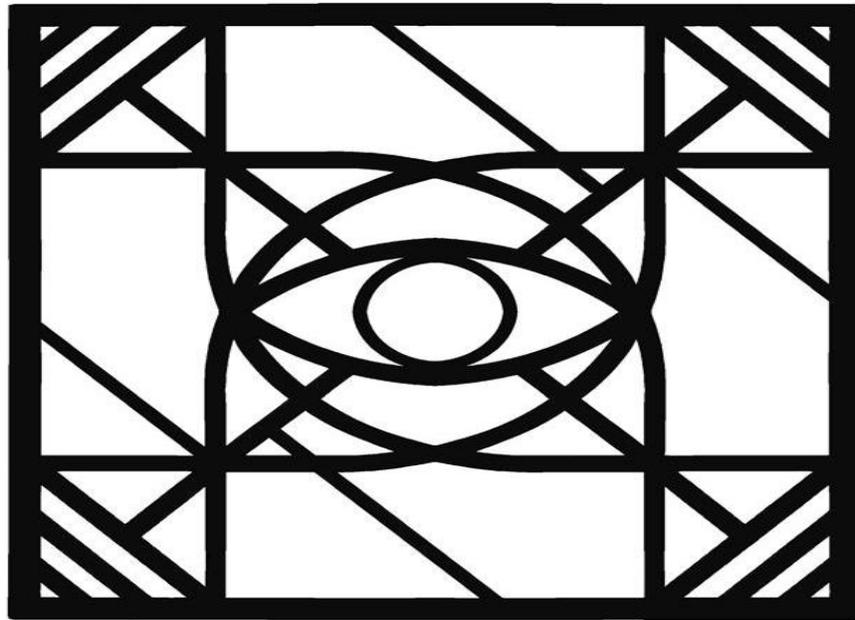


**Selected Papers from 19th PIALA Annual Conference
Pacific Islands Association of Libraries, Archives and Museums
2009**

Edited by Paul B. Drake



PACIFIC VISIONS
FINDING, SELECTING,
AND USING RESOURCES
FOR YOUR LIBRARIES,
ARCHIVES, AND MUSEUMS



**19TH ANNUAL PIALA CONFERENCE
POHNPEI, FSM
NOVEMBER 16 - 21, 2009**

**Pacific Visions:
Finding, Selecting, and Using Resources for Your Libraries, Archives, and Museums
Selected Papers from PIALA 2009**

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Pacific Islands Association of Libraries, Archives, and Museums

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Preface

Established in 1991, PIALA (Pacific Islands Association of Libraries, Archives and Museums) is a regional association committed to fostering awareness and encouraging cooperation and resource sharing among libraries, archives and museums and related institutions of the Pacific Islands.

**The 2009 19th Annual PIALA Conferences presented opportunities to promote PIALA's mission, develop cooperation, and honor a lifetime contributor to libraries, archives and museums in the Pacific Islands area. PIALA continues its digital publication of its annual conference proceedings. Print copies will not be available. The digital file has been submitted to ERIC and a link to it will be posted on the PIALA website:
<http://sites.google.com/site/pialaorg/>**

Much appreciation is given to the Conference organizers, the members and officers of LAMP, the PIALA Officers and Executive Board, presenters and attendees who together made this a successful conference.

A special thank you to previous PIALA Conference proceeding editors Ruth Horie and Arlene Cohen for their suggestions, assistance and encouragement.

In Service,

**Paul B. Drake, Editor
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PIALA 2009 Planning Committee

**LAMP Association, Inc.
Dr. Sue Caldwell, Advisor
Bruce Robert, President
Mike Chipen, Vice-President
Cartina Aisek, Secretary
Lerleen David, Treasurer**

Working Committees

-Finance/Fundraising Committee

Chaired by Mike Chipen, Palikir Elementary School

-Program Committee

Chaired by Bruce Robert, COM-FSM National Campus

-External Affairs Committee

**Co-chaired by Rufino Mauricio, FSM National Archives
Rickson Higgins, Pohnpei State Dept of Education**

-Welcoming Committee

Chaired by Cartina Aisek, Pohnpei Catholic School

-Food Committee

Chaired by Lerleen David, Nanpei Memorial School

-Media Committee

Chaired by Darsy Augustine, COM-FSM MITC

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Vice President: Michael Williams, Kosrae, FSM
Secretary: Grace Merong, Palau
Treasurer: Lydia Tibon, Marshall Islands
Chuuk, FSM Representative:
Guam Representative: Maria Ovalles
Yap, FSM Representative:
Non-voting Hawaii Representative: Jane Barnwell**

Acknowledgement
LAMP President

Kaselehlie maingko. Keipweni oh wahu ong koaros mwohn meh koaros.

On behalf of all members of the local association: Libraries, Archives & Museums of Pohnpei (LAMP) Association, Inc., I would like to express our sincere utmost thanks and gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the strength and courage to stand on our feet when pressured and overworked. And thanks to the members of the LAMP Association, Inc., who shared their hard work, contributions, and self-sacrifice shown prior, during, and after the PIALA workshops. Another major thanks goes to all presenters who outperformed during their presentations and shared their knowledge with the others. Your contributions and outstanding performances deserve a huge thanks.

Another appreciation and recognition goes to the following organizations and individuals who show their support and contributions prior, during, and after the PIALA Conference: President of Federated States of Micronesia; Sixteenth Congress of Federated States of Micronesia; Pohnpei State Government; Pohnpei State Governor; Pohnpei State Legislature; Office of the Attorney-General; Pohnpei Tourism office; Pacific Islands Association of Libraries, Archives, & Museums (PIALA); FSM Congress Library; FSM National Archives Culture and Historic Preservation Office; College of Micronesia-FSM President's office; Vice-President for Instructional Affairs; Vice-President for Administration; Vice-President for Student Services; Learning Resources Center; Media Instructional Technology Center; College of Micronesia-FSM Pohnpei Campus; College of Micronesia-FSM Pohnpei Campus; FSM Supreme Court; Micronesian Seminar; Pohnpei Public Library; Pohnpei State Department of Education; Mand Elementary School; Pohnlangas Elementary School; Awak Elementary School; Nett Elementary School; Kolonia Elementary School; Nanpei Memorial School; Palikir Elementary School; Pohnpei Island Central School; Pohnpei Catholic School; Early Childhood Education Office; Ace Office Supplies; Island Heavy Duty Equipment; Mohngiong Mwakelekel Association; Lien Nanwel Club; Pohnpei State Supreme Court; University of Guam; Pacific Resources for Education and Learning (PREL); University of Hawaii at Manoa; Bess Press in Hawaii; Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company; South Park Hotel; The Village Hotel; Yvonne's Hotel; Sea Breeze Hotel; Giggle IT (Australia); Joy Hotel; FSM Telecommunications Center; XIX Store; Palm Terrace store; Pohnpei Arts and Crafts; Island Food Community of Pohnpei; Pohnpei State Visitor's Bureau; Pohnpei State Agriculture; Pohnpei State Historic Preservation office.

The 2009 PIALA Conference was a success due to well deserved participation and contribution from everyone who participated and outperformed themselves. Networking and working together as a team made a difference in this conference. Thank you all for your support and contributions. And we look forward to more upcoming PIALA Conference in the near futures.

Bruce Robert, LAMP President

General Conference Program (Monday thru Thursday)

Venue: FSM Capital Central Facilities Building, Pohnpei Federated States of Micronesia

Monday, November 16, 2009

8:00 – 9:00 **Registration & continental breakfast**

9:00 – 12:00 **Opening Ceremony**

Keynote address: Fr. Francis X. Hezel, SJ. Pacific Visions: Finding, Selecting, and Using Films for Your Libraries, Archives, & Museums.

12:00 – 1:00 Lunch on your own

1:00 – 2:30 **National Archives, Culture & Historic Preservation Office Updates and Information Sharing by Dr. Rufino Mauricio.** National Archives, Culture, & Historic (NACH) Preservation Office.

2:30 -3:00 **Hawaii Library Association and PIALA Partnership Information Sharing by Gwen Sinclair. University of Hawaii at Manoa.** In 1998, the Hawaii Library Association (HLA) established an international partnership with PIALA. HLA would like to further develop this partnership by acting as a conduit for library materials, supplies, and equipment to be shipped to Pacific Island libraries. This session will provide information about how HLA can help and approaches to coordinating the collection of materials. Participants will also provide feedback to HLA about how we can best develop this partnership.

3:00 – 3:30 Break & travel to COM-FSM Pohnpei Campus for next workshop

3:30 – 5:00 **Library Marketing that Works by Megan Beard, Palau Community College.** Presentation convenes at COM-FSM Pohnpei Campus computer lab #11. Learn how to attract patrons to your library by creating effective marketing campaigns for library programs and services. In this session, you learn how to write and submit press releases to your local newspaper or radio station. You will also have the opportunity to create your own effective marketing tools such as flyers, posters, brochures, and bookmarks using simple tools such as Microsoft Word and free online resources. Come prepared with a lot of creativity and a few programs or services you would like your patrons to know about!

6:30 - **LAMP welcoming dinner at Lapw Kupwu in Kolonia opposite Pohnpei Service station at the Waterfront.**

Tuesday, November 17, 2009

8:15 – 11:00 **Library Tour (Micronesian Seminar, Pohnpei Public Library, Learning Resources Center (COM-FSM), & Congress Library.** (Starting from Kolonia going up to Palikir). The tour will start from MicSem, PPL, COMFSM LRC, & Congress Library.

11:00 – 12:00 **Hospital Medical Libraries Populating the Micronesian Islands by Arlene Cohen.** This presentation will describe the two Robert Wood Johnson Foundation grants awarded to the Ayuda Foundation in Guam to establish or rebuild nine hospital medical libraries in the United States affiliated Pacific Islands. A brief history of how the grant proposals came about, the commitments embodied in the Memorandum of Understanding between the funding agency and Health Ministers, and the work done so far in implementing the establishment or rebuilding the first four of the nine hospital medical libraries will be covered.

12:00 – 1:15 Lunch on your own

1:15 – 3:00 **Disaster planning by Judy Mulitalo and Cheryl Morales-Polataivao, Feleti Barstow Public Library (FBPL).** This session will discuss disaster preparedness efforts in American Samoa, and the leadership role the PBPL has taken in assisting various American Samoa Government offices and agencies to develop disaster plans. The response by libraries and government agencies following the recent earthquake and tsunami in American Samoa, [Western] Samoa, and Tonga will be discussed.

3:00 – 3:15 Afternoon tea

3:15 – 4:15 **Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Library's Most Useful and Interesting Resources. Eleanor Kleiber, SPC.** This is an overview of the most interesting and useful resources found at the SPC Library.

4:15 – 5:00 **Sale and Promotion of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Materials by Jean Olopai, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.**

Wednesday, November 18, 2009

8:00 – 9:00 Continental breakfast & Registration

9:00 – 10:00 **Go Local: Sharing Knowledge on Local Foods by the Island Food Community of Pohnpei group (Dr. Lois Englberger, Rainer Jimmy, Adelino Lorens, (Island Food Community of Pohnpei).** Local island foods are very important for their “CHEEF” benefits: Culture, Health, Environment, Economy, and Food security. Many papers, newspaper articles, videos, leaflets, newsletters, chapters in books and electronic records are now available and can be used in education, research, community development and other work. This presentation aims to share these new data, where they can be obtained, and how the “Go Local” campaign can collaborate with libraries and other institutions to actively use and preserve information on local foods and traditional food systems.

10:00-12:00 **Libraries for All by Ruth Horie, University of Hawaii at Manoa.** This workshop will look at "Libraries for all! How to start and run a basic library" by Laura Wendell, published in 1998 by UNESCO. Participants should access, print, and read this book before the workshop and come prepared with questions.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001171/117165eo.pdf>

12:00 – 1:15 Lunch on your own

1:15 – 3:15 **Dewey-Decimal Refresher by Ruth Horie, University of Hawaii at Manoa.** This workshop will look at pages 43-47 in "Libraries for all!" by Laura Wendell, published in 1998 by UNESCO. Participants should access, print, and read these pages before the workshop and come prepared with questions. We will also look at OCLC Dewey educational resources freely available on the Web.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001171/117165eo.pdf>

<http://www.oclc.org/dewey/resources/default.htm>

3:15 – 3:30 Afternoon tea

3:30 – 4:15 **Switching Library & Information Management software for the better: the experience of the University of Goroka Library. Leah Kalamoroh, University of Goroka, Papua New Guinea.** This paper is an attempt by the author to share her experiences in equipping a young academic library with the necessary electronic resources needed to enhance services in a semi digital environment. In this automation environment where systems change quickly, hardware is superseded, and software upgraded regularly, the choice of a Library Management Software becomes extremely important. Expandability, flexibility and compatibility seem to be major concerns in library automation. Automation is a continuous process and the ability to plan ahead and be prepared to change systems is critical. The need to manage the library automated system must be done locally. It is no longer possible to rely on the expertise of the vendors. A Library must understand its own situation and manage the system to fulfill its own needs. Through this paper the author has provided experiences (from the University of Goroka Library) in benefiting from and contributing to these changes.

4:15 – 5:00 **Finding Excellence with a Personal Touch at Benchmarking of Library Services by Paul Drake, University of Guam.** How are we doing? How do we compare with services provided at Library ABC or XYZ? Benchmarking is one method of evaluating library services through comparison with our peers. This program will present the basis for establishing a benchmarking process in any type of library or museum setting, determining a peer group, sources for statistics, and a look at one benchmarking effort.

6:30 - **PIALA Board Meeting, KSP Oriental Restaurant**

Thursday, November 19, 2009

8:15 – 9:45 **PIALA General meeting (Entity reports for everyone represented).**

9:45 – 10:00 Morning tea

10:00 – 11:00 **Pacific Resources for Education and Learning Survey of Continuing Education Needs by Dr. Lance Linke and Dr. Melly Wilson.** Dr. Linke and Dr. Wilson will administer a survey instrument to participants of the conference which is designed to help identify continuing education needs. Pacific Resources for Education and Learning (PREL) will

use this information to help develop future programs of support to libraries, archives, and museums in the United States-affiliated Pacific Islands.

11:00 – 12:00 **FSM IMLS grant information sharing by Lester Ezekias (Pohnpei Public Library), Jenny Ernest, Betty William, Dr. Rufino Mauricio (National Archives, Culture, and Historic Preservation), Cartina Aisek (Pohnpei Catholic School Library).** This presentation talks about the experiences in providing cross training to various island including Kosrae State; Chuuk State; Yap State, and Guam.

12:00 – 1:15 Lunch on your own

1:15 – 2:45 **Boost Literacy @ Your Library: Working Together to Promote Literacy by Imengel Mad and Cerilla Michael (George B. Harris Elementary School, Palau).** This presentation is designed to explain the crucial role of school libraries in supporting literacy. Long regarded as the cornerstone of the school community with their collection of books, school libraries today have become sophisticated 21st century learning environments offering a full range of print and electronic resources. These diverse learning environments provide exquisite support for equal learning opportunities to all students, regardless of their socio-economic status, or the education level of the community – but only when they are staffed by qualified professionals, trained to collaborate with teachers in engaging students meaningfully with information that matters to them both in the classroom and in the real world.

2:45 – 3:00 Afternoon tea

3:00 – 4:00 **Introducing PARBICA organization, recent projects, and upcoming activities by Naomi Ngirakamerang, Palau National Archives.** To introduce PARBICA, brief background and history and also relate its recent project (PARBICA Recordkeeping for good governance toolkit system) and the upcoming activities and project that PARBICA is facing.

4:15 – 4:30 **Evaluation time.** Everyone fills out evaluations forms and submit to PIALA officers.

6:30 - **Closing ceremony & dinner, Nihco Marine Park (Nihkehwa (local name))**

Post Conference Program (Friday and Saturday)

Friday, November 20, 2009

8:00 – 8:30 Continental breakfast

8:30 – 5:00 **Pacific Digital Library Project (PDL)** by **Sandy Fernandez, Karleen Manuel, Kieko Kanemoto, Jayleen Kokis, Imengel Mad, Lourdes Nededog, Erica Ruwepin, and Michael Williams. Facilitators: Jane Barnwell and Mathew Bellhouse-King.** This session will update PIALA members and others on the Pacific Digital Library project which began in May 2009 during the Leaders for Pacific Libraries (LPL) training institute held at the College of Micronesia-FSM Learning Resources Center. PIALA members will learn how they can contribute to the PDL.

Saturday, November 21, 2009

8:00 – 8:30 Continental breakfast

8:30 – 5:00 **Strategic Learning Communities (SLC)** by **Jane Barnwell and Mathew Bellhouse-King, Pacific Resources for Education and Learning (PREL).** This session will update attendees on the new Pacific Resources for Education and Learning (PREL) training initiative in support of libraries, archives and museums. This workshop will preview the week-long training sessions to be held in each entity throughout 2009-2012. Dr. Lance Linke and Dr. Melly Wilson, PREL, will conduct a series of mini-workshops, and participant feedback will help to inform planning for the SLC project. Fun, interactive, and lots of prizes...don't miss this collaborative learning experience! Reminder: Please leave a copy of your presentation, notes, business cards, and pictures with the PIALA or LAMP Executive Officers for the PIALA Proceedings 2009. Thank you.

Visions: Finding, Selecting, and Using Films for Your Libraries, Archives, & Museums

Keynote address November 16, 2009

**Fr. Francis X. Hezel, Micronesian Seminar
Pohnpei, Micronesia**

Bruce Robert, president, Libraries, Archives and Museums of Pohnpei (LAMP):

Our keynote address for this morning is Father Francis Hezel who has contributed so much to the state and the nation of FSM but not only to the FSM. I'm sure we can say to the entire world. Because of the Internet we can access Micronesian Seminar throughout the world and see what the Micronesian Seminar is doing in representing each of the island nations to inform the globe what Micronesia is about. And he is also an historian, a librarian, among other hats and we're very fortunate that he can make this PIALA conference to be the keynote speaker. When we first looked for keynote speakers our friend Dr. Karen Peacock recommended Kathy Kesolei from Palau but she was not able to make it. So on short notice I called up Father Hezel and asked him if he could do the keynote address based on the theme of *Pacific visions: finding, selecting, and using resources for your libraries, archives, and museums*. And so it's a great honor and privilege to welcome our own Father Hezel to do the keynote address. On behalf of everyone here, Father Hezel, this is your moment.

Father Hezel:

It's a great pleasure for me to be here before you. I say that not just because that's what you're supposed to say at the beginning of a talk, but because I think that you are the people in the trenches. You are the people who have done as much as anybody I know to promote literacy, and literacy means something. But I'm getting ahead of myself. As Bruce said, I'm an amateur historian. Because of that and because of my fascination with the past, I'd like to take a running start. So you're going to have to deal with that as you take account of what I have to say today. The other thing you're going to have to recognize is something that my friend Peter Christian, who was just reelected to the Congress here, has said about me many times—that he has a way of twisting themes for his own ends. And so I've twisted the theme of the PIALA conference this year to my own ends. I hope to a productive one, but we'll see.

What is a library? When were libraries invented? I'm not going to go that far back, but I'd like to remind you that once upon a time there was a city called Alexandria in Egypt. In Alexandria, long before the days of computers and typewriters and such, there were something like a few thousand boxes. Each one of these boxes held rolls, scrolls on which were printed words. Now that was an important thing. That constituted a library. It constituted a library, but it was a work of immense difficulty to produce these things. It was an innovation. Indeed, writing was an innovation. Writing hadn't been introduced too many years before.

But the idea behind the Alexandria library was to preserve in some place or other the wisdom of the past. In others words, not to entrust this to people's faulty memories any longer, but to take the laborious step of putting these ideas on parchments or vellum or whatever else they used, so

that they could be conveyed to people in the future. In those days the only way that you could get this wisdom out was if somebody came in with a bag of gold, dumped it on your desk and said “I’d like to hire one or two people as scribes to transfer this to this parchment so that I, too, can be the proud owner of one of these books.” It was primitive, but it was an attempt to conserve the best of the past. It was an attempt to bring people in touch with the rest of the world. And it was the beginning of what we do now.

Fast forward a little bit to the recent past in Micronesia. We have our own history here. A history that I was familiar with in the 1970s when Dan Peacock was the director of library services up in Saipan after he had served as librarian here on Pohnpei at the old PICS (Pacific Islands Central School). In those days we were trying to give people access to books and print materials because libraries were small and struggling. So he was having somebody in Guam copy out news clippings and sending these news clippings in envelopes to all of the small libraries around the Trust Territory. I don’t know if any of you people remember that. But I have those clippings still. They’re bound in our library. They’re a treasure of sorts from the past. Dan Peacock it was who sent around print copies of “Lee Boo” and Captain Henry Wilson’s “Account of the Pelew Islands”, books that most of us would not have been able to obtain. He was sending out notices of publications that we could draw on to build up our libraries.

We needed somebody like that. We needed somebody in the driver’s seat, somebody who was at the head of a network that was enriching the libraries that were just starting. We needed somebody who was thinking of bookmobiles and boatmobiles and bringing resources to people. We needed something, if only because it was an early period in the modernization of Micronesia. It was a time when we were just getting into big-time government. We were just moving into the implications of a cash economy. We were just beginning to send people off to colleges in great numbers. Remember, that was just a couple years after the Pell grant became available to Micronesians. And so we needed the development of literacy, we needed someone who would help open people’s minds to the great world that they were entering.

But that wasn’t all it was doing. It was also helping us—and I’m not sure if this is appreciated well enough—recapture something of the past here in Micronesia. One of the books he sent was a work by Frank LeBar called “The Material Culture of Truk.” In 1977 we had the ordination of the first Chuukese priest on Moch. That priest is the present bishop, Armando Samo. People of his island wanted to put up a *fals*, a men’s house, on the island. They wanted to put that up for the celebration and as a way of honoring him. The problem was they forgot, or perhaps they never knew, how to tie the knots that were distinctively Mortlockese that were used for this kind of a building. And so they sent word to us that they needed help. We copied the book and sent it back to them and they built the *fals*. This is not self-congratulatory. It’s simply a way of saying that these materials that we speak about, materials that offer access to wisdom, do not just offer access to the wisdom of other places. But to our own wisdom as well.

I mentioned the news clippings that Dan Peacock sent out. For the past 18 months we’ve had a young volunteer working on a history book for FSM that will be finished next month, we hope. But in his work on this history book, the author is running into trouble because he’s looking through the 1970s, the early years of the Congress of Micronesia, trying to find first-hand accounts of things that happened: the burning of the Congress of Micronesia building in Saipan

in 1971, the speeches that people gave extolling free association or independence or commonwealth. When I pointed him to those news clippings that Dan Peacock sent out a long time ago, he came back excited. He said “This is a treasure chest.” And so he’s converting this material into a product that’s going to help educate our young people.

The goals of that past day and I think our goals still are, first of all, to allow us and our people to link with other parts of the world. We’re still in the era of modernization. Our future still depends on our ability to relate to other parts of the world. People in our libraries can explore Antarctica if they want. They can find out what they need to know about grizzly bears or polar bears. They can find out what the climatic conditions are in the steppes in Mongolia or in China. They can deepen their knowledge about the U.S. and Asia. They can become, in other words, members of the world community, even as we begin to modernize and embrace these parts of the world ourselves.

The second thing they can do is to deepen our understanding of our own society, our own history and culture, from materials in print. I pointed out a couple months ago to some people who were visiting our library and looking for education materials that the PALM (Pacific Area Language Materials) Project in Hawaii during the 1970s was wildly producing local language materials: Chuukese, Ponapean, and Kosraean materials. There was a whole range of these materials. Now when I visited a state not so long ago, perhaps a year and a half ago, I asked somebody about this. Nobody, at least nobody in that particular department, had heard of this. Why not? These are local materials. These are on CDs. All you have to do is print the booklets on request, basically. In doing that, you’re using materials that were developed 30 years ago for educational purposes. But of course, you have to stay in contact with the schools to find out what the most relevant materials are.

The third thing that they can do is contribute to literacy, as I suggested. This can help us transition from orality: that period of time—and it was a long period in the life span in the history of Micronesia, as it was in the history of the world—when we got information by talking and by listening. So we help these people help themselves to get information from the printed page.

But the library of today is even more of a challenge. The library of today is much more than just books, particularly with the expansion of electronic communications. Yes, it includes books for sure, but it also includes what Jane Barnwell and other people are fond of calling “grey material.” I didn’t know what that was until a couple of years ago, but I sure understand it now. Grey material is stuff that doesn’t come out nicely bound. Grey material is stuff that the government puts out: it might be loose-leaf, it might be just photocopies of documents. But it’s stuff that tells its own story, a story very often of what’s happening today, not yesterday. And it needs to be collected, at least if in some time in the future we hope to tell other people the story of what’s happening today.

The library today includes other resources, of course--Internet, MySpace, Facebook, forums of all sorts--a tremendous resource for getting information in and out of the islands. Very soon we’re going to have fiber optic cable. April 1st is what I was told by somebody in the Marshalls, Tony Muller. Whether it’s on that day or not, the opportunities for contact this way and that way

are going to expand enormously. It's very important for us and for our libraries to be in a position to utilize this email and internet. I tell people all the time that I think the greatest spur to literacy in the islands was email. People who would have dropped dead before they ever sent a letter now think nothing of spending half a day on the Internet—reading and writing, but electronically.

But then again we also have something else in the libraries today. We have the media of difference sorts: music, photos, and videos—on the islands and on the rest of world. All of these can become tools for educating our people. There's an embarrassment of riches today, an enormous quantity of material—in fact so much that we need help in deciding what to invest in, what to acquire for ourselves and the people that we serve. That means, friends, that we need to keep our antennas out and open. That means that have to keep contact with schools, with governments, with businesses for ideas on what is needed, what is more important than what. We don't have unlimited resources, but there are almost unlimited materials out there to tap into. I think that the point of the conference was: ordering materials, acquiring materials for our libraries to serve those people out there. But that, in turn, depends on something else—and that something else is an effective network.

So my vision for today, and I suppose you could say what I'm trying to foist off on you, is a network. No man is an island, no woman is an island, no library is an island.

The only way libraries will survive in the future, even right now, is by networking and by collaborating. There has to be a collaboration of universities and specialized libraries as there was in the past in Alexandria. If a wealthy man who was interested in literacy wanted a text, he had to go to the major library in Alexandria.

Today our work depends on collaboration with universities and specialized libraries. What I'm talking about here is COM FSM (College of Micronesia National Campus Learning Resource Center), MARC (Micronesian Area Research Center), university and college libraries, our own Micronesian Seminar. Let's not pretend that we can do this whole thing ourselves, alone. We can draw specialized materials from these sources, but help, in turn, to replenish them with materials. In other words, we can have a system, a network that profits both the people out there in the villages or in the different towns, and the places that are supposed to be the dispensers of materials.

That PALM project material that I was referring to before is on CDs. It's available and there are many of ways of getting these things. But when you come to MicSem tomorrow morning, those of you who will be there at that early hour will see the opportunities for acquiring this and other materials that you need.

Recently Palau has been interested in undertaking a project on translating the German Hamburg Expedition volumes. There are five volumes in German on Palau. Not many Palauans speak German or read German. That's understandable. But the volumes can be translated. In fact, half of the material has been translated. Where are those translations? Many of the colleges have them on hand. The same thing, by the way, goes for other places as well. We have translations of the Sarfert work on Kosrae. We have translations of Nevermann's volume on Ralik-Ratak in the

Marshalls. All these materials are available. We have material on current economic and political issues. Again when I say “we,” what I’m talking about is myself as a representative of all those major libraries whose holdings are a little bit more extensive.

It’s our mission to share these things with other people who need them. We don’t want to simply dust off our materials and contemplate them with reverence periodically. We’d like to get these materials into the hands of people who can use them, and that’s you. But at the same time you can contribute to this pool of material that some of the larger libraries have. I think Jane Barnwell’s Greenstone Project is an attempt, a very strong attempt, to do just that. Creating a digital library that can be shared is itself a step towards building the network that I’ve been trying to describe. You perhaps should be looking at the materials in these libraries when you go around to see what else should be digitized, what else should be made available to people, what’s going to serve their needs best.

We’d also like to ask you to contribute to this pool of data. We’d like to ask you, as I shamelessly did, to bring copies of local reports, grey materials, to meetings like this. We would appreciate having these. It saves me the trouble of going around, knocking on every government door, because I’m sorry to say the mailing list has not yet been invented in most of our islands. It would save me the trouble and it also makes these materials available for other people who use them, and I think you’d be surprised to find out how many people do.

This network that I keep talking about is still a vision, not a reality. Most of us find ourselves taking care of our own libraries, doing our own work. Of course, that’s the way things are. We meet yearly on opportunities and occasions like this to share ideas and spend time together, to bond. But we still really haven’t done as much in the way of collaboration as we should, even several years after the founding of PIALA.

Let’s begin now. So I’m challenging you to establish this network. Not a paper network, but a real network. A network that’s going to make a difference in the way you serve your people, and in the way we are able to serve our clientele. When you visit our library, the college library, other places on the island, I’d ask you (and I think I speak for them, too) to let us know what you need. And that could include materials that you may want digitized under the Greenstone Project or perhaps independently.

My hope, as I said, is that you people act as a channel for the other libraries to acquire materials from your place. I think if we do this, if we make a real honest effort to achieve this, we’ll be helping one another to enrich our people and we’ll be establishing the kind of a network that’s long overdue here. We will become the modern day version of the Alexandria library. Thank you.

Library Marketing That Works!

Megan K. Baird, Associate Professor, Library & Information Services
Palau Community College
megan.pcc@gmail.com

What is Marketing?

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary: **Marketing** (noun)

Is the process or technique of promoting, selling, and distributing a product or service.

Marketing in the Library

In the library world, this means telling others about programs, services, needs, and successes in the library. It doesn't matter how great your library is if no one in your community knows what you're doing.

There are some very simple marketing tools that you can use in your library.

Today, we'll talk about:

- flyers
- brochures
- bookmarks
- press releases
- web 2.0
-

Choosing Pictures:

Pictures can make a big difference on your marketing materials. It is best to use pictures rather than clip art.

When you look at the two pictures here, which one are you more drawn to?

Most people chose the one with people, so you should always have some happy people in your pictures!



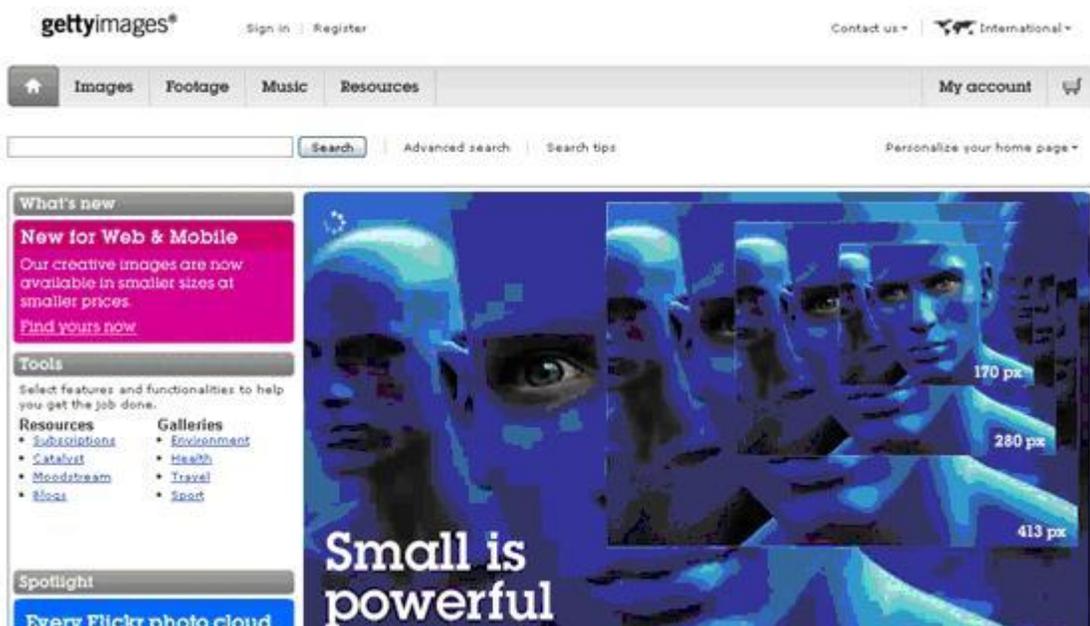
Where to Find Pictures:

The best pictures are the ones that actually show your library or the people in your community. Closer shots are better than long distance shots.

If you don't have any pictures that you can use, there are a few places online that you can find free pictures:

www.gettyimages.com

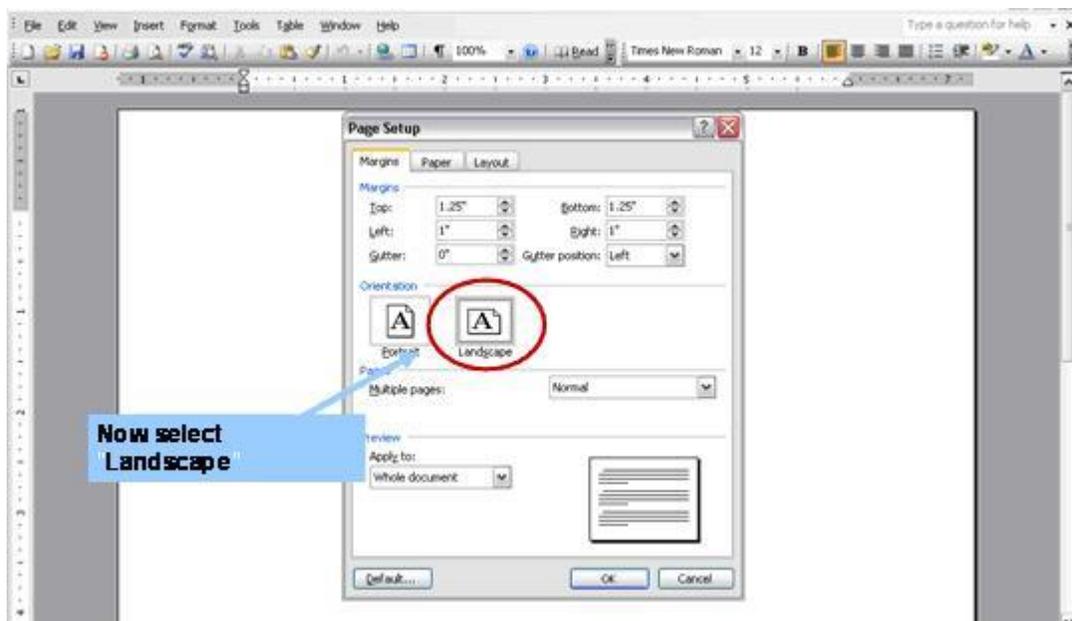
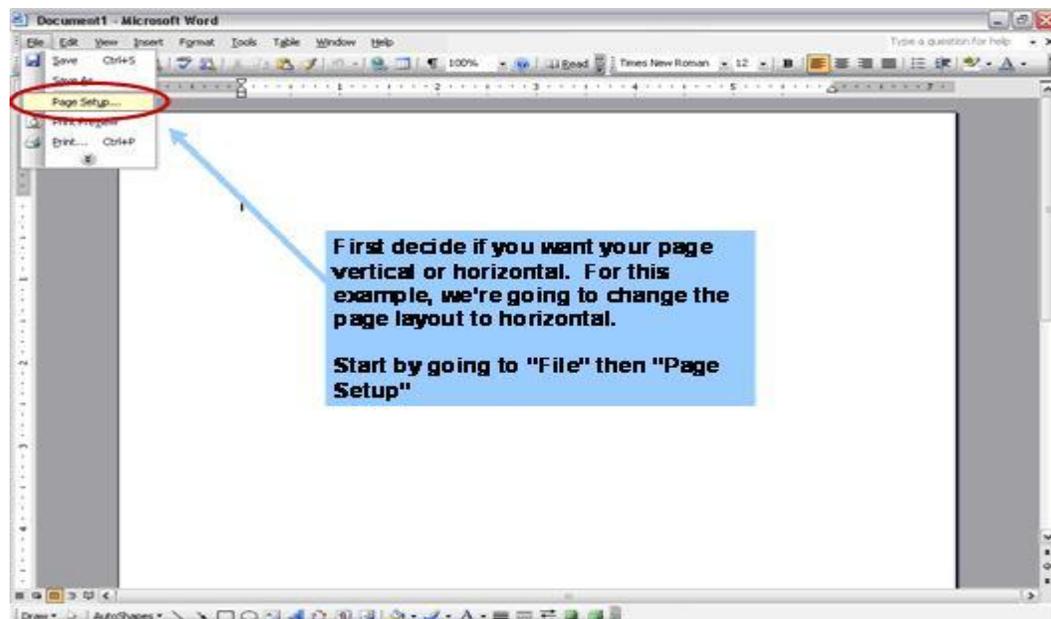
www.office.microsoft.com/en-us/clipart/default.aspx

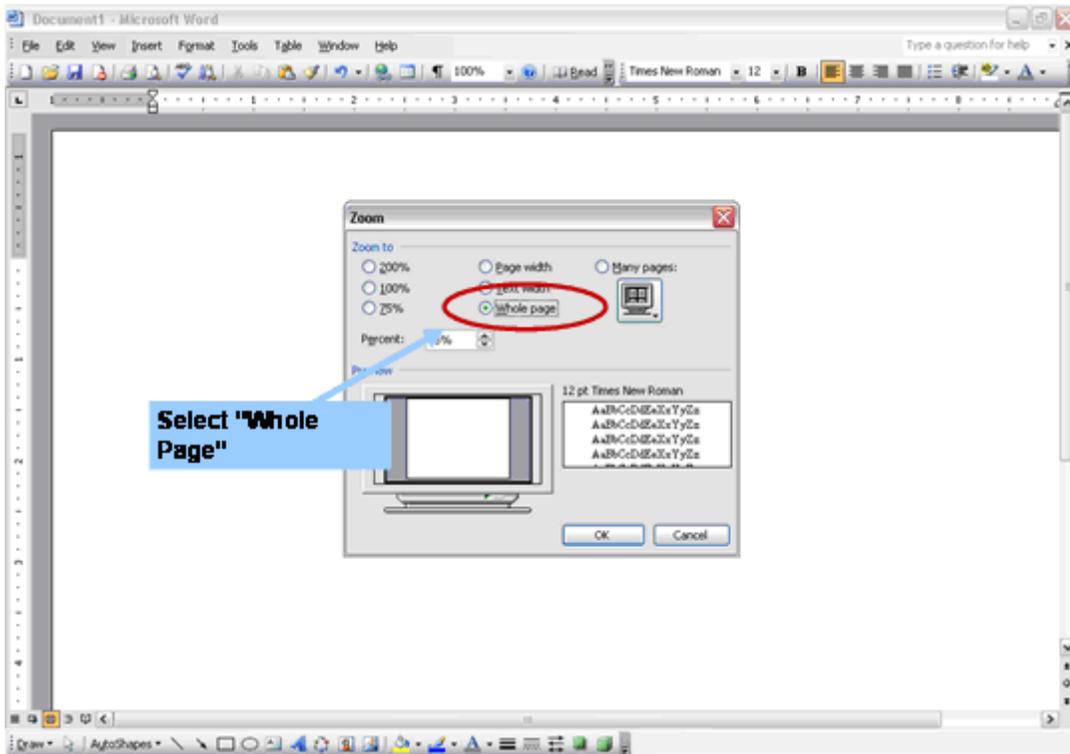
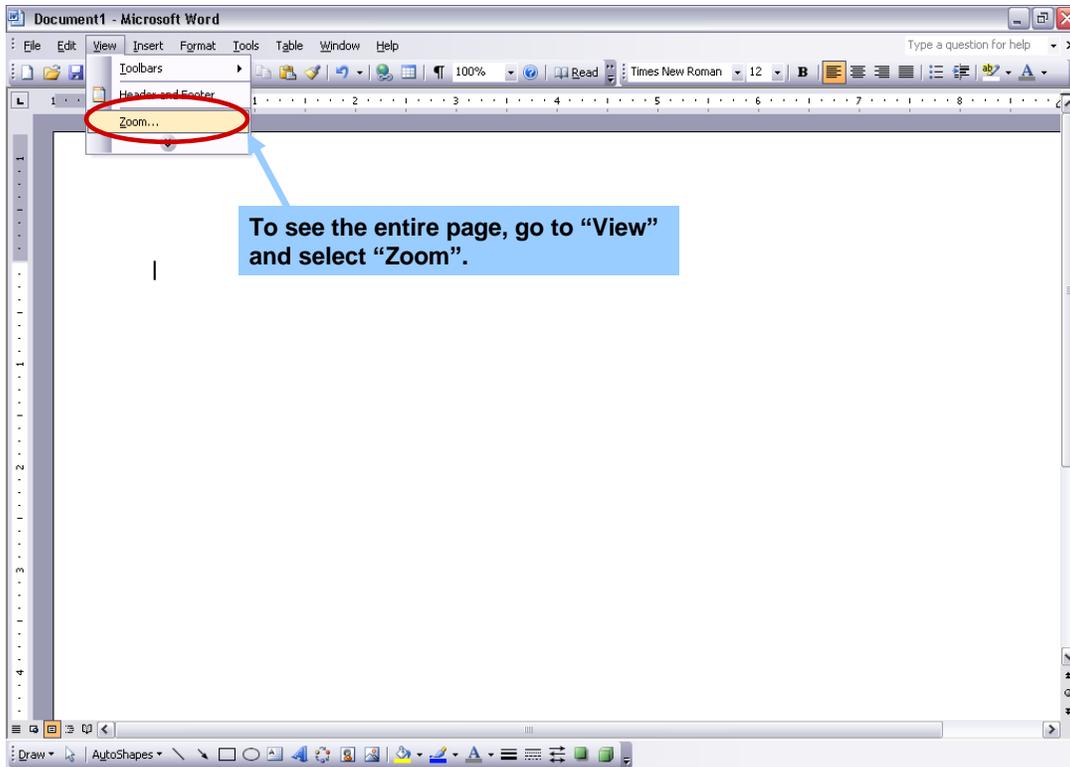


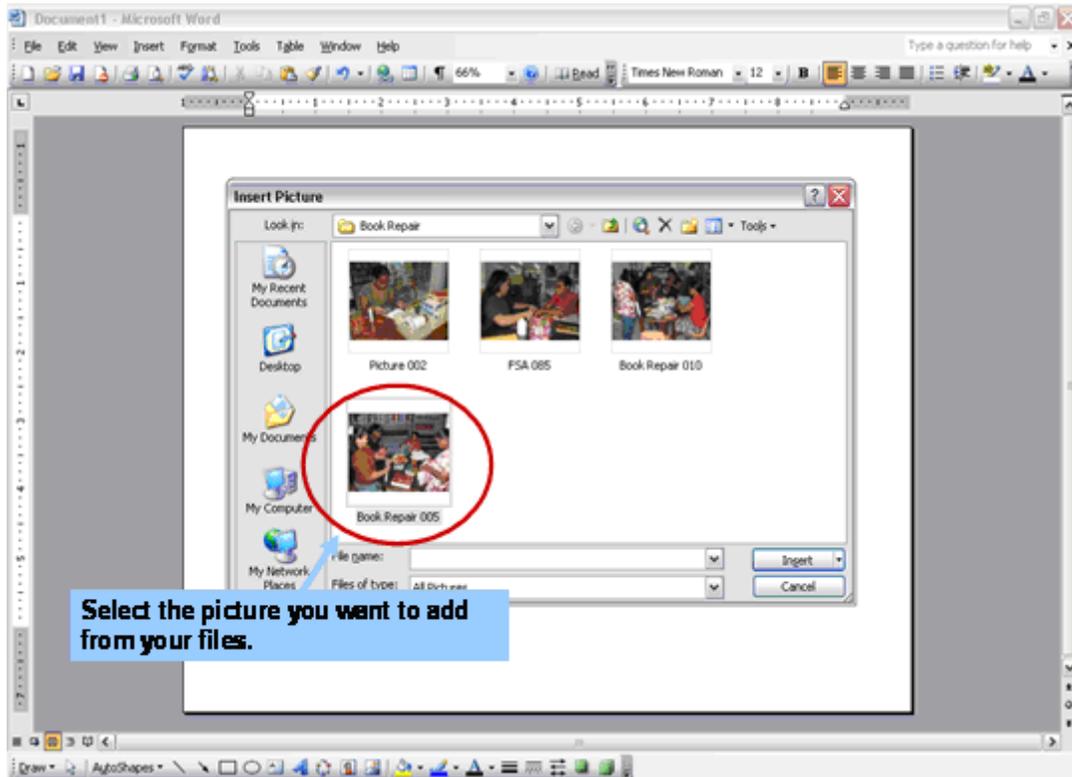
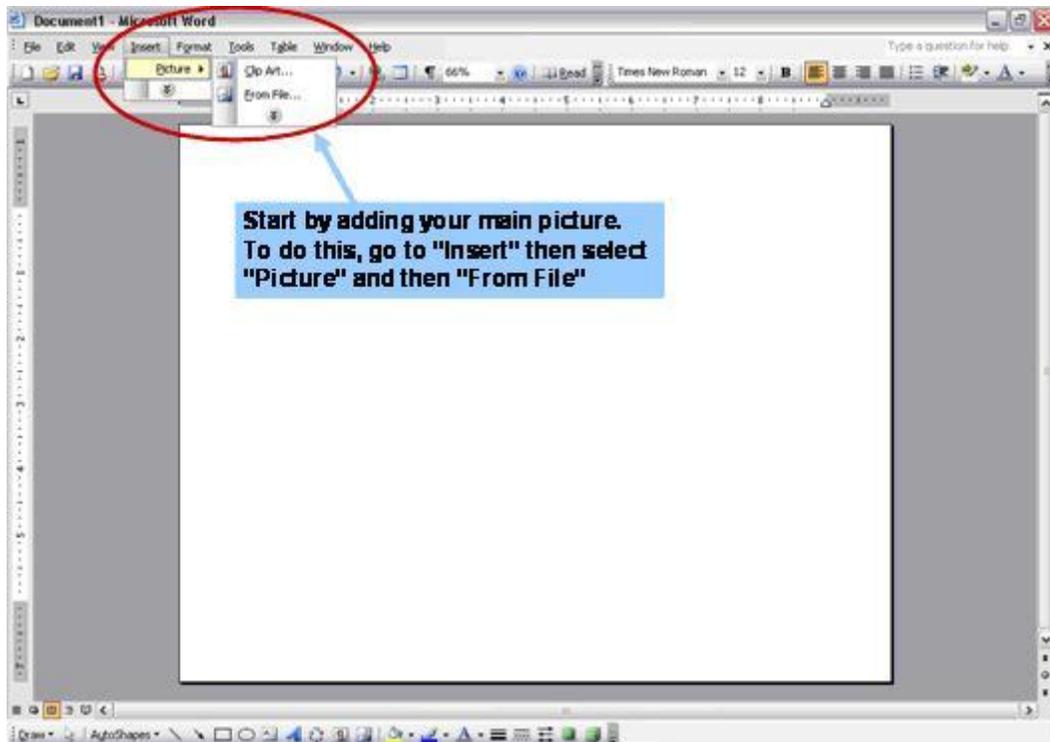
Flyers:

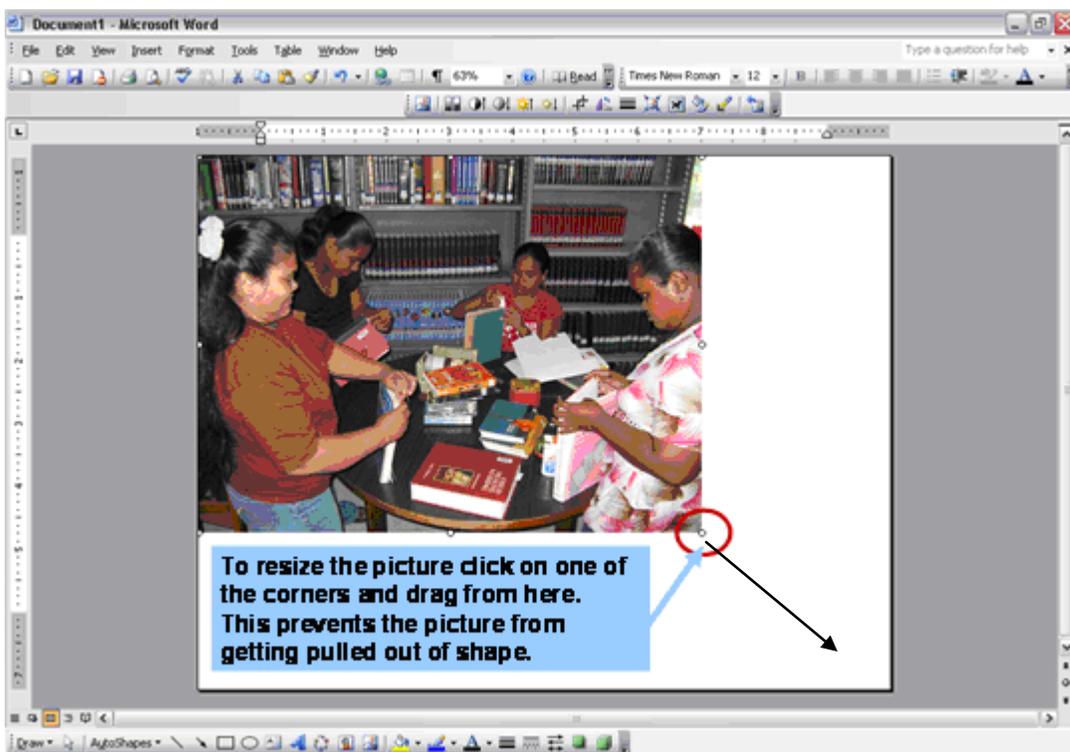
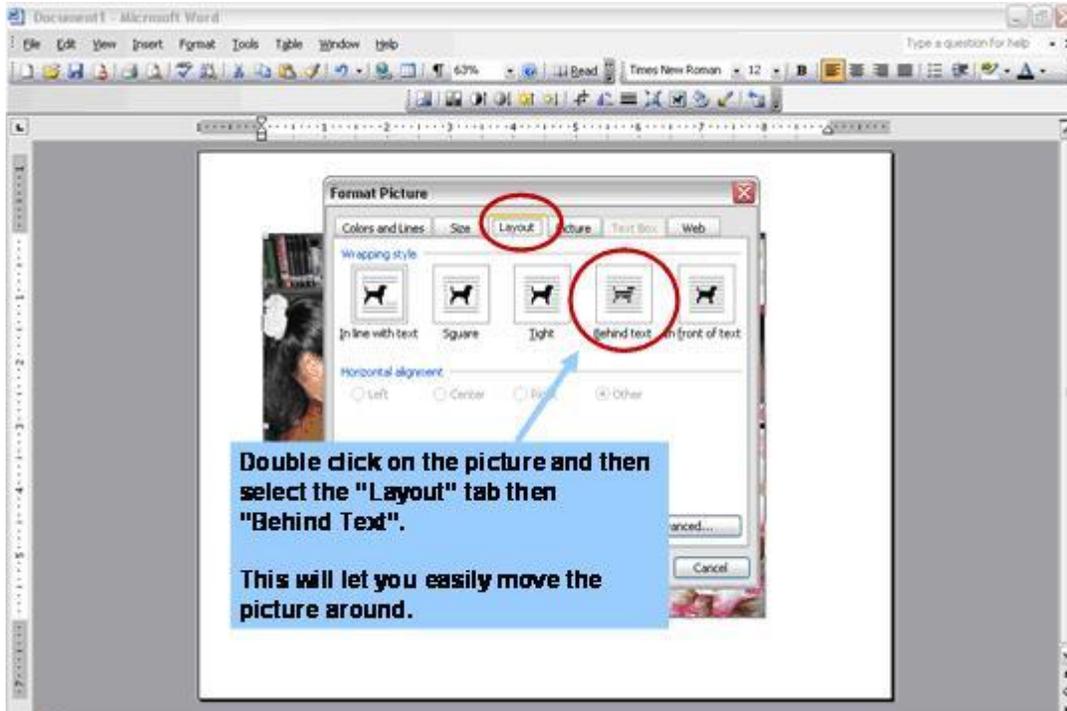
Flyers are an easy and inexpensive way to let many people know about your programs or services. To create professional looking flyers is to follow a few simple rules:

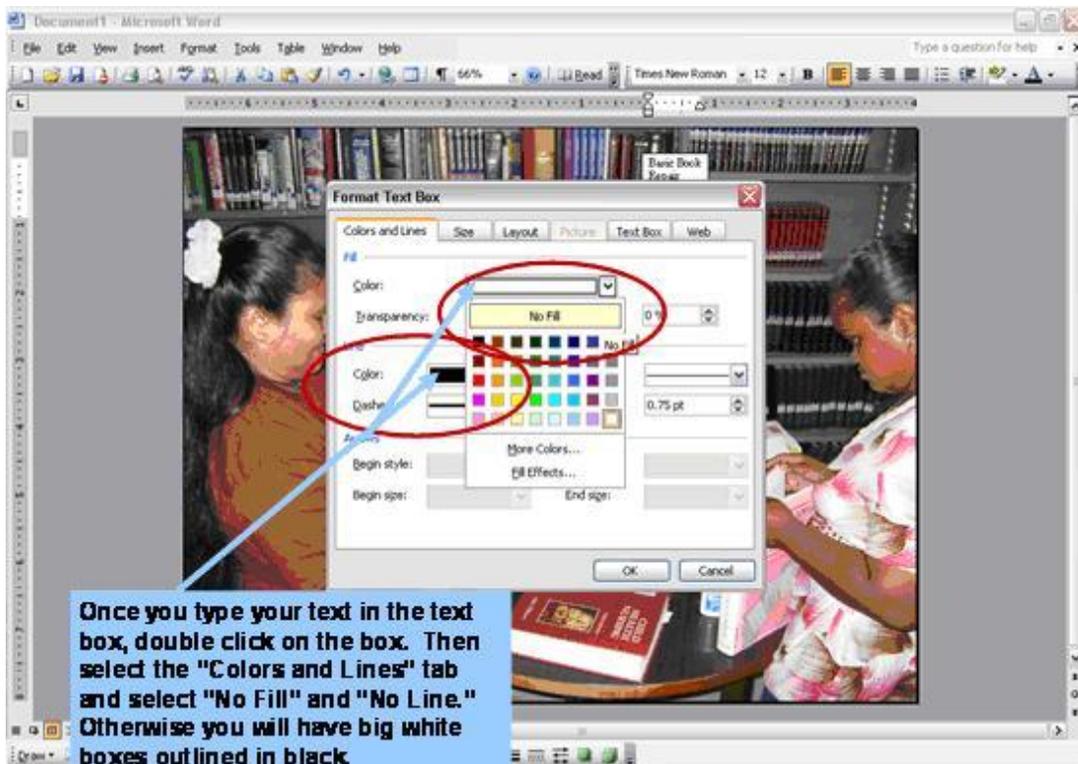
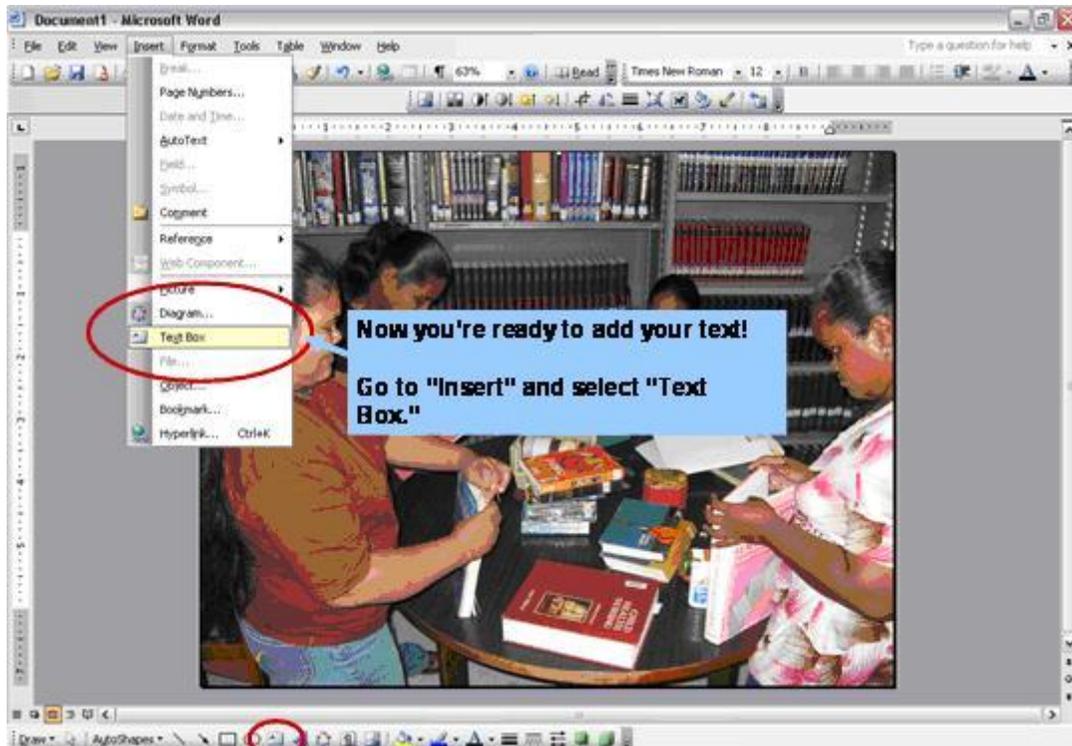
1. Select a photo (NOT CLIPART) for the main focal point of your flyer.
2. Create 3 areas of text. Try not to use more than 2 colors and 2 types of text.
3. Post in places where many people will see it.

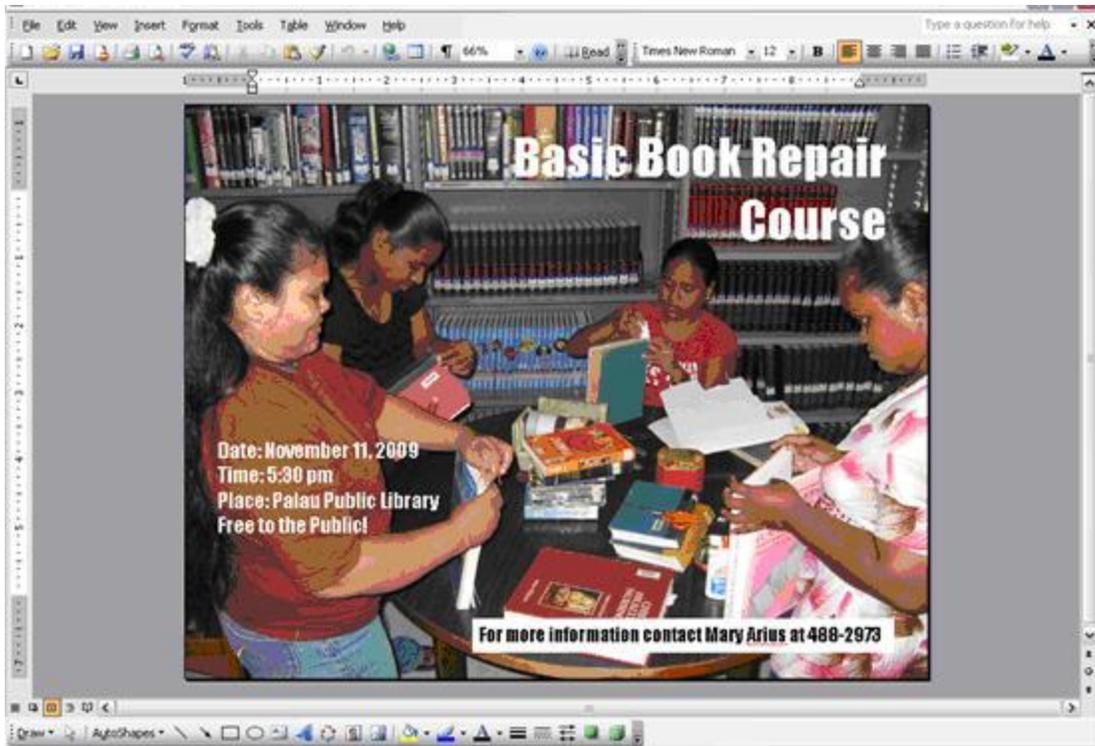




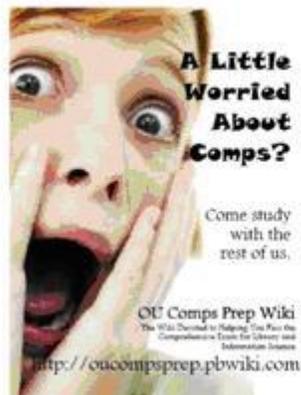








Flyers Examples:

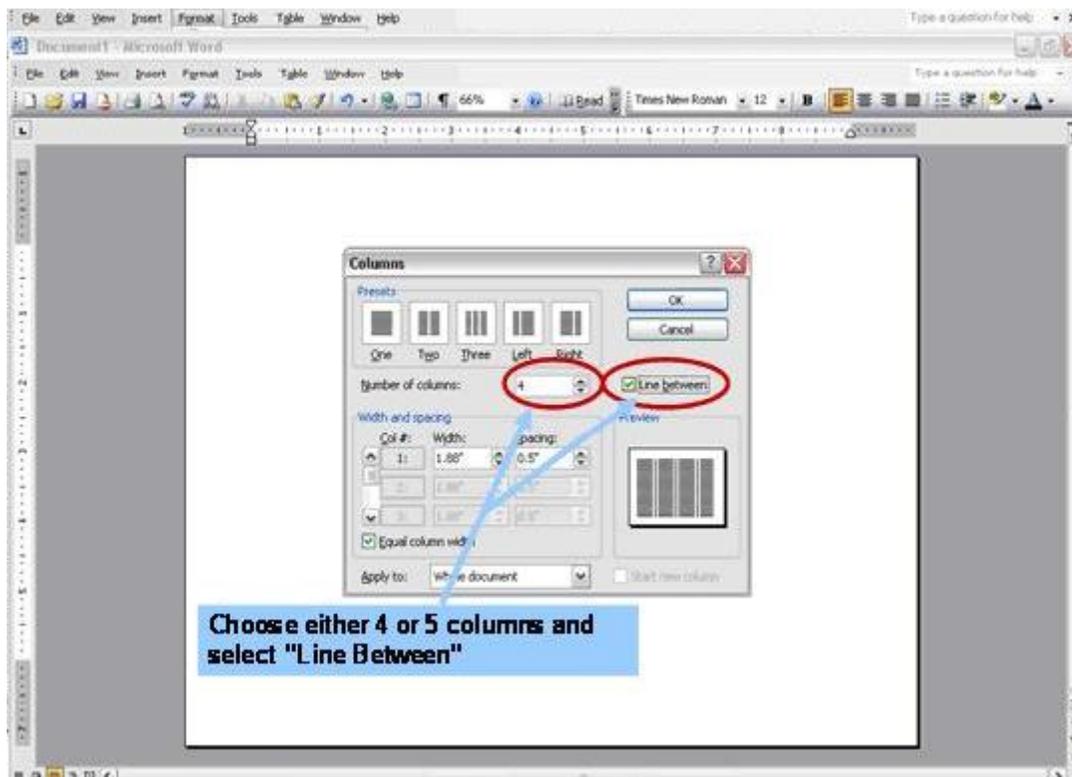
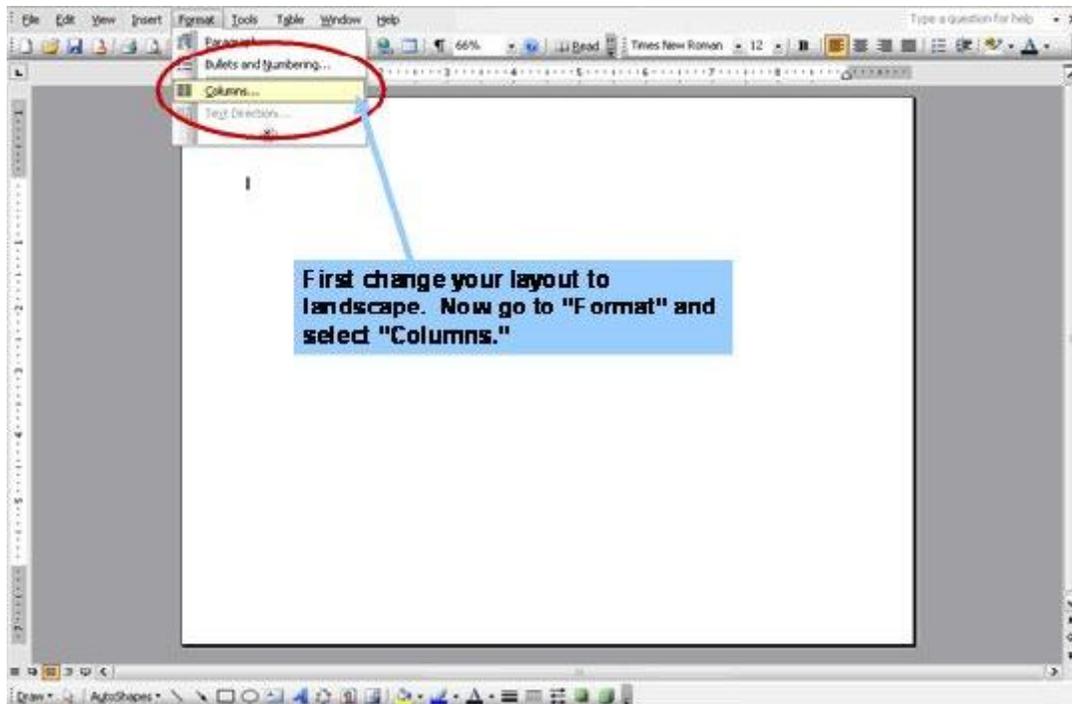


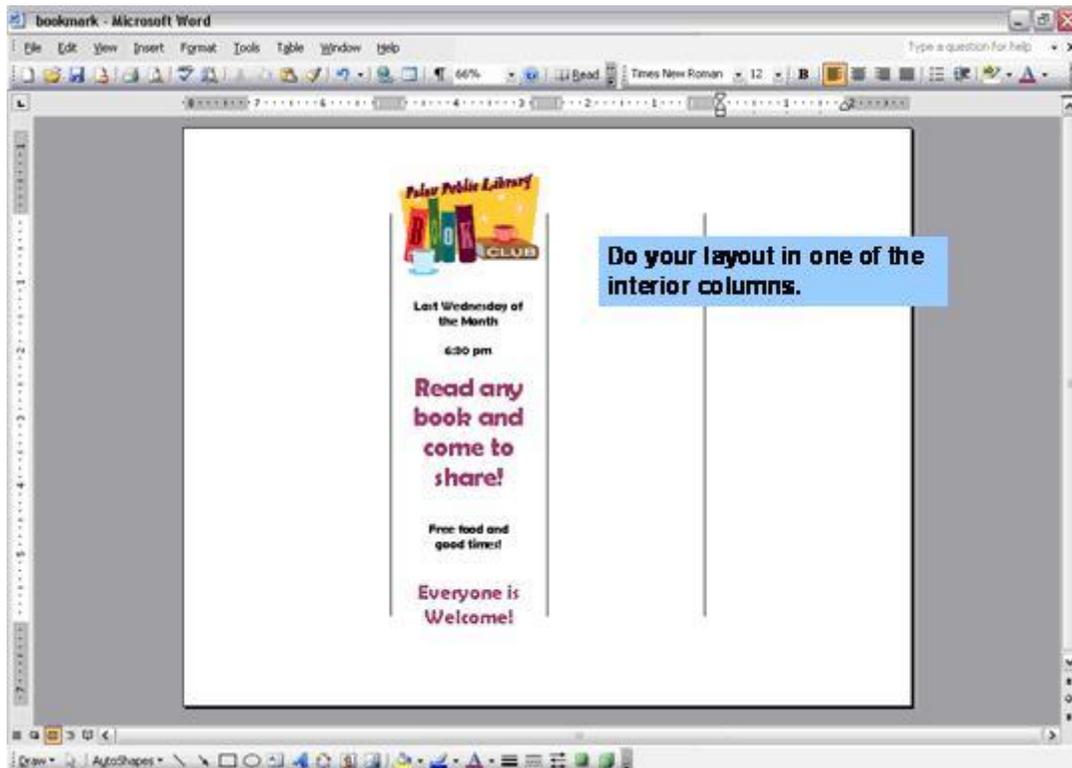
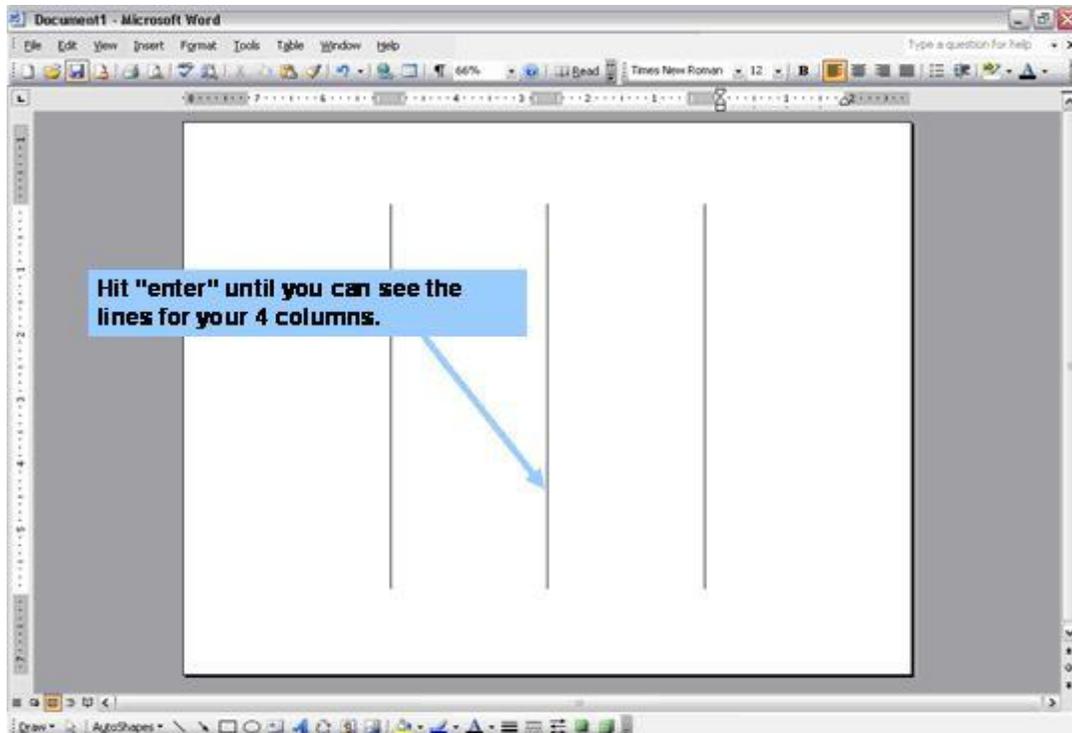
Bookmarks:

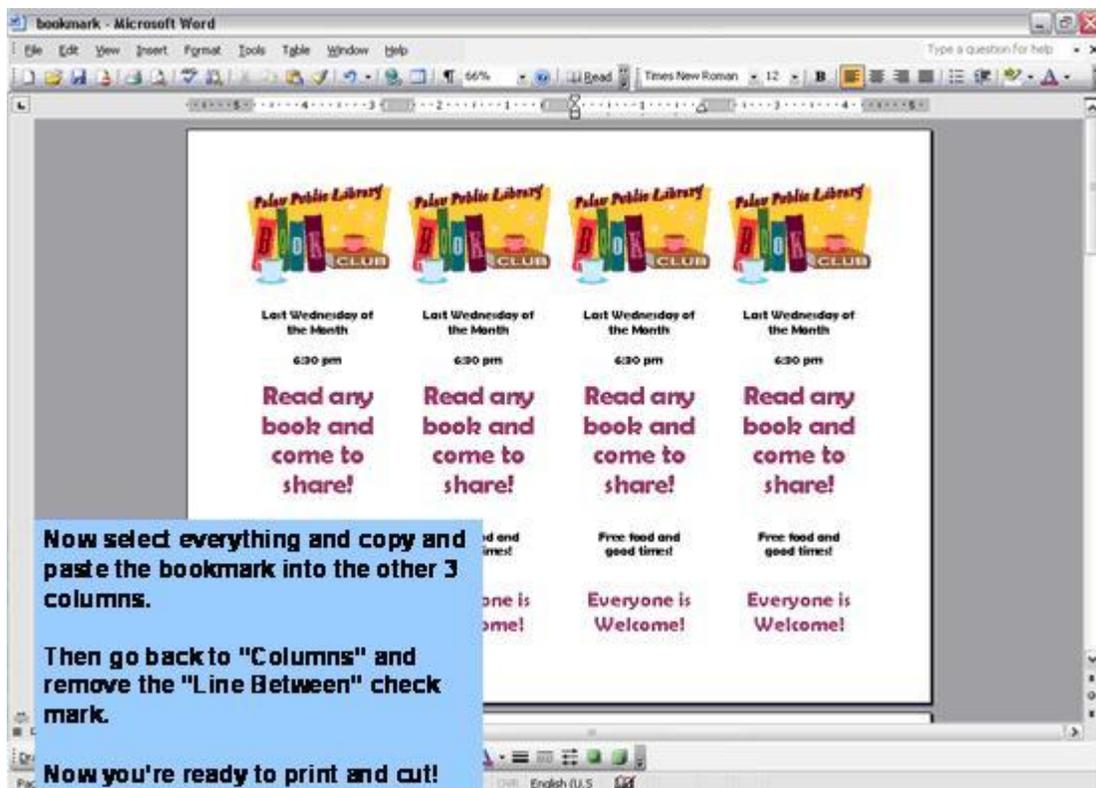
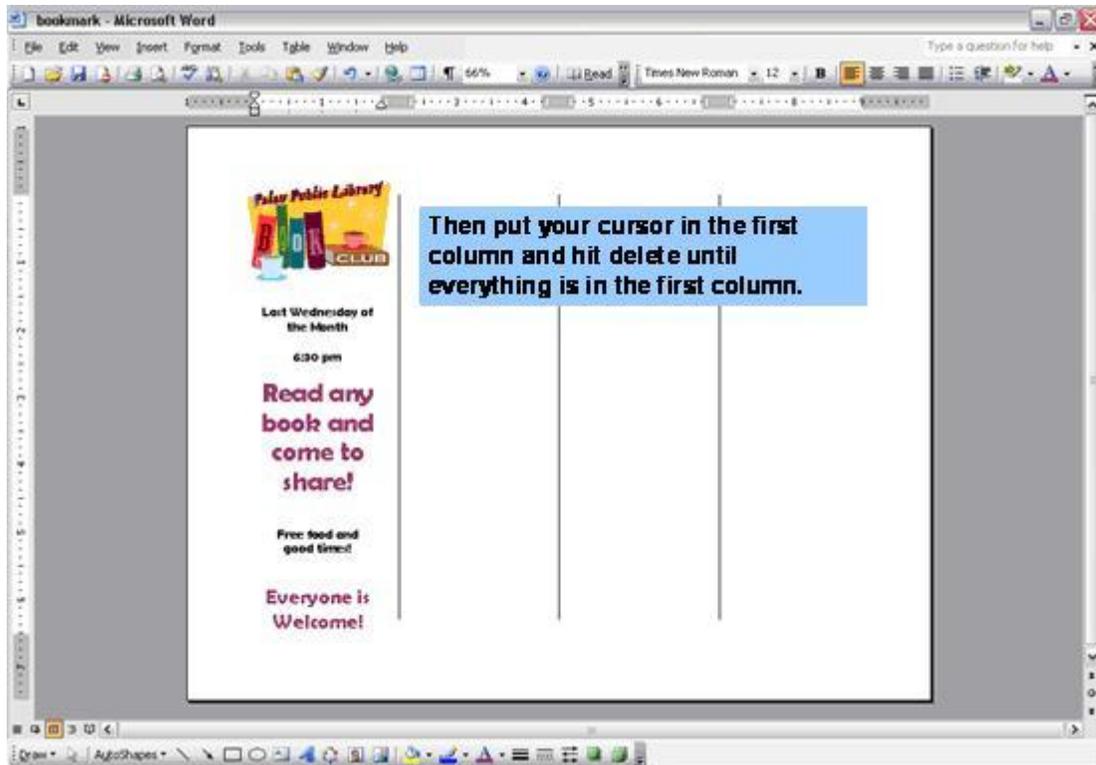
Bookmarks are a fun way to share information about your library with your patrons.

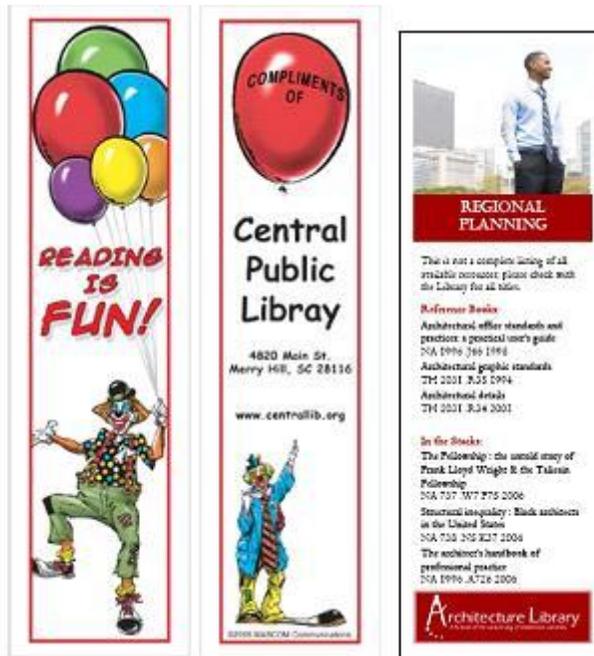
Bookmarks can be made using Microsoft Word.

1. Open a new document.
2. Change the page layout to landscape.
3. Add 4 or 5 columns with a line between. (Remember to remove the line before printing)
4. Use of the interior columns to layout.







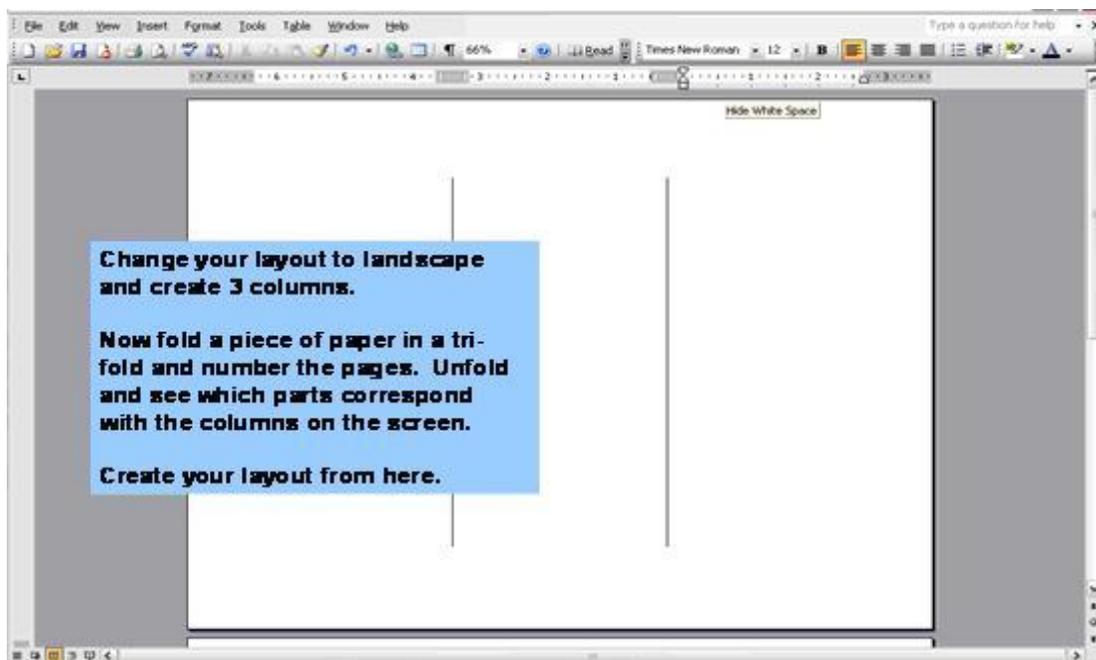


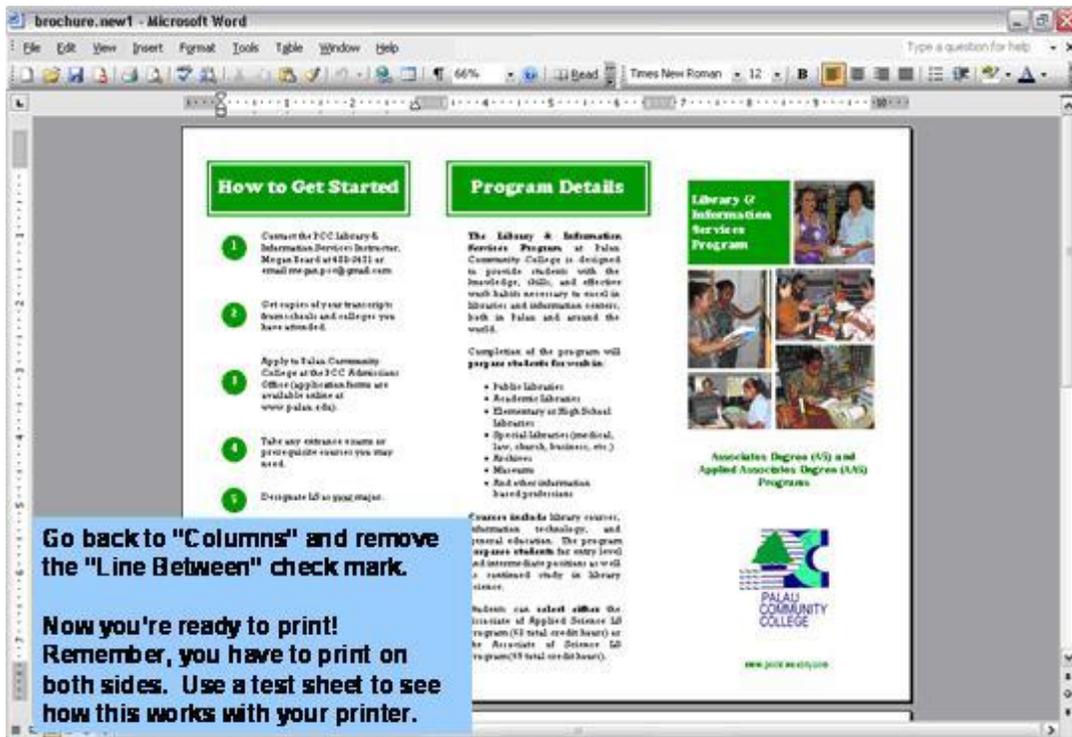
Bookmark Examples:

Brochures:

Brochures are a bit more expensive to produce, but they are a great way to share a lot of information all in one place. To create professional looking brochures, follow a few simple rules:

1. Split your page into 3 columns (use a line in between, but take out the line before you print).
2. Fold a scrap paper into a tri fold and number the pages, unfold and follow it as a template.
3. Place you brochure where people will pick it up and read it.





Brochure Examples:



Press Releases:

A press release is an article you write for your local paper. Newspapers will typically include your article for free, since you are a non-profit organization and your programs and services benefit the entire community, so press releases are a great way to market your library for absolutely free! Just call and get the email address for you local paper, and then start sending well written press releases.

Press release format:

For Immediate Release	
Contact	Name Title Library Name Phone # Email
Article Title (body of the Article)	

Photos Attached	

Newspaper articles are written in what is known as an “inverted triangle.” Basically this means that the most important information is in the first few sentences :

Who What When Where Why How



Then the less important information follows.
Extra Information

Articles are written this way because most newspaper readers only read the title and the first few sentences.

Pictures for News

When you send pictures to the newspaper, you need to be sure that they are at least 300 megapixels. Most digital cameras today take pictures that are higher resolution, but if you're camera is very old, check first. Otherwise your picture will come out fuzzy and hard to see. Also, newspapers have very limited space, so your picture may be resized to be much smaller than the original, so it is best to send close pictures so you can tell what is in the picture.

Using Social Media in Web 2.0

Definition: Web 2.0 marks a change in the Internet. Before 2000, Internet services were primarily commercial based and the only interaction between users and computers was to purchase things online. Around the year 2000, Internet applications and services changed to allow people to interact with others and to customize the Internet. This is Web 2.0.

There are several Web 2.0 tools that you might consider using to reach your patrons and inform them about upcoming events. For today, we're only going to take time to look at two Web 2.0 tools; blogs and a social networking site, Facebook, but there are many more out there that you may want to use for your library.

Blog is a combination of the words "web" and "log". It is basically an online journal where you can add entries and other people can read your entries and make comments. Blogs can be on any topic. Some libraries and companies have blogs to keep people up to date on what is happening. WordPress (<http://wordpress.com/>) is a free online blog that is easy to create and edit for your library. You can add pictures, upcoming events, special news, and updates. There are several modules that are easily added to make your site more useful for your patrons, such as a calendar of events.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | ASK A LIBRARIAN | DIGITAL COLLECTIONS | LIBRARY CATALOGS | GO | Options

The Library of Congress > Blogs > Library of Congress Blog

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BLOG

'Inside Adams' Brought Inside the Blog Fold

November 3, 2009 by [Matt Raymond](#)

This feels a little like a birth announcement: The Library of Congress has launched its second official blog since the one you're now reading took the blogosphere by storm in April 2007. (Hyperbole much?)

The Library's Science, Technology, and Business Division is an excellent addition to our growing social-media family. The very name of the division should tell you that it is chock full of [wonderful stories](#) and discoveries. (Not incidentally, they also have some of the most amazing curators and reference specialists around.) I myself have cribbed from their [Exerday Mysteries](#) website for blog fodder.

[Jennifer Harbster](#) and [Donna Scanlon](#) will be guiding you through the wonders of their corner of the library. Both of them have already been contributing guest posts to this blog. They're calling the new blog "Inside Adams." I'll let them [explain](#) their moniker.

"Inside Adams" represents another step forward in bringing our stories and collections to [the masses](#). But it also means [close](#) with [some](#) [mad](#) [books](#) [of](#) [the](#) [past](#) [that](#) [are](#) [now](#) [in](#) [the](#) [present](#).



<http://www.booksforkids.org/>

Social Networking:

A social network is a website that allows people to share information and stay connected with a group. Examples are Facebook, Myspace, and Twitter. There are thousands of different social networking programs on the Internet. Some are open to anyone and others are only by invitation.

Facebook is a social networking site that allows you to create a page and then add and invite friends. If you want to go where the students are and let them know about your library programs and services, one of the best places is Facebook.

Facebook is very librarian friendly. You'll find a group just for librarian-centric Facebook applications, a JSTOR search, and much more.

Marketing Wrap Up

It is important to let your community know about what you are doing in your library and get them involved. Today, we've discussed a few simple ways to start getting the word out, but this is by no means the only ways to market your library...it is only a starting point.

Be creative and good luck with your library marketing! 😊

Tuesday morning tour: Micronesian Seminar

ABOUT MICRONESIAN SEMINAR

Micronesian Seminar, known popularly as MicSem, is a private non-profit, non-governmental organization that has been engaged in public education for thirty years. Our purpose is to assist the people of Micronesia in reflecting on life in their islands under the impact of change in recent years. Established as a research-pastoral institute by the Catholic Church, and turned over to the Jesuit Order in 1992, MicSem serves the people of the Federated States of Micronesia, the republics of Palau and the Marshall Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It has been directed by Fr. Fran Hezel, SJ, since its inception.

As part of our mission, MicSem has produced hundreds of articles and several books, most written by Fr. Fran Hezel, SJ. Our media studio has produced 65 videos on a wide variety of social issues, which are broadcast on local TV stations and available in DVD format, as well as online. The internationally-recognized MicSem Library boasts about 21,000 titles, and 60,000 photos on Micronesia, all searchable online. Finally, the MicSem discussion forum continues to grow in popularity, as does our online collection of historical photo albums.

THE MICSEM LIBRARY

The MicSem library is a cornerstone of the institution. Presently encompassing about 21,000 titles, it is recognized worldwide as one of the best collections on Micronesia. While its special strengths lie in history and anthropology, it is rapidly expanding in other fields such as government, education, social and economic development, and the natural sciences.

Along with historic and contemporary books, the library also contains locally-produced reports. Current regional periodicals in nearly every field are available. The collection grows annually through computer searches of periodicals published around the world for articles on Micronesia. Besides print materials, the library collection includes maps, microfilm, videos, music, transparencies photographs on Micronesia and Micronesian history. MicSem is currently engaged in searching out new sources of Micronesian imagery, and is scanning and storing digitally video, still imagery and music.

The library now occupies the entire top floor of the MicSem building, and its resources are used by local residents, students, and visiting scholars. A comfortable reading room is open weekdays during normal working hours. A full-time librarian is on staff. For those with web access, the MicSem website offers many recent articles and reports on-line. The site also allows searches of printed material via an electronic card catalog.

<http://www.micsem.org/>

Hospital Medical Libraries Populating the Micronesian Islands

Arlene Cohen
Pacific Islands Library Consultant
arlenegcohen@gmail.com

I am going to talk about how it happened that medical libraries are populating the region, how the grants were developed, factors we considered in being sure they were sustainable, and where we are today. But, first, I want to start with a quote.

Libraries as a State of Mind

“A lot of health workers get comfortable with their current practice and wait for workshops to come around for new ideas. A library is more than a physical installation; it is the manifestation of a state of mind which values inquiry, fostering new ideas.”

Dr. Mark Durand in an E-mail message dated July 12, 2008

A Bit of History

Let me describe the players in our project and their historical importance.

In 1995, the Ayuda Foundation was established as a non-profit regional organization based in Guam doing medical outreach to Micronesia. Much of its work is done with the support of the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures.

In 2004 Typhoon Sudal destroyed the Yap State Hospital Library and Dr. Durand approached the Ayuda Foundation for help. Around the same time, representatives from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF), the largest US philanthropic organization devoted exclusively to improving health and health care, visited the Ayuda Foundation looking for projects to fund. Carlotta Leon Guerrero, the Executive Director of Ayuda, saw the possibility of funding a new library for the Yap State Hospital and approached me for help. I was very excited and asked my colleague, Alice Hadley, the medical librarian at Naval Hospital Guam, to collaborate with me in writing a grant proposal,

1st RWJF grant proposal incorporated the following commitments:

The Hospital administration needed to agree that:

- Hospital commits a secure space for library.
- Hospital commits \$1,000 in annual budget for new books and materials
- Hospital must establish the position of medical librarian. The minimum qualification is a High School diploma and 2 years work experience in either a library or hospital setting.
Note: Librarian can be an individual can be tasked with other responsibilities, but their office must be in the library.

The Ayuda Foundation needed to agree that grant funds would be used for:

- Purchase of at least 200 core medical, nursing and allied health textbooks.
- Purchase three computers, a printer and a multimedia projector for library.
- Paper card catalog along with library automation software and supplies.
- Travel funding for two professional librarians to set up the library, train the medical librarian and present medical information access workshops.

There were several issues considered in the development of this project. Internet information access depends on reliable power, telecommunication capabilities and computers, as Internet access can be very problematic and electricity unreliable. Books can be used anytime, without power or available computers. The Hospital's commitment to sustain the library after the grant ends was essential. Finally, Dr. Durand's "place" concept needed to be promoted.

The grant proposal was submitted in 2005 and after many challenges, the grant was approved and funded in December 2007. We received over \$ 47,000 to establish the Yap State Hospital Medical Library, and the project was completed in April 2008.

May 2008 2nd RWJF grant proposal

After the Yap Hospital Library was established, Alice and I met with Carlotta Leon Guerrero in Guam to discuss the success of the Yap project. It was decided to try to replicate it elsewhere throughout Micronesia. I then approached the RWJF and explained what we wanted to do, and they invited the proposal for the second grant. To be successful with the grant proposal and the project, we needed a buy-in from the Ministries of Health and Hospital Administrators throughout the U.S.-affiliated Pacific Islands.

To solicit this regional commitment from the Health Ministers and Hospital Administrators, I attended the 13th *Annual Pacific Basin Medical Association (PMBA) Conference*, August 18-20, 2008 in Yap State, Federated States of Micronesia to describe the idea in a presentation. At PBMA, anyone interested was asked to do a *Needs Assessment* and make a commitment with a *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)* by October 1, 2008. We also passed out a core booklist, asking them to review it with their staff and revise as necessary.

Copies of the Grant Application/Needs Assessment, MOU, and booklist sample are supplied in the Appendix of this paper.

After the PBMA Conference, we worked with Michael Epp, the Executive Director of the *Pacific Islands Health Officers Association*, to spread the word and sell the idea to the decision makers.

In October 2008, the 2nd RWJF grant proposal was submitted. It proposed creating a medical library in each of the other Micronesian entities: Republic of the Marshall Islands, Pohnpei, Kosrae and Chuuk states in FSM, The Republic of Palau, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam. Accompanying the proposal were letters of commitment from the ministries or departments of health and hospital administrators in these eight locations.

In December 2008, the 2nd RWJF grant was funded for \$US 390,000., to be completed within eighteen months. In January 2009, work began on the 2nd RWJF grant, establishing these new medical libraries one at a time.

Once the funding was secured, we followed our recipe, developed from our work establishing the Yap Department of Health Services Durand Medical Library.

The ingredients in our recipe for establishing a small hospital medical library are:

- A space with good access and security
- Weeding old materials
- Tools to organize new materials
- Training
- Publicity, promotion and support

I would like to show some examples of how these ingredients were put into place.

A space with good access and security

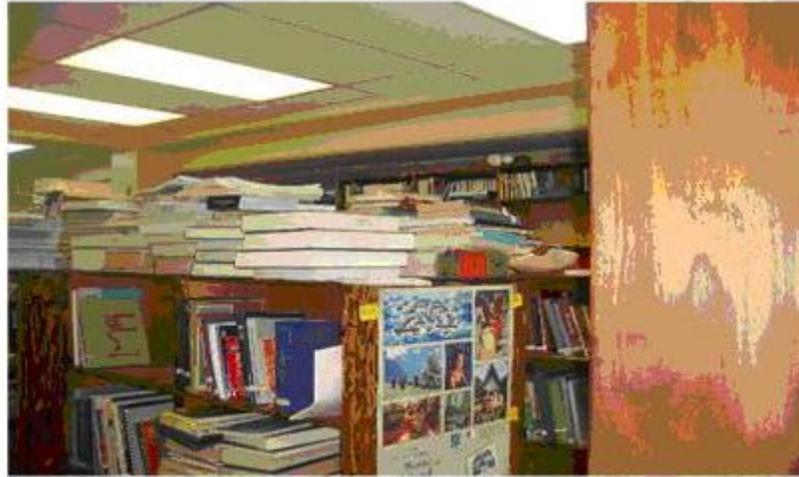
Commonwealth Health Center Library, Saipan



*Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas CHC Library.
Notice the librarian's desk is right by the door.
Good lighting and computer terminals easily accessed.*

Weeding old materials

Belau National Hospital Library



The Belau Hospital Library was established in the early 1990's but there was no librarian for over a decade and the Library became a dumping ground.

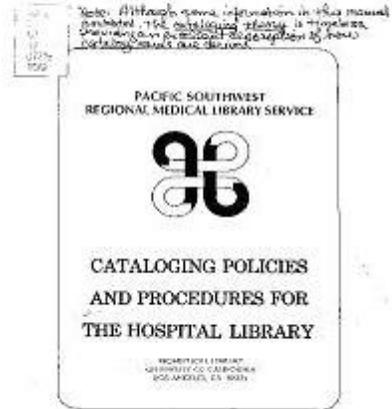
Weeding old materials

Belau National Hospital Library



Sunshine Garcia, the new librarian amidst the weeded materials.

Tools to organize new materials



*Cataloging manual was published in 1982.
Even though it is old, the cataloging theory is timeless,
so this makes a good guide for our librarians.*

Training

Yap Department of Health Services Durand Medical Library



Alice and Charlene Lamtaal hard at work.

Training

Yap Department of Health Services Durand Medical Library



CME on Internet Access for the doctors and allied health professionals.

Publicity, Promotion and Support

LBJ Tropical Medical Center Library, American Samoa



Newspaper story about the grant, followed by story of the library opening in American Samoa.

Publicity, *Promotion* and Support

Yap Department of Health Services Durand Medical Library



*Yap State Hospital Grand Opening:
Invited all the hospital administrators, and some government officials to the opening.*

Publicity, *Promotion* and Support

Commonwealth Health Center Library, Saipan



Draft announcement used in promoting the library in Saipan.

Publicity, *Promotion* and Support

Yap Department of Health Services Durand Medical Library



*Promote the library by doing presentations.
Charlene Lamtaal did a presentation about the new Yap Hospital Library
at the PIALA 2008 Conference in Yap.*

Publicity, Promotion and *Support*

LBJ Tropical Medical Center Library, American Samoa



All libraries need advocates. For our project, every library has a doctor who advocates to the administration and helps promote the library, and works with the librarian. Ann-Fatima Lafaele and Dr. Oo in American Samoa.

Publicity, Promotion and *Support*

Yap Department of Health Services Durand Medical Library



Isabel Rungrad came over to help Charlene Laamtal, the new librarian, Alice and I set up the library.

In conclusion, we are hoping that each of you will be aware of the new hospital libraries on your islands and share resources and expertise.

To this end, I would like to introduce the new Pohnpei State Hospital Librarian, Merinha Lucios, and announce the grand opening of the New Pohnpei State Hospital Library. The celebration will be Friday afternoon at 2pm and everyone is invited to the newest hospital library in the region.

Where are we today?

- Yap Department of Health Services Durand Medical Library established in April 2008.
- Belau Hospital Library reestablished in October 2008.
- LBJ Tropical Medical Center Library in American Samoa established in April 2009 and thankfully *not* damaged by recent tsunami.
- Commonwealth Health Center Library in Saipan established in June 2009.
- Pohnpei State Medical Library established this week.

The future:

- Majuro Hospital Library planned to be established in March 2010.
- Three more hospital libraries to be established in Chuuk, Guam and Kosrae.
- Assess the need for a card catalog.
- Develop a regional network of medical librarians.
- Encourage students and others in the community to use the library collection.
- Provide library advocacy and management training for the medical librarians.

After PIALA, for more information, please E-mail us at:

Arlene Cohen
arlenegcohen@gmail.com

Alice Hadley
ahadley@gmail.com

Appendix:

Needs assessment survey distributed at 13th PMBA Conference in Yap State, Aug 2008.

August 18, 2008

*Robert Wood Johnson Grant Application
for Micronesian Hospital Libraries Project*

If you believe your local public hospital is interested in becoming a part of the Robert Wood Johnson Grant application to establish a hospital library in your hospital, please complete the attached Hospital Medical Library Needs Assessment. When completed, please return to Arlene Cohen during the PBMA Conference.

The projected timeline for this project is:

During the PBMA Conference

Interest expressed by hospital representative(s)

Hospital Medical Library Needs Assessment completed

By August 26, 2008

Draft grant narrative completed by Arlene Cohen, Alice Hadley and Carlotta Leon Guerrero

By September 30, 2008

Price Quotes for any needed bookcases, equipment, etc. provided to Arlene Cohen by E-mail
<arlenegcohen@gmail.com>

Core Booklist reviewed and additional requested titles added and submitted to Arlene Cohen by E-mail.

By October 15, 2008

Budget completed and grant submitted to Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

By December 30, 2008

Individual identified as the potential librarian, site designated as the potential library and information conveyed to Arlene Cohen..

If grant application is successful, hospital libraries will be established during 2009-10.

<p style="text-align: center;">13th Annual Pacific Basin Medical Association Conference August 18-20, 2008</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Medical Libraries in Hospitals in Micronesia -- A Possibility??</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hospital Medical Library Needs Assessment</p>

Hospital _____
Mailing _____
Address _____

Medical Staff/Administrative contact person
Name _____
E-mail _____
Phone _____
FAX _____

Nursing/Allied Health Staff contact person
Name _____
E-mail _____
Phone _____
FAX _____

How many people does this hospital serve? _____

How many beds in the hospital? _____

How many doctors _____ nurses _____ allied health professionals _____ ?

Are there any specialists? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please list specialties? _____

Are there dispensaries in outlying islands? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, how many? _____

Does your hospital have a medical library? Yes _____ No _____

If no, was there ever a library in the past? Please explain what happened? (Use the reverse side of this page)

If no, is there any money allocated in the hospital budget for medical books?

Yes _____ No _____ If yes, how much per year? _____

If no, are there any computers in the hospital connected to the Internet and available for accessing medical information by hospital personnel? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, how many are less than 4 years old? _____

If no, is there a space that could become the library? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, and the hospital currently has a medical library,

How much does the hospital annually budget for purchasing books and other resources for the medical library?

Is a person designated and salaried to manage the medical library? Yes _____ No _____

If so, how much of their time is spent working in the library? _____

Is their desk/office in the library? Yes _____ No _____

Is the medical library in an area that has easy access for library users? Yes _____ No _____

How many square feet of space is the medical library? _____

How many books are in the medical library? _____

What percentage of the books are less than 5 years old? _____

How many computers are in the medical library? _____

How many of these computers have Internet access? _____

How many chairs (places to sit and read) are available in the medical library? _____

How many bookshelves are available in the medical library for books? _____

Is there a telephone in the medical library? Yes _____ No _____

If no, is there one near by? Yes _____ No _____

What hours is the medical library open?

During the week _____

Weekends _____

Is there after hours access for the clinical staff? Yes _____ No _____

Please feel free to add any other comments.

Memorandum of Understanding distributed at the PMBA Conference in Yap State 2008

Memorandum of Understanding
Generic

This is a Memorandum of Understanding between the Health Ministry of _____ and the Ayuda Foundation (Guam) towards the collective goal of improving health care in the Pacific by establishing a medical library at the _____ Hospital.

The Ayuda Foundation, through securing a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation will provide:

1. A core collection of approximately 200 medical, nursing and allied health books
2. Computers for Internet access
3. Initial training for the medical librarian in organizing and managing the collection; and workshops for all medical, nursing and allied health hospital staff in medical information access
4. Library automation software, to catalog materials and manage the collection
5. Cataloging supplies, card catalog and other library supplies
6. Bookshelves, furniture and equipment, as needed

The Health Ministry of [_____] will:

1. Encourage the active commitment of the hospital administration
2. Identify at least one doctor and nurse who can serve as focal points and advocates for the project.
3. Find and dedicate a suitable space of at least 22 feet by 10 feet, or the equivalent of 220 square feet, to be designated as the _____ Hospital Medical Library.
4. Commit annual funding of at least \$1,000 per year to maintain and sustain the library, as represented by a line item in the ministry budget for medical library operations, including new books, materials and Internet access. The Ayuda Foundation will assist with identifying basic ongoing costs of library maintenance.
5. Identify and task an individual to serve as medical librarian and ensure that his or her official job title appropriately reflects his or her role as medical librarian. This individual may have other responsibilities, but must also be given the time and official duties identified in #6 below. The minimum qualification for the medical librarian position shall be a high school diploma with 2 years experience working either in a library or hospital setting. The office of the librarian shall be in the space designated as the Hospital Medical Library so that the access to the collection can be monitored and security maintained.
6. Revise and have approved the official job description of the individual serving as medical librarian, to include (but not limited to) the following:
 - a. Assisting patrons in locating clinical medical information both in the physical and online collections
 - b. Providing medical library support to local students in educational programs
 - c. Seeking online resources to support hospital staff in their work
 - d. Providing appropriate information to patients and their families, and working with other local libraries in consumer health education
 - e. Managing the library collection, including ordering new books and other resources, cataloging the materials and maintaining control of the collection.
 - f. Providing appropriate reports to the hospital administration
7. Provide financial support for the medical librarian's membership, attendance and training at the Pacific Islands Association of Libraries and Archives (PIALA).

Health Minister, Government of _____

The Ayuda Foundation

***Sample of the core booklist distributed at PMBA Conference in Yap State 2008.
Requested additions or deletions to the list to meet the needs of each hospital.***

RWJF Grant Application
Core Hospital Library Book List, by Subject
August 4, 2008

Abdomen--ultrasonography	
Abdominal ultrasound : a practitioner's guide, 2001	Gill, Kathryn A.
Advance Directives	
20 common problems in end-of-life care, 2002	Kinzbrunner, Barry M. / Weinreb, Neal J. / Policzer, Joel S.
Aged	
Essentials of clinical geriatrics 5th ed. I.B.	Kane, Robert L.,1940- / Ouslander, Joseph G. / Abrass, I.B.
Aging--physiology	
Essentials of clinical geriatrics 5th ed. I.B.	Kane, Robert L.,1940- / Ouslander, Joseph G. / Abrass, I.B.
Aging--psychology	
Essentials of clinical geriatrics 5th ed.	Kane, Robert L.,1940- / Ouslander, Joseph G. / Abrass, I.B.
Allied health personnel	
Diversified health occupations 7 th ed, 2009	Simmers, Louise M.
Introduction to the health professions 5 th ed	Stanfield, Peggy / Cross, Nanna / Hui, Y.H.
Ambulatory Care	
Barker, Burton, and Zieve's principles of ambulatory medicine 7th ed	Barker, L. Randol,(Lee Randol) / Burton, John / Zieve, Philip D.,1932-
Ambulatory medical care.	
Primary care medicine : office evaluation and management of the adult patient 5th ed.	Goroll, Allan H. / Mulley, Albert G.
Anatomy	
Clinically oriented anatomy 5th ed.	Moore, Keith L. / Dalley, Arthur F. / Agur, A. M.
Color atlas of anatomy : a photographic study of body 6th ed.	Rohen, Johannes W.,(Johannes Wilhelm) / the human Yokochi, Chihiro. / Lütjen-Drecoll, Elke.
Anatomy, Regional	
Textbook of radiographic positioning and related anatomy 6th ed.	Bontrager, Kenneth L. / Lampignano, John P.
Anesthesia--adverse effects	
Anesthesia and co-existing disease 4th ed.	Stoelting, Robert K. / Dierdorf, Stephen F.

SPC Library's Useful and Interesting Resources

Eleanor Kleiber, SPC Librarian
Secretariat of the Pacific Community

What is the SPC?

SPC = Secretariat of the Pacific Community

- Founded in 1947 as the Secretariat of the Pacific Commission
- Provides technical assistance in the areas of
 - Land
 - Fish
 - Humans
 - Health
- Service to ALL Pacific Island Countries and Territories



Introduction to the SPC Library:



We are many things:

Special Library
Public Library
Museum
Archives

We are many places:

Libraries in Noumea and Suva

Other SPC Offices in Pohnpei,
Solomon Islands, Papua New
Guinea



We have many subjects: Fisheries
 Land
 Human Development
 Health
 Geoscience?

The most useful and interesting part of the Library:

Noumea staff



Stéphanie Watt
Eleanor Kleiber
Fabien Malclès

Suva staff



Samuela Nakalevu
Verenaisi Babitu
(Dorene Naidu)

Natural Chaos -

- + 60 years of accumulation
- + Changing librarians (at least 10)
- + Natural disasters
- + “Gifts”
- + Moving
- Staff/Resources

= MESS

Mucking Out (Finding our resources)

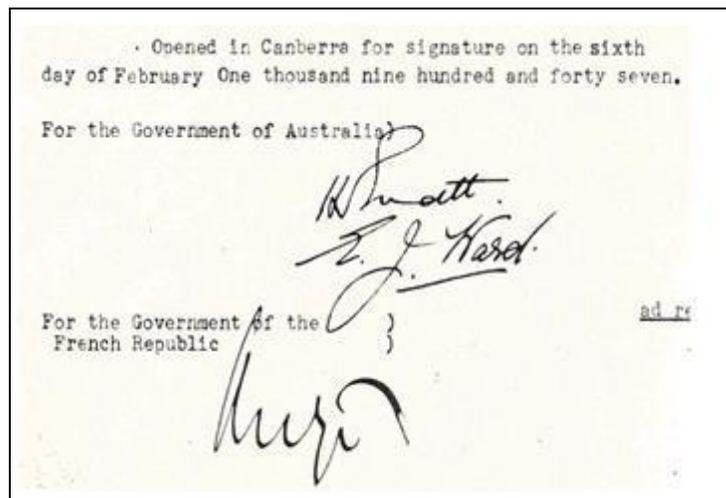
- Assessment
 - Just how big is the mess?
- Sorting, sifting, weeding
 - To be catalogued
 - To archives
 - To be destroyed

Which pile first? SPC Collection chosen as a priority



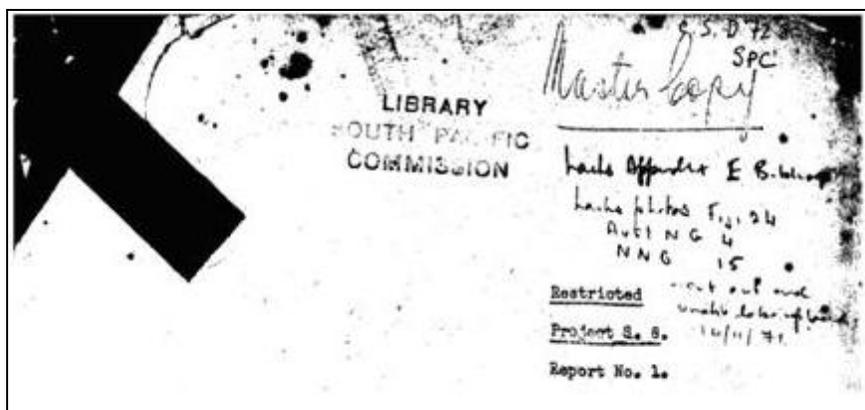
What did we find?

Our founding document – The Canberra Agreement



Grey literature: the fine line between libraries and archives.

- Internal or confidential reports
 - Trip reports vs. project reports
- Drafts/marked versions



<u>UNE ETUDE DE LA DOCUMENTATION SUR L' ARTISANAT ET LES PETITES INDUSTRIES DANS LES ILES DU PACIFIQUE</u>	
C.S. Belshaw. Septembre 1953.	
CAROLINES OCCIDENTALES	Menuiserie; confection de vêtements; huile de coco; teintures; poisson (en conserve); poterie; textiles - étuis à cigarettes; sacs à main, nattes. Services de transports; sculpture sur bois.
CAROLINES ORIENTALES	Construction de bateaux ; cordages ; poisson (en conserve) ; sciage ; textiles - ceintures, éventails, chapeaux et nattes ; production de tapicca.
ILES MARIANNES	Menuiserie ; charbon de bois ; préparation d'aliments ; bijouterie en argent ; savon ; travail de la pierre (bâtiment) ; textiles - paniers, travail de l'écaille.
GUAM	Fabrication de savon ; textiles - éventails, chapeaux, nattes.
ILES MARSHALL	Poisson (en conserve) ; textiles ; nattes.

Country Reports/Statements:

South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

COUNTRY REPORT No.11
PITCAIRN

SPREP/Country Report 11
Original: English

South Pacific Commission
Noumea, New Caledonia
August 1980

PITCAIRN ISLANDS
ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION STATEMENT

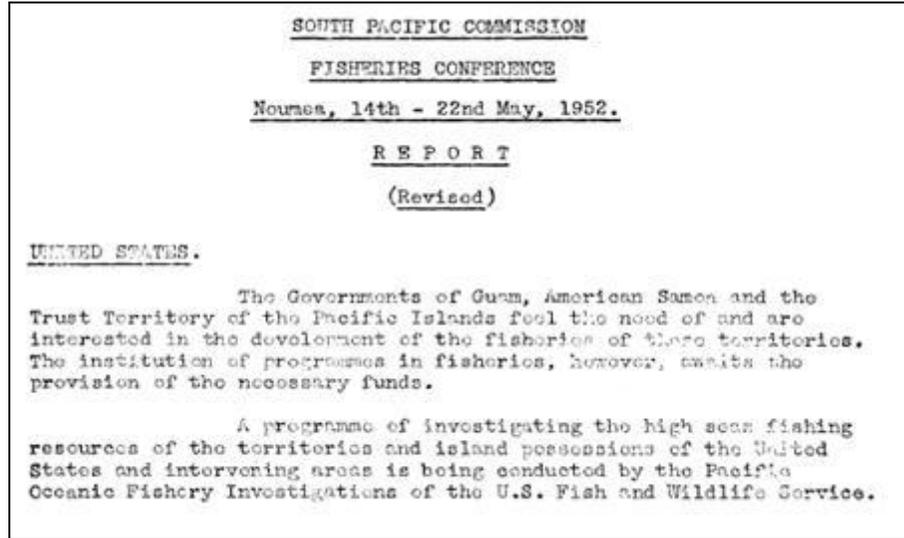
MANAGEMENT

A Soil Survey was carried out in 1958. Advice on soil management is provided on request. Steps are being taken to minimise the effects of wind erosion in two areas.

Roof catchment supplies all requirements. There is only one very small permanent stream as immediate run-off accounts for most of the island's rainfall.

There is no cropping. Vegetables are cultivated on a family basis and fruit trees grow with abundance without specific husbandry.

Meeting Reports:



Eggs in every basket: One of everything to archives

MARC biblio : 42903 (A short list of practical books for community education in tropical areas)

With Framework : Default

0 Item(s)

Barcode	Call number (combined)	Location (homebranch)	Nonpublic note	Sublocation or collection (holdingbranch)
08478	SPC 016.37 STE	Archives		Archives
37848	SPC 016.37 STE	NOUMEA MAIN LIBRARY		SPC SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
37853	SPC 016.37 STE	NOUMEA MAIN LIBRARY	Scanned	SPC SPECIAL COLLECTIONS



Other fun things: Maps



Other fun things: posters in Pacific languages. A fisheries poster for Kosrae



Have we finished? No! (never). SPC material in Noumea that still needs to be catalogued.



There is still much to do as we keep finding more problems.

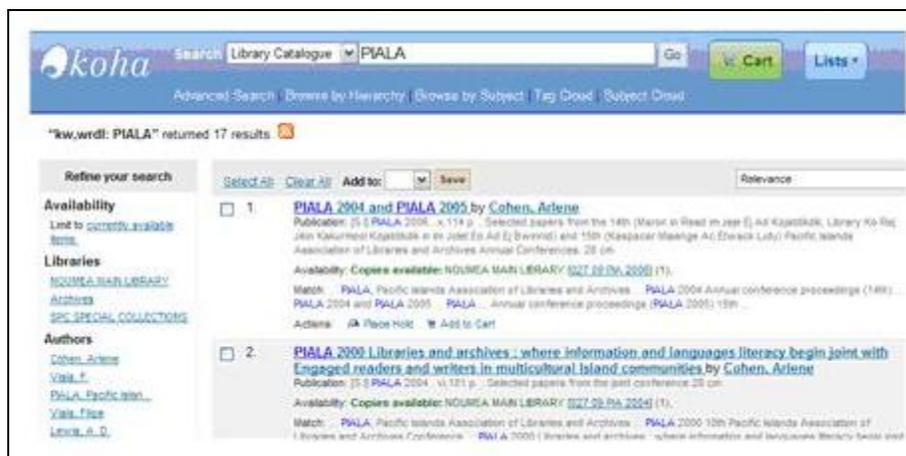


And problems are not just in the Library, but the SPC Suva “archives” and publications.



How to access SPC material:

Online catalogue at <http://opac.spc.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-search.pl>



SPC Fisheries Digital Library

<http://www.spc.int/mrd/fishlib.php>



SPC Depository Libraries in the U.S.-affiliated Pacific:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Library</u>
American Samoa	Community College of American Samoa LRC
American Samoa	Library of American Samoa
CNMI	Northern Marianas College – Library
FSM (Pohnpei)	Micronesian Seminar
FSM (Pohnpei)	College of Micronesia
FSM (Pohnpei)	SPC FSM Office
Guam	Micronesia Area Research Center – Pacific Collection
Hawaii	University of Hawaii – Library
Marshall Islands	Public Library
Palau	Palau Community College
Papua New Guinea	National Library
Papua New Guinea	University of Papua New Guinea - Library

Contact us: library@spc.int

www.spc.int/Library

Editor's Note: The author is now Hawaiian and Pacific Collection, Pacific Specialist Librarian at the University of Hawaii at Manoa Hamilton Library. ekleiber@hawaii.edu

“Go Local” : Sharing Knowledge on Local Food



Adelino Lorens, Dr. Lois Englberger, Rainer Jimmy

**PIALA Conference
Nov 18, 2009, Palikir, Pohnpei FSM**



Background

- **Island Food Community of Pohnpei foundation meeting October 16, 2003**
- **Inter-agency, community, participatory approach + focus on youth!.....**
- **Research-based (nutrient analysis and characterization of foods/varieties, traditional food system, diet, health)**
- **Charter sets forth our VISION**



VISION



**In short, vision focuses on five benefits
of local island food**

**Culture
Health
Environment
Economic
Food security**

The “CHEEF” Benefits

Focus

Four main areas

- Awareness**
- Conservation of rare varieties**
- Small-scale local food processing**
- Research**

**See IFCP brochure and website
www.islandfood.org**

Background: Great lifestyle & diet shift since 1970s
Traditional "local foods" - many varieties of them-

Taro Breadfruit Banana Pandanus



Shifting to imported foods –
Refined rice, flour products,
sugar, fatty meats, tinned and
processed foods- high in fat, salt,
sugar, low in nutrients/fiber



The great shift from traditional foods to imported foods
and lifestyle change has led to serious problems of
nutritionally-related diseases:

Undernutrition: Vitamin A deficiency (VAD)

Prior to ~1970s: no documented Vitamin A deficiency
In 2000 over half of FSM under 5 y olds VA deficient

Overnutrition: Diabetes, heart disease, cancer

-1948 US Navy study found no diabetes in Pohnpei
-2002 WHO study found 32% of adults are diabetic

Vegetables, in particular green leafy vegetables, which are advised for their provitamin A content, were not part of the traditional diet.

Yet, vitamin A deficiency was not a public health problem in the past.

This indicated that some of the local foods or varieties must contain provitamin A carotenoids."

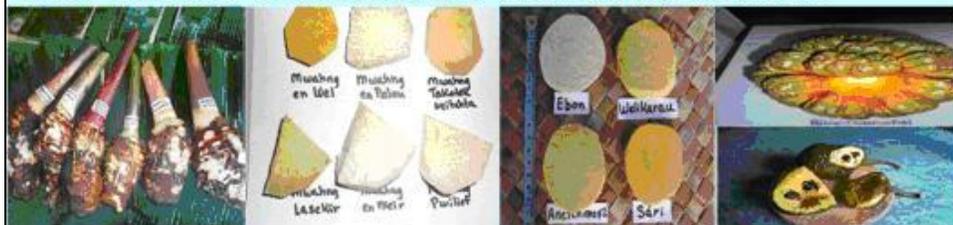
Mystery.....

- Pohnpei traditional diet- vegetables such as green leaves not eaten
- Data on Pohnpei traditional foods /varieties did not indicate that they are rich in provitamin A carotenoids

What had protected people in the past against vitamin A deficiency?



Research since 1998: Identified nutrient-rich foods: Banana (*Karat*), giant swamp taro, breadfruit, pandanus -yellow & orange flesh color, with rich content of provitamin A carotenoids/beta-carotene, also riboflavin+ Taro varieties- rich in zinc, calcium, iron, and fiber



Mystery solved!.....

The findings confirmed that local foods/varieties can protect against micronutrient deficiencies and certain non-communicable diseases.

-Provitamin A carotenoids protect against vitamin A deficiency and anemia

-Carotenoid-rich foods protect against certain *cancers, diabetes, and heart disease*.

Englberger et al. – banana, taro, pandanus, breadfruit varieties
J Food Comp Anal 2003a,b,c,d; 2008; 2009

Int J Food Sci Nutr 2006

Food Nutr Bull 2006

Englberger 2003 PhD Thesis



Pohnpei joined the CINE project in early 2005

Mand Community: Rural, ~500 people, willing

Inter-agency project, coordinated by IFCP

Community-based , participatory approach

Phase 1 Traditional Food System Documentation
May to August 2005

Phase 2 Traditional Food for Health Intervention
September 2005 to August 2007

Phase 1 Findings

Documented 381 local foods

- Of 71 households, 47 randomly selected for a diet/health study
- Adults: 27% calories-local food, rest imported
 - 80% of adults with overweight/obesity
 - Diabetes a serious problem
- Children: 16% of calories from local food, serious stunting, vitamin A deficiency, and dental decay
- Few met estimated vitamin A and C requirements



Poster series: Presenting Varieties, Flesh Colors, and Health Benefits



The poster in the middle shows the peeled fruit of several yellow-fleshed, carotenoid-rich banana varieties, including Karat and Utin Iap, compared with a common white-fleshed banana, so that the differences in flesh color can be seen. Bananas with greater yellow or orange flesh coloration have greater carotenoid content and health benefits.



Community Meetings

Container Gardening

Cooking Classes

School Activities: Songs, Games, Cooking



Drama & Song

T-shirt

Breastfeeding Club

-Newspaper, radio, email releases, see publication list

Video Going Yellow

Pen Pencil

Sticker

Charcoal oven Workshops



Wonderful food- wonderful recipes!



Karat Bread/ Pancake
-Crops for the Future
brochure

Karat Sandwich
School event

Breadfruit balls
ICUC Recipe
of the Month

Phone cards, stamps: with Telecom, FSM Post



Governor Proclamation-Karat, Pohnpei State Banana



-Project evaluation: 2005 to 2007

-Increased frequency banana, taro consumed, greater # banana varieties!

-Positive change in attitude to local food

-Increase in dietary diversity

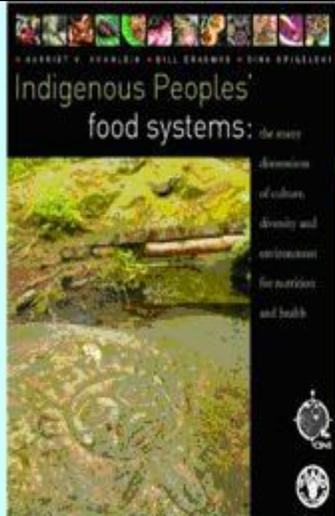
Kaufer 2008. Masters Thesis.

. - Karat previously not marketed, now regularly marketed!

GO LOCAL spreading 2007-2009

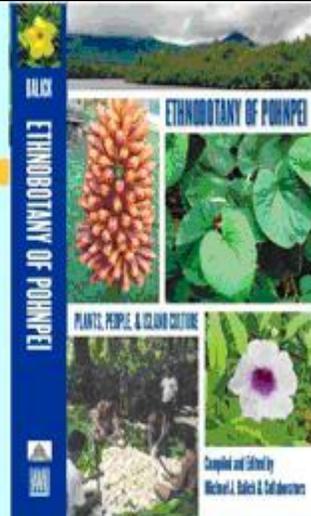
Pohnpei, rest of FSM, + other countries

Mand diet- re-assessed June July 2009



Indigenous Peoples Food Systems (book) Kuhnlein et al.

Pohnpei case study: global health project -



Ethnobotany of Pohnpei (book). Balick et al.

Case study & "go local" are highlighted-

Lessons learned:

Approach: inter-agency, participatory, community, involve all groups, acknowledge all participating

Research: food analysis + document food system

Awareness: multiple methods: posters, workshops, gardening, cooking, song, game, pens/pencils, books, t-shirts, clubs, competitions, farmers fairs stamps, newspaper, radio, email, TV, video, website, displays

Repetition: use standard messages, social marketing

Use slogans/acronyms: “Go Local”, “CHEEF”

Use color, photos, competitions: have fun!

Walk the talk: home, community, church, school, work

People want a scientific approach based on their own foods. Analyze foods/varieties!

Write up your work and findings: on-going informal releases and scientific papers

Need to assess our progress: keep good records

Climate change: presents new challenges on islands

Supportive local food policies: an essential part of a campaign!

Need funding, passion, and commitment!

Local Partners of Island Food Community of Pohnpei are:

Pohnpei State and FSM National Government
Office of Economic Affairs and Agriculture
Pohnpei Department of Health/Public Health
Pohnpei Department of Education
Pohnpei Department of Lands/Natural Resources
College of Micronesia-FSM/CES
Mand Community
Natural Resource Conservation Service-USDA
Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP)
Micronesian Seminar and other local NGOs
United States Peace Corps Micronesia
V6AH Radio, Kaselehlie Press
Local businesses, Telecom + GO LOCAL Email

Funding and support agencies include:

Center for Indigenous People's Nutrition and Environment (CINE)
GEF Small Grants Programme -Papa Ola Lokahi
Pac. German Reg. Forestry Project -PATS Foundation
Sight and Life -Global Green grants Fund (GGF)
Pohnpei State Legislature -Bioversity International
CDC/UNICEF - Food and Agriculture Org (FAO)
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Forum Secretariat
SPC CePaCT, SPC Forests and Trees Program, SPC Lifestyle Health,
Center for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment (CINE)
Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and German Governments
University of Queensland - University of Adelaide
University of Hawaii - University of Sydney
Emory University - University of Arizona
University of the South Pacific - DSM Nutritional Products
New York Botanical Garden - Project Eden

So let's go local!!

Visit our website: www.islandfood.org

Switching Library Management Software For The Better: The Experience Of The University Of Goroka Library

Leah Kalamoroh
Librarian & Head of Department Academic Services
University Of Goroka, Goroka, Papua New Guinea

Introduction:

This paper will focus primarily on the University of Goroka Library (UOG) Information Management System. However, before I dwell on the subject of this paper, I would like to first present a few basic facts about UOG and the UOG Library.

The University of Goroka is located in the Eastern Highlands Province of Papua New Guinea. It is an hour flight away from Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea. The University of Goroka is situated on a hill top covering about one square kilometer in land area. It is only five minutes drive from the provincial town of Goroka.



Map of Papua New Guinea- showing the location of Eastern Highlands Province

Prior to gaining its full status in 1997, the University was known as the Goroka Teachers College, specializing in training primary and secondary school teachers.

Today three Academic faculties form the basis of programs offered at the University of Goroka: Education Faculty, Social Science Faculty, and Science Faculty. Although the primary goal of the University still focuses on training primary and secondary teachers, other discipline programs (Health, Agriculture, Vocational and Technical education) have been added to broaden the scope of the University's academic programs.

The University of Goroka has a staff population of 240 (includes temporary academic & non academic staff) and a student population of about 2000. The current mode of learning takes place

within the confines of the classrooms, however as of 2010 the University will offer Distance and Flexible Learning (DFL) mode to complement the formal classroom teachings. The first DFL program will be Bachelor in Education Administration offered by the Faculty of Education with assistance from the DFL Centre staff.

About the Library:

The University of Goroka Library is a three storey building built in 2004 and occupied in 2005. It is named the Steven Eka Library (Steven Eka was the first Chancellor of the University of Goroka). The Library has 10 full time staff and 7 temporary fulltime staff. As of last week three more senior positions were advertised in our local papers for three more senior positions: Technical Services Librarian, Systems Librarian, and Reference Librarian.



University of Goroka Library - View from Front



University of Goroka Library – View from the back



Interior of the Library



Some of the Steven Eka Library staff

The Library has a total volume of about 150,000 library items which include books, journals, reference materials and audio visual materials. These are housed in various sections of the library: General Collection, PNGR Collection, Reserve Collection, Reference Collection and Audio Visual Collection.

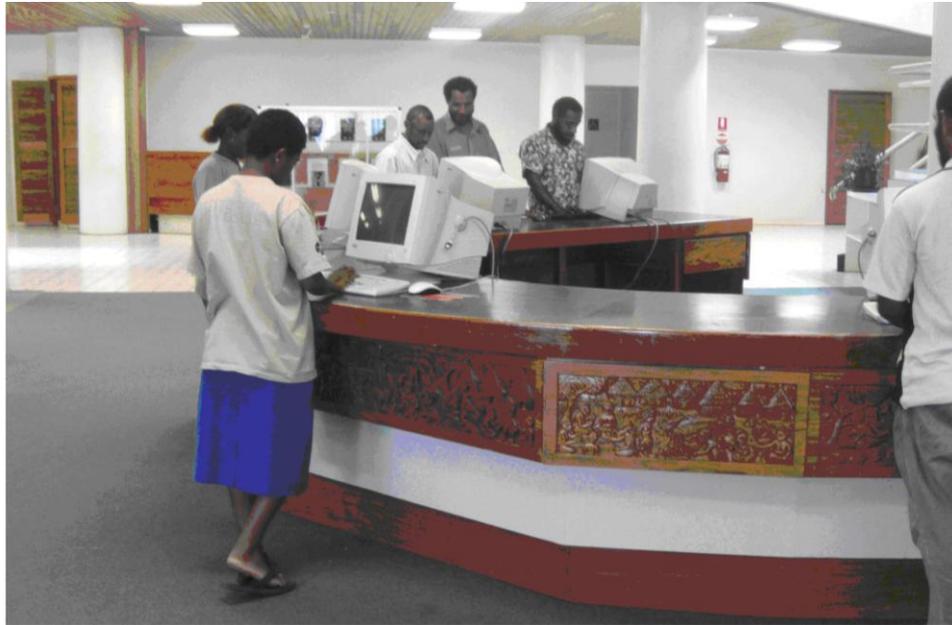
The Library accommodates a maximum of about 300 students at a time due to lack of study facilities. We hope to acquire more study tables and chairs in 2010 to provide students with a conducive environment for study purposes.



Study area of the Library

Currently, the Library has a total of ten OPAC search terminals for users to access library records. There is a demand for more search terminals, and there are plans to increase the number to about twenty by early or mid 2010, pending the availability of funds.

The second floor of the Library building houses a computer laboratory with twenty computers for students to access Internet information needed to write up assignments, projects, etc. There are also twelve study carrels with computers for post graduate students on the same floor of the library building.



Library Search Terminals-OPAC

Background Readings:

Making a decision to change from one library system to another is not an easy task. Library management has to consider a number of factors before making a decision. Having very limited knowledge and skills on library automation, I decided to research the experiences of other academic libraries so I am able to make some informed decisions.

From my research I learned that:

- system migration is a continuing process that reaffirms a “library’s automation commitment” and that it is central to library automation.
- library systems have a limited life span.
- attempts to extend systems life to more than seven years usually sacrifice library credibility as system reliability decreases and service costs for older equipment escalate. (Tebbetts, 1999)

Considering the above statements by Tebbetts, system migration is an important integral component of library automation. The key question is: how does the library management know when it is time to abandon the original system?

According to Bridge (1991) library management should create a list of advantages and disadvantages of the current system. He stresses that one must be “brutally honest” during this process so not to exchange their current problems and weaknesses for additional or more severe ones.

Also, this list should include the system’s strengths and weaknesses on areas such as: vendor support, adequacy of existing equipment, current vendor future development, types of libraries

who have purchased this system, etc. After completing this list, library management can determine if the current system is adequate or not. If it is inadequate the library management will have to decide whether to upgrade the current system or change the entire system to a new vendor.

Gorman (1997) describes the results a survey of librarians that identified similarities and differences associated with system migration in their libraries. Librarians gave the following main reasons for changing vendors:

- unacceptably long response times
- obsolete hardware
- lack of confidence in the current vendor's future performance
- abandonment of system by vendor
- a new emphasis upon networking at the institutional level
- an altered commitment by a parent institution to its library
- disfunctionality of its system in relation to the institution's system
- attractiveness of other products
- reduce cost of quality products by other vendors

On the other hand Berry (1989) discusses reasons librarians might want to upgrade with the same vendor:

- satisfaction with vendor performance
- by passing the time and cost of a formal RFP (Requests For Proposals)
- avoiding the costs of replacing hardware
- extensive retraining of staff
- expectation of an easier migration.
- the lack of basic ICT skills among librarians
- unwillingness to change the existing system
- absence of basic infrastructure
- non cooperation from the side of administrators
- work load due to other duties

The above factors played a significant role in influencing the University of Goroka's Library Management's decision on acquiring a new Library & Information Management System from a new vendor.

The Current University of Goroka Library System:

The UOG Library initiated its first Library Information Management Software in 1997. Since its introduction the only communication between the vendor and the Library was the notice of license renewal. The current version is very outdated with hardly any updates, upgrades, training or assistance of any sort given by the vendor.

Library staff only utilized two system functions: cataloguing and circulation. The cataloguing function only has a template for books and none for any other format of materials, such as

periodicals or audio visual materials, etc. The result is non-book format materials were not catalogued and users could not access all the library resources. The Circulation function is limited to borrower's loans, returns and fines. Since this software is Windows based, users can only search the University of Goroka library records.

The limitations of the current library management software prompted the Library Management to consider changing software systems.

The New Library Information Management System - Liberty 4:

In November of 2008 I received an email from one of my ex students who had arranged with the Manager of Softlink Pacific (NZ) to do a demonstration for the Liberty 4 system in Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea. Liberty 4 is a web based Library Information Management with five main function modules: circulation; cataloguing; acquisitions; serials; and system administration. I did not let go of this opportunity which I was considering for sometime. I requested for the University IT manager to accompany me to the sessions on Liberty 4 so we could together make an informed decision on whether or not to acquire this new Library Information Management software.

We were both very much convinced with the functions and features of this new software. Reasons for selecting the Liberty 4 included: it is fully integrated system; ease of use; industry compliance; latest technology; flexible and customizable; resource management; accessible; affordable; and its data protection feature is able to prevent data loss in case of critical network failure or natural disaster.

Upon our return to UOG, I immediately lodged a submission to one of the University of Goroka's high powered PRMC committee (Planning & Resource Management Committee) to consider and endorse this submission for purchase of the Liberty-4 system. Quotations and specifications were provided by the Softlink Manager as supporting documents to justify the financial amount we were requesting.

PRMC endorsement was granted in the first week of December 2008 and brought before the University Council for financial approval. The University Council approved the submission in the same week of December 2008 and preliminary work in getting the new system began from there.

Liberty 4 Training:

The last week of September 2009 was scheduled for Liberty 4 training. The training was conducted by Russell McGrath, Training Manager from Softlink –Brisbane Office. Trial conversion data was used for the training, enabling library staffs to undergo an intensive Liberty 4 training with hands on practice on various functions and features of Liberty 4.



Liberty 4 Library staff training with Softlink Training Manager Russell McGrath

Liberty 4 Launching:

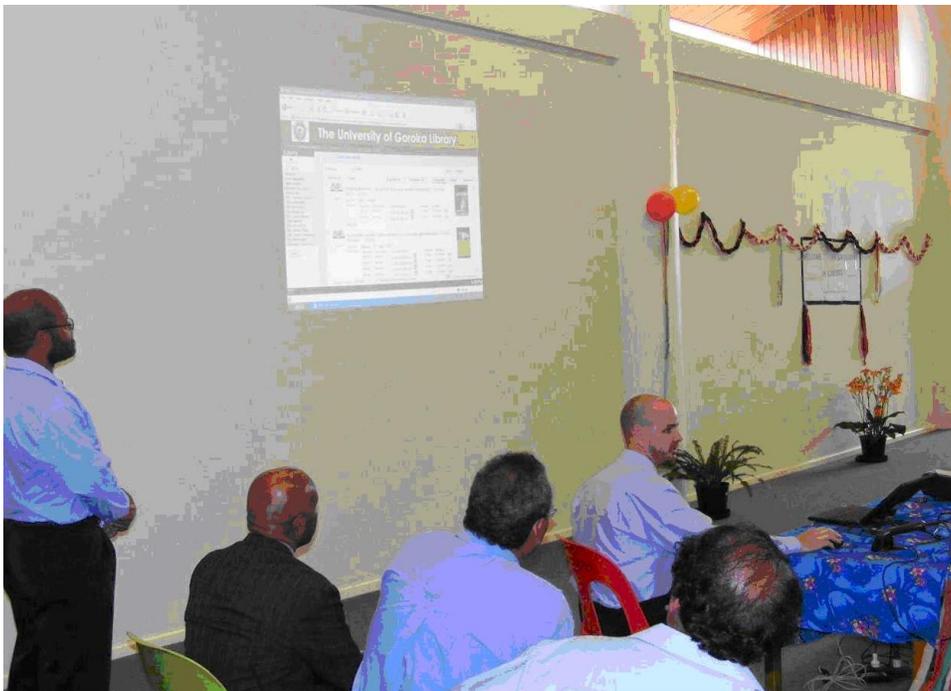
Since a representative (training manager) from the Softlink Office was present with us, the library management made a decision to launch Liberty 4 at the end of the training week. All our Academic Section Heads, Directors, middle and top level management were invited to the launching. From my observation, the Liberty 4 system was appreciated by those present after a demo was given on what Liberty 4 can offer.



UOG Vice Chancellor Dr Gairo Onagi Launching at a click of a button



Heads of Departments, Directors, University Management, student representatives and Library staff witnessing the Launching of Liberty 4



Demonstration of Liberty 4 at the Official Launching

Implementation Review Of The Library 4 Project:

We are nearing the end of the project; however it has not been smooth sailing, as we encountered some physical and technical problems. The first setback was that the specific server MS SQL was not sold by any electronic or computer shops in Papua New Guinea. The server had to be special ordered from Australia by a third party, taking about four weeks to arrive. Upon arrival, the server was not configured, so our IT manager took the server back to the dealer which took another two weeks for their IT technicians to fix it.

Immediately after receiving our Library server to begin our remote installation of data, our IT manager lost his three months old son. The installation was delayed by another two weeks for funeral arrangements, etc. The week our IT manager returned to work was scheduled for the National Education Conference which both Library and IT staff were engaged in for the duration of the conference.

The installation was finally rescheduled to the last week of September 2009, followed by Liberty 4 training. This was interrupted on the second day of training with the Softlink Training Manager as Library staff attended a late student's funeral service for half a day.

The University of Goroka Library staff is now as I speak going through a "crash familiarization training program" on respective Liberty 4 Modules. The final conversion of the Library's data from the current system to Liberty 4 is scheduled for 30th of November 2009. We plan to "go live" as of 1st December, 2009.

Recent Developments:

The University of Goroka Library is fortunate to have secured funding from Aus-Aid through the Papua New Guinea (OHE) Office of Higher Education to be implemented in 2010. Upon request from OHE the Library Management did a submission for funding to Aus-Aid, through OHE for electronic equipments and we were fortunately successful in securing a total of about K800,000.00 (Kina) an equivalent of about USD \$250,000.00. The funds will surely boost the number of electronic equipments and items needed for the library in 2010 and beyond.

Conclusion:

From the experience of the University of Goroka Library, it is clear that library automation is a complex, dynamic and interrelated process. Library systems are not static isolated structures but rather evolving, linked systems. Unquestionably, new records and databases are being added, connections to networks and other computers are being developed, and access by local and external users is being required. In this environment, expandability, flexibility and compatibility are key considerations.

Keeping these requirements in mind, decisions about hardware and software become relative and changeable, whereas the quality of the records and the database becomes increasingly important as factors in maintaining flexibility and compatibility. Planning for the future requires an

understanding of the automation process, the need to recognize the lasting nature of equipment, and the ability to make decisions that will allow the flexibility to change.

The University of Goroka is proud to be in the queue for the electronic changes that are currently taking place and look forward to the more challenging changes in library automation in the years ahead.

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Editor’s note: At the time of proceedings publication, the library software Liberty 4 is in full use by Library staff, academic staff and students of the University of Goroka.. Also, 15 new computers have been purchased for the library to boost the number of user search terminals.

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Finding Excellence with a Personal Touch: A Look at Service Benchmarking

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Benchmarking is a feature of Total Quality Management (TQM) business model. It was designed as a structured analysis to identify and maintain quality management in manufacturing. One of its goals is to develop standards and promote “best practices.” Benchmarking has been used in non-manufacturing service areas such as libraries, museums, archives, and especially in healthcare.

We benchmark every day. We measure. We grade. We compare. In matters both big and small. We take action or make changes based on what we see.

I have brother five years older. Every year on his birthday, we would visit Tia Marie, Aunt Mary, his godmother. She stood my brother against the kitchen doorway and marked his height on the door frame – Steve age 8, for example. When people weren’t looking, I would stand against that post and compare my height with my brother’s mark at the same age. I was benchmarking. It was important to me to compare myself with a peer (my older brother) and saw how I literally measured up. ((I was always taller than my brother at the same age, but I didn’t tell him.))

When we undertake a benchmark effort, we

1. decide what we want to look at: a service; collection size; staff; circulation; programs – numbers and/or attendance.
2. decide what we want to accomplish: basic comparison; identify area(s) for improvement; set a service or performance level.
3. identify peers – similar institutions or services. Could be population based – institutions serving similar size populations? Or other schools with the same grades? Or socio-economic characteristics? Museums could compare program attendance with the public libraries. Or hours of operation?
4. gather statistics, information and make the comparison
5. make a conclusion. How do we rate? Do we want to initiate any changes?

My older sister was supposed to be named Paul (if a boy) or Paula (for a girl). When born, the doctor looked at her long length and said: With those long legs she’ll be another Marlene Dietrich (a famous singer/dancer in the 1930s and 1940s.). The doctor made a comparison, a benchmark, with another person, and my parents made a decision based on his evaluation of my sister.

There are two public library systems that service similar populations (roughly 450,000) and neighbored each other. One was in the urban core; the second was a county system across the state line. The county system had one librarian dedicated to statistics gathering and interpreting and had a large benchmarking effort. When determining a peer group, the neighboring same-sized, same-type library wasn’t used. It decided to create a group of peer library systems from

across the US. For its benchmarking effort, those libraries were a more appropriate peer group when looking at socio-economic factors.

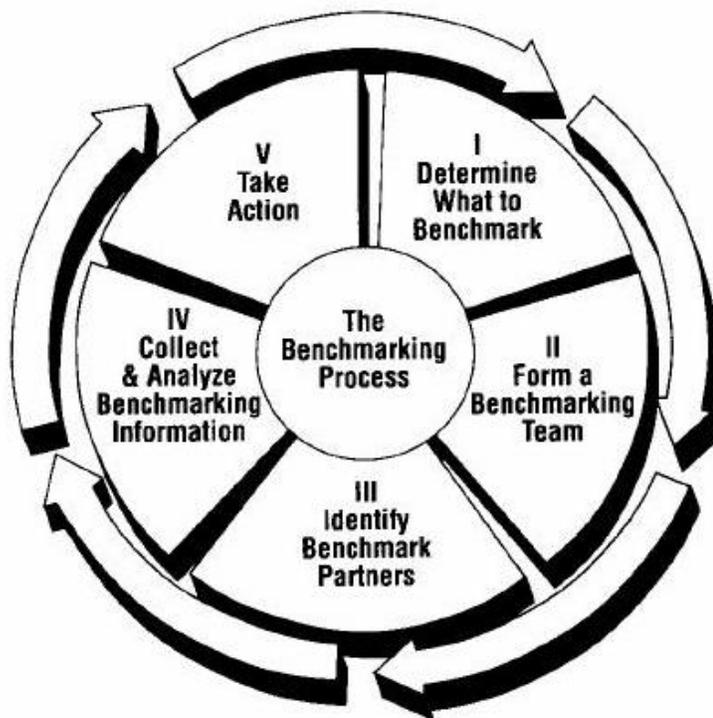
Tips to remember: keep it simple, keep it practical.

Benchmarking is not an answer, but a management tool that helps direct and facilitate change. And change is continuous. “Benchmarking ... helps the organization to leapfrog to the lead, even as the lead constantly moves ahead. ... It is a process that establishes an external standard to which internal operations can be compared.”(Jurow, 1995, p. 14)

Why Benchmark? The process is an opportunity to step back to assess and evaluate services, collections, facilities. Either the whole institution’s operations, or one complete service or process, or just a single part. It is an opportunity to reflect on why we do what we do through creating definable measures. Benchmarking develops a systematic plan for comparing and can answer the questions: “How are we doing?” and “Are we doing as well as others?”

“Benchmarking provides an opportunity for new thinking about realistic or feasible targets. It does this by contributing information about what other organizations are able to accomplish in the same or similar operations. It represents a structured, proactive change effort designed to help achieve high performance through a comparative assessment process.” (Jurow, 1995, p. 2)

The Five-Stage Benchmarking Model



(Spendolini, 1992, p. 27)

Another way to look at these five stages is:

1. What do we want to look at AND why
2. How are we going to do it?
3. Identify similars for comparison institutions? Services?
4. Gather information from us and them.
5. Look at the results. Do we want to do differently?

1. What do we want to look at AND why

The key to any benchmarking effort is our values. We can determine what to evaluate by looking at the purpose of our organization. Why does it exist? What is it trying to accomplish. What is important to the institution? These are basic values that guide benchmarking.

The Mission Statement can provide guidance. Values and purpose are usually part of an institution's mission statement. Values help determine the interpretation of the comparison. Are we looking at quality or being the best? Try to determine what is best for our institution. In what ways are we special, unique?

Is there a service that we want to look at? Have we made a change to a service or started a new service or collection that we want to evaluate. Why are we trying to benchmark? Do we want to evaluate and identify areas to improve? Or just take a step back see how we are doing? It is suggested not to use benchmarking to evaluate job performance.

Determine what is important to know. What is useful to know. Staff time is involved so benchmarking should be more than it is nice to know.

2. How are we going to do it?

How we benchmark is determined by why we doing it and what do we want to learn. Do we plan/expect any further action? Or are we just evaluating? Remember to keep it practical, keep it simple.

It is important to include those who actually do the work, are part of the service, as they have a stake in the outcomes. They will best understand the service or area being evaluated. They will be part of the process and should better accept any changes that may occur because of the benchmarking process. When creating the benchmark document, try to use everyday words, not our work words. People outside our organization may not understand the jargon or language we use on the job.

It is important to determine if there are any cost, and if so, where will the money come to pay. Using staff will not add additional expenses, but they may be time away from daily duties to work on the benchmarking effort. If mail, fax, telephone cost, even travel are needed, there are costs. Email is free!

3. Identify similars for comparison institutions? Services?

Where to find comparisons? Statistics? Peers? Look at what we want to benchmark and search for institutions that provide the same service in our area or in a similar area. And similar in what ways? Determine if there is some feature of our institution that must be in our comparison group.

For example, provide same services to children, or collect the same types of materials – the possibilities are endless.

When we compare ourselves with ourselves, it isn't benchmarking.

4. Gather information from us and them.

Data Collection/Collecting information

When we compare with peer institutions, be sure that we are comparing the same things, or are we comparing apples with oranges? We can ask the other institutions how they collect their statistics. The information might be on their website or in the annual report. We can even ask them for the statistics to help our comparison.

To gather your own statistics, you might consider using a sampling. Perhaps count special statistics for one week.

It is important to learn what statistics mean, so that the interpretation and comparison are accurate. Make sure we are comparing the same measures. Comparing apples with apples, not oranges.

For example, the *World Factbook* produced by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency states that

American Samoa

urban population: 92% of total population (2008)

rate of urbanization: 2.4% annual rate of change (2005-10 est.) (CIA, 2009, p. 16)

Cook Islands

urban population: 74% of total population (2008)

rate of urbanization: -0.7% annual rate of change (CIA, 2009, p. 155)

Guam

urban population: 93% of total population (2008)

rate of urbanization: 1.3% annual rate of change (CIA, 2009, p. 259)

Micronesia, Federated States of

urban population: 22% of total population (2008)

rate of urbanization: 0.8% annual rate of change (CIA, 2009, p. 419)

What is “urbanization” according to CIA World Factbook?

“Urbanization: This entry provides two measures of the degree of urbanization of a population.

The first, *urban population*, describes the percentage of the total population living in urban areas, as defined by the country.

The second, *rate of urbanization*, describes the projected average rate of change of the size of the urban population over the given period of time.” (CIA, 2009, p. xliv)

If we are going to use these statistics, we may need to look at specifics used to determine them. Is it the area served by paved roads and with public services such as electric, water, and sewage? The *World Factbook* doesn't say, so we may need to further investigate.

Other sources for statistics are the U.S. National Center for Education Statistics: includes American Samoa, Guam, CNMI (“Northern Marianas”), Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.
<http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/libraries/>
<http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/libraries/librarysearch>

The Institute of Museum and Library Services has a function to compare public library statistics <http://harvester.census.gov/imls/compare/FocusLibrarySearch.asp>

Hennen’s American Public Library Ratings <http://www.haplr-index.com/> provides statistics for public libraries. This information is only for the fifty states, but might be useful for public libraries of the same collection size.

Tips to remember: keep it simple, keep it practical.

Benchmarks and standards are different. Benchmarks are determined within our institution, based on values, purpose of the process. The measurement is a comparison with similar institutions or services.

Standards are determined from the outside. They are a set measure, basically a minimum

Just because a source uses the term “benchmark” does not mean that benchmarks are provided. For example, the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (UK) developed the following standards but has labeled them as benchmarks.

Arts	45 square metres per 1,000 people	ACE & MLA, 2009
Archives	6 square metres per 1,000 people	MLA, 2008
Equipped children play space	0.2 hectare per 1,000 people	FTT, 2008
Informal play space	0.6 hectare per 1,000 people	FTT, 2008
Museums	28 square metres per 1,000 people	ACE & MLA, 2009
Public library	30 square metres per 1,000 people	MLA, 2008

(Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (UK), 2009)

While the report states “National benchmarks provide a useful starting point for negotiation but should not necessarily be considered as the ultimate standard to be applied,” what it really is saying is “National *standards* provide a useful starting point for negotiation but should not necessarily be considered as the ultimate standard to be applied.” (Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (UK), 2009)

5. Look at the results. Do we want to do differently?

Completion/Action:

When looking at the statistics and comparisons, recognize what we are doing well. Consider ways that our institution can keep doing those. You’ll need to decide ways to announce the results and are there people to recognize for their efforts.

What are we not doing well? Look to see if through the benchmarking effort are there things that can be done differently. Consider whether there are any unusual circumstances that may have been the cause, such as staff vacancies or extended absence, or even power outages or typhoon damage.

Having done a benchmark effort, consider whether to do more benchmarking. A one-time effort is okay. Would repeating the benchmarking again contribute anything differently or provide additional information. Maybe a part or specific area needs attention, so a future benchmark effort could just examine that area or service.

A good suggestion: Do not use negative results of benchmark on staff evaluations, appraisals, as the focus of benchmark effort was service.

When looking at the results keep in mind the reasons for doing the benchmarking process that you stated in stage 1.

In summary, Benchmarking is a chance to look objectively at a service.

- ◆ Allows us to determine what is important.
- ◆ Compares our services with similar services.

On Monday afternoon, Megan Beard of Palau Community College Library gave a workshop on making flyers and brochures. We can make this a benchmark activity. In six months, contact others here at the conference. Ask them how many brochures and flyers have they made. Compare with your efforts. Decide if you want to make more, or set yourself a goal, or just give yourself a pat on the back.

In final summary: Find your excellence with that personal touch

- ◆ Demonstrate your institution’s values

- ◆ Keep it simple, keep it practical
- ◆ Find where you are the lead frog

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ENTITY REPORT - REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS (RMI)

Lydia Tibon, FSP

1. INTRODUCTION

Yokwe from the Republic of the Marshall Islands delegates. Before I present the RMI brief entity report, please allow me to introduce to you the RMI delegates to PIALA 2009 Conference:

- Sistina Elbon, Alele Public Library, Archives & Museum
- Mary-Ruth Matthew, Ebeye Public Elementary School Library
- Christine Malolo, Kwajalein Atoll High School Library
- Pearl Anien, RMI Legislature Library
- Lucy Katjang, RMI Legislature Library
- Patricia Langbata, RMI Land Registration Library
- Roseverina Lokot, RMI PREL Service Center
- Mary L Silk, Nuclear Institute, College of the Marshall Islands
- John K. Pagolu, College of the Marshall Islands Library
- Myself Lydia R. Tibon from University of the South Pacific Marshall Islands Campus Library.

The MARSHALL ISLANDS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (MILA) officers for this year are:

Junior Lalimo - President
Tina Schmidt - Vice President
Pearl Anien - Treasurer
Lisa Jeraan - Secretary
Co-Advisors - John Pagolu & Mary Silk

2. MILA AND LIBRARY ACTIVITIES PLUS CHANGES

Now, I would like to briefly describe the activities of libraries, archives and museums in RMI according to the different types of libraries.

2.1 MARSHALL ISLANDS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (MILA)

MILA members continue to be actively involved in their various communities in promoting reading and literacy programs. For instance, during the Manit/Cultural Day MILA had fundraising activities and raised \$400.00 and during the Education Week members visited schools and read to the school children.

2.2 ALELE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

The Alele Public Library, Archives and Museum has the following to report to MILA and PIALA for this past year:

- Received through an IMLS Grant, one (1) laptop computer, one (1) digital camcorder, three (3) shelves, four (4) computers, one (1) all-in-one printer/scanner, fax & copier machine, one (1) couch set, one (1) type-writer and internet access, utility and office supplies costs.
- Received an AusAid sponsored computer training for trainers who later conducted library computer training for library users such as school children and others in the community.
- A new IMLS grant has been written for new Library positions, such as a Library Assistant, an IT/Systems Specialist, and six (6) Computer Trainers to continue the AusAid Project.
- An IMLS Planning Grant is also being sought to do an assessment of various collections of RMI libraries, archives and museums.
- A new Director for Alele has been appointed. We hope that he could work closely with MILA in library and information advocacy work.

2.3 SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The school libraries situation in RMI is still a challenge for us but MILA is hoping to work closely with the Ministry of Education for the development of school libraries in the Marshall Islands. Most public elementary schools do not have a library. On the other hand most public high schools do have a school library and full-time library workers.

Christine Malolo, School librarian at Kwajalein Atoll High has initiated a school reading contest at her school with an incentive of a free lunch.

2.4 SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Most RMI government ministries and agencies have special libraries and full-time library workers.

The Special Libraries, such as, Marshall Islands Visitors Authority (MIVA), RMI EPA Library, National Training Council (NTC) Library, in collaboration with the College of the Marshall Islands (CMI) Library have organized their collections using ProCite.

The two Nitijela Library staff, Pearl Anien and Lucy Katjang attended the Pacific Digital Library Training here in Pohnpei in May this year. They have scanned approximately eighty (80) pages of documents but they were not able to export these documents to the Pacific Digital Library (Greenstone) because they did not have access to the latest version of Fine Reader software. Junior Lalimo of RMI EPA Library also attended this particular training program.

A new special library, PREL education library, is soon to be established in RMI to enhance PREL's provision of library and information services to the people of the Marshall Islands.

2.5 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

The three main academic libraries/information centers are CMI Library, CMI Nuclear Institute and USP Marshall Islands Campus Library.

2.5.1 USP Marshall Islands Campus & Library

The USP Marshall Islands Campus is continuing the DFL library certificate and Diploma courses. The following people are currently undertaking the USP courses:

- (a) *Diploma program*
 - 1. Lola Schutz – Marshall Islands High School
 - 2. Lydia Tibon – USP Marshall Islands Campus Library

- (b) *Certificate program*
 - 1. Christian N. Sebastian - CMI Library
 - 2. Lisa Jeraan – CMI Library
 - 3. Diana Lomary - USP Marshall Islands Campus Library
 - 4. Alefaio Semesei- USP Marshall Islands Campus Library
 - 5. Lucy Katjang – Nitijela Library
 - 6. Pearl Anien – Nitijela Library

- (c) *Potential Student to begin the Certificate program in 2010*
 - 1. Rose Lokot, RMI PREL Service Center
 - 2. Patricia Langbata, Land Registration Authority
 - 3. Christine Malolo, Kwajalein Atoll High School

- (d) Disaster planning for USP has been revised after a disaster management training that held recently from 9-13 November 2009 with the ministerial secretaries, other agencies and USP Marshall Islands Campus library officer Lydia R. Tibon. USP MI campus disaster plan has been revised and link with those involved in the training and now USP Main Campus in Suva Fiji has accepted the plan and hopefully more disaster training kids will be allowed in our budget to use in during disaster training.

2.5.2 Nuclear Institute, College of the Marshall Islands

The Nuclear Institute conducted an oral history project and the information is stored electronically and is still to be fully indexed.

2.5.3 CMI Library

CMI Library was relocated once since 2006 because of the College's physical rebuilding program to satisfy the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) accreditation requirement for new classroom buildings. The current Library facility is being planned to be renovated and extended in the near future.

CMI Library Director and Nuclear Institute Director were also actively involved in the Academic Support Program Review process as an accreditation requirement. The College began Cycle 1 (2008-2009) of the Academic Support Program Review process in 2008 and has begun Cycle 2 (2009-2010) this year. The process has been a great learning experience for all involved as they

have learned new things such as setting departmental and personal goals and connecting them to the program review process.

CMI Library Director was also involved in the Academic Program Review process as a member of the Curriculum and Assessment Committee, and also in creating a uniform template for both the Academic and Academic Support (or Non-Academic) program reviews. We are happy to report that CMI is now fully accredited by WASC for another six (6) years until 2016.

The Library currently has a Friends of the Library Committee (an ad hoc committee) which will soon become a Standing Committee, among others, of the College.

CMI Library has advertised a new position, Associate Director of Library Services for Instruction and Public Services. If you are a professional librarian and are interested in physically relocating to the Marshall Islands, please see John for a hardcopy or electronic copy of the job advertisement.

3. CONCLUSION

To conclude I would like to first of all say that when RMI delegates return to Marshall Islands we would:

- Do some fundraising activities to support our friends in American Samoa, Samoa (Western) and Tonga.
- Do membership drive to recruit more members for MILA and PIALA to increase and update PIALA membership.

Secondly but not the least, we would like to express our big Kommol Tata to:

- Honorable Governor John Ehsa & Pohnpei State Government
- Speaker & FSM Legislature & the people of Pohnpei for their warm hospitality!

Our big Kommol Tata also to:

- The Presenters
- PIALA members and Board
- LAMP, INC

For making PIALA 2009 Conference a successful and enjoyable one for all of us.

Kommol tata all

ENTITY REPORT – TERRITORY OF AMERICAN SAMOA

10 Years of Library Development

- 2000 FBPL opens to the public
- 2003 ASCC library –new building
- 2008 KFTS library –new building
- 2009 LBJ library –re-created

10 Years of Major Library Events

- 2002 –Polynesian Photo Archives created
- 2003 –FBPL and ASCC jointly offer online databases to their users
- 2008 –FBPL launches website
- 2009 –American Samoa Library Cooperative created
- 2009 –earthquake/tsunami destroys several elementary schools and libraries

A Public Library for American Samoa



Community College Library New Building



Kanana Fou Theological College Library New Building



LBJ Tropical Medical Center Library newly re-created



Polynesian Photo Archives created



Looking back at the history of Polynesia through photographs is available through a unique initiative at the Feleti Barstow Public Library (FBPL). The Polynesian Photo Archives began in 2000 and was initially supported by funds from the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

The American Samoa Library Consortium Online Catalog Includes the Feleti Barstow Public Library (Utulei and Ofu locations), the American Samoa Community College Library, the American Samoa Historic Preservation Office, Kanana Fou Theological College, and the Polynesian Photo Archives.

On September 29, 2009, an earthquake registering 8.0 struck the American Samoa region, generating 15ft (4.5m) tsunami waves in some areas of the Samoa Islands, killing 142 people.



But ... With a little help from our friends on earth and up above, we will recover!

ENTITY REPORT - CHUUK STATE, FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Lynn Sipenuk, Chuuk High School

In May 2009, Kiki Kanemoto and Jayleen Kokis participated in the Pacific Digital Library training sponsored by PREL. Since then, Jayleen has digitized more than ten stories written by COM-FSM, Chuuk campus students and has sent them to the MITC National campus to be put on the website. She is also collecting old Micronesian reporter issues, speeches and other important documents to add to the project. Kiki Kanemoto has been collecting Chuuk's municipal constitutions to add to the collection.

In August 2009, Lynn Sipenuk, Elibi Betwell, and Kiki Kanemoto collaborated to offer an Education Conference workshop on "How to start a Library/Reading Center." Since many of Chuuk's schools have been given donated materials, but have no idea what to do with those books, this workshop's purpose was to give the 35 participating teachers and principals some ideas of where and how to start and the confidence to do so. The workshop covered a wide range of ideas, sorting the contents of the donated boxes, doing very basic cataloging, creating low-cost, temporary shelving, grant writing and basic advocacy. The ideas introduced here were enlarged and elaborated upon when our FASM HPO office and assisting presenters presented a Library Training at the end of August. These two workshops have resulted in different schools partnering to write small INMLS grants under the FSM HPO auspices. CAL members also wrote Chuuk's portion of the IMLS' Connection to Collections Grant.

Chuuk School/Public Library celebrated International School Library Month in October with two activities. Seniors were asked to read a book and create a bookmark for it. One of Lynn's senior classes was "brave" enough to volunteer to read to a 10th grade class. Though the seniors were extremely nervous going into the activity, all (including the 10th grade teacher) were sporting big smiles by the end of the Read-to-Another period.

ENTITY REPORT – TERRITORY OF GUAM

Maria Ovalles

Guam Library Association.

Membership numbers are down. As of today, there are seven (7) paid members on for GLA. The association meets on the third Saturday of the month. The current officers

President: R.A. Meyer

Vice-President, Membership: Rose Unpingco

Vice-President, Programs: Anna Sloan

Secretary: Alice Hadley

Treasurer: Cyndy Pruski

GLA is a proud member of both PIALA and the ALA. We have five (5) participants from Guam attending this year's PIALA conference, and three of them are new to the island. Professor Paul Drake from the University of Guam (UOG). He is the User Services and Document Delivery Librarian at the University. He filled the position vacated by Arlene Cohen when she retired in January 2008. Mr. Drake comes to Guam from Lake Charles, Louisiana where he worked at the

McNeese State University. Also from UOG, I am Maria Ovalles, Assistant Professor and the Systems Librarian. I am also the Guam Representative for PIALA representing the Guam Library Association. Lourdes Nededog is a Library Technician II from the Richard Flores Taitano Micronesia Area Research Center, commonly known as MARC at UOG.

Lisa Collins – new Librarian at Pacific Islands Bible College now called the Pacific Islands University.

Dante Perez – new Librarian at the Father Duenas Memorial School (FDMS) located in Mangilao, Guam. FDMS is a Catholic school for boys from grades 9 through 12 in the Archdiocese of Agana.

The Guam Community College (GCC) had a groundbreaking ceremony for its new \$5.2 million Learning Resource Center on October 26, 2009. The two-story building will have 22,000 square feet of space that will include a computer lab, small group meeting rooms, media rooms to view audio and visual materials, staff areas, a reading area and collections section, a computer work area, and a large group meeting room. The project is expected to be completed by September 30, 2010. The building is part of a 15-year expansion plan by the GCC and is funded by a U.S. Department of Education grant. According to Dr. Mary Okada, President of GCC, this building shows the commitment GCC has in investing in their students, as the students invest in their future.

Kevin Latham, Assistant Professor, at the University Of Guam (UOG) Library was awarded an Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) grant to set up a graduate student research center. The \$401,118 grant will be matched by UOG with in-kind services. The title of the project is “Information Literacy for Future Island Leaders” and is geared towards creating a comprehensive system of graduate student support using both traditional and digital resources. One of the goals of the project is to digitize the UOG Thesis and Special Projects Collection. Another is to create a research assistance center for graduate students. The three year grant will fund three positions to design services and instructions to support the graduate programs and research. The UOG faculty will teach the graduate bibliographic classes and manage the project.

ENTITY REPORT – NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (CNMI)

John Oliver DLR. Gonzales

The Northern Mariana Islands is comprised of 3 main inhabited islands in the south and 12 uninhabited islands north of Saipan, the capital. Rota is the southernmost with about 3,000 people, Tinian is 150 miles north of Rota with about 4,000, and Saipan is 5 miles north of Tinian with the most population at around 45,000. The main economic mainstay remains to be tourism with about 500,000 visitors and about \$750 million contribution to our economy, as the other economic pillar, textile garment industry, left permanently with the last factory closure in August 2007 from the height of 35 in the 1980s that annually contributed up to \$1 billion economically in terms of multiplier effect locally. The islands north of Saipan remain either as environmental sanctuaries pursuant to our CNMI Constitution and/or are prohibited from human habitation due to public safety issues associated with active volcanoes. The surrounding waters 50 miles off the

3 northernmost islands were recently declared by US President George H. W. Bush as the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument, which is second in size to the Papahaunaumokuakea Marine Monument in the eastern Hawaiian Islands.

- 20 public school libraries, which vary in range in terms of size and collections, and almost the same number in 26 private schools, serve about 15,000 students age 5-18.
- The *Olympio T. Borja Archives* at the Northern Marianas College in As Terlaje Campus in Saipan is the State Archives and its administrator is long time archivist Herbert S. DelRosario.
- The *Joeten Kiyu Public Library* at downtown Susupe in Saipan is the State Library and its Executive Director is John Oliver Gonzales.
- The *Tinian Public Library* is the Municipal Library in Tinian and is currently administered by Jericha Pangelinan through the Tinian Mayors Office.
- The *Rota Public Library* remains pending and in progress and is the Municipal Library in Rota administered under the Rota Mayors Office.
- In addition, the *NMI Museum of History & Culture*, established by law in 1999 in Garapan, Saipan across the Matsue Japan-Saipan Cultural Center, is the State Museum and its administrator is Robert W. Hunter.
- All these institutions are primarily funded by local funds and federal grants in order to fulfill the educational, informational, cultural, historical, and archival needs of our people and visitors alike.
- Other ancillary library related institutions and services include the *Hillblom Law Library* at the Guma' Hustisia/Imwaal Aweewe/House of Justice in Susupe, Saipan, which is administered by Attorney Heather Kennedy through the Office of CNMI Supreme Court Justice Miguel S. Demapan.
- Soon to open *Saipan Medical Library* at the Department of Public Health in Garapan, Saipan, made possible through the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, one of many being built throughout the Micronesian region.

Plans for the Future

- Connecting to Collections 2010 Statewide Planning Grant – writing it and will be submitted before deadline in December 2009.
- We will reestablish the NMI Library Association.
- Leverage our resources to apply for grants to augment our services and to secure continuous professional development and training to develop a cadre of local professional librarians for sustainability purposes.
- Explore and apply for alternate grants to expand overall library services.

JOETEN-KIYU PUBLIC LIBRARY

The CNMI State Library

As at 10/31/2009

The Commonwealth Library Council was created by CNMI Public Law 7-18. And in 1992 it replaced the nonprofit Friends of the Library Inc. and the Public School System, as the controlling body for public library services for the NMI. The million dollar central library building was built by 2 prominent indigenous entrepreneurs and benefactors with their private funds on government donated land and which modern facility bears their name. In September 1992, the library was transferred to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Northern

Mariana Islands under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Library Council, which members are appointed by the Governor. The library serves the residents of Saipan as the island's public library and also functions as the CNMI State Library.

MISSION & GOALS STATEMENT

The Commonwealth Library Council (PL-7-18), Executive Director, and staff of the Commonwealth State Library, also known as the Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, jointly dedicate their resources and expertise to serve the people of the Commonwealth through the following goals:

- Provide access to information, knowledge and material in support of educational, entrepreneurial, cultural, research, and recreational activities.
- Cheerfully assist the general public in obtaining accurate and up-to-date information as well as classic or popular fiction, nonfiction and reference books, magazines and materials in printed, multi-media and digital formats.
- Maintain and expand traditional library services to the readers and nonreaders of all ages. Provide special emphasis on Children's and Youth collections, services and programs.
- Reach out to groups, classes, and individuals who have not traditionally used public library services. Seek out means to serve the underserved throughout all islands of the Commonwealth.
- Pragmatically use computer and related technology to reduce the inherent isolation of island societies and establish the library as a window to the outside world. Avoid obsolescence, anticipate trends, and create new models of public access as technology evolves. Take advantage of unexpected breakthroughs as well as changes in technology and other library services.
- Deliver innovative services that anticipate the needs of the library's users.
- Collaborate with the Federal Government, other agencies, organizations and businesses to prudently improve services or resources for the public.
- Promote flexible and responsive administrative structures, procedures and measures in internal and external relations with all governmental entities.

ADMINISTRATION

The JKPL is primarily funded by federal grants and local funding (\$305,325 for FY 2009). In addition, a critical fundraising component of our efforts is Educational Tax Credits, which we utilize in augmenting our book acquisitions and operations. 10 full time and 5 part time staff run the operations, programs, and services for our diverse consumers. Our library is open Tuesday to Saturday from 9 am – 5 pm. We also host MotheRead/FatheRead, a family literacy program, on site at JKPL in partnership with the NMI Council on Humanities.

COLLECTIONS

As at 10.31.09

BOOKS

ADULT 19,393

CHILDREN 16,184

YOUNG ADULT 3,017

MCNAUGHTON 1,929
PACIFIC REFERENCE 1,350
REFERENCE 2,286
TEACHERS RESOURCE 982
TOTAL 45,141

MAGAZINES 3,969

AUDIO 86
CD 293
DVD 462
CUMPUTER FILE 11
VIDEO 3,091

FOREIGN SECTION

KOREAN 167
CHINESE 81
FILIPINIANA 162
JAPANESE 206
TOTAL 616

Introducing : PARBICA:
Organization, Recent Project and Upcoming activities

Naomi Ngirakamerang, PARBICA Bureau Member
Director, Bureau of Palau National Archives
archives@palaunet.com

Good afternoon everyone! My name is Naomi Ngirakamerang, Director of the Palau National Archives, under the Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs. The Palau National Archives has been a member of PARBICA since its establishment in 1981. Since 1997, I became actively involved and participate in all its biennial conferences and projects. I am also a Bureau member of PARBICA, and today I am here on behalf of the PARBICA organization. I would like to take this opportunity and thank Mr. Bruce Robert. It was through his requests during our recent PARBICA Conference last month at Brisbane, Australia that I attended this PIALA Conference to introduce to you the PARBICA organization, its brief history and background, the recent project of PARBICA *Recordkeeping for Good Governance* toolkit system, and our upcoming projects and activities.

My last PIALA participation was in 1999 in the Republic of Palau. It has been ten years that PARBICA has tried to send one of its members to attend the PIALA conference, but due to lack of communications and especially funding between the two organizations, it has never happened. This is a good opportunity for the two organizations to meet and have collaborations and to share on their current issues and developments in their respective area of work.

PARBICA History

What is PARBICA? Pacific Regional Branch International Council on Archives.

PARBICA is one of the thirteen branches of the International Council on Archives (ICA). It was established in 1981 with over twenty-five member countries and territories of the Pacific region. PARBICA is a professional organization that comprises government archives, non-government archival institutions and associations, and individual members representing more than twenty nations, states and territories in the North and South Pacific, including Australia, Hawaii and New Zealand. Its parent organization is the International Council on Archives (ICA). PARBICA is managed by a volunteer Bureau, which consists of elected President, Vice President, Secretary General and a Treasurer. In addition, the Bureau has co-opted the following individuals to expand its capacity and representation of member's interests. Editor of Panorama Newsletter is Karin Brennan of Australia, and Bureau member countries are Palau, Solomon Islands and Samoa.

PARBICA 2007 – 2009 Work Plan

We have developed a simple work plan in early 2008 with the aim to deliver actions in the priority areas identified at the General Conference in October 2007. We reviewed the plan against the ICA Strategic Priorities at the Kuala Lumpur International Congress on Archives in July 2008, and were pleased to see that it fits well with the strategic direction of PARBICA's parent body.

Summary Of PARBICA Work Plan

1. Professional Development and Education

Many PARBICA members were able to participate at the ICA 2008 Congress, Mapping future Society: Archives, Governance and Development.

PARBICA's has just had its first joint conference with two key allies this year, the Australian Society of Archivists (ASA) and the Archives and Records Association of New Zealand (ARANZ).

2. Co-operation and Advocacy

Our Recordkeeping for good governance work had led to closer links with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the United National Development Programme, the Pacific Ombudsman Alliance, the Pacific Public Service Commissioners and other Pacific sector manager network.

Archives New Zealand and the National Archives of Australia continue to develop partnership relationship with NZaid, AusAid, respectively on behalf of PARBICA.

3. Communication and Publication

Our newsletter Panorama has been issued every month with rich colorful content from different countries and from the Recordkeeping for good governance projects.

Our website address is www.parbica.org and it is functioning well, thanks to Mark Semmler and the National Archives of Australia web team.

We haven't yet managed to set up an e-mail listserv for the region although the Secretariat of the Pacific Community may be able to host it, so we do need volunteers to lead this project.

4. Recordkeeping for good governance

There have been four phases of the *Recordkeeping for Good Governance* toolkit project.

- Phases 1 & 2 were led by the National Archives of Australia and Aus Aid,
- Phase 3 was led by the National Archives of New Zealand and NZ Aid.
- Phase 4 was created based on the ICA 'train the trainer' packages which are already available through PARBICA members.

5. Governance and Membership

As requested by the 12th General Conference, we have reviewed the PARBICA Constitution, and it was on the table for consideration during our just concluded 13th general conference.

- This addresses the issues of the status of French Pacific territories, Bureau capacity (size and terms) and includes promotion of good recordkeeping in our objectives. (recruit new and inactive members)

- PARBICA have been functioning very well over the past two years due to an ongoing commitment and assistance of the National Archives of Australia and Archives New Zealand.
- We were fortunate that the ICA Secretary was able to join and participate during our just concluded general conference at Brisbane Australia. We have also established a strong relationship with ICA.

PARBICA's Biennial Conference

- 1981-SUVA, FIJI
- 1985-SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
- 1987-PORT MORESBY, PAPUA NEW GUINEA
- 1989-WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND
- 1991-PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA & APIA, WESTERN SAMOA
- 1994-AGANA, GUAM
- 1997-NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA
- 1999-SUVA, FIJI
- 2001-KOROR and MELEKEOK States, REPUBLIC OF PALAU
- 2003-WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND
- 2005-NADI, FIJI
- 2007-NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA
- And our recent 13th Biennial Conference at BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA October 12-17, 2009

and this is all for the introduction of PARBICA.

“Recordkeeping For Good Governance:”

During the 11th PARBICA Conference at Nadi, Fiji in October 2005, the Bureau recognized that most of the Pacific member countries lack good recordkeeping programs in their respective Countries. It became one of PARBICA's resolutions to create a PARBICA *Recordkeeping for Good Governance* toolkit system.

Inception of the Toolkit Project:

The PARBICA *Recordkeeping for Good Governance* toolkit project phase 1 was created in April 2007 by the National Archives of Australia staff, Aus-Aid and selected members from these countries: Fiji, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu. The *Recordkeeping for Good Governance* toolkit Phase 1 was launched during PARBICA 12th Conference at Noumea, New Caledonia and was very well received.

Aus-Aid approved funding for the Phase 2 of the toolkit project. Also, Phase 1 was presented to the Kuala Lumpur 2008 ICA Congress and was very well received that it has been translated into French Languages.

PARBICA *Recordkeeping for Good Governance* consist of the following modules

Phase 1

Brochure and a Poster

An introduction to the PARBICA *Recordkeeping for Good Governance* toolkit.

Guideline 1 – (Recordkeeping Capacity Checklist) This guideline is used by anyone who wants to see if their organization has in place the things it needs to manage records well.

Guideline 2 – (Identifying Recordkeeping Requirements) This guideline is used by anyone who wants to find out what records a government department needs to create and keep carrying out its business well.

Phase 2

Guideline 3 – (Model Record Plan) This model policy is a starting point for Pacific Islands governments and other organizations that wish to implement or update a records management policy.

Guideline 4 – (Administrative Record Plan) This guideline is used to develop titles for files. Good file titling is important for efficient public administration and good decision-making because it makes government information easier to find and use.

Guideline 5 – (Adapting and Implementing the PARBICA Administrative Record Plan) This guideline will help you to use a record plan as a system for developing titles for files and also specify how records are to be organized and provide a kind of ‘roadmap’ to the records of the agency.

Guideline 6 – (Developing and Implementing Record Plans for Core Business Functions) This guideline will assist you in creating the core functions records that are not included in the list of administrative records plan.

Phase 3

Guideline 7 – (Disposal schedule for Common Administrative Functions) a system for making accountable decision about when to dispose files.

Guideline 8 – (Implementing the Disposal Schedule for Common Administrative Functions) This is the process of identifying and classifying records according to the schedule and applying the retention periods and disposal action specified in it.

Guideline 9 – (Adapting the Disposal Schedule for Common Administrative Functions) This document provides guidance for adapting Guideline 7: Disposal Schedule for Common Administrative Functions.

Guideline 10 – (Starting an Appraisal Programme) Appraisal for recordkeeping purposes is a process for deciding what records to create and capture, and how long records need to be kept, prior to being sent to the archives or destroy.

Phase 4

Guideline 11 – (Train the Pacific Island Government Officers in using PARBICA’s Toolkit) This guideline can be used by anyone who wants to learn the skills to run a successful workshop, training session or meeting to promote the Recordkeeping for Good Governance Toolkit.

PARBICA upcoming project and activities

The PARBICA Bureau has lodged a funding proposal to Aus Aid for the Phase 5 of the toolkit.

Aus Aid of \$250,000 has been approved to fund our next project which is managing electronic records. The project will commence in January 2010 until early 2011.

The PARBICA organization will be hosting ICA Congress 2012 in Brisbane, Australia. This is the first time that the Pacific region is hosting ICA Congress.

PARBICA contact information

website address www.parbica.org

PARBICA’s Secretary General: Mark.Crookston@archives.govt.nz

Naomi Ngirakamerang archives@palaunet.com

Kom Kmal Mesulang.....

KASELELIA

Boost Literacy @ Your Library: Working Together to Promote Literacy

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Cerilla Michael, Library Aide, George B. Harris Elementary School
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Goal: Promoting Literacy Through Library Programs/Services

Objective: Improve Literacy by:

- providing services, materials both in printed and electronic formats.
- collaborating with classroom teachers.
- extending traditional library functions .
- dissemination of both printed and electronic information.
- collaborating with other agencies in literacy programming.

A Brief Description of this presentation:

- ❖ *The Role of libraries*
- ❖ *How do libraries contribute to students educational success*
- ❖ *Equal opportunities for all learners*
- ❖ *The role of libraries in lifelong learning*

The Role of Libraries:

“Libraries play an essential role in stimulating students to improve their own achievement and foster a love of reading and learning.” ~ Gerard Kennedy, Minister of Education, May 26, 2005

- ❖ Direct all resources to help students learn how to learn...to develop a community wide literacy system
- ❖ Promoting Literacy

Library tasks in Promoting literacy include:

- ✓ providing materials both in printed and electronic formats.
- ✓ collaborating with classroom teachers.
- ✓ extending traditional library functions.
- ✓ dissemination of both printed and electronic information.
- ✓ collaborating with other agencies in literacy programming.

Promoting Literacy

Palau Association of Libraries



Display of New Books



Workshops



Pacific Islands Association of Libraries and Archives & Museum (PIALA)



The importance of a library:

“The more that you read, the more things you will know. The more that you learn, the more places you’ll go.” ~ Dr. Seuss

Libraries instill the habit of reading and are a learning experience for children. Libraries provide reference for school/college students, advice people on important subjects, and wholesome information, entertainment and fun.

Promoting Access to Reading

Palau bookmobile and driver,

John Iyechao



Teacher and students in front of bookmobile.



There are many advantages of reading. Reading assists the learning vocabulary in context and seeing “correctly structured” English and serves as a model for writing. Reading allows the person to work at his/her own speed and read what is of interest.

Some of the ways that a library helps promote students’ literacy skills is by providing access to books, advising readers, offering learning facilities, and promoting public debate. Libraries provide equal opportunities for all learners, regardless of socio-economic status, education levels of the community, and are free for all.

“Perhaps no place in any community is so totally democratic as the town library. The entrance requirement is interest” ~ Lady Bird Johnson

Lifelong Learning

Lifelong learning is all purposeful learning activity undertaken on an ongoing basis with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competence. The attributes of the life learner is an individual who can recognize when information is needed and has the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information. Lifelong learning consists of various forms of education and training. Both formal non-formal and informal, and can be in the traditional school system, adult education programs, or informal search and training.

Teacher-Librarian Collaboration

There are various class activities to learn about the library. Assign a topic for students to investigate/research or search for a famous person. Encourage them to get a library card. Summer reading programs can help with reading skills and strategies.

Classroom read aloud can help improve a classroom climate by including a print-rich environment that builds visual image. It can practice reading for comprehension and be used to integrate lesson plans with technology.

The Changing Library

Libraries are no longer just for printed materials

Integrating technology into the classroom



These photographs show how libraries have changed:

Palau Public Library..then & now

*Hermana Spesungel of Palau Library,
next to bookmobile*



PPL Today



Palau Public Library

*Left to right, Hermana Spesungel, Daniel J.
Peacock (T.T. Supervisor of Library Services),
Leo Fulukey, in Palau Library*



The changing Library

Online Catalog



Kid's Korner



Technology Center



Newspaper Rack





PCC Library then....and now



MOC Library



Electronic resources such as library databases can enrich classroom literacy learning:

Searching EBSCO Database

<http://www.prel.org/ehsco>



EBSCO databases index the articles of more than 7,500 of the world's leading magazines and journals in education, health, social issues, business, and students services.

***Novelist K-8
Your Guide to Fiction***

Author Biographies

Award Winners

Book Discussion Guides

BookTalks

Recommended Reads

These websites illustrate technology that can be integrated into the classroom:

http://www.readwritethink.org

Providing educators and students access to the highest quality practices and resources in reading and language arts instruction.



What's in the bag?

Instruction: You will see three words that describe the thing that is in the bag.



<http://www.icdlbooks.org>



<http://www.palau.edu>

Palau Community College Library



Micronesian Seminar

Micsem Videos
The Micronesian Seminar media studio has produced over 63 videos through its Island Topics series. A comprehensive listing of the videos, along with background and purchasing information, is available [here](#)

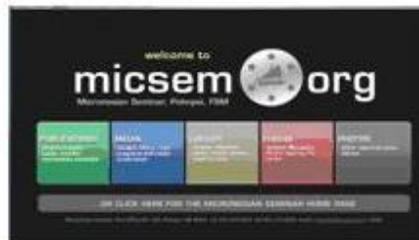
Micronesian Counselor:
The Micronesian Counselor is an occasional bulletin published by Micronesian Seminar since 1991. It addresses social and development issues. Click on the issue to download the entire bulletin.



<http://www.micsem.org>

Trust Territory Archives / Micronesian Seminar

- *Help students visual image*
- *Help enhance students learning*



Photographs from the Micronesian Seminar can document how a community has changed.

Ferryboat → Bridge

Ferryboat in early 70's



K-B Bridge 1977



Japan-Palau Friendship Bridge 2002



Downtown Koror



Two more useful online resources to help in literacy education.

<http://www.aesopfables.com>

Help students practice oral fluency



The Vixen and the Lioness

A Vixen who was taking her babies out for an airing one balmy morning, came across a Lioness, with her cub in arms. "Why such airs, haughty dame, over one solitary cub?" sneered the Vixen. "Look at my healthy and numerous litter here, and imagine, if you are able, how a proud mother should feel." The Lioness gave her a squelching look, and lifting up her nose, walked away, saying calmly, "Yes, just look at that beautiful collection. What are they? Foxes! I've only one, but remember, that one is a Lion."

"Quality is better than quantity"

<http://www.creativeproverbs.com>



Location

Population

Ethnic groups

Languages

Religion

People who do not break things first will never learn to create anything.

In Summary:

Teachers have the responsibility to educate and prepare students to be successful and productive members of the community. To achieve this, teachers are expected to guide students toward the love of reading, a quest for knowledge, and a thirst for lifelong learning to prepare them for life. And libraries have the tools to inspire learners of all ages.

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Palau Community College: <http://www.palau.edu>

Ministry of Education, ROP: <http://www.palaumoe.net>

College of Micronesia: <http://www.comfsm.fm/library>

EBSCO database: <http://www.prel.org>

<http://www.starfall.com>

<http://www.creativeproverbs.com>

<http://www.aesofables.com>

<http://www.readwritethink.org>

PIALA Lifetime Achievement Award Given to Iris Falcam

Content from the January 2010 and June 2010 issues of the PIALA newsletter, newspaper obituary, and PIALA members.

The highlight of this year's PIALA Conference was the honoring of Iris Falcam, the Pacific Librarian at the College of Micronesia – National Campus, with a PIALA Lifetime Achievement Award at the Conference closing dinner on Thursday evening, November 19, 2009 at Nihco Marine Park (local name Nihkehwa). PIALA President Atarino Helieisar presided. During the introduction of the award, Helieisar built suspense by refusing to say if the honoree was male or female until the very last moment, thus taking Iris by surprise. She was a pioneer founding member of PIALA.



She was presented with a large wooden carving of a manta ray on which “PIALA Lifetime Achievement Award” was inscribed. Afterwards, different island groups gave their own gift and accolades to Iris.

After the presentations, Falcam expressed her complete surprise at being selected to receive the PIALA Lifetime Achievement Award. She was honored and humbled by the award.

Since 1974, Iris served as the Pacific-Micronesia Librarian at the College of Micronesia where she helped build a unique special collection for the college and researchers visiting the FSM. For those who knew her well and worked with her, she was affectionately considered as a "walking encyclopedia of the Pacific" because of the vast knowledge she possessed about the Pacific, especially Micronesia. Among the numerous projects that will remain as her legacy to Micronesia include a collection of stamps of Micronesia from various countries; archive copies of the COM-FSM President's updates since its inception; photos and legends of various FSM flags; constitutions and ordinances of Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei, and Yap; speeches of important FSM leaders; and a collection of written materials from local island authors on local subjects. She also built the Pacific vertical files, a collection of news clippings, brochures, pamphlets and other odd items relating particularly to the Micronesia.

One of the many people she mentored shares: “For Iris, it is not being paid the highest salary that she was after, but just the thought of seeing a smile on a researchers face when they found the information that they seek.”

Editor's Note: Iris Falcam Pacific/Micronesian Librarian at the College of Micronesia-FSM, and a former First Lady of the Federated States of Micronesia passed away February 19, 2010 at the age of 71. “A mother, wife, grandmother, friend, and colleague, she was loved by everyone for her graciousness, warm smile, and her caring spirit which she generously extended to all. A great friend, a great librarian, she will be missed by all.”



Chronology of PIALA Conferences
With Link to Proceedings

PIALA Organizational Meeting. February 26-28, 1991, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library. Mangilao Guam, Territory of Guam

1st PIALA '91 Conference – Preserving Knowledge for Tomorrow.

October 1-3, 1991, Belau National Museum, Koror, Republic of Palau.

2nd PIALA '92 Conference – Meeting Information and Conservation Needs Today and Tomorrow.

November 5-7, 1992, Palikir, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia.

3rd PIALA '03 Conference – Collecting, Preserving & Sharing Information in Micronesia.

October 13-15, 1993, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. <http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED378972.pdf>

4th PIALA '94 Conference – Pacific Information Liberation: The Wave of the Future

November 4-9, Palace Hotel, Tamuning, Territory of Guam.

<http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED389331.pdf>

5th PIALA '95 Conference – Preservation of Culture through Archives and Libraries

November 6-10, Head Start Building Conference Room, Colonia, Yap, Federated States of Micronesia. <http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED412941.pdf>

6th PIALA '96 Conference – Jaketo Jakerak Kobban Alele Eo/Identifying, Using and Sharing Local Resources.

November 5-8, 1996, Outrigger Marshall Islands Resort Melele Room, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands. <http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED411786.pdf>

7th PIALA '97 Conference - Wasahn Kamarain/Place of Enlightenment.

November 3-5, 1997, College of Micronesia-FSM, Learning Resource Center, Palikir, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia. <http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED422011.pdf>

8th PIALA '98 Conference – Libraries, Archives and Museums: What's in Them for Us?

November 17-19, 1998, Rose Mackwelung Library, Tofol, Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia. <http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED433031.pdf>

9th PIALA '99 Conference – A Meleketek A Didil A Chais/Building Information Bridges.

November 17-19, 1999, Palau Community College, Koror, Republic of Palau

10th PIALA 2000 Conference- Libraries and Archives: Where Information and Language Literacy Begins; joint with the 13th Annual Regional Language Arts Conference – Engaged Readers and Writers in Multicultural Islands Communities

November 9-11, 2000, Holiday Inn Resort, Tumon, Territory of Guam.
<http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED498250.pdf>

11th PIALA 2001 Conference – cancelled

12th PIALA 2002 Conference – Libraries, Museums and Archives: the Coconut Trees of Life
November 20-22, 2002, Truk Stop Hotel, Weno, Chuuk, Federated States of Micronesia.

13th PIALA 2003 Conference – Voyaging from the Past, to the Present, and into the Future: Knowing Your Heritage.

November 4-6, 2003, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia

14th PIALA 2004 Conference – Maron In Red Im Jeje Ej Ad Kojadikdik, Library Ko Rej Jikin Kakurmool Kajatdikdik In Im Jolet Eo Ad Ej Bwinnid/Literacy Our Hope, Libraries Our Scope and Heritage Our Property.

November 16-19, 2004, Nitijela Conference Room, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands.
<http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED497951.pdf> (joint proceedings with 15th 2005)

15th PIALA 2005 Conference – Kasrpacsr Misenge Ac Etwack Lutu/Resources Today and Learning Tomorrow.

November 8-10, 2005, Kosrae Capital Building, Tofol, Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia.

<http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED497951.pdf> (joint proceedings with 15th 2004)

16th PIALA 2006 Conference - Libraries, Museums, & Archives: Knowledge Networks for Vibrant Communities.

November 13-18, 2006, Koror, Republic of Palau.

17th PIALA 2007 Conference - It Can Be Done: With Advocacy, Libraries Can Thrive on Pacific Islands.

November 12-17, 2007), Tinian and Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
<http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED514201.pdf>

18th PIALA 2008 Conference – New Beginnings: The Library as an Information and Resource Basket.

November 17-21, 2001, Colonia, Yap, Federated States of Micronesia.
<http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED507651.pdf>

19th PIALA 2009 Conference - Pacific Visions: Finding, Selecting, and Using Resources for Your Libraries, Archives, and Museums

November 16-21, 2009, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia.