

Stanley D. Moore, Regional Director of the Chicago Regional Office of the Bureau of the Census, described how the census was taken. Planning began in 1984, and the questions asked on the short and long forms were formulated with the input of federal agencies and public hearings. The Office of Management and the Budget approved all questions, and determined the racial categories.

Census questions, procedures, and automation were tested at test sites throughout the nation from 1985 to 1987, and a dress rehearsal census was taken in 1988. The Census Bureau purchased commercial address lists from several vendors, which the U.S. Postal Service reviewed. These lists worked well for urban areas. Enumerators covered rural areas and did follow-up work covering vacancies and deletes. Most forms were to be returned by mail, but there was also the list/leave option where an enumerator visited the residence, and special procedures for situations such as military installations, nursing homes, and the homeless. Undocumented residents were counted. A publicity campaign - Were You Counted? - followed the enumeration, and there was a final response rate of 60%. After the count, local planners were involved in the local review process for preliminary figures.

The federal reapportionment count of population by state, due at the White House by midnight December 31, 1990, was delivered early, on December 26. Counts within each state for state and local redistricting, due according to Public Law 94-171 on April 1, 1991, were delivered on March 8. These figures may be affected by the recount.

Mr. Moore made a brief but strong statement on the confidentiality of census data. By law, Title 13 of the U.S. Code, persons are required to answer census questions to the best of their knowledge. However, this law also guarantees that this information remains confidential. For 72 years, only employees of the Census Bureau can see this data. No other government agency, no police department, no court system or welfare agency has access to this information. Several Supreme Court decisions have upheld the principle of confidentiality of census data.

Scott Deuel, Geographic Coordinator of the Chicago Regional Office of the Bureau of the Census, discussed the geography of the census. The two broad geographic categories are legal/administrative areas with boundaries established by a government, such as a state or county, and statistical areas with boundaries not established by a government, such as census tracts. Counties are divided into tracts of about 4,000 persons. Non-tracted counties are divided into block numbering areas, also of about 4,000 persons.

Tracts are divided into block groups, which are divided into blocks, the smallest data tabulation area. A block may cover many square miles in a rural area. The 1990 Census was the first to divide the entire nation into blocks. Not all census geography is hierarchical. Other types of areas include Indian reservations, metropolitan areas, and user defined areas.

Mr. Deuel then projected a drawing of a tiger on the screen so we all knew what was coming. TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System), a Census Bureau collaboration with the Geological Survey, took eight years to complete. The basic purpose of this computerized digital map data base is to support the census and survey programs of the Census Bureau. TIGER includes map features such as roads, railroads, and rivers, feature names, 1980 and 1990 census geographic area codes, and Federal Information Processing Standard codes for census tracts, blocks, cities, address ranges, and ZIP codes. It does not include demographic or economic information, although this type of data can be run against the TIGER database using software produced and distributed by the private sector.

Precensus TIGER files in computer tape and CD-ROM formats are now available. The census TIGER, originally scheduled for release from January - March 1991, should be available soon. Prices for files depend on the number of places and features rather than population. For more information on TIGER and related products, call 301-763-4100.
Leonard J. Norry of Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Bureau of the Census, spoke on the subject content of census population and housing data items from the short form (100% data) and the long form (sample data). The long form was sent to 1 out of 6 housing units. One new category of household relationships is unmarried partner, as distinct from housemate or roommate.

Mr. Norry reiterated the fact that Spanish/Hispanic Origin is not a racial category, but consists of self-identification irrespective of race. The racial categories as set by OMB are White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Asian or Pacific Islander, or Other. Appropriate responses in the Other category included native of Cape Verde and child of a mixed marriage. Inappropriate responses include Child of God and None of Your Darn Business.

If someone lived in a car, the car was counted as a separate housing unit. The data on language spoken at home revealed pockets of linguistic isolation. The Census Bureau did not correct inconsistencies such as varying estimates by residents of the year an apartment building was built. However, attempts were made to correct inconsistencies in which someone reported that the structure was built ten years ago and that he had been living there for 20 years.

According to the next speaker, Paula Wright of the Data Services Division, Bureau of the Census, some changes in the 1990 Census include the democratization of access through CD-ROMs compared to computer tapes, separate reports for urbanized areas, and the addition of area measurements and coordinates on Summary Tape Files. The previous practice of suppressing data from a small area, such as a block, in the interest of confidentiality, has been discontinued. Rather, in a confidentiality edit, data is interchanged. Switched data is most likely to stay within county lines, and never includes race interchange. In tables there is no indication of which data have been switched.

Release of census products is running six months behind original estimates, but is far ahead of the release of 1980 products. While all information is on computer tapes, not every tape will be made into CD-ROMs or appear in paper or microfiche format. The computer tape Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1), 100% population and housing data from the short form, is projected to be released at the end of summer 1991. STF 2, 100% population and housing data categorized by major race and Spanish/Hispanic Origin, should be released at the end of 1991. STF 3, sample population and housing data from the long form, should be released in 1992, as well as STF 4, sample population and housing data categorized by major race and Spanish/Hispanic Origin. An EEO special file to support affirmative action will be out in 1992. A county to county migration file and custom products will be released in 1993.

CD-ROMs can be produced soon after their computer tape counterparts appear. It is projected that in 1992 printed reports for all tracts and block numbering areas (areas of about 4,000 persons) will be available. Block statistics, STFs 1A and 3A, and the EEO file will be available in microfiche. A limited number of diskettes will be issued, including the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book and the County and City Data Book. CENDATA, the Bureau’s online information service, now provides selections of PL 94-171 data, as well as STFs 1 and 3. There is no user fee for using CENDATA on DIALOG or CompuServe. A census user guide is in process at this time.

Steve Laue, Information Services Specialist with the Chicago Regional Office, Bureau of the Census, concluded the program with information on where to go to get your census questions answered. Depository libraries were recognized as a valuable source of information free of charge to the user. Other agencies are State Data Centers, Business and Industry Data Centers, National Clearinghouses for Census Data Services, Regional Offices of the Census Bureau, or the Census Bureau. While census products may be purchased from the Census Bureau, Regional Offices do not handle money. The publication Hidden Treasures: Census Bureau Data and Where to Find It! is an excellent guide to these nation-wide sources of information.

This conference provided a general overview of census trends, procedures, content, products, and services, an extended version of the Census Bureau presentation at the annual Interagency Depository Seminar in Washington, D.C. For those desiring more specific training, the Census Bureau offers courses such as “Making TIGER Work for You,” “Understanding Federal Statistics,” “1990 Census Data for Small Computers,” and “Estimating Small Area Population.” Further information on these courses may be obtained by calling 301-763-1510. I would recommend these courses as well as the Census Data Users conferences as a means of beginning to understand the organization of the sheer mass of information contained in the 1990 Census.

UNM Center for Southwest Research Forms Task Forces
by Michael Miller,
UNM General Library
A 17-member, statewide Community Advisory Board to the University of New Mexico Center for Southwest Research is forming four task forces to help the Center with legislative, community outreach, program development, and fund-raising concerns.

The Center for Southwest Research, based in UNM’s Zimmerman Library, was established in 1988 to provide a national and regional focus for instruction and comparative and interdisciplinary scholarship on the American Southwest.
helped get the Center started by earmarking $5 million to renovate and expand Zimmerman Library. The UNM Board of Regents also committed an additional $2 million in support of the Center.

The Center is a research and instructional facility designed to serve scholars, faculty and students working on the 500-year, multi-cultural history of the Southwest. It serves as a clearinghouse and information center for materials, programs and research on historical and contemporary Southwest issues.

"This center already has received overwhelming support from the Board of Regents, the University's past presidents and from people throughout the state," said Community Advisory Board member Rudolfo Anaya, a UNM English professor and award-winning author.

Co-chairs of the Community Advisory Board are David Hernandez, an Albuquerque attorney, and Laurel Seth, owner of the Seth Gallery in Santa Fe. Other members are Toney Anaya, Sam Adelo, Marina Ochoa, Willard Lewis and Mary Jean Cook, all of Santa Fe; Charlene Brown, Richard Jensen, Cynthia Gomez, Joye Lucas; Joseph Suina, Marta Nesbitt, Eloise Forrester and Michael Keleher, of Albuquerque; and Mary Thompson ofLas Cruces.

Dr. Anaya said the Community Advisory Board's efforts in establishing the statewide task forces also helps emphasize the Center's role as a statewide and regional resource. "We want the Center to be responsive to the various cultures and needs of the people in New Mexico and throughout the Southwest so that everybody can take pride in it and be a part of it," he said. The contact also might help the Center in acquiring additional archival materials, he added.

The roles of the task forces are as follows:

- The Legislative Task Force will lobby to garner support for the Center and will serve as an advocate working at the university level and with state legislators and the Governor's office.
- The Community Outreach Task Force will help establish relationships with communities to educate them about the Center and its programs and will suggest collections of archival materials which might be considered for placement in the Center.
- The Program Development Task Force will assist the Center's staff in the development of existing programs, suggest new areas of collection development, bring together individuals and groups for discussions on Southwest topics and develop mutually beneficial ties with community programs.
- The Fund Raising Task Force will assist the Center in raising funds for specific projects, events or activities and will help promote the educational mission of the Center.

One of the major goals of the Center is to serve not only the UNM community, but students, scholars, and the public throughout New Mexico and the country. Among the Center's other stated goals are to cooperate with other Southwest institutions, to centralize information resources by providing computerized data bases, to develop a regional conservation program and laboratory, and to sponsor the publication of materials. Contact:

B. Michael Miller, Director, Center for Southwest Research, (505) 277-7171.

The 1990 edition of the Directory of Special Libraries and Collections in New Mexico, compiled by Carolyn Dodson, Peg Fletcher, Ruth Krug, and Sarah Morley, is now available. The directory of 127 public and private collections in New Mexico is spiral bound and arranged alphabetically by corporate name. Indices provide access by city, type, and subject collection. The directory is available for $5 for SLA members and $10 for non-members from Carolyn Dodson, 1612 Harvard Drive, N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87106. Make checks payable to Rio Grande Chapter, SLA.

SALALMistas Unite in San Diego
by Todd Hollister,
UNM General Library

This year's Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials Annual Conference (SALALM XXXVI) was held June 1-6 in San Diego. With the title "Latin American Studies Into the Twenty-First Century: New Focus, New Formats, New Challenges," the conference provided attendees with a wide range of panel discussions, as well as the customary committee meetings and book displays, and the chance to catch up with old friends. San Diego's lush setting, beaches, and urban life provided a powerful dissuasion from conference matters for this apparently too-long-Albuquerque-bound attendee. Nevertheless, I did manage to attend several meetings and panel presentations. A few of the more enjoyable presentations I describe here.

The chosen title for the opening theme panel was "A New Order in the Old World: The Impact of Recent Events on Latin America." Cole Blasier of the Library of Congress' Hispanic Division gave the first
The initial undertaking was to track down every title published in the state of Pernambuco during the period 1980-1984. This was accomplished during extensive field research by the students, who traveled to every known (and suspected) publishing house in the state and requested some type of inventory, verbal or printed, of books published during that period. The final list included 1,332 titles which the students then cataloged and entered into a database using Pro-Cite software. The database apparently provides a wealth of statistics. For instance, Edicoes Pirata was the most prolific publisher in Pernambuco in 1981 with 43 books. The most popular publications in 1981 were books of poetry (35 items), books on agriculture (25), and textbooks (24). The most common method of printing was by offset (over 50% of the items) and metal type (about 20%). Xerox and mimeography were other production methods.

For Tuesday evening's entertainment, conference attendees were treated to a presentation by Richard Phillips of the University of Colorado and Judith Place of the State University of New York/Albany on "Rio Street Art." Phillips showed slides that they took during last year's SALAM conference in Rio de Janeiro. The street art shown came from several different city districts and consisted mostly of art painted on walls designated for that purpose. Most murals were vehicles for some form of protest, political criticism, or sexual commentary. This presentation was followed by two short films: "Ilha das Flores," an inside look at the scourge of poverty in a small area of southern Brazil; and "Reforestation in Brazil," an encouraging report on the progress of efforts in this area.
That topped it off for this "SA-LALMista," attending on a short-term basis. Until next year, when the conference will be held in Austin, Texas.

Latin American Databases
by Oscar E. Delepiam,
UNM General Library
Ibero-American Cataloging Team

SALALM XXI San Diego, California, June 1-9, 1991. Summary report of the workshop: Using new technologies to provide computerized information on Latin America to end users: approaches and implications.

The intent of the workshop was to describe and demonstrate the use of several databases for Latin America used by some research libraries. Online searching demonstrations accompanied the presentations. Some speakers gave an introduction/summary of their databases before doing the online searches while others used a "show-and-tell" approach speaking about the databases while performing the searches. The connecting lines did not always respond quickly or were not readily available for searching, a known fact for most such databases. Some systems responded with lengthy introductory messages, menus to choose from, or other extraneous information, making some presentations difficult to follow. The emphasis in using these databases is on direct access to information without the use of intermediaries, the availability of the full text being one of the key features.

Internet access to library catalogs with strong Latin American holdings. Ana Maria Cobos, Stanford University.

Cobos began by pointing out that one of the biggest problems with computer access using Internet is the lack of standardization: in logging-on, in the keyboards, or with the search commands and searching strategies. Using Internet, one may access computer databases throughout the world and the online catalogs of several research libraries.

The purpose of the presentation was to demonstrate access to and search capabilities of the following online catalogs: MELVYL (University of California System and the California State Library), SOCRATES (Stanford), PUCABLE (Princeton), LUIS (University of Florida), UTCAT (University of Texas at Austin), and HOL-LIS (Harvard).

The amount and quality of the data available from these catalogs varied significantly from one to another. Even if all provided the usual access to bibliographic records through author, title, subjects, etc., other information such as holdings, circulation status, copies, etc. was inconsistent.


Johnson began with a general description of the databases Princeton uses to access Latin American and Iberian materials: the Library's online catalog, PUCABLE, the Serials Database the Manuscripts Database, and Chile news. Copies of the Library's handouts for users of these databases were distributed. Most of the rest of the presentation was devoted to the Chile news database. This unique tool provides daily synthesis of key events within Chile via electronic mail. The reporting comes from main stream Chilean newspapers and magazines dating from February 27, 1990 to the present. The focus is political, economic and social events, human rights and the environment. Access to Chile news is through subjects, dates, and source (for example, a political party). The cost of the subscription is $300 per year, and the information arrives unedited in E-mail form, requiring editing before it can be used by the public.

I was very impressed with this database. It shows a remarkable effort of cooperation and commitment between the two countries and the two institutions, and also an impressive effort from Princeton University to bring up-to-date and very specialized information, in English translation, to the library users.

Enhanced campus access to electronic newsletters and INFO-SOUTH. Karen Lindvall-Larson, University of California, San Diego.

This presentation began with an overview of the databases on Latin America used at the main library of the UCSD campus: INFO-SOUTH and electronic journals.

INFO-SOUTH is a comprehensive information service containing articles from about 1,000 journals and newspapers dealing with Latin America, including newspapers from the Los Angeles area. Its strength is economics and politics, while not as complete in social and cultural issues. Coverage begins with January 1988 for journal articles and July 1988 for newspapers and news magazines.

The electronic journals consist of three newsletters from the University of New Mexico's Latin American Institute: Chronicle of Latin America, Central American Update and SourceMex and of Princeton's Chile news.


The International Relations and Pacific Studies Library, IR/PS, at UCSD, offers as a pilot project a free international news monitoring service for faculty and staff. This database provides relevant headlines from news articles which can be used by those interested in keeping abreast of worldwide current developments, including very good coverage of Latin America and the Pacific Rim. The system allows browsing in order to select items to be read in full. The Reuter Textline is a commercial database based in London, England, that contains the complete texts of articles published in leading international journals and newspapers worldwide, and specializes in global political and economic affairs.

These databases are very powerful in their capacity to manipulate
and to deliver information, and can give a library user access to large amounts of data stored in far away places. However, these are tools which need to be used properly and with caution given the costs involved, and, like similar databases for other areas and topics, should be searched by well-trained people who can use them most efficiently. They are tailored to the needs of faculty and graduate students who have very focused research topics not as available in other general databases. These Latin American databases can be costly but they may be the most efficient way to find information in usually non-indexed Latin American sources.

Sixth Annual North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) Conference
by Fran Wilkinson,
Acting Head of Serials Department,
UNM General Library

The following is a report on the Sixth Annual North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) Conference held June 14-17 in San Antonio, Texas. The theme of this year's conference was "A Changing World."

I attended the conference with Ruth Haest and Marilyn Fletcher, also from the University of New Mexico, and some four hundred others. It was my first NASIG conference and I found it to be especially useful and informative since it was devoted entirely to serials concerns both present and future. The formal part of the conference consisted of papers presented in the morning sessions, workshops given in the afternoon sessions, and a business meeting. Discussion and questions at the end of each presentation or session were encouraged. The informal part, of course, was the networking which afforded me the opportunity to meet other Serials Librarians, learn how they do things, and share how we at UNM do things.

The way the conference is structured promotes informal communication. It's held each year at a university campus. This year it was on the Trinity University campus. Conference attendees stay in the dormitories, sharing facilities, and eat at the cafeteria. Communication in this setting is easy and friendly. Both the feel and dress code of the conference were casual. The conference planners go out of their way to afford participants the opportunity to get to know each other at a variety of evening mixers. We were even able to see a bit of San Antonio during the Riverwalk/Paseo del Rio Sunday evening excursion.

The NASIG conference is also a very affordable conference. Registration, which includes all meetings and workshops, room and food was only $250 this year. Quite a bargain. My only other expenses were airfare and ground transportation.

Plenary Session I opened Saturday morning, June 15th, concentrating on Changing Technologies, specifically the electronic journal and its impact. Timothy B. King (Vice President of Marketing and Sales for John Wiley and Sons, Inc.), Charles W. Bailey, Jr. (Asst. Director for Systems at the University of Houston Libraries), and Anne B. Piternick (Professor at the School of Library and Archival Studies at the University of British Columbia) discussed issues on how to order electronic journals, check them in, catalog them, and make them available to patrons (either in library workstations or on campus electronic networks). It is felt by some that electronic journals are a good way to get information out quicker and cheaper than the traditional printed journal. There are concerns, however, regarding network access in the U.S., access to U.S. telephone networks outside the U.S., how to archive them, reliability, and politics. Some authors are hesitant to publish in them for a variety of reasons, but most notably because they are not abstracted and indexed. It's a kind of "chicken and egg" situation -- there need to be more electronic journals in order to be abstracted and indexed, but authors are hesitant to publish in them until they are abstracted and indexed. There is a forthcoming directory of electronic serials which is being published by a division of the Association of Research Libraries. All speakers agreed that electronic journals will parallel print serials in the next decade but not replace print.

On Saturday afternoon I attended a workshop entitled "Periodicals Receiving Unit and Public Service Areas: A Productive Combination." The workshop considered the preliminary steps involved in preparing a library to merge a periodicals receiving unit with a public services area. A modified model of this kind was used briefly by the UNM General Library, but later abandoned. Thought processes and considerations involved in working toward the reorganization of this traditional technical service unit were explored in detail. Roseann Bazirjian (Head of Acquisitions at Syracuse University Library) shared her perspective as a library that had considered this model but decided against it, largely because their new automated serials control system provided access to serials records, in "user friendly language" to everyone. Lin Polson (Head of the Serials Division at Simon Fraser University Library) shared her perception of this model from the point of view of a veteran of such an arrangement.

Plenary Session II opened Sunday morning, June 16th, concentrating on "Changing Information Worldwide." Francis Narin (President of CHI Research, Inc. in New Jersey) spoke on "Globalization of Research, Scholarly Information, and Patents -- 10 Year Trends." He spoke on science and economics stating that "Science doesn't drive economics, economics allows science to happen." He discussed how publication of science data correlates with the gross domestic product (GDP) and how patenting also correlates with the GDP. He stated that internation-
ally coauthored scientific papers are cited two times more often than single country/author papers, thus the European Communities concept promotes internationally linked science and provides more impact.

This led into the paper given by John F. Riddick (Head of Acquisitions at Central Michigan University Library) entitled "Europe 1992 -- Implications for Scholarly Publishing and Distribution." He discussed the changes that will/may transpire when the twelve common market nations form an economic block to increase their GDP and to better compete with the U.S. and Japan and how these changes affect libraries.

Edward Kasinec (Head of the Slavic Department at the New York Public Library) spoke about "Emerging Eastern Europe: Radical Information Changes." He commented on the rebuilding and changing of the Soviet Union. With commercialization and privatization, prices, especially for serials, will go up and more journals will become available, putting more of a strain on already sparse collection development funds.

Margarita Almada de Asencio (Director of the Centro de Informacion Cientifica y Humanistica in Mexico City) presented a paper called "Scholarly, Information and Serials in Latin America: Shifting Political Sands." She discussed the state of serials and the serials acquisition scheme at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. She commented on the various problems of Latin American journals, most of which we serialists are all too familiar with, including socioeconomic and political situations, inadequate marketing, lack of clear/known publishing schedules, indexing, timely invoicing and change notification, answering claims, etc. She concluded by saying that democratic changes enhance collaboration and communication within and among Latin American countries.

On Sunday afternoon I attended a workshop called "Replacement Issues: Where Do You Find Them and What Do They Cost?" General sources for back issues were identified. Beth Holley (Head of the Acquisitions Department at the University of Alabama Library) produced a wonderful Directory of Back-Issue Dealers which lists names, addresses, phone and Fax -numbers, subjects covered, and helpful notes. This directory will be invaluable to any Serials Acquisitions section. Common problems surrounding the quest for back issues were discussed. Susan Malawski (Subscription, Distribution and Fulfillment Director at John Wiley and Sons, Inc.) and John T. Zubal (President of USBE) commented on the difficulties encountered in maintaining an inventory of current and back issues.

I also attended a workshop entitled "Serials Claims: Three Perspectives, Library/Publisher/Vendor." This was perhaps the most "fun" workshop I attended. All three speakers, Gary Brown, a vendor (Faxon Co.), Julia Gammon, a librarian (Head of the Acquisitions Department at the University of Akron Library), and Peter McKay, a publisher (Sales and Marketing Director of Harcourt, Brace and Jovanovich, Ltd.) were dynamic, witty, and informative. It was most interesting hearing about "the most frustrating area of serials management" -- claims -- from all three perspectives. Issues, problems, and solutions associated with serials claiming were discussed.

Plenary Session III opened Monday morning, June 17th, concentrating on "Strategies and Responses." Carol Pitts Hawks (Head of Acquisitions at Ohio State University Libraries) presented a paper on "Automated Library Systems: What's Next." Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library's plan for "Embracing the Electronic Journal" was shared by Gail McMillan (Online Maintenance Team Leader). She gave helpful points for other libraries to consider regarding how to order, pay for, catalog, archive, and make these journals available to patrons. Our "Professional" Responsibilities in a Changing World: Issues and Dilemmas" were considered by Charles B. Lowry (Director of the University of Texas at Arlington). Don Tonkery (President and CEO of Readmore, Inc.) concluded the conference with a humorous and informative wrap up.

By noon we said our good-byes, picked up our box lunch, and headed home. It was a memorable conference. I made many new contacts. The 1992 NASIG conference will be in Chicago, IL. I recommend it to everyone who works with serials or just wants to learn more about them!
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