EIGHTEENTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS
FINAL REPORT AND WORKING PAPERS

Secretariat
Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
University of Massachusetts Library Amherst, Mass. 01002
1975
EIGHTEENTH SEMINAR
ON THE ACQUISITION
OF LATIN AMERICAN
LIBRARY MATERIALS

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
April 29 - May 2, 1973

Sponsored by the
Library Association of
Trinidad and Tobago,
the University of the
West Indies,
and the General Secretariat,
Organization of American States

FINAL REPORT AND
WORKING PAPERS

Jane Garner
Rapporteur General

1975
PREFACE

The Organization of American States, which published the Final Report and Working Papers of the annual Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials for ten years prior to 1972, found itself unable because of budgetary cutbacks to issue those for the 17th (1972) and 18th (1973), the last two conferences which occurred during the years the SALALM Secretariat was located at the OAS. Although an increase in membership dues provided sufficient funds for the publication of the proceedings beginning with the 19th, (1974), the association had not the money to publish those for the 17th and 18th. A grant from the Tinker Foundation has underwritten the cost of issuing these two unpublished sets of documents. The members of SALALM and other librarians and scholars who have found the Seminar's Final Report and Working Papers indispensable to their work are grateful to the Tinker Foundation for its assistance.

Pauline P. Collins
Executive Secretary SALALM
November 30, 1974
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INTRODUCTION

For some of us who arrived in Port-of-Spain on Saturday's plane, our luggage came on Monday. Some of us due on Sunday's plane arrived on Monday evening after an overnight, overday stay in Jamaica caused by mechanical difficulties with the aircraft. But such travelers' tragedies were virtually buried under the avalanche of warm hospitality extended to participants by the hosts and hostesses of the Eighteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials.

Held in the Trinidad Hilton Hotel April 29-May 2, 1973, the Eighteenth Seminar attracted 227 delegates from 16 countries. Of these, 147 came from the Latin American and Caribbean area, the largest representation being 105 from Trinidad and Tobago. There were 76 participants from the continental United States. The remaining participants came from Canada, England, and France. As of June 1, 1973, 81, or 36 percent, of the participants were personal members of SALAIM.

The theme of the conference was "National, Regional, and International Planning for Library Services in Latin America." Several working papers were prepared on the topic and summarized at the Third General Session.

The Final Report for XVIII SALAIM follows the same general scheme as that for XVII SALAIM. Most noteworthy is the new imprint, resulting from the transferral of the SALAIM Secretariat on July 1, 1973, from the Organization of American States to the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

For the Final Report, several of the Information Documents have been assigned numbers different from those issued at the conference. We feel that this rearrangement of the document numbers places the documents into a more logical order.

The variety of type faces makes evident the contributions of many persons toward the construction of the Final Report. The Rapporteur General was responsible for Parts I and II, and she gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Myrna González, Secretary for the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas at Austin General Libraries, who typed most of this material plus several of the reports in Part V and Information Documents 1-3, 5, and 7. Part III was submitted by Mayellen Bresie, Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Secretariat, who collected the committee reports. The Workshop Reports, Part IV, are the product of the respective chairmen and rapporteurs of those workshops. The list of Seminar Committees and list of participants (Inf. Doc. No. 4) were supplied by Pauline Collins, the new Executive Secretary of SALAIM, and Lee Williams, Chairman of the Membership Committee prepared the SALAIM membership list (Inf. Doc. No. 6).

To all those who worked so diligently to produce the well-planned and well-executed XVIII SALAIM, and to those who admirably met responsibilities in submitting reports for the Final Report, we owe a vote of thanks.

Jane Garner
Rapporteur General
EIGHTEENTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF
LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

FINAL REPORT

Part I

Executive Board Meetings
Executive Board Meetings

First Session (April 29, 1973)

Agenda

I. Local arrangements
II. Organizational matters
   A. Reports of the President, Executive Secretary, Treasurer, and Rapporteur
   B. Reports of Executive Board Committees
      1. Constitution and Bylaws
      2. Policy, Research and Investigation
      3. Editorial Board
      4. Membership
      5. Advisory Committee to the Secretariat
      6. Advisory Committee to LACAP
      7. Nominating Committee
III. Report and recommendation of the Blue Ribbon Committee on the Relocation of the Secretariat
IV. Reports of Standing Committees
V. Report on Bogotá meeting survey
VI. Tinker Foundation grant
VII. 1974 Midwinter meeting

Members present:       Members absent:       Guests:
Donald Wisdom          Rosa Abella          Mayellen Bresie
Rosa Mesa             Michael Rosenstock  Suzanne Hodgman
Marietta Shepard       David Zubatsky       Peter Johnson
Albert Díaz            Alma Jordan         Oleg Mikhailov
Glenn Read             Eleanor Mitchell    Haydée Piedracueva
Margarita Anderson-Imbert Emma Simonson
Marjorie LeDoux        Marta Tomé         Lee Williams
Barbara Stein         
Pauline Collins
Irma Hannays
Jane Garner, ex officio

President Donald Wisdom called the meeting of the Executive Board to order at 8:25 p.m. Before proceeding with the agenda of business to be transacted by the Executive Board, he called attention to the presence of the Director of the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives of UNESCO, Oleg Mikhailov, who had been meeting with SALALM officers and committees regarding future relationships between SALALM and UNESCO. Two suggested joint projects were: (1) a workshop to be held in 1974 at
XIX SALALM in Austin, Texas, on "The Acquisitions, the Publications, the Materials, the Audio-Visual Materials in Spanish and Portuguese: Costing, Methodology, Processing" [see Res. 24]; and (2) compilation of a guide to national libraries, public libraries, and library schools in Latin America. UNESCO might be able to make a subvention of $5,000 to pay the travel costs of individuals from Latin America to attend the workshop and another subvention of perhaps $3,000 to prepare the guide which would be compiled on the basis of a questionnaire constructed and sent out by a SALALM committee.

In a brief address to the Executive Board, Dr. Mikhailov noted some of the activities and projects in which his department was involved.

Mr. Wisdom presented the agenda, which had been mailed to Executive Board members prior to the conference, and recommended that the report on Nicaraguan libraries be deleted from the agenda [for report, see Final Report, Part II, p. 11] and reports on the Tinker Foundation grant and the 1974 Midwinter meeting be added. With these modifications, Albert Díaz moved that the agenda be adopted. Margarita Anderson-Imbert seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

I. Local Arrangements

Mr. Wisdom commended the excellent work being performed by the local coordinator, Irma Hannays, who reviewed some of the activities planned during the conference.

II. Organizational Matters

A. Reports of the President, Executive Secretary, Treasurer, and Rapporteur

Mr. Wisdom reported that his primary task during his term of office was planning the program of XVIII SALALM.

Marietta Shepard, Executive Secretary, reported that some funds from SALALM's treasury had been used for secretarial assistance. Another item to be reported was that a revision of the basic documents (the Constitution and Bylaws) had not yet been done [see Res. 38].

She noted that the first volume of the Puebla conference (XVI SALALM, 1971) had been published and distributed, and she anticipated that the second volume would be published shortly. The Final Report of the Amherst conference (XVII SALALM, 1972) had been completed, but publication would have to be postponed because the General Secretariat of the OAS had canceled the budget for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Looking toward the future, she recommended that SALALM devote more attention to the automation of data bases on Latin America. She pointed out that SALALM had become more important as an organization as a result of the demise of the International Relations Office of ALA and because of the reorientation of activities of the OAS. She suggested that SALALM request
funding from the OAS as an official United States' government activity. She stated that she felt SALALM needed to establish closer relationships with both national and international organizations.

She questioned how best the activities of SALALM could be handled; that is, would it be the President's duty to see that the activities were carried out or would there be another position created for this function?

She suggested that the organization determine its real functions in terms of information gathering, reporting, activities which would generate more information, the role of Latin American librarians and/or library associations in SALALM, the role of bookdealers and publishers, the role of possible clearinghouses in various areas of interest to SALALM. She pointed out that most of SALALM's work in the past had been done by individuals but that in the future, the role of institutions as a means of continuing activity might be explored.

Another suggested area of involvement for SALALM was that of identifying, proposing, and carrying out research projects. Further, SALALM needed to study the human, bibliographic, and institutional resources of the Western Hemisphere. As the twentieth anniversary of SALALM approaches, Mrs. Shepard urged the evaluation of the impact of SALALM on the Hemisphere.

Albert Diaz, Treasurer, reported that SALALM had about $6,000 drawing interest in a savings account. From August 31, 1972, to April, 1973, about $2,200 in dues had been deposited, and $880 had been transferred from the OAS to SALALM. [See also Appendix A, "Treasurer's Report."]

Jane Garner, Rapporteur General, reported that the Final Report of XVII SALALM had been completed.

B. Reports of Executive Board Committees

1. Constitution and Bylaws

   Marjorie LeDoux stated that there was no report.

2. Policy, Research and Investigation

   Rosa Mesa stated that no report would be given at this time.

3. Editorial Board

   Barbara Stein reported that two publication projects, the "Basic List of Latin American Materials for New Collections" (BALLAM) and the bibliography on the geology of Central America were still incomplete; however, another project, the "Bibliographical Index to the Progress Reports of SALALM," prepared by Rosa Abella, Amelia Mederos, and Haydée Piedracueva, had been completed and was very worthy of commendation. The Editorial Board recommended
its publication with the addition of an Introduction to explain the contents of the Progress Reports [see also Res. 14, 22].

Another project being considered by the Editorial Board was the publication of the annual report on bibliographic activities.

Mrs. Stein recommended that making publication arrangements be included as a function of the Editorial Board. She further recommended that since she would be on academic leave during the coming year, Donald Wisdom be named chairman of the Board in her place, but she would continue as a member of the Board.

Glenn Read moved and Rosa Mesa seconded that the report and recommendations of the Editorial Board be accepted. The motion carried unanimously.

4. Membership

Lee Williams reported that for the first time SALALM had over 200 personal members. There were 89 institutional members.

5. Advisory Committee to the Secretariat

Mayellen Bresie reported that there was a resolution at XVII SALALM that the Public Relations Committee submit an editorial policy for the newsletter to the Executive Board; however, it was omitted from the Resolutions published in Cuadernos Bibliotecológicos No. 57. Although it was included in the Final Resolutions appearing in the Final Report and Working Papers of XVII SALALM, that report had not yet been published. To insure that the Public Relations Committee would know it was to prepare the policy statement, it was decided to repeat the resolution in those of XVIII SALALM [see Res. 144].

Miss Bresie recommended that the Executive Board formally take action on the drafts of committee regulations and organizational responsibilities of SALALM officers and committees submitted to it at XVII SALALM [see also Res. 41; for text of these documents, see XVII SALALM, Final Report, Part I, Appendices A and B].

Miss Bresie also recommended that the Advisory Committee be charged with the responsibility of soliciting and coordinating reports from the committees, workshops, etc., and of compiling the official list of committee members and officers [see Res. 39]. She suggested that the section of the list relating to the Executive Board include the Rapporteur General, who is an ex officio member of the Board according to the Constitution (Art. V, Sec. 1:6), and the Organizing Committee for the annual conference [composition of the Organizing Committee is set forth in the Bylaws, Art. II, Sec. 4]. It was pointed out that the Organizing Committee as such did not have Executive Board status; however, the local coordinator was a Provisional Member of the Executive Board.

Mrs. Shepard proposed that the list of committees and officers be structured as follows:
Concluding her report, Miss Bresie requested information on the status of publication of the revised Constitution and Bylaws. Marta Tomé responded that Art. VII, Sec. 1 of the Bylaws stated the exact address of the Secretariat, and in view of the impending change in the location of the Secretariat, she recommended that the revised Constitution and Bylaws not be published until the new location was determined.

6. Advisory Committee to LACAP

Donald Wisdom announced that LACAP was dead, and he would be presenting a report on the matter at the Opening Session of XVIII SALALM [see Final Report, Part II, p. 4]. He recommended that since LACAP had been discontinued, the Advisory Committee to LACAP be abolished. He further recommended that a study be done of why LACAP ceased.

Albert Díaz moved that the Advisory Committee to LACAP be abolished. Seconded by Margarita Anderson-Imbert, the motion carried unanimously [see also Res. 45].

Mrs. Shepard suggested that a Subcommittee on Cooperative Acquisitions be created under the Committee on Acquisitions [see also Res. 45].

7. Nominating Committee

Glenn Read, reporting for the Chairman, Mary Brady, announced the results of the election:

Vice President and President-elect: Emma Simonson
Members-at-Large: Earl Pariseau, Jane Garner

Of the 192 ballots which were mailed to the membership, 122 were returned to the Nominating Committee.

III. Report and Recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Committee on the Relocation of the Secretariat

Emma Simonson reported that approximately 42 letters about the relocation were sent out [see Appendix B for text]. From the several institutions submitting proposals, the University of Massachusetts was selected by the Committee as the recommended site. Instead of an outright cash subsidy to SALALM, the University will release Pauline Collins half-time in order to serve as the Executive Secretary and will provide the necessary clerical support. It also will provide office space.

Marietta Shepard moved that the report and recommendation of the
Blue Ribbon Committee be accepted and approved, that the recommendation be discussed at the SALALM business session, and that a mail ballot be conducted in May. To facilitate discussion and voting, the motion was divided.

Albert Díaz seconded the motion that the report and recommendation be accepted. After some discussion, the motion carried unanimously by voice vote.

Albert Díaz then moved that there be no ballot to the membership. The motion was seconded by Glenn Read. Since the two remaining parts of Mrs. Shepard's motion were still on the floor, Mr. Díaz withdrew his motion.

The second part of the divided motion—that the recommendation be discussed; i.e., reported, at the SALALM business session—carried unanimously.

The third part of the divided motion—that there be a mail ballot to the membership—was defeated unanimously on the grounds that the selection of the location of the Secretariat was within the province of the Executive Board, and hence, did not require a decision from the membership at large.

Other recommendations proposed by the Blue Ribbon Committee were:

1. that a committee composed of the Treasurer and the chairmen of the Membership Committee and the Editorial Board be appointed to revise the dues and fees;
2. that the Committee on the Budget be instructed to prepare a budget;
3. that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the moving expenses of the records, etc. to the new Secretariat location.

Glenn Read moved that a committee to revise the dues and fees be created. Albert Díaz seconded the motion; however, he proposed an amendment that it be a committee on dues and fees; that is, the phrase "to revise" be deleted so that the committee would be free to decide whether any revisions were necessary or not. The amendment was seconded by Marjorie LeDoux and accepted by Mr. Read. The amended motion carried unanimously. This committee will be a permanent committee of the Executive Board, not an ad hoc one [see also Res. 47].

After some discussion regarding budgetary needs and procedures, Albert Díaz moved that $1,000 from SALALM's treasury be authorized for miscellaneous expenditures of the Secretariat for moving the Secretariat from Washington, D.C. to Amherst and for possible travel expenditures of the new Executive Secretary for trips to Washington, D.C. and the 1974 Midwinter meeting in Chicago. Seconded by Glenn Read, the motion carried unanimously.

Marietta Shepard moved that Dr. Pauline Collins be named the new Executive Secretary effective July 1, 1973. After being seconded by Margarita Anderson-Imbert, the motion carried unanimously.
IV. Reports of Standing Committees

Mr. Wisdom requested that the Standing Committees report only business which needed action by the Executive Board.

A. Committee on Acquisitions

Peter Johnson, reporting for the Chairman, David Zubatsky, stated that the committee recommended that the annual report on Significant Acquisitions (Working Paper No. A-2) be dropped.

B. Committee on Bibliography

Margarita Anderson-Imbert reported that there was nothing to report.

C. Committee on Library Organization, Personnel and Research

Eleanor Mitchell reported that she had received a report from Edith Wise, Chairman of the Project Committee on Oral History of Latin American Library Development and quoted excerpts from the report [see Final Report, Part III, pp. 10-121]. She noted that this was an important activity in which someone should engage and that SALALM seemed to be the logical one to do it. She suggested the University of Texas at Austin to be the repository for the materials resulting from the Project. She announced that a pilot project of an interview of Curtis Wilgus by Gilberto Fort would be done in order to serve as the basis for a request for foundation funding.

Marietta Shepard mentioned that whenever SALALM determined what projects should be funded, the Committee on Budget and Finance should see what it could do about getting outside support.

V. Report on Bogotá Meeting Survey

Mr. Wisdom stated that results of the survey to the membership regarding holding XX SALALM in Bogotá in 1975 were as follows:

- Favored scheduling the meeting in Bogotá in 1975: 86
- Would plan on attending a Bogotá meeting: 54
- Did not favor scheduling a 1975 meeting in Bogotá: 17

There were 105 questionnaires returned. Two were returned with comments but with no preferences marked. Several who did vote also wrote comments, and one wrote a letter.

There was some hesitancy on the part of the Executive Board to accept the invitation to meet in Bogotá, because although 83 percent of those balloting had voted in favor of that location, only 52 percent had indicated that they would plan to attend. In view of this fact, Albert Díaz moved that a decision on Bogotá as a 1975 meeting site be deferred. Marjorie LeDoux seconded the motion, and it carried unanimously. [For final decision, see Third Session of the Executive Board.]
VI. Tinker Foundation Grant

Marietta Shepard announced that SALALM had received a grant from the Tinker Foundation for the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association for publication of Curtis Wilgus's bibliography of nineteenth-century travel accounts in English about Latin America. It is to be published by Scarecrow Press. There is pending before Tinker Foundation another grant to SALALM for work done by the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association on a historiography of Latin America from 1500 to 1800.

VII. 1974 Midwinter Meeting

Marjorie LeDoux moved and Margarita Anderson-Imbert seconded that the Executive Board hold a Midwinter Meeting to be scheduled simultaneously with ALA Midwinter. The motion carried unanimously.

With the business on the agenda concluded, the Executive Board adjourned at 11:25 p.m.

Second Session (April 30, 1973)

Members present:  
Donald Wisdom  
Rosa Mesa  
Marietta Shepard  
Glenn Read  
Rosa Abella  
Margarita Anderson-Imbert  
Barbara Stein  
Pauline Collins  
Irma Hannays  
Jane Garner, ex officio

Members absent:  
Albert Díaz  
Marjorie LeDoux  
Michael Rosenstock  
David Zubatsky  
Albert Díaz  
Marjorie LeDoux  
Michael Rosenstock  
David Zubatsky

Guests:  
Nettie Lee Benson  
Susan Shattuck Benson  
Mayellen Bresie  
William Jackson  
Peter Johnson  
Mary Kahler  
Eleanor Mitchell  
Haydee Piedracueva  
Marta Tomé  
Lee Williams

The Executive Board met for a buffet luncheon. President Wisdom explained procedures to be followed at the Opening Session of SALALM when the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago would be in attendance.

It was decided to hold a breakfast meeting Wednesday morning, May 2, in order to determine whether to accept the invitation to meet in 1975 in Bogotá.

Third Session (May 2, 1973)

Members present:

Donald Wisdom  
Rosa Abella  
Rosa Mesa  
Margarita Anderson-Imbert  
Marietta Shepard  
Marjorie LeDoux  
Glenn Read  
Barbara Stein  
Pauline Collins  
Jane Garner, ex officio
Members absent:  
Albert Díaz 
Irma Hannays 
Michael Rosenstock 
David Zubatsky 

Guests:  
Mayellen Bresie 
Peter Johnson 
Earl Pariseau 
Haydee Piedracueva 
Emma Simonson 
Marta Tomé 

President Wisdom opened the meeting at 8:15 a.m. Glenn Read moved that SALALM accept the invitation to Bogotá in 1975. It was seconded by Pauline Collins. Mr. Wisdom pointed out that approximately 50 SALALM members were present at Trinidad and that at least that number had indicated on the poll that they would attend a meeting in Bogotá. Following a discussion on the motion, the vote carried with one nay.

It was decided that the 1974 Midwinter meeting would be an open meeting, including the Executive Board and all committees.

The meeting was adjourned.
Treasurer's Report, 1972-73

SALAIM, Inc.

Cash balance August 31, 1972................. 4,110.42

**RECEIPTS**

- Dues........................................................................ 2,427.08
- Received from OAS.............................................. 881.50
- Interest.................................................................. 247.94
- Registrations............................................................ 645.28
- Grant from the Tinker Foundation............. 5,000.00

**TOTAL................................................. 9,201.80**

Total to be accounted for.......................13,312.22

**DISBURSEMENTS**

- Grants................................................................. 5,045.00
- Postage................................................................. 109.41
- Miscellaneous.................................................... 39.25
- Printing and duplicating......................... 690.76
- Secretarial expenses................................. 907.00
- 1973 seminar...................................................... 648.00

**TOTAL................................................... 7,439.42**

Cash balance August 31, 1973....................... 5,872.80*

Total accounted for.................................13,312.22

* $4,872.80 is in our checking account
  1,000.00 is in our account at the Univ. of Mass.
Dear SALALM member:

The Executive Committee of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials has been located for several years in the Organization of American States. With the recent restructuring of its Library Development Program it has become necessary to relocate the Executive Secretariat elsewhere. The consensus of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials is that the Executive Secretariat should be located in an institution with a strong commitment to Latin American Studies.

The purpose of this letter is to ask you to consider accepting this responsibility. You will find enclosed a description of the aims and achievements of SALALM, a memorandum on the basic, essential needs for an Executive Secretariat, and a proposed budget of expenditures.

Beyond the prestige aspect of this proposal, the relocation of the Executive Secretariat will give the institution several advantages. It will focus attention on the strong Latin American collection at the institution; it will create a larger center of bibliographic interest on the part of the Latin Americanists; it will strengthen the liaison between faculty and library personnel in this field; it should fit into any regional plan of the Latin American program which the institution has now or is in the process of initiating; finally, it should serve to improve the local procedures of acquiring Latin American library materials.

Since the annual SALALM meeting will be held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, April 29-May 3, 1973, an early definite expression of interest would be very welcome for discussion and decisions.
If additional information is needed, the Committee on Relocation of Executive Secretariat will be pleased to advise you.

Respectfully yours,

Emma C. Simonson
Chairperson

Enclosures

Committee Members:

Mr. Peter T. Johnson  
Resources Department, University Libraries  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  55455

Mr. Lee H. Williams  
Latin American Collection  
Yale University Library  
New Haven, Connecticut  06520
Preliminary Draft of Budget for Relocation of SALAIM Executive Secretariat

I. Personnel

A. 1 full-time bilingual executive secretary $7,000 - $9,000

B. Selection of the Executive Secretary by
   1. Administration of Local Institution and/or
   2. Executive Committee of SALALM

C. Duties
   1. Coordinator of SALALM activities
   2. Liaison person with LASA
   3. Membership duties
      a. lists
      b. directory
      c. financial records
      d. dues
   4. Preparation for SALALM Meetings
   5. Editor
      Annual Meeting Notices of SALALM
      Bibliographical Activities List
      Final Report and Working Papers
      Resolutions of SALALM
      Significant Acquisition Lists
   6. Distribution of all publications

II. Supplies and expenses $1,500

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<tr>
<td>750 manila envelopes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2,500 envelopes, 9 1/2 x 4 1/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership slips</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency funds</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel to meetings</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

III. Final Report and Working Papers 500 copies $3,500

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of publishing and distribution</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total $14,500
Final Report, Part I - 14 -

IV. Responsibilities of the Institution

A. Office space
   1 desk
   2 files with 5 drawers each

Storage space
   ca. 20 cartons of past documents
Shelves for past and current Final Reports and Working Papers

B. Leadership and responsibility for liaison policy with Institution
   1. Latin American Area Librarian as consultant or
   2. Latin American Area Program Director

C. Financing

V. Probable Sources of Financial Aid

A. Contribution from SALALM

B. Sale of Final Reports and Working Papers, 500.
   Sets in volumes, $10.00 by
   1. Contract with PAU or
   2. Sale or exchange by Local Institution

C. Foundation Support
   SALALM is willing to initiate and to support efforts for financial assistance from foundations.

$6,000-8,000

$1,500

$5,000
THE SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

The Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), an incorporated, non-profit organization has since its founding in 1956 provided the only national and international forum exclusively devoted to Latin American library collection development and servicing. Any individual or institution interested in Latin American library materials may join SALALM; for the past few years the international membership, including many Latin Americans, has grown from about 16 to nearly 180. Membership in 1973 shows 62 institutional members, many of whom belong to the Association of Research Libraries. The membership is largely academic in the United States, as well as abroad.

SALALM's primary mission is the control and dissemination of bibliographic information about all types of Latin American publications. By serving as an information center on book publishing and bibliographic compilation in the Hemisphere, the exchange of bibliographic information and documents, principally through SALALM Working Papers, has been facilitated. Through the various committees the membership supports, and (as appropriate), promotes, conducts, or participates in research and studies of current and potential problems. It contributes through the production, distribution and use of library materials. Compilation of bibliographies useful for education and research purposes is an important product of these studies.

Development of library collections for the support of educational research, institutions, and programs is a key objective in SALALM's mission toward furthering cooperation among professors, librarians, and specialists in inter-American and Latin American studies. Promotion of cooperative efforts to achieve better library services for individuals and institutions studying about Latin America is an equally important responsibility.

SALALM's structure is defined in its constitution and bylaws. Various Executive Board committees handle matters pertinent to the operational aspects of SALALM. Its standing committees (Bibliography; Acquisitions; Library Organization, Personnel and Research; and the Joint Committees of Acquisitions and Bibliography) are devoted to the intellectual and technical activities related to Latin American libraries, collections, and servicing. Many committees are divided into subcommittees charged with specific responsibilities, such as reporting microfilming activities, bibliographic technology, and development of basic Latin American collections.

The Executive Secretary handles Secretariat activities of SALALM and with the assistance of the President shall plan and convocate meetings. In addition the Secretariat maintains communication with the committee chairmen, loosely coordinates the activities of the committees, and provides information to the press when desirable. Since committee work is handled by SALALM members without remuneration, the Executive Secretary will have additional duties, such as budget preparation and matters of liaison with the administration of the institution.
The annual seminar is convened at a time and place determined by the Executive Board. During this meeting the various committees and subcommittees meet to conduct business; their reports and the special theme papers are delivered during the various open sessions of the five day meeting. From each session the Secretariat collects, edits, and distributes the Final Report and Working Papers, and as the publication may exceed four hundred pages, the operation is a time-consuming but essential one for the advancement of Latin American bibliography and of collection development.

The success of Latin American Studies programs everywhere partially depends upon strong research collections and the systematic acquisition of current and retrospective imprints. Bibliographic organization and control of Latin American publications is still reflective of the socio-economic and political conditions of Latin America, and therefore an organization exclusively devoted to improving bibliographic control and providing a forum for the discussion of the problems of North American libraries in acquiring Latin American publications is of the utmost value to the teaching and research roles of libraries which serve Latin American programs.
EIGHTEENTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF
LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

FINAL REPORT
Part II

General Sessions of SALALM
FINAL REPORT

Part II

General Sessions of SALALM

Opening Session (April 30, 1973 2:00 p.m.)

Chairman: Donald F. Wisdom, President, SALALM
Rapporteur: Jane Garner

I. Introductory Program

President Wisdom opened the first general session of XVIII SALALM at 2:15 p.m. in the Ballroom of the Trinidad Hilton Hotel, Port-of Spain, Trinidad. He introduced Ursula Raymond, President of the Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago, who, on behalf of the Association, welcomed the participants and distinguished guests, particularly the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Dr. the Right Honourable Eric Williams.

Professor C.K. Robinson, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of the West Indies, representing the Pro Vice Chancellor, Professor L.E.S. Braithwaite, welcomed the participants on behalf of the University. He noted that this was the first SALALM conference to be held in the English-speaking Caribbean.

Bringing greetings from UNESCO was Oleg Mikhailov, Director of the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives. He wished SALALM success in its work. He pointed out that several UNESCO projects were underway in the area of documentation, libraries, and archives and solicited ideas for future projects. He expressed UNESCO's desire for a closer cooperation with SALALM.

On behalf of the Organization of American States, Samuel Lujan-Charles welcomed those in attendance.

Ursula Raymond, who had the honor of introducing the Prime Minister, stated in her introduction that it was always a privilege to introduce an author to a group of librarians and a high honor to introduce a Prime Minister, but "it is a matter of special pride when that author and Prime Minister happen to be combined into one and the same person, and when, further, that author is a scholar, whose research and whose contributions and publications have been in the field of Caribbean Studies, which is a very pertinent concern of this entire conference."

In a fifteen-minute welcoming address, Dr. the Right Honourable Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, recommended that library collections become more truly representative of the Western Hemisphere as a
whole, that more translations of basic materials be undertaken and made available, that reprints of out-of-print classics be published, and that in the area of social science studies there be greater collaboration between governments where collaboration would seem to be called for (such as studies of indigenous populations of the Western Hemisphere). He expressed the hope that SALALM would have a fruitful conference, that it would achieve more success than had been achieved in the past in the acquisition of Latin American materials, and that it would establish closer connections with private publishing houses in the different countries. He noted that "it requires a lot of detective work to track down the availability of particular data in respect of publishing houses in different parts of the Hemisphere." He concluded his remarks with the promise "that the visitors to Trinidad and Tobago will enjoy their stay here with us in the Caribbean and will take back very pleasant memories of what perhaps is one of the smallest--one of the mini--states of Latin America, but if I may so, on behalf of my constituents, not by any means the least important."

Following Dr. Williams's address, Mr. Wisdom recessed the opening session. At 3:40 p.m. it was reconvened.

II. Organizational matters

[See also Final Report, Part I]

A. President's Report

Mr. Wisdom reported that it had become necessary to transfer the SALALM Secretariat from the Organization of American States to a new locale, preferably a university campus with a strong research commitment to Latin American studies [see XVII SALALM, Working Paper No. A-1(C), p. 91. At XVII SALALM, Mr. Wisdom appointed the Blue Ribbon Committee on the Relocation of the Secretariat, which was composed of Emma Simonson (Chairman), Lee Williams, and Peter Johnson.

The committee prepared data for circulating to institutions which might be approached about accepting the Secretariat and presented the information to the Executive Board at its 1973 Midwinter meeting [see XVIII SALALM, Working Paper No. A-1(C), pp. 1-2]. The committee then prepared a final proposal which was sent out both to institutions and to the SALALM membership (the proposal is reprinted as Appendix B, XVIII SALALM, Final Report, Part I). Four hundred twelve notices were sent. There were ten responses with three making concrete offers: New Mexico Highlands University, New York University, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. After considering the three offers, the committee recommended to the Executive Board at its meeting of April 29, 1973, that the Secretariat be moved to the University of Massachusetts.

The basic terms offered by the University of Massachusetts were as follows:

1. It will provide a professional librarian (Dr. Pauline Collins) half time and pay her salary to be subject to the approval of the Executive Board as Executive Secretary;
2. It will provide clerical support.
3. It will provide office space.

The Executive Board accepted the committee's recommendation. Effective July 1, 1973, the Secretariat will move to the University of Massachusetts.

Mr. Wisdom commended Marietta Daniels Shepard for her eighteen-years' service as Executive Secretary. She was given a standing ovation for her work [see also Resolution No. 1].

Mr. Wisdom also reported that with the assistance of a number of people, particularly the local coordinator, Mrs. Irma Hannays, he had planned the program of the Trinidad conference.

B. Treasurer's Report

Albert Díaz reported that as of April 27, 1973, SALALM had a balance of $6,313, which was in a savings account in order to draw interest. For the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1972, SALALM's receipts have totaled $3,935 itemized as follows:

- $2,234 dues
- $174 interest
- $645 registration rebates
- $882 funds transferred from the OAS

Total: $3,935

Disbursements for the same period are as follows:

- $941 printing
- $936 secretarial costs
- $45 grant
- $5 miscellaneous fees
- $25 accounting
- $80 postage

Total: $1,732

C. Executive Secretary's Report

Marietta Shepard noted that several who were present at the first Seminar in 1956 were also present in Trinidad. She recounted briefly SALALM's historical development and its interest in the Caribbean. She commented that with the eighteenth year of SALALM, it had come of age and was ready to function on its own; however, "This doesn't mean that poppa and momma and the grandparents aren't going to continue to be interested in SALALM, but we do hope all the very best for the new Executive Secretariat of SALALM, and we certainly will do everything we can to give support."

She observed that this was the first year UNESCO had been officially represented at SALALM. She recommended that SALALM represent the interests of the Western Hemisphere in such international associations as the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), the International Federation for
Documentation (FID), and the International Council on Archives. She stated that the OAS hoped to collaborate with an institution in the United States to hold a preconference seminar for Latin Americans a week before the annual meeting of IFLA scheduled for December, 1974, in Washington, D.C.

D. Executive Board Committee Reports

1. Constitution and By-Laws

No report

2. Policy, Research and Investigation

Donald Wisdom, reporting for the Chairman, Rosa Abella, stated that the Policy, Research and Investigation Committee wished to receive from each of the committees by the conclusion of the conference a statement of objectives, functions, and changes.

3. Editorial Board

Barbara Stein, Chairman, reported that the Bibliographical Index to the Progress Reports of SALALM had been submitted to the Editorial Board, which recommends its publication in the name of SALALM within the next year. She observed that the Progress Reports were mines of information.

4. Membership

Lee Williams, Chairman, reported that SALALM's membership continues to grow. As of September 1, 1973, there were 179 personal members, a number which had increased to 214 by April 30, 1973. Institutional members had increased from 84 to 89 in the same time period.

5. Advisory Committee to LACAP

Donald Wisdom, Chairman, announced that the committee was now defunct as LACAP had ceased at the end of 1972. He reviewed the events leading to Stechert-Hafner's decision to discontinue the program [see Working Paper A-1(C), pp. 8-9] and suggested that a study be made of the factors which led to its demise.

6. Nominating Committee

Glenn Read, reporting for the Chairman, Mary Brady, stated that 192 ballots for the election of officers were sent out and 122 were returned. Elected as members-at-large for the three-year term 1973-1976 were Jane Garner and Earl Pariseau. The Vice President and President-Elect is Emma Simonson. Mr. Read also recognized the two outgoing members-at-large, Rosa Abella and Michael Rosenstock.

E. Reports of the Committees on Acquisitions and Bibliography
Final Report, Part II

Mr. Wisdom stated that the reports of the activities of the Committees on Acquisitions and Bibliography were available in the Working Papers of the conference (Working Papers A-1(B), A-2, A-3, A-4), and hence, there would be no oral reports.

F. Local Arrangements

Irma Hannays reported on the local arrangements for the activities of the conference.

Mr. Wisdom adjourned the opening session at 4:15 p.m.

Second Session (May 1, 1973 8:30 a.m.)

Report and Discussion of Committee on Library Organization, Personnel and Research

Moderator: Gilberto Fort
Chairman: Eleanor Mitchell
Rapporteur: Vice Chairman or Representative of the Committee

For the report of this committee, see Final Report, Part III, Section 2.3.

Third Session (May 1, 1973 9:45 a.m.)

Theme Presentation: "National, Regional, and International Planning for Library Services in Latin America"

Chairman: Donald F. Wisdom
Moderator: Alma Jordan
Rapporteur: Albertina Jefferson

In his introductory remarks, the Chairman explained that it was within recent years that a subject theme had been given to meetings of SALALM. The first paper to be presented, he said, dealt with the Latin American and Caribbean region as a whole while the other papers treated individual local areas in particular. His one disappointment was that there was no paper dealing with Brazil.

Carlos Victor Penna and Hans Gravenhorst were unable to be present but their papers were to be presented by William V. Jackson and Dr. Irene Zimmerman respectively.

Dr. Jordan, Moderator, remarked that it was the first time in the history of SALALM that its theme had such wide-ranging implications for library development in the area. Development planning is essential for developing countries. Translated to the library field, there was a felt need for plans. The theme was therefore worthy of praise and highly appropriate to SALALM.
Planeamiento de los Servicios Bibliotecarios

Dr. William Jackson summarized briefly the main highlights of Carlos Victor Penna's "Planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información en América Latina y el Caribe" (Working Paper No. B-7). Penna had summarized and commented on two meetings held recently:

(a) Seminario Interamericano sobre la Integración de los Servicios de Información de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Centros de Documentación held in Washington, D.C. from 6th - 17th November, 1972; and

(b) Grupo de Trabajo sobre el Desarrollo de los Servicios Bibliotecarios y de Información en los países Signatarios Del Convenio Andrés Bello, segunda reunión held in El Recinto del Quirama, Rio Negro, Medellín (Colombia) from 19th - 25th November, 1972.

Library planning, as he viewed it, was one aspect of the broader picture of educational, scientific and cultural planning which in turn was a part of the total socio-economic development planning. He highlighted "the people's right to know and have access to information"; therefore, all levels of information should be made available, and saw as future needs:

(a) the need to determine national policy, and

(b) the need to supply competent professional personnel to implement these plans.

The second meeting pointed up the need for library legislation, the need for personnel, and the need for standards for library development. No country in Latin America has yet developed a full scale national library plan.

Summarizing Dr. Jordan's Appendix to Working Paper No. B-7, Dr. Jackson pointed out that eleven national development plans for the territories of the Caribbean area included brief references to library services.

The most influential national library plan was that drawn up by Nora Bateson for library action in Jamaica.

In Trinidad there has been less planning and even the three campus libraries of the University of the West Indies have not (up until 1971) had a total coordinated development plan.

There was a general unawareness of the various governments for the need of libraries and information services. These latter tend to be seen as an expenditure and not a source for furnishing resources. The plans that exist tend to be done by outside experts on short term duty and, therefore, lack permanence and continuity. Attention was drawn to eleven steps for future planning based on recent experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean.
Library Education in the English-speaking Caribbean

Speaking on "Library Education in the English-speaking Caribbean" (Working Paper No. B-6) Dr. Collings pointed out that Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) had been the cradle of library training in the Caribbean as pioneer work had been done by the Eastern Caribbean Regional Library from 1948 to 1962. There had been a hiatus of ten years when one had to leave the area in order to obtain training.

In October 1971 after discussions among the Library Associations of Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados, and after much preparatory work by leading librarians in the area, the University of the West Indies accepted a three year undergraduate degree program in professional librarianship - not an easy decision for a university steeped in British tradition. UNESCO agreed to provide financial assistance for four years starting in 1971.

A one-year post-graduate program leading to a diploma will commence in October 1973.

In response to requests from school and teacher librarians a ten-week summer program (five weeks each in the summers of 1972 and 1973) was initiated in 1972.

The School of Librarianship of the University of the West Indies now has a total enrollment of seventy-two students from twelve of the sixteen countries served by the University. Fifty-two students are in the degree program and twenty in the summer program. Twenty-eight of these students are on UNESCO fellowships. There was an estimated additional fifteen to twenty students from the post-graduate course scheduled to start in October 1973.

Within recent months a grant has been obtained from the OAS to assist staff training and development so that when the two international staff members leave in June 1975 there will be West Indian staff to replace them. A full fellowship has been provided for one staff member to attend the University of Pittsburgh and also a budget for the purchase of equipment, books, and journals.

Planning for Library Services in Trinidad and Tobago

Miss Ursula Raymond, giving a précis of her paper "Planning for Library Services in Trinidad and Tobago" (Working Paper No. B-3) said that the paper had taken its format not because of style but because of need and was an attempt to give the factual and historical background to library development in Trinidad and Tobago.

It picked up the earliest plan which was the shift of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture from Barbados to Trinidad and the grant which it received from the Carnegie Corporation towards its library.

It picked up the 1933 Savage report which in a way constitutes the first library plan for Trinidad and Tobago.

The first grant to public libraries was that to the Carnegie Free Library in 1935.
The Central Library Scheme of the 1940's, the undertaking of the Eastern Caribbean Regional Library Scheme by the British Council in 1945, and the internal soliciting of a series of reports beginning with the Paton report of April 1959 were also highlights.

From the 1960's there was an acceleration of local activity with regard to requests for reports, and the provision of reports.

In 1972 the establishment of a National Library Service Working Group and the undertaking of a UNESCO consultant to draw up and submit a national plan for the development of a national library system could well accelerate library development in Trinidad and Tobago.

Point 2 of her paper showed a growth from one library in 1851 to an abundance of library institutions in the 1940's and a growth of departmental ministry libraries. It was anticipated that in 1973 there will be one co-ordinated institution existing along with the regional U.W.I. library and other private libraries.

Point 3 of the paper showed the national, regional and international institutions. In Trinidad and Tobago there is planning on all three of these points.

In Point 4 of the paper, the emphasis was on public library development and the attempt to realize that library planning is a reflection of the whole history. Even in 1973 when a tough pace has been set for the territory as a whole, it has been set also for all agencies within the territory.

What Trinidad and Tobago is doing is only a part of the historical stream. As far back as 1869, persons had been committed to national aspirations; e.g., T.P. Lechmer Guppy, whose proposals for a national library were published by the Scientific Association of Trinidad.

At present Trinidad is deciding how to proceed. There is a new way of looking at library planning at the macro level, and attempt to present a "total look."

Current Status of Libraries and Librarianship in Chile

Dr. Juan Freudenthal remarked that his paper "Current Status of Libraries and Librarianship in Chile" (Working Paper No. B-4) was based on the Ph.D. dissertation "Development and Current Status of Bibliographic Organization in Chile" submitted to the University of Michigan in 1972.

He mentioned that the concept of the book as a social and practical tool had only been acceptable in Chile during the last twenty years. There was now a newborn "conciencia bibliotecaria" or library awareness and the big problem at present was the inability to define the role of the various libraries. One type of library serves the needs of a heterogeneous public. There was the urge to say that university libraries, for example, must serve the public in the vicinity.
One lesson to be learned from this was that developing countries should not imitate the examples of American institutions. These examples should be adapted to the needs and philosophies of the countries.

In the last fifteen years, Chilean librarianship has been helped and influenced by North American librarianship, both by the sending of experts and the ability to pursue courses in schools of library science. He thought that North American students of library science could be sent to South America for field work to gather material for theses submitted for degrees.

**Bibliographical Developments in Bolivia**

Werner Guttentag speaking on his paper "Bibliographical Developments in Bolivia" (Working Paper No. B-1) said that the development of bibliographical tools in Bolivia was progressing satisfactorily. Since 1962 the Bibliografía boliviana has been published annually, and bibliographical work has also been done in the fields of agriculture, geography, geology, mineralogy, and paleontology. The biggest event, however, has been the publication of the first volume of the three-volume Catálogo de la bibliografía boliviana.

Work has also been published on Bolivian serial documents.

**Survey on the Library Situation in Bolivia**

Speaking on his paper "Survey on the Library Situation" (Working paper B-5) Mr. Guttentag said that the library situation in Bolivia was linked to the country's educational problems. There was illiteracy and the rural population speak mostly native languages.

Many librarians have no formal training as librarians. No national professional organizations of librarians exist, though there are some at the local level.

The University of La Paz has organized lectures and seminars for librarians which means that some 300 persons working in libraries are being educated on library methods.

**El Catálogo Centralizado de la Universidad de Buenos Aires**


She mentioned that Working Paper No. B-8 updates his paper presented at XIV SALALM held in 1969 in Puerto Rico. Since that time the publication of the Bibliografía Nacional Argentina has been resumed in compliance with a federal decree based on legal deposit.

Bibliographies have been published in theses presented at the University of Buenos Aires in the humanities, literature and folklore, agriculture, education, philosophy, psychology and history. In medicine, the bibliographical literature is plentiful, and the library of the Faculty of Medicine has the responsibility of coordinating the dissemination of biomedical and scientific literature.
The Instituto Bibliotecológico has been asked to initiate a service for microfilming Argentinian periodicals. The Instituto Bibliotecológico, which was started in 1943, compiles and maintains a union catalogue of bibliographical material in the libraries of the University of Buenos Aires. Its centralized catalogue contains some 810,000 entries representing nearly two million volumes.

The head of the Bibliotecas Universitarias Nacionales Argentinas emphasized the need that the centralized catalogue should incorporate corresponding entries for the bibliography of the university libraries of the Interior. The holdings of eight of these libraries would have been included.

Unfortunately, the Instituto Bibliotecológico does not have sufficient staff to be able to do this.

Discussion

Speaking from the floor, Daniel Raposo Cordeiro commented on a point arising from Juan Freudenthal's paper on the combination of national and public service. He thought that the United States was mistaken in making a distinction between different kinds of libraries.

Ursula Raymond drew attention to the fact that this dichotomy has caused the destruction of irreplaceable bibliographic materials.

Dr. William Jackson remarked that problems and conflicts lay, not in the availability of service, but with the collections of bibliographical material. This was what created conflicting desires of service.

Dr. Alma Jordan added that the idea of widening the scope of a particular library was a good one, but having other ancillary services crowded in was unfortunate and self-defeating.

Dr. Dorothy Collings said that a successful combination in the Scandinavian countries and Israel was that of national and university libraries.

Daniel Cordeiro felt that the separation of "academics" and "the public" in the United States tended to separate communication between people.

Dr. Freudenthal felt this to be true in one sense, but it was untrue to say that university or academic libraries are not open to the public if the member has a good reason to require service there.

Francis Kongwa begged to dissent. He felt that we must not lose sight of the fact that we cannot spread our limited resources for a situation will arise where no one will be served rightly.

In closing the session, Dr. Alma Jordan, Moderator, pointed to the relevancy of the discussion to the theme of "planning." There is need for development planning in all countries so that the needs of all readers can be served in whatever complex of libraries seems appropriate in the particular country. There must be proper planning, proper costing, and trained personnel for the proper execution of plans.
Final Session (May 2, 1973  2:00 p.m.)

A. Workshop Reports

Moderator: Peter Johnson

For reports of the workshops, see Final Report, Part IV.

B. Business Meeting

Moderator: Donald F. Wisdom, President, SALALM
Rapporteur: Jane Garner

1. Advisory Subcommittee for the Center for Research Libraries

Mr. Wisdom stated that at XVII SALALM an Advisory Subcommittee for the Center for Research Libraries was created (Am-6) but not constituted. He then announced that the subcommittee would be composed of Carl Deal (Chairman), Larry Lauerhass, and Barbara Stein.

2. XX SALALM, 1975

Mr. Wisdom announced that the Executive Board had selected Bogotá, Colombia, as the site for XX SALALM in 1975 [see Final Report, Part I, p. 9].


Marietta Shepard reported that as a result of the earthquakes in Managua December 23, 1972, some of the libraries there had been destroyed (e.g., the National Library) while others had sustained severe damage to the buildings but little to the collections themselves. On January 27, 1973, prior to SALALM Midwinter, a special meeting was held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. to discuss what might be done to assist. One of the results of the session was the suggestion that an ad hoc committee of SALALM be appointed to go to Nicaragua and investigate what might be done [see p. 13 for appointees; see also Working Paper A-1 (C), p. 5 and Res. 28].

Mrs. Shepard spent two days in Managua in February and interviewed the Peace Corps Director and representatives of university libraries. She noted that the most urgent need was personnel; however, the Peace Corps Director was hopeful of being able to train staff for operating the libraries. Mrs. Shepard pointed out that with the destruction of the Nicaraguan bibliography, there was a need to reconstitute it and to identify the locations of Nicaraguan materials in United States' libraries. She hoped that the Library Development Program of the OAS would be able to prepare a draft proposal for Nicaragua to present to the OAS for technical assistance of a short term duration.

4. SALALM finances

Treasurer Albert Díaz reported that SALALM has three general areas of expenditures:
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year.

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Reports

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foundation

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sought.

5. Resolutions and Recommendations

Copies

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draft

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out

to

the

participants.

Several

typographical

errors

were

corrected,

and

Mr.

Wisdom

presented

four

resolutions

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Caribbean

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Curtis

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His

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Gilberto

Fort.

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Elena

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Newsletter.

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Johnson

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7

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"Acquisitions

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Suzanne

Hodgman.

Curtis

Wilgus

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William

Bork

seconded

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After

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SALALM

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could

vote,

Mr.

Wisdom

called

for

a

vote

by

show

of

hands.

The

motion
to table

was

defeated.

Peter

Johnson

then

amended

his

motion

to

state

that

the

resolution

be

reworded

rather

than

deleted.

Miss

Hodgman

accepted

the

amendment,

which

passed

unanimously

by

voice

vote.

Mr.

Wisdom

recommended

the

addition

of

a

resolution

submitted

by

the

Workshop

on

New

Bibliographic

Tools.

The

addition

was

accepted

by

both

Mr.

Wilgus

and

Mr.

Fort,

whose

motion
to

adopt

the

resolutions

was

still

on

the

floor.

By

voice

vote

the

motion

passed.

6. Committee Appointments
Mr. Wisdom introduced the incoming President, Rosa Mesa, who made the following appointments:

Chairman, Editorial Board: Donald Wisdom
Chairman, Committee on Library Organization, Personnel Research: Gilberto Fort
Chairman, Committee on Acquisitions: Juanita Doares
Member, Committee on Acquisitions: Mary Kahler
Nicaragua Task Force: Earl Pariseau (chairman), Dorcas Worsley, Marjorie LeDoux, Marta Tomé (ex officio)

Mrs. Mesa announced that other changes and additions would be included in the list to be published of the committees.

7. Arrangements for XIX SALALM

Nettie Lee Benson stated that XIX SALALM would be at the University of Texas at Austin, April 23-26, 1974. [See Res. 49.]

8. Post-Conference Activities

Mrs. Irma Hannays was commended for her work as local coordinator for XVIII SALALM, with a standing ovation. She made some announcements regarding the Tobago tour and the reception of the Minister of Education and Culture.

9. Adjournment

Prior to adjournment, Donald Wisdom was given a standing ovation for his work as President of XVIII SALALM. Juan Freudenthal moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded and passed.
EIGHTEENTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF
LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

FINAL REPORT
Part III

Conference Reports of the Committees
Conference Reports of the Committees

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Resolutions and recommendations of the first seventeen Seminars are cited as: CH-(I, Chinsegut Hill, Fla., 1956); A-(II, Austin, Texas, 1957); B-(III, Berkeley, Calif., 1958); W-(IV, Washington, D.C., 1959); NY-(V, New York City, 1960); Ca-(VI, Carbondale, Ill., 1961); CG-(VII, Coral Gables, Fla., 1962); M-(VIII, Madison, Wis., 1963); St. L.-IX, St. Louis, Mo., 1964); D-(X, Detroit, Mich., 1965); CU-(XI, Columbia University, New York City, 1966); UCLA-(XII, University of Calif., Los Angeles, Calif., 1967); KU-(XIII, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, 1968); PR-(XIV, Caribbean Regional Library - CODECA, The University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1969); T-(XV, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, 1970); P-(Puebla, Mexico, 1971); Am-(Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts); Texts of the Resolutions of the 1st through 6th Seminars may be found in: Daniels, Marietta, The Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, a Seven-Year Report. 1956-1962 (Washington, Pan American Union, 1962. Estudios bibliotecarios, no. 4). For the Resolutions of the Seminars 7th to 16th, see the corresponding volumes of Final Report and Working Papers issued previously in this series, Reuniones Bibliotecológicas.
1. EXECUTIVE BOARD COMMITTEES

1.1. Constitution and Bylaws Committee

The committee had nothing to report at the Executive Board meeting of XVIII SALAIM.

However, as a result of the decision to accept the offer of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst to serve as the Secretariat of SALAIM, the committee recommends that the Bylaws be changed as follows:

Article VII, Sect. 1, p. 13 should be changed to read: The headquarters of SALAIM shall be located at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts.

The present membership of the committee is: Marjorie F. LeDoux, chairman; Gilberto Fort, Michael Rosenstock.

1.2. Policy, Research and Investigation

The committee is studying the draft on committee structure prepared by Alma Jordan, former chairman of the committee, as well as other matters relating to SALAIM committee structure and function. It is hoped that the committee will be able to make recommendations to the Executive Board at the mid-winter meeting concerning the draft.

Currently, the committee is composed of: Rosa Abella, chairman; Alice D. Ball, Harvey L. Johnson; John Veenstra; Karna Wilgus; David Zubatsky.

1.3. Editorial Board

The chairman met with Board members Mrs. Margarita Anderson-Imbert and Dr. A.W. Bork during SALAIM XVIII and transacted the following business:

Basic List of Latin American Materials for New Collections (D-7; T-11)

Dr. Bork reported the completion of this acquisitions tool with publication in the Professional Productivity Associates SALAIM series expected in July 1973.
Bibliography of the Geology of Central America. Dr. Bork reported completion of this work by Miss Harriet W. Smith. It is now being typed.

Bibliographical Index to SALAIM Progress Reports 1956-1970. The Board examined the manuscript compiled by Rosa Abella (University of Miami), Amelia Mederos (Harvard University) and Haydée Piedracueva (Columbia University) and highly recommended its early publication, with some editing of the introduction. The Board recommended that SALAIM itself publish the work as the first title in a proposed SALAIM publications program.

Publication Program Project. The Board, in consultation with out-going President Donald F. Wisdom, proposed that SALAIM formulate an on-going sales publication program to include the Annual Report on Bibliographic Activities, seeking a foundation grant as seed money. With this purpose, too, it was proposed that the duties of the chairman include publication management.

Board Personnel. The chairman, who will be on academic research leave abroad in 1973/74, announced her wish to resign from the Board and recommended that Donald F. Wisdom, outgoing SALAIM President, be appointed to undertake the chairmanship. Margarita Anderson-Imbert and A. William Bork agreed to continue on the Board.

1.4. Membership Committee

Membership: Lee Williams (Yale University), chairman; Peter T. Johnson (University of Minnesota).

The chief activity of the Membership Committee is the maintenance of a record of personal and institutional members. Membership cards and dues are received throughout the year, and the dues are recorded and forwarded to the treasurer.

Members whose dues become delinquent receive one written notice. If they fail to respond after a fixed time, they are dropped from the rolls and receive a written notification of this fact.

A description of membership changes for 1972/73 follows:

1. Number of personal members at beginning of year 179
2. Number of personal members dropped from the rolls 34
3. Number of new personal members 72
4. Current number of personal members 217
5. Number of institutional members at beginning of year 84
6. Number of institutional members dropped from the rolls 17
7. Number of new institutional members 27
8. Current number of institutional members 94
9. Number of honorary members 2
For membership list effective June 1973, please see XVIII SALAIM
Info. Doc. No. 6 (rev.).

1.5. Committee on Budget and Finance

No report received.

1.6. Advisory Committee to the Secretariat

The members of the committee are: Mayellen Bresie, chairman; L.
Frances Jones, vice-chairman; Laura Gutiérrez.

Following SALAIM XVII, the committee collected committee conference
reports and compiled them for inclusion in the Final Report. The committee
also compiled the official officer and committee list for the President's
approval. In the Spring of 1973 form letters and information sheets were
mailed to all committee chairmen requesting annual reports and conference re-
ports for SALAIM XVIII.

At SALAIM XVIII, the committee was charged with the responsibility of
working with the Executive Secretariat and the Rapporteur General to co-
ordinate all reporting activities of SALAIM (SALAIM XVIII Res. 39). The re-
porting goal is to be able to publish the Final Report of each year before
the seminar meeting of the following year. During the conference, committee
members held meetings with the Secretariat staff, the past and future Secretar-
ies, and the President to discuss details of the transfer of the Secretariat
and SALAIM reporting for the coming year. Laura Gutiérrez was designated to
work with the President in planning for reporting of the various sessions of
the forthcoming annual conference in Austin.

1.7. Nominating Committee

Membership: Mary M. Brady (SUNY at Buffalo), chairman; Glenn F. Read,
Jr., and Michael Rosenstock.

The committee met in Buffalo, New York in November, 1972 and drew up
the following slate of nominees: Peter T. Johnson and Emma C. Simonson for
the office of Vice-President/President-Elect and Susan Shattuck Benson, Al-
bert William Bork, Jane Garner and Earl J. Pariseau for the two Member-at-
Large positions on the Executive Board. All nominees were contacted and
asked to submit written acceptances and to provide biographical data for use
on the ballot.
The names of the candidates were announced at the SALAIM Executive Board meeting of January 28, 1973 in Washington, D.C. and it was decided to set March 30, 1973 as the deadline for the return of the ballots. The ballots, together with a biographical data sheet, were mailed from Washington, D.C. to the 192 dues paying members listed by Lee Williams, Membership Chairman.

A total of 122 ballots were received and counted with the following results: Emma C. Simonson was elected Vice-President/President-Elect and Jane Garner and Earl J. Pariseau were elected as Members-at-Large of the Executive Board.

Annual Conference 1973. In the absence of the chairman, Mary M. Brady, Glenn F. Read, Jr. announced the results of the elections.

1.8. Public Relations Committee (Am-27)

Members: David S. Zubatsky, Newsletter Editor; Haydée Piedracueva.

The committee discussed at length the Newsletter and identified the following types of information which should be included in future issues: 1) significant acquisitions (due to the demise of the Acquisitions Committee Significant New Acquisitions Report); 2) new acquisitions projects; 3) problems and grievances of both book dealers, publishers and probably librarians; 4) a personnel column-job openings; 5) commercial sector news; 6) new bibliographic developments; 7) travel notes, past and present; 7) reviews of new reference works.

In addition, Mr. Zubatsky, Editor of the Newsletter has indicated in correspondence with President Wisdom that he had received sufficient subscription letters from non-SALAIM members to warrant the Executive Board discussing the possibility of charging non-members for the Newsletter. In further correspondence, the Editor recommended that the Secretariat print and distribute the Newsletter.

2. PROGRAM COMMITTEES

2.1. Committee on Acquisitions (Ch-3; NY-2,8; Ca-1; CG-21; PR-10,15; P-17; Am-2,3,5,6)

Members present at the conference were: J. Garner (Texas-Austin); E. Simonson (Indiana); B. Stein (Princeton); M. Kahler (LC-LAPS Division); S. Hodgman (Wisconsin-Madison); P. Johnson (Minnesota-Twin Cities); H. Dunphy (Bolivar Bookshop, Kingston Jamaica).
Final Report, Part III

Farmington Plan Subcommittee on Acquisitions. (W-2; NY-3; CG-19,21,22,24; M-7; St. L-5; D-5; PR-2; T-7; P-7)

Due to the termination of the Farmington Plan, the Committee on Acquisitions is recommending that the subcommittee be terminated, unless ARL were to assign a new responsibility. The committee believes that libraries should be urged to maintain their collecting commitments as previously established under the Farmington Plan.

Subcommittee on Significant New Acquisitions. (Ca-1; CG-11; St.L-1; CU-7; KU-9; PR-8,9; T-5; P-18)

The Committee on Acquisitions decided upon the basis of limited responses during the past few years to the Significant New Acquisitions questionnaire to terminate the annual report. As the information collected and reported is considered to be significant and of interest, it was suggested that libraries continue to report the acquisition of important titles and major serials to the Newsletter.

Ad hoc Committee on a Basic List of Latin American Materials for New Collections. (D-7; T-11; P-10)

This long awaited project is nearing completion and probably will be published toward the end of 1973.

Advisory Subcommittee to Center for Research Libraries. (T-6)

Membership: Carl W. Deal (Univ. of Illinois), chairman; Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr. (UCLA), and Barbara Stein (Princeton Univ.).

Annual Conference 1973. As the committee was in a state of organization, with its membership not yet fully decided, its functions and objectives were reviewed with Barbara Stein and Peter Johnson by the Chairman. The following points were agreed upon:

1. The membership should be finalized with additional members from libraries which are members of CRL.

2. The Chairman should establish contact with other professional organizations and work out arrangements whereby representatives of such organizations could advise and participate in the development of objectives and matters of representation of the subcommittee's recommendations to CRL.

3. The Chairman should visit the Center for Research Libraries and discuss the committee's interests with the CRL administration in order to determine how it might assist CRL in broadening its coverage of Latin American materials.

Resignations and New Appointments. Barbara Stein, while asking to be replaced, expressed her continuing interest in the committee's work. Lola Januskis has been appointed as a new member of the committee.
Library/Book Dealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee. (T-7; Am-7, 8)

Membership: Peter T. Johnson (Univ. of Minn.), chairman; Nettie Lee Benson (Univ. of Texas), Carl W. Deal (Univ. of Ill.), Glenn F. Read, Jr. (Cornell), Michael Rosenstock (Univ. of Toronto), Emma C. Simonson (Indiana), Alfredo Breitfeld (Librería Delta), Fernando García Cambeiro (Buenos Aires), Juan Pedro Capel (Librería del Plata), J. Noé Herrera (Libros de Colombia), Elena Rodríguez (MACH), Richard Stone (Australian Information Service).

Annual Conference 1973. Various matters of common interest were discussed by the new committee. Ways of increasing the visibility and participation of book dealers in the annual meetings were reviewed. It was decided that the President should be requested to reserve one session of SALALM for a program to be structured by the subcommittee. Some important topics that bookdealers are especially qualified to deal with were identified.

2.2. Committee on Bibliography. (NY-17; CA-6; CG-31; D-23,24; KU-12,17,20; PR-55,56; T-22,23,24,27,30,33; P-17,21,Am-9,10)

No report received.

Subcommittee on Reporting Bibliographic Activities. (CG-8; St.L-22; D-24; GU-18; UCLA-13; KU-16; PR-45,46; P-18,20;Am-9)

Membership: Haydée Piedracueva (Columbia Univ.), chairman; Jesús Leyte-Vidal (Duke Univ.), vice-chairman; Margarita Anderson-Imbert (Harvard Univ.), Doris R. Brown (Univ. of Conn.), Selena Bryant (Queens College), Daniel Raposo Cordeiro (Kansas Univ.), Juan R. Freudenthal (Simmons College), Jane Garner (Univ. of Texas), Celia Leyte-Vidal (Duke Univ.), Glenn F. Read (Cornell Univ.) Barbara Stein (Princeton Univ.), Donald F. Wisdom (Library of Congress), Irene Zimmerman (Univ. of Florida).

The Subcommittee has been actively continuing its work of compiling the annual Report on Bibliographic Activities. In addition to the checking of journals and other bibliographic sources assigned to the members of the Subcommittee, institutions around the world devoted to Latin American studies have been contacted to contribute bibliographic information from their areas.

At the annual meeting in Trinidad, it was decided to increase coverage of unpublished bibliographies, to report on bibliographies on Latin American topics prepared by students of library schools, and to improve the Country Index of the Report by including some subject subdivisions.

Information and titles received for inclusion in the Report will be sent on to the editors of the Supplement to Gropp's Bibliography of Latin Bibliographies, in accordance with SALALM XVII, Res. 9.
Ad hoc Committee on Pilot Bibliographic Center for the Caribbean. (M-12; D-21; CU-21; UCLA-21; PR-49,52; T-29; P-17)

Membership: María Elena Arguello de Cardona (Bibl. Regional del Caribe), chairman; Albertina Pérez de Rosa.

Activities: Since the last report given at XVI SALALM, two new volumes of the Current Caribbean Bibliography have been published. Volume 18 for 1968 and volume 20 for 1970. These two volumes have been compiled by electronic computers. Volume 17 for 1967, the first to be electronically compiled and last to be published is being printed at the North-South Center Press.

Due to lack of funds and many other problems, we have discontinued the electronic compilation by computers of the Current Caribbean Bibliography. Volume 21 for 1971 has been compiled manually; it is ready to go to press. Volume 22 for 1972 has been compiled. We are discussing with Miss Enid Baa, the possibility of reproducing it automatically with the collaboration of the Virgin Islands Department of Libraries and Cultural Affairs.

The Pilot Bibliographic Center at the Caribbean Regional Library, receives card contributions from 19 libraries from the Caribbean, Florida and the Library of Congress. With these cards we have started a Union Catalogue of the Caribbean.

Lack of funds prevent us from further developing the Pilot Bibliographic Center.

Subcommittee on Bibliographic Technology. (T-27; P12,13; Am-11)

No report received.

Subcommittee on Cuban Bibliography (replaces Joint Committee on Current Cuban Library Materials)

Members of the committee are: Rosa Abella, chairman; Rafael Coutin, Elena V. Peraza, Irene Zimmerman, Raúl Herrera.

The committee has in preparation three works of interest which will be presented at the next SALALM conference.
2.3. **Committee on Library Organization, Personnel and Research.** (UCLA-26,31; KU-38,42; PR-74,75,80; T-34,37,47)

**Membership:** Dr. Gilberto V. Fort (Miami Dade Community College), Chairman; Miss Elizabeth H. Peeler (Florida International University), Vice-Chairman; Mr. Oliver C. Dunn (Purdue University); Mrs. María C. Faunce (Escuela Graduada de Bibliotecología, University of Puerto Rico); Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus (Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association); Mr. John Veenstra (School of Library Service, Columbia University); Mrs. Edith C. Wise and Miss Eleanor Mitchell.

The Committee Chairman opened the session, on May 1, 1973, informing about the results obtained by distributing several questionnaires to library schools and library associations in Latin America and the Caribbean and referred the audience to the Progress Report, Part B, Annual Committee Reports, p. 10-11. Then, statements of functions and responsibilities of each Subcommittee were read.

**Subcommittee on Organization**

**Members:**

Mrs. María Elena Cardona (Biblioteca Regional del Caribe) Chairman  
Dr. Jesús Leyte-Vidal (Duke University) Vice-Chairman  
Mr. Marion Milczewski (University of Washington)  
Mr. Eduardo Lozano (University of Pittsburgh)  
Mrs. Celia Leyte-Vidal (Duke University)

**Functions and responsibilities:**

To gather and disseminate information about library planning, organization, administration, surveys and statistics in and on Latin America.

No report was given. Chairman requested cooperation from membership in general.

**Subcommittee on Personnel-Library School Education in Latin America**

**Members:**

Dr. William V. Jackson (Peabody Library School) Chairman  
Mr. Robert V. Williams (Ford Foundation) Vice-Chairman  
Mrs. María C. Faunce (University of Puerto Rico, Escuela Graduada de Bibliotecologia)  
Mr. Luis Florén (Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología, Universidad de Antioquia)  
Miss Marjorie Le Doux (Tulane University)  
Dr. Juan Freudenthal (Simmons College)

**Functions and responsibilities:**

To serve as a clearing house on the current status of library
schools in Latin America and to maintain liaison with ALEBCI (Asociacion de Escuelas de Biblioteconomía y las Ciencias de la Información). To collect, from time to time, information on the curriculum, enrollment, and staff of these schools in the region; and, where necessary and appropriate, to work with the ALA and AALS on questions relating to the library schools in Latin America.

No report was given.

Subcommittee on Personnel-Preparation and Continuing Education of Latin American Area Specialists in the United States

Members:

Dr. Juan R. Freudenthal (Simmons College) Chairman
Mr. John G. Veenstra (School of Library Service, Columbia University) Vice-Chairman
Dr. Nettie Lee Benson (University of Texas)
Mrs. Nary M. Brady (SUNY Buffalo)
Mrs. María C. Faunce (Escuela Graduada de Bibliotecología, University of Puerto Rico)
Dr. Gilberto V. Fort (Miami Dade Community College)
Mrs. Ann Graham (University of Texas)
Dr. William V. Jackson (Peabody Library School)

Functions and responsibilities:

To study and analyze the requirements for Latin American area specialists at different institutions in the United States and to make recommendations regarding their professional training.

No report was given.

Subcommittee on Research

Members:

Mrs. María C. Faunce (Escuela Graduada de Bibliotecología, University of Puerto Rico)
Miss Emilia Bernal (Escuela Graduada de Bibliotecología, Universidad de Puerto Rico) Vice-Chairman
Mr. Edgar Cordoba (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville)
Mr. Luis Florén (Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología, Universidad de Antioquia)
Dr. William V. Jackson (Peabody Library School)
Mr. Robert V. Williams (Ford Foundation)

Functions and responsibilities:

To gather and disseminate information on current research on Librarianship, Documentation and Archives in or related to Latin America.

The report of this Subcommittee was not read. Instead, members were referred to Progress Report, Part B, Annual Committee Reports, p. 12.
Project Committee on Oral History of Latin American Library Development

Members:

Mrs. Edith C. Wise, Chairman
Mrs. María C. Faunce (Escuela Graduada de Bibliotecología, University of Puerto Rico) Vice-Chairman
Dr. Nettie Lee Benson (University of Texas)
Mr. Oliver C. Dunn (Purdue University)
Dr. William V. Jackson (Peabody Library School)
Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus (Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association)
Dr. Juan R. Freudenthal (Simmons College)

Functions and responsibilities:

The oral recordings of those people who have participated in and contributed to library development and publishing in Latin America, carried out through planned interviews and the taping of formal and informal meetings of these people.


Background and status of committee activities. This committee was originally set up as an Ad-hoc Committee on an Oral History of Latin American Library Development. This was done in Toronto in 1970, and Edith Wise and María Faunce were the sole members. At the 1972 meeting at Amherst, the status of the committee was changed to that of a Project Committee. Additional members have been added during the years, but very little has been accomplished, even in the way of planning.

If SALAIM is to continue seriously with the idea of providing an "oral history of Latin American library development" some decision should be made at this session as to what is wanted, and what the possibilities of achievement and the sources and extent of funds available are.

Members of SALAIM seem to be in general agreement that such an archive of information should be created and that it should cover the past as well as what is happening currently. Further, it should include reports on Latin American as well as U.S. leaders in the field of library development, as well as individuals from other countries who qualify for inclusion and who may be available for interviewing.

Observations concerning SALAIM oral history project:

1. Such an archive of data should be assembled and kept current.

2. All records should be brought together in one place for the purpose of easy consultation and for safe keeping.
3. In general, the records should be made available to interested persons and institutions through reproduction or interlibrary loan.

4. In the same spirit, duplicates of the records should be made available for sale to other libraries and institutions wishing to purchase them.

5. From the beginning, it has been understood that this is a project to be carried out in collaboration with the library school of the University of Texas which is involved in a similar program. For collaboration to be effective, the objectives and responsibilities of the two entities should be clarified, and there should exist a plan for cooperative effort.

6. There is a need for urgency in putting the program into action while many of the leaders who have contributed so much in the beginning years are still living.

Points of discussion for Trinidad meeting:

1. With reference to SALAIM, is this to be a shoestring affair?

2. Does SALAIM have the funds to sustain an adequate program for at least a period of a year? This would require the paid services of someone experienced in oral history procedures and knowledgeable of library development in Latin America who could draw up a plan of work, and put the plan in action. At the beginning this could be done on a limited scale, but it would still necessitate funds for equipment, supplies, and travel for the purpose of interviewing.

3. Given that SALAIM does not currently have the necessary funds, what are the possibilities of raising funds or obtaining a grant?

4. If SALAIM is not prepared financially to forge ahead with the program, is it concerned enough to try to work out a more definite program with the University of Texas, Columbia University or another institution—-one which would utilize the experience and ideas of our members?

5. If SALAIM does decide to go ahead with the program, among the questions to be answered are: a) who would do the interviewing; b) to what extent should questionnaires be used; c) would it be desirable to use video tape for all or possibly a part of the interview; d) should the taped records be transcribed; and, e) should the material be copyrighted or would common law copyright suffice.
Exploratory work done by the Project Committee:

1. Following the meeting at Amherst, the Chairman talked with Dr. Louis M. Starr, Director, Oral History Collection, Columbia University, about ideas on organizing programs on oral history. Dr. Starr, who had previously spoken with Lewis J. Hanke about recording Latin Americans, was most cooperative, and said that Columbia would be agreeable to serving as the depository for any collection that SALAIM might develop. He feels that such recordings should be shared by various institutions; that video tape has a function, but not for the long run. He does not favor questionnaires, but feels that spontaneity should be the goal, and that those interviewed should edit for errors without making changes which would destroy naturalness. Dr. Starr suggested the New York Times as a possible publishing body for current Latin American data.

2. Oliver C. Dunn, Associate Director, Libraries and Audio Visual Center, Purdue, discussed the project with a friend involved in a local oral history project, and quoted his friend as follows, in a letter to the Chairman: "...if possible have the interviews done by someone who knows the person interviewed, not a stranger; second, prepare and submit in advance a list of 'leading questions' designed to draw out the person interviewed and give him or her time to look up any documentation that he may need in the interview; third, let the person interviewed listen to what he has said to make corrections and additions". This interviewer has a procedure of leaving the initial tape, the tape recorder, and blank tape with the interviewee, and picking it up after the person has listened to and reflected upon what he has said. (This procedure is distinctly different from that suggested by Dr. Starr).

3. John Veenstra, a member of the Project Committee, has typed a list of about 120 potential oral history candidates from the U.S., and additions have been made to the list. Dr. Charles Gosnell was asked if he would draw up for SALAIM a supplementary list of U.S. personnel with whom he has worked through the years in connection with Latin American libraries. If SALAIM moves ahead with the program, his assistance in this matter should be requested. Dr. Lewis Hanke and Dr. Luther Evans could also be asked to add other names to such a list.

4. During the past months, the following meetings have been taped: a) Inter-American Seminar on Integrated Information Services of Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centers in Latin America and the Caribbean, Washington, D.C., 6-17 November, 1972; b) Information-library services in Nicaragua as a result of earthquake devastation, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1973.

The Committee believes strongly in this kind of library record of library development in Latin America.

For an extensive record, funding will be required for tapes, the transcription of oral recording and for servicing the collection and providing a clearing house function. The Committee on Library Organization, Personnel and Research has recommended that the depository collection of Oral History be established at the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas. Dr. Nettie Lee Benson, a member of the Oral History Committee, agreed that the University would accept the tapes, though not necessarily the transcriptions.

The Committee also believes that a pilot project would be useful as a means of seeking funds from a foundation; therefore, it plans to go ahead with certain pilot interviews during the next year. One of the members of the Committee, Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, has agreed to be interviewed by Gilberto V. Fort, incoming Chairman of the Committee of Library Organization, Personnel and Research, both of whom live in Miami. It is hoped that the new Executive Secretary of SALALM, Dr. Pauline Collins, may be able to interview Dr. Lewis Hanke, who is also at the University of Massachusetts.

It was also suggested that there may be SALALM members who might be willing to participate in the program. Many should be interviewed and others might be able to do the interviewing. The Committee looks forward to having the cooperation of the SALALM membership in this project. Persons interested in collaborating, should communicate with Mrs. Ann Graham, Coordinator, Oral History of Latin American Library Development, Latin American Collection, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712.

During the course of the XIIIth SALALM Meeting the Project Committee developed an information sheet to accompany oral history records to be deposited at the University of Texas or to record holdings elsewhere. Guidelines for the recording of the oral history of Latin American library development will be drafted in the course of carrying out the pilot project.

Several Inter-American meetings were reported by Eleanor Mitchell, Marietta Daniels Shepard, Martha Tomé and Archie McNeal, as follows:

SI/ABCD - Seminario Interamericano sobre la Integración de los Servicios de Información de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Centros de Documentación en América Latina y el Caribe, Washington, D. C., November 6-17, 1972.


FUPAC: Federación de Universidades Privadas de América Central y Panamá; Santiago, Dominican Republic, May 7-12, 1973.
3. JOINT PROGRAM COMMITTEES

3.1. Joint Committee on Reproduction of Latin American Materials. (UCLA-9; PR-32; T-16,19; Am-12)

No report received.

3.2. Joint Committee on Official Publications (Ca-23,26; Co-32,33; M-24,26; St. L-18; CU-15,16; PR-26,27,28; T-13,14)

Membership: Rosa Q. Mesa (U. of Fla.), chairman; Marilyn Arnett Peri (California/Berkley), vice-chairman; Pauline Collins (Univ. of Mass.); John Veenstra, David Zubatski (Washington Univ.)

A provisional draft of the organization of the Centers of Documentation on Official publications was prepared by Dr. Hans Gravenhorst. A copy of the draft will be made available to the proper officers of the Latin American governments.

University of Florida Official Serials Project (St. L-17,18; CU-6,16; UCLA-12; PR-25)

During 1972 the following volumes of LASD were finished and sent to the publisher: v. 7 Chile, 354 p.; v. 8 Ecuador, 180 p.; v. 9 Paraguay, 88 p.; v. 10 Peru, 301 p. Final draft of v. 11 Uruguay is now in process and will be sent to the publisher (it is hoped) in August.
3.3. Joint Committee on Library Materials for the Spanish and Portuguese Speaking in the United States (T-46; P-41; Am-13)

The members of the committee are: Susan Shattuck Benson, chairman (Organization of American States), Emilia Bernal (University of Puerto Rico), Mary Magruder Brady (State University of New York at Buffalo), Peter T. Johnson (University of Minnesota), Virginia Mounce (Trinity University), Keith Revelle (Oakland Public Library), Martha V. Tomé (Organization of American States), Eleanor P. Vreeland (Stechert-Hafner), Karna Wilgus (Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association).

Present at the meeting in Port-of-Spain were: Susan Shattuck Benson, Emilia Bernal, Peter T. Johnson, Virginia Mounce, Martha V. Tomé, and Karna Wilgus.

Workshop on Selection and Acquisition of Spanish Language Materials for Children and Adolescents

The workshop will be sponsored by the committee jointly with the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of Texas at Austin, which will be represented by Mauricio Charpenel who will be the local coordinator. Since it is being held in Texas, the workshop will primarily emphasize the needs of Mexican Americans. It will take place either two days prior to or two days after the regular meeting of SALAIM and will be limited to 200 registrants. For a report on the workshop held by this committee in Amherst see the Final Report and Working Papers for SALAIM VII, Part IV, Workshop No. 4.

A workshop such as the one planned for Austin was requested at Midwinter by a Mexican American visitor who urged SALAIM, as the one library organization dealing with acquisition of Latin American materials, to focus attention on popular materials and on the needs of school and public libraries.

The workshop will include talks and discussions on: problems of the book trade in Latin America from the point of view of the bookmen as well as the U.S. librarian and how these problems must be dealt with; the history and present state of the art of children's literature in Mexico, Puerto Rico, and South America; methods of selection and types of material suitable for school and public libraries; the development and effect of the Bilingual Education Act; Federal programs and what they are and are not doing, can and can not do; and on how culturally wide-ranging materials for children of the Southwest can or should be. Book exhibits and audio-visual showings will be held.

List of Periodicals in Spanish for Adults and Children

In Port-of-Spain final revision was made of the list, which had been compiled by the committee over the past year to meet the desperate need for such publications by school and public libraries. A U.S. distributor is being sought to supply all of these periodicals, and distributors in Mexico and Puerto Rico may also be sought. The list, which follows, will be published in the forthcoming Proyecto LEER Bulletin. Thanks must be given to Emilia Bernal and Martha Tomé who submitted a large percentage of the titles used. The list will be supplemented from time to time.
POPULAR PERIODICALS IN SPANISH FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN

ADULTS

Américas. Monthly. $6.00 annual subscription. Sales and Promotion Division, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006. Published in English, Portuguese and Spanish, deals with all facets of culture, especially in regard to Latin America. Profusely illustrated in black and white. Written for an educated audience, it is not easy to read.

Angela Luisa. Monthly. $5.00 annual subscription. Publicaciones Torregrosa, Inc. Apartado 1807, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919. A Puerto Rican magazine edited by Angela Luisa Torregrosa with local news (Puerto Rico) and articles on international events. Profusely illustrated, it is directed to the Puerto Rican middle class.


Bohemia. Weekly. $0.60/single copy. Only distributors in Puerto Rico: Matías Photo Shop, Fortaleza 200, San Juan, Puerto Rico. The focus of this magazine is on Puerto Rico and it covers many topics appealing to both adults and young adults using a vocabulary easily understandable to Puerto Ricans.

Buen Hogar (Spanish edition of Good Housekeeping). Fortnightly. $0.60/single copy. 6405 N.W. 36th St., Virginia Gardens, Florida 33166. Very popular among young housewives.

Carteles de América. Monthly. 1451 West Winnemac Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60640. Published by Cubans for all Latin Americans. Articles on history, politics, current events, films, sports. Profusely illustrated.

Claudia. Monthly. $9.00 annual subscription. Editorial Mex-Abril, S.A., Avda. Morelos No. 16, 4o. piso, México 1, D.F., México. Directed to women, with illustrated articles on fashions, education and children's psychology, home decoration, cooking and home crafts. Reviews of films, records and shows. Attractive format, it is especially appealing to women of Mexican descent, although it can also attract all Spanish-speaking women.

Contenido. Monthly. $5.50 annual subscription. Editorial Contenido, S. A., Morelos 16, 3er.piso, México 1, D.F., México. Features short articles on different subjects of interest to the family.

1 All periodicals listed here have been in continuous publication for five years or more. Prices are approximate and are given in U. S. dollars unless otherwise stated.

La Familia. Fortnightly. $0.50/single copy. Editorial La Familia, S. A., Calzada Tacubaya 103, México 11, D.F., México. Popular magazine for women with information about fashions and the home crafts. Also stories and articles of general interest to women. Illustrations in color and in black and white.

Hispano-Americano. Weekly. $15.50 annual subscription. Tiempo, SA de CV, Apartado 1122, México 1, D.F. Most of the articles in this magazine are on Mexican problems, although the editors' intention is to extend its circulation to readers in Puerto Rico and the United States.

Hoy. Weekly. $22.00 annual subscription. Editorial Hoy, S. A., Avenida No. 17, México 13, D.F., México. This is "a magazine for the modern man." Articles on various subjects, concentrating on Mexican problems and events. Many illustrations.


Nocturno. Fortnightly. 3.00 pesos argentinos/single copy. Editorial Abril, Avenida Alem 896, piso 3, Buenos Aires, Argentina. For women, with short articles, news, instructions on how to sew and knit. Each issue includes a complete photostrip story ("fotonovela").

Para Ti. Weekly. $37.90 annual subscription. Editorial Atlántida, S. A., Azopardo 579 (R91), Buenos Aires, Argentina. A popular magazine among homemakers in Argentina since 1922. General news; notes on fashion, home decoration and beauty care, as well as recipes, knitting instruction and advice on personal matters. It also features short stories and a serial.


Selecciones del Reader's Digest. Monthly. $4.97 annual subscription. P.O. Box 2253, Airport Mail Facility, Miami, Florida 33159. One of the most widely circulated magazines in Latin America. The articles cover a wide range of subjects.

Semanal Confidencial. Weekly. $0.60/single copy. Semana, Peinero a Dr. Díaz, Edificio 888, 1er piso, oficinas 3 y 4, Caracas, Venezuela. Reports every kind of news with emphasis on Latin American and Venezuelan problems. Widely illustrated.

Siempre: Presencia de México. Weekly. 192 Mexican pesos annual subscription. Nacional Distribuidora, 311 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California. Principal focus is Mexico with less emphasis on international affairs, articles often being in a polemical style. The arts are well covered, as are athletic events.

Temas. Monthly. $6.00 annual subscription. Published by Club Familiar, Inc., 1560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036. A magazine for the family, easy to read, and with attractive illustrations, it may be of special interest to the Spanish speaking living in New York.


Vistazo. International Edition. $0.50/single copy. Víctor Hugo Muñoz, Apartado 330, Guatemala. Short articles on light subjects, the focus is Central America, especially Panama.


Hoy Día. 9 issues per year. $1.50 annual subscription. Scholastic Magazine, Inc., 50 West 44 Street, New York, N. Y. 10036. Four-page publication with two or three articles in each issue for learning Spanish as a second language. Includes a sheet in English for the teacher.

La Luz. Fortnightly. $4.00 annual subscription. National Textbook Corp., 4761 Touhy Avenue, Lincolnwood, Ill. 60076. Short articles followed by a list of the more difficult or new words with their English meaning. For learning Spanish as a second language.

Mensajero Juvenil. 8 issues per year. 110 pesetas annual subscription. Ediciones Mensajero, Avenida de las Universidades 12, Apartado 73, Bilbao, Spain. Some articles on a variety of themes, with educational and moral purposes. For the high school student (7th to 12th grades).

Piñón. Monthly. 45 pesetas annual subscription. Piñón, Editorial Magisterio Español, S. A., Quevedo 1, 3 y 5, Madrid-14, Spain. Stories, almost always educational, in comic strip form. For small children, pre-school and lower elementary grades.

Qué Tal? 9 issues per year. $1.50 annual subscription. Qué Tal, Scholastic Magazine, Inc., 50 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y. 10036. News written at an elementary level. For learning Spanish as a second language. A special sheet for the teacher is included.


El Sol. 9 issues per year. $1.50 annual subscription. El Sol, Scholastic Magazine, Inc., 50 West 44 Street, New York, N. Y. 10036. Short news items for students in the upper elementary grades. For learning Spanish as a second language.

Trinca. Fortnightly. 25 pesetas/single copy. Trinca, MIDESA, Avenida Generalísimo 72, Madrid-16, Spain. Includes a variety of comics, short articles, information on recent books and records. Profusely illustrated. For junior and high school children.

In 1973/'74 the committee will prepare and seek to make available in the United States a list of comic book series in Spanish.
FINAL REPORT

Part IV

Workshop Reports

1. Caribbean Acquisitions Programs
2. Book Dealers and Subscription Programs
3. Discussion Group for Latin American Librarians
4. Exchange Programs of Caribbean, Latin American and U.S. Libraries; a Discussion
5. Communication Between the Librarian and Scholarly Researchers
6. New Bibliographic Tools
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WORKSHOP No.1

Caribbean Acquisitions Programs

(May 1, 1973 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.)

Chairman: Mr. Don Wisdom, President, SAIAD

Moderator: Mrs. Jessica Wellum, Chairman, ACURIL Committee on Acquisitions

(English)

Rapporteurs: Miss Judith Richards and Miss Christine Matthews

After being introduced by Mr. Wisdom, Mrs. Wellum, Chairman of the ACURIL Committee on Acquisitions for the English-Speaking Areas mentioned that this was the first Joint SAIAD/ACURIL Workshop and welcomed participants. She outlined briefly the cooperation of librarians, printers and publishers in building up the local collections of the area and stated that when there is a law for the legal deposit of printed material, the handing over of this material to the depository library is often the first step towards bringing to light the expression of a people and of storing this for posterity. Such publications are in due course listed in national bibliographies and this makes an author's or publisher's work more widely known.

Mrs. Wellum then outlined the form the workshop would follow:

1. Report by Miss G. Quiñones, Chairman of the ACURIL Acquisitions Committee for the Spanish-Speaking Caribbean on the work of this committee.

2. Report by Mrs. Diana Clarke on the University of the West Indies Trinidad and Tobago Acquisitions Project.


4. Report on other acquisitions programs by speakers from the floor.

5. Discussion on the role of printers and publishers in acquisitions programs, Ministries of Government as publishers and on legal deposit legislation.

Acquisitions in the Spanish-Speaking Caribbean

Miss Grace Quiñones reported that this committee had realised the need for a guide to the publishing houses in the Spanish-Speaking Caribbean. Questionnaires were sent to publishing houses in Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,
Florida, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo and Venezuela. A preliminary list was published for ACURIL IV but answers were still coming in from publishers and there would be a revised edition put out by the end of the year.

The ACURIL committee was also encouraging the exchange of printed and other material and had representatives in a number of countries viz. Santo Domingo, Colombia and Venezuela. Miss Quiñones asked if any person present from the countries not represented would be willing to act as agents.

The Committee was also encouraging research libraries and universities to present lists of exchanges available.

Report on Trinidad and Tobago Acquisitions Project

Mrs. Diana Clarke of the University of the West Indies Library, St. Augustine spoke about the importance of librarians and book-sellers doing their best to collect as much Caribbean material as possible.

The main difficulty experienced by librarians was the discovery of work produced by individual printers who were not listed. She outlined the procedure adopted for the project:

The Copyright Ordinance, Chapter 31, No. 16, 1913 of Trinidad and Tobago entitled certain designated libraries to receive copies of all material printed in Trinidad and Tobago. The 1966 amendment to the law (Act 34 of 1966) named the University of the West Indies Library as one of the designated libraries.

From 1966 to 1971 very little material was received by the University Library, which in 1971 instituted a program of visits to printeries in order to collect the material to which they were entitled. After compiling a list of printeries in Trinidad and Tobago, an official letter was sent to each printery (a) reminding them of the law; (b) informing them of the purpose in pursuing this material (for research etc.) (c) informing them of a pending visit. Subsequently, phone calls or letters to the printers arranged appointments for visits.

At the first visit the purpose and importance of the program and the role the printer could play were stressed and his co-operation sought. The nature of printing done by each printery was also determined.

Visits were made at regular intervals to get new publications. 
Results: 330 titles in 394 volumes were collected during visits to a total of 54 printeries.
Other Sources of Acquisitions

The Ministry of Education and Culture transfers to the University of the West Indies Library manuscripts of poets, composers etc. deposited with them under the Copyright Ordinance.

The Library also acquires material by gift, both solicited and unsolicited. Trinidad and Tobago imprints are also purchased for the Mona and Cave Hill Campuses.

Acquisitions in the English-Speaking Caribbean

Mrs. Wellum stated that the problem experienced with the Trinidad project was common to all librarians i.e. how to acquire publications which were the library's right by law. Very often the lack of co-operation on the part of the printers was a result of their failure to recognise the significance of certain publications and even librarians are not sufficiently aware of the potential importance, in terms of history, of some of the material being produced in the society today.

Material received on legal deposit was displayed to illustrate the type of material available. Letters of acknowledgement were sent to printers who were also persuaded to put imprints on their work in several cases.

As chairman of the ACURIL Acquisitions Project for the English-Speaking Caribbean, Mrs. Wellum, using the information received from the legal deposit collection, sent out letters to publishers explaining the aims of ACURIL and requested material for the project. A list of items acquired had been circulated to members at ACURIL IV and the items were on display at this session so that ACURIL members could request any which they needed for their libraries.

The size of the ACURIL program was much bigger and more costly than the Trinidad and Tobago Acquisitions Project undertaken by the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine. Because of the staffing, stationery and postage costs involved, the program has been limited to publications available gratis. It is expected that published material on sale would be acquired through the book trade. However the acquisition of unorganised sale material still poses problems. To cope with this, members at ACURIL III had been issued with a form requesting information on the type and subject of material and the limits of the cost of the publications which they required. There had been some replies to this and the Executive Board's approval of an expenditure of U.S. $800 was under consideration. This would be divided between sub-committees in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and Guyana which would act as agents for acquiring material from the other islands. The budgeting and formal organisation of the program is to be finalised but it is intended to follow the lines of the Trinidad and Tobago project as far as possible.
In conclusion Mrs. Wellum apprised the meeting of the alternative program which had been proposed to ACURIL viz.- On the basis of the University of the West Indies legal deposit acquisitions attempts could be made to have printers through their contacts with publishers persuade them to supply up to 15 copies gratis or on a charge basis and these could be distributed to libraries participating in the program.

DISCUSSION

Mr. David McKenzie of the British Museum enquired about the extent of the Trinidad Copyright Ordinance.

Mrs. Wellum replied that the law needed revision; it specified certain publications but excluded Annual Reports. The printers are responsible for supplying publications of the standard given to the publisher and must include all illustrations including those printed by other printers. Six copies are required for deposit: 2 - Ministry of Education; 1 - Registrar; 1 - Archives; 1 - University of the West Indies; 1 - Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Peter Johnson of the University of Minnesota asked what efforts were being made to lobby the printers and to attempt to get fines enforced.

Dr. Alma Jordan of the University of the West Indies replied that there was no enforcement machinery but attempts to influence people in the Ministries concerned were being made. Legislators tended to regard enforcement as a minor consideration; however more lobbying was necessary. The possibility of registration of printers is regarded with suspicion as likely to restrict freedom.

Dr. Nettie Lee Benson of the University of Texas emphasised that the distinction between Copyright and Legal deposit should be considered. So far Chile has done most with the deposit regulations and all but 10% of material printed in Chile had been collected due to the fact that very rigid enforcement provisions existed.

Dr. Alma Jordan said that attempts were being made to get a distinction made between copyright and legal deposit but the Trinidad and Tobago Ordinance is based on English law and is only one of the many laws currently being revised. In its present form the copyright law covers mainly legal deposit.

Miss Judith Richards of the Institute of Jamaica asked if the Trinidad copyright included International copyright. The Jamaica Library Association had for some years been trying to get their legal deposit law revised. An
exploratory Council on the Arts in Jamaica had asked for recommendations on libraries and within these the matter of legal deposit was included.

Miss Leila Thomas of Jamaica Library Service confirmed that the Government had appointed a Committee to investigate the whole matter of copyright.

Dr. Harvey Johnson of the University of Houston, Texas reported that as contributing editor to the Handbook of Latin American Studies published by the Library of Congress he had difficulty in discovering books printed in the English-Speaking Caribbean, as a result most of the material he located were works printed in England.

Mr. Earl J. Pariseau of the Library of Congress said that as a member of ACURIL, Library of Congress would benefit and receive such material.

Mr. Daniel Cordeiro asked what was the philosophy behind aiming to be comprehensive in an acquisitions policy.

Mrs. Wellum replied that it was important for a local collection to be comprehensive, especially in a fast-changing society but that other libraries with Caribbean collections would need to be selective.

Mr. Donald Wisdom asked whether Current Caribbean Bibliography included material being discussed here.

Mrs. Wellum said it was important to distinguish between accessions lists and fully catalogued material. The University of the West Indies prepared a list of material acquired under its recent project and was distributing this at the meeting. Catalogue entries for these would eventually go to Current Caribbean Bibliography.

Mrs. Maria Elena Cardona pointed out in reply to an enquiry concerning CCB coverage that the suggestion that they exclude entries for countries which had national bibliographies had not been decided. At present CCB was committed to publish a bibliography of catalogued material, not acquisitions lists.

Mr. Daniel Cordeiro asked what was the philosophy behind aiming to be comprehensive in an acquisitions policy.

Mrs. Wellum and Dr. Zimmerman talked about the difficulty of assessing the importance of certain types of material and what should be kept within the limits of each library's aims.
Mr. Daniel Cordeiro emphasised that audio visual material on the Caribbean should be considered and listed as soon as possible.

Mr. Pariseau asked about material from the French and Dutch speaking territories.

Mr. Arnold Conquet of Curacao reported that they were just beginning to collect Dutch Caribbean material and hoped to publish a bibliography on the Netherlands Antilles next year.

The following resolutions were made at the conclusion of the workshop:

**RESOLUTIONS - Caribbean Acquisitions**

1. That information on acquisition activity on the Caribbean should be reported in the SALAIM newsletter edited by Mr. Zubatsky.

2. That a list of Caribbean recordings and other audio visual materials should be attempted before the material disappears.

3. That any revisions of Copyright and Legal Deposit laws in the Caribbean should seek to include audio visual materials.

4. That SALAIM/ACURIL promote the study of Copyright and Legal Deposit laws in the Caribbean Area in relation to their effects on Libraries and their programs and to consider the implications for International Copyright.

5. That SALAIM should support the efforts on acquisition being carried out in the Caribbean.
Final Report, Part IV

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WORKSHOP NO. 2

Book Dealers and Subscription Programs

(May 1, 1973 4:10-5:30 p.m.)

Moderator:  Carl W. Deal, Associate Director, Center for Latin American Studies, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana

Rapporteur:  Mayellen Bresie, Librarian, Mendel Collection, Lilly Library, Indiana University

Panelists:

Robert C. Sullivan, Chief, Order Division, Library of Congress

A.W. Dork, Director, Latin American Institute, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale

Max Gnehm, Director, International Division, Richard Abel and Company

SALALM President Donald Wisdom announced that in the absence of Mrs. Juanita Doares of the New York Public Library, Chairman of the Library/Book Dealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee, the workshop would be moderated by Carl Deal.

Mr. Deal referred to the President's letter of March 31, 1973, announcing the Book Dealers and Subscription Programs workshop and stating the need for librarians to develop new relationships with the book dealers of Latin America in light of the cessation of the LACAP program. He then introduced Mr. Sullivan, whose presentation on the Latin American Book Dealer Survey being conducted by the Library of Congress is summarized below:

Following the meetings of the Latin American Studies Association last year in Washington, D.C., a meeting to discuss the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LACAP) was convened on November 4, 1972 by the SALALM Advisory Committee to LACAP. After presentations by officials of Stechert-Hafner, Inc. on the status of LACAP and discussion of its possible demise, it was decided that the SALALM Advisory Committee would draft a questionnaire to be distributed by Stechert-Hafner to all SALALM members to advise them of the tentative conclusion that LACAP could not continue without increased sales, and to determine whether libraries were willing and able to provide increased support for LACAP. Thirty of the h2 LACAP members responded to the questionnaire. In the letter sent to library participants in LACAP, Stechert-Hafner concluded that:

"While the respondents indicated a need in varying degrees for the continuation of a LACAP program, most felt alternatives could be found. On the other hand, there were very few indications that additional placement of orders for Latin American materials would be forthcoming in the near future to offset the increasingly high cost of the program. This program is not an economically sound investment now or in the foreseeable future for Stechert-Hafner; there-
fore, we have decided to phase out of it over the next few months. We have instructed our dealers not to ship any materials to us after January 15, 1973. Therefore, due to the time for shipping and cataloging, we will continue making monthly shipments to you through April 1973. Due to the timing, we are fairly confident that you will receive no 1973 imprints through LACAP and you may wish to begin planning for the acquisitions immediately."

Upon receipt of this notification of the termination of LACAP, the Order Division of the Library of Congress compiled a selected list of Latin American book dealers from the following sources:


5. List of Latin American acquisition sources for current materials compiled by the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division of LC.

An initial list of approximately 180 Latin American book dealers was compiled. Dealers suggested by LC recommending officers brought the final list to 200. Brazil was excluded because the LC Office in Rio de Janeiro is responsible for acquisitions from Brazil. A form letter was mailed to each dealer on the master list.

Replies were received almost daily beginning in mid-January, accompanied by catalogs, lists and offers, since our letter requested that offers of materials in stock be sent immediately. This mass of correspondence and attachments was recorded in a control file arranged by country. The offers were then routed to LC's recommending officers for review and recommendation for purchase. The processing of this added quantity of offers posed a temporary problem for the recommending officers in the Reference Department and the Law Library, as well as for Searchers and Order Librarians in the Order Division. All recommendations for purchase had to be searched first against the LACAP control file in the Order Division and then in the Official Catalog, Process File, Serial Record, etc. In addition, titles appropriate for acquisition by the Library's Exchange and Gift Division had to be identified and referred there to be processed before Order Division purchase orders were prepared. It has been possible to process only approximately ten priority purchase orders for more than two hundred titles be-
cause of the need to check the recommendations against the LACAP receipts that will arrive until April 30, 1973, and the limitations of staff. The process is continuing at an accelerated rate and orders are being issued to secure items not supplied under LACAP, as well as information and experience concerning the service provided by various dealers. By April 27, 1973, 77 (38.5 per cent) replies were received and a list arranged by country showing the number of dealers contacted and the number of replies received was compiled.

Evaluation sheets were prepared summarizing each dealer's reply to our inquiry under 10 headings:

1. Date of response.
2. Language of response.
3. Catalogs, lists or offers sent.
4. Bibliography or list cited for selection purposes.
5. Coverage - Comprehensive or specialized fields only.
6. Ability to handle blanket orders.
7. Ability to handle subscription orders.
8. Terms - Price, discount, delivery, billing, payment, etc.
9. Other information to assist us in evaluating interest and ability to export publications.
10. Other libraries served - References or comments by other libraries.

In addition, lists of dealers utilized for Latin American acquisitions were secured from Cornell, Yale, Florida, New York Public Library, and Washington University Libraries. Also, discussions were held with various librarians about their experiences with dealers, and this information was annotated on the evaluation sheet for each dealer. Finally, the Order Division master list of subscription orders was consulted and a notation added to the evaluation sheet for each dealer regarding the number of subscription orders held by that dealer (if any) and the adequacy of that service.

Once these evaluation sheets for each dealer's response were completed, a preliminary summary sheet for each country was prepared with an evaluation of the data collected to date. These sheets were completed with a tentative recommendation to issue blanket orders, await the response to follow-up correspondence, or withhold final decision pending personal inquiry at this meeting, and by Mr. Pariseau during his visit to Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad. Letters of acknowledgement were sent to 77 dealers that replied to the initial group of form letters, thanking them for responding and advising them that a final decision on the blanket order arrangement for their country would be made shortly after the conclusion of this meeting.

Individual dealers from Argentina, Bolivia and Venezuela visited LC in person or telephoned and provided detailed information regarding their services. This was of further assistance in evaluating the dealers' capability and interest, and afforded the dealers the opportunity to meet Library of Congress officials and discuss our requirements in greater detail.

Mr. Max Gnehm, Director of the International Division of Richard Abel and Company, Inc., also visited us in January to explain the services offered by his
firm and their plans for increasing their capability to supply Latin American publications. In late March, Abel sent approximately 1,250 order slips representing recent Latin American imprints (from 1970 to date) contained in Abel's data bank. The first increment of approximately 250 of these titles offered is being reviewed for possible recommendation for purchase. This process will similarly provide us with an index of the comprehensiveness of LACAP's coverage in recent years as well as with added experience with the effectiveness of Abel's service.

Also underway is the review of the specifications of the General and Law blanket order forms utilized by the Order Division. These order forms will be sent to the selected dealers for review to resolve any questions that might remain prior to the actual issuance of the formal blanket order contracts. Since our funds are available on a fiscal year basis it is expected that the new blanket order arrangements will take effect on July 1, 1973.

Whereas we prefer not to mention individual dealers in each country, we can offer some general observations on a country by country basis:

1. Surprisingly, of the 27 LACAP dealers cited in Stechert-Hafner's list, (excluding Brazil) 5 of these dealers did not respond to our inquiry and all of these dealers have been sent follow-up letters.

2. The responses from the larger publishing countries such as Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, even though they averaged approximately 50 per cent were generally good and provided a basis for a preliminary evaluation of the better blanket order sources available.

3. The responses from Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru, although less numerous, were also judged to be of sufficient calibre to reach a preliminary decision on the blanket order dealer.

4. Responses from the remaining countries were generally poor and insufficient to serve as the basis for a decision at this juncture. No initial replies were received from Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Surinam and Trinidad, and only single responses received from the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Jamaica.

We are generally pleased with the progress we have made and are confident that shortly after the conclusion of SALAIM XVIII, we will have abundant data on which to make sound decisions. We apologize to the dealers that did respond promptly, for not acknowledging their responses sooner and hope that they appreciate the magnitude of the task and the care we have taken to analyze their responses carefully. We are also pleased to have this opportunity to meet fellow librarians and many of the dealers' representatives personally at this meeting. If any of you have any questions or suggestions regarding our plans for Latin American acquisitions I hope that you will feel free to convey them to me in person or write to me at the Library of Congress.
Mr. A.W. Bork was then introduced to describe the organization of LACOBA, a cooperative book acquisitions program, as follows:

The Latin American Cooperative Book Acquisitions (LACOBA) organization is being set up under the Illinois not-for-profit corporations law. It will be managed by persons competent in the necessary procedures and will have the cooperation and participation of the several individuals on our campus who are bibliographers and experienced through years of contact in the various Hispanic American countries with book sellers, publishers, and government offices. Correspondence has been and will continue to be conducted in Spanish or Portuguese with the same ease as in English.

All of the former LACAP subscribers have been contacted concerning the plan, and a statement of purpose and goals, as well as an outline of procedure, was included. Several affirmative replies, some rejections of the idea, and an additional number of "we'll-wait-and-see-what-happens" letters have been received.

In addition to the subscribers and library participants in the LACAP program we have contacted all of the Latin American suppliers of the Stechert-Hafner operation. From them we have already received many enthusiastic replies and pledges of cooperation as well as many suggestions as to how to better the service. In addition there are not a few complaints concerning slowness of payment for publications supplied under LACAP, changes in orders, returns after long periods and other difficulties of the LACAP program. We know the problems of these dealers and other suppliers and have been personally acquainted with many of them for years. We also know that several of them had been devoting themselves almost exclusively to LACAP insofar as bibliographic and bookhandling activities were concerned. If something is not done to maintain these contacts soon, years of work on their part as well as ours will have been lost. In addition the sources which we and they have established with so much effort will no longer continue to cooperate with the LACAP-LACOBA suppliers on the scene.

Is the type of cooperative we propose feasible in our context? We are certain that it is, if only everyone realizes what it sets out to be, how it should function, and in addition, works actively in making it function. This means that faculty and librarians who make trips to Latin American countries will renew our contacts with book-sellers and publishers, government offices, and learned groups and institutions to assure them not only of our interest, but also of our understanding and cooperation.

The purpose of LACOBA, the new cooperative, then, is to act as a central receiving, distributing and billing point which through blanket orders or individual purchase orders from libraries and scholars will distribute the Latin American library materials which it obtains at the lowest possible price, that is on a cost plus basis. Savings through this type of system with quarterly billings without necessity of processing a multiple series of purchase orders and vouchers, can alone be sufficient to make institutional finance officers accept and back the plan. The fact that both the State of Illinois and the United States Collector of Internal
Revenue require regular reports of operations and proof that the not-for-profit provisions of the law are observed should be sufficient guarantee that it is a non-commercial venture. LACOA, like other similar organizations with which you are all familiar (credit unions and credit union cooperatives, for example, which sell financial services), will have its competent expert employees and their aids who not only know the cooperative organization and its functions, but also the book selling and bibliographical field of Latin America, but it will not have to show a profit to investors and stockholders in addition to fulfilling its book obtention and distribution functions. Calculations of initial costs we feel can be arrived at to a high degree of accuracy if accumulated experience of SALALM members and institutions is made available to us.

As in the past, cataloging functions and catalog card distributions should be and is a part of our planning and function. Just how this will be accomplished and by whom we do not yet know but we desire your suggestions.

One of the special problems of Latin American library materials acquisition, as we all know, is that of government publications, both because of the difficulty of obtaining them, the quality of paper upon which they are usually printed, and the space which they occupy on already crowded shelves. We propose to devise a plan to reproduce on microcard, microfilm or microfiche all such materials, insofar as is practical.

As a start in our operations we have already sent to the participants in the LACAP program a general outline proposal, as I have already stated. I have with me the first of our offerings which is a list of publications from Ecuador which have appeared since LACAP ceased activity on January 15. I should like to have a show of hands on how many of you wish to have a copy and I shall distribute them tomorrow (sixty workshop participants expressed an interest in receiving the first LACOA list and ordering instructions). I should also mention that my colleague Charles Ekker, who will be managing the LACOA program will be here tomorrow to talk to as many of you as possible, both bookdealers and library personnel.

Max Cneehm of Richard Abel and Company was then presented to the group and summarized the services of his company which supplies books to academic and research libraries on all continents, utilizing advanced computer techniques in their approval program, new title information program, standing order service, and other book and card processing services.

Abel serves 96 libraries, mostly those of smaller institutions, for Latin American purchases. The company is concerned about the LACAP demise and wishes to establish cooperative relationships with Latin American dealers, but has not yet determined its precise response to the problem. Mr. Cneehm stated that Abel does not wish to gain a monopoly position but feels that the time has come for librarians and book dealers to join forces and make a combined, coordinated effort to gain bibliographic control over Latin American materials and also find a way to handle the distribution of these books efficiently.

In addition to supplying books, Abel would like to try other ideas, such as producing machine-readable catalog copy utilizing the data base of major Latin American collections. This would make available cataloging for books not cataloged by the Library of Congress, since interested libraries could acquire such
cataloging by paying a royalty to those supplying copy. By tying conversion of copy to a photoduplication service, we could offer libraries either microform or printed copies of every item in the data bank. In addition, if we could arrange with libraries willing to participate, to receive records of all orders for Latin American materials which they placed, no matter with whom, we could produce lists to distribute to the members of SALAIM which would give all libraries access to control over the literature.

Both the University of Texas and the New York Public Library have expressed interest in such a plan. Abel and Company has the expertise to develop a plan for Latin American acquisitions, and Mr. Cnehm invited suggestions from all who have experience in the field and might be interested in participation in such a plan.

Before opening the floor to discussion, Mr. Deal suggested that the group should attempt to arrive at conclusions on three questions raised in Donald Wisdom's letter of March 31, announcing the workshop: 1) How may SALAIM strengthen the book dealer services in the area? 2) Should SALAIM advocate cooperative acquisition programs through book dealers in each country or on an area-wide basis? 3) What is the availability of bibliographic data on current imprints from Latin America?

A question was raised from the floor concerning Resolution 4, XVI SALAIM, "That SALAIM call to the attention of UNESCO and the OAS the need for a new study on problems relating to the booktrade in Latin America, for a new directory of book publishers and book dealers, and for a study of profiles of export restrictions of each country." Mr. Deal responded that the question would be referred to the Acquisitions Committee.

Daniel Cordeiro mentioned the matter of official publications in Central America and asked Mr. Sullivan if the Library of Congress could secure them and then send them to the libraries which had accepted Farmington Plan responsibility for the specific country. Mr. Sullivan responded that he could speak only on behalf of the Order Department, but that he would pass this suggestion on to the Exchange and Gifts Division of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Deal asked Mr. Sullivan what the future response of the Library of Congress would be concerning the cataloging of Latin American materials, since a benefit of the LACAP program was the priority cataloging given by the Library of Congress to the LACAP materials it received. Mr. Sullivan responded that undoubtedly the priority of Latin American cataloging would suffer. Library of Congress will not now get Air-Mail delivery as it did with the LACAP program, and will not be able to give priority on the basis of the LACAP bibliography as previously. He asked for a statement by SALAIM on the need for Latin American cataloging priority by the Library of Congress.

Several questions were then directed to Mr. Bork and Mr. Cnehm concerning the characteristics of each of their acquisitions programs.

Harvey Johnson asked how big a commitment would be necessary for each participating library under their respective plans. Mr. Bork replied that a specific commitment would be desirable for LACOBA and Mr. Cnehm replied that no specific commitment would be necessary with Abel.
Luis Parrales of Editoriales, Mexico, asked if LACOBA was planning to use one dealer or various dealers from each country, and what resources would be utilized to make decisions on dealers and availability of materials. Mr. Bork answered that LACOBA would try to work with a single dealer from each country as much as possible and that the cooperative and its members would have to make a survey of availability.

Bill Jackson asked Mr. Bork and Mr. Gnehm to discuss the extent to which their programs would deal in non-trade books. Mr. Bork expressed the intention of covering this area as completely as possible, possibly by getting at least one copy of everything available and providing it in either microfilm or hard copy. He stated that it might be necessary to have a representative in Latin America to secure this type of publication and said that if the Library of Congress were to get these publications, then maybe that would solve the problem. Mr. Gnehm said that this would depend on the needs of the participating library. In the past, his company has not supplied non-trade books on approval but has done so on a blanket order basis. They utilize Latin American dealers specializing in this type of book. They also exchange with major institutions in Latin America and get copies that way.

Nettie Lee Benson asked what the Library of Congress is going to do about cataloging of Latin American titles. The University of Texas has ten Latin American catalogers and is prepared to catalog on receipt all Latin American titles. They would like to do original cataloging so that everybody else doesn't have to do it. She then read a statement of what the University of Texas would propose to do along the lines of preparing original cataloging of Latin American titles, copy for which could be sold to interested participants by a commercial distributor, and asked for reaction from the group.

Glenn Read asked for straw polls on: 1) possible interest in purchasing University of Texas cataloging copy (25 or 30 expressed interest); and, 2) desirable priorities for Library of Congress cataloging of Latin American materials.

Daniel Cordeiro asked how much the University of Texas cards would cost and Miss Benson responded that there was no cost information but that in a previous pilot program the cost was about .75 per master card.

Mr. Sullivan said that there was always the possibility for more cooperation between the Library of Congress and the University of Texas, and asked that Miss Benson make a specific proposal and send it to the proper Library of Congress official.

Mr. Read returned to the question of the poll concerning priorities for LC cataloging of Latin American books. Mr. Cordeiro felt that a survey by the Library of Congress with response in greater depth should be disseminated in the future. Mr. Sullivan expressed the opinion that it would be smarter for SALAIM to initiate the statement of interest. Peter Johnson spoke concerning the Committee on Acquisitions discussion of the matter. They were not sure if it was appropriate to the responsibility of the committee, but they had made a resolution expressing a willingness to cooperate with Library of Congress in evaluating priorities.

Hugh Dunphy of Jamaica invited SALAIM members to complete a questionnaire which would help him verify the degree of interest in Caribbean acquisitions.

The session was closed by the moderator, Carl Deal.
WORKSHOP No. 3

Leader: María C. Faunce, Professor
        Escuela Graduada de Bibliotecología
        Universidad de Puerto Rico

Rapporteur: Rosa M. Abella, University of Miami Library

The few Latin American librarians who brought their training problems and professional needs to this workshop reported briefly on the different training programs for librarians now in existence in Latin America.

The session was initiated by Marietta Daniel Shepard and gave a historical vision of some of the first training programs. Marta Tomé, Dorothy Collings, William V. Jackson, Rafael Delgado and María C. Faunce gave information of the present situation of these programs.

The participants expressed their hope that SAILA will continue to take care of such an important matter, which in the long run will improve the situation of those interested in the acquisition of Latin American material.
Exchange Programs of Caribbean, Latin American and U.S. Libraries; a Discussion

(May 2, 1973  8:30-10:00 a.m.)

Leader:  Rosa Q. Mesa, Associate Librarian, University of Florida Libraries, The University of Florida

Rapporteur:  Ann Graham

Workshop No. 4 on exchange programs of Caribbean, Latin American and U.S. libraries, led by Rosa Q. Mesa, was held on May 2, 1973 with approximately 45 persons attending.

The high cost of exchange programs was emphasized and it was generally agreed that they are expensive and that their advantages are not economic. Their chief advantage is to obtain materials not readily available by other means. For example, many university publications in Brazil are not for sale and can only be acquired through exchanges. Another advantage mentioned was their usefulness as a means of getting rid of unwanted duplicates. It was also pointed out that many institutions are forced to use exchanges for financial reasons. Since, for example, they are forbidden to substitute funds budgeted for personnel for acquisitions, they must acquire some materials by means other than purchase.

Problems of exchanges in the Caribbean area were discussed. At present it is difficult to find out what is available for exchange, except through personal contacts. Libraries have limited quantities of materials available for exchange, and although libraries in the area have successful exchange programs among themselves it is more difficult to set up exchanges with U.S. libraries.

It was suggested that SALALM and/or ACURIL might concern themselves with developing a Caribbean Book Exchange along the lines of the U.S. Book Exchange or the British National Book Exchange. Alice Ball representing the U.S. Book Exchange stated that a regional exchange would be welcomed by her organization, which would be happy to work with it. The need for such an exchange to be developed on a sound business basis was emphasized. Other problems foreseen were the need for a regional institution to sponsor it, and the difficulties created by the use of both Spanish and English in the area. Also, the current lack of a Telex or computer system among the
universities concerned might make the creation of such an exchange difficult at present.

Daniel Raposo Cordeiro suggested that the Workshop offer a resolution asking that SALALM and ACURIL sponsor a survey on the current state of exchange programs in member libraries before recommending further action in the development of exchanges. Included in the survey would be such items as techniques used and experiences with them, form letters employed and information on what each institution has available for exchange on a regular basis. Mr. Cordeiro agreed to prepare the resolution for presentation at the business meeting during the final session of SALALM.
Workshop No. 5

Communication Between the Librarian and Scholarly Researchers
(May 2, 1973 8:30-10:30 a.m.)

Moderator: Glenn Read
Rapporteur: Susan Shattuck Benson

The task of the Workshop was to identify methods by which scholars and librarians communicate, define areas of professional communication, and explore ways to implement and enlarge channels of communication. The discussions were held from the point of view of the librarian and in terms of his responsibilities and were largely concerned with what librarians are doing in professional organizations to make scholars more aware of what they have to offer and to learn what the scholars are doing.

Glenn Read opened the discussion with an outline of methods of communication. They may be direct, semi-direct or indirect:

Direct methods may be informal; e.g., socially through such community activities as PTA, or formal, as with participation on library committees in various departments, on scholarly resources committees of the librarian's institution, and through membership in scholarly organizations, such as the Latin American Studies Association (LASA).

Semi-direct methods of communication include correspondence with scholars (graduate students were counted among them for the purposes of the Workshop), which may be formal, such as when one is taking a survey of faculty opinion, or informal, as through social contact with friends.

Indirect methods may be vicarious, through such activities as reading scholarly works and preparing bibliographies.

In this connection it was suggested that librarians are failing to publicize their holdings and programs. Many institutions have no programs to explain what tools are available, though a trend was noted among colleges and universities to offer courses in Latin American bibliography. Librarians should try, whether it be formally or informally, to explain to undergraduates, as well as graduates and teaching staff, what they have and how it can be used. Some institutions use guides; e.g., Irene Zimmerman's guide for students used by the University of Florida. It would be useful if such guides were shared with other institutions that might adapt them to their own collections. A workshop to discuss just this matter is being planned for SALALM XIX by Peter Johnson and Pauline Collins.
Need was expressed for an intermediate tool between the Handbook for Latin American Studies and the special bibliographies—a guide with a few key tools that would not include those that are out of date or of only very limited value. Evaluated lists of materials of use to undergraduates are needed. Such lists would also be of use to scholars of other areas who need information on Latin America to compare with their own.

The Workshop participants felt that more guides to archives and archival materials are needed to facilitate scholarly research. These guides give scholars valuable background and familiarity with the holdings of institutions they may be planning to visit and save them a lot of time when they get there, thus stretching their research money, among their many other uses. Scholars also need to be made aware of important fugitive material that can be found in the main catalogs of their own libraries, such as where a man is buried from a speech made at his funeral. Analytics are good for this sort of problem. There are many basic resources of all kinds in the United States, and librarians must make scholars more aware of them.

It was suggested that some scholars have not wanted to know what is in their collections or available through inter-library loan because they would rather get a grant to go abroad to use a particular run of periodicals. Now that money is scarcer for travel, many are happy to learn what they can do at their own institutions.

Those scholars who seek the librarian's help are easy to educate to the library's holdings, but those who do not, perhaps unwilling to reveal what they do not know, are the problem. They must be helped through guides like those mentioned above and through such tools as multishubject bibliographies of evaluated material for particular countries.

Discussion then turned to the question: how can librarians improve their contact with the scholarly community? Faculty and graduate students provide input through their book and serials requests and through reading and reserve lists, which help the librarian become aware of teaching developments and curriculum in the college, and with what faculty members are trying to convey to the students.

Librarians can bring faculty members directly into the building of the collection and make use of a subject knowledge the scholar may have that the librarian lacks, by using them to make major purchases when they are traveling in Latin America, Spain, and Portugal.

Librarians can increase their contacts beyond their own institutions through membership in professional organizations, such as LASA, which they are doing increasingly.
Final Report, Part IV, No. 5

There are librarians in LASA who through their membership there, have defined problems that SALALM has been able to solve, or that they have solved jointly with other LASA members: These include joint microfilm programs, the University of Texas project to compile a dissertation list as a base for LASA to use in sending dissertations to Latin America. The list will be sent to Latin America, and supplements will come out in the Latin American Research Review (LARR). LARR was cited as an effective selection tool that should be used extensively as a guide to new trends and to what specifically scholars are doing. It does not conflict with but rather complements the Handbook.

LASA and the Library of Congress with funds from the Tinker Foundation are preparing the Latin American Acquisition Guide for Small College and Public Libraries to be published by the University of Florida. It will contain 2,100 entries of significant in-print literature in English (with a few titles in Spanish or Portuguese not found in English and considered basic). The Guide should be ready for publication toward the end of 1973. As planned, it will not have a supplement as it is assumed the Handbook will supplement it.

The Basic List of Latin American Library Materials (BALLAM), which grew out of a SALALM proposal, will include materials on the different Latin American countries in the languages of those countries; e.g., basic materials produced in Mexico on Mexican history. The list is highly selective and includes those works considered most basic to the study of a particular country and is not limited to what is in print. It should be published by SALALM in August, 1973.

It was felt that, on the whole, it is more productive to associate with scholarly than with library organizations, partly because of the face-to-face contact with the audience served. Other area studies librarians have also found this to be true: the Association for Asian Studies has a research materials committee that includes librarians, and this seems to be preferred by them to ALA subcommittees on the same subject. They feel it is better to be part of a large association of scholars than part of a large association of librarians. The African Studies Association has an archives-library committee that has sponsored microfilming and other projects.

The question was asked: Are librarians freely welcomed into subject organizations? It would seem so from the following examples.

Latin American historians have branched off from the American Historical Association to form their own organization with librarians. That organization, the Conference of Latin American Historians, puts out a newsletter that is invaluable for keeping up with the field. The newsletter may be subscribed to from:

Micheal Riley
Latin American Center
Mitchell Hall 202
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201
The Conference of Latin American Geographers (CLAG), which welcomes librarians into its membership, was recently formed within the American Association of Geographers. It puts out a newsletter, which is available from its secretariat:

Clarence Minkel, President CLAG
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

The Southwest Council of Latin American Studies (SCOLAS) includes many librarians in its membership. It has a newsletter, which is published irregularly.

The Modern Language Association is broken down into geographic subunits. The Southwest section has a newsletter that may be obtained from:

Patrick Hogan, Editor
South Central Modern Language Bulletin
University of Houston
Houston, Texas 77004

Dr. Alma Jordan of the University of the West Indies Library in St. Augustine, Trinidad, pointed out how the preceding examples show that there is a need to splinter, even though we may complain about it, because comprehensive organizations simply are not equipped to deal effectively with the problems that specialists have. The Handbook, for example, is not adequate in its coverage of the Caribbean.

In the final minutes of the Workshop, participants expressed the feeling that librarians are still largely an untapped resource. They need, therefore, to improve their public relations by work through campus activities and membership in scholarly organizations. Communication between the two groups is ideally achieved when the librarian is also a scholar. Librarians can most effectively close the gap between themselves and the scholars by developing and maintaining a subject specialty.
Final Report, Part IV - 1 -

WORKSHOP No. 6

New Bibliographic Tools

(May 2, 1973 10:30 am)

Leader: Margarita Anderson-Imbert, Latin American Specialist, Harvard College Library

Rapporteur: Marjorie LeDoux

Mrs. Anderson-Imbert opened the meeting by making an apology for perhaps being unaware of new bibliographic tools. She also asked for a definition of "new," and suggested that it might be something that we need and do not now have.

Peter Johnson stated he thought that the area not covered is serial literature. Some tools should be developed to replace the Index to Latin American Periodical Literature. Funding for a project such as this should first be searched for.

Daniel Cordeiro reported that a list of priorities should be formulated as to need, and then foundations should be approached for funding. His suggestions included a supplement to Steven Charno's Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries, a Union List, periodical indexes, lists of musical recordings, plays on records, dramatic readings and poetry, a supplement to Arthur Gropp's Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies, and a new edition of Irene Zimmerman's A Guide to Current Latin American Periodicals.

Mrs. Barbara Stein also believed that the first priority should probably be the index to Latin American periodicals, but she thought that a sponsor should be sought as well as a publisher. It might be more logical, she thought, to begin with a modest list of periodicals and the index prepared by volunteers.

Donald Wisdom, as a floor discussant, stated that an updating of Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries, a Union List is not likely to happen in the near future. He recommended that the membership read XVII SALALM Working Paper C-1 by Laura Gutiérrez entitled, "Newspaper titles from Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela unavailable in U.S. libraries; a survey." He added that the Library of Congress publishes Newspapers on Microfilm. Pt. 1, U.S. and Domestic is now being up-dated. Pt. 2 will cover foreign titles. Separately, Mr. Wisdom noted that Jane Garner was preparing a title index to Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries, a Union List.

Mrs. Anderson-Imbert called for participation in the discussion by the delegates seated in the audience.

Mr. Earl Pariseau reported on bibliographic activities at the Library of Congress. A small quantity of copies of the list was distributed.

Mrs. María Elena Cardona suggested that biographical dictionaries include authors and other writers as well as government and business personalities.
Glenn Read stated that there was an intense need for biographic dictionaries. A useful list would be one containing a bibliography of biographical tools. He suggested that the Committee on Bibliography publish lists of agency and government handbooks.

Dan Cordeiro said it was a mistake to discuss projects not related strictly to bibliography.

Alma Jordan's reply to the suggestion of an updating of the Gropp bibliography was that ACURIL is working on the part relating to the Caribbean. She felt that it was most important to find sources of financial support because so many such projects do not get much beyond the starting point without it. In regard to the periodical index, she stated that it was only profitable to work on such an index if there were financial possibilities of support. Once again ACURIL would accept Caribbean responsibility, but only with financial help and institutional support.

Don Wisdom agreed to the need for institutional support. In fact, that was the very reason the Index died.

Curtis Wilgus reported that Scarecrow Press had released several volumes of the Latin American Historical Dictionaries Series and a few more are to appear. Several volumes have extensive bibliographies. He stated a need for volumes covering the Dutch and French Caribbean.

Don Wisdom revealed that university presses will take on publication of tools even though the market would not be more than 1000 copies.

Mrs. Anderson-Imbert asked for suggestions on the kind of support needed to continue such tools as the periodical index. Should funds for publishing be sought now? She suggested that whenever a library bought a new serial, bibliographic information be sent to David Zubatsky at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri with critical comment.

Mr. Cordeiro was in favor of searching for financial support for such a reference tool, but he believed that the project should be worked on before funding could be sought.

Irene Zimmerman thought it was vital to have the Index continued and suggested that a university take over the project. However, the university should possess the journals to be indexed.

Marietta Shepard approved the suggestion of Miss Zimmerman and added that grants for such projects are generally made to an institution and not to individuals. She thought perhaps the institutions which responded to the polling for secretariat for SALALM or LASA might be approached.

Mr. Wilgus reported that Scarecrow Press is very willing to publish
bibliographies on any topic. The works are published as soon as manuscripts come in. Peter Smith is also reprinting Maggs and Stevens catalogs, but this may cease as Smith is going out of business.

Barbara Stein asked for suggestions for a type of periodicals index to the Handbook of Latin American Studies.

Earl Pariseau stated that the Handbook is a selected bibliography and that there is no attempt to be comprehensive. There used to be a list of the periodicals indexed at the end of each volume, but that practice was discontinued for some time. Such a list may possibly again be included, but there is no possibility of expanding the list.

Mr. McKenzie stated that some periodicals were being included in the University of London serials.

Mayellen Bresie believed that a feasibility proposal should be drafted. It would be more practical to prepare a specific proposal on exactly what was needed and required to explore possible foundation and/or institutional help.

Mrs. Anderson-Imbert said such a proposal to find assistance should be drafted by the chairman of the Committee on Bibliography.

Don Wisdom stated that the Editorial Board of SALALM would make a list of new publications to be issued by the organization. He recommended that the periodical index be located at an institution which would have the periodicals to be included therein. He also recommended that the institution with SALALM support then seek financial help.

Mrs. Stein asked that since we have discussed institutional and regional cooperation, is inter-American cooperation possible? Dr. Jordan said that she could undertake the Caribbean responsibility. She asked if there were more possibilities for cooperation.

Don Wisdom again stated that the organization must first get institutional responsibility and then solicit cooperation from areas.

Mr. McKenzie asked if SALALM could act as a central collection agency.

Mr. Wisdom pointed out that as the Secretariat was now just being moved, it could not load on more responsibilities. The Secretariat also could not edit publications. SALALM could become an advisor, but the institution taking on the job of the index would have to select its own personnel and handle the work as it saw fit.

Mr. Cordeiro stated that he was not against finding an institution to handle the index, but feared that perhaps such an institution might not have a person who could perform the task required.

Mr. Wisdom then thanked everyone for the idea session. The meeting was adjourned.
Bibliographical Activities Related to Latin America
of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division

Texas Consortium for Microfilming Mexican Archival Resources
Fourth Annual Report, 1972/1973

Trinity University's Program as a Member of the Texas
Consortium for Microfilming Mexican Archival Resources,
a Year's Progress Report, 1972/1973

The Handbook of Latin American Studies: a review
Final Report

Part V

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO LATIN AMERICA
OF THE
LATIN AMERICAN, PORTUGUESE, AND SPANISH DIVISION
OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
1971-1973

by Earl J. Pariseau, Acting Chief
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division
Reference Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

This report includes works completed and published during the past year
and projects currently in preparation and contemplation which are expected
to be published during this calendar year.

Projects Completed

HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES No. 34. (Humanities).
Edited by Donald E.J. Stewart. Gainesville, Florida, University of
Florida Press, 1972. $25.00.

This volume contains over 5,000 annotated references to books and
periodicals concerning the disciplines of art, history, language, literature,
music, and philosophy.

GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVE OF HISPANIC LITERATURE ON TAPE. Compiled by Francisco
Aguilera and Georgette M. Dorn. Washington, Government Printing Office,

Manuscript for this Guide to the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape,
which contains original voice recordings of more than 230 poets and prose
writers from the Iberian peninsula and Latin America reading their selected
works, is now in press. The guide includes a list of the works recorded by
each author, a short biographical sketch, and a list of his or her important
published works. Publication is expected early this summer.

LATIN AMERICA: A GUIDE FOR SMALL COLLEGES AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

This guide, which is designed to assist small colleges and public
libraries in building representative collections on Latin America, will
contain approximately 2200 annotated entries for the significant books,
in English, covering the social sciences and humanities. Compiled in
cooperation with the Latin American Studies Association under a grant from the Tinker Foundation, the guide will be a publication of LASA. Publication is expected in late summer.


Galley proofs for this guide have been received and publication is expected late this spring. The catalog contains a description of 51 manuscripts concerning Mexico, which are part of the rich manuscript resources on the early colonial history of New Spain and the Viceroyalty of Peru of the Edward Harkness collection. A two-volume guide to the manuscripts concerning Peru was published by the Library in 1936. In addition to the descriptive catalog of the 51 manuscripts, transcriptions and translations of several of the documents will be included in the one-volume work concerning Mexico.

**Works in Progress**

**HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES** No. 35. (Social Sciences).

Already in preparation, this volume will cover the disciplines of anthropology, economics, education, geography, government, international relations, and sociology. The Handbook is compiled with the assistance of approximately 80 Contributing Editors. Publication of volume 35 is expected late in 1973.

**CATALOG OF THE H.P. KRAUS COLLECTION.**

The H.P. Kraus collection is one of the richest Latin American manuscript collections in the Library of Congress. It contains 162 manuscripts concerning the history and culture of Spanish America during the colonial period (1492-1819).

Although J. Benedict Warren has completed a draft of the descriptive catalog, publication plans are not yet complete.

**LATIN AMERICA, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAPERBACK BOOKS.**

Three editions of this popular bibliography on Latin America have been published by the Library of Congress. The third edition was expanded to include Spain and Portugal; it contained annotated references to approximately 1,600 relatively inexpensive paperback books concerning Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. The fourth, revised and updated edition is now in preparation and should be completed late this calendar year.

**GUIDE TO RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE STUDY OF MEXICAN AMERICANS.**

Initial work has begun on this guide, which is designed to provide students,
scholars and researchers with a guide to the major United States college and university programs and principal library resources for the study of the Mexican Americans. The guide will fill a serious gap in the rapidly developing literature on the Mexican Americans and encourage advanced study in this increasingly important minority area of scholarship.
THE TEXAS CONSORTIUM FOR MICROFILMING
MEXICAN ARCHIVAL RESOURCES
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1972/1973

by Virginia Mounce, Archivist, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas

Purpose

A state-wide consortium of academic institutions in the state of Texas whose goal is to microfilm all types of archives throughout Mexico, and to share these resources among its member institutions.

Programs Underway

St. Mary's University reports no further progress beyond the information provided in last year's report.

University of Texas at Arlington, Texas Christian University, Southern Methodist University, North Texas State University, and Baylor University have received a grant of $36,000 from the Hoblitzelle Foundation in Dallas to microfilm archives in Yucatán. The project is sponsored by the Inter-University Council. Project directors are Dr. Sandra L. Myres, Dept. of History, and Mr. John Hudson, University Librarian, University of Texas at Arlington.

Contracts were negotiated with the Governor of Yucatán and Señor Joaquin de Arrigunaga-Peon, a local archivist who has worked with the state archive and the Archbishop's private archive. Señor Arrigunaga-Peon also heads the state historical society and is sub-director of Hemeroteca "José María Pino-Suárez." The actual microfilming is being done by a student from the University of Yucatán under the supervision of a microfilm consultant from Southern Microfilms in Houston, Texas.

A contract was made with Southern Microfilms which stipulates that this company will provide all the equipment and personnel to do the developing, processing, checking and transportation of film. They will produce three copies (one negative and two positive) of the archives including a calendar. One positive copy will remain in Yucatán; a security negative and a positive copy for circulation will go to the University of Texas at Arlington. The cost per roll is approximately $18.00.

Plans are to film the Archivo del Arzobispado, colonial and early 19th-century records (principally legislative) in the Archivo del Estado; 19th-century newspapers (both literary and political including the diario oficial and weekly literary papers) in the Hemeroteca "José María Pino Suarez"

Total roll count will be approximately 1,000 to 1,200 reels. This includes 10 reels of the colonial period (much of this was Mayan on one side and Spanish on the other); 300 reels Archbishop's Archive (some of this may have already been filmed by the University of Alabama); 62 reels of
Filming began February 19, 1973 and will take about a year to complete. The papers are all in order. Señor Joaquín de Arrigunaga-Peon will prepare a calendar to the manuscripts.

Señor Arrigunaga-Peon reportedly found some documents which needed restoration due to water damage and other ravages. For this purpose he used a mixture of 1/2 kerosene and 1/2 white gasoline which seemed to work, as none of the inks ran.

This project will make available for the first time valuable religious, legislative, and literary records which because of climatic conditions in Yucatán might otherwise be lost. This collection supplements but does not duplicate microfilm collections from Yucatán housed in Salt Lake City and filmed by The Genealogical Society Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, and the material at the University of Alabama Library. Also, coordination has been worked out with the Latin American, Portuguese and Spanish Division of the Library of Congress, which is filming some of the same newspapers.

The University of Texas at Austin continues working as it has done for many years in the state of Mexico and the National Archives. They report around 900 rolls from the Archivo General de la Nación, with the latest acquisition being the completion of the Ramo de Justicia, Sección Instrucción Pública. They also report 16 rolls of governmental archives from Toluca, Mexico. For information on the theses and dissertations on Latin American topics, many of which have used the archives for their basic research, see Latin American Research and Publications at the University of Texas at Austin, 1893-1969 (Austin: Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas at Austin, 1971).

Texas Technological University has made a long-awaited breakthrough in the state of Guadalajara. Texas Tech is a member of a national consortium has a contract with Southwest Microfilms in El Paso and is, in effect, a front for the commercial firm which will be selling copies of the film. The money will be invested by Southwest Microfilm. The plan is to sell enough copies to pay for the filming. Dr. Kavanaugh from the State University of New York at Buffalo will be working on the arrangement and indexing of the archives. Mr. Karl Brown who has worked with the Genealogical Society Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in Mexico, is making the contracts and filming arrangements through the Mexican Society of Genealogy and Heraldry.

The plan is to spend $5,000 a year over a period of ten years. Filing is to begin some time this year.
Trinity University continues receiving microfilm from the states of Coahuila and Nuevo León and now has around 3,600 rolls. The 1973 contract with Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM) has been renewed at the same rate as last year.

Filming is continuing in Linares but will soon move to the municipal archives of Monterrey and Saltillo. Approximately 52 more towns in the state of Nuevo León remain to be filmed—Cerralvo is the most important of these. In Coahuila, priority will be given to a rich archive dating from 1605 recently discovered in the Archivo Municipal of Parras.

Last summer three Trinity students went to Monterrey and began compiling an annotated bibliography of material relating to the history of Northeastern Mexico and Texas. They examined 678 items in the ITESM library. Plans are to visit other libraries in the area after the holdings at ITESM run out. Three more students will be sent down this summer.

A contract was made with Dr. Antonio Pompa y Pompa, Director de la Biblioteca y Archivos Históricos, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, to purchase 128 rolls of music archives on microfilm. Trinity is buying sacred and secular music archives from the Cathedrals of Puebla (46 rolls) and Mexico City (82 rolls) at $28 a roll. In March they received the 46 rolls from the Cathedral of Puebla. Graduate students have already begun indexing this film and reconstructing the instrumental parts. Next fall a concert is planned to begin performance of this music.

A complete index to the Cathedral of Puebla Music Archives exists in the Palafox Library of Puebla; however, it is unavailable outside of Mexico. It is hoped that this summer two graduate students will go to Puebla to transcribe and check this index.

Texas State Library, through Trinity University, has purchased 227 rolls of microfilm from Villa de Santiago and Villa de García, both in the state of Nuevo León. This year Trinity will be selling the Texas State Library 157 rolls of microfilm at the same rate paid Instituto Tecnológico: $12.73 per roll.

The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) has one small project in Durango and one large project in Chihuahua. In Durango they are working with José Ignacio Gariegas, librarian of the public library and university professor. He is microfilming colonial civil records of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is a simple project in which he sends the negative to UTEP and receives a positive copy for his files.

In Chihuahua, UTEP is still working through a contract negotiated in 1971 with Governor Oscar Flores and Professor Francisco Almada, an outstanding Chihuahua historian. An arrangement was made through Southwest Microfilms in El Paso whereby they pay this company to do the technical work. This company has trained a Chihuahuan to operate the camera.
So far, they have ayuntamiento records dating from 1710 to 1940. They hope to finish this summer with around 900 to 950 rolls. Already filmed is the Periódico oficial which is very important because the state archives of Chihuahua were destroyed by fire in 1941.

UTEP reports a recent change in University administration which they indicate will be hampering the archival program in the future. In the meantime, however, last September they received a grant for $26,000 which will allow them to continue into the first part of 1974.

Pan American University, Abilene Christian College, Southwest Texas State University, University of Houston and Sam Houston State University turned in no reports for this year.

Membership in the Texas Consortium at the close of the fourth year of its existence totaled sixteen institutions. Membership includes the following:

1. Trinity University
2. The University of Texas at Austin
3. Texas Technological University
4. Pan American University
5. St. Mary's University
6. The University of Houston
7. The University of Texas at El Paso
8. Baylor University
9. Texas A & I University
10. North Texas State University
11. Sam Houston State University
12. Texas Christian University
13. The University of Texas at Arlington
14. Abilene Christian College
15. Southwest Texas State University
16. Texas State Library

Officers

In Article Ten of the Articles of Agreement, a statement concerning officers reads: "The officers of the Consortium shall consist of a President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer. All shall serve terms of one year, save the Secretary-Treasurer who shall serve for three years. The officers elected for 1972/1973 are:

President       Leon C. Metz, Archivist
                The University of Texas at El Paso

Vice President  Ray Janeway, Librarian
                Texas Technological University, Lubbock

Secretary-Treasurer Virginia Mounce, Archivist
                Trinity University, San Antonio
Union Holdings List

As more institutions complete contracts and receive film, the need becomes clearer for a union holdings list. Already a standard reporting format has been adopted, based on Trinity University's list. Plans are to produce a computer-based union holdings list.
TRINITY UNIVERSITY'S PROGRAM AS A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS CONSORTIUM FOR MICROFILMING MEXICAN ARCHIVAL RESOURCES--A YEAR'S PROGRESS REPORT, 1972/1973

by Virginia Mounce, Archivist

Contract Renewal

Trinity University renewed its annual microfilm contract with Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, (ITESM), for the period January 1973-December 1973. According to this contract, Trinity University will pay ITESM $8,350 for 550 rolls of positive microfilm.

Texas State Library

Included in the annual sum to be paid to ITESM is $2,000 to be spent by the Texas State Library. Trinity will be selling the Texas State Library 157 rolls of microfilm at the same rate paid ITESM: $12.73 per roll. Last year the Texas State Library purchased 227 rolls of microfilm from Villa de Santiago and Villa de García, both in the state of Nuevo León.

Archives Filmed

The microfilming project is coming along well. The two cameras have been filming in Linares and soon will be moving to the municipal archives of Monterrey and Saltillo. Approximately 52 more towns in the state of Nuevo Leon remain to be filmed--Cerralvo is the most important of these. Lic. Astey has visited Parras, Coahuila and reports there is a rich depository of archives in the Archivo Parroquial. These records date from 1605. Lic. Astey thinks they should have some priority in the filming, perhaps after Saltillo has been filmed.

Arq. Gerardo de Leon, who had been arranging and preparing the archives for filming, was terminated at the end of June due to a cutback in contract funds. He continued working without pay until his new teaching job started in September.

Film Available

We now have 3,600 rolls of positive microfilm at Trinity. In Monterrey, there are several hundred rolls ready to be picked up.

Trinity Students

Last summer, May 22-August 18, three Trinity students went to Monterrey on a work/study scholarship. Every day they worked 8-1, 2:30-5:30, with adjustments during the six weeks their courses were in session. ITESM supervised their work, provided housing and tuition for up to six hours of
course work. Trinity pays each student $150 each a month for their work.

Two of the students began compiling an annotated bibliography of materials relating to the history of Northeastern Mexico and Texas (See attached Guidelines). It is hoped that the following libraries and archives in Monterrey can be visited for bibliographic sources: Instituto Tecnológico Library, Alfonso Reyes Library (this is the city public library, state library, and University of Nuevo Leon Library), Nuevo Leon State Archives, Monterrey Municipal Archives, Circulo Mercantil Library (reported to have an original history of Frey Servando de Mier), and the private libraries of Don Carlos Perez Maldonado, Lic. Santiago Roel, Ing. Isidro Vizcaya, and Dr. Israel Cavazos Garza. Work was done last summer only in the Tech. Library.

Music Archives

A contract was made with Dr. Antonio Pompa y Pompa, Director de la Biblioteca y Archivos Historicos, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, to purchase 128 rolls of music archives on microfilm. We are buying music archives from the Cathedrals of Puebla (46 rolls) and Mexico (82 rolls). The price is $28 a roll. In March our Latin American musicologist, Dr. Jerry Benjamin will pick up the first 32 rolls—all of these will be from Puebla.

From this film graduate students at Trinity will index these archives, reconstruct the instrumental parts, and eventually perform the music. This, of course, will be a long-time project.

Exchange of Librarians

I met with Lic. Rolando Espinoza, Head Librarian, Instituto Tecnológico Library, to discuss the possibility of an exchange of librarians between Monterrey Tech. and Trinity. He seemed very enthusiastic about the possibility of an exchange. Tentatively, here are the arrangements we agreed upon:

1. Exchange would be for one month since it is difficult to be "away from the office" longer than this.

2. Librarians could rotate among the various departments, a week at a time in each, to get experience in all departments of the library. Each person's schedule could be worked out individually according to his or her interests and needs.

3. Salaries would be paid by the regular employer, ours by Trinity, theirs, by Tecnológico.

4. Rooms and meals would be furnished by the host school. Housing and meals would be in dormitory facilities on the campus.

5. Transportation and incidentals would be paid by the participants.
The only professional librarian, Lic. Vicente Saenz-Cirlos, head of Technical Services, and the Vice-President of Tecnológico were very interested in this type of program. We are now awaiting approval from Trinity's administration.

Monterrey Municipal Archives

The following is a basic outline of the Monterrey Municipal Archives:

1. **Ramo Civil, 1596-1920.** After 1920 these records are located in the Archivo General. Dr. Israel Cavazos has compiled eight indexes listing all these archives. One of these is published:


2. **Ramo Causas Criminales.** Dr. Eugenio del Hoyo has published an index:


3. **Ramo Protocolos e Instrumentos Públicos, 1599-1844.** This includes visits and inspections of governors to various parts of the state.

4. **Ramo de Correspondencia Pública.** These records are not yet organized. Most of them date from the 19th century because during the colonial period, the pueblos and municipios in Nuevo Leon sent their records to Monterrey Archives. After the colonial period, the records were sent to the state archives.

**Latin American Studies Committee Program**

The activities of the Consortium are also coordinated with the Latin American Studies Committee at Trinity. This committee has had an active film series and speakers program, with the Ecuadorian novelist, Dr. Jorge Icaza; Art Professor Nancy Owen; authoress of *Venceremos Brigade*, Sandra Levinson; Drs. Fred Ellison and Karl Schmitt from the University of Texas at Austin.
Final Report, Part V, No. 3

Guidelines for Preparation of the Bibliography of the History of Northeastern Mexico and Texas

I. History is to be interpreted broadly to include all types of history—political, social, intellectual, economic, etc.

II. Include all published materials on the history of Texas and Northeastern Mexico (state of Nuevo León, Coahuila, Tamaulipas). Forms of materials will include books, broadsides, pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers. Do all the books and pamphlets first before proceeding to the newspapers and periodicals.

III. Bibliography

A. Instructions for compiling bibliographic entries:
   1. Examine the title page and record the essential bibliographic information in this order
      a. Author
      b. Title
      c. Publisher
      d. Place
      e. Date (If available, use the copyright date and record like this, c. 1900)
      f. Number of volumes (record nothing if only one volume)
      g. Number of pages
   2. Write short description of the contents, emphasis, and scope of the work (for example, Mexican Revolution, 1900-1910)
      a. Read title and chapter headings
      b. Read preface, introduction, and conclusion
      c. Note indexes or absence of
      d. Note supplementary lists, number, kind, and how connected with major work
      e. Author's previous record (often indicated by list of degrees, positions, titles of earlier works, etc.)
      f. Note arrangement if it is unusual.

B. Arrangement of bibliography
   1. Colonial
      2. Since 1821—present and general
         a. Texas
            1. General
            2. 1821-1910
            3. 1910-present
         b. Northeastern Mexico
            1. General
            2. 1821-1910
            3. 1910-present
         c. Mexico
            1. General
            2. 1821-1910
            3. 1910-present
IV. Criteria for inclusion shall be subject matter.

A. A book about Monterrey by a Frenchman would be included, whereas a book by an author from Monterrey about France would not be included.

B. Historical materials rather than methodological materials shall be included. For example, a book on pure mathematics would be excluded, whereas a history of mathematics would be included.

V. Format for Compilation.

Northeast Mexico, General

Del Hoyo, Eugenio


Annotation:..............................

Trinity University Libraries
May 19, 1972
The Handbook of Latin American Studies: A Review

Port of Spain, Trinidad

May 1, 1973

by Earl J. Pariseau, Acting Chief
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division
Reference Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

During the recent SALALM meeting in Trinidad, a luncheon meeting was held to discuss ways of improving the Handbook of Latin American Studies. The meeting brought together some 19 reference and acquisitions librarians who use the HLAS regularly in their library activities and are familiar with it as a reference and acquisitions source. The informal luncheon meeting was designed to elicit comments and suggestions on how the Handbook could be further improved to meet better the needs of reference and acquisitions librarians. Mr. Earl J. Pariseau, Acting Chief of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division of the Library of Congress (and former editor of the HLAS) chaired the meeting.

In brief introductory remarks, Mr. Pariseau noted that the Handbook had grown in size and complexity since its establishment in 1935. The annual volume which normally includes 5,000 to 6,000 annotated references now requires the assistance of some 84 contributing editors who select and review the materials, and an editorial staff of four who edit and prepare the Handbook for publication. The 34 volumes published to date have recorded approximately 175,000 books and periodical articles in the social sciences and humanities. It continues to foster communications between specialists in the social sciences and humanities and serve its primary role as a reference and acquisitions source for librarians, scholars, and researchers interested in Latin American studies.
The discussion focused on four areas: scope and organization; annotations; indexing; and cross-referencing.

General Comments. It was generally felt that the Handbook continues to be the most important bibliographical tool for Latin America. It serves as a reference tool for undergraduate and graduate studies and as an acquisitions tool for smaller institutional libraries. Larger research libraries, whose acquisitions needs are more immediate, rely on book dealers' lists and catalogs to recommend current materials, but use the HLAS to identify for purchase important retrospective materials.

Scope and Organization. The Handbook's general scope covering social sciences and humanities and its disciplinary organization generally seems to serve the needs of librarians. Several participants thought that if monographs and periodical articles were organized separately within the HLAS sections, it would make the HLAS more useful as a reference tool. Reference librarians, they pointed out, are frequently asked to recommend monographs of an individual author and the author index does not differentiate between monographic and periodical works. An alternative to reorganizing the sections by monographs and articles is to place an asterisk after each number in the author index that refers to a periodical article.

The "title list of periodicals cited" in each volume of the Handbook was a regular feature until HLAS no. 30 when it was deleted to save space. Participants praised the utility of this index and recommended it be reincorporated as one of the appendices. The former
HLAS practices of including a list of acronyms used in the volume, also deleted in HLAS no. 30 to save space, was recommended for reinclusion. It was recommended that an attempt be made to standardize the acronyms to correspond to those used in other bibliographies.

The general introductory statements to most of the major HLAS sections received praise for stressing important developments and trends in the literature. Hope was expressed that these introductions would be continued and expanded to include all the major disciplines covered in the Handbook.

As one way of conserving space, it was thought that occasional "special articles" might be better placed in the Latin American Research Review or other similar journals.

Many librarians spend considerable time explaining to students and researchers how best to utilize the HLAS. They thought a brief one-page brochure giving directions for the successful use of the annual bibliography would greatly assist reference librarians.

Annotations. The participants agreed that the annotations were extremely helpful in directing the researcher to the desired material. Decreasing the present average of 50 words per annotation would decrease their effectiveness as descriptive and evaluative comments.

Subject Index. Much discussion was devoted to the Handbook subject index. It was generally felt that an expansion of the subject
index would enhance the overall utility of the Handbook as a reference tool. The subject index, designed to compliment the disciplinary organization of the HLAS, could be improved by adding headings that would note the recurring research themes. Broad subject headings such as "church-state relations" and "agrarian reform" should have additional sub-headings to facilitate identification of works in these broad topical areas.

Cross Referencing. The HLAS practice of cross-referencing under several HLAS sections works with broad disciplinary coverage and geographic scope was considered very helpful to graduate students and researchers in locating pertinent materials for their research. Expanding this practice when appropriate was recommended, especially for those works whose subject contents are not adequately reflected in their titles, which are used for subject indexing purposes.

In summary, the HLAS is the only major continuing bibliography devoted to Latin American studies and serves as an important reference resource for graduate and undergraduate studies and as an acquisitions tool for libraries. There are, however, a number of areas where the Handbook could be improved. The thoughtful comments and suggestions made by the participants represented an excellent critique of the Handbook by reference and acquisitions librarians. The HLAS editorial staff has already reviewed the recommendations and is moving to implement a number of them.
EIGHTEENTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF
LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

SEMINARY COMMITTEES, 1973-1974

- 105 -
COMPOSITION OF SALALM, INC.

SALALM EXECUTIVE BOARD, COMMITTEES AND CLEARINGHOUSE SERVICES FOR 1973-74

September 26, 1973

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William V. Jackson - CLOPR/Subcommittee on Personnel-Library School Education in Latin America
Peter T. Johnson - CA/Subcommittee on Significant New Acquisitions;
   CA/Library/Book Dealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee
Haydée Piedracueva - CB/Subcommittee on Reporting Bibliographic Activities
Arnulfo Trejo - CB/Subcommittee on Bibliographic Technology
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John Veenstra - CLOPR/Project Committee on Oral History of Latin American Library Development

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Benson, Nettie Lee
Director, Latin American Collection
University of Texas
Austin, Texas 70712
Exec. Board. - Local Arrangements
Comm., 1974 SALALM conference. -
Comm. on Acquisitions. - Library/
Book Dealer/Publisher Relations
Subcomm. - Ad hoc Comm. on a
Basic List of L.A. Materials for
New Collections. - Jt. Comm. on
Reproduction of L.A. Materials. -
Subcomm. on Personnel-Preparation
and Continuing Educ. of L.A. Area
Specialists in the U.S. - Proj. Comm.
on Oral History of L.A. Library Development

Benson, Susan
Archivist
Library Development Program
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Washington, DC 20006
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Editorial Board. - Jt. Comm. on
Reproduction of L.A. Materials

Brady, Mary
Division of Collection Development
Lockwood Memorial Library
State University of N.Y. at Buffalo
Buffalo, N.Y. 14214
Exec. Board. - Jt. Comm. on
Library Materials for the Spanish
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New York, N.Y. 10031
Subcomm. on Reporting Bibliographic Activities

Bresie, Mayellen
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Lilly Library
Indiana University
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Cordeiro, Daniel R.
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University of Kansas
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Comm. on Bibliography

Cambeiro, Fernando
see
García Cambeiro, Fernando

Córdoba, Edgar E.
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Subcomm. on Research

Capel, Juan P.
Librería del Plata SRL
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Publisher Relations Subcomm.

Coutin, Rafael
Latin American Cataloger
Wilson Library
University of North Carolina
112 Hamilton Road
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
Subcomm. on Cuban Bibliography

Cardona, María Elena
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P.O. Box 1058
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919
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Ad Hoc Comm. on Pilot Bibliographic Center of the Caribbean.
Subcomm. on Organization

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Subcomm. to Center for Research
Libraries. - Library/Book Dealer/
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Diaz, Albert J.
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901 26th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
Exec. Comm. - Comm. on
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Comm. on Dues and Fees

Doares, Juanita S.
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New York, N.Y. 10018
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Comm. on Acquisitions

Dunn, Oliver
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Proj. Comm. on Oral History of
L. A. Library Development

Easton, David K.
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Comm. on Library Organization,
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EIGHTEENTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

INFORMATION DOCUMENTS

- 123 -
INVITATION TO XVIII SALA'LM

[Distributed prior to the conference]
**EIGHTEENTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF**  
**LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS**  
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago  
and the University of the West Indies  
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad  
April 29 - May 3, 1973  

**PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Place*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday, April 29</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00-6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>REGISTRATION</td>
<td>Corridor to Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00-4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Meetings of Subcommittees of Standing Committees, and Ad Hoc Committees</td>
<td>Scarlet Ibis &amp; Ballroom Foyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00-5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Meetings of Executive Board Committees</td>
<td>Scarlet Ibis &amp; Ballroom Foyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Executive Board Dinner (with its Committees and Chairmen of Standing Committees)</td>
<td>La Boucan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Monday, April 30</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 a.m.-1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>REGISTRATION</td>
<td>Corridor to Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30-9:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Meetings of Joint Committees</td>
<td>Scarlet Ibis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Meeting of Standing Committees (Acquisitions, Bibliography, and Library Organization, Personnel and Research)</td>
<td>Ballroom Foyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Orientation Program for New Participants on functions of SALALM and Program of XVIII SALALM</td>
<td>Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Donald F. Wisdom, President of SALALM and Rosa Q. Mesa, Vice President, President-Elect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Meetings will be held in the Hilton Hotel.  
Office of the SALALM SECRETARIAT is the Hummingbird Room.  
Telephone: Extension 7212
Coffee Hour for Bookdealers Attending the Conference

Executive Board luncheon with all Chairmen of Committees and Subcommittees

FIRST SESSION

Chairman: Donald F. Wisdom
President SALALM
Rapporteur: Jane Garner

I. Introductory Program

A. Remarks on Program and Procedures: Donald F. Wisdom, President, SALALM

B. Welcome on behalf of the Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago and University of the West Indies

C. Greetings from Dr. O. Mikhailov, Director, Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives, UNESCO

D. Official opening and address, Dr. the Right Honourable Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago

E. Adjournment

II. Organizational Matters

A. Information on local Arrangements: Mrs. Irma Hannays

B. Executive Board Reports of the President, Executive Secretary and Treasurer.

C. Reports of Executive Board Committees

1. Constitution and Bylaws—Miss Marjorie F. LeDoux
2. Policy, Research and Investigation—Rosa Abella

3. Editorial Board—Mrs. Barbara Stein

4. Membership Committee
   Mr. Lee H. Williams

5. Advisory Committee to the Secretariat—Miss Mayellen Bresie

6. Advisory Committee to LACAP—Donald F. Wisdom

7. Nominating Committee and Introduction of New Officers—Mrs. Mary Brady

8. Blue Ribbon Committee on the Relocation of the Secretariat—Mrs. Emma C. Simonson

D. Report of the Committee on Acquisitions—Peter Johnson

E. Report of the Committee on Bibliography—Mrs. Margarita Anderson-Imbert

5:00 p.m. Members of SALALM and Participants in 18th SALALM will depart Trinidad Hilton for University of the West Indies, St. Augustine

5:30-6:30 p.m. Tour of Library, University of the West Indies

7:00-8:30 p.m. Reception for Conferees

Tuesday, May 1
8:30-9:30 a.m. SECOND SESSION
   Report and discussion of Committee on Organization, Personnel and Research. Ballroom
Moderator: Gilberto Fort
Chairman: Miss Eleanor Mitchell and Chairman of Subcommittees; Report on International assistance for Nicaraguan libraries--Mrs. Marietta D. Shepard.
Rapporteur: Vice Chairman or Representative of Committee

9:30-10:00 a.m. Coffee Break Ballroom Foyer
10:00-12:00 noon THIRD SESSION Ballroom
Theme Presentation "National, Regional and International Planning for Library Services in Latin America"
Chairman: Donald F. Wisdom
Moderator: Dr. Alma Jordan
Rapporteur: Mrs. Albertina Jefferson

Panelists: Carlos Victor Penna - "Planeamiento de los Servicios Bibliotecarios y de Información en América Latina, with an appendix on planning in the Caribbean, by Alma Jordan (Working Paper B-7)"

Dorothy Collings - "Library Education in the English-Speaking Caribbean" (W.P. B-6)

Ursula Raymond - "Planning for Library Services in Trinidad and Tobago" (W.P. B-3)

Juan R. Freudenthal - "Current Status of Libraries and Librarianship in Chile" (W.P. B-4)

Werner Guttentag Tichauer - "Bibliographical Developments in Bolivia" and "Survey of the Library Situation in Bolivia" (W.P. B-1, B-5)
Inf. Doc. No. 2-3 (rev.)

Hans Gravenhorst "El Catálogo Centralizado de la Universidad de Buenos Aires y Su Mecanización" and "El Panorama documental en la Argentina; Actualización 1972" (W.P. B-2, B-8)

Tuesday, May 1
2:00-4:00 p.m.  Workshop Number 1  Caribean Acquisitions Programs  Ballroom Foyer

Moderator: Jessica Wellum
Rapporteur: Judith Richards

4:00-4:10 p.m.  Break

4:10-5:30 p.m.  Workshop Number 2  Bookdealers and Subscription Programs for Libraries;  Ballroom Foyer

Moderator: Carl Deal
Rapporteur: Mayellen Bresie
Speakers: Robert Sullivan, Library of Congress; A.W. Bork, University of Southern Illinois; and Max Gnehm, Richard Able & Company

5:00 p.m.  Workshop Number 3  Discussion group for Latin American Librarians on Librarian Training Programs  Scarlet Ibis

Moderator: Mrs. María C. Faunce
Rapporteur: Rosa Abella

6:30-7:30 p.m.  Hilton Cocktail Party  Tea Terrace

7:30 p.m.  Home Hospitality

Wednesday, May 2
8:30-10:00 a.m.  Workshop Number 4  Exchange Programs of Caribbean, Latin American and U.S. Libraries: a discussion.  Ballroom

Moderator: Mrs. Rosa Q. Mesa
Rapporteur: Ann Graham

8:30-10:00 a.m.  Workshop Number 5  Communications between Librarians and Scholarly Researchers  Scarlet Ibis
Moderator: Mr. Glenn Read, Jr.
Rapporteur: Susan Benson
Working Paper C-1: Miss Laura Gutiérrez

10:15-10:30 a.m. Coffee Break
10:30-12:00 noon Workshop Number 6
    New Bibliographic Tools for Latin American Studies
    Moderator: Mrs. Margarita Anderson-Imbert
    Rapporteur: Marjorie LeDoux
    Discussion Leaders: Mr. Peter T. Johnson and Mr. Daniel Raposo Cordiero

2:00-5:00 p.m. FINAL SESSION
    Reports from Workshops and Recommendations, Business Meeting, Approval of Resolutions and Installation of New Officers
    Moderator: Donald F. Wisdom, President SALALM
    Rapporteur: Miss Jane Garner

A. Workshop Reports
Moderator: Peter Johnson

1. Caribbean Acquisitions Programs
2. Bookdealers and subscription programs for libraries
3. Discussion group for Latin American librarians
4. Exchange programs of Caribbean, Latin American and U.S. Libraries
5. Communications between Librarians and Scholarly Researchers
6. New Bibliographic Tools for Latin American Studies
B. Business Meeting

Moderator: Donald Wisdom

1. Advisory Subcommittee for Center for Research Libraries

2. XX SALALM, 1975


4. Report on SALALM Finances

5. Resolutions and Recommendations

6. Committee appointments
   Mrs. Rosa Q. Mesa,
   Vice President
   President-Elect

7. Arrangements for XIX SALALM, Austin, Texas, Dr. Nettie Lee Benson and Mrs. Rosa Q. Mesa

8. Post Conference Activities: Mrs. Irma Hannays

9. Adjournment

7:30-9:30 p.m. Reception for conferees hosted by the Minister of Education and Culture

North Wing Terrace

Thursday May 3

Optional Post Conference Activities

Monday April 30th thru Friday May 4

1. Visits to libraries (see profiles of selected libraries in conference kits)

Thursday May 3

2. Tobago tour
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

Trinidad Hilton Hotel
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
April 29 - May 3, 1973

The Eighteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials resolves:

1. That SALALM recognize with deep affection and appreciation the contributions of Mrs. Marietta Daniels Shepard as Executive Secretary of SALALM. From her prominent role in the creation of SALALM in Chinsegut Hill, Florida, in 1956, Mrs. Shepard has been the guiding spirit of the organization and has given unselfishly of her time and talents in its development and in the achievement of its goals. During the period of her leadership, SALALM has grown from a small group of twenty librarians concerned with collecting Latin American library materials to its present membership of 215 personal and 89 institutional members with interests in a broad range of inter-American library topics. For eighteen years, Mrs. Shepard has served as this organization's animating force. She has made possible the continuation of SALALM's work by arranging for its financial support through the Organization of American States (OAS). She has provided space, staff and supervision, and a bounty of hard work. Whereas SALALM is prepared to accept the transition to a new financial and organization base, it does not propose to separate itself from her vitality or guidance. Therefore, in recognition of her service to the organization, be it resolved that Mrs. Marietta Daniels Shepard be designated permanent status as a member of SALALM's Executive Board with voice and vote.

Acquisition Matters

2. That David Zubatsky be commended for his outstanding leadership, ideas and dedication as chairman of the Committee on Acquisitions and as editor of the SALALM Newsletter.

3. That the Library of Congress be encouraged to maintain or upgrade its priority of cataloging Latin American current imprints and that SALALM be instructed to poll a broad range of SALALM members in order to formulate criteria for the recommendation of setting such priority.

4. That SALALM note with interest the proposal by Nettie Lee Benson that the University of Texas at Austin Library would be willing to provide
cataloging copy of its original cataloging of Latin American publications, and that SALALM encourage the exploration of this possibility by interested institutions.

5. That despite the official demise of the Farmington Plan, libraries which had national or regional commitments for the acquisition of materials be urged to continue to fulfill these responsibilities.

6. That SALALM's Subcommittee on the Farmington Plan be abolished in view of the Plan's termination.

7. That, given the problems arising from the collapse of the commercially based Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LACAP), SALALM note with interest the formation and operation of the Latin American Cooperative Book Acquisitions program (LACOBA) at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Illinois, for such institutions as may be interested in or benefitted by this type of library materials purchase system as a means of utilizing more effectively the limited funds available.

8. That SALALM commend the Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries (ACURIL) for its acquisitions program and for its excellent presentation of the XVIII SALALM Workshop on Caribbean Acquisitions.

9. That SALALM support the efforts on acquisitions being carried out in the Caribbean by ACURIL.

10. That SALALM/ACURIL promote the study of copyright and legal deposit laws in the Caribbean area in relation to their effects on libraries and their programs and to consider the implications for international copyright.

11. That any revisions of Copyright and Legal Deposit laws in the Caribbean seek to include audio-visual materials.

12. That SALALM and ACURIL be urged to conduct a survey of their membership in the area of exchange programs in order to determine their status and to suggest improvements and/or alternatives.

13. That SALALM undertake to study the feasibility of establishing a Caribbean Book Exchange Center and to submit a final report and recommendation to be submitted before SALALM XIX.

Bibliographical Matters

14. That Rosa Abella, Amelia Mederos, and Haydee Piedracueva be congratulated upon, and thanked for, their important contribution, the Bibliographical Index to the Progress Reports of SALALM, 1956-1970.

16. That ACURIL be requested to report on sources of information for Caribbean publications and its own professional activities to the editor of the SALALM Newsletter.

17. That a list of Caribbean recordings and audio-visual materials be attempted before the material disappears.

18. That the Committee on Bibliography draft a proposal and budget for an Index to Latin American Periodical Literature and submit them to the Committee on Budget and Finance to be utilized in soliciting foundation and institutional support.

19. That the SALALM Secretariat or other center act as depository for unpublished bibliographies related to Latin America and distribute copies of them at cost upon request.

20. That SALALM acknowledge the recommendations of the final report of the Reunión de Expertos-Proyectos LILIBU-CATACEN (REPLICA) held at Recinto de Quirama, Rio Negro, Antioquia, Colombia, February 12-23, 1973, and that SALALM encourage the OAS, American Library Association (ALA), UNESCO, and the Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia, to continue in the efforts of the said projects: Lista de Libros para Bibliotecas Universitarias (LILIBU), Catalogación Centralizada (CATACEN), and Machine-Readable Cataloging for América Latina (MARCAL).

21. That SALALM undertake a sales publication program which will disseminate more widely and with greater financial benefit its important bibliographical and acquisitions tools and that it seek a foundation grant to provide a seed fund for such a program.

22. That the Bibliographical Index to the Progress Reports of SALALM, 1956-1970 be published as soon as possible.

Library Organization, Personnel and Research

23. That the Committee on Library Organization, Personnel and Research develop a proposal for UNESCO support for coordination of library and book-oriented research of a Latin American and inter-American nature for financial support for specific research projects in which SALALM has special interest, and that it explore the possibility of cooperation on the part of institutions in carrying out this research.

24. That in the planning for XIX SALALM at the University of Texas at Austin, the offer of UNESCO to finance a pre-conference workshop be accepted and that plans be made as soon as possible for a workshop on library organization, personnel and research as related to Latin American materials in libraries throughout the world.
25. That the OAS be congratulated on creating a new program for the improvement of archives and archival systems in Latin America for the benefit of scholarship, as recommended by the Reunión de Expertos sobre el Desarrollo de Archivos (DESAR) sponsored by the OAS in July, 1972.

26. That SALALM be kept informed of progress made by the Andean Pact nations in their development of a coordinated program of library and informational services, and that the Iberop-American Office of Education (OEI) be congratulated on its endeavors to assist the countries of the Convenio "Andrés Bello."

27. That a mechanism be developed for cooperative action to further mutual objectives among SALALM, member institutions of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Escuelas de Bibliotecología y Ciencias de la Información (ALEBCI), and regional schools of library and information science, especially those in the Caribbean area—namely, the Inter-American Library School in Medellín, Colombia, the University of Puerto Rico Graduate School, and the new school of the University of the West Indies (Mona campus)—together with library schools in the United States, Canada and Europe.

28. That SALALM reiterate the Executive Board's decision of January 28, 1973, to appoint a special ad hoc Task Force on assistance to Nicaraguan libraries of not more than three members to survey the needs of Nicaraguan libraries for:

   i. Emergency measures necessary for restoring and/or preserving (by microfilm or other means) important Nicaraguan library materials damaged as a result of the earthquake and subsequent fires;

   ii. External assistance needed by the government of Nicaragua to re-establish library services in Managua; and

   iii. Assistance needed by the government of Nicaragua for planning future library services.

29. That SALALM recommend to the Commonwealth Caribbean Regional Secretariat that it examine its responsibility to library and information services with particular reference to book exchange as a means of furthering such information and services if headquartered at the above Secretariat.

30. That the Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago solicit SALALM to pursue means of financial assistance to enable the undertaking of various aspects of library research relating to Caribbean library history, needs, and techniques.

31. That SALALM study the creation of a mechanism to coordinate planning for regional and international meetings in the Western Hemisphere of libraries, bibliographers, documentalists, archivists, bookmen, users of Latin American materials and others concerned with the assembling, organization, use and communication of universal knowledge, so as to avoid conflicts of dates and place, duplication of effort and to utilize more fully the intellectual and financial resources required for the achievement of common goals.
Organizational Matters

32. That SALALM extend thanks to the OAS for its past eighteen years of support to SALALM and express the hope of continued cooperation in future activities.

33. That SALALM be kept informed by the OAS of developments in the area of the production of printed and audio-visual materials in Spanish and Portuguese of an educational and cultural nature required to facilitate the participation of large groups of people in the Americas not yet functionally literate in the national life of the countries, as proposed by the Second Reunión Interamericana de Expertos en Materiales Educativos de Bibliotecas en Español (REMEBE) organized by the OAS and held in Venezuela in March, 1973.

34. That SALALM express its gratitude to all the institutions which expressed an interest in the relocation of its Secretariat and that particular gratitude be expressed to Dr. Frank Angel, President of New Mexico Highlands University and his representative, Dr. Raúl C. Herrera, Director of Library Services, for their proposal to relocate the Secretariat at their university.

35. That the ad hoc Blue Ribbon Committee on the Relocation of the Secretariat be commended for its work and that it be discharged since it has fulfilled its task.

36. That Marietta D. Shepard's study of SALALM's first seven years be brought up to the present time.

37. That the results of the questionnaire sent to the membership in May, 1972, on SALALM's organization, directions, goals, and priorities be made available as soon as possible.

38. That the revised edition of the Constitution and Bylaws incorporating the changes which have been approved by the membership and other basic documents be published as soon as possible.

39. That the Advisory Committee to the Secretariat be charged with working with the Executive Secretary and the Rapporteur General to coordinate all reporting activities of SALALM.

40. That the report on the OAS Library Development Program formerly presented by the SALALM Secretariat as Part A of the Progress Report be continued by Mrs. Shepard as an annual SALALM report.

41. That the Executive Board be encouraged to take action as soon as possible upon the "Draft Proposal on Committee Structure" of the Policy, Research and Investigation Committee and upon the "Draft of Organizational Responsibilities" presented by the Advisory Committee to the Secretariat, in order to facilitate organizational stability and continuity of SALALM.
42. That the relationship of the joint committees to the standing committees be defined and their duties to one another be set forth.

43. That inactive records of SALALM committees be preserved in the Secretariat and that chairmen of committees who are leaving or have left office transfer their active files to the incoming or current chairman.

44. That the Public Relations Committee be charged to submit to the Executive Board at its 1974 Midwinter meeting a statement of editorial policy for the SALALM Newsletter and expected operating procedure.

45. That the Advisory Committee to LACAP be discontinued due to the suspension of the Stechert-Hafner LACAP program and that the Executive Board give consideration to instituting a new committee on cooperative acquisitions.

46. That the Study Group on Books and Cultural Patrimony and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Archive of the Indies be discontinued.

47. That an ad hoc Executive Board Committee on Dues and Fees be established.

48. That the outgoing chairmen of the three standing committees—David Zubatsky, Daniel Cordeiro, and Eleanor Mitchell—be commended for the performance of their duties and thanked for their work.

49. That XIX SALALM be held at the University of Texas at Austin.

SALALM Expressions of Gratitude

50. That SALALM express its appreciation and deep gratitude for the cordial official welcome extended by Dr. the Right Honourable Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago.

51. That SALALM extend warm and well-deserved thanks to the official joint hosts in Trinidad, the University of the West Indies and the Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago and especially to the conference coordinator, Mrs. Irma Hannays, and her Local Arrangements Committee, Dr. Alma Jordan, Miss Ursula Raymond, and Mrs. Lynette Hutchinson, and other members of their staff for the excellent working arrangements of the entire conference.

52. That SALALM express its appreciation to the Minister of Education and Culture for the cordial reception extended to the delegates.

53. That SALALM express thanks to the Pro Vice-Chancellor, Prof. L.E.S. Braithwaite, of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, for the reception and welcome at the University campus.

54. That SALALM thank Dr. Samuel Lujan-Charles, representative of the OAS in Trinidad, for his cordial words of welcome to the participants.
55. That SALALM express special thanks to the Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago for the personal attention extended to the participants.

56. That SALALM express sincere thanks to all the Trinidadian families who graciously extended their welcome to the participants by entertaining them in their homes.

57. That SALALM express its gratitude to Dr. Oleg Mikhailov, Director of the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives, UNESCO, for his presence at the conference and his offer by UNESCO for assistance and support for some SALALM activities, especially those related to research.
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<td>Muse, Jr. Benjamin</td>
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</table>
161. Porter, Dorothy B.
Box 824
Howard University
Washington, D. C. 20001

162. Ramer, Richard C.
45 Martense Street
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11226

163. Ramírez, Carmen B. R. de (Sra.)
Calle Hermes No. 436
Dos Pinos,
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico 00923

164. Read, Glenn F., Jr.
218 Tareyton Road
Ithaca, New York 14850

165. Read, Vail
Library of the Pan American Society
47 Forster Road
Manchester, Mass. 01944

166. Reilly, Lois L.
525 Great Oaks Blvd., Apt. 13
Rochester, Mich. 48063

167. Reno, Edward A.
3903 Amity Station
New Haven, Conn. 06525

168. Ravelle, Keith
1001 Walker Ave., No. 4
Oakland, Calif. 94610

169. Reynolds, Thomas
Rm. 234, Law Library
Boalt Hall School of Law
Univ. of California
Berkeley, California

170. Risso, Juan Ignacio
Juan Carlos Gómez 1418
Montevideo, Uruguay

171. Rivera Davis, Vilma
Law Library
Univ. of Puerto Rico
Río Piedras, P. R. 00931

172. Rosenstock, Michael
32 Rustywood Drive
Don Hills
Ontario, Canada

173. Rovira, Carmen
3001 Veazey Terr., N. W. apt. 606
Washington, D. C. 20008

174. Roxas, Saviña A.
265 Sleepy Hollow Road
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15-16

175. Ruane, Sister M. Clare Imelda
Box 10043
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00908

176. Russell, Susan E.
109 Cook Street
Ithaca, New York 14850

177. Saint-Denis, Gaston Pierre
5209 Gretchen Street
Kensington, Maryland 20795

178. Santo-Tomas, Raúl
116 Ryan St.
Auburn, Alabama 36830

179. Schleifer, Harold B.
33-24 77th Street
Jackson Heights, New York 11372

180. Shaffer, Kenneth R.
School of Library Science
Simmons College
300 the Fenway
Boston, Mass. 02115

181. Shepard, Marietta Daniels
Chief, Library Development Program
Organization of American States
Washington, D. C. 20006

182. Seaholm, Frances C.
9 Butterville Rd.
New Paltz, N. Y. 12561
| Inf. Doc. No. 6 (rev.) | 183. Sercan, Cecilia S.  
200 Lower Creek Road  
Apt. 31 R.D.7  
Ithaca, New York 14850 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 184. Sickles, Robert C.  
Science Bibliographer  
Iowa State University  
Ames, Iowa 50010 |
| 185. Simonson, Emma C.  
511 N. Fess Ave.  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401 |
| 186. Smith, Emma C.  
151 East Main Street  
Frostburg, Md. 21532  
Acq. Ln., Frostburg State College  
Frostburg, Md. 21532 |
| 187. Smith, Harriet W.  
Geology Library  
223 Natural History Building  
Univ. of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign  
Urbana, Illinois 61801 |
| 188. Smutny, Ernestine S.  
Library - Serials Dept.  
University of the Pacific  
Stockton, Calif. 95204 |
| 189. Snyder, David E.  
Apartado 6042  
Lima, Perú |
| 190. Dr. Somoshegyi-Szokol, Gaston  
3676 Happy Valley Rd.  
Lafayette, Calif. 94549 |
| 191. Spence, Tafila A.  
1760 Main St. W. Apt. 802  
Hamilton 15  
Ontario, Canada |
| 192. Stein, Barbara H.  
Princeton University Library  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540 |
| 193. Stephens, Alonzo T.  
Professor of History  
Box 130  
Tennessee State Univ.  
Nashville, Tenn. 37203 |
| 194. Stephens, Dorothy A.  
1721 - 14th Ave. South  
Tennessee State Univ.  
Nashville, Tenn. 37212 |
| 195. Stewart, Donald E.J.  
3825 Cathedral Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20016 |
| 196. Sullivan, Robert C.  
Chief, Order Division  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C. 20540 |
| 197. Teijmul, Doreen Jahooran  
Mausica Road  
D'Abadie  
Trinidad and Tobago |
| 198. Thompson, Susan B.  
Reference Dept.  
University Library  
Amherst, Mass. 01002 |
| 199. Tomé, Martha V.  
5550 Columbia Pike  
Arlington, Va. 22204 |
| 200. Trejo, Arnulfo D.  
240 East Yvon Drive  
Tucson, Arizona 85704 |
| 201. Vazquez, Noris J.  
217 Dr. Stahl St.  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918 |
| 202. Veenstra, John G.  
1270 Fifth Avenue  
Apt. 9M  
New York, N. Y. 10029 |
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<td>New York, N. Y. 10003</td>
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| 204. Wagner, Ernest C. |       |
| P. O. Box 2463        |       |
| St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801 |       |

| 205. Watson, Gayle H. |       |
| 6400 Meadow Road      |       |
| Dallas, Texas 75230   |       |

| 206. Whitmore, Marilyn |       |
| 222 Lytton Ave.       |       |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213  |       |

| 207. Wierer, Dr. Otto |       |
| 5945 Gullstrand       |       |
| San Diego, Ca. 92122  |       |

| 208. Wilgus, A. Curtis |       |
| Box 618               |       |
| N. Miami Beach        |       |
| Florida 33160         |       |

| 209. Wilgus, Karna S. |       |
| 130 East 67th St.    |       |
| New York, N.Y. 10021 |       |

| Yale University Library  |       |
| New Haven, Conn. 06520   |       |

| 211. Williams, Robert V. |       |
| Ford Foundation         |       |
| 320 E. 43rd St.         |       |
| New York, N.Y. 10017    |       |

| 212. Wisdom, Donald F. |       |
| 5812 Massachusetts Ave. |       |
| Washington, D.C. 20018 |       |

| 213. Wise, Edith C. |       |
| 20 5th Ave. Apt. 17E |       |
| New York, N. Y. 10011 |       |

| 214. Woodbridge, Hensley C. |       |
| S I W Library               |       |
| Carbondale, Ill. 62901      |       |

| 215. Worsley, Dorcas       |       |
| 5464 E. Willard            |       |
| Tucson, Arizona 85715      |       |

| 216. Zimmerman, Irene     |       |
| 1126 N.W. 33rd Ave.       |       |
| Gainesville, Florida 32601 |       |

| 217. Zubatsky, David S.   |       |
| 3212 Edgar Ave.           |       |
| St. Louis, Mo. 63143      |       |
Final List, June 1, 1973

1. American Library Association
   Headquarters Library
   50 East Huron St.
   Chicago, Ill. 60611

2. Barbados Public Library
   Coleridge Street
   Bridgetown, Barbados

3. Biblioteca Regional del Caribe Norte-Sur
   Corporacion de Desarrollo Economico del Caribe
   452 Ponce de León Ave.
   P. O. Box 1058
   Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00910

4. Boston Public Library
   Serials Receipts
   P. O. Box 286
   Boston, Mass. 02117

5. British Museum
   London, England

6. Canal Zone Library
   Balboa Heights
   Canal Zone DPO 56474

7. Carleton University Library
   Acquisitions Department
   Colonel By Drive
   Ottawa, Canada KIS 5B6

8. Carnegie Free Library
   San Fernando, Trinidad, W.I.

9. Catholic Univ. of Puerto Rico
   (Matos Antonio)
   Ponce, Puerto Rico 00731

10. El Colegio de México
    Biblioteca, Adquisiciones
    Guanajuato 125
    México D.F.

11. Colegio Universitario de Cayey
    Library – Order Dpt.
    Cayey Campus
    Cayey, Puerto Rico

12. Department of Archives
    Black Rock, St. Michael
    Barbados, West Indies

13. Duquesne University Library
    Periodical Department
    Pittsburgh, Pa. 15

14. Economic Growth Center
    Library
    (Salter, Billie I.)
    Box 1987, Yale Station
    New Haven, Conn. 06520

15. Escuela Graduada de Bibliotecología
    Universidad de Puerto Rico
    P. O. Box 21906
    San Juan, P. R. 00931

16. Florida International Univ.
    Library
    International Affairs Library
    Tamiami Trail
    Miami, Florida 33144

17. Fundación John Boulton
    Biblioteca
    Apartado 929
    Caracas 101, Venezuela
|   | 18. Grand Valley State College Library  
  |   | College Landing  
  |   | Allendale, Michigan 49401  
  | 19. Harvard University Library  
  |   | Cambridge, Mass. 02138  
  | 20. Hoover Institution  
  |   | Stanford University  
  |   | Stanford, Calif. 94305  
  | 21. Institute of Caribbean Studies (Pagán, Neida)  
  |   | University of Puerto Rico  
  |   | Río Piedras, P.R. 00931  
  | 22. Institute of Commonwealth Studies (Attn. Librarian)  
  |   | University of London  
  |   | 27 Russel Sq.  
  |   | London WCIB SDS  
  | 23. Institute of Jamaica  
  |   | 12-16 East Street, Kingston  
  |   | Jamaica, W.I.  
  | 24. Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas  
  |   | Biblioteca y Servicio de Documentación  
  |   | Turrialba, Costa Rica  
  | 25. Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia  
  |   | Ex-Arzbispado No. 29  
  |   | México 18, D.F.  
  | 26. Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey  
  |   | Dirección de Biblioteca  
  |   | (Lic. Artemio Benavides H.)  
  |   | Sucursal de Correos "J"  
  |   | Monterrey, N.L., Mexico  
  | 27. Inter-American Defense College Library  
  |   | Fort McNair  
  |   | Washington, D.C. 20315  
  |   | 28. Jamaica Library Service  
  |   | 2 Tom Redcam Drive  
  |   | Cross Roads  
  |   | Kingston 5  
  |   | Jamaica, West Indies  
  | 29. The John Hopkins Univ.  
  |   | The Milton S. Eisenhower Library  
  |   | Serials Department  
  |   | Baltimore, Md. 21218  
  | 30. La Trobe University Library (Serials Librarian)  
  |   | Bundoora, Vic. 3083  
  |   | Australia  
  | 31. Land Tenure Center Library (Anderson, Teresa)  
  |   | 434 Steenbock Memorial Libr.  
  |   | University of Wisconsin  
  |   | Madison, Wisconsin 53706  
  | 32. Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago  
  |   | P. O. Box 1177  
  |   | Port-of-Spain  
  |   | Trinidad and Tobago, W.I.  
  |   | (Chief, Order Division)  
  |   | Washington, D.C. 20540  
  | 34. Library School, Library University of Ottawa  
  |   | 600 King Edward  
  |   | Ottawa K1N 6N5  
  |   | Ontario, Canada  
  | 35. Library Services Division Institute of Developing Economies  
  |   | 42, Ichigaya-Hommura-cho  
  |   | Shinjukuku  
  |   | Tokyo 162, Japan  
  | 36. Los Angeles County Law Library  
  |   | 301 West First Street  
  |   | Los Angeles, Calif. 90012  
  

37. Mach
   P. O. Box 7-854
   México 7 D.F.

38. National Library of Australia
   (Stone, Richard T.)
   Liaison Officer
   Australian Consulate General
   636 Fifth Ave.
   New York, N.Y. 10020

39. New Mexico Highlands Univ.
   Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701

40. New Mexico State University
    (Duffield, Paul C.)
    Box 3567
    Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003

41. New York Public Library
    (Attn. Mrs. Juanita Doares
    Order Department)
    Fifth Ave. and 42nd St.
    New York, N.Y. 10013

42. New York University Libraries
    Reference Department
    Washington Square
    New York, N.Y. 10003

43. Northwestern Univ. Library
    Serials Department
    Evanston, Ill. 60201

44. Ohio State Univ. Libraries
    Serial Division
    1858 Neil Ave.
    Columbus, Ohio 43210

45. Oxford University
    Bodleian Library
    (Subscriptions)
    Oxford, England

46. Princeton Univ. Library
    Princeton, New Jersey 08540
57. State Univ. of New York at Albany
   (Clarkin, William H.)
   Library
   1400 Washington Ave.
   Albany, N.Y. 12222

58. State Univ. of New York at Stony Brook, Library
   Stony Brook, N.Y. 11790

59. Stechert Hafner, Inc.
   31 East 10 Street
   New York, N.Y. 10003

60. Syracuse Univ. Library
    Serials Division
    Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

61. Temple Univ. Library
    (Bibliographers's Office)
    Philadelphia, Pa. 19122

62. Texas State Library
    Box 12927
    Capitol Station
    Austin, Texas 78711

63. United Nations Library
    Acquisitions/Serials
    Grand Central P. O. Box 2000
    New York, N.Y. 10017

64. U. S. Department of State
    INR/P
    Washington, D.C. 20520

65. Biblioteca Central
    Univ. Central de Venezuela
    Ciudad Universitaria
    Caracas, Venezuela

66. Universidad de Puerto Rico
    Biblioteca General
    Departamento de Ordenes
    Río Piedras, P.R. 00931

67. Université de Montréal
    (Thériault, Michel)
    Service des Acquisitions
    C. P. 6128
    Montreal 101, Canada

68. Univ. of Arizona Library
    Acquisitions Dept.
    University of Arizona
    Tucson, Ariz. 85721

69. Univ. of British Columbia
    Library
    Vancouver 8, B. C., Canada

70. Univ. of Calgary Library
    Periodicals Librarian
    The Library
    Calgary 44
    Alberta, Canada

71. Univ. of California Library
    Serials Department
    Irvine, Calif. 92664

72. Univ. of Essex Library
    The Librarian
    P. O. Box No. 24
    Colchester, CO4 3UA
    England

73. Univ. of Florida Libraries
    (Harrer, G.A.)
    Gainesville, Fla. 32601

74. Univ. of Georgia Law Library
    Athens, Georgia 30601

75. Univ. of Glasgow Library
    Acquisition Department
    Glasgow, W. 2., Scotland

76. Univ. of Guyana Library
    P. O. Box 841
    Georgetown, Guyana
77. Univ. of Illinois
   Center for Latin American Studies
   1208 West California – Room 250
   Urbana, Ill. 61801

78. Univ. of Kansas Library
   Lawrence, Kansas 66044

79. Univ. of Miami Library
   P. O. Box 8214
   Coral Gables, Florida 33124

80. Univ. of Minnesota Libraries
    Serials Records
    Subscription Section
    Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

81. Univ. of North Carolina
    (Lat. Am. Bib. Ser.)
    Drawer 870, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

82. Univ. of Texas Library
    Serial Acquisitions
    Austin, Texas 78712

83. University of the Americas, Library
    P. O. Box 507
    Puebla, Pueb. México

84. Univ. of the West Indies
    (Librarian)
    Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica

85. Univ. of the West Indies
    (The Library)
    St. Augustine, Trinidad, W.I.

86. Univ. of Utah Libraries
    (Schmid, Thomas M.)
    Marriott Library 241
    Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

87. Univ. of Washington Libraries
    Serials Division
    Seattle, Washington 90105

88. Univ. of Waterloo
    The Library
    Serials Department
    Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

89. USIS Library
    Box 2016
    Balboa Canal Zone

90. Vision, Inc.
    Editorial Roble
    (Candland A. Ben)
    Hamburg No. 20

91. Western Michigan Univ.
    Dwight B. Waldo Library
    Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

92. XEROX/University Microfilms
    (Rice E. Stevens)
    300 N. Zeeb Rd.,

93. Yale University Library
    New Haven, Conn. 06520

94. York Univ. Library
    (Wood, Mrs. Phyllis M.)
    Secretary to the Director
    of Libraries
    4700 Keele Street
    Downsview 463, Ontario, Canada

95. Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecas
    (Luis Florén Lozano)
    Ap. Aéreo 1307
    Medellín, COLOMBIA

96. Duke University Library
    Acquisition Dept.
    Durham, North Carolina 27706
Final list, June 1, 1973
1. Reichman, Felix
2. Gropp, Arthur
LIST OF WORKING PAPERS

A-1 Progress Report on SALALM, 1973
   Part A Report of the Executive Secretary, by Marietta Daniels Shepard
   Part B Annual Committee Reports
   Part C Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting, January 28, 1973, by Jane Garner

A-2 Significant Acquisitions of Latin American Library Materials, by Peter T. Johnson

A-3 Report on Bibliographic Activities, 1973, by Haydée Piedracueva

A-4 Microfilming Projects Newsletter, by Suzanne Hodgman

B-1 Bibliographical Developments in Bolivia, by Werner Guttentag Tichauer

B-2 El Catálogo Centralizado de la Universidad de Buenos Aires y su Mecanización, by Hans Gravenhorst

B-3 Planning for Library Services in Trinidad and Tobago, by Ursula Raymond

B-4 Current Status of Libraries and Librarianship in Chile, by Juan R. Freudenthal

B-5 Survey on the Library Situation in Bolivia, by Werner Guttentag Tichauer

B-6 Library Education in the English-Speaking Caribbean, by Dr. Dorothy Collings

B-7 Planeamiento de los Servicios Bibliotecarios y de Información en América Latina, by Carlos Victor Penna, with an appendix on planning in the Caribbean, by Alma Jordan

B-8 El Panorama Documental en la Argentina: Actualización 1972, by Hans Gravenhorst

C-1 Newspaper Titles from Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela Unavailable in U.S. Libraries: A Survey, by Laura Gutiérrez
EIGHTEENTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF
LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

WORKING PAPERS
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
SEMINARS ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN
LIBRARY MATERIALS, 1973, PART A

Role of the Organization of
American States in the Provision of Library
and Information Services for Developmental
Purposes in Latin America: Report of the
Library Development Program of the
OAS

Prepared by

Mrs. Marietta Daniels Shepard
Chief, Library Development Program
Organization of American States

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of
Latin American Library Materials
Trinidad Hilton Hotel
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, W.I.
April 29-May 3, 1973

General Secretariat
Organization of American States
Washington, D. C.
1973
ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES IN THE
PROVISION OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR
DEVELOPMENTAL PURPOSES IN LATIN AMERICA: Report of
the Library Development Program

"In the developing countries, where more than two-thirds of
the world's population live, there is an acute need for the
books essential to educational growth and general social
progress, and for libraries which can enable these nations
more easily to acquire and use the technology of the modern
world." (1)

"Scientific and technical information is essential for the
development of less developed countries... The first
concern of any information-development assistance must be to
assure an adequate base of library operations... Because
the effective transfer of information depends upon the skills
of librarians and information specialists, a continuing
program to improve their professional skills is needed..." (2)

The present Library Development Program of the Organization of
American States, serving as one of the areas of concentration of the
Organization, was planned in accordance with the priority needs out-
lined in the Analysis of the Library Situation in Latin America:
1969. (3) The instruments to be used in meeting the needs were
training programs and technical assistance missions.

A recent evaluation of the achievements of the OAS in the
broad field of books and libraries concludes that the substantial
progress which has been made in the development of information
services of libraries, documentation centers, and of archives can
be ascribed in part to the considerable efforts of the OAS and in
part to other international organizations such as UNESCO and the
UNPD, the Ibero-American Office of Education (OEI), to the U. S.
Agency for International Development (AID) working through the
American Library Association (ALA), and to the collaboration among
these agencies and organizations, as well as by the efforts of
individual librarians, documentalists, and archivists.

At the same time worldwide developments and innovations in the
field have influenced the development of the improvement of the
Latin American library scene and at times have produced premature
effects in so far as the capacity of Latin American institutions
to absorb the innovations is concerned for lack of the necessary
infrastructure. (4)

During the interval since the OAS began its six-year planning
and created its new Regional Programs for the Development of Educa-
tion, Science and Technology, and Culture, many projects have been
carried out in Latin America, at the same time making it impossible
to carry out many of its activities in the promotion of various
library and bibliographical activities and providing its previous
information services.

Many more librarians have been trained at all levels of train-
ing, especially in courses for school and for university librarians,
graduate fellowships for library school teachers to obtain their Master's degrees, for university librarians with some knowledge or experience in the subject to participate in a course on library automation, and for those with knowledge or responsibility in the field of information science to be given training in information systems and national planning.

Support has been given to library schools, especially those with a capacity of serving as multinational regional centers: the Inter-American Library School of the University of Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia (EIBM); the Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação (IBBD) in Rio de Janeiro; the University of Puerto Rico, University of the West Indies, and the Universidad de Costa Rica. The OAS stimulated the formation of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Escuelas de Bibliotecología y Ciencias de la Información (ALEBCI). A number of technical manuals, analyses of library problems and other serious research studies have been produced.

Because of OAS stimulation problems related to the creation of centralized common services required for the library infrastructure have been studied and meetings of experts held to recommend steps which should be taken to attain them.

With technical assistance missions composed of North Americans and Latin American librarians and archivists, the OAS has experimented with the national unified planning of library and documentation services and with the creation of a national information system well based on national systems of university and specialized libraries as a pilot project (Colombia). A national system of "regional educational libraries" has been created in Peru, and the extension at the national level of a pilot project in one of the states for school libraries, as well as the preparation of manuals and audio-visual materials on the organization of school libraries and on their use (Banco del Libro in Venezuela). Technical assistance has been given to the Dominican Republic to create a national library service based on the newly created National Library.

In the field of archives the first step has been taken with technical assistance from OAS in the modernization of the Peruvian national archival system, and for the formation of archivists through the designation of a multinational center for archival training at the University of Córdoba, in Argentina, and advance study by its teaching staff.

The OAS has stimulated the participation of Latin American librarians in national associations and meetings as well as those of an international and regional nature. Thus library leaders have a broader vision of what they can do to resolve knotty problems for which their national development has not given them experience over a period of a century of modern library advancement, nor increased attention to research from which more developed countries of the world have benefited. With scholarships for courses in school libraries the OAS has given support to the UNESCO-financed school library project in Central America, with headquarters in Honduras.
Worthy of note is the degree of collaboration achieved among Latin American librarians themselves as well as among their respective institutions through the creation of adequate structural bases in regional organizations of nations, institutions and professional libraries, such as the Convenio "Andres Bello", CSUCA (Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano), ACURIL (Association of Caribbean University and Research Institute Libraries), of ALEBCI, and of the Latin American Commission of the International Federation for Documentation (FID/CLA).

One of the most important results has been the increased recognition by governments of the importance of access to information at all academic and cultural levels, and by the librarians of the need to form local, regional, and national library systems of different types instead of devoting their time exclusively to the internal problems of their own institutions. As for regional planning and collaboration, no other region of the world has reached such a high level of achievement, due principally to the efforts of the OAS.

Critical Needs of 1968/69 Compared with 1973

Although the principal key to improve the situation with respect to access of information is the professional preparation of personnel at the university and postgraduate level, the updating of their knowledge, and the training of specialists for more advanced and technological tasks, in order to achieve maximum benefit from the personnel as well as for their training process, the OAS must continue its publications program, especially in the publication of technical manuals. The accumulation of information by the OAS on worldwide library advances is necessary for the planning and execution of its own program as well as to be able to provide Member states with information they need for their own library planning. Therefore, an increased number of research studies should be carried out.

In order to increase the number and quality of the personnel of libraries and archives, technical assistance must be given to Member states in multinational projects for library training at all levels, and for courses and seminars to update the knowledge of working librarians. Also it is urgent to increase the number of scholarships and fellowships offered by the OAS for the special courses for school and university librarians now given in four months each, for one-year postgraduate fellowships, as well as to offer courses and seminars for specialization and up-dating of information with an adequate number of study grants.
Scholarships and Fellowships Granted by the OAS for Education for Librarianship since 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of grant</th>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>No. requested</th>
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<td>1971/72</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>Archives (5 mos.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Booktrade (2 mos.)</td>
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<tr>
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OAS cooperation must be continued with the Inter-American Library School so as to be able to utilize it as an inter-American multinational center not only for the training of personnel but for the purposes of library research needed, and at the same time provide technical assistance and fellowships for the teaching staff of other library schools and of information science.

On the basis of the courses to update the knowledge of teachers of archival organization which will be offered at the new Multinational Center for the Training of Archivists between 1974 and 1976, in subsequent years it will be necessary to offer postgraduate courses on a regular basis for the training of archivists.

In accordance with the requests received from Member states, technical assistance should be given for the internal modernization of libraries and archives, for the creation of common bibliographical services and for user studies.

In order to develop new standards required by technological advances and to update existing standards, it will be necessary to hold inter-American meetings of experts and to publish their findings, as well as to offer training courses in their application. Among the activities found to be most critical so as to permit advances by countries at different rates and levels of development, are the following:

1. **Bibliography and the booktrade**

Promote a new study on the booktrade of Latin America; assure some new regularization of the Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) for which the OAS in its present program can no longer serve as General Secretariat; begin Project LILIBU in accordance with guidelines recently established.
2. Standardization of techniques and the creation of centralized common services

Continue the publication of technical manuals and keep them in print; publish the translation of the ISBD (International Standard Bibliographical Description) as a supplement to the cataloging rules; and the forthcoming study on classification systems and their application in Latin America; revise and publish the list of subject headings in Spanish; translate the 18th edition of Dewey Decimal Classification; offer courses and seminars on the automatization of libraries and bibliography, on the creation of centralized cataloging services, and on making user studies; prepare a MARC format for Latin America for machine-readable cataloging and bibliography; offer technical assistance to Member states in the development of the application of techniques and technology in certain countries especially through pilot projects; underwrite the participation of Latin American librarians, documentalists and archivists in professional non-governmental associations' activities and meetings; increase the coordination of OAS activities with those of other international organizations as well as with national library associations.

3. Increase the number and quality of library and archival personnel

Continue to collaborate with the Inter-American Library School and with other regional schools, help to raise them to the postgraduate level; provide scholarships for the regular 2-year undergraduate courses of EIBM; collaborate with the Multinational Center for the Training of Archivists; increase the number of scholarships for the courses offered by the OAS; continue the preference of library school teachers and archives management teachers for postgraduate fellowships and increase their number; provide travel grants (becas de PEC) for courses in Europe on different aspects of libraries, archives, and the booktrade; offer national and regional courses for university library assistants and for teacher-librarians; update and revise the "Medellín standards" for library schools; support the production of teaching materials in the fields of libraries and archives; sponsor a technical meeting or training seminar for the teaching of librarianship; aid in the improvement of the library school libraries; promote the collaboration of regional and national library schools with those of developed countries; aid Member states to improve their existing national schools and to create feasible new ones, and offer special courses at the postgraduate levels.

Needs at the National Level

1. National planning

In order for the OAS to collaborate more effectively with Member states in their national planning of library and archives services, the budget must be increased for the purpose of technical assistance for the Program for the Development of Libraries, Bibliography, and Archives, so as to be able to extend technical assistance to a larger number of countries. Technical assistance
should continue to satisfy the needs found to be most critical in 1968/69 and still critical in 1973, related to the updating of legislation to permit and support the creation and maintenance of national systems of libraries, documentation and archives, and the planning for the creation of the national administrative structure and central offices responsible for their functioning, as well as for the centralization of common services.

It has been impossible to evaluate the library situation in each country with respect to their ability to create a national library system for lack of information gathered and analyzed systematically, and to develop a mechanism which can easily keep information up-to-date and assist in making necessary evaluations. A serious problem is the lack of statistics with respect to libraries, users, the booktrade and related topics, despite the efforts of UNESCO in this area.

Because of the discrepancy between the countries with respect to the level of library development in different types and services, it is necessary to study and evaluate the results of technical assistance given by the OAS especially in the case of the pilot projects, that is to say: unified national planning in Colombia; national planning for "regional educational libraries" in Peru; the expansion of the school library project from state to national level in Venezuela; and the national library service based in the National Library in the Dominican Republic as a small country with a centralized government.

Aid must be given to pilot countries until the first phase of planning has been accomplished and the necessary systems created for which the technical assistance has been given, and then to help them follow through at the second and later stages for the creation of the required centralised services.

In the future more attention should be given to utilizing the mechanism of pilot projects for experimentation purposes and to develop procedures, by giving technical assistance and fellowships for the training of personnel, both by supporting multinational projects and supporting actions which may benefit only one country.

At the same time it is advisable to consider a mechanism for linking more closely the fellowship grants to technical assistance for the planning of national library and documentation systems.

It will be necessary to promote the acceptance by Member states of the recommendations of the Seminario Interamericano sobre los Servicios de Información de Archivos, Bibliotecas, y Centros de Documentación (SI/ABCD) and of the Reunión de Expertos sobre los Proyectos LILIBU y CATACEN (REPLICA) (1972 and 1973, respectively), and therefore the OAS should publish the final reports of these meetings as well as of the most important conclusions.

The importance of preparing immediately a bibliographical computer format MARCAL for use in compilation of bibliographies as well as in library automation must be stressed as a means of achieving standardization and compatibility of systems as well as to prevent the duplication of expenditures in different countries.
in developing local formats and systems even on a national basis which will not be compatible or transferable to other systems being developed on an international basis. The MARCAL format will permit the OAS to lend technical assistance in pilot projects of electronic programming for different library and bibliographical purposes and uses, as well as to automate the procedures for LILIBU and CATACEN. (Lista de libros para bibliotecas universitarias, y Catalogación centralizada).

Because it is so important to achieve maximum collaboration among the libraries and to create a base or market for services as great as possible, major attention should be given to the regional grouping of the countries signatory to the "Andrés Bello" Agreement (Andean Pact) for the planning of services of libraries, documentation and archives, both at the regional and the national level. Furthermore, coordination must be achieved among the organizations aiding these particular countries, such as the OAS, UNESCO, OEI and others, assuring that it not prejudice technical assistance requested by the countries themselves.

For example, when the pilot project in centralized cataloging is begun, probably in Colombia, as soon as possible cataloging services should be offered to the countries of the Convenio "Andrés Bello" and efforts be made to utilize the cataloging information produced in the pilot center through national cataloging centers.

Immediate attention must be given to the restoration of library and information services in Nicaragua to compensate for its losses in the December 1972 earthquake. This can perhaps best be accomplished through technical assistance to Nicaragua in the creation of a national system unifying all kinds of libraries, so that all bibliographical resources of the country can be utilized to the fullest and that use can be made of centralized services in other countries, and scholarships and fellowships for the training of personnel required.

2. Creation of library systems of different types

Although much has been achieved in some countries in the creation of library systems, there remains much to do to achieve the same in other countries to create a sense of the need for thinking in terms of systems and not in isolated libraries.

The first step in some countries will be the creation of centralized services even without a centralized administration of the different systems. In other countries the unified national planning will serve to centralize the administration or the administrative coordination of different systems. In order to provide the necessary library component for national information systems, the university and specialized libraries will have to be integrated into networks or systems either formal or informal, and at a level somewhat simpler, libraries within each university will have to centralize their administration and technical processes.
Although each school may need a basic collection of books, it is necessary to plan for the creation of national and regional centers of educational materials as well as of recreational materials in central school libraries and in public libraries which can lend materials and give services to different schools in their geographic area.

3. Centralization of common services

We repeat the urgent need to begin pilot projects, to lend technical assistance and to offer courses and seminars for the training of personnel and to provide necessary books and equipment for multinational projects and supporting action for the purpose of centralization of book cataloging, of selection of books for different types of libraries, for the purpose of purchasing books and periodicals, for the compilation of national union catalogs of books and periodicals and of the national bibliography; for the creation of specialized centers capable of analyzing and indexing journals and providing services of dissemination of bibliographic information; and to establish the mechanisms of inter-library loan and reprographic services.

At the beginning collaboration with Colombia as a pilot country can be given top priority in the development of the most urgently needed centralized services as well as to aid it in extending its services to other countries, as well as the benefit of its progress.

The OAS should provide its collaboration in the creation of the centralized services in such a way that the procedures set up for selective bibliographic compilation and centralized cataloging can be automated without any problem as soon as the format MARCAL is ready.

The same criteria with respect to priorities of countries and for the creation of systems and centralized services should be applied to archives development and to the promotion of improvement in the booktrade. For example, the Instituto Nacional del Libro Espanol of Spain demonstrates how collaboration of the government can be achieved in promotion of the greater distribution of nationally produced books. Not only in the field of libraries, but also in archival development and in book promotion in Latin America the OAS should promote the centralization of some services for the benefit of the respective institutions.

To meet all the most critical needs of Latin America in the years to come, the various regular instruments of the OAS will be applied: technical assistance to countries at their request; training fellowships provided by the different funds of the OAS; basic studies and research and the publication of the findings; technical meetings, and at times books and equipment.

To resolve a problem of such magnitude at the present level of development and to initiate new activities not only will it be necessary to increase the provision of funds from FEMCIECC (Fondos Especiales Multinacionales del Consejo Interamericano de Educación, Ciencia, y Cultura) for school and university libraries, from CEC...
(Cuenta de Cultura) for national systems of libraries and documentation and for archives, and from the Regular Fund for postgraduate fellowships, but to seek the means of obtaining the additional personnel necessary to provide the regular secretariat services in order to be able to take care of the needs and requests of Member states.

The progress which has been achieved in libraries and the impact of other programs which require access to information have stimulated interest on the part of other governments for collaboration of the OAS in their requests for technical assistance and for fellowships of various kinds. The incapacity of the OAS to take satisfactory care of requests has brought many protests, at least at the technical level. New technological advances complicate the situation and demand ever more urgently the collaboration of the Organization in establishing firm bases on which to advance in attempting to provide the information services required today by all countries.

Accomplishments of the OAS in library and archival development

The attached chart is a summary of the activities of the Program of the Development of Libraries, Bibliography, and Archives of the OAS for the two quarters from October 1972 to March 1973. Information is given concerning the services of the Technical Unit in support of the OAS technical cooperation to Member states, direct technical assistance missions requested by Member states and planned and supervised by the Technical Unit, training programs planned by the unit with selection made from among candidates proposed by Member states for the fellowships granted by the OAS, and technical meetings planned, organized and administered by the Technical Unit.
Bibliographical Notes


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<th>Especialista</th>
<th>Resultado</th>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>La Unidad</td>
<td>Gestiones para obtener los servicios gratuitos de un experto, pagando solamente viaje y viáticos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desarrollo de Archivos</td>
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<td>La Unidad</td>
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<td>Evaluación de la solicitud reformulada en enero 1973</td>
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<td>Sistemas Nacionales de Bibliotecas y Documentación (CEC)</td>
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<td>La Unidad</td>
<td>Reformulación del Proyecto para AF 73/74. Planificación de las actividades, selección de sede para el adiestramiento. Promoción de proyectos piloto relacionados</td>
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### Actividades de Cooperación Técnica (cont.)

**Desarrollo de Bibliotecas Escolares y Universitarias (FEMCLECC/Educación)**

**Proyecto Multinacional**

**Centro:** Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología, Medellín

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<th>La Unidad</th>
<th>Supervisión y asesoría técnica de los cursos. Selección de becarios. Adquisición de equipo</th>
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**Acción de Refuerzo - Perú**

**Establecimiento de Bibliotecas Regionales de Educación**

**Centro:** Biblioteca Nacional

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<th>Supervisión y asesoría técnica. Selección de becarios, asesores técnicos. Adquisición de equipo. Evaluación</th>
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**Acción de Refuerzo - Venezuela**

**Establecimiento de Bibliotecas Regionales de Educación**

**Centro:** Banco del Libro

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**Acción de Refuerzo: Jamaica**

**Strengthening Library Education Programmes provided by the Regional University of the West Indies Library School for English Speaking Countries of the Caribbean Area**

**Centro:** University of the West Indies

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<th>Jamaica</th>
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**Acción de Refuerzo - Colombia**

**Organización de bibliotecas escolares en el país**

**Centro:** Instituto Colombiano de Cultura (COLCULTURA)

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### PROGRAMA REGIONAL DE DESARROLLO CULTURAL

#### UNIDAD TECNICA DE DESARROLLO DE BIBLIOTECAS, BIBLIOGRAFIA Y ARCHIVOS

#### Asistencia Técnica Directa

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<td>Organización de un taller de restauración de documentos y laminación. Adiestramiento del personal.</td>
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<td>Escuela I.A. de Bibliotecología</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Argentina (2) Brasil Chile (2) México Nicaragua Perú Venezuela (2)</td>
<td>Empezó 1 feb. 1973</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tema</td>
<td>Sede</td>
<td>Fecha</td>
<td>Entidades</td>
<td>Participantes</td>
<td>Estado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminario Interamericano sobre la Integración de los Servicios de Información de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Centros de Documentación en América Latina y el Caribe (SI/ABCD)</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>6-17 nov. 1972</td>
<td>OEA, UNESCO y Gobierno de los EE.UU.</td>
<td>Unos 73 expertos, invitados especiales y observadores</td>
<td>Terminado. Informe final listo para la publicación</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunión de Expertos sobre los proyectos LILIBU y CATACEN (REPLICA)</td>
<td>Río Negro, Colombia</td>
<td>12-23 feb. 1973</td>
<td>American Library Association, OEA</td>
<td>30 expertos de Latinoamérica, EE.UU., Canadá y Europa</td>
<td>Terminado. Informe final en preparación</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII Seminario sobre Adquisición de Materiales Bibliográficos Latinoamericanos (SALALM)</td>
<td>Puerto España, Trinidad</td>
<td>29 abr. 3 mayo 1973</td>
<td>OEA, University of the West Indies, Library Assn. of Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>Probablemente 200 bibliotecarios, bibliógrafos y representantes del comercio del libro</td>
<td>Planeado, por realizarse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
SEMINARS ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN
LIBRARY MATERIALS, 1973, PART B

Annual Committee Reports

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of
Latin American Library Materials
Trinidad Hilton Hotel
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, W.I.
April 29-May 3, 1973

General Secretariat
Organization of American States
Washington, D. C.
1973

(199)
PART B. ANNUAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

SALALM COMMITTEES AND CLEARINGHOUSE SERVICES FOR 1972-1973

1. EXECUTIVE BOARD

1.1. Membership in Executive Board

1.1.1. Executive Committee

Mr. Donald F. Wisdom - President
Mrs. Rosa Q. Mesa - Vice-President - President Elect
Mr. Glenn F. Read, Jr. - Past President
Mrs. Marietta D. Shepard - Executive Secretary
Mr. Albert J. Diaz - Secretary-Treasurer

1.1.2. Members-at-Large:

Miss Marjorie F. LeDoux (to 1975)
Mrs. Barbara H. Stein (to 1975)

Mr. David S. Zubastsky (to 1974)
Mrs. Margarita Anderson-Imbert (to 1974)

Miss Rosa Abella (to 1973)
Mr. Michael Rosenstock (to 1973)

1.1.3. Provisional Members

Mrs. Irma Hannays (to 1974)

Mrs. Pauline Collins (to 1973)

1.1.4. Ad hoc Members, Chairmen of Program Committees, Joint Committees, and Executive Board Committees

Miss Rosa Abella - Policy, Research and Investigation and Jt. Committee on Current Cuban Library Materials
Mrs. Susan Benson - Jt. Committee on Library Materials for the Spanish and Portuguese Speaking in the U.S.
Dr. A. W. Bork - Jt. Committee on Reproduction of Latin American Materials
Mrs. Mary Brady - Nominating Committee
Miss Mayellen Bresie - Advisory Committee to Secretariat
Mr. Daniel R. Cordeiro - Committee on Bibliography (CB)
Mr. Albert J. Diaz - Committee on Budget and Finance
Miss Marjorie F. LeDoux - Constitution and Bylaws
Mrs. Rosa Q. Mesa - Jt. Committee on Official Publications
Miss Eleanor Mitchell - Committee on Library Organization, Personnel, and Research (CLOPR)
Mrs. Emma C. Simonson - Blue Ribbon Committee on Relocation of the Secretariat
1.1.4. Ad hoc Members, Chairmen of Program Committees, Joint... (cont.)

Mrs. Barbara Stein - Editorial Board  
Mr. Lee H. Williams - Membership Committee (MC)  
Mr. Donald F. Wisdom - Advisory Committee to LACAP  
Mr. David S. Zubatsky - Committee on Acquisitions (CA)  
Chairman to be appointed - Public Relations Committee

1.1.5. Ad hoc Members, Chairmen of Subcommittees

Sra. María Elena Cardona - CB/Ad hoc Committee on Pilot Bibliographic Center for the Caribbean  
Mr. Carl W. Deal - CB/Ad hoc Committee on the Archives of the Indies  
Mr. Oliver C. Dunn - CLOPR/Subcommittee on Organization  
Mrs. María C. Faunce - CLOPR/Subcommittee on Research  
Miss Suzanne Hodgman - CA/Editor of Microfilm Projects Newsletter  
Dr. William V. Jackson - CLOPR/Subcommittee on Personnel-Library School Education in Latin America  
Mr. Peter T. Johnson - CA/Subcommittee on Significant New Acquisitions  
Mr. Robert K. Johnson - CA/Plan Subcommittee on Acquisitions  
Miss Haydee Piedracueva - CB/Subcommittee on Reporting Bibliographic Activities  
Dr. Arnulfo Trejo - CB/Subcommittee on Bibliographic Technology  
Mr. John Veenstra - CLOPR/Subcommittee on Personnel-Preparation and Continuing Education of Latin American Area Specialists in the U.S.  
Mrs. Edith C. Wise - CLOPR/Project Committee on Oral History of Latin American Library Development  
Dr. Hensley C. Woodbridge - CA/Ad hoc Committee on a Basic List of Latin American Materials for New Collections  
Chairman to be appointed - CA/Study Group on Books and Cultural Patrimony  
Chairman to be appointed - CA/Advisory Committee to Center for Research Libraries  
Chairman to be appointed - CA/Library/Book Dealer/Publisher Relations Committee  
Changed by Resolution no. 7 XVII SALALM - CB/Ad hoc Committee of Representatives of Book Industry on Trade Bibliography

1.2. Executive Board Committees (Annual Reports will be published in the Final Report)

1.2.1. Constitution and Bylaws

Miss Marjorie F. LeDoux - Chairman  
Mr. Gilberto V. Fort  
Mr. Michael Rosenstock

1.2.2. Policy, Research and Investigation

Miss Rosa Abella, Chairman  
Miss Alice D. Ball  
Dr. Harvey L. Johnson  
Mr. John Veenstra  
Mrs. Karna Wilgus  
Mr. David Zubatsky
1.2.3.  Editorial Board

Mrs. Barbara Stein - Chairman  
Mrs. Margarita Anderson-Imbert  
Dr. A. W. Bork - Ex Officio

1.2.4.  Advisory Committee to LACAP

Mr. Donald F. Wisdom - Chairman  
Dr. Nettie Lee Benson  
Mr. Carl W. Deal

1.2.5.  Membership Committee

Mr. Lee H. Williams - Chairman  
Mr. Peter T. Johnson - Vice-Chairman  
Mr. Ludwig Lauerhass

1.2.6.  Committee on Budget and Finance

Mr. Albert J. Díaz - Chairman  
Mrs. Marietta D. Shepard  
Mr. Donald F. Wisdom  
Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus

1.2.7.  Advisory Committee to Secretariat

Miss Mayellen Bresie - Chairman  
Mrs. L. Frances Jones - Vice-Chairman  
Miss Laura Gutiérrez  
Mr. Donald E. J. Stewart

1.2.8.  Nominating Committee (1972-73)

Mrs. Mary Brady - Chairman  
Mr. Michael Rosenstock  
Mr. Glenn Read, Jr.

1.2.9.  Blue Ribbon Committee on Relocation of the Secretariat (new Res. 24 SALALM XVII)

Mrs. Emma C. Simonson - Chairman  
Mr. Peter T. Johnson  
Mr. Lee H. Williams

1.2.10.  Public Relations Committee (new Res. 27 SALALM XVII)

To be appointed
2. COMMITTEE ON ACQUISITIONS

Membership: David S. Zubatsky (Washington University), Chairman; Juanita Doares (New York Public Library), Vice-Chairman; Jane Garner (Texas - Austin), Suzanne Hodgman (Wisconsin-Madison), Emma C. Simonson (Indiana), Hensley C. Woodbridge (Southern Illinois - Carbondale).

1973 Mid-Winter Meeting. With the approval of the Executive Board, the Study Group on Books and Cultural Patrimony (2.5) was removed from the responsibility of the Acquisitions Committee. Chairman Zubatsky, editor of the SALALM Newsletter, was elected to represent the Acquisitions Committee on the Executive Board's Public Relations Committee. President Wisdom and the Executive Board accepted the Chairman's resignation effective with SALALM XVIII.

Resolutions on Acquisitions Matters. The Chairman suggested that his successor work more closely with the Latin American Studies Association's Resources Committee in order to carry through on XVII Resolutions 2, 3 and 6. The Center for Research Libraries staff indicated that co-sponsorship by our two organizations would be the more effective approach in carrying out projects. Resolutions 4, 5, and 8 have not been acted upon. The Library/Book Dealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee of the Committee on Acquisitions (XVII, No. 7) was activated. Juanita Doares of the New York Public Library was appointed chairman of the Subcommittee. Appointed members of this Subcommittee (as of February 13, 1973) are: Nettie Lee Benson (Texas-Austin), Carl Deal (Illinois), Michael Rosenstock (Toronto), Richard Stone, Glenn Read (Cornell), J. Noé Herrera (Libros de Colombia), Alfredo Breitfeld (Librería Delta), Elena Rodríguez (MACH), Juan Pedro Capel (Librería del Plata), and Fernando García Cambeiro.

2.1. Farmington Plan Subcommittee on Acquisitions

Membership: Robert K. Johnson (University of Arizona), Chairman; Nettie Lee Benson, (Texas-Austin), Donald F. Wisdom (LC).

The acquisition of Latin American Library Materials in ARL Libraries, Part I of the subcommittee's report on the study of acquisition of Latin Americana in North American libraries, was transmitted to the officers of SALALM and ARL in July 1972. The text of the 68 page report minus footnotes (also omitted because of the size of the complete report were the appendices and other non-textual matter) was published in the Fall issue of the ARL's Foreign Acquisition Newsletter (No. 36, pp. 1-15).

Part II of the report, The Acquisition of Latin Americana in Non-ARL SALALM Libraries and in Selected Non-SALALM Libraries (tentative title) is now in the first rough typed draft preparation stage. The subcommittee chairman hopes to get copies of the text of the final typed draft to the other subcommittee members for comments and suggestions in time to have final copies prepared for distribution to
SALALM (and ARL) officers by the time of the SALALM XVIII Trinidad Conference, although the problem of cost and other matters involved in producing it may cause some delay.

When this project is completed, the future of the subcommittee (and work assignments for it) presumably will be a matter for a joint decision between SALALM and ARL.

2.2 Editor of Microfilm Projects Newsletter. Suzanne Hodgman - Editor

Fifty-five questionnaires were sent out by the Editor. As of February 9, 1973, twenty-two questionnaires were returned. The deadline was February 15, 1973.

2.3 Subcommittee on Significant New Acquisitions. Peter T. Johnson (Minnesota) - Chairman

The Subcommittee on Significant Acquisitions is charged with the responsibility for reporting significant serial and monograph publications as well as providing a description of important collections acquired in the preceding year. Departing from past practice for questionnaire distribution, the 1972/73 form was sent to sixty-three libraries in North America, Europe and Japan. By mid-February 28.6 percent had been returned. The following table identifies questionnaire distribution and response by area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Questionnaires</th>
<th>Sent</th>
<th>Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ivy League</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Ten</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private-government-special</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Midwest and East Coast)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While it is difficult to determine precisely the declining response as compared to previous years, one is able to surmise that the general reduction in public and private (both institutional and non-institutional) funding has necessitated a gradual curtailment of high-cost purchases which, of course, long runs of serials often are. The number of important collections reported for 1972/73 is three, not only supporting the above viewpoint but also reflective that fewer collections and serial collections are on the market today.

Given the continuing reduction in funding, increased awareness of important serials as held by one or more libraries may be of importance in acquisition decisions. However, as the response to the questionnaire has been limited, the reliability of the Report is
compromised and in no sense should it be considered a union list. Nevertheless, titles and holdings of many reported serials are not in ULS or NST and thereby provide the potential for ease of location by Interlibrary loan librarians.

The Subcommittee chairman requests that the Acquisition Committee and other appropriate committees review the Report with respect to its continuation or termination.

2.4 Ad hoc Committee on a Basic List of Latin American Materials for New Collections. Hensley C. Woodbridge - Chairman, Nettie Lee Benson, Harvey L. Johnson (Houston), John G. Veenstra.

Under the final editorship of Dr. Woodbridge, the Basic List will be published in 1973 by Southern Illinois University's (Carbondale) Latin American Institute. The Basic List covers important material through the 1960's. Hopefully, SALALM will sponsor supplements on a five year or decade basis, i.e., 1970-1974 or 1970-1979.

2.5 Study Group on Books & Cultural Patrimony

To be appointed

2.6 Advisory Subcommittee to Center for Research Libraries (new Res. 6 SALALM XVII)

To be appointed

2.7 Library/Book Dealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee (new Res. 7 SALALM XVII)

See Resolutions on Acquisitions Matters above.
3. COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

Membership: Margarita Anderson-Imbert (Harvard Univ.), Acting Chairman; Rosa Abella (Univ. of Miami); Mary Brady (State Univ. of N.Y. at Buffalo); Ellen H. Brow (Univ. of New Mexico); Solena Bryant (Queens College); Herman H. Cline (City College of the City of New York); Barbara Stein (Princeton Univ.).

Daniel R. Cordeiro, Chairman of the Committee on Bibliography resigned his chairmanship for personal reasons in October, 1972. His able leadership of this Committee during his term as chairman was made even more evident in his absence. The members of this Committee wish to thank him for his many contributions and tireless efforts.

Resolutions on Bibliographical Matters

9. That SALALM through its Committee on Bibliography and its Subcommittee on Reporting Bibliographical Activities accept the responsibility of issuing future supplements to Arthur Gropp's Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies.

10. That SALALM explore the possibility of continuing the issuance of the Index to Latin American Periodicals under the sponsorship of an institution in the United States, with the active cooperation of the Committee on Bibliography.

11. That the Subcommittee on Bibliographic Technology prepare an ongoing bibliography of machine readable data relating to Latin America and data bases available in the United States.

3.1 Sub-Committee on Reporting Bibliographical Activities

Membership: Haydée Piedracueva (Columbia Univ.), Chairman; Jesús Leyte Vidal (Duke Univ.), Vice-chairman; Margarita Anderson-Imbert (Harvard Univ.); Solena Bryant (Queens College); Herman H. Cline (City College of the City Univ. of New York); Jane Garner (Univ. of Texas); Celia Leyte Vidal (Duke Univ.); Glenn F. Read (Cornell Univ.); Irene Zimmerman (Univ. of Florida).

The Sub-Committee members have been gathering information to compile the Report on Bibliographic Activities 1973. Due to the early date of the Trinidad Conference, the Report will cover a shorter period, and will include few 1973 imprints, since the deadline for submitting information was January 31, 1973.

In compliance with XVII SALALM, Res. 9, that the Sub-Committee and its parent Committee on Bibliography be responsible for issuing Supplements to Gropp's Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies, we are organizing our work so that the Report on Bibliographic Activities can be used as the basis for the Supplements. To this end Mrs. Barbara Stein, Daniel Cordeiro and Haydée Piedracueva met in New York on February 1, 1973, to formulate preliminary guidelines.
3.2 Ad hoc Committee on Pilot Bibliographic Center for the Caribbean

No report received.

3.3 Sub-Committee on Bibliographic Technology

Membership: Arnulfo Trejo (Univ. of Arizona), Chairman; David K. Easton; Paul Miles (Univ. of California at Los Angeles).

The Sub-Committee agreed to undertake the following assignment:

1. Determine what ARL Libraries in the country are utilizing computer technology in the acquisition, processing and dissemination of Latin American information. For those libraries using computer techniques, determine what processes are actually mechanized.

2. Determine what countries in Latin America are utilizing computer technology in the acquisition, processing and dissemination of bibliographic information. For those libraries using computer techniques, determine what processes are actually mechanized.

3. Determine what plans the Library of Congress may have in regard to the application of computer technology in the cataloging of Latin American materials.

4. To explore the possibility of having University Microfilms assign a special code to dissertation abstracts concerned with Latin America.

For item one (1), a questionnaire was prepared. Mr. Easton has reported that this instrument should be reviewed by various area specialists and possibly revised according to their suggestions. It is hoped that next year's committee will be able to continue from where the work terminated this year.

The response to item two (2) was limited, both in scope and quantity. The countries which take the lead in the application of automation to libraries are Argentina and Brazil. Argentina is particularly concerned with automation as it pertains to technical processes. Brazil, places emphasis on automated bibliography. The Brazilian Institute of Bibliography and Documentation (IBBD), has prepared KWIC bibliographic lists since 1968. These lists cover almost all branches of science.

To item three (3), Donald F. Wisdom, Assistant Chief Serial Division at LC advised that LC at the present time is not planning to produce any special catalogs of work on Latin American authors. Spanish language materials will probably not be included in the MARC program until late 1974.
To item four (4), the request to University Microfilms was denied on the basis that DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL is already indexed by subject and by author. Also it was stated that the editorial staff has no way of knowing the ethnic backgrounds of the dissertation authors.

3.4 Ad hoc Committee on the Archives of the Indies
Dissolved at Mid-Winter Executive Board meeting, January, 1973.

4. JOINT COMMITTEES OF ACQUISITIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

4.1 Joint Committee on Reproduction of Latin AmericanMaterials
No report received.

4.2 Joint Committee on Current Cuban Library Materials
No report received.

4.3 Joint Committee on Official Publications

Membership: Rosa Q. Mesa (Univ. of Florida), Chairman; Mrs. Marilyn Arnett Peri (California/Berkeley), Vice-Chairman; Pauline Collins (Univ. of Mass.); John Veenstra; David Zubatsky (Washington Univ.).

A provisional draft of the organization of the Centers of Documentation on Official publications was prepared by Dr. Hans Gravenhorst. A copy of the draft will be made available to the proper officers of the Latin American governments.

University of Florida Official Serials Project

During 1972 the following volumes of LASD were finished and sent to Bowker Company:

v. 7 Chile 354 p.
v. 8 Ecuador 180 p.
v. 9 Paraguay 88 p.

Volume 10, Peru, (approx. 300 p.) will be at the publisher at the time the XVIII SALALM Conference is being held.
5. COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ORGANIZATION, PERSONNEL AND RESEARCH

Membership: Eleanor Mitchell, Chairman; Gilberto V. Fort (Miami-Dade Junior College), Vice-Chairman; Edgar E. Córdoba (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville); Oliver C. Dunn (Purdue University); María C. Faunce (Escuela Graduada de Bibliotecología, Universidad de Puerto Rico); Luis Florén Lozano (Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología, Universidad de Antioquia); William V. Jackson (Peabody Library School), David J. Lee (National Agricultural Library); Marion A. Milczewski (University of Washington); John G. Veenstra (School of Library Service, Columbia University); Edith C. Wise.

In the spring of 1972 questionnaires were distributed by the Committee to library schools and library associations in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the purpose of securing new information on library training and activities.

Fifty library schools recorded in the files of the Library Development Program of the Organization of American States were sent the questionnaires. Twenty-one schools responded. One additional institution reported that no library courses were currently being given. Since the questionnaire was distributed an additional seven schools or courses have been added to the OAS records. Information covers the 1971 academic year.

Countries represented by the replies were Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Responses were received from four of the sixteen schools in Argentina and six out of nineteen Brazilian schools circularized.

Only one of the schools reported offering pre-university courses. Only two give postgraduate instruction, one of these giving also undergraduate courses. The number of years required for the completion of studies varies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of Course</th>
<th>Number of Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2 years</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One school reported programs of 1 1/2, 3, and 4 years; another 4 and 5 years.

A total number of 1,625 full-time students was enrolled in the 21 schools, while 599 were part-time students. Schools vary in size from 20 to 310 full-time students. Part-time student bodies ranged from 8 (in a school having 176 full-time students) to 231. In all 38 full-time professors and 249 part-time professors were reported. A total number of 4,657 library school graduates was recorded, the number per school depending largely on the date of establishment.
Five schools were founded in the 1940's, the earliest dating from 1941; six were established in the 1950's, and seven in the 1960's. One was inaugurated in 1971.

Titles or degrees awarded show a lack of standardization. Four schools grant a diploma, one with the title, "Bibliotecario Auxiliar." One gives only a certificate. Five schools in Brazil offer a "Bacharel em Biblioteconomia." Four schools give a title of "Bibliotecario." Four offer a "Licenciatura", one of which is in "Filosofía y Letras". Other titles reported are "Bachillerato en Bibliotecología", "Bibliotecólogo", "Profesor de Bibliotecología", "Técnico Bibliotecario", "Documentalista", "Licenciado en Documentación", "B.A. (Librarianship)"; with a "Teacher/Librarian" certificate planned.

A measure of the schools can be taken from reports of their library holdings. Only three schools reported having more than 5,000 volumes, the highest being 11,793. One school reported having only 309 volumes. The number of periodical titles in the collections ranges from 10 to 1,900. Some schools reported having no libraries of their own, but do have access to libraries of the universities of which they are a part. None listed access to more than 40,000 volumes. Only seven schools listed having audio-visual and other non-book materials in their libraries.

Thirteen of the schools produce catalogs, bulletins and bibliographies, etc. Some type of research was being carried out by seven of the institutions. Informational material received from fourteen schools included catalogs of courses, bibliographies and professional publications.

Questionnaires were sent to fifty-nine library associations. Replies were received from eleven, two of which were interamerican associations. All identified the aims of their organizations. Ten reported on activities, which, in the case of seven, included library training programs. Ten gave information as to their publications. Only one indicated that any research was being carried out. Two associations reported national library planning activity in their countries, in one case sponsored by the association and the other by the government.

5.1 Subcommittee on Organization

Membership: Oliver C. Dunn (Purdue University), Chairman; Gilberto V. Fort (Miami-Dade Junior College); Marion A. Milczewski (University of Washington); David J. Lee (National Agricultural Library).

No activity reported.

5.2 Subcommittee on Personnel-Library School Education in Latin America

No report received.

5.3 Subcommittee on Personnel-Preparation and Continuing Education of Latin American Area Specialists in the U.S.

No report received.
5.4. Subcommittee on Research

Membership: María C. Faunce, Chairman, Edgar E. Córdoba, Luis Floreñ-Lozano, William V. Jackson.

The questionnaire distributed by the Committee on Library Organization, Personnel and Research to Library Schools and Library Associations in Latin America and the Caribbean, has served as base of this report on research conducted in these countries.

Argentina: The Escuela de Bibliotecología "Dr. G. Martínez Zuviría," reports Miguel Angel Zanelli, Bibliotecólogo, has prepared:
1. Guía de Bibliotecas de Santa Fe.

Brazil: The Universidade de Brasilia, reports Antonio Agenor Briquet de Lemos, Chefe do Departamento de Biblioteconomia, is working on:
1. Historia do Livro e das Bibliotecas no Brasil.
2. Autobiografías de brasileiros.

The Departamento de Bibliotecologia da Univ. Fed. Ceará, informs Cleide Ancilon de Alencar, Chefe do Departamento, produced:
1. Indice comentado dos documentos da Coleção Studart existentes no Arquivo do Instituto Histórico do Ceará.
2. Levantamento e cadastramento das Entidades colectivas federais ...

Guatemala: Licenciada María Luisa M. de Cerezo, of the Escuela de Bibliotecología de la Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, informs that this institution has finished:
1. Libros de referencia de la Universidad de San Carlos.

Panamá: The Escuela de Bibliotecología de la Universidad de Panamá, as reported by its Director, Isaura S. de De Las Casas, worked on the:
1. Situación de las Bibliotecas Escolares en Panamá para establecer las normas cuantitativas para la clasificación de este tipo de bibliotecas en el país.

Paraguay: The Asociación de Bibliotecarios de Paraguay, as reported by Soria Mereski, President, carried out in 1971, an 1. Encuesta de hábitos de lectura al nivel nacional, and 2. Evaluación de bibliotecas, posteriormente la planificación.

Uruguay: The Escuela Universitaria de Bibliotecología y Ciencias Afines (Montevideo) reports its Directora, Nydia Ziegler de Cabrera, is working on the:
1. Investigación en curso a los efectos de realizar el Planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios nacionales.

This Subcommittee plans to request further information from the above Institutions in regard to the state of their working research and feasibility of obtaining their final reports.

5.5. Project Committee on Oral History of Latin American Library Development

No report received.
6. SALALM CLEARINGHOUSE SERVICES

6.1 Acquisitions

6.1.1 Developing of Latin American Collections - David Zubatsky - Chairman

The major activity of the Clearinghouse located at Washington University Libraries was the compiling of book trade and bibliographical information for the article on the "Acquisition of Research Materials from Latin America and Their Selection", which appeared in the January 1973 issue of the SALALM Newsletter. The coordinator has also attempted to collect collection policy statements and other information concerning the development of area studies collections. A future project will entail cooperation with Mr. Daniel Raposo-Cordeiro in the compiling of his list of bookdealers' newsletters, bulletins, catalogues, etc.
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
SEMINARS ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN
LIBRARY MATERIALS, 1973, PART C

Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting
Shoreham Hotel
Washington, D.C.
January 28, 1973

By Jane Garner
Rapporteur General

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
and the University of the West Indies
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
April 29 - May 3, 1973

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Washington, D.C.
1973
Minutes of the Meeting
of the Executive Board of SALALM
Shoreham Hotel
Washington, D.C.
January 28, 1973

by
Jane Garner
Rapporteur General

[For agenda, see Appendix A]

Morning Session 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

Members present: Donald Wisdom
Glenn Read
Rosa Mesa
Marietta Shepard
Albert Díaz
Margarita Anderson-Imbert
Barbara Stein
David Zubatsky
Jane Garner (ex officio)

Members absent: Rosa Abella
Marjorie LeDoux
Michael Rosenstock

Guests: Nettie Lee Benson
Susan Benson
Mary Brady
Mayellen Bresie
Peter de la Garza
Juanita Doares
Peter Johnson
Larry Lauerhass
Eleanor Mitchell
Carlos Victor Penna
Haydée Piedracueva
Emma Simonson
Richard Stone
Marta Tomé
Lee Williams

President Donald Wisdom opened the Executive Board meeting at 10 a.m. by informing the assembled group that only the Executive Board and specifically invited individuals should be in attendance. The agenda, transmitted earlier by post, was presented and with some modifications was adopted by unanimous vote [Appendix A].

1. Report of the Blue Ribbon Committee on Relocation of the Secretariat (XVII-24)

Emma Simonson, Chairman, presented the report of the committee and submitted a preliminary budget for the operation of the SALALM Secretariat. She briefly outlined the course of the budget's development from that transmitted by the Organization of American States to a review by Lee Williams
and revision by herself. Discussion focused on the qualifications and duties of the Executive Secretary and on the fiscal appropriations. Under the proposed budget a qualified bilingual secretary would handle all SALALM matters with the Latin American Area Librarian or Latin American Area Program Director acting as consultant. Marietta Shepard recommended that the Secretariat be located at an institution where there is a librarian who has been active in SALALM.

There was concern that the suggested salary of $7,000 for the Executive Secretary would be inadequate and that the proposed expenditures would not cover the actual costs. Mr. Wisdom suggested that instead of a fixed figure, a range be recommended: $7,000-$10,000 salary for the Executive Secretary; $6,000-$9,000, the cost to the institution for supporting the Secretariat. Other means of support would be SALALM dues and profit from the sale of the Final Report and Working Papers. Institutions would be encouraged to seek foundation support.

Glenn Read suggested that consideration be made of raising the dues and requested the Executive Board to set up a hypothetical dues structure. Mr. Wisdom responded that this task should be assigned to the Committee on Budget and Finance.

Mr. Wisdom directed the Committee on Relocation of the Secretariat to prepare, advertise, and send out a proposal for the relocation of the Secretariat. The proposal is to include the history, organization, and accomplishments of SALALM with the budget structure. It is to be sent out within two weeks (i.e., the middle of February) to U.S. and Canadian institutional members of SALALM and to non-members which have Latin American Centers. It will be the committee's responsibility to recommend to the Executive Board the new location of the Secretariat.

2. Treasurer's Report

Treasurer Albert Díaz reported that there was a balance on hand of $5,577.37 plus $881.80 in SALALM's account at the Organization of American States.

Receipts: $602 Dues
108 Interest
645 Registration
$1355 Total

Disbursements: $235.00 Printing
568.00 Secretarial costs
45.00 Grant
2.00 Money Order
25.00 Accounting fees
14.50 Postage
$889.50 Total

It was moved and seconded that the Treasurer's report be accepted. The motion carried unanimously.

3. Committee Matters
a. Public Relations Committee (XVII-27)

Donald Wisdom announced that due exclusively to David Zubatsky the first issue of the SALALM Newsletter was out. Mr. Zubatsky stated that a copy was sent to each person and institution that was a SALALM member as of January 15, 1973. For 325 copies, the cost was $355.56. Barbara Stein moved that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the costs. Seconded by Margarita Anderson-Imbert, the motion carried unanimously.

The frequency of publication will depend on how lengthy the issues are, since the longer the issue, the higher the cost to produce it. The next Newsletter will not appear until after the Trinidad conference.

As the Public Relations Committee itself has not been appointed, Mr. Wisdom asked the three standing committee chairmen to submit names for the committee. Those suggested were:

Acquisitions Committee: David Zubatsky
Bibliography Committee: Haydée Piedracueva
Library Organization, Personnel and Research: William Jackson

Further discussion on the committee was postponed.

b. Abolition of Archives of Indies Committee (XVI-49) and Cultural Patrimony Committee (XIV-5)

Mr. Wisdom explained that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Archives of the Indies was created at the Puebla conference on the basis that University Microfilms would secure Spanish participation in a project for microfilming the archives in Spain; however, the Spaniards did not indicate any participation, and University Microfilms withdrew from the project. Barbara Stein moved that the committee be abolished. Glenn Read seconded the motion, and it carried unanimously.

Mr. Wisdom reported that the Cultural Patrimony Committee was never created. It had been referred to the Committee on Acquisitions, which had referred it back to the Executive Board after deciding SALALM did not have the expertise for such a committee. [See XV SALALM, Progress Report, p. 74; XVI SALALM, Progress Report, pp. 34-36, 62.] Mr. Wisdom noted that a United States treaty on cultural patrimony which had received Senate approval in September, 1972, was pending presidential ratification. He also announced that the September, 1972, issue of the LASA Newsletter contained an article by Lewis Hanke on cultural patrimony, including an exchange of correspondence between Dr. Hanke and the Librarian of the Library of Congress.

Glenn Read moved that the Committee on Cultural Patrimony be abolished and that at XVIII SALALM there be a resolution that institutions which are SALALM members or at which SALALM personal members work not knowingly violate cultural patrimony. The motion was seconded, and a discussion followed. Mr. Read moved that the motion be divided. The motion was seconded and
carried unanimously. The motion that the Committee on Cultural Patrimony be abolished carried. There was one nay. On the motion regarding the resolution, the vote was three in favor and three against. The motion was defeated.

According to the Bylaws (Article IV), committees may be created by action either of the membership or of the Executive Board. They are dissolved by the agency which created them.

c. Announcement

Mr. Wisdom announced that at the Trinidad conference, a chairman for each of the three standing committees would need to be named.

d. Library/Bookdealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee (XVII-7,8)

Juanita Doares, Chairman, reported that she had written prospective committee members. Of the ten people contacted, four had accepted. She stated that the committee needed a charge. Further discussion was postponed.

e. Reports of Committees on Acquisitions, Bibliography, and Library Organization, Personnel and Research

David Zubatsky, Chairman of the Committee on Acquisitions, reported that the questionnaires for the annual reports on Significant Acquisitions and Microfilming Projects had been sent out, that the Library/Bookdealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee was being formed, and that the first issue of the SALAIM Newsletter had been mailed to the membership the middle of January. Peter Johnson, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Significant Acquisitions, reported that of the sixty-five questionnaires he had sent, eight responses had been received thus far.

Margarita Anderson-Imbert, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Bibliography, announced that she had received two reports, one from Arnulfo Trejo on the Subcommittee on Bibliographic Technology, and one from Rosa Abella on Current Cuban Library Materials.

Eleanor Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Library Organization, Personnel and Research, reported that she had not yet received any subcommittee reports and as she was to be out of the country for five to six weeks, she had directed subcommittee chairmen to send their reports directly to Mayellen Bresie. She announced that she would produce a report on the results of the questionnaire sent in 1972 to library associations and schools in Latin America and the Caribbean. Also, she will submit for the SALAIM Newsletter an English summary of the declarations, resolutions, and recommendations of the Inter-American Seminar on Integrated Information Services of Libraries, Archives, and Documentation Centers in Latin America and the Caribbean held in Washington, D.C. November 6-17, 1972. Finally, she announced the upcoming Reunión de Expertos Proyectos LILIBU/CATACEN (REPLICA) to be held in Colombia February 12-23, 1973.
4. Nominating Committee

Mary Brady, Chairman, reported that other members of the committee were Glenn Read and Michael Rosenstock. The committee met in November to draw up a list of nominees and sent out letters for written acceptances of those being placed in nomination. Ballots are to be mailed the end of February and will be due March 30. Nominees for Vice President and President-Elect are Peter Johnson and Emma Simonson. For Members-at-Large, the nominees are Susan Benson, A.W. Bork, Jane Garner, and Earl Pariseau.

5. Special Ad Hoc Task Force on the Nicaraguan Disaster

Donald Wisdom stated that Marietta Shepard had received two reports on the damage done to Nicaraguan libraries in the earthquake of December, 1972. A three-hour ad hoc session called by Mrs. Shepard to discuss the subject and what might be done was held Saturday, January 27, 1973. One proposal was that SALALM authorize the creation of a special Ad Hoc Task Force. Mr. Wisdom then introduced the following resolution:

"In view of the disastrous earthquake which struck Managua, Nicaragua, December 23, 1972, and the severe damage it caused, be it resolved that the President of SALALM appoint a special Ad Hoc Task Force, of no more than three members, to survey the needs of Nicaraguan libraries for:

1. Emergency measures necessary for restoring and/or preserving (by microfilm or other means) important Nicaraguan library materials damaged as a result of the earthquake or subsequent fires;

2. External assistance needed by the Government of Nicaragua to re-establish library services in Managua; and

3. Assistance needed by the Government of Nicaragua for planning future library services.

"The Ad Hoc Task Force is authorized to undertake such a special survey upon receipt of an invitation from appropriate Nicaraguan officials.

"Funds for such travel expenses as are necessary for an on-the-scene survey by the Ad Hoc Task Force are to be solicited from private foundations and/or governmental sources.

"The Ad Hoc Task Force is directed, contingent upon a timely invitation from Nicaragua, to report its findings to SALALM at the annual meeting of the Association scheduled for April 29-May 3, 1973, and said report to be disseminated as widely as possible."

Margarita Anderson-Imbert moved that the resolution be accepted. The
motion was seconded by Albert Díaz, and a discussion of the resolution followed. Mr. Wisdom noted that the Tinker Foundation might make an emergency grant of $2,500 for the project. Carlos Victor Penna stated that he was writing Latin American library associations to seek their cooperation with American and Nicaraguan librarians and called attention to the Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America located in Bogotá, which would be able to cooperate with the Task Force. At the conclusion of the discussion, the motion was unanimously approved.

6. Future SALALM Meetings

Mr. Wisdom stated that the British were interested in inviting SALALM to meet in Great Britain at some future time and that the Instituto Colombiano de Cultura had invited SALALM to hold its 1975 conference in Bogotá. He remarked that in recent years SALALM had alternated between meeting in the United States and in a Latin American area (Puerto Rico, 1969; Mexico, 1971; Trinidad, 1973) and wondered whether the membership should be asked whether the policy should be continued since the Executive Board rather than the membership had been selecting the sites of the meetings. After some discussion, it was decided to poll the membership on the meeting site. Peter Johnson recommended that to save postage costs, the poll and ballots be sent in the same mailing. The recommendation was approved.

7. Trinidad Conference

Mr. Wisdom reviewed the arrangements for XVIII SALALM. The invitations were sent out the first week of January. With regard to the tentative program, a new item scheduled the first full day is an orientation session on SALALM for new participants to be conducted in English and Spanish by Mr. Wisdom and Rosa Mesa. Possibly the first morning, something, such as a coffee hour, may be scheduled in order for librarians to meet informally with bookdealers present at the conference.

The Opening Session is planned to fulfill diplomatic obligations and to bring the participants up to date on SALALM's activities. Executive Board committees and the Committees on Acquisitions and Bibliography will present their reports. Only chairmen of the respective committees are to report.

The Second Session will be devoted to the report of the Committee on Library Organization, Personnel and Research to be followed by the Theme Presentation. Several working papers on the theme are being prepared. Other working papers will be the regular ones (i.e., Progress Report, Significant Acquisitions, Bibliographic Activities, Microfilming Projects), a special report by Laura Gutiérrez on newspapers from the Gran Colombia countries, and one on the publications of the Organization of American States. The cost of printing the working papers is expected to be less in Trinidad than it was at Amherst. Marietta Shepard suggested that a working paper be done on the summaries and conclusions of the significant conferences to be held between Midwinter and the Trinidad conference.
The tentative program also includes several workshops. The first workshop on Caribbean acquisitions is being prepared by the Chairman of ACURIL's Committee on Acquisitions. It will be scheduled alone; that is, no other workshop will be scheduled at the same time. The second workshop is on bookdealers with Juanita Doares in charge. Simultaneously there will be a discussion group for the Latin American librarians on library training programs. The fourth workshop on exchange programs will be scheduled simultaneously with the workshop on communication between librarians and scholarly researchers. The sixth workshop is New Bibliographical Tools for Latin American Studies, and Mr. Wisdom will be communicating with the membership prior to the conference as to the topics to be discussed in this session.

Mr. Wisdom announced that he had investigated the possibility of charter flights from New York and Miami to Trinidad, and they were just not viable. He also announced that Jane Garner would serve as Rapporteur General and that Mayellen Bresie had sent out the instructions for the preparation of the committee reports due March 1.

Miss Bresie recommended that with regard to the workshop reports to be included in the Final Report, the leader of each workshop be responsible for submitting an edited report to the Rapporteur General by the same deadline as the conference reports of the committees.

Mr. Wisdom will investigate the arrangements for making tape recordings at XVIII SALALM.

Carlos Victor Penna, consultant to the Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana, explained the project of the Oficina for producing a current national bibliography of the Spanish language. The bibliography is to be a computerized one using MARC II format. The goal is to have a Cumulative Books Index of the 25,000 titles which are printed annually in the Spanish language. Mr. Penna offered to send ten copies of the report on the project to the Trinidad conference. His offer was accepted.

Afternoon Session 2:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Members present: Donald Wisdom, Glenn Read, Rosa Mesa, Marietta Shepard, Albert Díaz, Margarita Anderson-Imbert, Barbara Stein, David Zubatsky, Jane Garner (ex officio)

Members absent: Donald Wisdom, Rosa Abella, Marjorie LeDoux, Michael Rosenstock

8. Report of the Advisory Committee to LACAP on the Demise of LACAP

Mr. Wisdom, Chairman, summarized the events from the end of October 1972 to date. On November 4, a special meeting of the Advisory Committee to LACAP was held in Washington, D.C. At this meeting, Stechert-Hafner outlined its areas of concern: declining sales, projected sales, high rate of returns from libraries (20 percent over the last three years), projected costs necessary to operate the program correctly. As a result of the meeting, a questionnaire was prepared and sent November 13 to all participants in LACAP. A copy of the questionnaire was also sent to each SALALM member. Responses to the questionnaire were returned by November 30. The first week of December, Stechert-Hafner decided to cancel the program. Mr. Wisdom received news of the decision on December 8.

Excerpting from an analysis of the questionnaire prepared by Eleanor Vreeland, Marketing Director for Stechert-Hafner, Mr. Wisdom reported that twenty-nine of the questionnaires sent to forty-two LACAP members were returned. Generally, the respondents felt LACAP was needed but alternatives could be found were the program to cease. All respondents indicated that they conducted business with other sources besides LACAP. Most indicated they would upgrade with LACAP if they could be shown evidence of professional selection and more timely delivery. Most indicated that they would be willing to accept a no-returns policy if they could be assured of adherence to their profiles. Almost all indicated their budgets would be unaffected. Almost all indicated they would prefer a cooperative program rather than going it alone.

After consultation with several individuals, Mr. Wisdom was of the opinion that until June 30, 1973, at least, there was no alternative other than working out individual arrangements with bookdealers in Latin America. In view of the budgetary situations of many libraries, there was a feeling that a program to replace LACAP should not be begun right away.

The discussion which followed Mr. Wisdom's report centered on the effects the cessation of the program would have on cataloging services and the advantages and disadvantages of blanket order programs (LACAP in particular). Prompt cataloging of Latin American materials and making the cataloging copy available as soon as possible were cited as high priority goals. Various ideas for achieving these goals included investigating the feasibility of a shared cataloging program with the University of Texas at Austin, encouraging the establishment of centralized cataloging in the countries of Latin America, and encouraging the Library of Congress to maintain or upgrade its priority of cataloging Latin American materials and to expand its NPAC program to include Latin American materials.

The workshop on bookdealers scheduled for the Trinidad conference will afford an opportunity to exchange information. It was proposed that advance notices be sent to the bookdealers and membership describing the workshop.

Mrs. Vreeland stated that Stechert-Hafner would continue to handle Latin American serial subscriptions and standing orders but not individual
orders for books. Beginning March, 1973, Stechert-Hafner is planning to issue a quarterly periodical newsletter which will deal with cessations, mergers, and new titles.

9. 1974 Conference, University of Texas at Austin, Planning and Theme

Rosa Mesa, Vice President and President-Elect who is in charge of planning for XIX SALALM, announced that there was a general consensus at Amherst that the theme should be "Acquisitions." After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to limit the topic to a specific region, and the theme "Focus on Acquisitions: Central America" was adopted. Two workshops have been proposed: 1) Workshop on the Teaching of Latin American Bibliography; 2) Workshop on Commercial Reproduction of Latin American Materials. Mr. Wisdom noted that Mrs. Mesa had the authority to appoint a planning committee to assist her with the preparation of the program.

Margarita Anderson-Imbert moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by David Zubatsky and carried.
APPENDIX A

Agenda

SALALM Executive Board Meeting
January 28, 1973
Shoreham Hotel
Washington, D.C.

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 - Parlor E - Room 630

Organizational Matters

1. Report of the Blue Ribbon Committee on Relocation of the Secretariat--Emma Simonson

2. Treasurer's Report--Albert Díaz

3. Committee Matters--Donald Wisdom
   a. Public Relations Committee
   b. Abolition of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Archives of the Indies and Cultural Patrimony Committee
   c. Announcement
   d. Library/Bookdealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee--Juanita Doares

12:00 - 2 p.m. - Lunch - Parlor E - Room 700

   e. Reports of Committees on Acquisitions, Bibliography, Library Organization, Personnel and Research--David Zubatsky, Margarita Anderson-Imbert, Eleanor Mitchell

4. Report of the Nominating Committee--Mary Brady

5. Special Ad Hoc Committee on the Nicaraguan Disaster--Donald Wisdom

6. Future SALALM Meetings--Donald Wisdom

7. Report on Planning of the Trinidad Conference--Donald Wisdom

2:00 - 5:00 p.m. - Parlor E - Room 430

8. Report of the Advisory Committee to LACAP on the Demise of LACAP--Donald Wisdom

9. Planning and Theme for 1974 Conference at the University of Texas at Austin--Rosa Mesa
SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITIONS OF
LATIN AMERICAN MATERIALS BY
U.S. AND CANADIAN LIBRARIES
1972-73

Peter T. Johnson, Chairman
Subcommittee on Significant Acquisitions
Seminars on the Acquisition of
Latin American Library Materials

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar of the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
and the University of the West Indies
Port-of-Spain Trinidad
April 29 - May 3, 1973

General Secretariat
Organization of American States
Washington, D.C.
1973
SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITIONS OF
LATIN AMERICAN MATERIALS
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INTRODUCTION

The twelfth annual report on significant acquisitions for Latin American studies is drawn from replies to a questionnaire sent to sixty-three major libraries with recognized Latin American collecting interests. As in previous years, some institutions with important Latin American collections did not respond, and consequently this report reflects the activities of eighteen libraries, or twenty-eight percent of those polled. Report users are cautioned against considering this a union list not only because of the limited responses but also since some titles were included in collections during previous years and hence are not listed here. A number of serials are neither cited in the Union List of Serials nor in New Serial Titles, although for some titles additional locations may be found in the Decennial Cumulation (1961/62 - 1970/71), compiled by Jane Garner as XVI SALALM Working Paper No. A-2.

Sharp reductions in library funding by the United States Government and by various public and private sources is reflected in the three sections of this report. Only three major collections are reported for Section I; Section II combines original and microreproduced newspapers and serials with sixty-nine titles cited, and Section III lists rare books, manuscripts and multimedia acquisitions. The following acronyms are used to identify libraries:

CSt Stanford University
CtY Yale University
DLC Library of Congress
FU Florida University
MH Harvard University
MnU Minnesota University
MoSW Washington University
O Ohio State University at Columbus
TxU Texas University at Austin
WU Wisconsin University at Madison
SECTION I

MAJOR COLLECTIONS ACQUIRED - 1972/73

MINNESOTA. UNIVERSITY.

A collection of approximately 90 Argentine classical and folk compositions from Ricordi Americana spanning a century of Argentina's musical heritage.

TEXAS. UNIVERSITY AT AUSTIN.

Thirty-two Argentine journals of the 1920's - 1940's were acquired as a collection; the most significant titles are listed in Section II.

A collection of 4,763 manuscript documents relating to the Mexican Revolution (1911 - 1919) and to the Mexico North-Western Railway Company.

SECTION II

SIGNIFICANT RETROSPECTIVE FILES ACQUIRED

Serials and newspapers are cited by alphabetical arrangement according to the country in which they were published. All titles are in original format unless microfilm is noted. Institutions holding sets are identified by their acronym.

Argentina

Balcón. 22 nos. and suppl. May - Nov. 1946. Buenos Aires. TxU


Córdoba (Province). Laws, statues, etc. Compilación de leyes, decretos, acuerdos de la exma. Cámara de Justicia ... 12 vols. 1810-85. Córdoba. TxU

Criterio. no. 1-1538. 1928-68. Buenos Aires. WU


Dinámica social; revista del Centro de Estudios Económicos Sociales. no. 1-152. (lacks 8 nos.). Buenos Aires. MnU

Extra; revista mensual de política, crítica y actualidades. 1965-71. Buenos Aires. WU


Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas Juan Manuel de Rosas, Buenos Aires. Revista. no. 1-23. 1939-63. MnU

Jujuy, Argentine Republic (Province). Compilación de leyes y decretos ... 3 vols. 1837-87. Jujuy. TxU


Nueva política. no. 1-29. 1940-43. Buenos Aires. TxU


Santa Fé, Argentine Republic (Province). Registro oficial. 9 vols. 1815-92. Santa Fe. TxU


Sol y luna. no. 1-10 y almanaque. 1938-43. Buenos Aires. MnU

Tucumán, Argentine Republic (Province). Laws, statutes, etc. Compilación ordenada de leyes, decretos y mensajes del período constitucional... 8 vols. 1852-82. Tucuman. TxU

**Brazil**


**Chile**

Signos; estudios de lengua y literatura. 1967-70. Santiago. WU

**Colombia**

ARCO; revista de las áreas culturales bolivarianas. no. 1-87. Mar./Apr. 1959 - Jan. 1968. WU


**Cuba**


Granma, Havana Weekly review. v. 1- (Feb. 20, 1966) to date. (microfilm) FU

Juventud rebelde. 1965-70. Havana. (microfilm) MH

Liberación: órgano provincial del Movimiento 26 de Julio en Las Villas. May 1960 - Mar. 1962 (lacks some nos.) Cienfuegos. (microfilm) FU

Modern Cuba magazine; a monthly publication dedicated to agriculture, commerce, science. 1913-16. Havana. (microfilm) DLC


Ecuador

Academia Nacional de Historia, Quito. Boletín. 1918-20; 1920-71. WU

Museo Histórico. v. 1-48. 1949-64. Quito. WU

France

Revista de América. v. 1-3. 1912-14. (incl. La Actualidad) MnU

Haiti

Le nouvelliste: journal quotidien, commercial, agricole, litteraire et d'annonces. 1956-68; supplements previous holdings: 1899-1913, 1925-50. Port-au-Prince. (microfilm) FU

Jamaica

Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica. 1663-1826. (microfilm) MH

México

El heraldo; periódico político, industrial, agrícola, mercantil de literatura y artes. Mar. 1854 - May 1863. Mexico. (microfilm) TxU

México. Gaceta del gobierno de México. 1809-21. (microfilm) FU
Perú

Oiga; semanario de actualidades. no. 1-441. 1962-71. Lima. WU

Portugal


Uruguay


Capítulo oriental; la historia de literatura uruguaya. no. 1-49. 1968-69. Montevideo. MnU

El día. 1900-20. Montevideo. (microfilm) FU


Hispanidad. no. 1-33. 1939-41. Montevideo. MH


La pluma; revista mensual de ciencias, artes y letras. no. 1-19. 1927-31. Montevideo. MH


SECTION III

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITIONS

Indiana University. Lilly Library

Denis Le Chartreux. Este es vn copëdio breue que tracta d'la manera de como se hâ de hazer las pcessiones: compuesto por Dionesio Richel cartuxano ... [Tenuchtitlan Mexico ... En casa de Juan Cromberger. Año de MDXLIIIJ]

Library of Congress


Readings added to the Archives of Hispanic Literature on Tape:

- Leon Damas (Guyana)
- Mario Romero (Tucuman Province, Argentina)
- Gustavo Sainz (Mexico)

Minnesota. University

Eight compositions (171 pages of manuscript) of Colombian composer Roberto Pineda Duque

Benavides de Bazan, Juan de. [Petition to Philip VI of Spain.]
Manuscript [ca. 1628].

Casas, Bartolomé de las, bishop of Chiapa. Istoria ò breuissima relatione della distruttione dell' Indie Occidentali ... Venice, Marco Ginammi, 1626.

Casas, Bartolomé de las, bishop of Chiapa. The Spanish colonie, or breife chronicle of the acts and gestes of the Spaniardes in the West Indies. London, For William Brome, 1583.

Collecção dos breves pontificos, e leys regias, que foraõ expedidos, e publicadas desde o anno de 1741. sobre a libertade das pessoas, bens, e commercio dos Indios do Brasil ... [Lisbon] Secretaria de Estado, [1759].

Considerations relating to the laying any additional duty on sugar from the British plantations...London, For John Clarke, 1747.
Great Britain. Treaties, etc., 1603-1625 (James I). Capitulaciones de la paz, hecha entre el Rey nuestro señor... y el serenissimo Rey de la Gran Bretaña... en Londres a 18 de Agosto, de 1604. Valladolid, Luis Sánchez, 1605.


The importance of the sugar colonies to Great-Britain stated, and some objections against the sugar colony bill answer'd. London, For J. Roberts, 1731.

L'Ecluse, Charles de. Aliquot notae in Garciae Aromatum Historiam, eiusdem descriptiones nonnullarum stirpium, & aliarum exoticarum rerum, que a generoso viro Francisco Drake equite Anglo, & his observatae sunt, qui eum in longa illa navigatione... Antwerp, Christophori Plantini, 1582.


Portugal, Laws, Statutes, etc., 1706-1750 (John V). Dom Joachim por graça de Deos, rey de Portugal... na navegação das ilhas adjacentes ao reyno para o Brazil... [Lisbon, 1736.]

Ruiz de Montoya, Antonio. Conquista espiritual hecha por los religiosos de la Compañía de Jesus, en las provincias del Paraguay, Paraná, Urugay, y Tape... Madrid, Imprenta del Reyno, 1639.
Sardina Mimoso, João. Relacion de la real tragicomedia con que los padres de la Compania de Jesus en su Colegio de S. Antón de Lisboa recibieron a la Magestad Catolica de Felipe II de Portugal, y de su entrada en este reino. Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1620.


Solis y Rivandeneyra, Antonia de. Istoria della conquista del Messico. Venice, Andrea Poletti, 1715.


Texas. University - Austin

Acosta, José de. Historie naturael en morael van de westersche indien. Amsterdam, Broer Iansz, 1624.


Atkins, John. A voyage to Guinea, Brazil, and the West Indies ...
London, 1735.


Pena Montenegro, Alonso de. Itinerario para parochos de Indios ...
Madrid, 1668.

[Plautius, Caspar abbot of Seitenstetten, fl. 1621. Nova typis transacta navigatio. Novi orbis occidentalis ad modum reverend. n.p., 1621.]
El Protector nominal de los pueblos libres, d. José Artigas, clasificado por el amigo del orden. Buenos Ayres, Imp. de los Expositos, 1818.

Rogers, Woodes, d. 1732. A cruising voyage round the world. London, Bell & Lintot, 1712.


Wisconsin. University - Madison

Nicoselli, Anastasio. Vita del Beato Toribio Alfonso Mogrovesio... Rome, 1680.

Palafox y Mendoza, Juan, de, Bp., 1600- 1668. Luz a los vivos y escarmiento en los muertos. Madrid, 1668.
A REPORT ON BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES, 1973

Haydée Piedracueva
Latin American Bibliographer
Columbia University Libraries

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
and the University of the West Indies
Port-of-Spain Trinidad
April 29-May 3, 1973

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Washington, D.C.
1973
We are pleased to present the Annual Report of the Subcommittee on Reporting Bibliographic Activities. Its members are: Haydee Piedracueva (Columbia Univ.), Chairman; Jesus Leyte Vidal (Duke Univ.), Vice-chairman; Margarita Anderson-Imbert (Harvard Univ.); Solena Bryant (Queens College); Herman H. Cline (City College of the City Univ. of New York); Jane Garner (Univ. of Texas); Celia Leyte Vidal (Duke Univ.); Glenn F. Read (Cornell Univ.); Donald F. Wisdom (Library of Congress); Irene Zimmerman (Univ. of Florida).

Each member has been responsible for checking certain current professional journals or other bibliographic sources, and reporting any news of current bibliographic work in the Latin American field. In addition to this, we have contacted the principal bibliographical institutions in Latin America, Canada, and Europe. Their gracious cooperation has made our work more comprehensive and up to date.

The purpose of this annual Report is to inform interested readers of recent bibliographies concerning Latin American topics which have come to our attention in the last twelve months, and to give an indication of the bibliographic research which is currently in progress. Only separate publications or articles in periodicals have been listed; bibliographies which appear at the end of monographs were not included. We have included imprints from 1970 on. Due to our early deadline, Jan. 31, 1973, very few 1973 imprints will be found. For serial publications and multi-volume works, we have indicated only the latest issue or volume which came to our knowledge. Library of Congress card numbers, prices, and other information were given when known. No special effort was made to list reprints but several are included.

In classifying entries by subjects, since it is impossible for us to examine all of the works listed, we decided to limit ourselves to very broad categories, and only if the number of titles treating a particular subject recommended it, have we established a more specific subject heading.

The section "Personal bibliographies: Individual" is arranged by the name of the person whose bibliography was compiled (which we have underlined) rather than by the name of the author of the bibliography.

Suggestions and comments are welcome to enable us to make future Reports of greater value to a wider audience.
We wish to express our thanks to the many individuals and institutions, here as well as abroad, whose valuable contributions have made this work possible. The Chairman wishes to express her thanks to the Subcommittee members for their important collaboration, and to Mrs. Margaret Acosta Martin for her participation in many aspects of the work, including filing, checking for duplication with previous Reports, and the final typing.
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MICROFILMING PROJECTS NEWSLETTER

Suzanne Hodgman
Bibliographer for Ibero-American Studies
Memorial Library
University of Wisconsin - Madison

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
and the University of the West Indies
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
April 29-May 3, 1973

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Washington, D.C.
1973
EDITOR'S NOTE

Insofar as possible we have attempted not to repeat any projects previously described except those first reported in progress and now reported completed.

In most instances, information used in the Newsletter has been copied verbatim from the replies to the questionnaire.

MICROREPRODUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED SINCE LAST ISSUE OF NEWSLETTER

Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

El cojo ilustrado. Caracas. 1892-1915. (20 reels, $325)

Biblioteca de historia nacional. Bogotá. Nos. 1-67; 69; 70-83. (60 reels, $440)

La marcha. Montevideo. 1939-1968. (26 reels, $475) (Microfilmed in cooperation with the University of Iowa)


University of Florida

Of the list of West Indies newspapers for which we have been responsible, [these] two... are being dropped:


Of an important labor periodical published in Bolivia, 1970-1971, the three issues which appeared have been filmed:


University of Illinois

Atenea: letras, artes, filosofía. La Plata. Nos. 1-11/12; March/April, 1918 - September/December, 1929.


Inicial; revista de la nueva generación. Buenos Aires. Nos. 1-10; October, 1923 - May, 1926.


Orientación; arte, crítica, literatura. Lomas de Zamora, Argentina. Nos. 1-12; April, 1928 - March, 1929.

Poesía; revista internacional de poesía. Buenos Aires. Nos. 1/2 - 6/7; June, 1933 - November, 1933.


Sagitario; revista de humanidades. La Plata, Argentina. Nos. 1-10/12; May/June, 1925 - 1928.


Valoraciones; humanidades, crítica y polémica. La Plata, Argentina. Nos. 1-12; September, 1923 - May, 1928.

NCR/Microcard Editions

Anuario general de estadística de Colombia. 1905; 1915-1964. (§525)

University of Toronto


La Plata, Argentine Republic. Universidad Nacional. Biblioteca. Catálogo de periódicos sudamericanos existentes en la Biblioteca Pública de la
Universidad (1791-1861). La Plata, 1934.


La montaña. Buenos Aires. Año 1, nos. 1-12; 1897.

La quincena. Buenos Aires. Tomo 1-8, nos. 5/6; August, 1893 - [May/June], 1901.Incomplete.


Revista de letras y ciencias sociales. Tucumán, Argentina. Tomos 3-5; 1905-1907.


La revista moderna. Buenos Aires. Año 1-2, no. 7; May 15 - August/September, 1897.


Los diez. Santiago, Chile. Año. 1, nos. 1-4; September, 1916 - April, 1917.

Pluma y lápiz. Santiago, Chile. Año 1-4, nos. 1-181; December 2, 1900 - July 17, 1904.

La revista cómica. Santiago, Chile. Año 1-3, nos. 1-119; August 4, 1895 - September 18, 1898.

Revista contemporánea; publicación de literatura, ciencias, artes...Santiago, Chile. Año 1, nos. 1-5; November, 1910 - March, 1911.

Revista de arte y letras. Santiago, Chile. Año 2, nos. 1-4; January - August, 1918.

La revista de Santiago. Santiago, Chile. Año 1, nos. 1-3; August 15 - September 3, 1899.

Revista de Valparaíso. Tomos [1]-2; 1873-1874.

La revista literaria. Iquique, Chile. Año 1-2; nos. 1-19; May, 1897 - February, 1898.

Colónida. Lima, Peru. Tomo 1, nos. 1-4; January 15 - May 1, 1916.

Contemporáneos. Lima, Perú. Tomo 1; April 1 - October 1, 1909.
Fin del siglo. Lima, Perú. Año 1; 1890/91.

La gran revista. Lima, Perú. Año 1-2, nos. 10; June 1, 1897 - January 16, 1899.

El iris. Lima, Perú. Tomo 1, no. 3 - Tomo 2, no. 5; 1893-1894.

Letras. Tacna, Perú. Tomo 1, 1896/1897; Tomo 3, nos. 1-4, 1898.

El modernismo. Lima, Perú. Nos. 1-14; December 9, 1900 - March 10, 1901.

La neblina. Lima, Perú. Año 1-2, no. 4; March 20, 1896 - April, 1897.

El radical. Lima, Perú. Año 1, nos. 1-8; January 1 - April 15, 1889.


El correo de los salones. Montevideo. Año 1, nos. 1-8; October 18 - December 5, 1889.

La nueva Atlántida; revista de altos estudios. Montevideo. Tomo 1, [nos. 1-2]; May/June, 1907.


Revista nacional de literatura y ciencias sociales. Montevideo. Año 1-3, nos. 1-60; March 5, 1895 - November 25, 1897.

Yale University


La democracia (newspaper). Montevideo. 3, época, nos. 1-24; November 4 -
December 3, 1971.


**MICROREPRODUCTION PROJECTS IN PROGRESS OR CONTEMPLATED**

Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Microfilming of the records of the following countries are in progress:
Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Argentina, Panama.

Harvard College Library


Yale University

*Miami Radio Monitoring Services Bulletin* Contemplated, but no decision reached.
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN BOLIVA

WERNER GUTTENTAG TICHAUER

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar of the Acquisition of Lating American Library Materials
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
and the University of the West Indies
Port-of-Spain Trinidad
April 29 - May 3, 1973

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Washington, D.C.
1973
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN BOLIVIA

Werner Guttentag Tichauer

Since the SALALM Workingpaper No. 10, June 1964, there is an improvement in the bibliographical field in Bolivia. Since 1962, a Bolivian bibliography has been published annually (1). This bibliography has changed periodically, striving to provide libraries and researchers with the best service possible. But the principal reason for its creation and changing pattern was to show to the world, and the Bolivians themselves, the intellectual vitality of the country and the gaps in subject matter.

After trying separate sections for text books and native languages, the following structure has been used lately:

1) The bibliographical annotation of all books and pamphlets (sometimes even an important magazine-number was included) published during the corresponding year, printed in Bolivia or written by a Bolivian author abroad. They are numbered starting with 1 and the corresponding year.

2) Subject-index
3) Title-index
4) Index of publishers
5) Index of printers
6) Supplement of all books not registered in former bibliographies, using as a starting point the year 1962.
7) Bibliography if books of Bolivian authors translated into other languages.
8) Bibliography of books written in other countries about Bolivia or with subjects of immediate interest concerning Bolivia (annotating all books since 1962), taking into consideration all books written in any language.

For several years these bibliographies had commentaries about the most important books written by experts in each field. The 1971 edition even offered reproductions of the most important and artistic book covers, trying to show the graphic aspect of Bolivian book production. Commentaries and book cover illustrations were dropped in the 1973 issue.

The goal of these Bolivian bibliographies was not only to provide a tool for investigation, but mainly to demonstrate the intellectual standing of Bolivian writers and thinkers, and also to show the missing issues.

Therefore, this work did not follow established bibliographical rules exactly, and during these years different methods to make this objective clear were tried. I still doubt that this was achieved.

Apart from this BIBLIOGRAFIA BOLIVIANA, several other bibliographical works were written. During the last few years Armando Cardozo, Mrs. Irma Viscarra, and several others published bibliographies separately or in collaboration on agricultural topics (2). Jorge Muños Reyes and others published a geological, mineralogical and paleontological bibliography, and the same author, later, edited a geographical one (3).
Juan Siles Guevara made several bibliographical studies, one on Bolivian bibliographies and still others about the Bolivian authors Gabriel Rene Moreno and Jaime Freyre (4). José Roberto Arze produced a similar work about the famous Bolivian politician and sociologist José Antonio Arze (5).

Carlos Costa de la Torre published the first volume of a three volume project CATALOGO DE LA BIBLIograFIA BOLIVIANA with the intention of continuing the work of last centuries' Bolivian bibliographer, Gabriel René Moreno. The second volume will be for sale soon and the third volume is ready for printing. Even if his method makes it not always a tool which can be trusted entirely, nothing better is or will be available for a long time; for example mentioning unpublished works on the basis of information provided by the authors themselves. Costa de la Torre also produced a bibliography on Mariscal de Santa Cruz and other bibliographical works (6).

Works by Mrs. Marcela Meneses and Adolfo Vera del Carpio should also be mentioned (7).

Antonio Paredes Candia started a bibliographical bulletin, as well as an association of Bolivian bibliographers, which never succeeded in becoming a continuously useful instrument for the advancement of Bolivian bibliographical studies. Rosa Quintero Mesa study on Bolivian serial documents is outstanding (8). Several bibliographical studies on Bolivian subjects by North American scholars exist and might be published.

It is quite possible that my personal knowledge of these monographs is incomplete, because my daily activities do not give me the time or means for a more rigorous academic approach.

Summarizing, it can be said that in comparison with other and richer South American countries, Bolivian publications during the last years are quite complete covered, and even former years, taking into account a certain incompleteness, have at least a basis for future studies.

The legislation about the obligation to give copies of all published materials to the corresponding government agencies was never really enforced. Furthermore, the content of these laws has varied erratically from administration to administration. At best, the bureaucrat momentarily in power enforces this obligation on the bigger printers or publishers. Even so this material barely finds its way to the important National Library in Sucre, where all Bolivian publications should be gathered (9).

A bibliography of magazines and newspapers is still missing.

The author of this working paper once made a "deal" with the corresponding government agency to do such a bibliography. You might not believe this, but the requisite material was not only to be obtained on loan, but the agency, not content with donating my time and efforts, asked me to make a further gift of books. The next revolution changed the man in charge and the new administration showed no interest in going on with this project. The continuous change of officials and policies, even in lower levels, makes any real planning hopeless. In addition, mostly things can be done if one is personally acquainted and wellknown by the corresponding official.

Hence all projects requiring any amount of outside help have to be carefully planned.
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Bibliografía del Dr. Martín Cárdenas H.-- La Paz, E: Sociedad de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Bolivia, ( s.i.), 1970. 28\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 22 cm. 14 pags. Boletín Bibliográfico N° 12.--

JULIO REA C.--Irma A. de Viscarra.

Bibliografía de la quinua y la Cañahua.-- La Paz, E: Sociedad de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Bolivia, S.i.), 1970 28\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) cm. 31 pags. Boletín Bibliográfico N° 13.

Catálogo de la Bibliografía Agrícola de Bolivia 1900–1963 de Arturo Costa de la Torre.-- La Paz, E: Sociedad de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Bolivia, (s.i.), 1970. 28\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 21cm. 16 pags. Boletín Bibliográfico N° 11,Enero 1970.

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CARDozo ARMANDO - IRMA ALIAGA DE VISCARRA

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GANDARILLAS HUMBERTO - IRMA ALIAGA DE VISCARRA

Bibliografía Boliviana de Estudios con Fertilizantes — La Paz, E: Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos y Agricultura, 1972, 26½ x 21½ cm. 8 págs.


REA JULIO.

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TORRICO ARBE ARMANDO - IRMA ALIAGA DE VISCARRA

Bibliografía Boliviana de Colonización. — La Paz, E: Sociedad de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Bolivia (s.i.), 1967 28½ x 22 cm. 7 págs. Boletín Bibliográfico N° 7


UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR DE SAN SIMON


VISCARRA, IRMA ALIAGA DE


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MUÑOZ REYES JORGE


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(5) AEZE JOSE ROBREDO

Ensayo de una Bibliografía del Dr. José Antonio Arze.— Cochabamba, (s.e.), I: Universitaria, DE: Los Amigos del Libro, 1968, 17 3/4 x 12 3/4 cm. 81 pags.

(6) COSTA DE LA TORRE ARTURO

Bibliografía sobre el Gran Mariscal de Zepita Andrés de Santa Cruz 1818-1965 La Paz, EI: El Estado, 1965, 13 1/2 x 18 1/2 cm. 317 pags.

(7) MENESES MARCELA – WERNER GUTTENTAG


VERA DEL CARPIO ADOLFO


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Revista de Universidad.— Universidad Mayor y Autónoma Tomás Frías, — Potosí, E: Universidad Tomás Frías, I: Universitaria.— 1972. 28 x 21 cm. 52 pgs.

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(8) QUINTEROS MESA ROSA


(9) Reglamento Depósito Legal Obligatorio, Decreto Supremo 08617, 8-1 1969.— Decreto Supremo 10367, 14-7-1972.— (These are only the latest legislations.)
EL CATALOGO CENTRALIZADO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES Y SU MECANIZACION

Hans Gravenhorst, Director
Instituto Bibliotecologico
Universidad de Buenos Aires

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar of the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
and the University of the West Indies
Port-of-Spain Trinidad
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GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Washington, D.C. 1973
El Catálogo Centralizado de la Universidad de Buenos Aires y su mecanización

Introducción

El Instituto Bibliotecológico fue fundado en el año 1943 por el señor Ernesto G. Gietz, que estuvo a su frente hasta el año 1960. Depende directamente del Rectorado y actúa fundamentalmente como centro de información bibliográfica y como ente consultor del Rectorado; cumple también funciones de organismo coordinador de las bibliotecas de las Facultades, por intermedio de la Junta de Bibliotecarios. La Junta está compuesta por los directores de las bibliotecas centrales de las facultades, y se reúne mensualmente en el Instituto, cuyo Director es también miembro y a su vez coordinador y colabora en la solución de los múltiples problemas comunes que se presentan a nuestras bibliotecas.

Entre los numerosos objetivos que realiza el Instituto Bibliotecológico —que figuran detallados en el folleto "Breve Reseña" que, de interesarse puede solicitarse al mismo—, se encuentra uno de primordial importancia; el de compilar y mantener actualizado el material bibliográfico que se incorpora a las bibliotecas de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, brindando la posibilidad de localizarlo.

Esta tarea se inició en el año 1944 y se mantiene al día a través de los años, con la incorporación de fichas de las obras, folletos, tesis, etc., que periódicamente remiten las distintas bibliotecas que integran la estructura de la Universidad (véase "Guía de las bibliotecas de la Universidad", 3a. edición Buenos Aires, Instituto Bibliotecológico, 1970).

No me voy a detener a explicar la fatigosa tarea de normalización, corrección, unificación e intercalación de las fichas, pues el interesado puede pedir al Instituto el folleto "El Catálogo Centralizado de la Universidad de Buenos Aires" que explica en detalle los diversos procesos a que han sido sometidas las 810.133 fichas que al 31 de diciembre de 1970 contiene el catálogo centralizado general y el especial denominado "Bibliografía Argentina". Estas 810.133 fichas corresponden a otros tantos títulos de obras que representan los 1,872 732 volúmenes que, en conjunto, poseen las bibliotecas de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, de acuerdo a datos reunidos en la Guía de Bibliotecas de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, 1970.

Una de las ventajas que significa el poder consultar una herramienta bibliográfica como un Catálogo Centralizado es que permite ubicar la existencia de una determinada obra costosa, evitar su compra por ya encontrarse en otra biblioteca y contribuir así a la racionalización de las adquisiciones.

Otra, es la que evita al técnico y científico el deambular de biblioteca en biblioteca hasta encontrar —o no— la obra deseada.
BIBLIOGRAFÍA


PROLOGO

A pedido del Presidente de este Seminario, Dr. Donald Wisdom presentó esta contribución, que ya fuera leída en el 3er. Congreso Regional sobre Documentación y la Reunión del FID/CLA, que se realizó en Lima, des de el 20 al 24 de setiembre de 1971. Lo hago porque considera el estimado colega Wisdom que será de interés que también lo conozcan los participantes a este Seminario, que no tuvieron ocasión de estar presentes en la Reunión de Lima.

Sin embargo, quiero aprovechar esta segunda presentación para agregar, en breves líneas, lo poco que se ha podido realizar hasta ahora.

Se han concluido los pasos previos de coordinación con las bibliotecas adherentes al proyecto, que ahora remiten sus fichas regularmente. Las mismas son alfabetizadas e identificadas con su sigla correspondiente por medio de un sello. Es decir, ya sirven como fuente de información.

El próximo paso consistirá en la normalización y separación de los campos por barras, como se explica en el trabajo, y en adjudicar la clasi ficación temática.

Lamentablemente, el reducido personal disponible, no ha permitido afrontar las etapas en la forma programada; fue posible tan sólo realizar las tareas previas descriptas, de manera que cuando se obtenga el personal necesario que se sigue gestionando podrá comenzarse de inmediato con el cumplimiento de las distintas etapas del proyecto.

En el ínterin, sin embargo, se dio término al procesamiento del 2o. suplemento al Catálogo de obras de la biblioteca del Instituto, que como prueba piloto ha sido satisfactoria, como se puede ver por las páginas de prueba de la salida de máquina que se adjuntan.

Éstas ya han sido diagramadas y preparadas para su impresión en offset y espero que a mediados del próximo año podremos contar con éste tan demorado 2o. suplemento.

Buenos Aires, Diciembre de 1972

Hans Gravenhorst
Director
Además facilita y activa el préstamo entre nuestras bibliotecas universitarias, cuyo reglamento de préstamo recientemente aprobará la Junta de Bibliotecas Universitarias Nacionales Argentinas, por el cual todo usuario tiene a su alcance por intermedio de su biblioteca, el material bibliográfico de nuestro país, ya sea en su original, en fotocopia, microfilm, o microficha.

Permite cumplimentar asimismo los numerosos pedidos que se reciben del exterior, solicitando el envío o información sobre donde pueden conseguir una obra u obras –pues algunas veces son muchas–, por medio de préstamo, compra o canje. Puedo decir que con ayuda de este Catálogo Centralizado, el Instituto ha podido satisfacer en un 100% estos pedidos, ya sea canalizándolos a la respectiva biblioteca o procurando la obra y haciendo llegar la fotocopia o microficha si estuviera agotada. Para cumplir con este último proceso el Instituto posee un laboratorio de fotorreproducción debidamente equipado.

La idea del fundador y que también siempre tuvo en la mente la actual dirección, era la de que este Catálogo Centralizado se transformara en el Gran Catálogo Centralizado Nacional con la inclusión de todas las bibliotecas importantes del país. Tarea ambiciosa, pero realizable, siempre que se contara con el personal y fondos necesarios que podría concretarse a raíz de un proyecto que elevará el Instituto solicitando esa ayuda económica.

La Junta de Bibliotecas Universitarias Nacionales Argentinas enfatizó en sus reuniones celebradas en diciembre de 1969 y agosto de 1970, la necesidad de que al Catálogo Centralizado del Instituto se incorporen las fichas correspondientes al acervo bibliográfico de las bibliotecas Universitarias del Interior, siguiendo el ejemplo de la Biblioteca Central de la Universitarias Nacional del Sur, cuyas fichas ya son incorporadas en el Catálogo Centralizado a partir de enero 1970, a raíz de un convenio directo con el Instituto.

Todas las bibliotecas universitarias nacionales se adhirieron a la recomendación de la Junta Nacional y son las siguientes:

| Universidad Nacional de La Plata |
| " " " Córdoba |
| " " " Litoral |
| " " " Cuyo |
| " " " Tucumán |
| " " " Nordeste |
| " " " Rosario |
| " Tecnológica Nacional |

y estas bibliotecas, con motivo de esa recomendación ya remiten al Instituto prácticamente todas sus fichas desde principios de este año.

Lamentablemente, la falta de personal no permite al Instituto realizar su procesamiento e incorporación debiendo contentarse y por ahora, con ordenarlas por Universidad, para trabajárselas no bien se haya superado este principal inconveniente de la falta de personal.

- 2 -
La forma de cumplir este ambicioso proyecto que significará la recepción, revisión y normalización adicional de aproximadamente 60.000 fichas anuales, ha sido estudiada por el Instituto y elevada a las autoridades proponiendo no sólo su incorporación, sino también la mecanización de esta información, con la publicación de una bibliografía, por autor y materia del material incorporado, y con actualizaciones periódicas a determinar.

A tal efecto, se ha dividido la realización del proyecto en tres etapas, a saber:

I - Normalización e incorporación al Catálogo Centralizado de todas las fichas remitidas por las bibliotecas de las Universidades del país (aproximadamente 70.000).

II - Procesamiento en computadora para su recuperación por autor y materia.

III - Publicación de una bibliografía mediante la impresión en offset de la salida de máquina.

La primera etapa se iniciará prácticamente de inmediato, no bien se apruebe el proyecto y se reciban los fondos: la segunda y tercera comenzará al año de iniciada la anterior de manera que en el interín pueda estudiarse y prepararse con la antelación debida el desarrollo de las etapas sucesivas.

**Descripción de las etapas**

No me detendré especialmente en la primera etapa, pues su realización no difiere mayormente de lo que ya está realizando el Instituto, siguiendo las indicaciones que trata el a mencionada folleto "Catálogo Centralizado de la Universidad de Buenos Aires compilado por el Instituto Bibliotecológico".

Se deberá tan solo ampliar el personal estable del Catálogo Centralizado del Instituto; capacitar y adiestrar a éste y al personal catalogador de las Bibliotecas de las Universidades adherentes (se calculan que serán 15) que asistirán a cursos de normalización y unificación de la catalogación y también a cursos de introducción al procesamiento de datos, análisis de información, diseño de tarjetas, marcado de fichas y otros procesos vinculados con la mecanización documentaria, que deben conocer para el mejor desempeño de las tareas que les toca realizar en este proyecto.

Dado que para la mecanización aprovecharemos el estudio que realizó el Grupo de Documentación Mecanizada que se reúne en el Instituto, debo ahora referirme al trabajo publicado por éste, en tirada preliminar y reducida, titulado "Análisis de las perspectivas de utilización de las computadoras en el campo bibliográfico y documentario", informe final de una investigación que se realizó con un pequeño subsidio de la UNESCO, por intermedio del Centro de Investigaciones Bibliotecológicas que dirige la señorita Josefa Sabor.

El mismo tuvo como objetivo realizar un ensayo piloto estudiando la edición mecanizada del 2o Suplemento al Catálogo de obras del Instituto, viendo la posibilidad de simplificar y de poner a nuestro alcance en forma económica, la preparación del original de la documentación, o sea las fichas a procesar mecánicamente, evitando la costosa planilla de vuelco que usan los sistemas MARC, MEDLARS, Pascal, Bibliografía del Caribe y otros.
Tomando como base ese ensayo piloto, se llegó a la conclusión de que sería posible emplear las fichas catalográficas debidamente marcadas en sus distintos campos, para servir como original para la perforación en tarjetas IBM, evitándose así las planillas de vuelco ya mencionadas.

En el ensayo piloto, la perforoverificación de las tarjetas IBM estuvo a cargo de la Dirección de Mecanización de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, que cuenta con una computadora IBM 360/20. La programación y procesamiento, hasta la impresión del listado final, estuvo a cargo del equipo IBM 360/30 de la Universidad Tecnológica Nacional. En esta forma se realizó un simpático trabajo en colaboración, y el costo no incidió totalmente en una sola institución, permitiendo además la participación y el adiestramiento de mayor cantidad de personas.

En lo que respecta a la mecanización de la ampliación del Catálogo Centralizado, motivo de esta colaboración, todos los procesos de la mecanización estarán a cargo del Centro de Procesamiento de Información de la Universidad, cuyo director, el señor Lucas Delaflor, se ha identificado con nosotros en una forma realmente valiosa.

A continuación se da a conocer el plan de trabajo que se utilizó para el 2° Suplemento al Catálogo de obras del Instituto, y que piensa seguirse con las modificaciones que corresponde introducir, por tratarse de la edición de una bibliografía con actualización periódica y no de un catálogo de una biblioteca.

**Plan de trabajo para la compilación mecanizada del Catálogo Centralizado del Instituto Bibliotecológico**

I - Análisis de los datos de entrada, de los archivos a constituir y de los listados a obtener; determinación de los mismos.

II - Preparación de las fichas catalográficas para su vuelco a tarjetas perforadas, indicando los campos por medio de barras.

III - Perforoverificación de las tarjetas.

IV - Listado preliminar de las tarjetas; corrección visual de esos listados y reemplazo de las tarjetas erróneas.

V - Intercalación manual de las tarjetas corregidas.

VI - Ajuste de programas.

VII - Creación del archivo en cinta magnética.

VIII - Impresión de listados de asientos según índice de la C.D.U.

IX - Creación e impresión del índice alfabético de autores.

X - Impresión del esquema de clasificación.

- 4 -
Datos de las fichas catalográficas

Los asientos originales de las obras del 2° Suplemento estaban registradas en un juego de fichas (principalmente, secundarias y auxiliares) preparado para su impresión por medios tradicionales.

Para posibilitar su procesamiento en forma mecánica y al mismo tiempo definir aquellos datos del asiento pasibles de una eventual recuperación, se debió identificar en forma explícita cada uno de los campos o entradas que constituyen el asiento, a saber:

1 - Clasificación en caracteres numéricos.
2 - Clasificación en caracteres alfabéticos.
3 - Autor.
4 - Título.
5 - Notas preliminares.
6 - Edición.
7 - Lugar de edición.
8 - Editorial.
9 - Año de edición.
10 - Paginación.
11 - Nota de serie.
12 - Nota especial y/o de contenido.

Para ello se marco con barras la separación de dichos campos en las fichas de catalogación, como se muestra en el siguiente ejemplo:

002//
Lasso de la Vega Jiménez-Placer, Javier/Manual de documentación. Las técnicas para la investigación y redacción de los trabajos científicos y de ingeniería. ///Barcelona, Labor, 1969./829 p.///

Como se puede ver en el ejemplo que antecede, después de 002 aparecen 2 barras; una cerrando el campo correspondiente al 002, clasificación de caracteres numéricos, y la otra corresponde a; clasificación de caracteres alfabéticos que en este ejemplo no existe. Es decir cuando no aparecían datos en un campo determinado, se colocó igualmente la barra separadora, para reconocer tal circunstancia en la secuencia ordenada de la información correspondiente a cada uno.
En lo que respecta a los datos del asiento para el Catálogo Centralizado estos se simplificarán a lo essencial para individualizar el elemento bibliográfico de manera que quedarian reducidos a autor, título, edición, lugar de edición, editor, año de edición, y paginación; es decir no aparecerán notas preliminares, nota de serie y nota especial y/o de contenido y por lo tanto se eliminarán campos con sus correspondientes barras.

Asimismo, se decidió no limitar la extensión de los campos y, consecuentemente, la de los datos, para lo cual se trabajará con campos de longitud variable en el diseño de tarjetas perforadas.

Es de hacer notar que la utilización de identificadores de campos de longitud variable permite utilizar equipos electrónicos que usan como medio de entrada de datos (input) cinta perforada en lugar de tarjetas perforadas. La utilización de tarjetas perforadas se debe a las facilidades disponibles.

Esta configuración de los datos de entrada posibilita, además de la confección de los listados, objeto de la experiencia, la creación de un archivo en cinta magnética para eventuales ediciones en forma automática, de listados parciales a totales, ordenados por cualesquiera de aquellos campos.

Es decir que, en la medida en que los identificadores son introducidos correctamente en los asientos, marcando los datos que los componen, es posible recuperar luego la información programada.

En las fichas de referencias y llamadas que han de intercalarse en los listados de asientos, se marcará también por medio de barras la separación de los correspondientes campos de información.

Como en los listados de asientos a obtener deben figurar los encabezamientos de materia correspondientes a cada código numérico de la C. D.U. se introducirá como dato el esquema de la clasificación, decidiéndose, además, obtener en forma mecánica un índice alfabético de los encabezamientos correspondientes a cada número.

Asimismo se previó la obtención de un listado del índice alfabético de autores, recuperado del correspondiente campo de los asientos, en que aparecerán también los colaboradores (tanto autores personales como corporativos), que figuran en los asientos sin la correspondiente identificación; se confeccionarán fichas por separado para cada asiento en que aparecerán con referencia al número de asiento correspondiente.

Con el fin de que las entidades tengan en el índice su entrada en la forma de uso corriente, se elaborarán también fichas de referencia, remitiendo de la forma presentada en los asientos, a la forma corriente del nombre de la institución. Idéntico procedimiento se adoptará con las formas no usadas de los autores personales.

La presentación de los asientos en la bibliografía se hará a dos columnas, es decir, el asiento se representará como una ficha, aprovechando la experiencia obtenida en la Guía de Investigaciones en curso, en que la programación se ajustó a 50 espacios, que permitió la impresión a dos columnas.
Estos son a grandes rasgos los pasos que se han de seguir para la edición y recuperación de la información que brindará al Catálogo Centralizado del Instituto, y la posterior publicación de una bibliografía actualizada periódicamente.

Considero que una de las tareas más importantes a tomar en cuenta es la necesaria normalización de la catalogación en las distintas bibliotecas, lo que será posible obtener por medio de un periódico adiestramiento y con la unificación de las normas de catalogación en uso en nuestro país.

A tal efecto se ha creado en el Instituto Argentino de Racionalización de Materiales un nuevo comité para el estudio de las Normas de Catalogación aplicables a nuestra lengua. Este comité complementaría así las tareas del de Normas de Documentación, que se reúne hace algunos años, y al cual pertenezco desde su creación.

Con el tiempo se espera -mediante el adiestramiento- que las fichas sean ya remitidas por las bibliotecas con el código de materia y separados los respectivos campos por la barra correspondiente; tendrían que ser entonces tan sólo objeto de la revisión y corrección necesaria antes de ser remitidas a la perforación.

Mayores detalles de los procesos ulteriores, programación, flujo, etc., será objeto de un trabajo que realizará el Sr. Lucas Delaflor, Director del Centro de Procesamiento de la Información de la Universidad, una vez experimentado y pulido el presente proyecto.

Al que le interese contar con detalles pondré aquí gustosamente a su disposición el trabajo, las ampliaciones y explicaciones que estén a mi alcance.

- - - o 0 o - - -

En el lapso transcurrido desde la presentación de este trabajo a la Reunión de FID/ CLA en Lima y el momento de decidir su difusión por medio de esta publicación, se ha resuelto reunir los suplementos 2 y 3 del Catálogo de obras en uno, con el objeto de editar ambos en una sola publicación, con la consiguiente ventaja para los usuarios.

La tarea de preparación de las fichas con la indicación de los campos por medio de barras, ya se ha realizado, como así también la perforación, que dio como resultado final la primera salida de máquina actualmente en corrección; la salida final de máquina, que incluye los índices y esquema de clasificación, será impreso en Off-set y el suplemento distribuido, como el suplemento exterior.
PLANNING FOR LIBRARY SERVICES IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

URSULA RAYMOND
Regional Librarian South
Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
and the University of the West Indies
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PLANNING FOR LIBRARY SERVICES IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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1. Chronology - 1851 - 1973 (122 years)
Planning for Library Services in Trinidad and Tobago

Ursula Raymond

? - 1851
Circulating libraries.
Subscription libraries.
Special private libraries e.g. churches and associations.

1851
Trinidad Public Library constructed by Ordinance
Site: Port of Spain.
Nucleus collection of purchased circulating library
bookstock.
Membership: subscription basis except for eight (8)
City Council members on Committee.
Public access: Free public reading rooms provided.

1869
Scientific Association of Trinidad publishes
T.P. Lechmere Guppy's proposals for a national library.

1915
San Fernando Carnegie Free Library founded from
Andrew Carnegie gift of 2500 plus 1250 from the
municipality of San Fernando.

1919
Carnegie Free Library completed and opened
(i.e. San Fernando Carnegie Free Library).
Membership: Fully free to the public.
The first in Trinidad and Tobago. Statutory Board.

1920
Tobago Public Library founded.
Site: Scarborough.
Membership: subscription basis
Public access: Free access to periodicals.

1922
Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA)
Site: St. Augustine.
Nucleus collection of 1898 - Imperial Department of
Agriculture sited in Barbados of approximately
2,000 research publications.

1932
ICTA receives Carnegie Corporation endowment of
32,000, of which 7,000 is for a "library
sufficient to maintain the present excellent list
of journals."
Two-way cooperation between USA and UK.
1933

Mr. Ernest Savage (later Dr. Savage): Hon. Secretary of the Library Association of Great Britain, at the request of the Carnegie Corporation, surveys and reports on the libraries of the British and American possessions in the Caribbean including Trinidad and Tobago. Three-way cooperation between USA - UK - T & T and other dependent territories.

1935

Carnegie Free Library receives Carnegie Corporation gift of $1125 to assist it until Central Library Scheme for Trinidad effected.

1936

Carnegie Corporation offers U.S. $70,000 for the establishment of a library service in Trinidad and Tobago - part of which to be a central Library Service for four years to be afterwards undertaken, and financed and developed by the Trinidad and Tobago Government as a free public library service. Additional funds to be granted to extend scheme to Eastern Caribbean and Guiana.

1941

Central Library Scheme launched on acceptance of 1936 offers by Trinidad and Tobago Government. Library training courses towards local certificates started. Canadian Dr. Helen Gordon Stewart appointed Director. Discusses cooperation plans with Trinidad Public Library and Carnegie Free Library (San Fernando) Canada - America - Trinidad and Tobago cooperation.

1944

Previous Library Association constituted.

1945

Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago created when a) the Government of the Colony assumes responsibility for the Central Library Scheme as a full government department with its own Director. Headquarters - Whitehall, Port of Spain, Ground Floor.


1948

a) Library cooperation arrangements established between Carnegie Free Library and Central Library respecting accommodation, books and technical services.

b) British Library Association examinations training started with Eastern Caribbean Regional Library as official centre with its own correspondence courses.
1951 Trinidad Public Library becomes free public library. Remains Statutory Board.

1959 April Mr. W. Paton, of the U.K. visits "at the invitation of the Minister of Education and Culture to undertake a factual survey of ...Trinidad Public Library ... and Carnegie Free Library ... with a view to their integration into the Central Library..." Report submitted.

1960 Present Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago formed (LATT)

1963 Minister of Education and Culture requests Education Mission to advise on long-term and short-term education programme planning.

1964 April Visit to Trinidad and Tobago at the request of the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams, of a UNESCO Educational Planning Mission.


1967 March "Outlines of a plan for Educational Development in Trinidad and Tobago 1967 - 1983" presented to Cabinet and broad decision taken that "the library services of the country should be reorganised..."

1967 LATT prepares Brief on integrated library services mimeo. 13p.

1968 Cabinet-appointed Committee "to consider the integration of the library services into a National Library and to make recommendations thereon." Chairman - Mr. W.D.Best. "...Report and recommendations on the integration of the Library Services of Trinidad and Tobago into a National Library..." submitted by the above Committee.
Draft Plan for Educational Development in Trinidad and Tobago 1968 - 1983 published and an entire section (Part 7) devoted to Library Services, Archives, Museum and Culture. LATT submits Comments .. on the Draft Plan for Educational Development ... 11p.

Cabinet now agreed that a "Working Group be set up to make all preparations for the establishment of the National Library Service" Chairman: Permanent Secretary Ministry of Planning and Development.


UNESCO Consultant undertakes "a mission to Trinidad and Tobago ... in consultation with the authorities" to "draw up a national plan for the development of a national library system in accordance with the Government's plan for 1968-1983 and to "submit a final report..."
## 2. Growth of Library Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>TPL</th>
<th>CFL</th>
<th>CLTT</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>TPL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>TPL</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>TPL</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>T'go PL</td>
<td>T'go PL(-1941?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>TPL</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>T'go PL</td>
<td>ICTA Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>TPL</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>T'go PL</td>
<td>CL Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>TPL</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>CLTT</td>
<td>ECRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>TPL</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>CLTT</td>
<td>Dept'1 Ministry Libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>TPL</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>CLTT</td>
<td>Dept'1 Ministry Libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>TPL</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>CLTT</td>
<td>Dept'1 Ministry Libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973?</td>
<td>National Library Service of Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UWI Library St. Augustine &amp; other libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key:
- **TPL** - Trinidad Public Library
- **CFL** - Carnegie Free Library
- **T'go PL** - Tobago Public Library
- **CL Scheme** - Central Library Scheme
- **ICTA** - Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture
- **UCWI** - University College of the West Indies
- **UWI** - University of the West Indies
- **CLTT** - Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago
- **ECRL** - Eastern Caribbean Regional Library Scheme
- **(ECRL)** - Decline of ECRL
Working Paper No. B-3

3. Three-way Chart of National, Regional and International Activity relating to Library Service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Regional</th>
<th>International</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>(1) Trinidad Public Library</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Scientific Association of Trinidad publishes G.P. Guppy's concept of a national library</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>(2) Carnegie Free Library (San Fernando) Borough Council subscription</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Carnegie Corporation funds open San Fernando free library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>(3) Tobago Public Library</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2) Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA) created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-1932</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Carnegie Corporation funds for ICTA including library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Carnegie Corporation/Library Association of Gt. Britain sponsor Dr. Savage visit and report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Carnegie Corporation experimental Central Library Scheme Canadian Director.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>(4) Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>(1) Eastern Caribbean Regional Library Scheme</td>
<td>(3) British Council Finance for ECRL</td>
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<td>1948</td>
<td>Cooperation effected per Central Library</td>
<td>ECRL Training for UK Library Association Examinations</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Ministry of Education invites Paton Report</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>W. Paton reports on integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2) ICTA merger with UCWI as its Faculty of Agriculture including library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>(a) Cabinet (Govt) appointed committee reports on integration</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) LATT submits memoranda on library development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Official draft Plan for Education published covering libraries.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1972 | Cabinet appointed Working Group to prepare for establishment of National Library Service and Draft Library Development Plan for Trinidad and Tobago submitted i.e. national plan. | Jamaica Conference on Caribbean Libraries and the challenge of change, Trinidad and Tobago participant | New John F. Kennedy UWI Library building

UNESCO consultant (Trinidad-born Canadian) on mission to draw up national plan for library system and to submit a final report

UNESCO funds for library school. Schols open to Trinidad and Tobago.
4. Planning for Library services in Trinidad and Tobago

The attached chronology indicates how much activity has been going on in the library field in Trinidad and Tobago. It becomes an outline, only an outline, of library history in Trinidad and Tobago. Library development plans have, in this country, been a demonstration of each of the stages, direct or indirect, separate or corporate - of national, regional and international planning for library services. The theme of this conference has special relevance to present developments in this field in Trinidad and Tobago where national plans for library services are actively in hand, and such national plans are themselves a combination of international and regional planning and cooperation.

The main chronology indicates the times and agents concerned in planning for library services in Trinidad and Tobago.

There is another indicating the growth of library institutions and the third one is a joint three-way indicator of each of the national, regional and international areas of activity relating to libraries here.

Definition and checking the assumptions behind each part of the conference theme-keywords is as follows:

**Library services** - This was taken to mean any collection of books organised for use in any way to serve any group, society, club or association, and not necessarily only public library services.

**Planning** was taken to mean the attempt to organize in any way such services.

**National** was taken to mean any local official or government action whether such action was to yield partial or total coverage of library service.

**International** was taken as operations between two or more countries cooperating on a particular issue, or the activity of an international organization.

**Regional** was taken as jointly operative for the library services of the Caribbean region. For this reason therefore the library of the Federal or regional association The West Indies which library was housed in Port of Spain is omitted since it was mainly the "departmental" library of the Federation (now defunct).

This interpretive text aims to verbalize and extend the indications apparent in the chronology. As an outline history, however brief or unintentional, of library services here, it is one which, becomes the microcosm of the whole history. Library development in Trinidad and Tobago can therefore demonstrate the emergence from discovery and exploration through
the elitist post emancipation state of reading privilege to those who could afford to subscribe cash, through the stages of dependence of colonialism when Trinidad and Tobago was reported on as a "possession", whose neglect was to be rectified by a compromise of expansion yet retention of status and privilege, and no offence please to existing Boards; through the stage of independence and the initial neo-colonialism when the caged bird, freed, still acted captive, would not soar to its own freedom, but turned in habit to another for direction, through the emergence to real independence of planning action for unity rather than division or fule; towards inter-dependence as a mature contributing partner to a project - which stage is anticipated at the Caribbean level certainly.

The Carnegie attempt to create free public rather than elitist libraries reached even Trinidad and Tobago by 1919, but less than fifteen years later, by the 1933 Savage Visit, the library so created had declined to the stagnant state of other Carnegie Caribbean libraries.

In 1935 administrative records show that the Carnegie Cooperation's further donation of $1125, for books was only to assist until the Central Library scheme for Trinidad and Tobago was effected. It is not clear however, why, in 1937, when $80,000 was donated by the Corporation to establish the Central Library Scheme, a new agency was established altogether, rather than an expansion of the existing Carnegie Library in Trinidad.

In 1941, it was further ironical, (but not surprising in the pattern, worldwide, of reluctance to relinquish antonomy) that the very Carnegie Free Library put up, as did the other autonomous Trinidad Public Library, a querulous but successful resistance to being part of a central scheme. Their administrative records of meetings with Dr. Stewart will reward deeper study than this paper and indicate how library history is really a fascinating microcosm. A committee to report on the relationship of existing libraries to the Central Library Scheme was set up but the relationship never got warmer.

By 1948 however faced with the problems of expansion such as insufficient book stock the Carnegie committee readily agreed to the compromise of staying separate yet accepting help in reorganizing and expansion from the Central Library Scheme. The other alternatives given had been to stay outside and run its own funds, or to become part of Central Library.

The compromise Central Library-Carnegie Free Library relationship has been viewed as library cooperation but may be also viewed as regressive dependence that stifled real development especially in view of the fact that except for some fraction, the monies for both parties came from the same housekeeper. In spite of the sweet independence of Statutory Board action, financially, it was a case of "himself told himself" as the Calypso says.
Nor was any further action taken on the 1959 Paton report whose suggestions for integration would have reduced previous administrative authority and privilege.

By Independence however in 1962, with the growth of professional respect for libraries and professional associations, officialdom was seeing libraries as part of the national concern. There had been decline in training with the decline of the Eastern Caribbean Regional Library and the service points established from 1946 onward under the Central Library Scheme were no longer showpieces. However, three new areas are earmarked for new library buildings in 1973.

Previous planning had been overseas in origin and the pattern continued with formal requests to UNESCO for education help and specific library help. Between the requests and the reports and the submissions of local librarians no national plan emerged. The librarians expected such a plan from the "government" not yet having grasped that library-planning-wise they were the Government. Such a local plan emerged eventually in 1972 as an unpublished mimeo document but at this point of history lacked the status and authority accorded outside opinion, and the privilege of access to all previous official documents in hand. The UNESCO library plan will have to go through the stages of Confidential and official release of the approved parts of the report.

Meanwhile money has been put aside in this year's Estimates for a "National Library Complex." Guppy's dream has been a-coming ever since all of a hundred years and more.

Consultation had been going on previously and steadily particularly with the then Principal Librarian of the Central Library, Miss Marjorie Lumsden, who as chief technical adviser to the Ministry of Education and Culture on library matters submitted an abundance of background papers on the thesis of library development.

In spite of the papers, submissions and reference to library development in official circles, such actual development was stagnant national-planning-wise, although libraries continued to mushroom in various Ministries and institutions. Professional librarians in the country through the Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago continued to forward extensive comment and memoranda on the library situation - some of which was utilized in other reports.

Library development continued to stay however, at the micro-level as being one of the several responsibilities of the Ministry of Education and Culture. There it was reduced to "orphan-child" status over the years - this being the historic consequence of having libraries appended to, but not a fundamental part of a Ministry which was itself referred to in the 1967 Cabinet paper as needing its:
...administrative structure and processes... revised so as to ensure that the Ministry could cope with the burdens imposed upon it by development and changes."

The present Draft Library Development Plan, however, provides for the first time a systematic "total-look" at all libraries in this country. It presents a macro-view of library worth, library function and finance and of libraries in their own right. It provides an initial point of reference on libraries instead of the previous disparate "reference" to libraries. Most importantly, it ascribes libraries to a Ministry in their own right. As envisaged in the Draft Educational Plan, the library Plan now extends beyond mere integration of the three public libraries into a national network of all those other libraries which are also maintained from public funds with special reference to school libraries and extends this even further into free cooperative and non-legislative association with all other libraries in the country.

The chronology indicates that there are two Ministries presently engaged in planning library development. Also that the report and library plan of the UNESCO consultant is forthcoming. It is envisaged that any final plan for library development in Trinidad and Tobago would be a merger of these two plans and of the modifications submitted by professional and other groups concerned. This is anticipated as a continuous development exercise.
CURRENT STATUS OF LIBRARIES
AND LIBRARIANSHIP IN CHILE

Juan R. Freudenthal, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Library Science
Simmons College

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar of the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
and the University of the West Indies
Port-of-Spain  Trinidad
April 29-May 3, 1973

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Washington, D.C.
1973

(341)
CURRENT STATUS OF LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANSHIP IN CHILE

Juan R. Freudenthal, Ph.D.

"Democratic society is a daughter of books."
José Ortega y Gasset

Introduction

Despite its geographic isolation, which has preserved the racial and spiritual unity of its people, Chile has been able to transcend its physical boundaries by the sheer spirit of adventure and intellect. The unity of language, religion, and the institutions of Spain, provided the framework in which much of Chile's early educational development took place in the nearly three centuries following the foundation of Santiago on February 12, 1541.

During the Spanish domination, the cultural climate in the Kingdom of Chile was unfavorable to the liberal cultivation of the mind. The Chilean Jesuit, Juan Ignacio Molina (1740-1829), blamed this intellectual paucity on the geographic remoteness, the lack of cultural stimulation, the exorbitant prices for the scant printed material available, and the fact that some of Chile's best minds traveled to Peru, Mexico or Europe to pursue their studies. Another reason cited for its backwardness in this area was the lack of printing presses. By and large, intellectual activities in Chile were centered in the monasteries, the private libraries of high ranking civil servants and professionals, and after 1756, at the University of San Felipe.

Independence was a step forward in the evolution of Chile's political life, but not necessarily in the advancement of its social ideals. The most learned and influential patriots of the period found a major obstacle in the Creole bourgeoisie which emerged with the same political and economic power their Spanish ancestors had once possessed.

When Chile finally revolted from Spain, it was not in response to the very wide democratic agitation that was moving many of the other colonies and still less, perhaps, to a desire to follow the footsteps of the English colonies in North America . . . or to emulate the French Republicans. Chile broke away from Spain but not from Spanish institutions. She sought independence but not revolution. Throughout most of the years of struggle for political freedom there was little evidence of an attempt to extend that freedom to the masses. The success of Chile's War of Independence did not produce a social upheaval in any sense . . .
The effect of this political reality was to hinder progressive educational policies although there were courageous and sometimes successful attempts beyond the good intentions and mere rhetoric. For example, in 1813, an important year in the cultural history of the new nation, the Chilean government proceeded to establish freedom of the press; it consolidated the University of San Felipe and three other religious academies into the Instituto Nacional; and founded the Biblioteca Nacional. The Universidad de Chile and the Universidad Católica opened their doors in 1842 and 1888 respectively. But when it came to educating the economically underprivileged, the highly politicized Chilean bureaucracy found it easy to restrict or regiment any attempts which might lead to social unrest. During the late 1840's, for example, the distinguished Argentine exile Domingo Faustino Sarmiento proposed the creation of public libraries in Chile in order to provide for the continuing education of those citizens who had already acquired basic reading skills. Sarmiento's friendship with the Chilean president, Manuel Montt, influenced the latter to propose the creation of so-called "bibliotecas populares" attached to high schools. However, as Sarmiento himself surveyed Chile's sociocultural and political progress during the 1840's and 1850's, he concluded that the "bibliotecas populares" had not met with great success. At the same time he noted that eleven of these humble repositories were not sufficient in a nation of approximately 1,800,000 inhabitants.

Social and political unrest during the presidential termnure of José Manuel Balmaceda (1886-1891); the foundation of the Instituto Pedagógico in 1889; and the convergence of several pedagogical congresses (1889, 1902, 1912) all led eventually to a reassessment of the goals and objectives in Chilean education. Secondary and higher education cannot be considered the privilege of a selected group of leaders anymore, nor should elementary education be a mere concession to the oppressed classes ... Democracy has swept away all that. The participation of everyone in the government, the preservation of freedom under the law and the institutions, need the enlightenment of the people.

This new attitude, this new vision, also caused an intellectual ferment in Chile, which was further enhanced by a flood of low-priced books, most of them imported from Spain. Poetry and prose echoed beyond the Andes with the words of Gabriela Mistral's Desolación and Pablo Neruda's Crepusculario. A broader segment of the population was now being reached by newspapers and the continuing appearance of literary journals. The enlightened citizen in Santiago, as well as students and scholars, benefited from the growing collection of books and periodicals available at the Biblioteca Nacional.

As for the progress of Chilean librarianship, no event could have been more auspicious than the visit to Chile, between 1946-1948, of the North American library instructor Edward Heiliger. About forty students attended his courses, and a few pursued their library training abroad. His influence and the influence of his students eventually led to the establishment, in
1955, of the Asociación de Bibliotecarios de Chile, and four years later, to the official opening of a library school organized and maintained by the most prestigious university in the country, the Universidad de Chile.

The Emergence of a Library Profession in Chile

The progress made by librarianship in Chile during the second half of the 1950's and the following decade was determined by three major events: first, those innovations within the profession itself, which finally allowed a group of academically trained librarians to take charge of some of the most important libraries and information centers in the country. Secondly, the Chilean government advanced definitive plans to provide universal elementary and high school instruction and instituted a revised curriculum with more emphasis on sciences and independent studies. Thirdly, antecedents of international character provided motivation and direction to a nascent movement. We shall briefly expand upon the aforementioned events, for they were inextricably related and definitely helped to shape Chile's recent attitude toward libraries and librarians, information centers, and information experts.

As previously noted the pioneering work of Edward Heiliger's students came to fruition with the organization of the Asociación de Bibliotecarios de Chile, in 1955. Initial emphasis of the membership was to articulate the need for career advancement and interlibrary cooperation. Within a few years, this group was able to bring to the attention of the higher authorities the need for a nationwide project to coordinate library services. Four national library conferences were held between 1955 and 1966 and discussions centered around the search for solutions to such urgent problems as more realistic library legislation, the promotion of reading among the young, reorganization of the Dirección General de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos; and higher library budget allocations. Most important, the Asociación de Bibliotecarios, thanks to the untiring efforts of its members, was able to convince several Chilean educators and politicians of the importance of the role played by libraries and information centers in support of the educational process as a whole and the organization and dissemination of information in particular. Since Chile's independence, the state had recognized libraries as instruments of social betterment, yet almost no consideration had been given to their major financial support or to proper foresight in their planning.

In 1964, a Sub-Comisión de Bibliotecas, within the Comisión de Planeamiento de la Educación of the Ministry of Education, published a seminal statistical and analytical study of school, municipal, university, and special libraries in the country. This report brought to the attention of the government factual data on Chile's contemporary library situation and emphasized the importance of communication and information in the development of modern societies. Furthermore, in 1966, acting upon the recommendations discussed during the fourth library conference held in Antofagasta, August 29-September 3, 1966, the Chilean government appointed a Comisión Nacional de Planeamiento
de Servicios Bibliotecarios. Chaired by the Director of the Biblioteca Nacional, this Comisión Nacional, although the sponsor of a number of library related activities, has been rather ineffective in the eyes of a number of Chilean librarians.

An important seminar, organized by the Chilean-North American Institute and sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Asociación de Bibliotecarios de Chile, was held in Santiago, October 6-17, 1969. The discussions centered around "the book within the educational process as a whole." The participants -- including librarians, booksellers, publishers, teachers and highly placed government authorities -- recommended the adoption of a política estatal (state policy) for the production and extensive distribution of low-priced monographs and textbooks. A part of this program has been realized with the creation of a national publishing venture, the Empresa Editora Nacional Quimantú which, according to its acting head, Jorge Barros, was expecting to start publication of book editions of 10,000 and 15,000 copies. As to the implications of a state-owned publishing corporation, there is always the possibility that it could become an instrument of political indoctrination. However, at the time of my last visit to Chile (1971), there was no indication of any attempt by the Chilean government to impose direct or indirect censorship upon the national book production.

As we noted previously, Chile's new attitude toward education had been another cause for the rapid progress of librarianship during the late fifties and sixties. Most prominent among the domestic issues were the educational reforms begun during the presidency of Jorge Alessandri, 1958-1964, and instituted with great vigor and success by the administration of Eduardo Frei Montalva, 1964-1970. Along with other changes, the traditional provision of higher education for the few had been challenged and, to a great extent, modified. Furthermore, the traditional humanistic curriculum and rote memorization of events and facts lost ground, partly because of Chile's definite move toward industrialization and the obvious need to train more scientists and technicians. Among the most important structural changes in the education field set forth by decree number 27,952, of December 1965, were the following:

a) Basic education, general and common mandatory cycle of 8 years for all children between the ages of 6 and 15 . . . In its second part (grades 5 through 8), subject matter is coordinated in 3 larger areas: language and social sciences, mathematics and natural sciences and technology . . . b) middle-level education, . . . a four year course . . . with a college preparatory track leading to higher education and a vocational track that provides its graduates with middle-level technical skills for immediate employment. This latter track is designed to be terminal.8

This vocational/professional track also included feminine education in the agricultural, industrial, commercial and technical fields.
In the wake of these drastic reforms, an urgent need arose to provide elementary and high schools with enough textbooks which could be freely distributed or loaned to low-income students. "Reserve collections" became a more familiar sight, soon to be followed by small reference, fiction and non-fiction collections. Humble beginnings indeed, but libraries were finally accorded their proper place in support of the curriculum and the individual student's need for enjoyment, independent study, and continuing education.

Many of the Chilean librarians I talked with in 1971 were of the opinion that Chile's *reforma educacional* (education reform) had been instrumental in convincing government authorities, as well as some teachers, of the convenience and usefulness of sound book and textbook collections. Some of their comments can be summarized as follows:

We made the government aware that libraries could have a positive effect upon the continuing education of those citizens who could not afford to stay in school beyond the sixth or eighth grade. In this time of educational reforms, which included higher education as well, we librarians were able to 'infiltrate' what some people believed to be crazy or naive ideas, and believe it or not, some educators accepted them. Of course, there is an almost insuperable economic problem involved, but that is not so important as the attitude toward libraries and, by implication, librarians. A 'conciencia bibliotecaria' (library awareness) is finally taking shape.

How deeply this "conciencia bibliotecaria" will take root is still to be seen. The government's renewed attention to higher education resulted in the creation of the Comisión de Planeamiento de la Educación Superior within the Ministry of Education and, most important of all, the Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica, in 1968. The latter Comisión Nacional was charged with the promotion and coordination, in close contact with the Chilean presidency, of scientific and technological research activities in the nation.

Finally, we shall consider some international aspects, which also influenced the progress of librarianship in Chile. Probably no other agency helped more to advertise the need for education, national library planning, and the training of library personnel than UNESCO. In 1951, this international body sponsored a conference on the development of public libraries in Latin America which was held in São Paulo. Three years later, a pilot public library was created in Medellín, Colombia while a seminar on the planning of countrywide school library services was held in Bogotá, Colombia, in November 1961. This was followed by a Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile, in 1962, on which occasion, a discussion on the effects of illiteracy upon the general well-being of a country brought clearly into focus the need to relate libraries to the general education process. Further developments in national library services were reviewed by a panel of experts on The National Planning of Library Services in Latin America, which met in Quito, Ecuador, in February 1966. Other meetings followed; one of the most important, a Seminar on Planning of Library and Documentation Services, held in Madrid, February 5-March 2, 1968. At the highest political level also, there had been some concern for the future role of
libraries in Latin America. For example, during a meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the OAS held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in 1961, and again at a meeting of Ministers of Education held in Bogota, Colombia in 1963, it was stressed that libraries were a necessary adjunct to education and an important vehicle for the preservation and dissemination of the cultural patrimony of each nation. This Latin American "library awareness" was instilled at the highest governmental level by the untiring efforts of those who direct the Inter-American Programme of Library and Bibliographic Development of the OAS. Those Chilean librarians who received their library degrees abroad, and who have played an active role in the aforementioned international encounters, as well as many others, have brought back to Chile the seeds of change. Economic and social realities preclude progress by straight imitation, but, in a very subtle way and in no small degree, foreign influences and financial assistance have advanced Chilean librarianship and may steer much of its future.

Current Status of Libraries and Information Services in Chile

For more than a century after its independence, the preservation and organization of the intellectual patrimony of the nation rested upon the Biblioteca Nacional, a few book collections which belonged to an individual or a learned society, and several university libraries. The Biblioteca Nacional was the first national archive to gather and record the scattered documents of the former Spanish colony, thus becoming the foremost center of national bibliographic activities. Parallel to these activities, the Universidad de Chile further encouraged intellectual growth and research by sponsoring important historical investigations and the compilation of national bibliographies. The foundation of the Universidad Católica in 1888, and the Universidad de Concepción, in 1919, marked the emergence of other important research centers. From its inception, the "academic library" played an important role in the bibliographic progress of the country and remains a vital link in the organization and dissemination of humanistic and scientific knowledge.

University Libraries

Presently, university libraries are among the best organized in the country; a few offer reference and information services of the highest quality. As of April 1971, within the eight Chilean universities, there were 154 academic libraries with more than half of these concentrated in Santiago as is demonstrated below: 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University of Chile</th>
<th>Santiago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universidad de Chile</td>
<td>Valparaíso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad de Chile</td>
<td>Antofagasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad Católica de Santiago</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad Católica de Valparaíso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad de Concepción</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The total number of university libraries has diminished in the last few years with the consolidation of many departmental and some divisional libraries, especially at the Universidad de Concepción and Universidad Austral. This centralization of book collections and technical processes was much needed for these libraries had mushroomed in great numbers on the different campuses (particularly at the Universidad de Chile). Because of the dispersion of so many collections, it became impossible to know with any degree of certainty the subject content and number of volumes available.

As early as 1948, the Universidad de Chile School of Medicine sponsored the compilation of a union card catalog of the most important scientific holdings of five academic libraries in Santiago; more than a decade later, the same university produced a union card catalog for all the scattered holdings among its Santiago campuses. Similar union catalogs can presently be found in the libraries of the Universidad Católica, in Santiago, and the Universidad de Concepción. In addition a number of academic libraries have adopted the "open stack" policy, have improved their reference services and have instituted regular interlibrary loan programs. Still to be developed are additional book catalogs and more union lists of serials. However, the greatest deficiency to be overcome in these repositories is the lack of up-to-date research materials as a result of budgetary constraints and long delays in the receipt of publications ordered abroad. Chilean scholars and scientists frequently complain that the information required for effective research is obsolete by the time it reaches their hands.

Although the Universidad de Chile is the most heavily endowed academic institution in the nation and encompasses a wide variety of research facilities, its library problems, administrative organization, financing, staffing and reader services seem to be, to a greater or lesser degree, similar to those of other Chilean universities. Two library surveys completed recently by the North American Paul M. Miles, reveal some common issues.

Miles' Investigación preliminar de las bibliotecas de la Universidad de Chile, 1965 is a study of the status quo of the libraries of the Universidad de Chile, both in Santiago and Valparaíso. As one would expect, the author concluded that most research collections were poor and obsolete. In 1965 the Universidad de Chile allocated 1.6% of its total budget for library purposes while Miles suggested an increase of 7.5% to augment the book and periodical holdings and to improve salaries and reference services. At the time of his study, the Santiago campus libraries of the Universidad de Chile had a ratio of 50 volumes per student while the Valparaíso campus ratio was 29 per student, compared to a widely accepted standard of approximately 100 volumes per student. Thus, for an enrollment of 14,000, in 1965, the university should have provided at least twice as many volumes as the 758,490 reported. In addition Miles made
several recommendations for an immediate solution of these problems. These included the acquisition of supplementary current monographs and periodicals and the provision of more efficient interlibrary loan and photoduplication services. These recommendations were only partially completed by 1971.

Among his long-term recommendations, Miles emphasized the requirement for both administrative and physical centralization of library services within each department or school and the need to hire more professional librarians. These recommendations have also been partially accomplished, especially with the construction of some recent buildings highlighted by the handsome new library for the Macul campus of the Universidad de Chile. This structure has the capacity to house one half million volumes and seat 900 students.

Miles second survey, in July, 1970, indicated that the financial situation, as well as some of the services to the scholarly and scientific community, had improved since 1965. In 1971, my personal visits to the Universidad de Concepción and Universidad Austral revealed similar progress.

School Libraries

"Bibliotecas escolares" (school libraries) never seem to have found their proper place within the Chilean system of education. Only with the emergence of a vigorous and committed library profession during the last two decades, has the "biblioteca escolar" ceased to be a cliché and become an ancillary of the education process. A few notable exceptions are those school libraries in Santiago and the provinces, which have received numerous donations from alumni, parents, and private organizations, and the libraries maintained by well endowed private elementary and high schools. However, for the thousand of state educational establishments serving the majority of the Chilean population, libraries were the exception rather than the rule. The meager operating budgets allocated to elementary and high schools never permitted such "low priority" activities as the acquisition and organization of printed material.

A survey of 143 elementary and secondary schools in the province of Santiago, conducted in August and September of 1967, seemed to reflect a national crisis in the school libraries area. This survey revealed the following facts:

I. - The Elementary Schools Survey. A. The 143 schools had 91,219 students with a total book collection of 22,217, or 0.2 books per student. B. 38,226 students had no reading materials other than textbooks while 70 of the 143 schools surveyed (almost 50%) did not provide library services. C. From those schools with library facilities, only 12% had a separate room to house the book collection and 28% had some bibliographic material but no place for its storage and organization. D. There was an absolute lack of professional personnel (whether librarians or teachers) to serve students and faculty. E. Qualitative literature analysis indicated that there was no research material available for the faculty.

II. - The Secondary Schools Survey. A. There were 37 high schools with a total student population of 47,987 and a total book collection of 145,453,
which represents approximately 3 books per student. B. Only one establishment lacked library facilities, although 10.8% of the high schools kept their books in a classroom, laboratory or an administration office. C. Most of the book collections did not reflect the needs of the new study programs. D. 13.5% of the educational institutions surveyed had trained personnel to supervise the collections. E. As in the elementary schools, there was no evidence of bibliographic materials for faculty use.

An extremely interesting survey was conducted in 1965 by the school librarian, María Eliana Barros. She prepared a questionnaire which was answered by 1,070 girls, aged 12-18, from one particular high school (liceo) in Santiago. Though this survey was limited to a small sample, a few of the answers and findings were most revealing, albeit not unexpected.\(^{13}\)

1. When did you become interested in reading? 50% when they were about 8 years old; the other 50%, when they were 12, that is, starting high school.

2. Who interested you in reading? Nobody, answered 80%; teachers, answered 10%; and the remaining 10% were influenced to read by their families or girl-friends.

3. Does any person give you reading advice according to your inclinations and age? The answers gave first recognition to a girl-friend, second to somebody in the family, and only very last, to a librarian.

This survey once again emphasized the need for a realistic national policy of school library services in order to support the curriculum and the continuing education of high school students.

Not unexpectedly, other surveys have indicated the almost total absence of audio-visual materials and the fact that many school libraries still serve the information and education needs of the community at large, thus performing the duties of a public library as well.

In 1969, the Comisión de Bibliotecas Escolares, under the Ministry of Education, started the nationwide distribution of 60 processed books, one metal bookshelf, one metal card-catalog with two drawers, and a guide to the organization of school libraries to elementary schools and 700 books to each high school. Until now, the monumental task of implementing this operation has been only moderately successful. There has been no attempt to initiate a survey which would identify with some degree of accuracy those elementary and high schools with a severe deficiency of both textbooks and monographs for supplementary reading. Supervision of book distribution in remote parts of the country is almost non-existent and the absence of any type of evaluative study makes the measurement of this project impossible.

Public and Municipal Libraries

According to North American definitions and standards, public libraries
in Chile are almost non-existent. During the 19th century, the nearest model for a public library was the biblioteca popular, a small book collection supervised by a municipality or high school. A survey conducted during the early 1960's gave a revealing picture of the varieties of libraries which are considered "public" in Chile:

5 dependent upon the Dirección de Bibliotecas
66 municipal libraries
48 elementary school libraries
23 secondary school libraries
11 normal school libraries
36 in other institutions, including special libraries

It is characteristic of industrially less developed nations to have one type of library serve the needs of a heterogeneous public. In the particular case of the high schools the dual function of supporting the curriculum and the reference and information needs of the general public tends to weaken the bibliographic effectiveness of these repositories. But how can service minded teachers and librarians in these countries shun their responsibility of serving the intellectual needs of their fellowmen?

Until the late 1950's, the only strictly public libraries in Chile were the Biblioteca Nacional in Santiago (with approximately one million volumes) and the Santiago Severín library in Valparaíso, the latter with a collection of about 100,000 volumes. In 1971, Santiago, with an urban population of more than two million, had only six public libraries: the Biblioteca Nacional and its two branches, one library specifically for children, and two in the suburbs. While few more could be found in the southern region of the country, with the exception of the Biblioteca Nacional, these libraries have small collections and are extremely unattractive, poorly equipped, and inadequately lighted.

The twenty or so municipal libraries in Chile, especially those located in the Santiago boroughs of Providencia, Núñoa, and Las Condes, come closest to the North American standards for a small public library with book collections ranging from 500 to 40,000 volumes. Special legislation has assigned one percent of the regular income of the municipalities, plus additional funds from other sources, for the support of "cultural activities." However, in only a few cases have the municipal libraries received more than one percent of these available sums. In response to the legislation, six local governments have decreed that all library positions within their jurisdiction have to be filled by professional personnel who should receive commensurate salaries and fringe benefits. Indeed, a visit to the Biblioteca Municipal de Providencia, in 1971, confirmed that the salaries of the four professional librarians were excellent compared to those paid by the National Library and even some of the university libraries. Extra benefits included personal money loans, medical care, low-rent housing, and special bonuses. Yet, in relation to other professions, the job of librarian is one of the lowest paid positions in the country.

The National Library

As it behooves a nation with the social, cultural and economic background
of Chile, the Biblioteca Nacional, the country's national library, attempts to
serve its clientele as a public library, as a central collection of the nation's
literature, as the quarters for the National Archives, as a center for bibliog-
graphic and advanced research (mainly in the compilation of national and retro-
spective bibliographies), and as a center of legal deposit and copyright.
Unfortunately, the scope of these functions was never clearly defined. As a
result the most critical problem has been the unfortunate combination of the
Biblioteca Nacional as a national repository and as a public library - a
dichotomy which has caused the destruction of irreplaceable bibliographic
materials. Although almost all the directors of the Biblioteca Nacional were
aware of the disastrous consequences of such a dual function, no one weighed
its adverse effect more than the Chilean historian, bibliographer, and educator
Guillermo Felid Cruz, who during his tenure (1960-1966) ordered the doors of
the Biblioteca Nacional to be closed to elementary and high school students.
He acted in defense of the bibliographic patrimony of the country and hoped
his decision would oblige Santiago high schools to organize and provide their
own book collections to uphold curricula and other reading needs. Unfortunately,
this drastic action did not bring the desired results. Felic Cruz' plan was
heavily criticized and was neither understood by the government nor the general
public. His successor, the well known educator and literary critic Roque
Esteban Scarpa (1967-1971), saw the Biblioteca Nacional as a coordinating and
diffusing agency which should make reading materials available to a wide public.
This outlook was both a reflection of the educational reforms instituted by the
administration of President Eduardo Frei and his own conviction that the National
Library had to become, once again, a leader in the bibliographic organization
and control of Chilean literature while at the same time offer better services
to the urban population of Santiago. Among other services and special collec-
tions created during Scarpa's tenure, the following deserve enumeration:
Museo del Escritor Chileno (Museum of the Chilean Writer), Archivo del Escritor
(Writer's Archive), Archivo de la Palabra (Oral Archive), Archivo del Compositor
Chileno (Archive of the Chilean Composer), and Fondo Bibliográfico Raúl Silva
Castro (The Raúl Silva Castro Bibliographic Center). The National Library also
sponsored the indexing of such important twentieth century literary journals as
Hoy (1931-1943), Estudios (1932-1957), and Pro-Arte (1948-1957).

As coordinator of a wide variety of library services throughout the country
the Biblioteca Nacional, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education,
municipalities, and local government agencies, opened several new public librar-
ies between 1967 and 1971. It is unfortunate, however, that the responsibilities
for the organization and maintenance of school and public libraries have never
been clearly established between the Ministry of Education and the National
Library, a posture which has resulted in an unnecessary duplication of efforts
and materials. There is ample evidence to suggest that the progress of the
Biblioteca Nacional has been curtailed throughout its history by undefined
responsibilities and bureaucratic indifference, and that its Directors have
been continuously exposed to the uncertainties and frustrations of the national
economic and political scene.

In 1972 I suggested that a government-sponsored yet self-governing Dirección
de Bibliotecas be created to replace the present Dirección de Bibliotecas,
Working Paper No. B-4

-12-

Archivos y Museos

... which would allow for administrative independence (without the need to debate every major decision with the Under Secretary of Education, Minister of Education, President of the country or in last instance, the Congress). Considering the distressing economic circumstances under which the National Library operates and the dearth of personnel, and independent Dirección de Bibliotecas could more effectively achieve centralization and coordination of library services. Furthermore, it would permit the formulation of long-range plans with less political interference; it would stimulate a more effective interaction of the Dirección de Bibliotecas with other cultural and scientific agencies, both national and foreign; it would encourage the formulation of various kinds of standards to promote better and broader library services and future systems throughout the country; it could insure realistic budget allocations with other than state subvention. 16

Under the present circumstances, only the creation of sufficient public, elementary and secondary school libraries, in the capital and elsewhere, will remove inordinate pressures from the Biblioteca Nacional so that its staff may concentrate on strengthening the library's historical and literary resources, as well as on developing a more effective center for national and international bibliographic control.

Research and Special Libraries

The Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional, BCN, is a distinguished Chilean research library, and it houses one of the richest historical and archival collections in the country with emphasis on law, economy, history, and statistics. Materials are obtained through legal deposit and an efficient exchange program with UNESCO, PAU, the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), and other international organizations. BCN serves congressmen, law students, scholars, and the public. An efficient manual bibliographic retrieval system permiss rapid access to decrees, laws, books, articles from national and foreign newspapers, foreign legislation, a file of congressional speeches, motions, and the bulletins of the congressional sessions. It is undoubtedly one of the best organized libraries in the country and its service to the public is excellent. Automation of its indexing operation is being contemplated and is considered a solid possibility in the near future.

In 1971, the Centro Nacional de Información y Documentación, CENID, identified approximately 270 "special libraries" in Chile, which included information centers maintained by the government, national and international organizations, professional and learned societies, industry, universities, banks, and bi-national institutes. These collections range from a few printed sources to vast specialized monographic and periodical holdings. CENID, created in 1963 as a separate division but maintained by the Council of Rectors of the Chilean universities, is now affiliated with the Comisión Nacional de Información Científica y Tecnológica, CONICYT. 17 During the last decade, CENID has been
instrumental in convincing government agencies, as well as major research centers, of the need for a national information system which should eventually encompass the pure sciences as well as the humanities and the social sciences. CENTD's major role has been that of a clearinghouse and coordinating agency concerned with the information needs of the Chilean scientific community. As such, it has produced several valuable subject bibliographies, undertaken a number of surveys to identify untapped bibliographic resources, made available translation services since 1969, and presently maintains a special collection on "política científica y documentación".

Conclusion

If we adhere to the hypothesis that the educational process contributes to the improved economic, cultural, and social conditions of a nation, and if this process requires the support of libraries and information centers as the vital facilitators of learning and scientific communication, then the Chilean government should seek to a) foster and develop reading abilities with greater intensity; b) incorporate library services into the total system of education in order to improve these reading habits, particularly at the primary and secondary school levels; c) promote the establishment of a well structured scientific and technical communications network by lending its support to a strong national science policy; d) enact realistic library legislation with emphasis on school and public libraries; and e) make available optimum training for education in librarianship.

Before the closing of these remarks, one more issue needs to be mentioned. During my last visit to Chile, one could not help but be aware of disagreements between librarians and bibliographers and those who claim they are "documentalists," "information scientists," or "informatic" advocates. Differences of opinions is, of course, a most natural expression of growth and achievement within an evolving profession. However, a firm belief that grass-root issues must be resolved before more esoteric developments can follow with any degree of success forces the conclusion that Chilean librarians can ill afford a semantic battle when some of the most pressing needs for library services have not been met. A unified sense of purpose among the librarians and information experts and a constant dialogue with the Chilean government may result in the establishment of a more effective library and information system throughout the country.

It is obvious that the Chilean library profession has been instrumental in changing the attitude toward library and information problems from one of apathy to one of renewed concern. Furthermore, the profession has helped to give the book a new status: that of a practical educational tool rather than a mere cultural asset. In short, librarianship in Chile has come of age and now faces the greatest challenge of all - that of asserting itself in the midst of continuous social and political changes; a raison d'etre to command respect in an age of industrialization, scientific and technological progress, and electronic communication.

2. Sarmiento visited the United States for the first time in 1847. He was fascinated by the conglomerate of social libraries-mercantile, mechanics, Sunday school, school district, the subscription and proprietary, the Athenaeum- and immediately grasped the potential of the "public library" as an instrument for the continuing education and self-development of the South American people. Sarmiento also met Horace Mann, then Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, and a lawyer who had instigated some of the most farsighted educational legislation in the United States. It has been said that "... few friendships have had a more transcendental effect on the cultural life of this hemisphere. Mann in the North and Sarmiento in the South were to effect a triumph of popular education." Edmundo Correas, *Sarmiento and the United States* (Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, 1961), p. 8.


5. A closer professional interaction among Chilean librarians became evident in 1969 with the formation of the Colegio de Bibliotecarios which supersedes the Asociación de Bibliotecarios de Chile.

6. Chile, Ministerio de Educación, Comisión de Planeamiento de la Educación Chilena, "Enfoque a la realidad bibliotecaria nacional," in *Documentos sobre el planeamiento integral de la educación chilena* (Santiago, Chile: Instituto Geográfico Militar, 1964), pp. 43-65. This report was also published with several additions, in 1966, by the Pan American Union under the title of *Planeamiento nacional de servicios bibliotecarios. Volumen II: por países, parte I, Chile y Mexico*.

7. Interview with Jorge Barros, Santiago, Chile, April 20, 1971.


9. This figure is the outcome of visits to campuses of four Chilean universities, several interviews with librarians, and review of the available literature. A 1964 survey had identified a total of 169 university libraries. Asociación de Bibliotecarios de Chile, *Terceras jornadas bibliotecarias chilenas. Problemas de los servicios bibliotecarios en Chile* (Santiago, Chile: 1964), p. 4.

10. Full citations for Miles' two library surveys can be found in the bibliography.
11. According to a 1969 survey done by the Ministry of Education, 2,034,000 pupils (from the mandatory program of 8 years for all children aged 6 to 15) were enrolled from a total population of about 9,000,000 in almost 8,000 primary schools.


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SURVEY ON THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN BOLIVIA

WERNER GUTTENTAG TICHAUER

Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar of the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
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GENERAL SECRETARIAT
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Washington, D.C.
1973
SURVEY ON THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN BOLIVIA

Werner Guttentag Tichauer

1) STATISTICS

The relative reliability of statistics, and specially in South America, is well known. In Bolivia, the principal source for statistical information is the Ministry of Planning, whose erratic course in planning during the last years, and the corresponding handling of statistics, makes it somewhat dubious. There is also the National Office of Educational Planning, an office of statistics of the Ministry of Education. Completely reliable figures on libraries could not be found and there is no planning on a national scale, for library services.

2) EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS AND THE LIBRARY SYSTEM

Educational problems in Bolivia, as everywhere, are and should be intimately bound to the library system of the country. Here, in reality, we cannot speak about a library system, because it does not exist yet. But with the help of UNESCO, there is the intention of establishing one by putting into effect Mr. I. J. L. Mettini's plan. (1)

Bolivia has a double educational system: urban and rural. With a population of 4,800,000, more or less 70% live and earn their living in the country. The rural schools are, therefore of utmost importance. Furthermore, one must take into account that even if Spanish is the official language, most of the rural population speaks mostly native languages (35% Quechua, 25% Aymará and 3% minor ones like Uru, Guaraní, Tupi, etc.). This makes the educational and literacy problems more complicated and most difficult. The estimate of illiterates oscillates between 50% and 70%.

In 1967 Bolivia had 458 schools in the urban area and 4,376 rural schools, where children attend only 2 to 4 years, if at all.

In other words, most Bolivian children do not even get a complete primary education.

Only 6.43% coming from rural schools complete primary school and only 2.61% coming from the same background are getting secondary education.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1971</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of schoolchildren enrolled</td>
<td>560,000</td>
<td>944,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>747,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In rural Primary and secondary schools 38% (1971)
Teachers in rural schools 34% (1970)

(2) y (3).

The unstable political course of an underdeveloped country makes the educational system erratic also, and with each changing administration come partial or complete changes of programs and educational goals. The same can be said of the Bolivian university. The over-programming without the corresponding funds and, correlatively, the constant search for outside help give the university a very unstable character. One of the few positive aspects of its latter development is the greater participation of youngsters from rural districts in University education. In view of the non-existence of a real library system, the above mentioned UNESCO plan is one of the big hopes Bolivia has for providing the school population with sufficient library assistance for its study. At the moment the public libraries, depending on the corresponding city governments and even the university libraries, as well as the National Library in Sucre, are fulfilling the needs of all level of the school population. And as we will see, the big attendance of school children in a good public library, such as the one in Cochabamba, shows the urgent need for truly efficient school libraries.

3) LEGISLATION

The government administration never gave libraries the same attention that they did to the national educational situation, not recognizing that they are a very important supplement of any educational system. But ever present lack of funds made this impossible.

Library legislation really started with the creation of the National Library of Sucre (Chuquisaca, 1825). It was enforced by the Supreme Decree dated June 30th, establishing public libraries, especially the foundation of the important city libraries of La Paz and Cochabamba. There exist other decrees, for example, the one of July 20th, 1929, introducing the Dewey Decimal System, or the Decree of September 22nd, 1937, making all public libraries dependent on the Ministry of Education, and creating a special: "Dirección General de Bibliotecas". With the Decree of November, 1945, libraries were again remembered and a national index was introduced to safeguard all books, manuscripts, etc. from leaving the country. The law of September 2nd, 1947, established a tax in favor of public libraries. But in practice not much came of it.

Today, even if the National Office of Libraries exists in the Ministry of Education, the public libraries depend for their budgets, employees and so on, on the municipalities or universities. Only the National Library of Sucre and the newly created Book Deposit in La Paz depend directly from the Ministry of Education. Due to the lack of funds, the results are deplorable.

Lately, the "Banco del Libro", was established by the same Ministry, to help and stimulate the reading habits of the population, specially the school children. But the program only worked a little bit in La Paz, depending, as always, on gifts.
4 LIBRARIES IN BOLIVIA

The most important one is the National Library in Sucre founded in 1825. Many private and ecclesiastical colonial collections were incorporated during the last century, and some other valuable ones during the first part of this century. It has 100,000 volumes, but an inadequate space of 250 m², as well as lack of funds, make it impossible for the library to really function as the central one of the Nation and as the most important center of research.

The following statistics about the users of the National Library show that school children in Sucre depend mostly on this library: 3,000 adults and 5,000 youngsters went there during the year, attended by 14 employees, many of them with no formal training as librarians.

Nearly all the bigger Bolivian cities have a city library, but mostly no funds for new books or even for proper maintenance. One of the exceptions is Cochabamba's, which for years regularly got funds for the acquisition of books, magazines and newspapers. It is properly housed and run in a new and centrally located building downtown. With 14 employees is is open 11 hours a day and, further, is running 7 suburban libraries and a historical archive. It was established in 1838, and from 1849 was dependent on Cochabamba University. Since 1874 it depends directly on the Municipality.

Today it owns: 3,000 Bolivian books 17,000 foreign books 850 manuscripts of the historical archive.

and an interesting collection of periodicals.

The municipal budget for this year, as it has been more or less the last few years is Pesos Bolivianos 180,000.-- (US$9,000.--)
=for the acquisition of books, papers and magazines. During the years 1971 and 1972 the library increased by 3,226 volumes and its daily attendance is 1,115 readers (average). Dewey classification and cataloguing, as used by the Vatican, are followed there.

The other municipal public library, "Mariscal Andres de Santa Cruz", is in La Paz, also situated in a beautiful new building in the center of town, opposite the university. But, unlike the case of Cochabamba, sufficient funds were never regularly given for acquiring new books. It has 14 suburban libraries functioning.

Founded also in 1838, it had as librarians many very important writers and historians, when the first inventory was made in 1860 it had 2,773 volumes; in 1877, its first catalogue was published. In 1925, it owned 30,000 volumes. Also has a rich national newspaper collection. (4) y (5).
Cochabamba:

A city of 160,000 people, it is located in a rich rural area and has little industry, but is in the geographical center of Bolivia. It has besides the above mentioned public library, the following library facilities:

a) The University Library; founded in 1921 with

35,000 volumes (4,000 bolivian books; 31,000 foreign books)

In theory it is getting 5% of the university budget, but in reality these funds are never used for this purpose, because of other needs of the university they are used for something else. It is open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day.

b) Biblioteca Centro Portales; founded in 1969

5,680 books
3,500 pamphlets
(open from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.)

annual budget: Pesos Bolivianos 1,500.-- (US$ 75.--)

c) Biblioteca Centro Boliviano-Americano; founded 1957

7,140 books in English
3,382 books in Spanish
350 records
42 titles of magazines in English and Spanish

Between the years 1971 and 1972 it increased by 250 books yearly. It has 80 readers daily, one employee, open 8 hours.

d) Biblioteca de la Escuela de Comando y Estado Mayor "Mariscal Santa Cruz"; founded in 1938

7,500 books, pamphlets and magazines
no regular budget, one employee,
open from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

In the years 1971 and 1972 it got a donation of 500 books.

e) Library of YPFB (the national petroleum company, which has a refinery in Cochabamba).

f) Library of the Nursing School Elizabeth Seton, run by a North American Catholic congregation, along with the best hospital in Bolivia.

g) Library of the Superior Catholic Normal School;

3,600 volumes, 20 readers a day

h) Library Club Social, eldest and most fashionable social club of the city, mostly Bolivian books;

600 volumes.
i) Library Hospicio (Catholic congregation)

j) Instituto Linguístico, run by a religious congregation for the investigation of native languages.

This means that Cochabamba has altogether at least 11 organized libraries. There exist also some excellent private collections but because of the continuous threat of nationalization, they are not well known and seldom opened for the public or researchers.

One of the best libraries of Bolivia is the University Library of La Paz (Universidad Mayor de San Andrés), which has acquired during the last years many excellent private collections. Founded in 1905, it has today around 150,000 volumes. It also owns a Museum of Bolivian writers and a special Franz Tamayo Museum (one of the greatest and most important Bolivian writers).

All the other Bolivian Universities, in Potosí, Oruro, Tarija, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, have their own library facilities. But the oldest one is the library in Sucre, which is also one of the oldest universities in South America.

Several faculties or schools have separate libraries; for example, Sucre has a good law library, Cochabamba a good medical library and so on.

Some other important Bolivian libraries:

The Library of Congress in La Paz, founded in 1912, had in 1945 5,771 volumes. It has one of the most important stocks of books, but during the different revolutions the books slowly disappeared.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also has an important stock of 1,500 books and archives.

Biblioteca de la Sociedad Geográfica in Sucre, founded in 1877-1937, 8,000 volumes.

Biblioteca del Instituto Médico, founded in 1937, 4,000 volumes.

Biblioteca del Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura, the first catalogue printed in 1900, listed 570 volumes. Librarians like Mrs. Irma de Viscarra are still making it one of the most specialized libraries in Bolivia and bibliographies are published continuously.

Biblioteca Centro Militar Boliviano.

Biblioteca y Archivo de la Casa de la Moneda de Potosí, which is run by Mr. Armando Alba and Mario Chacón Torres.

It should also be mentioned that the library of YPFB (National Bolivian Petroleum Company), is an excellent and well organized one. It is in La Paz and works under the professional supervision of Mrs. Marcela Meneses, who also published important catalogues.
5) PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIAN EDUCATION

There are some professional organizations at the local level. For example, the Librarians Association of Cochabamba, which was organized in August 24th, 1970, with 16 members. However no national organization exists at the moment, even though many attempts were made, to form one. The Centro Pedagógico Cultural de Portales in Cochabamba, Fundación Patiño, is constantly trying to professionalize Bolivian librarians, and is the only organization to do so aside from isolated organized attempts by the University of La Paz. It organized, during the last years 14 lectures about library science with an average of 30 students.

This means that at least 300 persons, mostly employees of libraries throughout the country, got some new and better knowledge about library methods. Furthermore, 4 seminars about librarian's work were organized and attended by professionals from all parts of Bolivia.

Audio Visual.

Audio-visual courses sponsored by UNESCO and organized by the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Buenos Aires were held in Bolivia. In 1969, there were 2 lectures in Cochabamba; in 1970, 3 lectures were held in La Paz and one in Cochabamba.

Because of the short time I had for preparing this working-paper -three weeks-, I can give only a certain picture of the public library situation in Cochabamba. I have to mention the great help of Mr. Italo Hettini, Argentine librarian from the University of Resistencia, at the moment in Bolivia, and his excellent study. (1).

I also would like to thank Miss Aida del Granado, head of the Cochabamba Municipal Public Library, for the information supplied.

Bibliography:

(2) USAID - Bolivia: Estadísticas Económicas No. 12, 1971, 50 pags.

(3) USAID - Bolivia: Estadísticas Económicas No. 13, 1972, 44 pags.


(5) Arturo Costa de la Torre: Catálogo de la Bibliografía Boliviana - Libros y Folletos 1900=1953; La Paz 1968, 1254 pags. Tomo I.
LIBRARY EDUCATION IN THE
ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN

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Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
and the University of the West Indies
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LIBRARY EDUCATION IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN*

Dorothy Collings

Introduction

The term 'Caribbean', as used in this paper, is limited in scope to include only the English-speaking islands of the Caribbean and the mainland territories of British Honduras and Guyana, which until 1958 were known as the British West Indies, and where professional training for librarianship has followed a common path.

These are also the countries served by the regional University of the West Indies (UWI) at and since its founding in 1948. Recurrent expenses of the university are met by contributions from the following countries: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago. Following the establishment of the University of Guyana in 1963, the Government of Guyana entered into an agreement with UWI whereby a certain number of students are accepted to read for degrees at UWI in various fields, which now include librarianship.

Librarians in the Caribbean area have long recognized that a sufficient and dependable supply of trained staff, competent to perform effectively at the different levels of skills required, is a crucial factor in the provision of effective service in the libraries at present in operation, and for planned library development to meet the expanding needs of the society as these arise.

Previous training courses

With the development of library services in the West Indies, particularly after the Second World War, professional training for librarianship in the region was usually obtained through the prevailing British pattern of pre-professional recruitment, followed by in-service study for the examinations of the Library Association leading to the associateship (ALA) or fellowship (FLA) of the Association.

Pioneer work in library training was done by the Eastern Caribbean Regional Library (ECRL) at its headquarters in Port-of-Spain (Trinidad). As early as 1942 a six-month training course was organized which issued certificates of competence. From 1948 to 1962, training courses were held to prepare candidates for the first professional and ALA examinations, conducted by a tutor provided by the British Council and attended not only by students from Trinidad but also from the other islands, especially Jamaica. Many of the leading librarians now serving in key posts throughout the West Indies obtained their initial training in these courses and then proceeded abroad to gain higher qualifications by study in library schools and practical experience in well-established libraries. In 1962, after several interruptions due to curtailment of funds the ECRL training courses came to an end. In-service courses on a voluntary basis were then organized locally by the Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago and by the Jamaica Library Association.

Concurrently, since its inception in 1948, a major contribution to library education in the region has been made by the Jamaica Library Service. Planned staff development has been a notable feature of its work, accomplished by means of purposeful and varied in-service training, sending junior staff to the ECRL tutorial sessions when they were available, providing summer courses, seminars and an annual all-island conference for all levels of staff (including voluntary workers), and each year scholarships for study abroad. In addition, as a national statutory body, the Jamaica Library Service regularly gives assistance and advice in the organization of new libraries and the training of their staffs, particularly in government departments and secondary schools. In the process, the service has yielded up many of its own staff as an increasing number of professional posts have become established in university, college and special libraries.

In addition, for many years both the Central Library in Trinidad and the Jamaica Library Service have continued to provide in-service training to staff members from the smaller islands sent by their library authorities on attachments for periods usually of two to four months.
As library services continued to expand, a growing number of intending librarians studied overseas, mostly in the United Kingdom, and a few in Canada and the United States. The expense involved was considerable, yet staff shortages remained acute. Also, the training provided was understandably not primarily concerned with Caribbean library problems. A further factor was the announcement of the revised Library Association syllabus, to be effective in 1964, which stressed residential study in British library schools.

After much study and discussion, the library associations of Jamaica and of Trinidad and Tobago agreed that the best solution would be the creation of a permanent library training facility in the region, preferably through the provision of a B.A. degree programme with librarianship as the principal subject at UWI. Accordingly, representations were made to the university in 1962, detailing the urgent needs of the rapidly developing library services in the region—public, academic and special—requesting initiation of the degree programme. These were accepted in principle by the university and draft estimates to implement them were included in the draft triennial estimates for 1963/66 but were disallowed by the University Grants Council for lack of funds. Efforts to find enabling funds from foundations and other sources combined over the next six years.

At long last, the Jamaica Government—following submissions by the Jamaica Library Association—made an application to Unesco for assistance with a library school, and Dr. J. Periam Danton, Professor at the School of Librarianship of the University of California (Berkeley), came to the area for the period June-September 1968 as a Unesco consultant to advise on the project. The first of the principal recommendations made in his report to Unesco was that 'there be established at the University of the West Indies, Mona, as soon as possible, and simultaneously, library education programmes at the undergraduate and graduate levels, the undergraduate programme to be phased out at the earliest practicable date'.

Unesco agreed to provide assistance for four years starting in 1971, in the form of the services of two full-time faculty members, thirty regional scholarships to assist students within the area to attend the school and small grants for equipment and secretarial services.
The University Grants Council in April 1971 approved the projected library school, and agreed to accept responsibility for its total financing when the Unesco grant comes to an end.11

Creation of the library school

The library school is established by UWI as the Department of Library Studies within the Faculty of General Studies at the Mona campus at Kingston (Jamaica) to provide university-level professional education for librarians of the Caribbean region.

The aims of the department are: (a) through its courses, tutorial sessions, and other planned experiences (including field-work), to stimulate in the student sensitivity and responsiveness to the needs of the community and a dedicated commitment to its service; (b) to assist the student's understanding of the role of the library as a dynamic element in the educational process and as a tool for economic and social development; (c) through its various programmes to provide a suitable qualification for professional work in public, school, academic and special libraries, and in related fields such as archives management and information science; and (d) to undertake, stimulate and assist research on library problems of importance to the region, in co-operation with other departments of the university, government offices, local library authorities and library associations, or other bodies, as appropriate. (Examples of such research areas include: integration of planned library provision into national educational and over-all development plans; library job analysis, classification and pay plans; tropical library architectural designs and specifications for public-library buildings and school-library premises; techniques of tropical library binding and paper preservation; library services and materials of various kinds for use in national literacy programmes.)

The new department began teaching in October 1971 with an enrolment of thirty students drawn from Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The teaching staff at present comprises four full-time faculty members. It is expected that the staff will be augmented as needed to meet the developmental requirements of the programme both by part-time service of highly qualified practising librarians in the region and by visiting staff from overseas. The department was housed temporarily in the Institute of Education, until a permanent building was constructed and occupied in October 1972 (see illustration).
Library education programmes are offered at two levels: (a) a three-year undergraduate course of study leading to the bachelor's degree, started in 1971; and (b) a one-year post-graduate diploma course scheduled to start in 1973.

In all courses, special attention is paid to the conditions, needs and interests of the countries and peoples of the Caribbean, and to the impact of these factors on library programmes and development in the region. At the same time every effort is made to assist students to understand trends and developments in an international setting and a comparative approach to the subjects offered is undertaken as fully as is feasible.

As well as these regular and continuing programmes for professional education, the department will offer occasional courses, seminars and workshops. The first of these is an introductory course for teacher-librarians which requires attendance at two summer sessions of five weeks each in 1972 and 1973. Future seminars at an advanced level will be organized for practising professional librarians interested in studying new developments in library and information services or in extending their knowledge of a specialized field.

Details of the courses at present offered and of those planned are set out in a brochure issued by and available from the department on request. 12

It should be noted that supervised field-work in approved libraries undertaken during the long vacations forms an integral part of both the undergraduate and graduate programmes. The student is required to make a written report describing and analysing his experience in each library to which he is assigned, and a detailed performance report is requested from the supervising library on an appraisal form provided by the library school. Field-work, i.e. 'the exposure of students to the practicalities of librarianship so that they might learn by both doing and observing' 13 is of special importance here in view both of the scattered island geography of the Caribbean and the paucity of professionally trained librarians in the region: thus, the new library-school graduate might well find himself to be the only professionally trained librarian working on a small island, fully in charge of a library's operation, and responsible also for training and supervising untrained staff without another trained colleague within effective telephone distance.
An important concern of the department is to work for international recognition of qualifications of librarians within the English-speaking professional library associations of Canada, the Caribbean, the United Kingdom and the United States. This 'Atlantic community' constitutes a group of countries within which professional links are close and constant. Some consideration has already been given to this matter at the 1970 annual conference of the American Library Association held in Detroit in June/July 1970, with inconclusive results. Further thought and discussion would seem to be desirable.

Potential demand for librarians

To turn now to the vital question 'What is the probable potential demand for librarians?' Dr. Danton, in his report to Unesco on his 1968 mission to Jamaica stated as follows:

The English-speaking Caribbean, including Guyana and British Honduras, employ about 600 persons in their libraries. Of these 106 are librarians (55 in Jamaica, 31 in Trinidad, 6 in Guyana, 5 in Barbados), although many others hold the title. Speaking now only of Jamaica, it can be said with the utmost conservatism that the twenty-seven librarians of the Jamaica Library Service (JLS) and the thirteen at the University of the West Indies need to be doubled at least, even without regard for any future expansion. On the basis of world standards (one library employee for 2,500 population), the JLS alone would require 720 library staff members, of whom at least 180 should be librarians. Obviously it will be a very long time before any such figure is attained. But the immediate fact is that thirteen unfilled budgeted posts exist today in the JLS, eleven in the three UWI libraries, and some elsewhere. The number of librarian posts under present circumstances is bound to increase. The number will increase because of the marked developments at all levels of education discussed at the beginning of this report. The number will also increase because numerous libraries like those of ministries and governmental agencies, and the teachers' colleges, will sooner or later find it necessary to employ librarians.

One may, however, go considerably beyond these indications. The UWI at St. Augustine, with eight librarians, should today have about sixteen, and the Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago, with thirteen librarians, need an increase of about 50 per cent. The Trinidad Public Library, with a
total staff of thirty-two, has six librarians; it should have about twice as many. Further, if one estimates, very conservatively, projected professional library staffing for the whole area by 1973, one arrives at an absolute minimum figure of 265, an increase of 150 per cent over the present 106.15

In March 1972, the Department of Library Studies sent out a questionnaire to the known libraries in the region aimed primarily at providing current data concerning the number of vacant posts for professional librarians, now existing and those expected during the next two years (1973/74). Although returns are not yet complete, it appears that there are not less than seventy-eight such posts at present vacant, with an estimated sixty-four additional vacancies expected by 1973/74. The Jamaica Library Service alone reports twenty-four present vacancies, with an additional twenty-four posts in prospect for 1973/74.

Other problems

However, the provision of training facilities is crucially related to solutions to other problems which must be overcome if the energies and skills of professionally trained librarians are to be harnessed and put to work effectively in library service in the West Indies. First, librarians themselves as well as government officials and other decision-makers must come to recognize that effective library and information services form an integral part of the basic infrastructure needed for economic and social development in the West Indies, as elsewhere. For this purpose, librarians need to seek the help of trained economists and educational planners to master the methodology of planning national library services within the context of over-all national educational and development plans. In this connexion, it may be helpful to draw attention to the work being done by Unesco in this field, and in particular to the manual entitled The planning of library and documentation services.16 Planning seems the most promising and practical means by which to obtain sorely needed additional resources for the provision of library and information services.
Professional library associations can further render important services to library development by banding together to work out minimum standards for libraries of different types: in particular, for public, school and teachers' college libraries. Library job analysis and classification and pay plans are also needed. It would also be immensely helpful if library associations could undertake to identify and bring into being potential placement opportunities for professional librarians.

Strategic ways of using well-qualified and able librarians also must be explored—one possibility might be for two or three small near-by islands to employ jointly one first-rate professional librarian, to direct and inspire the work of a team of junior professional and clerical staff—in brief, some adaptation suited to Caribbean conditions of the rapidly growing 'systems' approach to library service.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it may be observed that the present-day Caribbean is a microcosm of the world. In itself, it experiences and responds to changes taking place within the society, and is sensitive to and affected by the impact of developments occurring outside the region. As in other fields, so also in library education.

In the years since the Second World War, the vast changes which have transformed the world in the political, economic and social fields, together with the technological advances which have occurred simultaneously, have resulted in an unprecedented expansion in the provision of needed library and information services and in changing patterns of library development.

In turn, these forces have caused marked changes in the content and organization of established systems of library education in the industrialized countries, including Canada, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, and led to the creation of new library schools in many countries in the developing regions.

The massive professional literature which has resulted from the formulation, discussion and implementation of these new directions in library education, indicates that remarkably similar programmes are now in operation, or in early prospect, in widely different parts of the world. Clear trends of major importance include:
(a) the establishment of professional library schools within university-level institutions of higher education; (b) where this does not yet exist, it is generally recognized as a desired goal; (c) the major share of the instructional programme is the responsibility of full-time, academically qualified faculty members; (d) full-time attendance by students is required or strongly recommended; and (e) emphasis on the active role of the professional library school in conducting and assisting research on library problems germane to the society.

The fledgeling library school at UWI has so recently come into being that it has scarcely had time to take on its own character. It appears, however, to be well within the mainstream of the current trends noted above. In terms of historical evolution, it is not surprising that library education in the West Indies has leap-frogged from in-service courses and study abroad straight to a university-based professional school—the climate may be tropical but the pace of a young and vigorous region is swift!

However, establishing a new library school on a sound basis is not a simple matter in any country or region, and it requires substantial resources. Thus, many urgent needs remain, especially for back runs of important library journals, basic monographs and other materials to strengthen the school's teaching collection of professional library literature, and for essential equipment for the new building. Beyond these immediate concerns, expanded staff and financial resources are needed to enable the school not only to provide effective professional training in librarianship but also to undertake much-needed basic research on library problems of major importance to library development in the Caribbean region.
FOOTNOTES

1 University of the West Indies, Calendar, 1971/72, p. 114, Mona (Jamaica) 1971.

2 op. cit., p. '15.

3 ibid.


7 University of the West Indies, Planning Committee, Minutes (P.P. 20, 1970/71).


11 University of the West Indies, University Grants Council, Minutes 14 April, 1971, p. 2-4.

12 University of the West Indies, Department of Library Studies, Mona, April 1972, p.21.


15 Danton, op. cit., p. 35-6.
FOOTNOTES


17 For discussion, see especially three major surveys of professional education for librarianship in the various countries of the world which have appeared in recent years: (a) L. E. Bone (ed.), Library education: an international survey, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1968, p. 388; (b) L. Shores (ed.), 'Comparative library education', Journal of education for librarianship, vol. 6, spring 1966, p. 231-317; (c) H. Lancour and J. C. Harrison (eds), 'Education for librarianship abroad in selected countries', Library trends, vol. 12, October 1963, p. 121-355.
PLANEAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS BIBLIOTECARIOS Y DE INFORMACION EN AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

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Con un Apendice sobre Planeamiento en la Region del Caribe
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PLANEAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS BIBLIOTECARIOS Y DE INFORMACIÓN EN AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

Carlos Víctor Penna

El Comité Organizador de SALAM nos solicitó escribir el presente documento de trabajo sobre el Planeamiento de los Servicios Bibliotecarios y de Información en América Latina y el Caribe con el fin de ser presentado a su 18a. Reunión. Tal encargo nos planteaba dos problemas; el primero se relacionaba con las experiencias que en este campo se llevan a cabo en la Región del Caribe, sobre las que no disponemos de una información completa y, el segundo, que por estar el planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información en estado embrionario, nos resultaba difícil ofrecer nuevas ideas a las ya expuestas en nuestra reciente obra titulada "Servicios de bibliotecas e información; nueva concepción latinoamericana".1

Para zanjar estas dificultades, solicitamos a la Dra. Alma Jordan la preparación de un trabajo sobre la situación actual del planeamiento en la Región del Caribe, trabajo que la Dra. Jordan tuvo a bien hacer y que se agrega como apéndice de este documento. Por otro lado decidimos limitar nuestra contribución al análisis de los resultados de dos reuniones celebradas, recientemente en Washington 2 y Río Negro, Medellín (Colombia)3 con el fin de complementar la obra arriba citada agregando, a la vez, algunas consideraciones que se desprenden de la coyuntura actual del planeamiento en América Latina.

1. Breve resumen histórico.

El concepto del planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información se formula por primera vez en América Latina, tal como puede observarse en la obra ya mencionada1. Sin embargo, el microplaneamiento, es decir, la preparación de planes para la organización interna de bibliotecas y unidades de información y la construcción de sus respectivos edificios, había sido tratado anteriormente en otras áreas del mundo y, en tal sentido, el trabajo de Kemper4, si bien es parcial y solo se refiere a lo publicado en lengua inglesa - la que es muy común entre los tratadistas norteamericanos - es útil para constatar lo antedicho. Pero el macroplaneamiento o lo que equivale a decir la organización de estructuras nacionales o regionales en las que se encuentran involucradas las bibliotecas de todo tipo y las unidades de información de que despone un país a un grupo de países, sólo se concibe con la aparición de la obra titulada "Planeamiento de servicios bibliotecarios"5 cuya segunda edición registra una definición más ajustada de lo que se entiende por planeamiento6. Esta definición fue formulada por un Seminario convocado por la Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana (OEI) y celebrado en Madrid en 1968.13 Dicha definición expresa la siguiente:
"Se concibe el planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de documentación como un sector del planeamiento educativo, científico y cultural, dentro del planeamiento del desarrollo de un país o de una región. Sólo dentro de este contexto, el planeamiento bibliotecario y de documentación puede adquirir la base de sustentación que necesita para ser eficaz. Así entendido, el planeamiento de estos servicios supone un proceso contínuo y sistematizado de estudio, desde el punto de vista bibliotecológico, de los problemas de la educación en todos sus niveles, la educación permanente, la información y la investigación; sobre la base de los fines y objetivos de la política bibliotecaria y de los centros de documentación, preparar las decisiones prácticas que aseguren el logro de esos fines y objetivos, utilizando racional y razonablemente los recursos disponibles."

A partir de entonces, diversas reuniones internacionales patrocinadas especialmente por la UNESCO, y la OEA9 perfilaron con mayor nitidez la metodología y las técnicas del planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información. El hecho de que la OEA y la UNESCO dieran prioridad en sus programas de trabajo a este planeamiento, contribuyó a consolidarlo en los planes nacionales, regionales e internacionales. Prueba de ello son los resultados del Seminario de Documentación e Información Pedagógica en América Latina10 y la primera reunión del Grupo de Trabajo para el Desarrollo de los Servicios Bibliotecarios y de Información en los países Signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello11, cuyos informes finales analizados en conjunto, muestran no sólo un gran avance en la elaboración de las ideas sobre el planeamiento, sino también un camino a seguir para llevarlo a la práctica.

La Primera de esta reuniones señala la creación de un subsistema de información educativa dentro de un sistema nacional de servicios bibliotecarios y de información, inspirado en los objetivos de los planes educacionales y conformado por las orientaciones contenidas en una política nacional sobre tal sistema. La segunda, indica claramente a los gobiernos las medidas de carácter político-administrativo y financiero que deben comprometer si desean disponer de eficaces servicios de bibliotecas e información a la vez que señala los organismos que deberían encargarse del respectivo planeamiento.

2. Resultado de las Reuniones de Washington2 y Río Negro, Medellín (Colombia)3.

Del 6 al 25 de noviembre tuvieron lugar en las dos reuniones arriba citadas, cuyos resultados reflejados el los respectivos informes finales, consolidan y amplían la idea del planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información. Conviene, pues, pasar revista aunque sea en forma muy breve a los informes finales de ambas reuniones.
a) Seminario Interamericano sobre la integración de los servicios de información de archivos, bibliotecas y centros de documentación.

Esta Reunión fue auspiciada por la UNESCO, la OEA y el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América y contó con la colaboración de la American Library Association y el Council on Library Resources, Inc. Tuvo lugar en Washington, D.C. del 6 al 17 de noviembre de 1972.

Con motivo de este encuentro se congregaron por primera vez archiveros, bibliotecarios y documentalistas de América Latina, del Caribe y de los Estados Unidos con el fin de tratar problemas de interés común y de buscar el mayor rendimiento de sus servicios a través de una integración de los mismos basada en un adecuado planeamiento.

Después de un análisis cuidadoso de los problemas que les fueron planteados y de pasar revista a la situación de los archivos, bibliotecas y centros de documentación en América Latina y el Caribe, el Seminario acordó que la integración de los servicios de esas instituciones en un plan o Sistema Nacional de Servicios bibliotecarios y de información, donde cada una de ellas conservaran sus características y funciones propias era el camino más apropiado para mejorar y extender los beneficios que prestan a la sociedad.

Los fundamentos que condujeron a una decisión de tal naturaleza se encuentran involucrados en la Declaración aprobada por el Seminario que expresa lo siguiente:

1. El derecho a la información es patrimonio de todos los hombres. La memoria de la Humanidad pertenece a todos por igual y los Gobiernos tienen la obligación de velar por su preservación, enriquecimiento y difusión.

2. En toda sociedad es esencial que el desarrollo sea integral. Algunos elementos fundamentales de ese desarrollo son la educación activa y la transferencia de la información y la tecnología, lo cual permite al hombre moderno una consciente toma de decisiones.

3. Los servicios de información se hallan en América Latina y el Caribe en estado deficitario, aún cuando pueda señalarse en ellos distintos niveles de desarrollo. Esa situación tiene su origen en la realidad socioeconómica de esos países y sobre todo en la falta de una política oficial de desarrollo de los organismos responsables de la información. Esto dificulta la transferencia y el acceso a la misma, no sólo porque no se
afrentan racionalmente los graves problemas de su infraestructura, formación de fondos, organización, inversión de recursos y adiestramiento del personal, sino en buena parte por la falta de medios adecuados de comunicación entre ellos, que permitan el máximo aprovechamiento de su potencial informativo.

4. En consecuencia, es responsabilidad de los gobiernos poner la información al servicio de la sociedad con el fin de: i) facilitar su uso a todos los habitantes del país, sean cuales fueren su nivel cultural o grado de escolaridad, preparación académica o profesión; ii) formar adecuadamente a los usuarios para que obtengan los mayores beneficios de esa información; iii) lograr que la información se convierta en uno de los apoyos de la investigación y de la educación permanente; iv) disponer ellos mismos de los datos, informes, estudios y evaluaciones que les son necesarios para afrontar sus problemas y encarar sus proyectos.

5. El apoyo a la información, carente a menudo de equilibrio, provoca en no pocas ocasiones el ahondamiento de la brecha que separa a los distintos países y a los núcleos sociales, grupos culturales y científicos, produciendo además el parcelamiento de la información, que debe ser siempre promovida como un todo. Del mismo modo el acceso a la información fragmentada motiva que las oportunidades sean muy distintas en los diferentes niveles, desde el escolar hasta el de investigación, tanto en las humanidades como en las ciencias.

6. Para que el acceso a la información sea una realidad, los gobiernos deberán: i) dar prioridad a la promoción de los organismos que constituyen la infraestructura de la información, desde las bibliotecas escolares y rurales hasta los más complejos servicios de información; ii) tomar las medidas de carácter político-administrativo y financiero que permitan integrar los servicios de archivos, bibliotecas y centros de documentación; iii) formular el necesario planeamiento, conservando la fisonomía propia de dichas instituciones y tomando en cuenta sus características, intereses y posibilidades de acción.

7. La preparación de un plan nacional integrado de servicios de información contemplará la formación y enriquecimiento tanto de los fondos bibliográficos como de todo otro tipo de material y asegurará en su uso un acceso rápido y sin limitaciones arbitrarias. Al mismo tiempo prestará preferente atención a la formación de personal especializado y pondrá su acento en aquellos puntos comunes de la educación de archivistas, bibliotecarios y técnicos de la información, con el fin de facilitar la acción conjunta de los mismos.
8. Los objetivos del desarrollo nacional serán los que determinen las prioridades de acción del plan. En consecuencia, los Gobiernos deben asumir su ineludible responsabilidad para que la información esté al alcance de toda la sociedad, protegiendo y fortaleciendo la cultura de los pueblos.

Un estudio detallado de la Declaración pone en evidencia que el estado deficitario en que se encuentran los servicios bibliotecarios y de información en América Latina y el Caribe, se debe no sólo a las realidades socioeconómicas de los países del área sino, y sobre todo, a la falta de una política oficial que estimule el desarrollo de los servicios. Es por ello que el Seminario en una de sus Conclusiones sugiere la creación de un Grupo de Trabajo destinado a identificar las bases y elementos que debería contener una política nacional sobre servicios bibliotecarios y de información con el fin de facilitar la labor de los gobiernos en la elaboración de sus propias políticas sobre el tema.

Es ineludible que para iniciar un ejercicio de planeamiento, es indispensable contar con las orientaciones contenidas en una política del tipo antes citado y disponer de un marco jurídico y financiero que fundamente y determine las prioridades de acción del plan de desarrollo de los servicios.

El Seminario tuvo plena consciencia de que los servicios bibliotecarios y de información deben estar destinados a cubrir las necesidades de todos los habitantes de un país y no sólo de una élite. Por ello la Declaración es patrimonio de todos los hombres y que es obligación de los gobiernos ponerla al servicio de la sociedad. En tal sentido la Reunión hizo una diferenciación bien clara entre la información fragmentada y la información como un todo y señaló los peligros, de los que existen ya ejemplos en América Latina, que encierra una política destinada a servir a ciertos sectores de la sociedad en perjuicio de otros que requieren, con iguales derechos, de tales servicios.

Cuando el Seminario debatió estos temas, lo hizo teniendo en cuenta la tendencia gubernamental de la mayoría de los países latinoamericanos de dar prioridad al desarrollo de los servicios de información científica y técnica, en detrimento de otras áreas del saber y de sectores de la población que no han alcanzado a completar una educación universitaria. Si se analizaran los distintos niveles educacionales de los países de América Latina, se llegaría a la conclusión de que una muy reducida parte de su población, debido al gran índice de desgranamiento escolar en todos los niveles, llega a finalizar sus estudios universitarios, y que un número mínimo de egresados de ese nivel de estudios se dedica a la investigación. En relación con este serio problema, que merece un estudio particular dentro de cualquier ejercicio de planeamiento, se citó en el Seminario el índice de un 0.3 por ciento de la población que llega a obtener un título universitario. Si esto fuera cierto, y parece que lo es, existe entonces en
esta parte del mundo una evidente e injusta discriminación en el acceso
de la información si se tiene en cuenta que los mayores recursos,
y en algunos países la casi totalidad de ellos, se invierten en el
desarrollo de las bibliotecas universitarias, especializadas y
centros de documentación encaminados a favorecer la información
científica y técnica de valor para la investigación.

El hecho de que el Seminario, integrado en su mayoría por
bibliotecarios universitarios, técnicos de la información y
directores de centros de documentación, haya aprobado una Dec-
laración con tal contenido, muestra el sentido de responsabilidad
profesional de los participantes y la idea arraigada de que los
servicios bibliotecarios y de información deben cubrir las
necesidades de todos los hombres independientemente de su grado de
escolaridad, preparación académica o profesión. Para evitar tal
discriminación, hasta donde sea posible, es urgente que los países
latinoamericanos cuenten con un Sistema Nacional de Servicios
Bibliotecarios y de Información, en el cual todas las entidades
que se dedican a prestar estos servicios, se integren en una
estructura que, según la Declaración, debe abarcar desde las
bibliotecas escolares y rurales hasta los más complejos servicios
de información.

La Declaración se complementa con una serie de Conclusiones
y Recomendaciones encaminadas a señalar a los gobiernos, a las
organizaciones internacionales y a las agrupaciones profesionales,
las medidas que deben tomarse, dentro de un adecuado planeamiento,
para asegurar el desarrollo y extensión de los servicios bibliote-
carios y de información.

b) Grupo de Trabajo sobre el Desarrollo de los Servicios
Bibliotecarios y de Información en los países Signatarios
del Convenio Andrés Bello. Segunda Reunión.

Esta Reunión que fué organizada por la OEI con la colaboración
de la UNESCO, tuvo lugar en el Recinto del Quirama, Río Negro,
Medellín (Colombia) del 19 al 25 de noviembre, es decir, dos días
después de clausurado el Seminario de Washington.

Participaron de este encuentro dos especialistas de cada
uno de los países Signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello (Bolivia,
Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Perú y Venezuela), expertos de la Argentina
y de España contratados por la OEI y observadores de Colombia, de
organizaciones internacionales y de organizaciones internacionales no
gubernamentales. Los especialistas de los países de la región
y los expertos cubrieran los campos de los diversos tipos de bibliotecas,
de la información científica y técnica, del planeamiento, de las
estadísticas y de las ciencias.
Para los fines del presente documento conviene recordar que la Segunda Reunión Grupo de Trabajo se organizó sobre la base de las dos únicas recomendaciones aprobadas por la Primera Reunión del Grupo\(^{11}\) que tuvo lugar en Caracas del 15 al 18 de noviembre de 1971. Esta Reunión la organizó la OEI a pedido de los Gobiernos Signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello que deseaban disponer de las opiniones de sus especialistas sobre la mejor manera de desarrollar y extender los servicios bibliotecarios y de información en sus respectivos países. Se transcribe de inmediato el texto de ambas recomendaciones:

**Recomendación 4.2.1.**

a) Que los Gobiernos Signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello tomen las medidas de carácter político-administrativo y financiero más adecuadas con el fin de integrar plenamente en los planes de desarrollo de cada país, la planificación, organización y extensión de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información científica y técnica debido a que ellos constituyen un elemento indispensable en cualquier tipo de actividad nacional encaminada al desarrollo económico y social.

b) Que la estructuración de estos servicios debe concebirse dentro de un sistema coordinado cuyos principios deben ser compatibles entre los países del área con el fin de facilitar la indispensable transferencia de información y coordinación a nivel regional e internacional dentro del programa UNISIST de la UNESCO.

c) Que con el fin de determinar las áreas prioritarias de tal sistema y de permitir utilizar racionable y razonablemente los recursos de cada país en forma individual y de la Región como un todo, tal sistema se planifique como un sector de la planificación del desarrollo nacional y regional.

d) Que para dar ejecución a las medidas señaladas en los distintos apartados de la recomendación 4.2.1, los Gobiernos determinen los márgenes presupuestarios en los que pueda basarse la planificación recomendada en el apartado anterior.

e) Que se cree una unidad de apoyo al nivel que estime oportuno cada Gobierno - aunque sería deseable al nivel del organismo encargado de la planificación nacional - con los siguientes objetivos:

1) Planificar los servicios de bibliotecas escolares y públicas por un lado, y los servicios de información científica y técnica por otro, incluyendo las bibliotecas universitarias, especializadas y centros de documentación, coordinados entre sí aunque concebidos con técnicas y
modalidades propias de los usuarios a los que están específicamente destinados.

2) Asegurar de que se lleven a la práctica los planes de desarrollo de tales servicios y su evaluación periódica.

3) Cooperar con los organismos competentes en la coordinación y armonización de la ayuda exterior, bilateral y multilateral, para el desarrollo de estos servicios.

Recomendación 4.2.2

a) Que la Segunda Reunión tenga lugar en Colombia a fines de 1972, siempre y cuando el contenido de la recomendación 4.2.1 sea aprobado a propuesta del Gobierno de Venezuela por los Ministros de Educación de los países signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello.

b) Que la Reunión esté destinada a determinar las características y funciones de las estructuras nacionales compatibles de servicios bibliotecarios y de información científica y técnica, la definición clara de sus objetivos de acuerdo con los señalados en el Convenio Andrés Bello y el estudio específico de los problemas relativos a la estadística, formación de personal y legislación de estos servicios.

Como puede observarse, la Primera Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo señaló claramente a los Gobiernos las medidas que debían tomar para mejorar los servicios bibliotecarios y de información, entre las cuales se encuentra el planeamiento de tales servicios, al más alto nivel posible, y supeditava la convocación del Segunda Grupo de Trabajo a la aprobación de dichas medidas por los respectivos Gobiernos. Esta aprobación fue dada por los Ministros de Educación de los países signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello durante una reunión celebrada en Quito (Equador) del 27 al 30 de marzo de 1972.

Sobre la base de esta aprobación gubernamental la Segunda Reunión del Grupo enfocó sus trabajos de acuerdo con el siguiente Temario:

1) Características, objetivos y funciones de servicios nacionales de bibliotecas e información científica y técnica compatibles entre los países signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello y con el proyecto UNISIST de la UNESCO.

2) Estadísticas aplicadas al planeamiento y desarrollo de los servicios nacionales de bibliotecas e información científica y técnica, y la legislación relativa a estos servicios.
3) Normas mínimas para la formación de bibliotecarios y especialistas en información científica y técnica en los países signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello.

4) Normas mínimas aplicables a los diversos tipos de bibliotecas escolares y públicas.

5) Formato de valor internacional para la compilación de la bibliografía corriente por medios electrónicos.

De acuerdo con el Temario arriba citado, la Reunión analizó problemas específicos relativos al planeamiento de los servicios de bibliotecas e información y formuló una serie de recomendaciones en las que se incluye las entidades responsables de llevarlas a cabo y, en algunos casos, se indica las fechas en que los trabajos encomendados por las respectivas recomendaciones deberán ser terminados.

El Grupo de Trabajo señaló que el objetivo fundamental de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información es contribuir al desarrollo integral de los pueblos, "al facilitar el acceso a la información como factor esencial de la educación y la investigación y colaborar al mejoramiento del proceso de la transferencia de la información científica y técnica, todo lo cual constituye una condición para la libre y consciente toma de decisiones".

Para lograr este objetivo la Reunión estimó que era indispensable proceder a un planeamiento nacional y regional para lo cual identificó una serie de tareas que deberán llevarse a cabo lo antes posible.

Todo ejercicio de planeamiento debe contar con estadísticas compiladas con vista a ese mismo planeamiento; en tal sentido la Reunión, además de aprobar un trabajo de base sobre el tema, fijó las orientaciones para normalizar la compilación de las estadísticas en la región y unificar la respectiva terminología.

La legislación bibliotecaria, desde el punto de vista de las exigencias del planeamiento, es casi inexistente en los países signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello. Por ello, la Reunión después de aprobar un documento de trabajo que contenía las bases y elementos de utilidad como puntos de referencia para que cada país formule su propia legislación en vista a la creación de sistemas nacionales de servicios de bibliotecas e información científica y técnica, recomendó llevar a cabo un estudio de legislación comparada sobre la base de la legislación existente en los países del área.

y teniendo en cuenta que en Colombia existe la Escuela Inter-
americana de Bibliotecología la solicitó que creara un Centro de
Investigaciones Bibliotecológicas como parte de su estructura.
Este Centro tendría, a juicio del Grupo de Trabajo, las funciones
de proponer las reformas necesarias a los planes y programas de
estudio de las escuelas de la región, establecer normas mínimas
sobre la enseñanza, redactar las descripciones de empleo para los
diferentes cargos en las bibliotecas y unidades de información,
etc. La solución de los problemas planteados en estas recomendaci-
ones es esencial para normalizar la acción bibliotecaria en los
países signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello y favorecer el
planeamiento a nivel nacional y regional.

Otro de los elementos necesarios para todo ejercicio de plane-
amiento son las normas mínimas para la organización de los diversos
tipos de bibliotecas y unidades de información, con el fin de
facilitar los cálculos relativos a los costos de los servicios, tanto
en lo que se refiere a gastos de inversión de capital como de
consumo. Teniendo en cuenta estas circunstancias el Grupo de Trabajo
prestó especial atención a la compilación de esas normas mínimas;
aprobó un documento de trabajo presentado sobre el tema y formuló
una serie de recomendaciones destinadas a llevar a cabo estudios
que complementen lo expuesto en dicho documento.

La Reunión abordó el tema relativo a un formato de valor
international para la compilación por medios automáticos de la
bibliografía en curso. Si bien este tema debe considerarse como
del dominio del microplaneamiento, fue incluido en el Temario
por haber sido discutido en la Primera Reunión del Grupo
de Trabajo y debido al hecho de que se había adelantado gestiones
para la integración en la "Bibliografía española" que edita el
Instituto Bibliográfico Hispánico por medio de computadores,
de la bibliografía de los países de la región. La Reunión, después
de analizar este problema, aprobó un formato presentado a su
consideración y estableció un plan de trabajo destinado a
facilitar las gestiones a fin de que el número "0" de la Bibliogra-
fiación corriente española y la de los países signatarios del
Convenio Andrés Bello se publique a fines de 1973.

3. De la teoría a la práctica.

Puede afirmarse que en ningún país de América Latina se
ha llevado a cabo un planeamiento completo de un sistema nacional
de servicios bibliotecarios y de información. En algunos de ellos
se ha intentado planificar ciertos sectores o subsistemas, tales
como el de las bibliotecas escolares y públicas, información
científica y técnica, información agrícola e información médica.
En general, salvo pocas excepciones, estos intentos han estado
cargo de expertos de la UNESCO, la OEA y la FAO enviados a
distintos países por períodos de tiempo demasiado cortos como
para llevar a cabo un exhaustivo ejercicio de planeamiento.
Esta situación se justifica por varios motivos. Primero, debido a los pocos años transcurridos desde que se comenzó a considerar el planeamiento como el recurso más eficaz para un rápido desarrollo de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información; segundo, por el hecho de que muy pocos países han tomado la decisión de dictar las medidas político-administrativas y financieras imprescindibles para que tal planeamiento tenga lugar dentro de un marco jurídico y financiero apropiado; tercero, por la falta de experiencia y preparación de muchos profesionales que deberán tomar a su cargo las tareas de planeamiento integrando equipos formados por planificadores, economistas, educadores, etc; cuatro, porque la asistencia prestada por las organizaciones internacionales tales como la OEA y la UNESCO, no ha contado siempre con el auxilio de expertos con suficiente experiencia, tiempo y visión global de los problemas, como para planificar con éxito los sistemas nacionales de servicios bibliotecarios y de información o algunos de los subsistemas, de acuerdo con principios de integración, e interrelación de las diversas unidades informativas que deberían constituir esos sistemas o subsistemas; quinto, por la inestabilidad política que caracteriza a la mayoría de los países latinoamericanos y que se refleja en la falta de continuidad en los esfuerzos que demanda una empresa costosa y de largo alcance como lo son el planeamiento y la aplicación de los planes que de ese planeamiento resulte, para la extensión y mejoramiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información.

Conviene aclarar que los bibliotecarios y técnicos de la información, y aún algunos expertos de organizaciones internacionales que deben asumir responsabilidades y tareas de planeamiento integrando equipos interdisciplinarios, no han sido específicamente preparados para tales fines; todo lo que han hecho hasta el presente para estimular o practicar el planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios debe ser reconocido como un homenaje a su interés profesional y a su sentido de responsabilidad social.

Esta situación transitoria, pero poco propicia para el planeamiento, se agrava ante el hecho de que representantes de otras profesiones, sin la necesaria formación y experiencia profesional en el campo de las bibliotecas, ocupen repentinamente cargos directivos en el desarrollo de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información para iniciar un proceso de aprendizaje que frustra a los colegas experimentados y bien preparados y conduce, en muchos casos, a improvisaciones que no favorecen el mejoramiento de los servicios. Por estas razones decíamos lo siguiente en la sesión de clausura del Seminario de Washington: "Ello ha puesto de manifiesto (nos referíamos al Informe Final) que nuestra profesión ha llegado a un grado de madurez que le permite y le exige asumir la totalidad de sus responsabilidades y no es insensible al hecho de
que sobre la base de disciplinas muy especializadas, miembros de otras profesiones, sin la adecuada experiencia y formación profesional, tomen a su cargo ciertas funciones que, debido a la falta de esa formación profesional en el campo de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información, desnaturalicen o entorpezcan el desarrollo armónico de estos servicios."

Pero justo es decir que todos estos factores que frenan el planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información no son más que alternativas lógicas de un proceso por el cual una teoría, cuya validez fué probada en diversas reuniones profesionales llevadas a cabo en los últimos 5 años, trata de pasar al terreno de su aplicación práctica. Como lo expresaba Josefa E. Sabor en una de sus intervenciones en el Seminario de Washington al referirse a la relación centros de documentación-bibliotecas universitarias "las bibliotecas universitarias no pueden ser parte más que de un sistema y todo lo que ellas pueden hacer es contribuir a la eficacia de ese sistema; no creo ya en esfuerzos aislados y estimo que el Seminario debería establecer las bases de un planeamiento en el que se determinen qué papel deben cumplir en el proceso de la información cada uno de los diversos tipos de bibliotecas."

Uno de los saldos positivos de este proceso en el que las ideas contenidas en el planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información pujan por ser puestas en práctica, es un cambio de actitud en la profesión. Para quién haya seguido de cerca la evolución de este cambio, es estimulante observar que de las dudas y el escepticismo manifestado en las primeras reuniones donde el tema del planeamiento se debatía, se ha pasado a un etapa en la que tales ideas se aceptan y se apoyan con interés como lo han demostrado los encuentros de Panamá, Caracas, Washington y Río Negro (Colombia).

Por otra parte, el hecho de que las organizaciones internacionales como la OEA, la UNESCO y la OEL hayan dado al planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información una alta prioridad, constituye un aporte significativo a su desarrollo futuro. En tal sentido cabe mencionar la importancia que tiene para el planeamiento la decisión de varias escuelas de bibliotecarios de incorporar su enseñanza en sus planes y programas de estudio.

4. **Futuro del planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información.**

No cabe duda que el planeamiento jugará un importante papel en la creación de los sistemas nacionales de servicios bibliotecarios y de información que se organicen en América Latina. Para que
este planeamiento sea realizado con provecho, se requiere contar con decisiones gubernamentales apropiadas, con recursos humanos y con elementos de trabajo, sin cuyo auxilio tal planeamiento no podría realizarse o, realizado, no tendría posibilidades de que los planes de trabajo que de él resulten, puedan desarrollarse convenientemente.

a) Decisiones gubernamentales.

La Declaración del Seminario de Washington\(^2\) expresa que "El derecho a la información es patrimonio de todos los hombres. La Memoria de la Humanidad pertenece a todos por igual y los Gobiernos tienen la obligación de velar por su preservación, enriquecimiento y difusión." Más adelante dice la misma Declaración "Los objetivos del desarrollo nacional serán los que determinen en definitiva las prioridades de acción del plan. En consecuencia, los Gobiernos deben asumir su ineludible responsabilidad para que la información esté al alcance de toda la sociedad, protegiendo y fortaleciendo la cultura de sus pueblos."

Los párrafos de la Declaración que hemos transcritos constituyen un mensaje dirigido a los gobernantes latinoamericanos para que asuman la responsabilidad que les compete en la organización y funcionamiento de adecuados servicios bibliotecarios y de información. Los gobernantes latinoamericanos no son, en la gran mayoría de los casos insensibles a estas responsabilidades. Sin embargo, los planes de desarrollo nacional, debido a las especiales características socioeconómicas de esta parte del mundo, deben dar prioridad a ciertos sectores del desarrollo que exigen grandes inversiones, dejando desprovistos de adecuado apoyo económico a otros entre los que se encuentran los servicios bibliotecarios y de información.

Pese a esta comprensible situación, las asociaciones de bibliotecarios y técnicos de la información como así también otras fuerzas de presión, deberían apelar ante las autoridades para que tomen las medidas que estén a su alcance, por mínimas que sean, que aseguren el paulatino desarrollo de los servicios dentro "de un marco jurídico y financiero adecuado" tal como lo señala una de las Conclusiones del Seminario arriba citado. Fácil es advertir que sin el apoyo involucrado en medidas de carácter político-administrativo y financiero, ningún ejercicio de planeamiento sería posible en América Latina por cuanto el financiamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información, salvo el caso de las bibliotecas públicas o pautares que son generalmente financiadas en parte por la comunidad, corresponde exclusivamente al Estado.

En lo que podría denominarse estrategia para la aceptación de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información, es decir estrategia para obtener el citado marco jurídico y financiero...
los países signatarios del Convenio Andrés Bello disponen de una experiencia que bien pudiera ser útil a otras naciones. Se trata de las dos recomendaciones aprobadas por la Primera Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre desarrollo de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información que ya hemos citado en páginas anteriores, en las que señala a los Gobiernos del área, con toda claridad y precisión, las medidas que deberían comprometer si desean dotar a sus países de ágiles y adecuados servicios de información.

b) Política nacional sobre servicios de bibliotecas e información.

El establecimiento de un sistema nacional de servicios de bibliotecas e información requiere una clara determinación de sus estructuras, objetivos, niveles y prioridades de acción. Todos estos elementos forman parte de una política nacional sobre servicios bibliotecarios y de información cuya definición compete a las altas autoridades de cada país. Tal política constituye un documento de valor imprescindible en todo ejercicio de planeamiento.

La Reunión de Washington recomendó que se llevara a cabo un estudio destinado a determinar las bases y elementos que debería contener una política de tal naturaleza, con el fin de auxiliar a los países de América Latina y del Caribe a formular sus propias políticas nacionales sobre la materia. Es de esperar que la ayuda internacional, y en especial la que podría suministrar la UNESCO que ha demostrado interés en este problema, se haga presente para financiar tal estudio.

c) Formación profesional.

La preparación de los profesionales que han de tomar a su cargo las tareas de planeamiento de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información debería ser emprendida a la brevedad posible. En tal sentido debe recordarse - y la experiencia debería repetirse periódicamente - el Seminario Iberoamericano sobre Planeamiento de Servicios Bibliotecarios. Este Seminario fue organizado por la OEI en 1968 y congregó en Madrid, durante un mes, a un número calificado de bibliotecarios y técnicos de la información provenientes de América Latina y de España, a quienes se les instruyó sobre las técnicas y modalidades del planeamiento.

Sin embargo, no sólo los líderes de la profesión deben ser preparados en estas técnicas, sino también, aunque en otro nivel, los alumnos que cursan estudios en las escuelas profesionales, puesto que serán ellos los llamados a colaborar en la organización y prestación de servicios de las diversas unidades que formarán en el futuro los sistemas nacionales de servicios de bibliotecas e información. Sólo un personal convencido de las conveniencias de
la integración de los servicios y de su correspondiente planeamiento podrá prestar una ayuda eficaz en la empresa común de responder a las crecientes exigencias de la sociedad en materia de servicios bibliotecarios y de información. Tanto la OEA como la UNESCO que disponen de recursos para fomentar la formación profesional pueden contribuir, en gran medida, en programas de esta naturaleza. Esta ayuda puede manifestarse a través de la organización de seminarios regionales para los líderes de la profesión y de asistencia técnica a las escuelas de bibliotecarios para que desarrollen mejor sus programas de estudio sobre la materia.

Denunciando el terreno de la investigación, tanto el Centro de Investigaciones Bibliotecológicas de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, cuanto el Centro que está organizando la Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología por encargo de la Reunión de Río Negro, deberían recibir el apoyo de los gobiernos y de las organizaciones internacionales para emprender o profundizar estudios relativos al planeamiento.

Pero no solamente es imprescindible que los bibliotecarios y técnicas de la información sean iniciados en las técnicas, del planeamiento bibliotecario, sino también los planificadores de la educación y los encargados del desarrollo científico. Estos especialistas deberían conocer los conceptos que ese planeamiento encierra, sobre todo la definición de los objetivos y funciones de las diversas bibliotecas y unidades de información y los servicios que ellas prestan a las instituciones y usuarios que apoyan. Este adiestramiento podría impartirse a través de los cursos que las organizaciones internacionales organizan para preparar planificadores de la educación y del desarrollo científico. En tal sentido las experiencias llevadas a cabo en el Instituto Internacional de Planificación de la Educación y en los Centros Regionales de Planificación que la UNESCO mantiene en las diversas regiones del mundo, podrían y deberían repetirse en el futuro.

Como parte del proceso que hemos denominado estrategia para la aceptación de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información, existe la urgente necesidad de convencer a los educadores y a los responsables del planeamiento general, sobre la importancia que tienen estos servicios para el cumplimiento de los planes de desarrollo. En el campo de la educación, en el que se ha avanzado bastante, es necesario insistir sobre el papel que juegan las bibliotecas en los diversos niveles de la enseñanza sobre todo cuando se trata de impartir una educación de tipo cualitativo y de preparar al educando para beneficiarse de un proceso de educación permanente. La promesa que nos hiciera el Departamento de Asuntos Educativos de la OEA de incluir en uno de los puntos del Temario de la próxima Reunión sobre Tecnología Educativa, destinada a los directores de los departamentos de planes y programas de estudio de los Ministerios de Educación de
América Latina y el Caribe, el tema de los servicios de bibliotecas e información educativa, constituye un camino que debería ser aprovechado con mayor frecuencia. El estudio de estos problemas por parte de los educadores y las relaciones que establezcan con los bibliotecarios, ayudarán eficazmente a obtener que en los planes educativos se de a los servicios de bibliotecas e información educativa la prioridad que les corresponde en dichos planes.

d) **Elementos de trabajo.**

Las tareas de planeamiento exige disponer de ciertos elementos básicos como son las estadísticas, la legislación, las normas mínimas para la organización de los diversos tipos de bibliotecas y unidades de información y la normalización de la enseñanza profesional.

Lamentablemente no existe ningún manual que auxilie al planificador de los servicios bibliotecarios y de información a realizar su tarea. En estos momentos y gracias a una ayuda del Instituto Internacional de Planificación de la Educación y de la UNESCO se está preparando un Manual sobre la Planificación de los Servicios Bibliotecarios y de Información; este proyecto cuenta con la ayuda, como editores, de los señores D. Foskett y P. Sewell de Gran Bretaña y de especialistas de diversas partes del mundo. Es de esperar que con la publicación de este trabajo, en cuya preparación colaboramos activamente, muchos de los problemas que encierra la planificación encuentren sugerencias útiles para su solución. Pese a ello, los especialistas latinoamericanos deberán trabajar en la preparación de sus propias herramientas de trabajo para facilitar sus tareas de planeamiento.

Los bibliotecarios y técnicos de la información de América Latina tienen plena consciencia de este problema. Prueba de ello lo constituyen las recomendaciones del Grupo de Trabajo reunido en Río Negro que encomiendan a una serie de instituciones y organizaciones regionales el estudio y la preparación de ciertos elementos básicos indispensables para el planeamiento como son las estadísticas, legislación, normas mínimas para la organización de bibliotecas públicas y escolares, normalización de la formación profesional y formato de valor internacional para compilar automáticamente la bibliografía en curso. Un análisis de las recomendaciones de referencia dará una idea más exacta de los objetivos de estas recomendaciones y el método que se sugiere seguir para llevarlas a la práctica.
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LIBRARY PLANNING IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA

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(407)
LIBRARY PLANNING IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA

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1. The Region

Latin America and the Caribbean are both ambiguous names and subject to several definitions but by long tradition the term Latin America conjures up a clear picture of a cohesive group of independent and mostly Spanish-Speaking countries in Central and South America. Not so the Caribbean. There is no single accepted definition of the Caribbean as an area. Different groupings are used from time to time even in geographic terms while political and economic ties create their own groups and sub groups and history and language have determined yet others. In its widest definition the area includes not only the Greater and Lesser Antilles - the island chain floating in the Caribbean Sea - but also such Latin American countries as Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico all of which share shores washed by that same sea. Sometimes these latter have been referred to as the circum-Caribbean region. Research on the Caribbean as an area is therefore affected by this shapelessness, each writer selecting and defining groups in relation to his own purpose.

This appendix concerns the former British (and now Commonwealth) Caribbean region since the writer's knowledge is mainly of the English-speaking islands and mainland territories of the West Indies. It specifically excludes the French and Dutch-speaking islands of the Lesser Antilles and, among the Greater Antilles, Cuba, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

2. National Planning in the West Indies

It is now many decades since West Indian governments individually recognized the need for national development planning and in the larger territories they have latterly devoted full ministries to this function. The short-lived federation of ten of these islands did not produce any regional development plans but a substantial number of national development plans exists while some territories have also developed a series of five and ten year plans with supporting annual budgets.

3. Regional and National Library Planning

Within these several plans for economic and social development libraries of all kinds have had no more than passing attention. Of eighteen (18) development plans scanned for nine (9) territories\(^2\), eleven (11) included brief references to library
services, two of them to school libraries only; there were only three other references to school services and none whatever to national or special libraries. Training of personnel, a vital area of need, is mentioned in but one and only three seemed to be backed by financial provision to implement the library aspect of the plan.

Somewhat fuller treatment is to be found in the Draft Plan for Educational Development in Trinidad and Tobago, 1968-1983\(^4\) which, whatever its shortcomings\(^5\) is one of the few attempts at macroplanning of a national library system to be found in the region. None of the above plans save this latter and Jamaica's latest venture - the National Physical Plan - either recognizes the role of libraries as an integral part of the social and educational structure of the nation or attempts to develop a full-scale national plan for the development of library and information services as an essential national resource.

Unlike Latin America, where planning for science information services has tended to predominate, it is remarkable that the Scientific Research Councils which both Jamaica and (more recently) Trinidad and Tobago have established have not yet led to the development of plans for National Science Libraries or the coordination of local scientific library resources with international information networks.

Among the smaller islands, St. Vincent affords an interesting example of early full-scale national development planning, including passing mention of its library services but no financial provision for them. This 1947 plan\(^6\) is especially noteworthy for its unique recognition of the role of the Eastern Caribbean Regional Library Scheme which was then in its early stages and to which it looked forward hopefully for "some development of local library services"\(^7\). Later St. Vincent plans, however, omit this aspect of educational development entirely.

Thus, in spite of the favourable climate towards national planning throughout the region it may be said that, here as elsewhere, the late development of library planning as a science is reflected in a dearth of library plans and underdeveloped library and information services. Although Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, the two largest and most developed territories, have taken bold studies forward in library planning much remains to be done in both cases.

A. The Past

In tracing the history of the development of library services in the West Indies, one regional library survey\(^8\) which included some projections by way of planning, and one national library
plan\textsuperscript{9} can be cited as being particularly influential. The latter
drawn up by Nora Bateson, a Canadian librarian, as Jamaica's
blueprint for library action has remained the single document of
its kind in the whole region, the proposals of which have been
largely implemented. The Jamaica Library Service which resulted
from the Bateson plan has in turn developed its own series of
five (5) year plans which have also been translated into action.
Numerous efforts of a similar nature for Trinidad and Tobago
have been less comprehensive until very recent times and none of
them has yet been implemented.

Trinidad and Tobago

A separate paper is being presented to the Seminar on Planning
for Library Services in Trinidad and Tobago and only passing ref-
erence is made here to that territory, the second largest in the
region with a population currently estimated at one million.

Jamaica

For Jamaica, the largest island of the group with a population
approaching two million, the Bateson plan provided the basis for
the development of a coordinated public library service from the
parish libraries existing in 1945 and the general library of the
Institute of Jamaica. This latter aspect of the plan was not
adopted so that the Institute's library has continued to function
separately. Only passing attention was given in the suggested
future plans to libraries of other types although all were surveyed
and described in this report. No mention was made of the develop-
ment of a national library or of school libraries but local and
other facilities for staff training were considered. The possible
emergence of a university library to serve professional needs in
special subjects was also noted in passing.

In recent times this plan has been followed by Danton's\textsuperscript{10}
Jamaica: library development, a report presented to UNESCO. Its
recommendations cover all types of libraries but focus particu-
larly on library education needs. They directly influenced the
establishment with UNESCO assistance of a Department of Library
Studies at the University of the West Indies in 1971.

The Jamaica Library Service's Five Year Development Plan 1968-
1973\textsuperscript{11} for public and school libraries was used as the framework
for the library aspects of the country's latest national plan and
Bennet describes the shortcomings of the latter in relation to
overall national library planning while citing its unique recog-
nition of library services as one of the seven basic facilities
planned for district towns, the smallest physical units.
public libraries with open access and service extension to rural areas can be traced directly to the execution of the recommendations of the parent Savage report.

It may therefore be said that Ernest Savage was the author of the first library plan for the West Indies. His proposals were concentrated on a regional service for the Eastern Caribbean while Jamaica's needs were followed up separately by the Bateson plan because of that island's size and distance from the rest of the islands.

B. The Present

Public School and Special Libraries

Planning is now recognized as the instrument of development. It is not surprising therefore to note, emerging from this background, that the public library with which the most consistent and careful planning (with full financial support) has been associated has developed most in the region. This is the Jamaica Library Service. Conversely, the deficiencies in the overall national library system in the same territory may well be attributed, as Bennet suggests, to the lack of overall and comprehensive planning.

Apart from the Danton report, official Jamaica library plans so far have failed to embrace special library services or to isolate the national library function and these have lagged behind noticeably where the public library service has progressed remarkably in a relatively short time, all according to plan. Secondary school library service, also underdeveloped here, has only recently been included in national planning and appropriate improvements may be confidently expected. Macro library planning is therefore still needed here as well as microplanning except in the public library field.

In Trinidad and Tobago where library planning has been still less systematic or thorough and where formal adoption with supporting funds has not been forthcoming to effect such plans as have been drawn up, the pattern of development has been accordingly hindered. Special libraries which have mushroomed in recent years have done so haphazardly with duplication and uneven subject coverage; an obvious need for their coordination and rationalization exists. Only careful planning with the necessary diagnostic stages can achieve this. Although the Draft Plan for Educational Development of 1968 proposed one, no national library has been developed in this territory and some national library functions, notably national bibliography compilation, are not now adequately performed in any single centre, while others such as national exchange are totally neglected, to the detriment of the country as a whole. Similarly, although the plan
provided for library rooms in every new secondary school and these
now exist, they are unstaffed, inadequately stocked and no real
school library services may be said to have developed so far due to
inadequate planning.

At the wider regional level library planning and cooperative
activities have also been lacking in recent years and the effects
on present day services are striking. In particular, the break-
down of the larger unit of public library service which the Eastern
Caribbean Regional Library provided for the smaller islands (with
populations ranging from 12,000 to 105,000 approx.) has created a
void which only a return to regional planning and action can fill.
Independent public library services operating on budgets below
$15,000 are an anachronism even for a developing region.

Despite the limited economic resources of the area and the
recognition of a need for regional coordination in several fields
of endeavour, libraries which pioneered a regional service when
ECRL was launched in the forties have latterly remained in iso-
lation to their detriment. In the words of an ECRL report of 1952
which has proved prophetic

"unless the whole of the Eastern Caribbean can
be developed as a unit (and for the purposes
of library administration it is not a par-
ticularly large one) the result will be a
tragic dissipation of limited resources and
the reversion of many of the smaller services
to the state of moribund isolation from which
they emerged in 1948."

Even activities with regional implications such as the acquisi-
tion of material for development of regional collections, i.e.
material of West Indian origin - a part of this Seminar's main
concern - have tended to proceed independently from library to li-
brary within a given country, and from country to country without
planning or consultation, without adequate interchanges of infor-
mation and material. Regional conferences and the regional asso-
ciation ACURIL have helped to bridge the gap in recent times and
some thinking has begun to pave the way for regional planning.

University Libraries

University library development has been similarly unplanned.
The three campus libraries of the University of the West Indies,
the single institution at this level serving the whole region,
proceeded until 1971 without coordinated development planning, al-
though one of the three had an independent development plan which
was never officially adopted for implementation. The University
of Guyana Library has not had the benefit of development planning. The UWI's Planning Unit established since 1966 has not yet embraced library planning as an integral part of its function in planning the development of the university as a whole but a Library Development Committee was named in 1971 and has just completed a first report for submission. Prior to this, two specially commissioned survey reports and the Danton report made recommendation on the university libraries, jointly in one case only.

Such is the current status of library services in the region in the absence of full-scale national and regional planning at the two levels identified by Penna. While some national efforts have been made for school (primary and secondary), national and public libraries (at the first level), university and special libraries (at the second level) have not so far been planned for on a coordinated basis as Penna strongly advocates.

4. Deficiencies in Planning

Some of the reasons underlying this general pattern of inadequate library planning nationally and regionally are similar to those cited for Latin America and others can be readily identified.

i) Although each territory has long maintained a public library service, full recognition of the role of libraries of all types and the information resources they can harness for the self-development of peoples, especially in developing and newly independent countries, has been generally absent at administrative levels throughout the region.

ii) Similarly, recognition of the essential role of libraries in primary and secondary school education has been lacking.

iii) Without such recognition and in competition with other basic services of all kinds for limited financial resources to serve ever growing populations, libraries have tended to be obscured and to remain under provided for, low in the list of priorities.

iv) The current movement towards regional unity and cooperation being in its infancy, information systems and their vital library infrastructure have not yet been reckoned with at this level as a regional resource, as basic and essential as the natural and economic resources for which development is being planned.
v) Lacking the concept of library service as an essential rather than an extra - a cultural tradition - and of the science of library planning as an integral part of socio-economic and educational planning, such library planning as has been done has often lacked full integration with the fabric of community development and vice versa.

vi) Library planning has been sporadic and ad hoc rather than regular and well-timed, partial rather than comprehensive. Macro library planning especially has been neglected while plans concentrating on one type of library or one aspect of need, such as integration of independent services, have predominated to suit a particular situation at a particular time. The benefits to be derived from the coordinated development of services in different types of libraries and other information services have therefore not been examined or sought through a planned programme anywhere in the region.

vii) Characteristically, plans have been prepared by foreign experts on limited assignment to a territory or by local groups appointed in a particular context, with or without professional librarians. Some "plans" have been rushed through to final stages under these circumstances without the careful preparatory and intermediate steps, without diagnostic surveys or quantitative and qualitative studies in relation to local mores and conditions, and above all, without the appropriate staff to undertake them.

viii) There are as yet no national or regional library advisory or planning bodies and no library planning units within any official planning organizations. Library Associations - of which there are four, one in each independent territory - have tended to form the main body of professional opinion and to formulate such advisory statements when the need is apparent.

ix) Librarians in the region as in Latin America have generally lacked the experience in and preparation for the planning aspects of their profession and have not therefore been able to influence development in this sphere.

x) Supporting standards and statistics on which good library planning must be based are notably absent in the region, even fewer published annual reports appearing in recent years than two decades ago.
C. Future Planning

In the growing literature on library planning the steps towards success in this undertaking are clearly outlined. Based on this literature and the recent experiences in neighbouring Latin American countries described in the paper, and also in the light of current difficulties and deficiencies in the Commonwealth Caribbean, the following steps suggest themselves for future progress:

National

1. Each government, recognizing the right of all citizens to equal access to information resources, and its own responsibilities in promoting the development of a suitable national information network, to adopt the Declaration of the Washington Seminar quoted in the foregoing paper or some such national policy statement.

2. Each country to establish a Library Planning Section or Office as an integral part of its National Planning Organization, with suitably trained professional staff.

3. Each government to appoint a National Library Advisory Council comprising representative leaders in education and research at all levels, economists, scientists and sociologists to assist in determining aims, objectives and policies for the national library/information services as a whole.

4. Full provision for execution of plans, including new or revised legislation, full financial support (drawing on outside sources as necessary), and regular evaluation of progress to form part of each national library development programme. Such an organizational structure should ensure that comprehensive library planning will be conducted on a regular and methodical basis as an integral part of national planning of social and economic development. Standards of library provision relevant to the country's own situation at given points in time will emerge and be up-dated to serve as targets in this setting and the compilation of library statistics can be standardized.

5. Regular studies of reading abilities and habits, book buying and book use in general, in the context of other social surveys, to provide improved knowledge of each local situation on a continuing basis and guidance for local book production, comprehensive education, library and information service development programmes as an integrated whole.
6. Similar studies of the current and potential role of libraries in the dissemination of information for self-education in relation to other mass media of communication to be conducted.

Regional

7. In preparation for the above long-term programme, early steps to be taken a) to train professional librarians in each of the More Developed Countries (MDC's) of the region and on a cooperative basis for the Less Developed Countries (LDC's) in the techniques of library planning and b) to introduce special courses in library planning into the proposed post-graduate level programmes of the Department of Library Studies at the University of the West Indies which serves the whole region.

8. The Caribbean Regional Secretariat which has emerged as a new meeting point and catalyst of regional activities to become involved in planning for cooperative and coordinated regional development of library and information services, enabling the LDC's (less developed countries) of the area to draw on wider resources than their own in the world of information, a key to their overall development potential. Such regional plans to include coordination of outside aid for library development. Pattern might well be taken from the library activities of signatories to the Convenio Andres Bello cited in the foregoing paper.

9. A regional Seminar or Workshop such as have been held in Latin America on library planning for experienced librarians in the area to be held in the near future. The presentation of planning as a special theme at this current Seminar, the first of its kind in this part of the Caribbean, provides a useful filip in this direction. Assistance might well be sought in this connection from UNESCO which has maintained regular programmes of this kind for Latin America.

10. A Library Research Centre, possibly in association with the University's Department of Library Studies to be instituted to conduct programmes of library research of all kinds, not only in support of future library planning and increased efficiency of operation under local conditions, but also to promote wider understanding and acceptance of library objectives in a national context supplying the facts and figures for the many unknowns inhibiting full support of library programmes.
11. The Planning Unit of the University of the West Indies to provide facilities - premises, staff and resources - for the planning of coordinated special and university library services throughout the region.

In 1967 Carlos Penna predicted that "the generation of the 1970's will be that of library services planning". Beginning planning activities, in Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica certainly, if not throughout the West Indies, so far in the '70's have borne out this prediction for our region. It is hoped that urgent action can be taken to set these beginnings on a firmer foundation - to establish the planning of library and information services within a suitable organizational framework and with suitably trained staff to undertake all that is involved. Similar regional developments could achieve the dawning of that new era to which so many librarians in the area currently aspire.
Appendix

Bibliography


(2) A development plan was first drawn up for St. Vincent in 1938-39 and a second Master Plan in 1947. Jamaica's first plan emerged in 1946 and Trinidad and Tobago's in 1958.

(3) Development plans for Trinidad and Tobago (3) and Tobago separately (1), Jamaica (4), Barbados (1), Guyana (1), Grenada (1), St. Vincent (3), St. Lucia (2), Montserrat (1) and Dominica (1) were readily available.


(7) Ibid.


Appendix


(15) Savage, op.cit.

(16) Benett, op.cit.


(18) A Caribbean Regional Secretariat has been in operation since 1968 to administer cooperative economic and trade programmes and a long-term regional plan is proposed in this context. Commonwealth Caribbean Regional Secretariat. From Carifta to Caribbean Community. Georgetown, Guyana, 1972. p. 111.


(20) Penna, op.cit. pp. 72-73.


(22) Penna, op.cit.


(26) ibid. p.77.
EL PANORAMA DOCUMENTAL EN LA ARGENTINA

Actualización 1972

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Submitted for the Eighteenth Seminar of the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
and the University of the West Indies
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
April 29-May 3, 1973

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Washington, D.C. 1973
El Panorama Documental en la Argentina

Actualización 1972

Cumpliendo con un pedido del Vicepresidente de este Seminario, el Dr. Donald Wisdom, presente esta contribución que tan sólo aspira a ser una puesta al día de la que hiciera conocer al XIV Seminario, que tuvo lugar en Puerto Rico, en 1969.

Por ese motivo ajustaré su desarrollo, dentro de lo posible, al mismo orden de aquel trabajo, comenzando entonces con las noticias sobre la Bibliografía Nacional Argentina.

Según información de la Biblioteca Nacional, cuyos cimientos para la construcción de su tan necesario y ansiado edificio nuevo, ya han sido colocados, están realizándose las tareas preliminares para publicar pronto la Bibliografía Nacional Argentina, como ha de llamarse esta publicación de ahora en adelante.

A tal efecto, la Subsecretaría del Ministerio de Cultura y Educación dispuso, por Resolución Ministerial, que la Biblioteca Nacional se haga cargo de su compilación, confirmando esta obligación, el Decreto de reestructuración de la mencionada biblioteca, de junio de 1971, que dispone se publique cada seis meses. Se está en plena tarea y se espera pronto producir tan importante información bibliográfica, que tendrá como base las obras que ingresan por conducto de la Dirección de la Propiedad Intelectual, en la que por ley, toda editorial debe depositar tres ejemplares de su producción, canalizando uno de ellos a la Biblioteca Nacional.

Con respecto al Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, ésta ha dedicado su esfuerzo principal a la actualización del Catálogo colectivo de publicaciones periódicas, del año 1962, y espera, en el transcurso de este año, publicar un Suplemento en dos volúmenes, que constará aproximadamente de 25.000 títulos más. Inicialmente se tuvo la intención de preparar una acumulación completa, pero por razones de su elevado costo de desistió de esta empresa, decidiéndose la realización del Suplemento. Tampoco ha podido proceder al uso de la computadora electrónica, para facilitar futuras inclusiones y una recuperación amplia, pues utilizó un equipo I.B.M. 1050.

En lo que se refiere a la proyectada publicación de un Boletín Bibliográfico Universitario, por parte del Instituto Bibliotecológico, tomando como base su Catálogo centralizado, me permito pedirles que lean el trabajo "El Catálogo centralizado de la Universidad de Buenos Aires y su mecanización" que presentara en la Reunión de FID/CLA de Lima, en 1971, y que se reprodujo ahora para los participantes del Seminario presente. Su lectura me excite de ampliar este punto, pero corresponde
establecer que aún no se han logrado ni el personal ni los fondos necesa-
rios para realizar esta tarea.

En el campo de la labor bibliográfica que desarrolla el Instituto
debo salvar una ausencia de información en el trabajo presentado al
SALAME en 1969: la nómina de Tesis presentadas a la Universidad de
Buenos Aires que, regularmente y en sucesivos folletos ha publicado des-
de 1961, agrupándolas por bienios. La publicación incluye, desde 1963,
no solamente las tesis de doctorado y licenciatura, sino también los
trabajos de adscripción presentados para optar a cátedras, los que por
su alto nivel científico es útil asimismo divulgar. Acaba de aparecer
el tomo correspondiente a los años 1967-68 y se encuentra en prepara-
ción la nómina de los trabajos correspondientes a 1969-70, que llevará
un índice acumulativo de autor y materia, de los años anteriores. Para
los interesados en la consulta de los trabajos el Instituto sirve de
intermediario para obtenerlos en préstamo—cuando ello es posible—o
reproducirlos en microficha o fotocopia.

El Fondo Nacional de las Artes sigue publicando con toda regulari-
dad su Bibliografía de Arte y Letras y sus compilaciones bibliográfi-
cas especializadas principalmente a Humanidades, Literatura y
Folklore; los interesados pueden solicitar al Fondo Nacional su catálogo
en el que encontrarán la nómina de las numerosas bibliografías publi-
cadas.

La Bibliografía Agrícola Argentina (1795-1964), en 18 volúmenes,
cuya publicación anunciara, lamentablemente no se pudo concretar debido
al alejamiento de la Estación Experimental Agropecuaria de Pergamino,
de su compilador y propulsor, don Eduardo Ferreira Sobral, quien recien-
temente volvió a ingresar en el Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agro-
pecuaria, retomando, con gran entusiasmo, la preparación definitiva de
da interrumpida bibliografía, de la que espera aparezcan, en el trans-
curso de este año, los primeros 10 volúmenes y los 8 restantes en
1974, actualizados hasta 1972. La literatura agrícola argentina
recibirá con esta contribución un indudable beneficio.

En relación con la bibliografía agrícola ha formado en el
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería una Comisión para preparar un
proyecto de creación de un Servicio Nacional de Información y Documenta-
tación Agrícola (SENIDA).

Esta Comisión ha producido cuatro estudios:

- El primero corresponde al sistema de relevamiento que se creó y apli-
vó y está ya publicado en extenso, incluyendo cuestionario, manual
de instrucciones, etc.

- El segundo está dedicado a los recursos documentales y bibliográ-
ificados agrícolas en nuestro país, que ahora se conocen debido al rele-
vamiento realizado.
El tercer estudio presenta la nómina de publicaciones periódicas argentinas entre 1802 y 1971 y el cuarto corresponde al desarrollo del proyecto para la creación del SENIDA.

El Instituto Bibliográfico de La Plata continúa publicando, después de una breve interrupción, su Bibliografía Argentina de Ciencias de la Educación, como así también de Filosofía, Psicología e Historia.

La Biblioteca de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata lleva publicado el fascículo mensual No. 17 de su Bibliografía Universitaria Argentina, en que aparece la producción bibliográfica nacional de nivel universitario y de la enseñanza superior en Argentina; cuenta con la colaboración de la Dirección de Derecho de autor, editores y libreros, reparticiones públicas, universidades, etc. De todas las obras que aparecen en esa bibliografía la Biblioteca suministra las fichas catalográficas, por medio de un servicio de suscripción. En la revista "Fichero bibliográfico Hispano Americano" (Bowker Editores Argentina S.A.) aparece periódicamente la nómina de obras de las que hay disponibilidad de fichas y en el número enero-febrero, 1973, se publicó una nómina acumulativa.

En el campo de la medicina, la literatura bibliográfica es bastante nutrida. La información respectiva me fue facilitada por el Dr. Horacio H. Hernández, director de la Biblioteca de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, y creo que por su importancia merece ser transcripta:

**BIBLIOGRAFÍA argentina de psicología.** 1962-70- no. 1-6-

Registra en su primer fascículo 511 títulos (obras y artículos) ordenados por encabezamientos de materias. Incluye artículos de publicaciones periódicas aparecidos en 10 revistas, cuya lista aparece en las primeras páginas de cada número. Además contiene abreviaturas usadas, plan de materias e índice alfabético de temas y de autores.-

**BIBLIOGRAFÍA de demografía en lengua española.** 1969- Buenos Aires, Fundación Interamericana de Bibliotecología Franklin, 1969-

Registra y clasifica libros sobre demografía, población y otros temas relacionados que son de interés para América Latina. Prevalen las publicaciones en español, aunque se han incluido libros en inglés. Los asientos se ordenan alfabéticamente por autor, agrupados en 18 secciones. Incluye un índice alfabético de autores y lista de materias.-
EBIBLIOGRAFIA médica en lengua española. 1960-65- Buenos Aires, Fundación Interamericana de Bibliotecología Franklin, 1967-

Reúne libros de medicina y temas afines publicados en lengua española y traducciones. Es una bibliografía secundaria y confeccionada en base a los catálogos de bibliotecas médicas, de editores y fuentes de información. Los asientos bibliográficos están ordenados alfabéticamente por encabezamientos de materias. Tiene un índice alfabético de autores que remite a la numeración de los asientos. Se actualiza con: Suplementos de 1966-67; 1968-69; 1970; 1971.

EBIBLIOGRAFIA quirúrgica argentina. 1960-72- Buenos Aires, Asociación Argentina de Cirugía, 1960-

La Asociación Argentina de Cirugía incluye en la última parte de la Revista Argentina de Cirugía y dos veces al año dicha bibliografía, que indexa los trabajos originales sobre temas de cirugía o vinculados a ella, de 37 publicaciones. Ordenada por grandes grupos de materias, con un índice de autores. Para ampliar información puede consultarse: "La información médica en la República Argentina" por Horacio H. Hernández. Buenos Aires, 1969, 18 h.

BOLETIN bibliográfico. no. 1- 1969- Buenos Aires, Asociación Argentina del Cáncer, 1969-

Su esencial propósito es facilitar una información ágil y actualizada para quienes trabajan contra el cáncer en el campo científico, médico y social. Está ordenado por encabezamientos de materias y tiene un índice de temas.

BOLETIN bibliográfico. no. 1-33- 1969-72- Buenos Aires, Centro Latino Americano de Administración Médica. Departamento de Información y Documentación, 1969-

Brinda información actualizada sobre los más diversos aspectos de administración de atención médica y administración hospitalaria. Incluye publicaciones periódicas, libros y folletos y bibliografía seleccionada. Las publicaciones periódicas están ordenadas alfabéticamente. Los asientos de libros y folletos se agrupan por encabezamientos de materias y la bibliografía seleccionada en forma alfabética de autor. Tiene índice alfabético de autores y materias. A partir del no. 32/33, agosto-setiembre de 1972, incluye al final de cada número una Bibliografía sobre regionalización de los servicios de salud. Esta compilación reúne, ordenadas alfabéticamente, citas bibliográficas de libros, folletos y artículos de publicaciones periódicas, incluyendo lo editado en español, inglés, francés e italiano.
BOLETÍN bibliográfico. 1968?-71- no. 1-3- La Plata, Ministerio de Bienestar Social. Dirección de Relaciones Públicas. Biblioteca Central, 1968?- 

Contiene información sobre temas de bienestar social; elaborado en base a las obras y publicaciones periódicas que recibe y a la información aportada por bibliotecas de las distintas dependencias del Ministerio, para la formación del Fichero Central Bibliográfico. Los asientos están ordenados sistemáticamente por Clasificación Decimal. Tiene índices alfabéticos de autor, de materias y sistemático.

COMENTARIOS oftalmológicos mundiales. no. 1-13- 1969-71- Buenos Aires, Mario Hirsch, 1969-

Revista bimestral de información y actualización oftalmológica en lengua española y portuguesa. Está ordenada por secciones, que son las siguientes:

Sección I: Grandes maestros de la oftalmología mundial.
" II: Comentarios sobre trabajos aparecidos en la literatura mundial.
" III: Comentarios sobre novedades en farmacología y terapéutica.
" IV: Comentarios sobre novedades en instrumental oftalmológico clínico.
" V: Comentarios sobre novedades en óptica y lentes de contacto.
" VI: Comentarios sobre novedades en instrumental para cirugía ocular y esquemas sobre nuevas técnicas quirúrgicas.
" VII: Trabajo original.

La biblioteca de la Facultad de Medicina tiene la responsabilidad de actuar como Servicio Nacional de Documentación e Información Biomédica (SENDIBI), e interviene en forma activa en la coordinación de la diseminación de la literatura biomédica y ciencias afines, a través de una red dividida en 8 subcentros regionales.

Dicha biblioteca está llevando a cabo un proyecto de automatización de la bibliografía médica argentina, realizandolos ensayos pilotos, conjuntamente con el Centro de Cómputos que posee la Facultad.

Además está realizando estudios para la elaboración de un Catálogo colectivo de publicaciones periódicas biomédicas, existentes en las principales bibliotecas médicas y de ciencias afines del país.

Estos dos proyectos de automatización están por cierto en sus comienzos, pero se espera que en el transcurso del año se hayan podido concretar los ensayos preliminares y decidir las etapas posteriores.

De la producción bibliográfica del interior del país, poca ha sido la información que pude obtener, pero puedo destacar la que remi-
tiera la Biblioteca Mayor de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba que transcribo a continuación:


MANERA DE ROLDAN, Ana María. Catálogo de los impresos porteños, anteriores a 1831, existentes en la Biblioteca Mayor de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (En prensa).


De la Universidad Nacional del Sur me informa la Biblioteca central que esperan publicar en el curso de éste la Bibliografía Patagónica que ha recopilado su Centro de Documentación; demas está decir que se trata de otra tarea meritoria que incluye 13.000 entradas y abarca todos los campos de la ciencia, la tecnología y las humanidades, incluyendo obras de los primeros viajeros a esa región del país.

El mismo Centro está recopilando la 4a. edición de la Bibliografía Bibliotecológica Argentina, que incluirá libros y artículos de autores argentinos en 1971 y espera publicarla para mediados de 1973.

Creo que será útil para algunos participantes del SALALM saber que se encuentra próximo a aparecer el índice general de la Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, que incluye sus cinco épocas y los Anales que la precedieron, según el siguiente detalle:

ANALES de la Universidad de Buenos Aires.
1877-78. 2 vols.
1878-1901. 15 v.

REVISTA de la Universidad de Buenos Aires.
Primera serie. 1904-1923 Años 1 a 20.
Segunda serie. 1924-1931 Por secciones (I a VIII).
Cuarta época. enero 1947-diciembre 1953 Años 1 a 7.
Quinta época. enero 1956-diciembre 1963.
Working Paper B-8

Se trata de una importante fuente de información para toda biblioteca universitaria y científica, ya que en la mencionada Revista aparecieron artículos y trabajos de los más variados campos del saber. Esta laboriosa tarea la ha realizado un equipo de bibliotecarios de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, en un esfuerzo encomiable, realizado en un lapso prolongado.

Entrando en el campo de los esfuerzos personales corresponde mencionar la meritoria y útil Bibliografía de Bibliografías Argentinas, 1807-1970, compilada por Abel Rodolfo Geoghegan. Es una valiosa fuente informativa, que seria interesante pudiera mantenerse actualizada periódicamente.

Importante es también el Catálogo de Publicaciones Periódicas Argentinas que compilaría Eduardo Ferreira Sobral y publicó el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería de la Nación, en donde puede adquirirse. Se trata de una compilación realizada laboriosamente que abarca los años 1781-1969 de publicaciones periódicas nacionales detectadas por el señor Ferreira Sobral, llegando a la cifra de 9.081 asientos.

En nuestro país ha aumentado notablemente la publicación, por parte de las bibliotecas y centros de documentación, de boletines bibliográficos en los que aparece el material que esos organismos incorporan. Si bien estos boletines tienen un interés momentáneo, ya que por lo general no son acumulativos y abarcan pocas hojas, se les puede aplicar un valor de revisión útil para las bibliotecas especializadas, que pueden solicitar su envío a las entidades publicadoras que, por lo general, las remiten sin cargo. Su número elevado no hace posible su detalle en esta reseña y además podría omitirse algunos, motivo por el cual sugiero al interesado se conecte con las bibliotecas de su especialidad o escriba al Instituto, que con gusto hará las gestiones necesarias.

En lo que se refiere a la posibilidad de obtener reprografía de documentos, tan sólo puedo repetir lo manifestado en el informe presentado al SALAIM en el año 1969, en el sentido de que no existe dificultad alguna para obtener la reproducción de cualquier material bibliográfico, ya que toda biblioteca importante posee su equipo de fotoreproducción.

El Instituto Bibliotecológico, por su parte, posee equipos de microfichas y fotocopias y sigue actuando como centro coordinador de los pedidos de reproducción que le son solicitados y los canaliza a las bibliotecas de la Universidad, aprovechando su catálogo centralizado y las vinculaciones que posee con, prácticamente, todas las bibliotecas del país.

En este capítulo creo interesante consignar que el Instituto ha iniciado un servicio para microfichar revistas de nuestro país, agotadas y difíciles de obtener. Así por ejemplo ya ha realizado el microfichado de la revista "Martín Fierro" y los Anales de la Universidad
de Buenos Aires (años 1877 a 1901) en 63 fichas, cuyos negativos con-

servará en sus archivos de manera que puede facilitar las copias que 

se soliciten a un precio muy reducido, por microficha.

Si en el Instituto no se encuentra ya la microficha de la publi-
cación solicitada, se procede a su realización y al cumplir con ese 

primer pedido se va incrementando su archivo de negativos, de modo que, 

con el tiempo se dispondrá de un repositorio de publicaciones antiguas 

microfichadas para proporcionar a los interesados y para contribuir 

a asegurar su preservación, para que no se pierdan o deterioren por un 

uso excesivo, facilitando además su consulta.

Con respecto a las publicaciones oficiales no insistiré en 

demasiada en relación a este tema, aunque sigue siendo un problema su 

adquisición. Puede ser que la incertidumbre, que creo que todos tenemos 

respecto a las mismas, y al tratamiento y discusión que aquí pueda 

casar, lleven a las autoridades responsables a buscar alguna solu-

ción, cuya base podría ser el pre-proyecto de creación de un Centro 

de Documentación, de información y distribución de publicaciones 

oficiales, que preparara a raíz de un pedido de la presidenta de la 

Subcomisión de Publicaciones Oficiales, la colega Rosa Mesa, que se 

reproduce para los participantes de este Seminario.

Quiero dejar finalmente constancia de mi agradecimiento a los 

numerosos colegas de mi país que me han remitido la información a 

su alcance, ayudándome así en la preparación de esta modesta contri-
bución que espero pueda ser útil para informar, a grandes rasgos, 
sobre el panorama bibliográfico y documental en la Argentina, a esta 

decima.

Buenos Aires, abril de 1973.-

(S) Hans Gravenhorst
NEWSPAPER TITLES FROM COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, AND VENEZUELA UNAVAILABLE IN U.S. LIBRARIES: A SURVEY

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and the University of the West Indies
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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Washington, D.C.
1973
NEWSPAPER TITLES FROM COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, AND VENEZUELA UNAVAILABLE IN U.S. LIBRARIES: A SURVEY

Laura Gutiérrez

PART I: INTRODUCTION

The publication of Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries: A Union List (Steven M. Charno, compiler; Austin, University of Texas Press, 1968) provided a much-needed inventory of Latin American newspaper resources available in United States libraries. At the same time, it made evident to scholars and to librarians many lacunae in these holdings; many titles were represented in the Charno list by incomplete files whereas others were completely omitted. In order to improve the holdings of United States libraries, it appeared necessary that the important titles which were either incomplete or missing should perhaps be identified by the scholars themselves.

Howard F. Cline, on page vii of the preface to the Charno compilation, noted that following the completion of the union list, an attempt should be made to elicit the specialized knowledge of the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH) membership. He hoped that these specialists would offer "their views and opinions on the relative importance of various newspapers in the countries on which they have done extensive research." Identification of titles, acquisition priorities, and possible sources of files were to be the expected contributions of the CLAH members.

Scope of the Survey

This paper is therefore essentially based on Dr. Cline's suggestions.\(^1\) Limitations and some variations have been introduced, however. In order to determine the feasibility for a wider study, the geographic area to be covered was limited. The area chosen included Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. This area seemed appropriate for an exploratory study of this sort in that the three countries share a common historic past yet present contrasting journalistic and publishing experiences. The area also seemed particularly relevant for the participants of the XVIII SALALM for whom the survey was primarily prepared.

The Participants

The participants included in the survey were selected not from the CLAH membership, as Cline had in mind, but from the index of area specialists in the second edition of the National Directory of Latin Americanists (Washington, Library of Congress, 1971). Those scholars listed under the Colombia, Ecuador, Gran Colombia, and Venezuela sections comprised the mailing list. The use of the directory listings provided interdisciplinary participation of scholars, thus hopefully imparting the survey results with wider applicability.

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\(^1\)The advice and support given this project by Donald F. Wisdom, 1973 SALALM president, is gratefully acknowledged.
The Questionnaire

The 391 scholars on the mailing list received a cover letter explaining the survey, a one-page questionnaire requesting titles of missing newspapers, publication data, research value of titles, location of files, and microfilming potential, and a five-page chronological listing of leading Latin American newspapers compiled by John L. Hardesty. This list, prepared in 1965 for CLAH and the Hispanic Foundation, would provide a point of departure from which the survey participants could submit information on research value of those titles listed which they considered important, on their location, and on microfilming possibilities. In comparing the Hardesty listing with the titles reported by Charno, forty-three of the sixty-eight titles listed by Hardesty proved to be owned in partial or complete files by at least one United States library. To these, then, scholars were to add other newspaper titles which appeared in neither compilation.

The Responses

Fifty-one responses were received by the deadline date, and twenty other questionnaires were returned by the postal service because of incorrect addresses. The fifty-one responses thus comprised 13.8 per cent of the delivered questionnaires. Twenty-eight of the fifty-one responses, though mostly encouraging and positive towards the survey, provided no information. The quality of the information imparted by the remaining twenty-three, however, was outstanding. These twenty-three scholars represented the following disciplines: history, sociology, literature, bibliography, economics, political science, linguistics, anthropology, and education.

The participants of the survey returned information on thirty-five of the sixty-eight titles previously identified by Hardesty, on twenty-six titles listed by Charno but not Hardesty, and on sixty-eight new titles included in neither compilation. The survey results are listed alphabetically by country in Part II of this paper; each title is annotated with the information, if any, returned by the scholar or scholars and statements on its citation by Hardesty and Charno.3

General Comments Received

The participating scholars were also asked to contribute any general comments they might have on the survey and the information requested.

2Samples of the cover letter and of the questionnaire are included in the Appendix.

3The lists include a total of 162 titles because all sixty-eight titles identified by Hardesty are included rather than only the thirty-five for which scholars returned information.
The majority agreed that the purchase of microfilm was preferable to the purchase of original files, citing the acquisition, storage, preservation, and usage problems inherent in original newspapers. One scholar suggested the possibility of exchange agreements between United States and Latin American libraries as a method of acquiring microfilm copies of newspaper files. Another scholar commented on the fact that library acquisition programs often devote too much attention to the publications of the capital city and very little or none to those of the other important commercial and industrial centers.

Sources of Newspaper Files

Several respondents had particularly valuable suggestions for sources of newspaper files. For Colombia, the two sources—of nineteenth-century newspapers in particular—given were the Biblioteca Nacional and the Biblioteca Luis-Angel Arango of the Banco de la República, both located in Bogotá. In Caracas, the Biblioteca Nacional was cited as was the Academia Nacional de la Historia.

Partly due to the fact that scholarly researchers have only recently begun to delve into Ecuadorian topics, previously little known sources were revealed by the respondents. In Quito, the Archivo del Poder Legislativo holds unique files of official and semi-official nineteenth-century newspapers. The Biblioteca Municipal of Quito was also suggested. In Cotocollao, the Jesuit Biblioteca Ecuatoriana Aurelio Espinosa Polit, under the direction of Reverend Father Oswaldo Romero Arteta (Apartado 160, Quito, Ecuador) was reported by two respondents as owning a rich store of newspapers. Other sources cited were the Biblioteca Municipal and the Biblioteca de Autores Nacionales Carlos A. Rolando, both in Guayaquil. Two sources located in other areas of Ecuador which hold newspaper files were the Archivo Muñoz Borrero in Cuenca and the Casa de Montalvo in Ambato. Scholars located two private archives in Quito, that of Alfonso Andrade Chiriboga and that of Luis Robalino Dávila, but no information was given of their current location and/or availability.

Attitude of the Respondents

The responses, though few in number, included generally favorable and enthusiastic comments. Many of the scholars who returned questionnaires with no information expressed the feeling that "ignorance does not mean disinterest" and offered their "moral support" for the undertaking. This type of response came not from the researchers who were directly affected by the findings of this particular survey, but from those who seemed to realize the implications for all scholars. They were aware of the importance of their encouraging studies which could eventually lead to improved scholarly resources in United States libraries. The respondents who did have information on newspaper files to share were, of course, vitally interested in the project, and considered it "an excellent idea," "extremely valuable" and "very worthwhile."
The low response rate might be partly explained by the fact that many of the specialists queried simply had no experience in using newspapers for their research and therefore had no data to contribute. On the other hand, however, the scholars who were aware of missing titles and of sources were anxious to share this knowledge. The implication for the bibliographer is obvious. The scholar will gladly help improve library resources if his assistance is solicited in the area of his specialty.

In the final analysis, this pilot survey, and the decision to conduct similar ones for other areas, will depend on how useful the results prove to the bibliographer and the scholar. Comments will be welcomed both from the SALALM membership and from the scholars who so graciously contributed their knowledge and extended their support.
PART II: NEWSPAPER TITLES FROM COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, AND VENEZUELA

Colombia

La América (Bogotá) pub. 1872-1875.
File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Not cited by Charno or Hardesty.

El Argos (Bogotá) pub. November 26, 1837-May 19, 1839.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Argos Americano (Cartagena) pub. September 17, 1810-March 9/23, 1812.
File available in Bogotá; location not specified.
Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

Aviso al Público (Bogotá) pub. September 19, 1810-February 1811?
File reported at University of Florida Library.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

La Bagatela (Bogotá) pub. July 14, 1811-April 12, 1812.
File available at University of Florida Library.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

La Bandera Nacional (Bogotá) pub. October 1837-1839.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

Caridad (Bogotá) pub. 1864-1882.
File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Charno or Hardesty.

El Catolicismo (Bogotá) pub. November 10, 1849-April 4, 1861; August 1942-
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Colombiano (Bogotá) pub. September 7, 1861-June 30, 1864?
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.
El Colombiano (Medellín) pub. February 6, 1912-
File located in Medellín.
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Cometa Mercantil (Cartagena) pub. 1826.
File available at University of Florida Library.
Not cited by Charno or Hardesty.

El Conservador (Bogotá) pub. 1881-1884.
File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Conservador (Bogotá) pub. September 13, 1863-1866.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

Constitucional de Cundinamarca (Bogotá) pub. August 1831-1837.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

Correo de la Ciudad de Bogotá (Bogotá) pub. February 1822-May 1823.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

Correo del Magdalena (Cartagena) pub. 1823-1826.
File available at University of Florida Library.
Not cited by Charno or Hardesty.

Correo del Orinoco (Angostura) pub. June 27, 1818-August 4, 1821.
Listed by Hardesty.
Complete files reported by Charno.

El Correo del Valle (Cali) pub. 1897-1904.
File available at University of Florida Library.
Not cited by Charno or Hardesty.

El Correo Nacional (Bogotá) publ. 1890-1899.
File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Crónica (Bogotá) pub. 1897-1899.
File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Not cited by Charno or Hardesty.
Working Paper No. C-1

El Deber (Bogotá) pub. 1878-1881.
File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Día (Bogotá) pub. August 23, 1840-July 15, 1851.
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Biblioteca Luis-Angel Arango.
Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

Diario de Cundinamarca (Bogotá) pub. 1869-1884, 1891-1892.
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Biblioteca Luis-Angel Arango.
Filming recommended (by four respondents).
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Diario Político (Bogotá) August 27, 1810-February 1, 1811.
File available at University of Florida Library.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

El Espectador (Bogotá) pub. 1887-
Files available at Biblioteca Nacional and Biblioteca Luis-Angel Arango.
Filming recommended (by four respondents).
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Frente Unido (Bogotá) pub. Aug. 26, 1965-1966?
File located at CIDOC Library, Cuernavaca, México.
Filming recommended (by two respondents).
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Gaceta de Colombia (Bogotá) pub. September 6, 1821-December 1831.
Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

Gazeta de Cartagena de Indias (Cartagena) pub. April 16, 1812-September 16, 1815.
Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

Gazeta de Santafé (Bogotá) pub. June 13, 1816-August 5, 1819.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.
Gazeta de Santafé de Bogotá (Bogotá) pub. August 15, 1819-February 14, 1822.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

Intermedio (Bogotá) pub. February 21, 1956-June 7, 1957.
Negative film reported at University of Florida Library.
Listed by Hardesty.
Complete files reported by Charno.

El Mensajero (Bogotá) pub. November 1, 1866-March 15, 1867.
Listed by Hardesty.
Complete files reported by Charno.

El Mensajero (Cartagena) pub. September 19, 1810-February 1811?
File available at University of Florida Library.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

La Nación (Bogotá) pub. 1885-1890.
File available at Biblioteca Nacional.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Neo-Granadino (Bogotá) pub. October 1848-July 1857?
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Biblioteca Luis-Angel Arango.
Filming recommended (by two respondents).
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Observador (Bogotá) pub. September 1839-June 1840.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

El País (Cali) pub. 19--?
File located in newspaper's offices.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Pasatiempo (Bogotá) pub. 1851-1854?
Files available at Biblioteca Nacional and Biblioteca Luis-Angel Arango.
Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Porvenir (Bogotá) pub. 1855-May 1861?
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Prensa (Bogotá) pub. July 9, 1866-December 3, 1869.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete file reported by Charno.
El Relator (Bogotá) pub. 1877-1879, 1881-1882, 1888, 1889-1893, 1903.
File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Revista de Colombia (Bogotá) pub. 1868-1872, 1873-1874.
File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.
Filming recommended.

El Siglo (Bogotá) pub. February 1, 1936-
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Biblioteca Luis-Angel Arango.
Filming recommended (by three respondents).
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Sociedad (Medellín) pub. 1872-1876.
File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

File located at University of Texas, Austin, Latin American Collection.
Negative microfilm located at University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Tiempo (Bogotá) pub. 1855-1860, 1861, 1864-1866, 1871-1872.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Tiempo (Bogotá) pub. January 15, 1911-
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Biblioteca Luis-Angel Arango.
Filming recommended (by six respondents)
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Tradicionalista (Bogotá) pub. 1871-1876.
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete file reported by Charno.
File available at Biblioteca Nacional.

Voz Proletaria (Bogotá) pub. 19--?
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete file reported by Charno.
Ecuador

El Amigo de las Familias (Quito) pub. 1878-June 28, 1879.
File located in private archive of Luis Robalino Davila, Quito.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Los Andes (Guayaquil) pub. ?
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Argus (Ambato) pub. 1890.
File located in La Casa de Montalvo, Ambato.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

La Balanza (Guayaquil) pub. October 5, 1839-September 25, 1841.
File located at Biblioteca Ecuatoriana Aurelio Espinosa Polit, Cotocollao.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Bálsamo (Quito) pub. 1878.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

La Candela (Quito) pub. February-May 1878, September 1878.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

La Centinela (Cuenca). pub. October 29, 1862-?
Filming recommended.
File located in private archive of Alfonso Andrade Chiriboga, Quito.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

La Civilización Católica (Quito) pub. 1876.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Colombiano (Guayaquil) pub. August 10, 1829-?, February 17, 1831-
September 12, 1832.
File located at Biblioteca Ecuatoriana Aurelio Espinosa Polit, Cotocollao.
Filming recommended (by two respondents).
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Combate (Ambato) pub. January 27, 1883-June 1, 1888.
File located at La Casa de Montalvo, Ambato.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.
El Comercio (Guayaquil) pub. 1876.
   Filming recommended.
   Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Comercio (Quito) pub. January 1, 1906-
   Filming recommended.
   Listed by Hardesty.
   Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Concordia (Quito) pub. January 1, 1844-March 31, 1845.
   Listed by Hardesty.
   Not reported by Charno.

El Constitucional (Cuenca) pub. November 28, 1868-January 10, 1869.
   File located in private archive of Alfonso Andrade Chiriboga, Quito.
   Filming recommended.
   Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Correo (Guayaquil) pub. 1840?
   Filming recommended.
   Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Correo Semanal (Guayaquil?) pub. ?
   Filming recommended.
   Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Cuencano (Cuenca) pub. 1849-1850.
   Filming recommended.
   Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

La Democracia (Quito) pub. 1853?-1856?
   Five numbers in U.S., Dept. of State, Diplomatic Despatches—Ecuador,
   Vol.3-4: 14 February 1854, 11 April, 2, 18 May 1855, 5 August 1856.
   Filming recommended.
   Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Día (Quito) pub. August 1, 1913-?
   Filming recommended.
   Not listed by Hardesty.
   Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Eco del Azuay (Cuenca) pub. January 13, 1828-July 6, 1828.
   Listed by Hardesty.
   Not reported by Charno.

El Ecuatoriano del Guayas (Guayaquil) pub. November 28, 1833-September 21, 1838.
   Listed by Hardesty.
   Incomplete files reported by Charno.
  File located at La Casa de Montalvo, Ambato.
  Filming recommended.
  Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Fénix (Quito) pub. 1879-1880.
  File located in private archive of Luis Robalino Dávila, Quito.
  Filming recommended.
  Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Gazeta del Gobierno del Ecuador (Quito?) pub. 1834-1845.
  Filming recommended.
  Not listed by Hardesty.
  Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Guante (Guayaquil) pub. 1910-1925.
  Filming recommended.
  Not listed by Hardesty.
  Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Idea (Ambato) pub. 1888-1889.
  File located at La Casa de Montalvo, Ambato.
  Filming recommended.
  Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

La Nación (Guayaquil) pub. March 1, 1879-September 18, 1906.
  Listed by Hardesty.
  Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Nacional (Quito) pub. October 9, 1845-October 20, 1848.
  File located at Biblioteca Ecuatoriana Aurelio Espinosa Polit, Cotocollao.
  Listed by Hardesty.
  Incomplete files reported by Charno.

  File located at Archivo del Poder Legislativo, Quito.
  Filming recommended.
  Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Nacional de Cuenca (Cuenca) pub. 1840?
  Filming recommended.
  Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

La Nueva Era (Guayaquil) pub. 1876?
  Filming recommended.
  Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Ocho de Septiembre (Quito) pub. 1876?-1883?
  File located at Archivo del Poder Legislativo, Quito.
  Filming recommended.
  Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.
Working Paper No. C-1

El Orden (Quito) pub. November 1879-1880.
File located in private archive of Luis Robalino Dávila, Quito.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Patriota de Guayaquil (Guayaquil) pub. May 26, 1821-1829.
File located at Biblioteca Ecuatoriana Aurelio Espinosa Polit, Cotocollao.
Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Pelayo (Ambato) pub. 1896.
File located at La Casa de Montalvo, Ambato.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Poder de los Principios (Quito) pub. November 3, 1839-January 17, 1840.
File located at Biblioteca Ecuatoriana Aurelio Espinosa Polit, Cotocollao.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Popular (Guayaquil) pub. August-September 1876.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Porvenir (Cuenca) pub. January 10, 1871-June 12, 1872.
File located in private archive of Alfonso Andrade Chiriboga, Quito.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Porvenir (Quito) pub. 1885.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

La Prensa (Cuenca) pub. 1864.
File located in private archive of Alfonso Andrade Chiriboga, Quito.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Los Principios (Quito) pub. 1883.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Progreso (Guayaquil) pub. 1853?-January 12, 1859.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

El Quiteño Libre (Quito) pub. May 14, 1833-September 14, 1833.
File located at Biblioteca Ecuatoriana Aurelio Espinosa Polit, Cotocollao.
Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.
La República (Quito) pub. August 16, 1852–January 8, 1853.
   Listed by Hardesty.
   Not reported by Charno.

La República (Cuenca) pub. 1856.
   File located in private archive of Alfonso Andrade Chiriboga, Quito.
   Filming recommended.
   Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Republicano (Quito) pub. 1832.
   File located at Biblioteca Ecuatoriana Aurelio Espinosa Polit, Cotocollao.
   Filming recommended.
   Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Republicano (Quito) pub. 1876.
   Filming recommended.
   Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Seis de Marzo (Quito) pub. 1845?-1859?
   Files located at Archivo del Poder Legislativo, Quito, and Biblioteca Ecuatoriana Aurelio Espinosa Polit, Cotocollao.
   Eighteen numbers in U.S., Dept. of State, Diplomatic Despatches—Ecuador, Vol.3-5: November 26, 1853; January 20, March 25, April 4, September 13, 1854; April 17, May 1, September 11, 1855; October 23, November 13, 1855; July 15, July 22, 1856; December 9, 1857; January 12, March 17, May 7, June 8, 1858; April 4, 1859.
   Filming recommended (by two respondents).
   Listed by Hardesty.
   Not reported by Charno.

El Sol (Quito) pub. 1951-.
   Filming recommended.
   Not listed by Hardesty.
   Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Telégrafo (Guayaquil) pub. February 16, 1884-.
   Filming recommended (by two respondents).
   Listed by Hardesty.
   Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Tiempo (Guayaquil) pub. January 23, 1899-.
   Filming recommended.
   Not listed by Hardesty.
   Incomplete files listed by Charno.

Ultimas Noticias (Quito) pub. June 8, 1938-.
   Filming recommended.
   Not listed by Hardesty.
   Incomplete files reported by Charno.
La Unión Americana (Guayaquil) pub. April 15, 1862-July 9, 1864.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

La Unión Colombiana (Guayaquil) pub. October 9, 1860-April 14, 1862.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

El Universo (Guayaquil) pub. September 16, 1921-
Filming recommended (by two respondents).
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El 21 de Junio (Guayaquil) pub. July 13, 1845-?
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Verdad Desnuda (Guayaquil) pub. June 1, 1839-May 21, 1840.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Voz del Azuay (Cuenca) pub. ?
Filming recommended.
File located in private archive of Alfonso Andrade Chiriboga, Quito.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.
Venezuela

Acción Democrática (Caracas) pub. 1941-
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Ahora (Caracas) pub. 1936-1945?
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Aurora (Barcelona) pub. 1868?
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Cacolín Solitario (Cumaná) pub. 1827.
File available at University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Caracas Journal (Caracas) pub. February 17, 1945-
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Charanga (Caracas) pub. 186-?
File located at Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Clarín (Caracas) pub. 1959-1964.
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Colombiano (Caracas) pub. May 9, 1823-November 29, 1826.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Comercio (La Guaira) pub. 1859-?
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

Correo de Caracas (Caracas) pub. 1851-1852.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

Correo del Orinoco (Ciudad Bolívar) pub. June 27, 1818-March 23, 1822.
Listed by Hardesty.
Complete files reported by Charno.
Working Paper No. C-1

Crítica (Caracas) pub. 1936-1940.
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Debates del Congreso (Caracas) pub. ?
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Debates del Consejo Municipal (Caracas) pub. ?
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Diario de Avisos y Semanario de las Provincias (Caracas) pub. January 18, 1850-1861.
Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Esfera (Caracas) pub. 1927-
Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

Excelsior (Maracaibo) pub. 1936-1938.
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Fantoches (Caracas) pub. 1918?-1945?
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Fonógrafo (Maracaibo) pub. August 14, 1889-1917.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

La Fragua (Caracas) pub. 1887.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.
Gaceta del Gobierno (Caracas) pub. September 15, 1827-February 27, 1830. Listed by Hardesty. Complete files reported by Charno (under Gaceta Oficial).


El Gato Negro (Caracas) pub. 186-? File located (possibly) at Academia Nacional de la Historia. Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

Gazeta de Caracas (Caracas) pub. October 28, 1808-January 3, 1822. Listed by Hardesty. Incomplete files reported by Charno.


El Independiente (Caracas) pub. April 9, 1860-1863. Listed by Hardesty. Incomplete files reported by Charno.

Iris de Venezuela (Caracas) pub. January 14, 1822-December 19, 1823? Listed by Hardesty. Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Liberal (Caracas) pub. May 28, 1836-1847? Listed by Hardesty. Incomplete files reported by Charno.


El Mundo (Caracas) pub. 19--?-- Filming recommended. Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Museo (Caracas) pub. 186-? File located "in the bank on the Avila side of Urdaneta, not too far from the old correos", Caracas. Filming recommended. Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

El Nacional (Caracas) pub. August 3, 1943- Filming recommended (by two respondents). Listed by Hardesty. Incomplete files reported by Charno.
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

La Opinión Nacional (Caracas) pub. November 14, 1868-October 6, 1892.
Filming recommended.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Orden (Caracas) pub. April 17, 1865-?
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete file listed by Charno.

El País (Caracas) pub. 1944-1948?
File located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete file reported by Charno.

Panorama (Maracaibo) pub. December 1, 1914-1950.
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Patriota (Caracas) pub. March 23, 1845-1854.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

El Porvenir (Caracas) pub. 1863-1868.
File located at Biblioteca Nacional.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Complete file reported by Charno.

La Religión (Caracas) pub. July 17, 1890-
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete file reported by Charno.

La República (Caracas) pub. ?
Filming recommended.
Not listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.
11 Republicano (Valencia) pub. 186-?
Incomplete files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

11 Republicano (Caracas) pub. May 22, 1844-June 29, 1847?
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

11 San Balandran (Caracas) pub. 186-?
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

11 Remanario de Caracas (Caracas) pub. November 4, 1810-July 21, 1811.
File located at University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
Listed by Hardesty.
Not reported by Charno.

11 Sur-Americano (Caracas) pub. 1868.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

11 Tiempo (Caracas) pub. 1942-1945?
Files located at Biblioteca Nacional and Academia Nacional de la Historia.
Filming recommended.
Not cited by Hardesty or Charno.

11 Venezolano (Caracas) pub. April 6, 1822-May 1, 1824.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

11 Universal (Caracas) pub. April 1, 1909-
Filming recommended (by two respondents).
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.

11 Venezolano (Caracas) pub. August 24, 1840-April 12, 1846?
Complete file available at University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
Listed by Hardesty.
Incomplete files reported by Charno.
The publication of *Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries: A Union List* (Steven M. Charno, compiler; Austin, University of Texas Press, 1968) demonstrated to scholars and to librarians the many lacunae in Latin American newspaper holdings in United States libraries. In order to fill these gaps, acquisitions librarians need to identify the missing titles, to establish priorities as to their acquisition, and to locate files of these newspapers available either for purchase or for microfilming.

With the urging and support of the Committee on Scholarly Resources of the Latin American Studies Association and the Seminar on the Acquisitions of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), the present survey is being undertaken with the expectation that specialists in the areas of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, both national and colonial periods, will share their opinions and knowledge of titles of missing newspapers, their value for research, and the locations of complete or partial files.

Enclosed is a one-page questionnaire on which you may list the titles you have not located in United States libraries. Also enclosed is a chronological list of selected newspapers which was compiled in 1965 for the Conference on Latin American History by John L. Hardesty, a librarian at the Library of Congress. You may want to cite some of these titles in your list. Please return the questionnaire and your comments, if any, to the address cited below by December 31, 1972.

The results of this survey will be published as a working paper for the 1973 meeting of SALALM. Your contribution and assistance is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Laura Gutiérrez  
Assistant Librarian  
Latin American Collection  
Box 7107, University Station  
Austin, Texas  78712
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Place and Date of Publication</th>
<th>Research Value (Indicate: 1-negligible, 2-useful, or 3-outstanding)</th>
<th>Availability (Specify Location of File)</th>
<th>Merits Microfilming? (Yes or No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please circle one: I do  do not wish a copy of the results of this survey.