TWENTY YEARS OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARIANSHIP

Final Report and Working Papers of the Twenty-first
Seminar on the Acquisition
of Latin American Library Materials

Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
May 2-6, 1976

Louella Vine Wetherbee
Anne H. Jordan

SALALM Secretariat
Austin, Texas
1978
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INTRODUCTION

The papers contained in this volume were presented to the Twenty-first Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials held at Indiana University, May 2-6, 1976. The conference theme, "Twenty Years of SALALM", was selected to allow a review of SALALM's contributions to Latin American librarianship since its beginnings in 1956. Although none of the papers is a historical survey of SALALM activities in the true sense, the reports and papers clearly reflect the ongoing concerns of the organization.

SALALM was originally founded to resolve some of the problems of acquiring Latin American library materials during a period of rapidly expanding area studies programs in universities in the United States. Eight papers treat this topic directly both from the point of view of the librarian and the book dealer.

Special types of libraries and specific countries or regions of Latin America have long been a concern of SALALM. Interest in special libraries is represented by several papers which discuss the role of central banks in the library and information sector in Latin America. Two bibliographic essays on West Indian publishing focus on the regional interests of SALALM.

In recent years SALALM has shown increasing concern for bibliographic control of Latin American publications. Bibliography has interested SALALM from its very early days, and papers such as the annual Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies and the Microfilming Projects Newsletter reflect its continuing efforts to establish control over the available publications. Interest in the area of technical processing of the materials is more recent, and four papers deal with the role of new information technologies and their impact on bibliographic control.

Bilingual and bicultural issues of concern to the Latin American library specialist also have been discussed throughout SALALM's existence. This aspect is well represented in this volume with the papers on Chicano Studies librarianship and the impact of various hispanic groups on the cultural life of the United States.

Louella Vine Wetherbee
Austin, Texas
March 11, 1978
PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE

OF ACTIVITIES

RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-FIRST SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
May 2-6, 1976

PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

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<td>Saturday, May 1</td>
<td>8:00 p.m. Meeting of CRL-LAMP Committee</td>
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<td>Sunday, May 2</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.-12:00 Committee Meetings: Executive Board Committees, Joint Committees</td>
<td>Rooms 45, 46 and 300-A</td>
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<td>12:00 noon Registration</td>
<td>Conference Lounge Mezzanine</td>
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<td>1:00-3:30 p.m. Committee Meetings: Subcommittees, <em>Ad hoc</em> Committee on a Pilot Bibliographic Center for the Caribbean</td>
<td>Rooms 40, 45, 46 and 300-A</td>
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<td>3:30-5:30 p.m. Meetings of Substantive Committees (Bibliography, Acquisitions, and Library Organization and Services) and of the <em>Ad hoc</em> Committee on Assistance to Nicaraguan Libraries</td>
<td>Rooms 40, 45, 46 and 300-A</td>
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<td>5:30 p.m. Reception</td>
<td>Lilly Library Foyer</td>
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<td>8:00 p.m. Executive Board Meeting (All Board Members including <em>Ad hoc</em> Members)</td>
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Monday, May 3

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<td>8:30 a.m.-12:00 Registration</td>
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<td>9:00-10:00 a.m. Orientation Session for New Participants. Donald Wisdom and Juan Freudenthal</td>
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All meetings will take place in the Indiana Memorial Union unless otherwise specified. The Secretariat Office is Room No. 40 in the Union. Book Exhibits are located in Rooms 41, 42, and 43.
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<td>Conference Lounge Mezzanine</td>
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<td>10:15 a.m.-12:00</td>
<td>Workshop of the Library/Bookdealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee. Peter T. Johnson and Leonard Rhine, Moderators. Harold B. Schleifer, Coordinating Rapporteur</td>
<td>Whittenberger Auditorium</td>
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<td><strong>Round Table II:</strong> Library Expectations: Bibliographic Format and Dealer Service Panel leader: Rosa Mesa Rapporteur: Tamara Brunnschweiler Panelists: E. Guttentag, Sammy Kinard, Norberto Lugo, R.M. Nuñez, Haydée Piedracueva, Glenn Read, R. Russo</td>
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<td>12:00-2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Executive Board Luncheon (All Board Members, including Ad hoc Members)</td>
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<td>Whittenberger Auditorium</td>
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<td>Presiding: Rosa M. Abella, SALALM President</td>
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3. Dean W. Carl Jackson, University Libraries
4. Dr. George M. Wilson, Director of International Affairs Center
5. Dr. Richard C. Burke, Director, Latin American Studies

C. Remarks on the program and procedures
   Pauline P. Collins

II. Organizational Matters
   A. Reports of Officers
      President: Rosa M. Abella
      Executive Secretary: Pauline P. Collins
      Treasurer: Albert J. Diaz

   B. Reports of Executive Board Committees
      1. Constitution and Bylaws: Marjorie LeDoux, Vice-Chairman
      2. Policy, Research and Investigation: Mary Kahler
      3. Editorial Board: Donald F. Wisdom
      4. Membership: Tamara Brunnschweiler
      5. Advisory Committee to Secretariat: Laura Gutiérrez-Witt
      6. Nominating Committee: Donald Henderson
      7. Newsletter Committee: Barbara Robinson
      8. Committee on Budget and Finance: Carl Deal
      9. Ad hoc Committee on Dues and Fees: David Lee

   C. Other Reports from Executive Board
      1. Relocation of SALALM Secretariat: Mary M. Brady

5:00 p.m.  Reception for Opening of Art Exhibit  Main Library Foyer
8:30-10:30 p.m.  Substantive Committees (Acquisitions, Bibliography, and Library Organization and Services) - Planning Sessions
                 Ad hoc Committee on Assistance to Nicaraguan Libraries - Planning Session  Room 46

Tuesday, May 4

8:30-10:00 a.m.  SECOND GENERAL SESSION  Whittenberger Auditorium
                  Presiding: Rosa M. Abella

                   A. Report of the Committee on Acquisitions:
                      Juanita Doares

                   B. Report of the Committee on Bibliography:
                      Daniel Cordeiro
Tuesday, May 4 (cont'd.)

C. Report of the Committee on Library Organization and Services:
   Jesús Leyte-Vidal

D. Reports of Joint Committees
   1. Reproduction of Latin American Materials: Jane Garner
   2. Official Publications: Lee Williams
   3. Library Materials for the Spanish and Portuguese Speaking in the U.S.:
      Raúl Herrera

E. Reports of Ad hoc Committees
   1. Ad hoc Committee on Assistance to Nicaraguan Libraries: Benjamin Muse
   2. Ad hoc Committee on a Pilot Bibliographic Center: Alma Jordan

10:00-10:30 a.m.  Coffee Break (General)  Conference Lounge Mezzanine

Special Coffee for Bookdealers and Book Exhibitors and for the Acquisitions Dept.
Staff Members of Indiana University Library and Indiana University Faculty

10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.  THIRD GENERAL SESSION  Whittenberger Auditorium

Theme Presentation: "Twenty Years of SALALM".
   Chairperson for Planning: Suzanne Hodgman
   Moderator: Juan Freudenthal
   Rapporteur: Ann Graham
   Panelists: Alice Ball, Marietta Shepard, Stanley West, Curtis Wilgus
             Irene Zimmerman

12:30 p.m.  Luncheon to Honor Special Guests of Twentieth Anniversary Session.
             Sponsored by SALALM Officers and Executive Board.
             Open to all.
             Chairperson for Planning: Suzanne Hodgman
             Master of Ceremonies: Juan Freudenthal
             Recognition of Founders: Rosa M. Abella

2:30-4:30 p.m.  Presencia de la cultura hispánica en los Estados Unidos  Whittenberger Auditorium

   Moderator: Raúl C. Herrera
   Rapporteur: Donald Gibbs
   Panelists: Luis Dávila (Chicanos);
             Silvia Viera (Puertorriqueños);
             Rosa M. Abella (Cubanos)
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| Tuesday, May 4  | **Reception and Dinner:** Dean of Libraries W. Carl Jackson and Mrs. Jackson  
(There will be bus transportation from the front entrance of the Indiana Memorial Union) | Home of the Jacksons             |
| 6:30 p.m.       |                                                                                                                                                                                |                                   |
| Wednesday, May 5| **Bibliographic Instruction in the Area of Latin American Studies. James Breedlove**  
Rapporteur: Maureen Harris | Whittenberger Auditorium         |
| 9:00-10:00 a.m. | **Coffee Hour to Meet Bookdealers and Publishers, II**                                                                                                                       | Conference Lounge Mezzanine       |
| 10:00-11:00 a.m.| **Role of the Central Banks Libraries in Latin America. Joint Committee on Official Publications**  
Moderator: Leonard Rhine  
Rapporteur: Ellen Brow  
Panelists: Laurel Jizba, Rosa Q. Mesa, Lee Williams | Whittenberger Auditorium         |
| 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. | **Lunch**                                                                                                                                                                           |                                   |
| 12:30 p.m.      | **West Indian Publishing: Before and After Independence.**  
Alvona Alleyne: Literary Publishing in the English-Speaking Caribbean  
Laurence Hallewell: West Indian Official Publications and United Kingdom Official Publications on the West Indies  
Rapporteur: Enid D'Oyley | Whittenberger Auditorium         |
| 2:30-3:30 p.m.  | **Coffee Break (General)**                                                                                                                                                        | Conference Lounge Mezzanine       |
| 3:30-4:00 p.m.  | **Special Coffee for Foreign Guests**                                                                                                                                               | University Club Room              |
| 4:00-5:30 p.m.  | **Trends in the Technical Processing of Latin American Materials in the Americas.**  
Moderators: Susan Russell and Louella Wetherbee  
Rapporteurs: George Hart, Anne Jordan | Whittenberger Auditorium         |
Panelists: Roberto Cabello Argandoña,
Susan Shattuck Benson,
Cecilia Sercan

8:00 p.m.

Concert

[Notice: Dean Charles H. Webb invites participants interested in a tour of the magnificent technical equipment in the building to arrive at 7:00 p.m.]

Thursday, May 6

9:00-11:00 a.m.

FINAL GENERAL SESSION
Presiding: Rosa M. Abella
Rapporteur: Sammy Kinard

I. Special Reports
Library Development Program of the OAS: Marietta D. Shepard

The Latin American, Portuguese and Spanish Division of the Library of Congress: Mary Kahler

U.S. Book Exchange: Alice Ball

Latin American Programs Abroad of Interest to SALALM
Those giving reports to be announced at the meeting

II. Business Meeting
1. Resolutions and Recommendations
2. Installation of new officers
3. Appointment of new committee chairpersons and of Nominating Committee:
   Mary M. Brady
4. Arrangements for XXII SALALM:
   Rosa Q. Mesa
5. Forecasts for XXIII SALALM
6. Other

11:00 a.m. - 12:00

Executive Board Meeting
Presiding: Mary M. Brady
Rapporteur: Sammy Kinard

12:00

Lunch

1:00 p.m.

Trip to New Harmony, Indiana
[Bus will leave from the front entrance of the Union promptly at this hour]
The Twenty-first Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials resolves:

1. That SALALM express its gratitude for the hospitality of Indiana University and its special thanks for the welcome by the Vice-President, Dr. Robert M. O'Neil; the Director of the International Affairs Center, Dr. George M. Wilson; the Director of the Latin American Studies Program, Dr. Richard G. Burke; and the Dean of the University Libraries, Mr. W. Carl Jackson.

2. That the members of SALALM express very special thanks to Dean and Mrs. Jackson for their warm hospitality in welcoming the participants to their home for dinner on May 4.

3. That SALALM extend thanks to Mrs. Emma Simonson, Latin American Bibliographer of Indiana University; to Judy Lucas, secretary of the Latin American Program; and to their staff members for their efficient, tireless, and cheerful carrying out of the details and logistics of the XXI SALALM.

4. That SALALM express official recognition and thanks to Mr. Miguel Solis for his unusual contribution to the XXI SALALM in courteous, willing, intelligent, and scholarly attention in behalf of the Lilly Library.

5. That SALALM express its thanks to the Faculty Wives of the Latin American Program for their hospitality in serving the bookdealers and the foreign guests with special coffees.

6. That SALALM extend special appreciation to Sammy Kinard for her work in arranging for the exhibits, and to the bookdealers and other exhibitors for their courtesy in bringing informational material to the XXI SALALM.

*Note: This official version of the Resolutions of the XXI Seminar differs slightly from an earlier version published in Resolutions of the Twenty-first Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials and List of Committees (Austin, Texas, 1976). Several minor corrections were made.*
7. That the members express their appreciation to the outgoing chairpersons of committees for their work in areas of concern to SALALM:

Juanita Doares, Committee on Acquisitions
Donald Wisdom, Editorial Board
Gilberto V. Fort, Constitution and Bylaws
Lee Williams, Joint Committee on Official Publications
John G. Veenstra, Project Committee on Oral History of Latin American Library Development
Peter T. Johnson, Library/Bookdealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee

8. That the members express their gratitude to Charles Webb and Wallace Hornibrook for their very enjoyable concert in honor of XXI SALALM.

9. That SALALM extend deepest appreciation to the authors of all working papers and to the individual officials of central banks, who cooperated in answering the questionnaire sent by the Joint Committee on Official Publications and in participating in the program on central banks.

10. That SALALM express its most heartfelt appreciation to Pauline Collins for accepting the Executive Secretaryship of SALALM in a time of reorganization and for her tactful, wise, hardworking incumbency.

ACQUISITION MATTERS

11. That the Subcommittee on Gifts and Exchanges consult with the Editorial Board on the possibility of publishing and disseminating the exchange list which the Subcommittee is preparing.

12. That the Subcommittee on Library/Bookdealer/Publisher Relations consider updating David Zubatsky's listing of dealers and selection aids.

13. That the Subcommittee on the Clearinghouse for Expensive Items be abolished.

14. That the membership of SALALM respond to Robert Sullivan by July 1, 1976, with an evaluation and comments on the usefulness of the cost price index.

15. That Robert Sullivan be encouraged to proceed with his plans to include serials in the cost price index.

16. That the Executive Secretary of SALALM inform the Librarian of Congress by letter of our support for his request for funds to establish an additional regional acquisitions office in Latin America.

17. That the Executive Secretary be urged to solicit the cooperation of the Library/Bookdealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee in planning for exhibits at the annual meeting.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

18. That Dr. Arthur E. Gropp be commended for the latest supplement to his Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies and for his many contributions in the field of Latin American bibliography.
LIBRARY OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

19. That the Subcommittee on Collaboration with the OAS for the Development of Libraries and Archives in Latin America be urged to extend its activities to include the promotion of increased liaison between SALALM and other associations, specially the regional ones involved in Latin American Studies and library and bibliographic development in the area.

20. That the Ad Hoc Committee on a Pilot Bibliographical Center for the Caribbean be thanked for the work done throughout the period of its existence and that, in the light of changing circumstances, it be dissolved.

21. That at the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on Assistance to Nicaraguan Libraries, each member institution be urged to contribute a minimum of 25 books and a maximum of 100 books in English or Spanish to Nicaraguan libraries, in the fields of mathematics, engineering, agricultural sciences, biology, geology, physics, medicine, the humanities, social sciences and Spanish-language children's books; that in the absence of any specific guidelines as to titles, the donating libraries use their professional selection expertise in picking the donated books; and that this program be put into effect by July 1, 1976, according to guidelines to be provided by the committee in a direct mailing to the membership and in the next issue of the SALALM Newsletter.

GENERAL

22. That the Committee on Policy, Research and Investigation establish a clearinghouse for suggestions concerning the structure, scheduling and content of SALALM meetings, soliciting such suggestions through the SALALM Newsletter and assembling them for the attention of the President and Local Arrangements Committee.

23. That all committees and subcommittees which have not already done so be asked to submit to the Committee on Policy, Research and Investigation by the Midwinter 1977 meeting, a statement of their charge as they understand it, including definition and scope of activities, so that a revised and complete list of committee responsibilities can be prepared by the Committee on Policy, Research and Investigation, and submitted to the Executive Board and membership.

24. That SALALM, in accordance with its stated purpose and goals, highly recommend to the Ambassador of the United States of America to the Organization of American States that he seek the means to restore the Columbus Memorial Library to its former level of professional prestige and unique scholarly importance. Through enhanced financial support, the Columbus Memorial Library can renew its contributions to research collections in Latin America and elsewhere, and can provide leadership in Latin American scholarship throughout the world through its bibliographical publications and other services, as well as serve more satisfactorily the library and informational needs of the General Secretariat itself.

25. That the first three volumes of the SALALM Newsletter be indexed and that an index for future volumes be prepared annually.
26. That SALALM urge that an index to the Final Reports and Working Papers of SALALM be completed by 1979, making use of those indexes already prepared if such is practicable.

27. That a Supplement to the Basic Documents of SALALM be prepared, including a complete listing of committee responsibilities as soon as this is compiled, and that a third edition of the Basic Documents be published with an index as soon as finances permit.

28. That SALALM recognize the creation of an information center at New Mexico Highlands University for the collection of materials by and about Spanish and Portuguese speaking peoples in the United States and offer its encouragement to Raúl Herrera, Director of the center.
SUMMARY REPORTS

OF THE

SESSIONS
WORKSHOP OF THE LIBRARY/BOOK DEALER/PUBLISHER

RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

(May 3, 1976 10:15 a.m. - 12:00)

Coordinators: Peter T. Johnson, Wilson Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Leonard A. Rhine, Health Sciences Library, University of Florida, Gainesville

Coordinating Rapporteur: Harold B. Schleifer, Herbert H. Lehman College Library, The City University of New York

ROUND TABLE NO. 1. Evaluation and Selection Criteria: Book Dealer and Librarian Perceptions

Moderator: Alicia V. Tjarks, Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

Rapporteur: Margarita Anderson Imbert, Harvard University Library, Cambridge

Panelists:
María E. Capel, Librería del Plata, Buenos Aires
Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, University of Texas Libraries, Austin
C. Jared Loewenstein, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville
Alfredo Montalvo, bookdealer, Cochabamba
Barbara H. Stein, Princeton University Library, Princeton

The discussion focused on a long-standing controversy: blanket order vs. individual selection by librarians. The basic question is: should a bibliographer delegate responsibility for book selection to a book dealer?

Those librarians who favored blanket order plans had strong support from the book dealers. According to this group of panelists, the blanket order approach represents the only guaranteed method of maintaining a truly comprehensive country-by-country acquisition program. The lack of suitable current national bibliographies makes it almost impossible to fulfill all of a library’s needs by ordering on a title-by-title basis.

Since the local book dealer enjoys the advantage of direct access to local printing and publishing outlets, he alone can be expected to fill important lacunae. M.E. Capel and A. Montalvo emphasized that book dealers examine each volume supplied on blanket order so as to protect librarians from errors in selection caused by misleading titles. Bibliographers can very easily order a "wrong" book if they are selecting from catalog citations, which are often incomplete and do not include subject descriptors (ex. ordering a children's book by mistake).

On the other hand, those librarians who opposed blanket orders argued that responsibility for the development of library collections rests with the
bibliographer and not with the book dealer because local librarians are expected to be more familiar with the unique needs of their own collections than are distant book dealers. Conscientious selection practices develop and maintain awareness of what is being published, and the dealers' catalogs and lists become valuable selection tools once the librarian has gained familiarity with them through experience. Because they appear so late, national bibliographies should be used for consultation rather than selection. Journals which include book review features can also be useful. Taken as a group, these bibliographic tools represent an adequate corpus of book selection sources.

ROUND TABLE NO. 2. Library Expectations: Bibliographic Format and Dealer Service

Moderator: Rosa Q. Mesa, University of Florida Libraries, Gainesville

Rapporteur: Tamara Brunnschweiler, Michigan State University Libraries, East Lansing

Panelists:
E. Guttentag, Los Amigos del Libro, Cochabamba
Sammy A. Kinard, Alzofon Books, Columbus
Norberto Lugo Ramírez, Editorial Edil, Río Piedras
Haydée Piedracueva, Columbia University Libraries, New York
Glenn F. Read, Cornell University Libraries, Ithaca

R. Mesa opened the session at 10:55 a.m., with approximately 25 persons in attendance.

G. Read summarized his paper (B-14) which dealt with "Guidelines for Library Relations with Book Dealers." Three basic topics were discussed: (1) dealers' lists and catalogs; (2) book order procedures and policies; and (3) payment problems and delays. He concluded his remarks with the thought that the book trade must be governed in part by considerations of cultural patrimony.

H. Piedracueva stressed the importance of complete and accurate bibliographic information in dealer catalogs, and encouraged the book dealers offering blanket order plans to indicate which publishers they cover. Participants generally endorsed these basic principles. Some panelists thought it would be helpful if book dealers issued their catalogs in 3"x5" unit card format.

S. Kinard discussed her paper (B-4) on the subject of "How to Sell Luso-Brasiliana."

The book dealers described some of their own specific problems and needs in providing quality service to libraries. Some dealers asked for more blanket orders, while others requested more frequent and consistent "feedback" from libraries regarding services offered.

All panelists and participants agreed that personal contact and mutual trust and confidence between the bibliographer and the book dealer are essential to ensure a smooth acquisition process.

Moderator: Carl W. Deal, University of Illinois Libraries, Urbana-Champaign

Rapporteur: Suzanne Hodgman, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Panelists:
- Fernando García Cambeiro, bookdealer, Buenos Aires
- Werner Guttentag, Los Amigos del Libro, Cochabamba
- Leonard A. Rhine, Health Sciences Library, University of Florida, Gainesville
- Colin R. Steele, Bodleian Library, Oxford

Two papers were read: (1) "The Budgetary Situation for University and Research Libraries," by C. Deal; and (2) "Payment Problems in a U.S. University System: A Case Study of the University of Florida," by L. Rhine.

C. Deal reported that an overview of library literature indicated that administrators tend to view area studies as a costly luxury. His survey questionnaire results show that, in comparison with other area studies programs, Latin American area studies are the most numerous and tend to be the best supported. The entire paper will be published in a forthcoming issue of the SALALM Newsletter.

F. García Cambeiro described the rapidly changing and increasingly cumbersome governmental regulations and bureaucratic red-tape which impedes the export of books from Latin America. In addition, book dealers in Latin America have been adversely affected by general inflation, and the sharp increases in the prices of both paper and petrochemicals. In "smaller" countries (i.e., those without significant internal markets), these compound problems have resulted in a reduction in the number of volumes published annually; the "larger" countries (i.e., those with substantial internal markets), have not been so affected.

The difficult fiscal circumstances of most U.S. research libraries was reviewed in great detail. The book dealers present all indicated their awareness and concern about the problem, as evidenced particularly by the sharp decline in the number and scope of blanket orders.

Payment methods were discussed and explanations were offered for the long delays in payment on the part of most academic and governmental institutions. Although the dealers expressed their willingness to understand and make appropriate allowances, they nevertheless advised the group that booksellers with little or no capitalization simply could not survive a lengthy "waiting" period.

The issues discussed at this session have been considered at previous SALALM meetings, but the participants seemed to agree that a mutual and personal airing of these enduring problems is in everyone's best interest.
Presencia de la Cultura Hispánica en los Estados Unidos
(May 4, 1976  2:30-4:30 p.m.)

Moderator: Raúl C. Herrera, Director of Library Services, Donnelly Library, Highlands University, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Rapporteur: Donald L. Gibbs, Bibliographer, Latin American Collection, University of Texas at Austin Library.

Panelists:
- Luis Dávila, Assistant Professor of Spanish, Indiana University, Bloomington.
- Rosa M. Abella, Assistant Professor/Acquisitions Department Librarian, University of Miami Library, Coral Gables.
- Silvia Viera, Assistant Professor, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

The panel members presented papers outlining the contributions of Mexican-Americans, Cubans and Puerto Ricans to the U.S. multi-ethnic culture and touched on the pressures and internal strains felt by these groups.

Luis Dávila noted that the Mexican heritage is easily visible in mission churches and other southwestern architecture, while its vitality is expressed in current Chicano/Mexican-American culture. He thought the presence of Chicano Studies could help enliven universities and libraries. To this end he encouraged libraries to go beyond documents to produce and collect audio-visual material reflecting and preserving this culture.

Rosa Abella described the over 500,000 Cuban exiles in Dade County, Florida. One third of the county's population now is of Latin American origin, 88 per cent of which is Cuban. They have become a strong economic asset as skilled laborers and professionals (half of Miami's airline mechanics, 8 bank presidents, etc.). Their language abilities and training have attracted many industries to set up international offices in Dade County. Their population and average family income of $11,500 per year greatly influence local commerce, creating restaurants, bakeries and a new 3-million-dollar tropical vegetable business catering to their needs. Cubans are the primary audience of 5 radio and 2 TV stations and one Spanish language newspaper while the Miami News and the Herald also compete in Spanish for their attention. As these exiles increasingly seek citizenship their political force is also beginning to be felt. With this, Cuban presence and influence in Dade County cannot but increase.

Silvia Viera of the University of Massachusetts completed the panel presentation with her paper "Puerto Rican Contributions, Past and Present". She found that Puerto Ricans in the U.S. are resisting pressures to forget their culture, but their continuing fight for identity is not leaving them unscathed. Through their numbers they have influenced their present locations and forced acceptance of their language (or dialect). Puerto Ricans are leaving their mark on America as skilled laborers, journalists, humanists, performers, and
poets. Journals carrying their contributions, such as *Caliban* and *Bilingual Review* and Boricua Studies centers all over the U.S. further enrich this country's culture. Puerto Ricans in the U.S., however, are different from those in Puerto Rico. The language has changed so generally that young Puerto Ricans in New York can no longer distinguish between Spanish and Spanglish; English is widely used for written or spoken cultural expressions. Still, Ms. Viera concluded, whether writing in Spanish, Spanglish or English, the cultural tradition remains strong and the writers remain emotionally Puerto Rican.
Bibliographic Instruction in the Area of Latin American Studies

(May 5, 1976 9:00-10:00 a.m.)

Moderator: Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., Latin American Bibliographer, University Research Library, University of California at Los Angeles

Rapporteur: Maureen Harris, Assistant Director for Collection Development, John Peace Library, University of Texas at San Antonio

Panelists:
William Jackson, Professor, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Vanderbilt University
Mary Ross, student, School of Library Service, University of California at Los Angeles
Martin Sable, Professor, School of Library Science, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Emma Simonson, Latin American Librarian, Indiana University
Colin Steele, Department of Printed Books, Bodleian Library, Oxford University

Lauerhass introduced the theme of the panel, "Typology of approaches to bibliographic instruction," by commenting that there were no models or standard approaches to bibliographic instruction in Latin American studies, most instructional programs now in operation having been started in response to the different needs or specific programs of individual institutions. He suggested that experience with teaching Latin American bibliography may now have reached the level where models can be devised and texts and teaching materials developed to fit the different types of instruction embodied in the models. Lauerhass listed these types as 1) a course or courses in a library school, 2) a graduate course in a department such as Spanish or History, 3) an interdisciplinary graduate course, 4) special seminars, 5) modules within library school courses, 6) special lectures within other Latin American courses, 7) sections on Latin American bibliography within an undergraduate library instruction program, 8) library orientation tours, and 9) continuing education projects. Problems common to almost all of these approaches are dealing with students of different educational levels in a single course or program and the lack of texts and teaching materials.

The moderator then introduced the panelists, each of whom has had experience with one of the first four types of bibliographic instruction listed above. Martin Sable discussed methods he uses in his course in Latin American bibliography at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library School, a course which also draws students from outside the library school. He said library school and non-library school students can be accommodated in a single course but he tailors the assignments to the different interests of the two groups. Sable utilizes case histories in his teaching, using his text,
International and Area Studies Librarianship; Case studies, as well as practice reference questions and assigned readings in books such as Current National Bibliographies of Latin America by Irene Zimmerman; LACAP: an Imaginative Venture, by M.J. Savary; and Latin American Scholarship Since World War II... by Michael C. Meyer and Roberto Ezquenazi-Mayo. He also includes non-print material and information on organizations and associations which are involved with Latin America such as the UN and the OAS.

William Jackson, who teaches a bibliography course in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Vanderbilt, said that a course within an academic department which draws students primarily from that department, must include more general instruction concerning library use and basic reference tools since students will often not have as good a knowledge of general library research techniques and materials as would library school students. Jackson said he tries to stress the practical in his course, especially approaches that will save students time in doing their research. This includes introducing them to published library catalogs and other guides to library resources for research in their discipline. Although he emphasizes resources in U.S. libraries, some time is devoted to Latin American libraries. Jackson also includes in his course information on prominent Latin Americanists.

Emma Simonson, who teaches an interdisciplinary graduate course in Latin American bibliography in Indiana University's Latin American Studies program, stressed the importance of letting students know about research being done on Latin America throughout the world and on informing them about new directions in teaching and research in the various disciplines. Each student in her course selects one country for a study of national bibliography and one discipline for work on reference sources. Case studies are also used.

Colin Steele of the Bodleian Library at Oxford University has taught, in cooperation with a faculty member, a series of four one-hour lectures on Latin American bibliography for graduate students at Oxford. These cover library resources in Oxford and the rest of the United Kingdom and the standard bibliographies. After the completion of the lecture series, individual help is offered to interested students for particular countries or disciplines. Steele emphasized that bibliographic instruction in United Kingdom universities differed considerably from U.S. practices as does the entire university degree program. He also commented on features of the Bodleian--such as the lack of a subject catalog--which required bibliographic instruction tailored to that library's particular features.

Lauerhass then spoke briefly concerning several other types of bibliographic instruction, particularly the introduction of a Latin American module into courses already offered in a library school or academic department or in a general course on library use. Mary Ross, a student at the library school at UCLA, then discussed that institution's new elective undergraduate course of library instruction for which she and other library school students are employed as teaching assistants. She added that consideration was being given to developing a Latin American module for this course.
Barbara Robinson, University of California at Riverside commented on experience in preparing instructional units for use in more specialized courses such as the history of the Mexican Revolution, and agreed with earlier remarks that attempts to provide more advanced bibliographical instruction are hampered by students' lack of general library knowledge. This often meant, she said, that some of the time allotted for specialized course-related bibliographical instruction had to be devoted to more basic instruction.

The workshop, which stimulated frequent questions and comments from the audience throughout its duration, was brought to a close by brief summaries of bibliographical instruction techniques at the University of the West Indies, by Alma Jordan, and at the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, by Mayellen Bresie.
Mrs. Leyte-Vidal announced that the workshop consisting of two papers, namely: "West Indian Official Publications and United Kingdom Official Publications" and "Creative West Indian Publishing" would be presented by Lawrene Hallewell and Alvona Alleyne, respectively. She then introduced the speakers. Mr. Hallewell, who spoke first, commented that he proposed to discuss the evolution of the British colonies and the impact of independence on publishing and bibliography. A summary of his presentation is given below:

The revolutionary process initiated in 1776 with the loss of the American mainland colonies reached fruition in the 1960's when the major Caribbean colonies achieved their independence. Surprising as it may seem today, these physically small island colonies were, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, richer and more important than the mainland colonies, and administratively Britain made no conscious distinction between the two.

By 1781, however, the picture had changed. The decline of the sugar industry and administrative reform in Victorian Britain made the links between Britain and her island colonies stronger than they had been with her mainland colonies. This closeness was reflected in the greater importance of British Official publishing.

Although colonialism had started under Tudor and Stuart rule, there are no publications of the early royal charters granted by the Privy Council. They exist as archival material in the Public Records Office (London).

The English Civil War and Restoration brought a change. The government under Charles II began, from 1666, to make announcements of official appointments and orders-in-council in the London Gazette. This publication became the official Journal and lasted until the end of the nineteenth century as the only source for statutory rules and orders. As the British Parliament grew in importance the Parliamentary Sessions Papers became the medium through which official information was channelled.

The nature and sources of government publications varied. Early documents of the
Caribbean colonies were usually limited to petitions and complaints. The occasional reports from committees on the state and condition of the Caribbean islands do exist, however. These are all recorded in the Journal, which has been printed and indexed.

A list –– Commons Papers for 1731 to 1800, prepared by Speaker Abbott of the House in 1807, was reprinted in 1954, and is available also in microfilm edition. A more complete collection of House of Commons Sessional Papers of the Eighteenth Century is being compiled and indexed by Sheila Elton. No comparable list of House of Lords Papers exist. But F. William Torrington is in the process of compiling and publishing a complete facsimile collection of Lords Papers beginning with 1790. It yet remains to be seen whether there will be material of interest on the West Indies.

Luke Hansard's Catalogue of Parliamentary Reports from 1696-1834 has about twenty reports dealing with West Indian affairs. The Sessional Papers numbered, bound, and indexed, a procedure initiated by Speaker Abbott, contains items on Caribbean matters.

Command Papers, consisting of reports of Government Departments and Investigations Committees, provide valuable source material. Originally they formed part of Parliamentary Reports, but by 1832 they were numbered separately. The citations vary also. Royal Commissions were commonly referred to by the name of their chairmen until the nineteen fifties.

Non-Parliamentary Papers became important after 1921 for colonial affairs. These take the form of Colonial Reports, published since mid-nineteenth century, and Colonial Office List, renamed Commonwealth Yearbook since independence.

The earliest record of local West Indian official publication is dated 1651. Publication was only sporadic because of the size and diversity of the territory. Growth in government responsibility, however, brought regularity in official publications. Since 1945 the creation of ministerial posts increased the number of reports. Those of a sensitive nature are often for distribution only within the country of origin.

After World War II, Whitehall attempted to simplify the colonial structure with the creation of a West Indies Federation. It proved unsuccessful and was subsequently dissolved. Only two federal institutions remained, namely the Caribbean Meteorological Service and the Caribbean Shipping Service.

The dissolution of the Federation led to the independence of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, followed by Barbados. Others remained Crown Colonies e.g. Montserrat, or became autonomous states within the British Commonwealth. Guyana became a Co-operative Republic. British Honduras, formerly a dependency of Jamaica, achieved independence in 1973 and changed its name to Belize. National Banks were established; CARIFTA founded 1968 became CARICOM in 1973.

Since the constitution of the newly independent territories is closely
modeled on Britain's, with the exception of Guyana, there is a similarity in the types of government publications, although terminologies may vary slightly. The legal system is based on contemporary English Statute Law, but there are survivals of Roman Dutch Law in Guyana.

Domestic government publications are: the Official gazette, first printed in Barbados in 1778 and sporadically afterwards in the other islands, and the Census, the earliest available being that of 1673. In 1844 a more comprehensive census was published. Since then it has been a decennial publication. Cumulative census reports exist from 1879. After 1947 they have been classed separately. Royal Commissions have a long history in the body of government publications. The recommendations are often restricted in circulation.

Independence also brought government involvement in publications of a non-official nature e.g. the Historical Government Series in Trinidad and Tobago, and periodical publications.

Difficulties of acquisition are partly due to lack of knowledge about material published. Some bibliographic sources list West Indian government publications; but none is really complete. The British Museum Catalogue, Catalogue for Commonwealth Studies in the United Kingdom, current Caribbean bibliographies, lists from the West India Reference Library (good only for Jamaican publications) are all possible sources.

Regular buying trips are the only effective means for acquiring the government publications.

Alvona Alleyne spoke next on "Creative West Indian Publishing," a summary of which follows:

Creative writing in the West Indies dating from the seventeenth century and written by the white elite is historical in nature. Literature dealing with the realities of the eclectic nature of the West Indian society did not start until the twentieth century when the impetus given by the labour unrest of the early forties continued with independence.

Certain factors affected the development of a West Indian literature. The nature of an English grammar school type education which fostered the notion that no literature worth reading could be written by a West Indian author, the dearth of publishing houses in the West Indies, the problem of illiteracy and the lack of a large buying public, all combined to delay and limit its creation. These factors in turn gave rise to the "writers in exile" syndrome.

Since it was difficult in the forties to publish any creative works in the West Indies, writers published abroad, and soon sought to live in the more intellectually stimulating society outside the West Indies, particularly in Britain. "Caribbean Voices," a programme sponsored by the BBC, 1945-1969, gave these young West Indian writers in exile a chance to expose their works to a wider public.

The period 1951-1961 could be called the Golden Age of West Indian literature,
About sixty-four West Indian novels were written during that time. Publishers abroad became interested and involved in the production of West Indian novels: Longmans, MacMillan, Nelson, Collins, Faber and Faber, Deutsch. Some later strengthened their links and formed Caribbean subsidiaries, e.g. Sangster-Collins, Longmans-Caribbean. The Heinmann Caribbean Series published reprints of earlier West Indian works. Their excellent introduction make them invaluable. New Beacon Press, founded by a Trinidadian, John La Rose, is specifically devoted to publishing works by West Indian authors. Very little was published in the field of poetry and drama during this time.

Besides the works published by recognized foreign publishers, there exists a mass of locally produced literature of an ephemeral nature, interesting more for their sociological content than for their literary value, they are but footnotes in the history of literary development. Often written in dialect, they tend to reach but a limited audience. They may range from stencilled or mimeographed sheets, peddled by the authors on street corners, to publications through regular channels.

The earliest method of publishing in the West Indies was by the authors themselves, though it ought not to be considered vanity publishing since that was the only avenue open to them. "Dread Literature" which speaks of the alienation and suffering of the West Indian peoples, produced by writers belonging to the Rastafari Cult is available in mimeographed form. Some of the better known Rastafari authors have been published in Abeng, a periodical which has ceased publication, and Savacou. Writers from the Rastafari Cult have published also two periodicals: Our Own and Ethiopian Defender, both difficult to obtain.

Sometimes authors solicit advertisements to offset the cost of printing, rum firms being the greatest patrons in this capacity. Wealthy authors at times establish their own private publishing company e.g. Carmen Manley Publishing Company.

Newspapers played their part by publishing works of aspiring authors: the Jamaica Times, the Daily Gleaner (Jamaica), Public Opinion, (Jamaica) the Trinidad Guardian. Today, the occasional poem is still to be found in the Sunday numbers.

Associations and institutions have given their support as well. The Poetry League of Jamaica established New Dawn Press, which publishes verse, excluding, however, those written in dialect. The Extra-Mural Department publishes the Caribbean Quarterly, a periodical devoted to the development of West Indian literary criticism, and the Caribbean Drama Series through which plays formerly available in mimeographed form are now published.

West Indian journals have had a long tradition of fostering young talent; Bim (Barbados), 1942 - is the longest lasting. Focus (Jamaica) 1943-1960; Kyk-over-I (Guyana) 1945, has also published an anthology; Kaie, the official organ of the National History and Arts Council of Guyana; Jamaica Journal; Voices (Trinidad), Savacou, the journal of the Caribbean Artists Movement founded
After independence, also publishes monographs.

Publishing houses are recent in the West Indies. Pioneer Press, the only one in existence prior to the sixties, was established under the auspices of the Daily Gleaner. Some book stores have branched out into publishing since Independence, e.g. Sangsters, Bolivar. Columbus Publishing Company in Trinidad concentrates on reprints and children's books. Caldwell Press, privately founded by a professor at the University of the West Indies, has published two works so far. These publishing houses tend to emphasize prose works since poetry does not sell well. The burning necessity is for greater government involvement in publishing.

Acquisition of locally produced material is still fraught with difficulty, even for local librarians. To help the acquisitions process a bibliography of works published in Jamaica has been appended to the working paper.

Following Ms. Alleyne's presentation, questions from the floor were raised and answered. The first inquiry was about change since independence in the type of publications originating in the West Indies. The speaker said the trends which started during the 1938 labour unrest continued unchanged after independence.

Another participant advised that the periodical Bim is indexed, and that major periodicals, in general, are easily obtainable — a comment with which the speaker agreed, but she pointed out monographs are not obtained easily. Another member asked that Bim be considered for reprinting, because of difficulty in obtaining earlier volumes.

Ms. Alleyne was asked for a definition of West Indian literature or of a West Indian author. She responded that anyone born in the West Indies should be considered a West Indian author. She added, however, that the question of the criteria for selecting authors and works for the national bibliography is still being debated — should the choice be based on place of birth, or place of publication. The pattern being followed by some countries has merely served to underline the uncertainty of choice.

A further comment came from the floor to the effect that another press should be mention: the CCC Press in Barbados. The panelist responded that she was aware of its existence; but since this press published material of largely sociological nature she had not thought it suitable to be included in a paper on creative publishing. She added also that the Caribbean University Press, and the Institute of Social and Economic Research were involved in publishing works of sociological content.
Theme Presentation: "Trends in the Technical Processing of Latin American Materials in the Americas"

(May 5, 1976 4:00-5:30p.m.)

Moderators:
Susan Russell, Cataloger, University of Texas, Austin.
Louella V. Wetherbee, Bibliographic Control Area, University of Texas, Austin.

Rapporteurs:
George C. Hart, Latin American Bibliographer, The Ohio State University Libraries.
Anne H. Jordan, Assistant Acquisitions Librarian, Wayne State University Libraries, Detroit.

Panelists:
Mayellen Bresie, Processing Center, Inter-American University Library.
Maria C. Faunce, OAS Team, University of Puerto Rico.
Cecilia Sercan, Cataloger, Cornell University Libraries.
Marietta Daniels Shepard, Chief, Library and Archives Development Program, Organization of American States.

Ms. Susan Russell, from the University of Texas at Austin, opened the meeting by explaining that this workshop would be divided into two separate sessions: one to cover the trends in the technical processing of Latin American materials in libraries in the United States; and a second to cover the trends in the processing of these materials in libraries in the Latin American countries. She stated that the first two papers would be dealing with OCLC operations and introduced the first speaker.

Cecilia S. Sercan, from Cornell University Libraries, presented her paper, "A Survey of OCLC, Ballots and the Library of Congress In-Process Files for 1975 Latin American Imprints" (Working Paper No. B-15). The paper dealt with the research that had been done at Cornell on the OCLC and Ballots data bases and the Library of Congress In-Process files to find the percentages of 1975 Latin American imprints that had cataloging copy. Discouraged by the results of the initial search in the early months of 1975, Cornell began contacting libraries with strong Latin American collections which were also OCLC members to see if they might set up priority cataloging practices for books from Latin American countries for which they have fairly comprehensive coverage. Searches were later made in December, 1975, February 21, 1976, and March 20, 1976, with the final yield of copy for 125 of 200 titles. Ms. Sercan then gave the breakdown by country and by institution which did the original cataloging. She stated that the overall results of the searches show much promise in the change of availability of copy for Latin Americana on the OCLC data base. The search shows an improvement for 23.2% to 62.5%. It is believed at Cornell that any coordinated cooperative effort would bring this percentage even higher and they urge SALALM members to strive for this goal.
Louella V. Wetherbee, from the University of Texas at Austin, presented her paper, "Current Latin American Imprints in the OCLC Data Base" (Working Paper No. B-12). She stated that this study was similar to that which had been carried out at Cornell University but that the results may have been affected by the degree to which the libraries accept or reject cataloging copy within the data base. On the whole, at the University of Texas, member in-put is found usable, and therefore no distinction was made between MARC copy and member copy. She described the search which was made in January and February of 1975 which gave similar results to those of the Cornell study. In the Fall of 1975 a longer range study was begun and three separate searches were made at monthly intervals. The purpose of the second search was to determine what was available in the data base and what materials the University of Texas might possibly want to concentrate on cataloging for priority input. The overall results of the three searches were a finding of copy for 36% of the sample. She turned to another sample which was searched in March, 1976, and is anticipated as a longitudinal study to be continued monthly until September or October 1976. The results of this study will be turned over to the AD Hoc Committee on Cooperative Cataloging that SALAIM has set up.

Ms. Susan Russell then presented her paper, "Cooperative Cataloging of Latin American Materials: a SALAIM Response" (Working Paper No. B-11). The paper expanded on the results of a questionnaire which was designed by the SALAIM Subcommittee on Bibliographic Technology. The questionnaire had been sent to 57 institutions to ascertain the extent of interest in a plan for the cooperative cataloging of Latin American materials through priority assignments of countries. Ms. Russell did not go into the particulars of the results of the questionnaire because they are included in the abstract. She announced that the SALAIM Ad Hoc Committee on Cooperative Cataloging would be chaired by Glenn F. Read.

Ms. Russell then opened the session to questions and answers on this first half of the workshop.

David S. Zubatsky, from the Washington University Libraries in St. Louis, Missouri, asked about the priority for MARC records of Spanish and Portuguese materials and whether or not the number of MARC records would increase in the future. If the priority will increase, then is there any need for the cooperative cataloging committee?

Ms. Wetherbee responded that a number of records which are supposedly MARC records cannot be found on OCLC and that this could mean that the MARC records are being delayed or that they are entirely lost.

Mr. Zubatsky then stated that his library purchases materials which are much different from those purchased by the Library of Congress.

Ms. Wetherbee responded that the question of acquisitions and who is acquiring what would, of course, enter in the decisions for the cataloging responsibility on the cooperative plan.

Mr. Zubatsky then asked if the purpose of the committee was to get the cooperative libraries to catalog the materials upon arrival.
Ms. Sercan answered that this was the purpose and that according to the Cornell study some libraries have already begun to give priority cataloging to materials upon arrival. Cornell is doing Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Chile; Florida agreed as of February, 1976, to do the Caribbean, which they define as the West Indies, Bermuda, the Guianas and Central America; New Mexico agreed, as of February, 1976, to do Brazil; North Carolina agreed to do Venezuela; Yale agreed, as of November, 1975, to do Central America and Cuba.

Mr. Zubatsky then stated that if this were the case then it will be necessary to do follow-up checks to see that everyone is complying with the agreement.

Glenn F. Read, from Cornell University, referred to the results of the prior Cornell study which indicated that there is a need for a cooperative agreement and stated that the ad hoc committee intends to continue to rely upon statistical studies of the OCLC data base as well as the Library of Congress in-process file and will be issuing reports at least on an annual basis.

Donald Wisdom, from the Library of Congress, added that the CONSER project is LC's primary experiment at this time and that it involves the cooperative cataloging of serials by participating research libraries. Under this project the Library of Congress will accept cataloging copy from the participating libraries (e.g. Cornell), and the general line of thinking is that if this works the Library of Congress will look favorably upon accepting cataloging copy of monographic materials from other libraries. Mr. Wisdom concluded that with this outlook in view the committee has a real role in the future.

Since there were no further comments, Ms. Russell opened the second part of the workshop, that of the technical processing of Latin American materials within the Latin American countries.

Marietta Daniels Shepard, Chief, Library and Archives Development Program, Organization of American States, presented her paper, "Centralized Cataloging and the Feasibility of an Inter-American Network for the Transmission of Bibliographic Information Utilizing New Information Technology" (Working Paper No. B-13). Mrs. Shepard described efforts, under the aegis of the OAS, to develop a Technical Cooperation Program which will plan for an Inter-American network to share information based on cataloging, using modern technology. Institutions which have been drawn into different aspects of the planning are the Inter-American Library School (now setting up a national information system in Colombia), the University of Costa Rica (organizing a Central Cataloging Service which will cooperate with Guatemala and the University of Panama), and the University of Puerto Rico (projecting, through automation, a possible link with OCLC through SOLINET, in the future).

A February, 1976 meeting in Washington to set standards for automated cataloging based on MARCAL (a Spanish language version of MARC) was attended by the OAS team from the University of Puerto Rico, Marie C. Faunce and Stephen S.A. Faunce, automation specialists, and representatives from Mexico,
Spain and Canada. MARC format for Latin America is to be completed in May of this year and presented to thirteen Latin American countries for approval at a meeting to be held in Mexico in the Fall.

The format has been made possible by the development of several aids: a Spanish version of the ISBD, a translation of the Dewey Decimal Classification into Spanish, an expansion of the Rovira list of subject headings, and the adoption of the concept of universal bibliographic control for standardization of in-put of bibliographic data. Spain and Brazil have each produced a compatible format for use in cooperative programs in their countries.

Mrs. Shepard projects, as a next step, a cost and feasibility study of a pilot cooperative cataloging project, with OCLC linking, by the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, which has requested assistance from the OAS in carrying out such a study.

Successful completion of such a project could lead to development of national networks in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, and networks for such regions as those composed of the countries of Central America, the six countries of the Andean Pact, and the Caribbean Islands. A tie-in with agricultural libraries through the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science (an OAS organization located in Costa Rica) might also be feasible.

Mayellen Bresle, from the Processing Center, Inter-American University Library, described this Center which may be a first link with U.S. Computer-based cataloging information. The Processing Center of the University library system was established two years ago. It services materials for all branches of the University, making inroads on a backlog of 60,000 books and processing 20,000 new titles each year. Books are ordered independently by each library, then are picked up for processing and returned on schedule by a panel truck. Books receive basic simplified cataloging in English, two-thirds of which is based on NUC or local copy, one-third is original or adaptive cataloging. A tie-in between this Puerto Rican Center and OCLC through SOLINET would result in an English language system which could feed into the U.S. the cataloging data for Latin American books acquired in Puerto Rico. The conversion of bibliographic information already on OCLC into Spanish for use in Spanish-speaking countries would require the development of equivalency lists for terminology, a more difficult step to be taken later.

Marie C. Faunce, of the OAS Team at the University of Puerto Rico, spoke on the development of MARCAL, a Spanish language machine readable cataloging format. Participating countries brought something to the Washington meeting in early 1976. Canada had created the Canadian MARC Communication Format, with a manual suitable for local needs; IBERMARC (compatible with MARC) was in existence in Spain for treatment of books; and Brazil had formulated Projecto CALCO: Catalogação Cooperativa Automatizada, already in published form, though not yet in use. In adapting MARC format to suit Latin American needs, it was decided to simplify the format and to separate instructions for catalogers from those for programmers in the manual. It was thought best to avoid the bi-lingual approach of Canada.
Both books and serials are treated in a single manual, which will include a glossary of basic language, selected from existing library science and computer science terminology. It is hoped that this manual will be of use to Latin American librarians and programmers awaiting training in computer technology.

Following Ms. Faunce's presentation a question and answer session was held.

Alfredo Montalvo expressed his concern that libraries were not making better use of the Latin American bookdealers, who could be approached to help solve the problems with cooperative cataloging in Latin America.

Mrs. Shepard responded that the OAS is not doing as much with bookdealers as they would like. They are leaving it up to UNESCO and CERLAL, in Bogotá, which is promoting C.I.P. and maintainance and participation in ISBN to ease acquisition and identification problems.

Lawrence Hallewell, from the University of Essex Library, added that he recently received from Brazil a copy of their manual for Cataloging in publication and that if anyone is interested in a copy he would be happy to supply it. He also mentioned that there would be an international conference on cataloging in publication, held sometime this summer in Washington.

Since there were no further comments, Ms. Russell closed the meeting.
THEME PRESENTATION

Twenty Years of SALALM

(May 4, 1976 10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.)

Moderator: Juan Freudenthal, Assistant Professor, Simmons College, School of Library Science

Rapporteur: Ann Graham, Public Services Librarian, Benson Latin American Collection, University of Texas at Austin

Panelists:
Alice D. Ball, Executive Director, Universal Serials and Book Exchange
Marietta D. Shepard, Chief, Library Development Program, Organization of American States
Emma Simonson, Project Supervisor, Venezuelan Library Project, Northwestern University Library
Stanley West
Irene Zimmerman, Librarian, Latin American Collection, University of Florida Libraries

Juan Freudenthal, moderator, introduced the panelists, all of whom were present at the first meeting of SALALM in 1956: Alice Ball, Emma Simonson, Marietta D. Shepard, Irene Zimmerman and Stanley West.

Stanley West began the discussion with a sketch of the origins of SALALM. He stated that the standards of performance established at the first meeting, as well as the efforts to involve librarians from Latin America, were due to Marietta D. Shepard. He noted that the group which organized SALALM wanted to be a part of the American Library Association, but there was no interest on the part of ALA at that time. He paid tribute to some of the institutions represented at the first meeting: the New York Public Library, the University of Texas, the Library of Congress and the University of California.

Mr. Freudenthal then addressed specific questions to the other panelists. The first question was: "Looking back to I SALALM, what do you think has been the significance of SALALM in bibliography, acquisitions and interlibrary activity?" Irene Zimmerman responded to the question regarding bibliography. She described the lack of bibliographical information which has always been present in the field of Latin American studies, and noted the role of SALALM in encouraging better bibliographies. She cited specifically its influence on the Colombian national bibliography and on Caribbean area national bibliographies. She described the selection of a list of periodicals for indexing at SALALM V which led to the Index to Latin American Periodical Literature. Emma Simonson commented that increased participation of Latin American librarians in SALALM would lead to the improvement of national bibliographies.
Alice Ball responded to the question as it relates to acquisitions. She said that the most important goal of the founders of SALALM was to improve the acquisition of Latin American materials. She listed as its most important accomplishments: encouragement of Latin American acquisitions by libraries in the United States; setting standards for acquisitions; developing and providing bibliographical tools; cooperation in methods and sources of acquisitions; and dissemination of information on the legal aspects of Latin American acquisitions. Ms. Shepard commented that the Latin American Cooperation Acquisitions Program (LACAP) was a step forward in improving acquisitions. One of its important results was that it stimulated book dealers and publishers to cultivate United States markets for their books. Ms. Simonson expressed thanks to book dealers who attend the meetings of SALAIM. Mr. West said that Libros en venta and the Fichero bibliográfico hispanoamericano were published partly as a result of the interest shown by SALALM. He also thanked the New York Public Library for its early efforts to acquire Latin American materials.

Marietta Shepard responded to the question regarding the influence of SALAIM on interlibrary activities. She described the situation of library development in 1956, the year that SALAIM was organized. It was in 1956 that the U.S. government first supported libraries through the Library Services and Construction Act; the Council on Library Resources started that year; and the Inter-American Library School was created in Medellín. She said that the most important contribution of SALAIM was fostering communication among libraries interested in collecting Latin American materials through its meetings where ideas are exchanged, its working papers, and its specialized publications.

Mr. Freudenthal asked the panelists: "What goals set forth in the early seminars seem to you not to have been achieved?" Ms. Zimmerman, responding in the area of bibliography, cited the lack of a current index to Latin American periodicals. Ms. Ball said that in the area of acquisitions the demise of LACAP was a setback, although it accomplished much while it was functioning. Ms. Shepard said that unachieved goals in interlibrary activities were more extensive participation by Latin American librarians and closer relations with other associations with similar interests, such as ACURIL and FID/CLÁ. She said that perhaps SALAIM should consider the possibility of affiliating with ALA. Mr. West commented that SALAIM should be making more of an effort to encourage national bibliographies in Latin America. He also recommended closer cooperation with the Latin American Studies Association, noting that it has an expertise in getting grants which SALAIM lacks.

Mr. Freudenthal asked the panelists: "How do you see the future?" Ms. Simonson stressed the importance of publicizing SALAIM meetings throughout the Latin American library world in order to increase the participation of Latin American librarians. She said that SALAIM needs to review its activities, taking reduced library budgets into consideration.

Ms. Ball stated that the flexibility that SALAIM has been able to maintain is an important asset.
Mr. West said that SALALM should continue to be an idea group which can present good ideas to be funded by other interested groups.

Ms. Zimmerman said that cooperative cataloging with the aid of computers would become a more important part of the activities in which SALALM is interested.

Ms. Shepard said that in light of current economic difficulties, which mean reduced travel funds, SALALM should work more on continuing education programs. One possibility would be a grant from the U.S. Office of Education for local or regional workshops. She foresaw increased participation in developing libraries in Latin America and in services to the Spanish-speaking in the United States. She said that SALALM should continue to expand its horizons.

The 1978 meeting, scheduled for London, which follows meetings in the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean and South America, was seen as a step in this direction.
ANNUAL REPORTS
TO
SALALM
Bibliography

of

Latin American Bibliographies

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Daniel Raposo Cordeiro
The bibliographies listed herein have been gathered from many sources — trade bibliographies ("El Galeón" - Roberto Cataldo, Librería Internacional "El Gauchó", Librería del Plata, Nicolás Rossi, Servicio de Exportación Bibliográfica y de Documentación, Los Amigos del Libro, Casa Pardo, Juan Manuel de Castro, Librería Historia, Fernando García Cambeiro, Libros de Colombia, Libros Latinos, Ediciones Atlas, Herta Berenguer, MACH, Porrúa, J. Heydecker, Susan Bach), Foreign Acquisitions Newsletter, Ibero-americana, CERLAL Boletín bibliográfico, BPR, IBBD Noticias, Sumario actual de revistas, Fichero, LASA Newsletter and Library Bibliographies and Indexes by Paul Wasserman and Esther Herman. Only a small percentage has actually been personally scrutinized. This defect shall be remedied when the present bibliography and four subsequent ones are cumulated and published in a more polished form as A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies: Social Sciences and Humanities. A cumulation of past working papers, which were up to last year entitled "Report on Bibliographic Activities", is now in the final stages of preparation and is to be published by Scarecrow Press. It supplements Arthur E. Gropp's Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies and was compiled jointly by Barbara Hadley Stein (Princeton University), Solena V. Bryan (Queens College) and Haydée N. Piedracueva (Columbia University), under the editorship of this writer.

The newly formed SALALM Subcommittee on the "Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies" has as its on-going charge the gathering of citations which are in turn edited, compiled for presentation at SALALM annual meetings, and cumulated quinquennially. Members of the Subcommittee are: Marjorie E. LeDoux (Tulane University), Chairperson; Mayellen Bresie (Inter American University of Puerto Rico); Solena V. Bryant (Queens College); Daniel Raposo Cordeiro (Syracuse University); Juan R. Freudenthal (Simmons College); Jane Garner (University of Texas); Haydée N. Piedracueva (Columbia University) and Glenn F. Read, Jr. (Cornell University).

Many thanks to those individuals who volunteered information for inclusion in this working paper. I especially want to single out Donald E. J. Stewart, Alma Jordan, Arabia Teresa Cova and María Elena Arguello de Cardona.

Daniel Raposo Cordeiro
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Daniel Raposo Cordeiro

GENERAL


2) Cova, Arabia Teresa. Bibliografía de las humanidades (religión, filosofía, literatura y bellas artes).

In progress; Universidad Central de Venezuela.


5) Dorn, Georgette M. Latin America, Spain and Portugal: an annotated bibliography of paperback books.

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8) Hawkins, John N. Teacher's resources handbook for Latin American studies: an annotated bibliography of curriculum materials; preschool through grade twelve. Los Angeles, University of California, Latin American Center, 1975. xi, 220 p. (Reference series, 6)


11) Libros al día; revista quincenal de bibliografía y reseña del movimiento artístico venezolano. Dirigida por Carlos Ramirez Paría. Caracas.


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NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY


A revival of that which began in 1946.


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In progress; ACURIL.

Consists of over 9,000 items drawn from more than 1,000 periodicals published prior to 1965.

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BIOGRAPHY: INDIVIDUAL


41) "Bibliografía de Jacques Maritain." *Convivum*, 16:5 (set./out. 1973), 499-.

42) Calvo de Elcoro, Miren Zorkunde. *Contribución a la bibliografía de Fernando Paz Castillo, 1893 ... Caracas, Gobernación del Distrito Federal, 1974*. 332 p. (Colección bibliografías, 11)

43) Chiappini, Julio O. *Bibliografía sobre Rosas*. Rosario, Facultad de Humanidades, Sección de Historia. 60 p.


46) Gaya Nuño, J. A. Bibliografía crítica y antológica de Picasso. Río Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico.


48) ______. "Curriculum vitae y bibliografía de Francisco de la Maza." Anales del Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas, México, 41 (1972), 141-


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This publication has been temporarily suspended with this issue.


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In progress; to be published by Librería Internacional "El Gaucho".


134) **Referencias críticas sobre autores chilenos.** Santiago de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional. Annual?


137) **:** *Índice general de los números 64 al 67*. México, Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia.

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140) McGlynn, Eileen A. *Middle American anthropology; directory, bibliography, and guide to the UCLA Library collections.* Los Angeles, Latin American Center and University Library, University of California, 1975. viii, 131 p. (Latin American collections in the UCLA Library. Guides. Series B, 1)

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141) "Bibliografía en torno a la temática del arte popular latinoamericano." *Humboldt*, 52 (1973)

142) Comparato, Frank E. *Pre-Columbian art: Olmec and Teotihuacan.* In progress.


148) _____. *Filmografía de Chile.* Santiago de Chile, 1974.

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156) Stein, Stanley J. and Roberto Cortés Conde. Latin America: a guide to economic history, 1830-1930. In progress; UCLA.


EDUCATION

161) "Bibliografía sobre currículos e programas." Revista brasileira de estudos pedagógicos, 57:125 (jan./mar. 1972), 178-182.


163) Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación. Bibliografías resumidas y comentadas de publicaciones latinoamericanas en educación. Santiago de Chile, 1972-.


166) Poston, Susan. An annotated bibliography on educational alternatives in Latin America.
In press; UCLA.


168) ______. Pensamiento e investigación sobre la universidad. Santiago de Chile, Ediciones Corporación Universitaria, 1974. (Documentos universitarios, 30)


ETHNOLOGY


**FINANCE**


**GEOGRAPHY**


178) Criscenti, Joseph T. *Annotated bibliography of travel literature (Rio de la Plata), 1810-1910*. In progress.


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POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

258) Archivo Histórico de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Dr. Ricardo Levene. Índice de la Cámara de Senadores de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, 1854-1882. La Plata, 1971. 216 p. (Catálogos de los documentos del Archivo, 5)


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276) Mejía, Alcira. Natural history research in Panama. Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Library. In progress.


SOCIOLOGY


STATISTICS


286) Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía. *Inventario de investigaciones sociales relevantes para políticas de población.* Santiago de Chile, CELADE, 197 -  

v. 2: Mexico; v. 3: Chile.


Microfilming Projects

Newsletter

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Suzanne Hodgman
SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

Microfilming Projects Newsletter

No. 18, May, 1976

Prepared by
Committee on Acquisitions, SALALM
in the
Memorial Library
University of Wisconsin
Madison
EDITOR'S NOTE

We have attempted, insofar as possible, not to repeat any projects previously described, except those first reported in progress and now reported completed.

We have made a determined effort to verify all entries, but, where this has not been possible, we have tried to provide at least a workable form of entry.

In accordance with a decision reached at XX SALALM in June, 1975, projects of commercial firms will no longer be included in the Newsletter.

A list of institution codes used in this issue is included on the final page.

ERRATA

Please make the following corrections in Newsletter No. 17, June, 1975:


The Newsletter has reversed the issue numbers and dates of these two items, for which we apologize.

Abasólo, Nuevo León. Correspondencia con los alcaldes del estado de Nuevo León. In progress TxSaT

Agan, Joseph. The diplomatic relations of the United States and Brazil. The Portuguese court at Rio. Paris: Jeuve, 1926. Completed MnU

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Apodaca, Nuevo León. Correspondencia con los alcaldes del estado de Nuevo León. In progress TxSaT

Aramberri, Nuevo León. Correspondencia con los alcaldes del estado de Nuevo León. In progress TxSaT
Año 1, no. 36 - año 3, no. 98; Aug 9, 1972 - Feb 13, 1974.

Baker, John M.


Bohemia. La Habana. Jan - Dec, 1973 (4 reels, $125)
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Ethnic Studies Microfilming Project. Documents in archives and libraries in Italy, Spain and France relating to treatment of Negroes and Indians in the New World.


General Escobedo, Nuevo León. Nacimientos, matrimonios, defunciones.

General Terán, Nuevo León. Nacimientos, matrimonios, defunciones.

El Gladiador. México, Mar 27 - Sep 30, 1830// (1 reel.)


—.—. Panamá. Embassy and consular archives, letterbooks, 1827-1904. 47 vols. (7 reels.) (Foreign Office 289).

—.—. Panamá. General correspondence before 1906, 1904-1905. 5 vols. (3 reels.) (Foreign Office 110).


Juventud rebelde. La Habana. To begin: Spring, 1976 CSt-H
January - December, 1973
January - December, 1974
January - December, 1975

Linares, Nuevo León. Nacimientos, matrimonios, defunciones. Completed TxSaT

La Habana. To begin: January - December, 1973
Spring, 1976 CSt-H

Linares, Nuevo León. Archivo Municipal. Libros de tesorería. In progress TxSaT


Negros in South America. See: Ethnic Studies Microfilming Project.

Nosotros. Buenos Aires. 2ª época, año 1, tomo 1 - año 8, tomo 23 (nos. 1-93); Apr 1936 - Dec 1943. (5 reels, f150) (Film S1205). Completed MH


Nuevo León. To begin, Spring, 1976 CSt-H

See: Abasolo, Agualeguas, Allende, Anáhuac, Apodaca, Aramberri, Bustamante, Cadereyta, El Carmen, Cerralvo, China, Ciénaga de Flores, Colombia, General Escobedo, General Terán, Linares.


See also: Primera plana. Buenos Aires.


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See: Great Britain. Foreign Office.

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Pérez de la Riva y Pons, Francisco. Origen y régimen de la propiedad territorial en Cuba. La Habana: Imprenta "El Siglo XX," 1946. Completed MnU

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See also: Primera plana. Buenos Aires.


Completed CtY

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Año 12, no. 142/144; June 1930 - Oct/Dec 1947/

El Socialista. Montevideo. Nos. 1-271; March 18,
To begin, CSt-H
1911 - May 27, 1916.

CSt-H

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supply. 1947.
and: Preliminary historical study, Panama Canal
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Historical Section. Acquisition of land in the
Panama Canal Zone. 1946. (Reel 50983, $9).
Completed DLC

Control of venereal disease and prostitution. 1947.
(Reel 51294, $9).
Completed DLC

History of the Panama Canal Department. 1947. 3 vols.
[vol. 4 still classified.] (Reel 50893, $35).
Completed DLC

An integrated history of Panama Canal Department.
1946. (Reel 51279, $11.50).
Completed DLC

Organization and reorganization of Panama Canal
Department. 1948. (Reel 51280, $12.50).
Completed DLC

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M. Baker. 1946. (Reel 51281, $12).
Completed DLC

Preliminary historical study, Panama Canal Department -
Completed DLC

Preliminary historical study, Panama Canal
Department - supply, by C. Leigh Stevenson.
1947. (Reel 51291, $12).
liminary historical study, Panama Canal Department - training. 1947. 2 vols. (Reel 51293, $12.50).

Completed

liminary historical study, Panama Canal Department - transportation, by C. Leigh Stevenson. 1947. (Reel 51292, $9.50).

Completed

liminary study for retrospective history, department engineer, Panama Canal Department, 6 September 1939 - 31 December 1945, by Olive Brooks. 1947. 3 vols. (Reel 51282, $20).

Completed


Jan - Dec 1975. To begin, Summer, 1976

INSTITUTION CODES

CSt-H Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford
CtY Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
CU-B Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley
DLC Library of Congress
FCU University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida
KU University of Kansas, Lawrence
MH Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
MnU University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
MoSW Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
NJP Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
TxSaT Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas
TxU(LAC) Latin American Collection, University of Texas at Austin
Latin American Book Prices
Fiscal Years 1973 Through 1975

Report of the SALALM Subcommittee on
Cost Statistics for Latin American Publications

Robert C. Sullivan

I. History

The SALALM Subcommittee on Cost Statistics was created at the XIX SALALM in Austin, Texas in April 1974. The Subcommittee's mission, stated by the parent SALALM Acquisitions Committee, is to collect, analyze, and report statistics on the costs of Latin American library materials to the SALALM membership. The decision was made to give first priority to the collection of data from selected libraries on the cost of current Latin American monographs. Since most libraries do not tabulate statistics on purchase receipts by subject, it was only possible to collect average cost data by country, rather than by subject within each country. It is acknowledged that the statistics assembled on average costs are not valid for every library; they are provided mainly as a cost index to assist libraries that do not maintain their own payment or average cost statistics in preparing budget estimates or justifications.

The statistics for FYs 1973 and 1974 reported by the Subcommittee in a memo dated June 9, 1975, prepared for the Subcommittee meeting in Bogotá at SALALM XX, which were subsequently reproduced in the November 1975 issue (Vol. 3, No. 2) of the SALALM Newsletter, were based on reports from four libraries for FY 1973 and six libraries for FY 1974. The accompanying chart (Chart A) for FYs 1973 through 1975 reflects the same statistics as previously reported for 1973, the FY 1974 statistics were revised to include the report of an additional library, and the FY 1975 statistics represent reports received from eight libraries. Any comments or suggestions on the statistics accompanying this report will be welcome by the Subcommittee whose members are:

Robert C. Sullivan, LC, Chairman
Juanita S. Doares, NYPL
Peter T. Johnson, Univ. Minn.
David S. Zubatsky, Wash. Univ. (St. Louis)

II. Chart for FYs 1973 - 1975 (Chart A)

The accompanying Chart A, first distributed to the Subcommittee with a memo dated January 15, 1976, shows the number of current Latin
American monographs and the average cost per piece purchased by selected U.S. libraries during Fiscal Years 1973 through 1975. The following definitions and guidelines were employed in compiling this chart:

1) **Current.** Current is defined as including the present and previous calendar year. For example, during FY 1975 receipts of calendar year 1974 and 1975 imprints were considered current.

2) **Latin America.** The countries included are the 24 countries cited in the first column of the chart. Receipts from Spain, Portugal, U.S., the Caribbean, and other individual countries or areas, are not included.

3) **Monographs.** The monographs reported in these statistics are books, atlases, and pamphlets purchased, generally on blanket order plans. Volumes in monographic series supplied to libraries on separate subscription orders are not included in the reports supplied by the majority of libraries. Titles individually selected are generally not included. Periodicals and other non-book forms of material are also excluded.

4) **Average Cost.** The average cost was computed by dividing the total cost by the total number of pieces (books) purchased. Where the average cost figures are asterisked on the chart, some binding costs are included in the book prices. Where only one library reported receipts for a particular country, or where only total cost figures were provided, no average cost is indicated. It is acknowledged that the average costs for some countries are higher for FY 1973 than for FY 1974; this is due to the generally higher average cost of materials purchased under the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Project (LACAP) which was terminated in April 1973 (FY 1974).

5) **Purchase.** The statistics represent books acquired commercially for which payment was made. Gift and exchange receipts are excluded. Postage or transportation costs are generally excluded.

6) **Fiscal Year.** The fiscal years reported extend from July 1 to June 30. For example, FY 1975 is the 12-month period from July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975.

7) **Libraries Reporting.** The following 4, 7 and 8 libraries respectively reported for the three fiscal years as indicated below:

- **FY 1973** - Univ. Fla., LC, NYPL, and Univ. Texas
- **FY 1975** - Univ. Fla., LC, Univ. Minn., NYPL, Univ. Texas, Univ. Ill., Cornell Univ., and Univ. Wisconsin
Statistics were solicited from additional libraries but were not available. The charts reporting average book prices for FY 1976 and subsequent years will be based on reports from the same eight libraries that reported for FY 1975, thus making future comparisons more valid.

III. Analysis (FY 1974 vs. FY 1975)

As indicated above, the average costs per book for FY 1973 are based on reports from four libraries. These average costs are generally higher than normal commercial book trade prices because of the overhead costs charged under LACAP which provided the majority of materials purchased by the reporting libraries during FY 1973. Therefore, the analysis of book price trends is based on a comparison of FYs 1974 and 1975. The percentage increase or decrease in the average cost per book per country for FY 1975 as compared with FY 1974 is shown in the last column of the chart.

The following three charts (B through D) rank the 24 countries in descending order by:

- Chart B: Average Book Cost for FY 1975
- Chart C: Total Number of Receipts Reported for FY 1975
- Chart D: Percent Change in Average Book Cost for FY 1975 vs. FY 1974

Chart E summarizes the rankings reflected in Charts B through D.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>FY 1973</th>
<th>FY 1974</th>
<th>FY 1975</th>
<th>% CHG</th>
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<td>5,767</td>
<td>$5.84*</td>
<td>5,484</td>
<td>$4.70*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bolivia</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>5.14*</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>4.78*</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chile</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>4.79*</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>4.50*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Colombia</td>
<td>1,563</td>
<td>4.04*</td>
<td>2,374</td>
<td>3.91*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Costa Rica</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cuba</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dom. Repub.</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5.40</td>
</tr>
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<td>9. Ecuador</td>
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<td>5.48</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Guatemala</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6.31</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Guyana</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.82</td>
</tr>
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<td>6.33</td>
<td>36</td>
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</tr>
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<td>14. Jamaica</td>
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<td>15. Mexico</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>4.28*</td>
<td>2,856</td>
<td>4.59*</td>
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<td>16. Nicaragua</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Panama</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
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<td>18. Paraguay</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Peru</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>5.40*</td>
<td>1,485</td>
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<td>5.71</td>
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<td>22. Trinidad</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>774</td>
<td>5.54</td>
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<td>24. Venezuela</td>
<td>1,091</td>
<td>7.19</td>
<td>1,589</td>
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*Some binding costs included
### CHART B

Ranking of Countries by FY 1975 Average Book Cost  
(in descending order)

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<td>Argentina</td>
<td>6.48*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>4.68</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>6.24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
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*Some binding costs included.

### CHART C

Ranking of Countries by FY 1975 Total Receipts  
Reported (in descending order)

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<td>Honduras</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
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### CHART D

Ranking of Countries by FY 1975 Percent Change in Average Book Cost (in descending order)

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<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
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<td>Republic</td>
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<td>Jamaica</td>
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### CHART E

Summary of Changes for FY 1975 Reflected in Charts B through D

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<th>Chart B</th>
<th>Chart C</th>
<th>Chart D</th>
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<td>Avg. Cost</td>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>Percent Change</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rank</td>
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<td>5) Colombia</td>
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<td>7) Cuba</td>
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<td>8) Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>12) Haiti</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13) Honduras</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14) Jamaica</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Chart B Avg. Cost Rank</td>
<td>Chart C Receipts Rank</td>
<td>Chart D Percent Change Rank</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15) Mexico</td>
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<td>18</td>
</tr>
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<td>22) Trinidad</td>
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<td>24) Venezuela</td>
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REPORT ON BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE
LATIN AMERICAN, PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH DIVISION
OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1975/76

Mary Ellis Kahler

This report concerns work published during the past year or soon to be published, works currently in progress, and notes on other bibliographic activities or projects.

Recently Published or to be Published by July 1976

HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES NO. 37 (Social Sciences).

This volume contains approximately 5500 annotated references to monographs and articles from periodicals concerning the disciplines of anthropology, economics, education, geography, government and politics, international relations, and sociology. Distribution is expected in June 1976.


HANS P. KRAUS COLLECTION OF HISPANIC AMERICAN MANUSCRIPTS:

This guide contains descriptions of 162 manuscripts (some of which are composite), ranging in date from 1433 to 1819 but predominantly from the sixteenth century. A brief bibliography, a chronological index, and a name and place index follow the descriptions and complete the text.

LATIN AMERICA, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF

This edition of a bibliography of paperback books, is the second to include Spain and Portugal as well as Latin American, and the fourth in a series of bibliographies covering Latin America. This latest edition, expected to be issued by GPO in June 1976, will include over 2,200 titles.

TWO COLOMBIAN POETS: EDUARDO CARRANZA AND GERMAN PARDO GARCIA. HPL-3.
JULIO CORTÁZAR: HISTORIA DE CRONOPIAS Y DE FAMAS. HPL-4

This phonorecord is based upon a reading by Julio Cortázar of selections from this collection of short stories. The reading was recorded for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape last October. The record will probably be issued in June 1976.

LATIN AMERICA: AN ACQUISITION GUIDE FOR COLLEGES AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Edited by Earl J. Pariseau. Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs, 1975. 754 p. CLASP Publication No. 7. Available from CLASP/LASA Secretariat, Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32604. $5.00 to CLASP and LASA members; $5.00 to others.

This bibliography lists 2568 titles largely in English, arranged according to broad subjects and indexed by author. Appendixes supply information on the United States Book Exchange and list pertinent OP books available from Xerox University Microfilms under the LASA Reprint Project.

Works in Progress

LAS CASAS AS A BISHOP. Based upon a document in the Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts.

This work, expected to go to press within the next two months, will be the first of a projected series of publications concerning selected manuscripts from the Kraus collection. The initial publication in the series will include a facsimile reproduction, a paleographic transcription, and a translation, together with an explanatory text.

GUIDE TO THE PORTUGUESE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The guide will list about 600 items from this composite collection. The predominant subjects of the material are Sebastianism, the Military Orders and material by and about Luis de Camões; there are also other literary manuscripts, items concerning the Peninsular Wars, and material on scattered topics relating to Portugal.

U.S.-MEXICAN WAR, 1846-1848; A CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAPS IN THE GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Compiled by John R. Hébert.

This publication will cite and describe over 170 maps of the U.S.-Mexican War. Introductory remarks regarding the usefulness of the maps during the War, the map makers, the context of the maps and their relationship to the war, and other pertinent information is being prepared and will appear in this work.
The sections of the survey, prepared by outside scholars, continue to be used primarily as guides for the acquisition of important items lacking in the Library's collections.

Other Bibliographical Notes

IBERO-AMERICAN STUDIES. A monthly printout of titles added to the MARC data base.

For some time, the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish division has been receiving monthly computer printouts of new titles added to the MARC bibliographic data base. The number of Spanish and Portuguese language titles added to the MARC base has increased significantly since January 1975, when these languages began to be systematically included. Titles in these lists are selected on the basis of the Geographic Area Codes assigned in the course of cataloging and, in the case of belles lettres, according to pertinent blocks of LC call numbers.
INFORME DEL PROGRAMA DE DESARROLLO DE BIBLIOTECAS
Y ARCHIVOS DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS:
EVALUACIÓN QUINQUENAL E INFORME ANUAL DE 1976*

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Parte I
Evaluación del Programa

1. Alcance del Programa de Desarrollo de Bibliotecas y Archivos

Hoy en día, los países en vía de desarrollo se encuentran en la necesidad de acortar la brecha que existe entre ellos y los países desarrollados en cuanto al acceso a la información así como a toda la sabiduría humana. Por otro lado, el carácter interdisciplinario y multidisciplinario de la información en el mundo actual exige un tratamiento uniforme de los recursos de la información. Tanto en la OEA como en América Latina, en términos prácticos, es indispensable buscar medidas efectivas para utilizar al máximo los recursos disponibles en todos los países y regiones del mundo.

Directores - Alcance

Frente a esta situación, el Programa de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Comunicación Colectiva, en búsqueda de una fórmula para alcanzar la integración de los servicios de las diferentes instituciones de información que son las bibliotecas, archivos y otros centros de documentación, ha dado prioridad a la creación de sistemas modernos de bibliotecas y centros de información que puedan servir como instrumentos básicos para el desarrollo integrado de los países, tomando en cuenta también las necesidades de la población a todos los niveles. El Programa de Bibliotecas ha tenido que confrontar el problema del concepto antiguo de las bibliotecas, consideradas meramente como una institución cultural, cuya función principal es la preservación del patrimonio cultural. Por otro lado, ha tenido que planear la creación de los mecanismos de información y los instrumentos de trabajo que forman la infraestructura de los sistemas de bibliotecas.

2. Areas Principales de Actividades

2.1. Mejoramiento de los Recursos Humanos

Continúa un programa de Adiestramiento, con becas y cursos a diferentes niveles, para diferentes tipos de bibliotecas y áreas de trabajo y diferentes especializaciones, así como un programa de fortalecimiento de las escuelas

* Informe preparado para el XXI SALALM, Bloomington, Indiana, 1976
permanentes de bibliotecología y ciencias de la información. Se ofrecen becas de posgrado y pasantía para profesores, sobre todo de las escuelas a las cuales se presta asistencia técnica en forma de profesores extranjeros, y para los que dirigen o dirigirán sistemas nacionales de bibliotecas; un curso de posgrado, con becas para equipos nacionales, dedicado al estudio de la creación de sistemas nacionales de bibliotecas y documentación, con su infraestructura bibliotecológica; cursos y becas para perfeccionamiento de personal de las bibliotecas escolares y universitarias y el mantenimiento de sistemas nacionales de bibliotecas escolares y universitarias; seminarios y laboratorios así como reuniones técnicas para tratar temas altamente especializados tales como automatización de bibliotecas, la documentación educativa, problemas de información de las grandes concentraciones universitarias y la creación de servicios centralizados de catalogación; y para mejorar el comercio del libro, becas de PEC para cursos en España sobre la producción y distribución de libros. En Archivos se proporcionan cursos nacionales e históricos y de los archivos administrativos (records management) y cursos sobre la restauración, preservación y microfilmación de documentos.

2.2. Asistencia Técnica y Equipo para la Unificación de Bibliotecas y Centros de Documentación en Sistemas Nacionales, con su Debida Infraestructura.

Se asesora a los Estados Miembros a su solicitud en cuanto a: (a) los procedimientos que son necesarios para crear y mantener los sistemas o redes de bibliotecas y documentación para lograr lo máximo de los recursos humanos, bibliográficos y financieros; (b) la formulación por los Ministerios de Educación de una política con respecto a bibliotecas y la incorporación dentro de los Ministerios de una oficina encargada con la promoción y unificación de bibliotecas, con fondos y autoridad suficiente para la creación de los sistemas compuestos por las bibliotecas que existen y futuras bibliotecas y otros centros de documentación; así como (c) el establecimiento de los procedimientos necesarios para proporcionar servicios centralizados y los instrumentos de trabajo nacionales y regionales.

La asistencia técnica y equipo para el mejoramiento de archivos se prestan principalmente hasta ahora en la reorganización de los archivos nacionales y la creación de legislación y procedimientos para mantener sistemas nacionales de archivos tanto los históricos como los administrativos, eclesiásticos, etc.

3. Éxitos Alcanzados en los Últimos Cinco Años

Aún en los proyectos de alcance nacional se trata de colaborar con los países en proyectos que tienen el máximo beneficio al mayor número de países y bibliotecas y archivos, así como el mayor efecto multiplicador mediante proyectos pilotos. Por lo tanto se considera que se ha logrado mucho tanto en relación con el adiestramiento de personal y el fortalecimiento de las escuelas de bibliotecología como en el planeamiento y programación de sistemas de bibliotecas y archivos y la creación de la infraestructura necesaria para su funcionamiento. Se han identificado los principales problemas relacionados con servicios de información que confrontan las bibliotecas.

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3.1.1. Con la ayuda de la OEA se ha logrado cierto grado de estabilidad y normalización de las escuelas de bibliotecología y archivología para poder responder a las necesidades regionales y multinacionales. La Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología de la Universidad de Antioquia, en Medellín, Colombia, a la cual la OEA ha asesorado comenzando con su creación en 1956, funciona como Centro Multinacional para la Formación Profesional de Bibliotecarios Escolares y Universitarios. La Escuela de Archiveros de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina, sirve como Centro Interamericano de Formación de Archiveros. Con asistencia técnica en forma de profesores internacionales, con becas para estudios de posgrado y de especialización, con pasantías para el profesorado de las dos escuelas, y con equipo incluyendo materiales bibliográficos y maquinaria, se ha logrado un mejoramiento en la preparación del profesorado, cursos de estudio y materiales, con los cuales los becarios de la OEA pueden aprovecharse muchísimo más que en el pasado. La experiencia del Curso Multinacional sobre Sistemas Nacionales de Bibliotecas y Documentación ofrecido por la Universidad de Denver demuestra la factibilidad de transferir este curso a Medellín como la tercera fase del Proyecto Multinacional de Sistemas Nacionales de Bibliotecas y Documentación al nivel de posgrado, dejando para el curso regular de la EIRM y los cursos especializados la preparación básica de los bibliotecarios.

3.1.2. Centros Regionales

La misma política y los mismos elementos de mejoramiento se han aplicado en la colaboración con la escuela de bibliotecología de la Universidad de Costa Rica y la nueva escuela en Jamaica de manera que puedan estar en condiciones de servir como centros regionales de adiestramiento de bibliotecarios, aunque funcionan ahora principalmente como escuelas nacionales. Se ha podido colaborar con Paraguay y Bolivia de manera que tengan las facilidades adecuadas para formar personal para bibliotecas escolares y universitarias principalmente.

3.1.3. La carrera al nivel de posgrado

En ciertos países la preparación del personal bibliotecario profesional, sobre todo de los directores de sistemas de bibliotecas universitarias, debe de hacerse al nivel de posgrado, con licenciados en varias disciplinas y profesiones. Con la ayuda prestada a México se ha logrado establecer una base más realista para planear la creación de una escuela de bibliotecología y ciencias de la información al nivel de posgrado, utilizando como profesores nacionales a los graduados en las escuelas de bibliotecología de los Estados Unidos mediante un programa especial auspiciado por CONACYT, que tiene la responsabilidad de crear los elementos que permitan funcionar un sistema nacional de información científica y técnica.

3.1.4. Adiestramiento en la restauración y preservación de documentos

Atención a las condiciones físicas de los materiales con los cuales tienen que trabajar los archiveros, así como los bibliotecarios que tienen a su cargo colecciones de manuscritos, ha sido lograda por primera vez en América Latina con la creación de un Centro Regional en la República Dominicana para Restauración y Preservación de Documentos, que está en condiciones de adiestrar personal para los otros países de la región.
3.1.5. Adiestramiento para bibliotecas escolares y universitarias

Pocas son las escuelas de bibliotecología en América Latina que están en condiciones de ofrecer, además de las materias básicas sobre la organización y administración de bibliotecas, unos cursos especializados para preparar personal para los aspectos particulares de bibliotecas escolares y universitarias. Con los cursos multinacionales sobre bibliotecas escolares y universitarias que ofrece la OEA en Medellín todos los años, se ha logrado el adiestramiento especializado de personal de la mayoría de los países mediante el Proyecto Multinacional de Desarrollo de Bibliotecas Escolares y Universitarias del Programa Regional de Desarrollo Educativo. Se ha prestado atención especial a la unificación en sistemas de estos dos tipos de bibliotecas.

3.1.6. Innovaciones en el adiestramiento de equipos nacionales para sistemas nacionales

En el Curso Multinacional sobre Sistemas Nacionales de Bibliotecas y Documentación ofrecido por la OEA en la Universidad de Denver en 1974/75", se logró formular un "módulo de adiestramiento" que se presta sobre todo para adiestrar equipos nacionales de países en vía de desarrollo, formados por bibliotecarios y documentalistas, expertos en sistemas y computadoras, y especialistas de diferentes materias. Los participantes de cuatro países están en mejores condiciones de atacar el problema de crear la infraestructura bibliotecológica necesaria para el funcionamiento adecuado de sistemas nacionales de información.

3.1.7. Consulta sobre los programas de la OEA en la formación de bibliotecarios

El planeamiento del programa de la OEA para el adiestramiento de personal para satisfacer las diferentes necesidades de América Latina fue fortalecido mediante una Reunión de Consulta sobre los Programas de la OEA para la Formación de Bibliotecarios que tuvo lugar en la EIBM en Medellín en mayo de 1974. Antes de contar con las recomendaciones de los expertos que participaron en la Reunión, el Programa de Desarrollo de Bibliotecas contaba con las recomendaciones generales y específicas de la Mesas de Estudio sobre la Formación de Bibliotecarios auspiciadas por Medellín en 1963-65, con la asesoría de la OEA y fondos de la Fundación Rockefeller, así como el trabajo llamado "Normas de Medellín" formuladas por los que participaron en las 3 reuniones de expertos en aquel entonces y una serie de informes e investigaciones preparados para el proyecto.

3.2. Creación de sistemas nacionales de bibliotecas

3.2.1. Planeamiento Nacional

Al iniciarse los proyectos de bibliotecas y archivos como funciones de los Programas Regionales de Desarrollo Educativo y Cultural, la OEA estaba dando asistencia técnica a Colombia como un país piloto en el planeamiento nacional de todos los servicios de bibliotecas y de información y la creación de los sistemas nacionales integrados. Por lo tanto, se ha continuado trabajando constantemente con las diferentes instituciones nacionales a cargo del desarrollo de diferentes...
sistemas como son ICFES, COLCULTURA, y COLENCIENCIAS y naturalmente, la Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología. Hay que destacar la ayuda prestada por la OEA a través de COLCULTURA en la extensión de servicios bibliotecarios a las seis escuelas que componen el Barrio Weissen en Bogotá, como ejemplo de lo que se puede hacer con recursos limitados. Mediante la asistencia técnica prestada al Perú y a Venezuela, así como a la Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología, las bibliotecas escolares tendrán unos instrumentos de trabajo compilados con la ayuda de la OEA, tales como listas de encabezamientos para bibliotecas escolares y públicas.

3.2.2. Las bibliotecas destruidas o dañadas por los terremotos

Se ha podido responder a la situación dolorosa creada por los terremotos en las bibliotecas de Nicaragua y Guatemala. Además de asistencia técnica y equipo, sobre todo en bibliotecas escolares y universitarias, se ha proporcionado adiestramiento del personal de bibliotecas y archivos mediante becas para los cursos de la OEA y un curso nacional sobre bibliotecas escolares, se ha planificado la colaboración de la Universidad de Costa Rica para facilitar la catalogación de libros que llegan como donaciones (algunas de ellas como resultado de los esfuerzos de la OEA), para reemplazar las colecciones perdidas en Nicaragua.

3.2.3. La infraestructura bibliotecológica

De acuerdo con el "Estudio Bibliotecario" que trata de la Infraestructura bibliotecológica para sistemas nacionales de información, redactado para CACTAL y publicado por la Unidad Técnica, se ha dado preferencia en los proyectos solicitados por los países a la creación de los instrumentos y mecanismos que proporcionarán la infraestructura necesaria, además de la creación de los sistemas mismos con su estructura administrativa y sus actividades idóneas.

Por fin se han dado los primeros pasos para la creación de una red de centros regionales y nacionales de catalogación con la finalidad de proporcionar servicios centralizados y uniformes a las diferentes bibliotecas que forman parte de los sistemas, redes y consorcios, así como la agrupación de ellos en forma de una red interamericana con conexiones que permitirán acceso automático al banco de datos bibliográficos más grande del mundo.

Con sede en la Universidad de Costa Rica este proyecto tiene la potencialidad de lograr uniformidad de citas bibliográficas, economía y extensión en el mantenimiento de servicios bibliotecarios, la compilación de los catálogos colectivos de libros y revistas, localización de materiales para el préstamo interbibliotecario, y de lograr la producción de las bibliografías nacionales, regionales y especializadas, cuya compilación y publicación no ha sido factible por otros métodos tradicionales.


**Shepard, Marietta D. Catalogación centralizada y la factibilidad de un sistema interamericano de transmisión de información bibliográfica que utilizará la nueva tecnología de información. Resumen. Washington, 1975.**
3.2.4. **Manuales técnicos**

En vista de la demanda notable de ejemplares de algunos manuales esenciales sobre la organización interna de bibliotecas y de sus colecciones se ha podido re imprimir algunos de los manuales técnicos necesarios. Se ha colaborado con ICFES en Colombia en planificar la ampliación de la Lista de encabezamientos de materia para bibliotecas por Carmen Rovira y Jorge Aguayo, y se presta asesoría en la producción de una edición en español actualizada del sistema de clasificación de Dewey, este último con fondos externos.

Para permitir la automatización de bibliotecas y la transmisión de información bibliográfica, para mayo de 1976 habrá un formato en español (MARC-MARC para América Latina) para facilitar la lectura automática de datos catalográficos producidos en el formato MARC, desarrollado por la Biblioteca del Congreso y aceptado por varios países del mundo para la transmisión de información bibliográfica, así como un manual en español que trata de la aplicación del formato a varias tareas bibliotecarias y bibliográficas. Dichos elementos son el resultado de un contrato con la Universidad de Puerto Rico, y la asesoría de la Biblioteca del Congreso, el Servicio de Información de CONACYT en México, la Dirección General de Bibliotecas y Archivos de España y la Biblioteca Nacional de Canadá, todas las entidades representadas en una reunión técnica en la Biblioteca del Congreso, en febrero de 1976. Con el uso del formato MARCAL las bibliotecas de América Latina, mediante la red de centros nacionales y regionales de catalogación, tendrán acceso a un banco de datos bibliográficos enorme en el Ohio College Library Center y pueden contribuir al mismo con información bibliográfica sobre obras latinoamericanas.

3.2.5. **Desarrollo de archivos**

Las tentativas del pasado para mejorar los archivos de América Latina, principalmente por medio de reuniones técnicas que destacaron las necesidades pero sin recursos para alcanzar las soluciones, no tuvieron gran éxito. Por lo tanto, el Proyecto de Desarrollo de Archivos comenzó al punto cero con la convocatoria de la Reunión Técnica sobre el Desarrollo de Archivos en 1972, que recomendó los pasos que la OEA debía de dar para rectificar la situación en aquel entonces.

La primera recomendación, llevada a la práctica en seguida, era el uso de la escuela de archiveros de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina, como Centro Interamericano para la Formación de Archiveros, y el ofrecimiento de becas de FEC para cursos de archivología en España. En 1975 y 1976 se enviaron expertos a Santo Domingo para asesorar en la creación de un laboratorio que pudiese funcionar como Centro Taller Regional de Restauración, y Microfilmación de Documentos, y dar los primeros cursos sobre la materia para becarios de la región.

El Perú ha servido como país piloto en el planeamiento nacional de un sistema nacional de archivos, con su debida legislación y relación entre el Archivo Nacional y los demás en el país, tanto para mejorar la situación en el país como desarrollar la metodología que podría aplicarse en otros países, a los cuales la OEA ha prestado asistencia técnica.

4. Por Hacer

4.1. Los recursos humanos

4.1.1. Se necesita una evaluación actualizada de la situación de la profesión bibliotecaria en América Latina tomando en cuenta las facilidades que existen para el adiestramiento de personal, la necesidad de distinguir entre la preparación profesional de personal de alto nivel en bibliotecología y ciencias de la información y los técnicos que se necesitan en mayor número, así como el impacto que han tenido la computadora y los medios electrónicos de transmisión de información, y la explosión de información en los últimos años, desde el primer estudio de la profesión.

4.1.2. Se reconoce la urgente necesidad de proporcionar en América Latina medios de formación profesional al nivel de posgrado tales como la creación en la Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología de Medellín de la carrera al nivel de posgrado para adiestrar personal para los sistemas nacionales de bibliotecas y documentación, así como para sistemas nacionales y regionales de información, y en ciertos países la organización de cursos al nivel de posgrado para satisfacer sus necesidades nacionales. Por lo tanto se espera poder repetir en la Universidad de Denver el Curso Multinacional sobre Sistemas Nacionales de Bibliotecas y Documentación y al mismo tiempo ir planeando una colaboración efectiva entre Denver y Medellín de manera que cuanto antes y como tercera fase del Proyecto se pueda transferir a Medellín la responsabilidad del adiestramiento de equipos nacionales utilizando la metodología de Denver, y con la asesoría de la misma.

4.1.3. Para satisfacer las demandas de personal adiestrado en los países que ahora no cuentan con escuelas de bibliotecología al nivel universitario, se espera ayudarles a desarrollar planes nacionales de adiestramiento que les permita utilizar las facilidades multinacionales y regionales que existen hasta que tengan los recursos humanos y financieros suficientes para mantener sus escuelas nacionales, por lo menos al nivel de las normas mínimas requeridas.

4.1.4. Para contar con los medios tanto impresos como audiovisuales necesarios para el adiestramiento de personal será imprescindible mantener un proyecto multinacional de redacción, reproducción y distribución de manuales técnicos y la preparación de materiales audiovisuales complementarios, actualizar los códigos ya publicados por la infraestructura bibliotecológica.

Para el bienio 1976/78 no existen fondos en el presupuesto para publicación de manuales técnicos.

4.1.5. Junto con el desarrollo de los diferentes mecanismos de información e instrumentos de trabajo, hay que llevar a cabo cursos cortos y especializados de tipo multinacional o regional sobre dichas especializaciones, tales como sobre servicios centralizados de catalogación e indización de revistas en diferentes disciplinas.
4.1.6. Simultáneamente con la creación de sistemas de bibliotecas escolares, hay que buscar innovaciones que permitan tanto la modernización de la metodología de la educación como el uso más intenso y extenso de los materiales que almacenan la información que necesitan los escolares para confrontar los problemas actuales. Por lo tanto, se espera experimentar con el adiestramiento de equipos nacionales de maestros y bibliotecarios en centros pilotos que funcionan como "escuelas abiertas" siempre con sus "centros de recursos de aprendizaje" para dejar al escolar máxima oportunidad de aprender tanto de los libros y materiales audiovisuales en estudio individualizado como de los maestros mismos. Se espera llevar a cabo proyectos que demuestren el papel de la biblioteca escolar en los programas de educación bilingüe, así como la producción de libros infantiles y didácticos.

Se busca la fórmula para promover un mejor acceso a la documentación educativa y la vinculación de la información bibliográfica de América Latina, en el sistema ERIC.

4.2. Colaboración con Estados Miembros en el desarrollo de sus sistemas de bibliotecas, documentación y archivos

Hace falta un proyecto que permita la autoevaluación por cada país del estado de sus bibliotecas y documentación. Pocos son los países que han podido aprovecharse de la asistencia técnica prestada por la OEA en el desarrollo de sus sistemas de bibliotecas y archivos por falta de planeamiento nacional. Sería conveniente reproducir los informes acerca de lo que se ha logrado hacer en los países pilotos y en proyectos pilotos sobre distintos aspectos del desarrollo de bibliotecas y archivos para el beneficio de otros países y para que éstos se aprovechen de la colaboración de la OEA.

4.2.1. Creación de Sistemas Nacionales de Bibliotecas Universitarias

Se inicia pronto un proyecto piloto con la cooperación de la OEA en la Universidad de Trujillo, Perú, para la creación de su sistema institucional de bibliotecas de manera que sirva como modelo para la creación de un sistema nacional de bibliotecas universitarias, con toda la infraestructura de servicios centralizados requeridos, y para experimentar con servicios de información a las industrias.

4.2.2. Mecanismos de información

Es indispensable crear los diferentes mecanismos de información e instrumentos de trabajo que permitirán la sistematización de bibliotecas y archivos.

4.3. Servicios centralizados de catalogación: Acción Regional

A base del proyecto que últimamente se ha iniciado en la Universidad de Costa Rica para proporcionar servicios centralizados de catalogación a las bibliotecas en países vecinos y la creación en otros proyectos nacionales de centros nacionales de enlace con Costa Rica, se proyecta extender el servicio a todos los países de Centro América y unificarlo con proyectos que se piensan llevar a cabo en el Caribe a base de la solicitud presentada por la Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, y en los países del Convenio "Andrés Bello", con sede tal vez en Colombia. Por su experiencia y capacidad se espera que la Universidad de Costa Rica pueda funcionar como Centro Interamericano de Normalización de las Técnicas
Bibliotecológicas de la OEA de manera que los países de América Latina tengan una representación formal en los foros internacionales de normalización de técnicas bibliotecológicas.

Para que funcione bien una red interamericana de servicios centralizados de catalogación y que se transmita automáticamente la información catalográfica será necesario extender el proyecto nacional que funciona en Colombia para ampliar la lista de encabezamientos de materia y compilar tesauros especializados compatibles con la lista general, hay que contar con un proyecto multinacional que pueda aprovecharse de la experiencia de especialistas de otros países tales como Chile, Perú, México y Venezuela. En base de la ampliación hay que tomar las medidas para que se compilen en la computadora los equivalentes en inglés y español.

4.4. **Ayudas bibliográficas**

Aunque se ha aprobado el proyecto presentado por la Universidad Santa María La Antigua en Panamá para asistencia técnica de la OEA en la selección de los libros y revistas que se necesitan en su biblioteca y en otras universidades nuevas, los fondos aprobados por la OEA permiten solamente iniciar el proyecto. Para continuar el proyecto y terminarlo en una manera satisfactoria se busca la colaboración de otros países y de otras entidades tales como CONACYT y la UNAM en México para que las universidades de América Latina, y por lo tanto los profesores, bibliotecarios e investigadores, cuenten con la ayuda bibliográfica requerida.

4.5. **Automatización de bibliotecas**

El primer paso en la automatización de bibliotecas es la existencia de una traducción del formato MARC al español y (MARCAL) un manual de aplicación en América Latina.

Hace falta la extensión a largo plazo del proyecto para poder mantener actualizado el formato y financiar su aplicación en proyectos pilotos, tal vez mediante un proyecto multinacional de la OEA sobre la automatización de bibliotecas con sede en CONACYT de México.

5. **Bibliotecas científicas y técnicas**

Para asegurar una base más firme para el desarrollo de sistemas y servicios de información en ciencia y tecnología, hace falta un proyecto específico de desarrollo de sistemas nacionales de bibliotecas científicas y técnicas de acuerdo con los términos del documento de base preparado para la creación de UNISIST, con su debida infraestructura. Hace falta prestar atención a las funciones bibliotecarias y bibliográficas que se requieren para lograr por fin una red interamericana de bibliotecas y de información con sus subsistemas basados en centros de documentación que sirvan como centros multinacionales y regionales en su campo. Hace falta planear y programar para asegurar la máxima compatibilidad desde el principio entre los nuevos sistemas de bibliotecas, documentación e información de manera que los Países Miembros tengan el máximo acceso a la información al mínimo costo.
Part II
Actividades del año 1975/76

Antecedentes

En su Primera Reunión Extraordinaria en Washington, D.C., en 1970, el Consejo Interamericano para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura aprobó el Programa de Desarrollo de Bibliotecas como una de las prioridades de la Organización de los Estados Americanos. Además, entre las áreas de concentración del nuevo Programa Regional de Desarrollo Educativo que comprende el Proyecto de Mejoramiento del Curriculum, Métodos y Materiales de Enseñanza se incluyó el Proyecto sobre Desarrollo de Bibliotecas Escolares y Universitarias, para ser ejecutado conjuntamente con el Programa de Bibliotecas del Programa Regional de Desarrollo Cultural. En su reunión de 1972, en Panamá, el CIECC aprobó la adición del Proyecto de Desarrollo de Archivos, amplió el campo de bibliotecas de manera que se incluyera la Comunicación Colectiva, y aprobó el Proyecto de Desarrollo de Sistemas Nacionales de Bibliotecas y Documentación.

La información que se da a continuación fue redactada para formar parte del Informe que presentó CIECC a la Asamblea General para su reunión de junio de 1976.

1. Proyecto de Comunicación Colectiva y Bibliotecas

1.1. Objetivos

1.1.1. Identificar y preparar programas y proyectos específicos destinados a mejorar las condiciones de acceso a la información mediante las instituciones, mecanismos y medios de comunicación de información.

1.1.2. Cooperar a formular las políticas nacionales en relación con el apoyo a las instituciones, los mecanismos y medios de comunicación.

1.1.3. Desarrollar mejores servicios integrados de archivos, bibliotecas y centros de documentación mediante la coordinación y planeamiento unificado, tanto nacional como regional, y en la modernización y actualización de las instituciones mencionadas.

1.1.4. Desarrollar las redes y los sistemas nacionales y regionales de información compuestos por dichas instituciones, así como crear los mecanismos de información y los servicios centralizados de interés común, compatibles con el movimiento mundial.

1.1.5. Acelerar la capacitación de bibliotecarios, documentalistas, bibliógrafos, especialistas en las ciencias de la información y de editores y libreros.

1.1.6. Promover el uso de las instituciones y medios de comunicación, tanto para proteger el patrimonio cultural como para utilizar la información para el beneficio del individuo y para adelantar el desarrollo nacional y hemisférico.
1.2. **Actividades desarrolladas**

1.2.1. **Asistencia técnica**

Se prestó asistencia técnica en el campo a los países que se indican a contunuación:

**Bolivia**: Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación, Carrera de Bibliotecología. Contratación de un profesor invitado (Argentina) para dictar cursos especializados de bibliotecología y asesorar a la Universidad en sus planes de adiestramiento, por 5 meses (oct. 1975-marzo 1976)

**Costa Rica**: Centro Catalográfico Costarricense (C.C.C.), Biblioteca Central Universidad de Costa Rica. Actividades preliminares para planear una pasantía de la persona responsable del Centro en instituciones de los EE.UU. y Puerto Rico, en marzo 1976, y para la contratación de un asesor y organización de un Seminario preliminar para tratar de la cooperación con Panamá y Nicaragua para un futuro Centro Catalográfico Centroamericano.

**Ecuador**: Biblioteca y Archivo Municipales de Guayaquil. Trámites preliminares para el envío de un experto por tres meses (abril-junio 1976) para la asesoría y adiestramiento solicitados.

**México**: Curso para Directivos de Sistemas Bibliotecarios. Centro de Servicios de Información y Documentación; Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT). Contratación de un profesor invitado (Chile, nacionalizado EE.UU.) para dictar clases en un curso intensivo de 2 semanas.

**Venezuela**: Proyecto Piloto Regional de Desarrollo de Sistemas de Bibliotecas Públicas, Instituto Nacional de Cultura y Bellas Artes (INCIBA). Contratación de un experto (Colombia) para prestar la asistencia técnica solicitada y organizar el "Seminario Taller Regional" mencionado más adelante (4 meses) Materiales de clase para el Seminario

**La Región:**
Contratación de un experto (EE.UU.) para dictar clases y colaborar en el Seminario Práctico que se realizó como última parte del Curso Multinacional sobre Sistemas Nacionales de Bibliotecas y Documentación para el Desarrollo, en la Universidad de Denver, EE.UU., por 2 meses y medio.

1.2.2. **Adiestramiento**

**México**: Seminario de Adiestramiento sobre Sistemas de Información en las Grandes Concentraciones Universitarias, Dirección de Bibliotecas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Se celebró en la ciudad de México del 30 de noviembre al 6 de diciembre de 1975, con la asistencia de 9 participantes extranjeros de alto nivel.

**México**: Seminario de Adiestramiento del Personal Académico del Centro de Información Científica y Humanística de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Se envió la autorización para los gastos de pasajes y viáticos de los participantes en el Seminario, que se realizará en mayo de 1976.

Le Región:

Becas PRA. Para estudios de posgrado en Bibliotecología y Ciencias de la Información en universidades norteamericanas, se concedieron 9 becas a profesores de bibliotecología y encargados de planes nacionales o sistemas de bibliotecas y centros de documentación.

Becas PEC. Curso 1226, El Comercio del Libro, Escuela de Librería, Instituto Nacional del Libro Español, Madrid, España. 10 becas.

Curso sobre Sistemas Nacionales de Bibliotecas y Documentación para el Desarrollo, Graduate School of Librarianship, University of Denver, EE.UU. Sept. 1974-Nov. 1975. 4 becarios.

Apoyo para el sostenimiento de 4 becarios adicionales durante el seminario práctico con que terminó el curso.

Bolsas de viaje a 2 becarios (Chile, México) para asistir al Curso de Verano sobre Sistemas de Información, Universidad de Sheffield, Gran Bretaña, julio-agosto 1975.

2. Proyecto de Bibliotecas Escolares y Universitarias

2.1. Objetivos

2.1.1. Formar personal nacional especializado en el planeamiento y administración de sistemas de bibliotecas escolares, organización y dirección de bibliotecas universitarias y centros de documentación educativa, así como los profesores que a nivel nacional y regional van a impartir la enseñanza en estas áreas.

2.1.2. Fortalecer las instituciones de planificación y administración de sistemas de bibliotecas escolares y universitarias así como centros de documentación educativa.

2.1.3. Promover proyectos pilotos de innovación que busquen alternativas viables a la prestación de servicios bibliotecarios conocidos a la educación tradicional.

2.1.4. Fomentar la colaboración e integración de todos los servicios bibliotecarios, de documentación y de archivos, mediante la coordinación o planeamiento unificado de sistemas nacionales y regionales de información.
2.2. Actividades Desarrolladas

2.2.1. Asistencia técnica

2.2.1.1. Asesoramiento

1 profesor visitante tuvo a su cargo la realización de un curso a nivel de posgrado sobre Recuperación de la Información y Análisis de Sistemas en Colombia.

3 profesores visitantes dictaron cursos sobre administración y organización de bibliotecas y otros temas en Jamaica.

1 experto realizó una misión en Nicaragua para llevar a cabo un plan nacional integrado de bibliotecas escolares y universitarias.

1 experto realizó una misión en Nicaragua para desarrollar el sistema de bibliotecas escolares.

1 profesor dictó un curso nacional sobre bibliotecas escolares en Nicaragua.

1 profesor visitante dictó varios cursos sobre Planeamiento de Bibliotecas, Documentación y Administración de Bibliotecas en Paraguay y preparó materiales didácticos.

1 profesor visitante dictó cursos sobre Referencia y Bibliografía y Didáctica de la Bibliotecología en Paraguay y revisó los planes de estudio.

1 misión de asesoramiento a Panamá, Costa Rica, México y Guatemala para la preparación de proyectos de sistemas de bibliotecas escolares y universitarias.

1 misión a Bolivia para asesorarlos en la elaboración de un proyecto de bibliotecas escolares.

1 misión a Perú y Venezuela para asesorarlos en la elaboración de proyectos para el desarrollo de las bibliotecas universitarias.

2.2.1.2. Investigación

Se comenzó el estudio y evaluación por el Proyecto de Bibliotecas Escolares del Perú y el Proyecto Multinacional de Colombia de la Lista de Encabezamientos de Materia para Bibliotecas Escolares.

2.2.1.3. Apoyo institucional

Durante el período comprendido en este informe, se han proporcionado equipo y material bibliográfico por un monto de US$32,500 los siguientes países: Colombia, Jamaica, Nicaragua y Paraguay.
2.2.2. **Adiestramiento**

Durante este período se ofreció en la sede del Proyecto Multinacional de Formación de Bibliotecarios en Colombia, un curso para la "Preparación Profesional de Bibliotecarios de Universidades" con una duración de 4 meses y con una asistencia de 15 becarios latinoamericanos. Dentro del mismo período se ofreció el "Curso Especial de Bibliotecarios Escolares para Profesores de Escuelas Normales" con la participación de 14 becarios latinoamericanos.

Se ofreció un curso nacional sobre bibliotecas escolares en Nicaragua con una asistencia de 70 becarios.

Se le extendió la beca por 6 meses a un funcionario de COLCULTURA para terminar sus cursos de maestría en bibliotecología en el Pratt Institute.

2.2.3. **Acción regional para el desarrollo**

1 coordinador de los cursos interamericanos que se ofrecen en Colombia.

2 profesores para los cursos interamericanos de Colombia los cuales dictaron clases sobre temas especializados sobre la Clasificación Decimal Universal, Clasificación Comparada y Literatura Infantil Hispánica.

Se participó en la XX Conferencia del Seminario de Adquisición de Materiales Bibliográficos Latinoamericanos la cual se celebró en Bogotá, Colombia.

1. **Apoyo técnico y operativo**

   En el curso del tiempo que se incluye en este informe se han realizado 3 misiones para la supervisión técnica de los proyectos en el área.

2.2.4. **Progreso alcanzado**

**Asistencia técnica**

Con la asistencia técnica prestada a varios países para el desarrollo de sistemas de bibliotecas, se está desarrollando la infraestructura bibliotecológica necesaria para llevar la educación y la información a todos los niveles.

**Adiestramiento**

A través de los cursos que se ofrecen en el Centro Multinacional de Colombia, se están formando bibliotecarios especializados en bibliotecas escolares y universitarias y se están perfeccionando y actualizando los bibliotecarios profesionales en las nuevas técnicas para la transferencia de la información.

Por medio de cursos nacionales, se están desarrollando los recursos humanos necesarios para el desarrollo de las bibliotecas.
Acción regional para el desarrollo

Por medio de la asistencia técnica, seminarios y publicaciones técnicas, se está tratando de lograr un entendimiento general sobre la necesidad de encontrar soluciones a problemas comunes y de normalizar las técnicas bibliotecarias para alcanzar una cooperación a nivel nacional, regional y universal.

Problemas surgidos en su ejecución

El atraso de algunos países en el cumplimiento del Art. 29 de la Resolución de Maracay, ha hecho que se dificulte la realización de muchas de las actividades programadas. Esta situación se agudiza en los segundos años de los bienios cuando, según las regulaciones administrativas vigentes, todos los fondos tienen que estar comprometidos antes del 30 de junio.

El corte presupuestario ha afectado todos los proyectos lo que ha resultado en la imposibilidad de cumplir con todos los objetivos propuestos.

3.3. Proyecto Multinacionales

3.3.1. Centro Interamericano de Formación de Archiveros (Córdoba, Argentina, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba)

3.3.1. Asistencia técnica

Contratación de un profesor invitado (España) para dar un curso especializado sobre planificación nacional de sistemas de archivos, 1 mes.

Contrato con el Director del Centro para asesoría en cuanto a diversos proyectos sobre desarrollo de archivos.

Apoyo al Centro mediante adquisición de equipo y materiales de restauración.

Subvención para la publicación del Boletín Interamericano de Archivos y materiales didácticos para el curso.

3.3.1.2. Adiestramiento

Se realizó el Segundo Curso de Capacitación Archivística (mayo-nov. 19 con la participación de 15 becarios (10 de la OEA, 3 de Costa Rica, 1 de El Salvador y 1 de Argentina)

Viaje de estudio y perfeccionamiento de un profesor del Centro, por un mes, a archivos de EE.UU., Canadá y Puerto Rico.

3.3.2. Centro Taller Regional de Restauración y Microfilmación de Documentos del Caribe y Centroamérica (Santo Domingo, República Dominicana)
3.3.2.1. **Asistencia técnica**

Adquisición y envío de equipo (máquina laminadora de documentos) y materiales para el Centro Taller.

Contratación de un experto (España) para asesorar en la instalación del Centro, por 2 semanas.

Contratación de 2 profesores españoles y 1 argentino para dictar el Curso Regional y gestiones para que la Directora del Centro Nacional de Restauración de Libros y Documentos de España colabore en el Curso sin costo para la OEA (enero-febrero 1976).

3.3.2.2. **Adiestramiento**

El Curso Regional de Restauración y Conservación de Documentos, planeado para junio de 1975, fue pospuesto por atrasos en la habilitación del local y envío de equipo, hasta noviembre. Más tarde se pospuso de nuevo a solicitud del Gobierno Dominicano. La inauguración oficial del Centro y del Curso se realizó el 25 de enero de 1976, con 9 becarios.

MDS: 4/26/76
Latin American Programmes In Canada: A Situation Report

Patricia R. de Haas

Contrary to expectation at that time, the 1974 situation report on the state of Latin American studies in Canada could be applied, practically in its entirety, to the present situation. The major reason for this lack of growth and development has been the world-wide recession from which we in Canada are now emerging more or less on the coat-tails of the American recovery. Nevertheless there has been a steady effort in our universities to promote an awareness of and sympathy for the Latin American nations, their languages and their cultures. This effort is reflected in the summary report presented in the table.

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0 = No/None
✓ = Yes
- = Not Applicable
? = No Response
The survey results tabulated above require some explanation. The survey was sent to the Vice President, Academic for each institution in Canada but responses were signed by arts deans, history professors, a chief librarian, a secretary who merely photo-copied part of her university's calendar, and one or two vice presidents for academic matters. The viewpoints expressed both directly and indirectly, and interpretations of the questionnaire varied similarly. One return showed that this particular institute offered no degree programmes in Latin American studies, had no students enrolled in such studies, and nevertheless had 10 - 12 professors teaching related courses. Another response showed "25" Latin American specialists actively involved in teaching in spite of the fact that no Latin American programme was offered while a third showed a large number of graduate students but neither course offerings nor degrees in the field. One possible explanation for this latter response may be found in the fact that it is sometimes possible to gain an advanced degree under the auspices of a department such as Spanish or History while specializing, both in course work and in research, entirely in Latin American studies.

As a result of the fact that these data were gathered by means of a questionnaire sent out to more universities than actually sent back completed questionnaire forms, it is important that the reader be aware of the degree to which the above table probably understates the real scope of Latin American study activity in Canada. If the number of students enrolled at the various universities to which a questionnaire was sent may serve as an indicator, then it may be said that the returned forms represent only about 70% of the university student body in Canada. In other words, universities accounting for roughly 30% of the Canadian student body failed to respond. Since there is nothing beyond this failure to respond to indicate that their programmes differ materially from those elsewhere it is reasonable to assume that the above table actually covers about 70% of Canadian university activity in this field.

While it is clear that relatively few universities have had the funds during the last few years to embark on new programmes in Latin American studies or, for that matter, any other fields, this has not been true of the community colleges and high schools. In Alberta, for instance, the two major universities have, during 1975, faced staff salary increases of 16% to 22% while being forced to operate on no more than an 11% increment in total budget. As a result library acquisition programmes, and capital items in general, have been severely cut back in order to free the funds for use as salary payments. The community colleges have, on the other hand, seen enrollment increases of less than 100% and budget increases of, in some cases, up to 300%. As a result of the political attractiveness of their services, these colleges have been able to broaden their curricula considerably. Many now include courses in conversational and written Spanish among their normal offerings. To some extent this has also happened in the adult education programmes offered by some of the major high schools.

This new emphasis on the usefulness of Spanish and Portuguese is, of course, no accident. It arises directly as a result of the increasing importance of Latin America as a group of trade partners for Canada. Setting aside, for the moment, the impact of the world energy shortage on Canadian imports from Venezuela -- Latin America's OPEC (Organization of Petroleum
Exporting Countries) member -- it is clear that the general commercial importance of Latin America has been increasing steadily. The table below on Canada's total exports to Latin America will demonstrate just how important this trade relationship is becoming: (figures are given in millions of current Canadian dollars)

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* This figure is inflated because Statistics Canada's reporting procedures require them to include the full value of long-term export contracts -- in this case a Candu reactor to Brazil -- in the year in which the contract is signed.

** Data prior to 1971 are not available.

In immediate recognition of the importance of these trade connections, Canada's prime minister, Pierre Trudeau, recently led a Canadian delegation on a tour of Latin American countries; Alberta's premier, Peter Lougheed, has done likewise and has, in fact, set up a special branch within the Alberta export agency charged specifically with promoting Alberta's trade with the Latin American countries. Political and commercial recognition of Latin America on this scale must quickly lead to further funding for academic endeavours in the same fields. With the return of economic prosperity it is therefore fair to say that good things can be forecast for the future of Latin American studies in Canada. As these nations become more important to Canada as trade partners, their languages and cultures will become commensurately more important in the universities, colleges and high schools. If the recovery from recession continues I therefore look forward to presenting a much more imposing and cheerful report in 1978.
Barbados

The most noteworthy development in Barbados for the past year 1975 was the publication of the territory's first national bibliography. The National Bibliography of Barbados is being published quarterly with an annual cumulation as the fourth issue.

Another significant activity was the Barbados Library Association's organization of a six-week part-time training course for non-professional library employees. The course was attended by 17 persons attached to various libraries in the island.

In April 1976 a short course for 39 secondary school library workers was jointly organized by the local library association and the School of Library and Information Science at the University of Western Ontario.

The Commonwealth Caribbean Resource Center (Comcerc) has completed an index to the Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society while the Institute of Social Economic Research has continued the publication of its series of special bibliographies.

Guyana

In Guyana the year under review has seen two outstanding developments in the library and bibliographic field which are likely to have far-reaching effects. In April 1975 a National Commission for the Acquisition, Preservation and Re-publication of Research Material in Guyana was set up by the Ministry of Information and Culture. Its terms of reference include:

1. the acquisition of all types of books and non-book materials on Guyana from sources inside and outside of Guyana; items so acquired will be located in one of the national institutions such as the University of Guyana Library, National Library and the National Archives;

2. the compilation of a comprehensive, retrospective bibliography on Guyana.
The second development was the appointment of two library coordinators, one for government special libraries and another for libraries in education. The latter is responsible for the organization of libraries in educational institutions at all levels and training of library assistants for them while the duties of the former are similar in relation to government libraries.

**Jamaica**

In November 1975 the Jamaica Library Service hosted a conference on NATIS with UNESCO sponsorship. Librarians from several other territories in the region including Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Guyana, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago participated. This was followed by the Council meeting of the Commonwealth Library Association (COMLA) in Kingston for delegates from member associations throughout the British Commonwealth.

The National Advisory Council on Libraries which had not met for some time was revived and began to take forward its planning and recommendations for the National Library and a national library service.

**Trinidad and Tobago**

Two library workshops were sponsored by the Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago in conjunction with the School of Library and Information Science of the University of Western Ontario. The first was devoted to the Techniques of Library Building Planning (as a follow up to a similar one in 1975) and the second to Library Management. The Barbados Library Association participated in the matter.

A training course for school library assistants was also mounted here immediately following the course in Barbados. This was slanted towards the training of librarians in the techniques of training school library assistants in view of the planned expansion of school library facilities.

This series of courses and workshops in several parts of the Caribbean formed part of a continuing project proposed by SLIS in consultation with librarians in the area and funded by CIDA.

The first issue (nos. 1 and 2 of 1975) of the Trinidad and Tobago National Bibliography was published early in 1976.
At the regional level the annual meeting of ACURIL took place in Curacao in September and was devoted to the business of all its committees except for a special two-day workshop on Library Education at the end. The participation of library education personnel and of representatives of the four language groups of the region contributed substantially to the success of the workshop and this meeting as a whole.

The Caribbean Regional Library continued the publication of outstanding annual volumes of the Current Caribbean Bibliography while proposals from the Caribbean Community Secretariat in Guyana included the publication of a Caribbean regional bibliography embracing the our national bibliographies currently being published (by Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago) and entries for the associated states in the eastern Caribbean for which no separate bibliography so far exists. This was a natural outgrowth of the planning meeting on national bibliographies in the Caribbean reported on last year.

Thus there have been several significant library and bibliography developments in the region recently.
Latin American Bibliographical Activities in the United Kingdom 1975/76

by Bernard Naylor

During the year there has been a marked increase in activity by the Latin American Group of the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries (SCONUL), which on a modest scale performs a function similar to SALALM in providing a forum for librarians, especially those in academic libraries, with an interest in Latin America.

A pamphlet is being prepared by the Group which it is hoped will give students entering the Latin American field a rapid awareness of some of the most basic bibliographical and library resources available to them. Laurence Hallewell, Bernard Naylor and Colin Steele are co-ordinating contributions which have been sought from about ten members of the Group. Each section of the pamphlet will describe briefly the essential bibliographical background to a specific category of material such as statistical publications or dissertations and theses, and then comment on aspects of library provision. It is hoped the pamphlet will be available by the end of 1976.

The Group is also seeking to update information about the special collecting interests of Latin American centres. Many of these are described in the Directory of Libraries, the publication of which was reported to SALALM last year. But it has been decided to seek further information from the major centres so that general adequacy of coverage can be assessed and steps possibly taken to remedy deficiencies.

Laurence Hallewell is currently collecting information about the availability of Latin American censuses in British libraries. This follows evidence provided by the UK's Society for Latin American Studies that the supply of censuses was a matter of special concern to their members, many of whom are teaching and doing research in our universities and polytechnics. At least one library has already been prompted to take steps to remedy some of the gaps in their census holdings.

An Exchange of Experience meeting was held at the University of London Institute of Latin American Studies in September 1975. Tina Field (Glasgow University), Laurence Hallewell (University of Essex) and Brigid Harrington (University of London Institute of Latin American Studies) led the proceedings which focussed on the theme of books and the book trade in Latin America 1975 and gave them an opportunity to describe and discuss with their colleagues impressions collected during their respective visits to Latin America in summer 1975.

In October 1975 the SCONUL Group was fortunate to receive an address from Mr. D. Spiller, the British Council representative in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Spiller spoke about the Brazilian book trade not only from the purely academic point of view but also from the point of view of the general literate Brazilian public.

The Group also held a midwinter meeting in December 1975. Members regathered in York to inspect the stock of one of the UK's premier Latin American booksellers, Latin America Books Ltd., and also to visit the nearby British Library Lending Division (BLLD). Members of SALALM may be interested to know that some of the balance of the stock which Stechert Hafner acquired under the LACAP scheme has now found its way to York, where cognoscenti who are prepared to search diligently can still find good pickings. The visit to BLLD gave an opportunity for members of
the Group to discuss BLLD. services and ways in which they might be developed for the benefit of Latin Americanists.

Last year I reported the preparation by the Committee on Latin America of a union list of serials on Latin American literature and language in UK libraries. Although the list is now ready for the press, it has proved difficult to finance its publication. This is one illustration of the way present financial constraints have a specially severe effect on a subject which is very much a minority interest. Another symptom of this can be found in the pressures faced by libraries themselves. They are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain all their periodical subscriptions and Latin American studies faces problems like any other subject. The topic of financial stringency was made the subject of special session organised by members of the SCONUL Group at the Annual Conference of the Society for Latin American Studies. Even if the strength of all our collections cannot be maintained, we are hoping to unite in minimising the damage to our research resources.

This year we shall once again be represented at SALALM XXI. Latin Americanists from the UK will be able to confirm the lively interest here with which we await your decision as to whether to meet in London in 1978. They can also assure you that if you decide to make the crossing, a warm welcome awaits you.
Selecting materials for Blanket Orders is nothing that could be taught once and forever. It is not absolute but depends in each case on the individual BO profile and profiles are never alike. There may occur similarities, however, and when starting the work on BO's we would, of course, select first of all those titles to be supplied in the fields of greatest demand - e.g. contemporary literature, or, if you prefer: recent prose, poetry and drama releases.

Second step would be the selection of titles fitting into several profiles, if not all, such as: religion, folklore, language, politics, etc.

Third step: separate monographs from monographic serials.

Fourth: Government publications - these are not only unpredictable as to availability but sometimes not easy to distribute - one library would want this and not that, and the next would just prefer us to supply the other way round.

Speaking of serials: this is a complex matter, at least as far as Brasil is concerned. Besides some serials of long standing and of excellent quality new ones are popping up all the time which, very often, are not followed up, or, in any case, not regularly.

Another problem is the fact that new series just take old, well-known titles so that the poor dealer, as well as the librarian at the receiving end, might get confused. One such case is the series DOCUMENTOS BRASILEIROS. Since 1936 the firm Jose Olympio, Rio de Janeiro, publishes very good monographs in this series which is still going on, being at its 170th volume by now.

Another publisher, this time in Rio Grande do Sul, decided to use the same title DOCUMENTOS BRASILEIROS - without warning.

And if I wanted to try and name all the different publications put out as "ENSAIOS" this paper would go on and on.

The main difficulty when serving Blanket Orders is by no means how to select the best titles, or those best suited for each library. This is a matter of experience and would not cause us great harm. Much more difficult is the question of availability of suitable materials. Not everything just comes in from the standard publishing houses.

Owing to the difficulties of obtaining all the material necessary and desirable in the quantities needed, we must sometimes even make a selection among our BO customers - in such cases where publications can only be had in very limited quantities we have no other choice but to decide which library would need such publications more than the next one.

For our regular news bulletins we do, therefore, never select any "scarce" titles, these being reserved for our BO customers only.

Among the available titles we do select mostly titles of general interest covering all aspects of Brasilian culture, economics, politics and the like. It is quite intentionally that we keep our Information Letters the size they are having since their beginning in February, 1965.
Five Blanket Order Profiles: A Comparative Analysis

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt

The demise of the Latin American Cooperative Acquisition Program (LACAP) in 1972 caused various institutions involved in collecting Latin American materials to reevaluate their procedures for acquiring these materials. The institutions subscribing to LACAP had, of course, not solely depended on this plan in the development of their Latin American holdings. LACAP buying was systematically supplemented, in most cases, by selective ordering of materials from a variety of booksellers and by gift and exchange programs.

The collapse of LACAP, nonetheless, created a void, particularly for larger institutions for whom the blanket acquisition procedures of LACAP had proven relatively efficient and economical in terms of selection and processing of orders.

The obvious advantages of the blanket order aspect of LACAP consequently motivated some librarians to attempt to establish individual blanket order programs. ¹ This study therefore proposes to analyze, describe and compare the profiles which five selected libraries have developed for the establishment of blanket order programs. The libraries are identified only as Library A, Library B, Library C, Library D, and Library E. It is expected that the study will serve as a preliminary model for libraries desiring to develop blanket order programs. A continuation of the study is projected in the area of evaluation of blanket order programs among all institutional members of SALALM.

Upon analysis, the five profiles proved more similar than dissimilar, the dissimilarities occurring more often in form rather than in content. All five profiles stated the given period of time for the orders as the current year of publication. Only Library B stipulated that the blanket order arrangement could be terminated by either party with thirty days' notice.

In establishing or renewing blanket order agreements with dealers, Libraries B, D, and E specified the maximum amount of money allotted to those blanket orders. Library D qualified this allowance by asking for an accounting if the amount seemed likely to be spent before the end of the year. Library E also set a maximum number of titles.

In all five cases, the profiles defined in detail the materials to be supplied according to subject, format, and publisher/source.

¹Blanket order programs are defined, for the purpose of this study, as orders made for stated periods of time covering various kinds of materials according to specific guidelines defined by the ordering institutions and agreeable to the bookdealers.
The subjects were categorized usually by broad areas: arts, humanities, social sciences, science and technology. These categories were divided further into disciplines which were included in the order and those which were excluded, according to the needs of each particular library. Only Library B defined the degree of comprehensiveness desired in each area.

The same specificity was used in defining the types of materials which were included and excluded. Uniform practices were to request sample copies only of new serial publications and to exclude translations and offprints or separatas. The profiles varied widely thereafter in terms of the format of materials required. Only Library A mentioned mimeographed works; Library B defined ephemera; Libraries B and C excluded newspapers specifically; Library D mentioned manuscripts; only Library E excepted how-to manuals; and so on. Each profile, however, either included or excluded almost every conceivable type of printed material.

Publishers or sources of materials were considered in the profiles—either for inclusion or exclusion. Publishers with branch offices, national, state, and local governments, universities, foundations, public and private organizations, academies, societies, labor unions, political parties, religious groups, international agencies, cultural institutions, and banking and financial institutions were cited in one or more of the profiles.

Within each blanket order profile, criteria were outlined for materials whose prices should be quoted before sending. The most common request was a quote for the item costing more than a specified amount, the amounts in the five profiles varying from $25.00 to $100.00. In addition, Library B requested quoted prices for books published in several countries simultaneously as well as collected works in any field and encyclopedias. Library C asked for quotes on numbered series beginning before the current year, government publications, encyclopedias, and materials outside the scope of the blanket order profile but of research value. Library E desired quotes on collections or multi-volume sets and maps.

The problem of returns was raised in three profiles. Libraries B and C stated that materials sent outside the conditions of the blanket order agreement would be returned to the dealers. Library D regarded all materials sent as being on approval but agreed to return without prior permission only up to five per cent of the amount authorized for that period.

The five libraries appended billing and shipping instructions as required by their institutions. Library A and B specified required bibliographic information, Library A asking for author, title, place and date of publication, editor/series, and price on the invoices, and Library B requesting both a checklist of items being sent and two copies of an index card with bibliographic information for each item.

Finally, the profiles themselves combined narrative letter formats with various types of outlines. Two of the profiles were written in the language of the country of the dealer, one included the profile in English with a translation appended, and two were in English.
Essentially, the profiles consisted of most of the following information: 1) the period of time the blanket order covered, 2) the amount of money budgeted for the order, 3) the materials to be supplied—by subject, format, source, 4) materials to be excluded from the order—by price, subject, format, source, 5) materials to be quoted before sending, 6) return policy, 7) billing instructions, and 8) shipping instructions.
EL SERVICIO A BIBLIOTECAS UNIVERSITARIAS
Y LOS PROBLEMAS DEL LIBRERO EN LA ARGENTINA.

María Elena Capel

La situación de América Latina ha llevado a todos los países a interesarse más que nunca en el estudio de sus problemas y en el desarrollo cultural de éstos.

El libro argentino es requerido de todas partes del mundo. En base a esta gran demanda hemos organizado distintos servicios para satisfacer eficientemente las necesidades de las bibliotecas, profesores y estudiosos.

Contamos con distintos servicios de atención al cliente:

1) Blanket Order Plan
2) Atención de pedidos seleccionados por los bibliotecarios y profesores en base a nuestros catálogos y boletines.
3) Suscripciones a revistas y periódicos.
4) Libros antiguos y colecciones de importantes revistas americanas.

Considero fundamental para el buen desarrollo de las actividades, tratar de lograr una correlación entre las tareas del librero y de los bibliotecarios, es por eso, que mencionaré en base a nuestras experiencias, los hechos positivos y negativos que en el desarrollo de nuestra tarea hemos podido detectar.

BLANKET ORDER PLAN.

Este sistema tan difundido dentro de las bibliotecas universitarias en la actualidad, da como beneficios a las mismas un servicio más ágil y que permite estar al tanto de materiales bibliográficos que a veces pasan desapercibidos por falta de una buena información. Es por eso que para solucionar en parte este problema, estamos tratando de brindar en nuestros catálogos la mayor cantidad de datos posibles sobre los libros y los autores.

Otra característica adoptada con el objeto de abreviar y abaratar el trámite de recepción del libro en la biblioteca, es la de enviar junto con los mismos, fichas (una o más según lo solicita do por el cliente) realizadas por personal especializado.
En algunos de los casos, las fichas-formulario, son enviadas por la Universidad y completadas luego por nosotros.

Aumentan la efectividad de este servicio el envío del material encuadernado de acuerdo a las solicitudes del cliente, y siendo estos trabajos de muy bajo costo.

Con respecto a las devoluciones nos vemos en la necesidad de advertir a nuestros clientes que los libros son adquiridos y encuadernados por cuenta y orden de la Universidad, y además la Aduana de Argentina, no autoriza sino después de muchos trámites la entrega de la mercadería, con los consiguientes gastos.

Las devoluciones por un error en la selección del material o por duplicación de nuestra parte, casi no existen, pues todo despacho es antes controlado con el fichero de cada cliente, y la selección es realizada con mucho cuidado en base a las listas de materias enviadas por el bibliotecario.

Este servicio que brindamos a importantes bibliotecas de todo el mundo, considero que con el tiempo será aceptado por todas las Universidades, por los beneficios y facilidades que dan al bibliotecario en su tarea.

PEDIDOS SELECCIONADOS DIRECTAMENTE POR LOS BIBLIOTECARIOS.

Esta forma de trabajo que predomina en casi todas las Universidades del mundo, ocasiona menos inconvenientes técnicos y financieros al librero, no así para el bibliotecario, el cual se ve necesitado de utilizar más personal, más horas de trabajo y como consecuencia, mayores costos en su administración bibliotecaria.

El inconveniente principal que se le ocasiona al librero con este sistema es el de recibir, los pedidos con demasiado retraso, o algunas veces la falta de correctos datos bibliográficos en las fichas enviadas por la universidad.

Si bien el retraso de los pedidos anteriormente no significaba ninguna traba, en la actualidad, debido a: la escasez de papel, los problemas inflacionarios de nuestro país, y consecuencia de esto, las tiradas de libros son cada vez más limitadas. Es así entonces que una edición suele agotarse a veces en menos de un mes, viéndonos obligados en algunas oportunidades a no poder cumplir con los pedidos recibidos.
En algunos casos también la inflación produce notables cambios en los precios, por lo cual es muy difícil en la actualidad, mantener más de 4 o 5 meses las cotizaciones dadas en los catálogos.

Recalco que este problema debe ser tenido muy en cuenta en lo sucesivo para el buen desarrollo de las relaciones bibliotecarios y libreros.

**SUSCRIPCIONES DE PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS.**

La importancia que han adquirido en nuestro siglo las publicaciones periódicas por brindar información actualizada y rápida, ha hecho que este servicio se convirtiera en una parte muy importante de toda librería.

Hemos notado durante estos últimos años algunos problemas que paso a detallar a continuación, para que el bibliotecario pueda tender las demoras u otras anormalidades en el envío de estas publicaciones:

1) El retraso en la llegada de las órdenes de suscripción hace en algunos casos imposible el envío de los números atrasados pues particularmente en publicaciones políticas en ciertas ocasiones, el lugar de impresión es falso por los problemas de censura, y en otros casos por agotarse las ediciones de publicaciones de una cierta importancia o por ser tiradas muy limitadas.

2) Debido a la situación política y económica, las publicaciones si bien, en su plan figuran como semanales, mensuales, bimestrales, etc., luego de los primeros números se producen demoras en su aparición. Existen numerosas causas que las provocan y que derivan de la situación antes mencionada, algunas de ellas, son: falta de papel, falta de recursos económicos, incautación de ciertos números, la clausura de la revista o periódicos, el cierre de las publicaciones por motivos internos de la editora responsable.

3) Para subsanar estos inconvenientes hemos tratado de brindar en nuestros boletines una breve reseña sobre los cambios que se producen en las revistas y periódicos, por ejemplo: cambio de título, cese de la publicación, suspensión de su aparición, etc.

Sería importante que el bibliotecario tomara nota de esta información para evitar reclamos y dificultades inútiles.
4) Otra de las razones del retraso, estaría ya motivada por el hecho de que tratamos de juntar una remesa más o menos considerable, para despachar, puesto que se disminuye con esto el gasto de embalaje y certificados, que en el caso de revistas y periódicos, suelen ser mayores al precio del ejemplar de los mismos.

Sería conveniente que si el bibliotecario desea recibir con mayor premura cierta publicación, nos lo hiciera saber y esto sería tenido en cuenta en forma especial.

**LIBROS ANTIGUOS Y COLECCIONES DE IMPORTANTES REVISTAS AMERICANAS.**

Para mantener a los clientes con una mayor información estamos publicando un catálogo en fascículos mensuales que formará en un futuro el "CATALOGO GENERAL" de nuestra Librería, el que será de más o menos 9.000 títulos en dos volúmenes.

Los problemas que surgen con la venta de estas publicaciones, es que al tratarse la mayoría de ellas, de obras totalmente agotadas, es casi imposible poder satisfacer los pedidos, si se demora mucho tiempo en efectuarse los mismos, pues la demanda es muy grande en este tipo de obras.

Además de los títulos que aparecen en catálogo, sería conveniente que los bibliotecarios, enviaran listas sobre las colecciones incompletas que tienen en sus Bibliotecas, pues siempre se cuenta con un amplio stock de tomos y números sueltos de obras y revistas, que no son anunciados en catálogo alguno.

**CATALOGOS Y BOLETINES MENSUALES**

Hemos tratado en lo posible de brindar la mayor cantidad de datos bibliográficos, y de catalogar los libros mediante las normas catalográficas utilizadas por la mayoría de las bibliotecas, evitan doles así dificultades y duplicaciones de pedidos.

Sería conveniente que cualquier sugerencia al respecto fuera discutida para corregir y mejorar estas listas bibliográficas.

Los temas predominantes en los boletines son los correspondientes a Política, Literatura e Historia, por ser éstos los temas más solicitados por los estudiosos latinoamericanistas.
Son estos temas, además, sobre lo que más se está publicando en la actualidad.

PAGOS.

La demora en los mismos afecta en forma realmente alarmante a los libreros. Ya que se reciben en algunos casos los pagos con dos años de demora o más.

El Banco Central de nuestro país, exige al exportador un plazo de alrededor de seis meses, en algunos casos un poco más, para reintegrar al país, las divisas del material exportado.

Por lo que es necesario que no sobrepasen de ese término los pagos de las facturas, de lo contrario las divisas serán liquidadas al cambio de la fecha de facturación y no al cambio del día, siendo esto un gran perjuicio para el librero.

Si el enviar las facturas con mayor cantidad de datos, para así poder facilitar el control del material, aligerara en algo el pago de las mismas, es lo que deben exponer los compradores, pero en la actualidad es totalmente imposible, esperar tanto tiempo pues debido a la gran inflación, al recibir los pagos, esta habrá absorbido toda la ganancia.

PUBLICACIÓN DE LIBROS.

* La industria editorial ha sufrido este año una aguda crisis.

En los últimos 35 años nunca pasó por un momento peor que el actual, la caída afecta principalmente a las novelas, ensayos y obras de literatura en general.

La merma no es el resultado de una eventual carencia de autores, porque desde comienzos de la década del 70, los títulos registrados anualmente oscilaron en las 4.650 obras. En 1974, se publicaron 4.986 títulos.

La caída del poder adquisitivo de la población en general y el aumento en el precio de los libros (que salvo excepciones se ha triplicado y hasta cuadruplicado en el último año).

Los problemas financieros por los que atravesaron importantes editoriales en los últimos años llevó a que la tirada promedio por obra, en 1972, fuera de 2.685 ejemplares, cuando se estima entre tres mil y cuatro mil unidades al punto mínimo para obtener una edi
ción rentable. Se comprenderá ahora lo grave que es su situación cuando se calcula que en 1975, la tirada será de aproximadamente mil ejemplares.

*(Del diario “Clarín” de 1975. Cifras estimativas dadas por la Cámara Argentina del Libro)*

**EXPORTACIÓN DE LIBROS**

El auge de la exportación de libros según las estadísticas se ubica entre 1972 y 1973, época en que el Banco Central negociaba las divisas de las exportaciones al cambio del día, por lo tanto aunque hubiese inflación, no había problemas en la reposición del material para las librerías.

Desde mayo de 1973, una nueva disposición del Banco Central establece que todas las divisas provenientes de la exportación, se liquidarán al tipo de cambio de la fecha de embarque de la mercadería. El tipo de cambio comienza a deteriorar la industria editorial a partir de entonces, pero la crisis se agudiza en febrero de 1974.

Desde el 14 de enero de 1975, la venta y expedición del libro ha sido anulada en su totalidad para los librereros y pequeños exportadores, debido a las nuevas exigencias, (confección del Permiso de Embarque, 10 facturas, despacho en un solo punto dentro del perímetro de la Capital Federal, intervención del Despachante aduanero, refrendación bancaria, etc. etc.) sin discriminar sobre la importancia de la operación, es decir, estas exigencias rezan tanto para la exportación de un libro como para diez mil.

Si bien se acepta que debe controlarse la expedición de libros y la venta de las divisas provenientes de ella al Banco Central en toda venta de cierta importancia, no puede exigirse por elementales razones, que los pequeños envíos vendidos en mostrador y/o pedidos desde el exterior, no se pueden concretar debido a lo costoso que resulta la intervención de los factores antes anunciados (por ejemplo los honorarios del despachante de aduana, son casi iguales para despachar dos libros como para quinientos).

Por lo que hemos solicitado se establezca un tope para los envíos de pequeña importancia, a los que se facilitaría la libre circulación, liberándoles de los gastos superfluos, que en la práctica han cerrado desde la fecha indicada toda pequeña exportación.
Debe tenerse muy presente que de lo que se edita en nuestro país, se vende en librería aproximadamente el 60% de la edición, muchos de ellos a los turistas, sin contar con las publicaciones que se les obsequian para recuerdo de su paso por la Argentina.

Por lo tanto ante estos inconvenientes, ni las pueden comprar, ni aceptar sin cargo, ya que en los hechos, resulta imposible des pacharl as a su país de destino.

No debe olvidarse que el libro debe tener un trato preferencial, como en todas partes del mundo; además la Nación tiene convenios culturales, internacionales, etc. y esta situación afe para muy sensiblemente la imagen de la Argentina. En resumen, el libro no es una mercadería más, sino un elemento de cultura irreemplazable, por lo tanto todo lo que tienda a su promoción y circulación tiene que ser ágil y que no encarezca innecesariamente su precio, con trámites que en definitiva sirven sólo para paralizar, por darle nom bre, este peculiar comercio. Un importante diario capitalino denunció que con el sistema que el Banco Central y/o Aduana ha impuesto hasta ahora, un libro de por ejemplo u$s 5,00 tiene otros u$s 15,00 de gastos absolutamente inútiles; es decir un costo del 25% y gastos del 75%.

Ante esta situación se preguntaba; puede haber alguna persona que pueda creer que esto es lógico y razonable y que se puedan asumir semejantes costos?. No sería más conveniente revolver lo actuado y tomar en cuenta algunas de las sugerencias detalladas?.

Ante todos estos problemas en la exportación, los libreros y editores de Buenos Aires, por medio de la Cámara del Libro y de otras entidades afines, hicieron gestiones ante diferentes organismos gubernamentales, siendo finalmente aprobadas las gestiones por la Honorable Cámara de Diputados de la Nación (ver: Trámite Parlamentario N° 25 del lunes 9 de junio de 1975 y Orden del Día N° 1653 del día 22 de septiembre de 1975 del Diario de Sesiones de la Honorable Cámara de Diputados de la Nación)

Actualmente estamos esperando la aprobación del Poder Ejecutivo y la reglamentación definitiva que expida el Ministerio correspondiente.

Mientras tanto los pequeños despachos nos hemos visto obligados a enviarlos con un sello de "SIN VALOR COMERCIAL", por reglamentación de la Aduana. Así lo hacemos momentáneamente para no encarecer los envíos con los gastos de despachante de Aduana, etc.

Es necesario que el gobierno comprenda la misión e importancia de la difusión del libro argentino en el mundo entero, para su promoción, para el mejor conocimiento de nuestro pueblo y para ayudar al desarrollo económico nacional.
How to Sell Luso-Brasiliana; or Methods to Attract and Retain Business

Sammy Alzofon Kinard

My life is at the center of the world of Luso-Brazilian books, however it is necessary to remind myself from time to time that it is a small and highly specialized world. The majority of my customers are concerned with a far larger bibliographic universe while some few with a far smaller one. Thus perspectives and book needs vary widely and are continually changing. In order to successfully sell books I must, therefore, be perceptive to both changes and ongoing affairs in my small world. The scope of this paper is much narrower than the title suggests, for I have been asked to comment on three aspects, specifically, of book-selling; a) assessment of orders and returns, b) personalization of service, and c) clarifying information for catalog citations. I accepted this narrow scope knowing full well I would interject throughout comments and thoughts on what has become a personal odyssey, strewn with unknown and unseen pitfalls, disappointments and joys, all of which have combined to produce one of the most rewarding periods of my life.

I have not yet determined if, on embarking on this odyssey, I brought with me attitudes and knowledge from the world of librarianship which were useful or detrimental to book-selling. Perhaps it is an idle inquiry. At any rate, this earlier knowledge oriented my point of view towards books as research tools rather than as collector's objects or "light pleasure" reading. This thinking automatically narrowed what I sell, eliminating both rare books and that category of reading material which I alternately think of as Claudia magazines or foto-novelas, although there is a need and a market for these materials. I simply possess neither the inclination nor the knowledge to find and develop that market.

Or, more broadly, why sell only Luso-Brazilian materials? Initially, that was not my thinking, however it became clear very quickly that there are many sources, both within and without the United States, for obtaining Ibero-American books, some of them quite excellent sources. However Portuguese and Brazilian books are another matter—the Luso-Brazilian world seemed poorly represented and thus I began, variously, my intellectual, financial, and emotional involvement in the world of Luso-Brasiliana.

What do people want to buy? I hope I will be able to successfully answer this question someday. The assessment of book orders will never be reduced to a certainty. I, as do many Latin American specialists who purchase books for a library collection, buy both from the catalogs of book-sellers and directly from the shelf of a bookstore or a private
collection. Obviously I buy only what I believe someone else would wish to buy. How many copies of a book should I purchase? The inability to definitively state that, yes, someone will wish to purchase this title next month, or that five persons will wish to purchase it, remains with me.

Some guidelines are obvious. Certain disciplines normally utilize the printed primary and secondary source more heavily than others, therefore historical or literary material is of more interest than perhaps a biological treatise. Within these disciplines there are major and minor authors to be considered. However, unlike the librarian, I am not concerned solely with collection development and utilization and can therefore wander farther afield, for both serious and whimsical reasons. I know that there is no generally widespread demand for biological treatises, but I also know I can sell one or two copies of any good work. For the whimsical side? I'll give an excellent example of a pitfall in buying (and conversely selling) books. Last summer I had spent an entire day in a bookstore in Rio de Janeiro. Not only was the bookstore quite dusty (all bookstores are) but it was an exceedingly hot, humid day and I knew I had at least another full day to spend in that same bookstore. Towards the end of the day I came across a quite beautiful old book on furniture in colonial Bahia. Although the binding and some pages were badly worm-eaten it remained a beautiful, highly desirable book and was priced accordingly. I purchased the book, something good sense would not have permitted earlier in the day. Limited book budgets do not normally permit the purchase of "coffee-table" editions, no matter how beautiful Bahian colonial furniture is. That's whimsy!

In all seriousness however, guessing is not generally necessary to know what people wish to purchase, for their former purchases prepare the guidelines and my purchasing patterns have been substantially altered with this knowledge. Thus, for example, in addition to offering what I consider useful materials in such areas as history, bibliography, reproductions and calendars of archival materials, government statistics, etc., I have found that there is considerable interest in local history. Much of Brazilian local history is published in places other than Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo. It therefore does not have easy access to the normal trade, for a variety of reasons. I make every effort to visit what Brazilians refer to as the interior and to buy, wherever I find it, imprints from these areas. It, in fact, is one of the few types of materials for which I make little qualitative assessment before purchasing. As I will probably state again, I feel a strong sense of responsibility in selecting the books which I sell, however the buyer must bear a small part of the burden in selection also.

In addition to utilizing former purchases to establish guidelines, a continual review of scholarly publications enables me to
maintain an awareness of research trends within the academic community. This practice has been invaluable in determining the needs of both libraries and individuals although the majority of individuals purchasing books from me have made the scope of their research and bibliographic needs quite clear. It is the individual purchaser, for instance, who has brought the study of family history to my attention. Much of the material necessary to this type of research resides in local church records, archives and is intimately allied with local history. Bibliographically it is as ephemeral also.*

Perhaps my sense of responsibility is one area in which I have been successful, for to date (and oddly), I have had only one return. I maintain an ongoing policy of accepting returns for I believe this is only reasonable in selling books by mail. The most detailed bibliographic description does not always suffice. At some point it may be useful to ponder the lack of returns in more detail, however the rush of daily pursuits has intervened thus far.

The personalization of service can and does go hand in hand with the ongoing assessment of orders, and this extends beyond the assessment solely of types of materials desired, into what I collectively term business practices.

Many people express their desire to be notified if I come across a specific title, certain subject matter, etc. This is simple—a postcard fulfills both ends of the bargain. Conversely, I note a buying pattern and independent of any request offer like materials. At times this establishes a continuing pattern in which I can aid in a particular area of collection development or research, at other times I am rebuffed. Some interests are so narrow in scope that it becomes a challenge and a game of bibliographic pursuit, as in the case of one institution which purchases anything on or by Jews in the Ibero-American world. In this case, the challenge became pursuit last summer as I spent three days combing São Paulo with this institution's desiderata list in hand. That particular pursuit was successful. Many are not! Back to the odyssey again—there are side benefits even to unsuccessful pursuits which far outweigh in value what at first glance is simply a lot of wasted time. These are street wandering, which leads one into areas where you probably wouldn't go otherwise, and meeting a wealth of people who are variously sympathetic to your pursuit, couldn't care less about the pursuit, but are all delighted to chit-chat for awhile over a cafetinho.

In returning to the personalization of service, I attempted a not too successful venture prior to my last book-buying trip. Letters

*Example: Not only is the following work from a press of the interior but it is also a Boletim, unlikely to be either indexed or treated as a monograph. Arquivos da cidade da Lapa. Curitiba: 1969. (Paraná. Universidade Federal. Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras. Departamento de História. Boletim No. 8) 241 p.
were sent to many of those persons and institutions with whom I have done business, outlining my upcoming trip and inviting them to supply me with any desiderata, particularly journals,* and to stipulate a maximum price they would be willing to pay for any desired items. The response was uninspiring and I have no explanation for this. Lack of time? Funds? I will try again, for I was fairly successful with those lists which I received and as I indicated above, enjoyed it immensely. I would like to point out also that this type of thing is, in effect, a gratuitous service for my time is consumed whether I find the book or not. However, as I am attempting to point out and/or illustrate, I strongly believe that the selling of books is much more than a financial venture, but rather that it involves a give and take arrangement as well as cooperation.

This extends into what I call the personalization of "business practices." I lump under this term requests for reservation of books, invoicing and shipping, etc. Each institution varies in its manner of book acquisition and I can be flexible in this regard. I am more than happy to reserve books for a reasonable length of time while purchase orders are readied, however in cases where "reasonable length of time" is abused I normally stipulate thirty days as the maximum length of a reserve.

In regard to invoicing and shipping I will comply with any instructions as to number of invoices, sent with shipment, sent separately, and will ship books wherever desired. In effect, I have never attempted to standardize my procedures and then impose them on others. The one area in which my flexibility disappears is that of payment. I ask that I receive payment within 90 days of invoice date on domestic purchases and 120 days on foreign ones, unless special arrangements have been made (e.g. for large purchases) prior to invoicing. I feel this is a reasonable demand and experience has shown that an invoice over 90 days old is normally a lost invoice. In effect, as I have earlier stated, the personalization of business practices, as in other aspects of book-selling, requires both a give and take combined with cooperation. This bilateral theory extends into the preparation of my catalogs.

Neither the overall format of my Luso-Brasiliana lists nor the format of each citation is an accident. It is a response to the need to buy books sight unseen and with as much ease as possible. It is not particularly easy to purchase a book by mail. I bear this in mind continually as I describe a book in hand. No assumptions can be made, for a list may be viewed by a broad range of persons, some

*I don't attempt to keep files of journals as they consume untold running feet of shelving.
expert in things Luso-Brazilian, while many will be responsible for an entire humanities collection. I can do nothing about a language barrier. The only way to even partially alleviate such a problem is to describe briefly the content of the book or perhaps note the import of the author, however the majority of what I list are relatively inexpensive works, I list many titles at one time, and both time and paper are expensive. Thus I annotate primarily for clarification or to aid in bibliographic verification and depend on the reader of the list for much more than should be realistically expected.

Without reservation I attempt to provide such information as is not apparent in an orthodox bibliographic citation. This would include an indication as to whether a book has been designed as a text, and for what level; an imprint date for a first edition if the book is other than a first edition, particularly if it is simply a facsimile or reprint (as is usually the case); any government agencies or groups involved in bringing a work to publication; titles of authors (e.g. Padre, Frei, Tenente), etc. I feel these items tend to, each in a small way, give some clue as to what the book is and its relative importance.

On the other hand, I am particularly negligent in the citation of personal main entries. Normally, I provide all the information within the covers of the cited work. However, this is not always adequate. It is a negligence born of lack of time necessary to verify a Portuguese name, both for form of entry and completeness. I simply use the last component of surname as the main entry and then utilize all known information to complete the entry. I apologize for the problems this must cause in the searching of public catalogs and order files, but as I have stated, this is a practice which evolves from a careful weighing of available time and scant clerical resources. Many people have felt free, in cases which caused some doubt, particularly where pseudonyms were used without any indication that this was the case, to query me further on a citation. I have then attempted to ascertain the desired information. In this respect, I should add that the problem doesn't arise solely with pseudonyms. It is commonplace in the citation of multi-volumed works, particularly in those cases where, e.g. volume 9 of a work of 12 volumes was never published. There are times however when I simply can find no answer to a question and something less than complete bibliographic accuracy must needs be accepted.

In closing this portion I would like to wander specifically from citation to the general format of my lists as another illustration of the bilateral arrangement. My lists generally number fifteen 8½" x 11" pages. In the interests of economy and the exhibition of more citations I could expand margins and utilize both sides of a page.
I have never done this for I will always remember using the cramped, 8 1/2" x 15" pages of a very desirable booklist -- ink smeared, impossible to effectively utilize -- and the unpleasantness of running the public catalogs, order files, National Union Catalogs, etc. with such a list. Where does one record all the information from the verification sources?

As I have stated earlier, or as may be clear from these pages, the selling of books is fun. There is no hope of becoming wealthy from the sale of out-of-print Luso-Brazilian books however it is a rewarding and rich experience. But the rewards and experiences are not derived solely from the financial returns, but from the "bilateral" view of book-selling. I also firmly believe that there is limited financial return possible without this view, although I am probably indulging, as I have been accused of often, in a small piece of wishful thinking. In any event, it is a personal philosophy which I have chosen to adopt as the odyssey continues and follows many paths.
PAYMENT PROBLEMS IN AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM--A CASE STUDY

Leonard Rhine

The payment of invoices by purchasing institutions in the United States is a complex procedure that has serious repercussions for the Latin American bookdealers. From the bookdealers' standpoint, prompt payment is essential for the continuation of business. The maintenance of large stocks with slow turnover is prohibitive for many of the dealers. Due to the method of shipment, book material may arrive at the North American destination in one to four months. The slowness of delivery is compounded by the double-figure rate of inflation that is the norm in many Latin American countries. Both of these factors place the bookdealer in a financial bind that often makes the firm's existence tenuous.

The bookdealers' situation is compounded by the bureaucratic problems of many of the purchasing institutions. For proper budgetary control, many of the libraries have established elaborate bookkeeping procedures that must be followed before payment can be authorized. In the case of state-supported universities, both institutional policies and state governmental regulations must be adhered to. The intricate bookkeeping procedures fulfill necessary functions yet result in a delayed payment to the dealers.

In summary, the procedures followed by both the bookdealers and purchasing institutions add to the problem of slowness of payment. The cause of delay is often of a nature that cannot be easily altered. An example of this is the length of shipment time for the material. The payment problem is complex and two-sided. A greater understanding of the situation will be of benefit to everyone involved in the Latin American-United States booktrade.

Within this general context, the payment policies of the University of Florida will be examined in depth. This institution's methods will be examined in a case study and, hopefully, give insight into the complexity of the situation.

The method of payment for blanket order purchases will first be discussed. At the beginning of each fiscal year, a specific amount of money is placed in the Latin American blanket order account. The Finance and Accounting Department of the University of Florida allows the Acquisitions Department to draw from this account. Invoices from the various blanket order dealers are forwarded to Finance and Accounting and are charged against the account. The money is not "encumbered" before the material has arrived.

In order for the payment process to be initiated, all items in the blanket order shipment must be received by the Acquisitions Department. Four copies of the invoice are needed. If the material and invoices have
been received, the individual items are checked against the fourth copy of the invoice. A delay in the arrival of the invoices or part of the shipment results in a slowing of the payment process. These are some of the primary causes for the delay of payment.

After the invoices and material have been coupled and verified, the four copies of the invoice are forwarded to the bookkeeper of the Acquisitions Department. All copies of the invoice are stamped with the date of arrival and the following information is placed on each copy:

APPROVED BY
ITEMS RECEIVED ON
INVOICE RECEIVED ON
APPROVAL DATE

The unique order and fund number are noted on each copy. The order number includes the year, month and vendor number (i.e. 6-3-442 which translates as 1976, March, Garcia Cambeiro). The amount and number of the invoice are posted in the Acquisitions' bookkeeping ledger.

The four completed copies of the invoice are forwarded to the Chairman of the Acquisitions Department. After approval, three copies are sent to Finance and Accounting. The fourth copy is forwarded to the Library's Data Processing Unit for internal record keeping and is eventually placed in the Acquisitions Department's files.

In Finance and Accounting, the three copies are sent to the clerk who is assigned to the Research Library's accounts. The copies are checked for proper validation. One copy is forwarded to the University's Data Processing to be keypunched on the daily ledger. A monthly ledger print-out is sent to the Acquisitions Department. A second copy of the invoice is kept in Finance and Accounting.

The original copy of the invoice is forwarded to the Comptroller's Office in the State Capitol of Tallahassee. The invoice is checked and, after being validated, the warrant or check is issued. The original copy of the invoice is retained and the check is sent to Finance and Accounting at the University. Finance and Accounting verifies the accuracy of the check and mails it to the vendor with a copy of the invoice. Each of these steps is time consuming yet, in accordance with the State of Florida's "Thirty Day Vendor Law", this process has taken less than a month.

The University of Florida also purchases library material by issuing library orders. Library orders are usually used for items advertised by bookdealers. In this case, the Acquisitions Department issues a library order that includes a list of the specific items being requested. Upon receiving a library order, the vendor will forward the material and invoices to the Library. With the reception of the items and corresponding invoices,
the Acquisitions Department follows a similar procedure to that of payment for blanket order shipments. After different fund numbers are assigned to the material, the same lengthy procedure for the issuance of a check or warrant is scrupulously followed.

The State Government of Florida has attempted to deal with the slowness of payment problem by enacting the "Thirty Day Vendor Law." On April 29th, 1974, the Governor approved State Bill No. 62, Chapter 74, Section 7 of this bill is commonly known as the "Thirty Day Vendor Law." This act was passed to require the mailing of a warrant within thirty days of the receipt of the material. The key sections of the law are:

1-The voucher authorizing payment of an invoice...shall be filed with the comptroller not later than fifteen days after receipt of the invoice and receipt, inspection and approval of the goods.

2-The warrant in payment of an invoice submitted to an agency of the state shall be mailed not later than fifteen days after filing of the voucher authorizing payment.

3-Each agency of the State which is required by law to file vouchers with the Comptroller shall keep a record of the date of receipt of the invoice, dates of receipt, inspection, and approval of the goods or services, date of filing the voucher and date of mailing of warrant.

In relation to the specific procedure for payment of a University of Florida Library invoice, the Acquisitions Department must complete their tasks and forward the invoice to Finance and Accounting within five working days. Within the next ten days, the invoice is sent to the Comptroller's Office in Tallahassee. The State office is allowed fifteen days to return a check to Finance and Accounting for mailing to the bookdealer. The enactment and compliance with the "Thirty Day Vendor Law" improved previous practices. Since these policies are mandated by State law, there is little prospect of altering or eliminating some of the procedures.

The internal bookkeeping of the University of Florida before the issuance of a check is only one of the procedures involved in the purchase of Latin American book material. For the bookdealer, the following steps must be undertaken before payment is received:

1-The purchase or publishing of suitable material.
2-The publication and distribution of a catalog of available material or, if for a blanket order, the selection of material for shipment.
3-The receipt of a library order for non-blanket order items.
4-The shipment of items and invoices to designated library.
5-The issuance of a check after the library's bookkeeping procedures are completed.
The utilization of blanket orders does eliminate one step for the bookdealer and library. All material, especially retrospective items, cannot be purchased by this quicker method. Some steps can be undertaken to speed the payment of invoices. Perhaps the simplest method would be for the library to encumber an amount of money directly to the bookdealer. This money would be placed in a bank and the dealer could draw upon the funds as the material is shipped to the receiving institution. This method would eliminate most of the lengthy process but would present numerous bookkeeping problems for the purchasing institution. Only if there is a lengthy, secure, and honest relationship between the vendor and purchaser could this method be adopted. A more feasible alternative would be the payment of invoices upon receipt and without the arrival of the material. This method would eliminate the lengthy wait for the items to arrive. Delivery problems could be solved through subsequent shipment or the issuance of credits. In the case of blanket order arrangements, the communication between the bookdealer and purchaser should be sufficiently established to allow this practice.

In the specific case of the University of Florida, the "payment of invoice upon receipt" method is a potential alternative. Several weeks could be saved if each university within the State of Florida was allowed to issue checks. Unfortunately, both of these modifications are not feasible. New laws would need to be enacted by the State Legislature since both alterations are in conflict with legally mandated procedures. The possibility of such positive change is slim in the case of the university.

From the bookdealers' standpoint, prompt payment is essential for the continuation of business. In contrast, the purchasing institutions must follow proper bookkeeping procedures before the issuance of payment. Certain methods can be adopted that would result in the speeding of payment. Nevertheless, the causes of delay are of a nature that cannot be easily altered. Both the bookdealers and purchasing libraries should try to understand the complexity of the United States-Latin American booktrade and attempt to comply with the needs of all involved individuals.
La difusión del libro argentino en el exterior ha venido sufriendo en los últimos tiempos, diversas alternativas que sin duda han perjudicado la relación cultural del país con todos los mercados del mundo. Ya en el año 1965, bajo la administración del radicalismo (Presidencia del Dr. Arturo Illia) se dictaron normas de carácter restrictivo, alegándose la necesidad de controlar la evasión de divisas, en salvaguardia de la economía del país.

Posteriormente y ya bajo el gobierno de la Revolución Argentina, dichas normas de restricción fueron levantadas, permitiéndose el libre tránsito del libro argentino hacia todos los países del mundo, dentro de las reglas comunes de despacho a través de los sistemas postales vigentes.

En el Boletín de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones Nro. 8768 del 4 de octubre de 1968, inserción 99982, se establecen las normas a que deben ajustarse los despachos de material de lectura al exterior y que dejan sin efecto las restricciones a que se hace mención en el primer párrafo.

El 14 de enero de 1975 (Boletín de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones Nro. 9426) inserción 106543, se dictan nuevas normas, a pedido de la Administración Nacional de Aduanas, que regulan el despacho de libros al exterior, los que deberán ajustarse a las condiciones aduaneras comunes.

Esta situación vuelve a colocar al libro argentino en la disyuntiva imperante en el año 1965, restringiéndose notablemente la difusión del mismo a través de las casas de librería que atendían pedidos de instituciones o personales del exterior.

Con fecha 18 de mayo de 1975, la Sociedad Argentina de Escritores (SADE) da a conocer una declaración a través de la prensa, donde reclama una urgente intervención de las autoridades competentes, a fin de que se reconsideren la serie de medidas económico financieras cuya repercusión resulta totalmente inadecuada para la difusión de nuestra cultura, que había alcanzado un alto nivel entre los países de América Latina y el resto del mundo.

Agrega la SADE que en el orden del material impreso, y con el correr del tiempo, se ha establecido una tradición que constituye la exclusión del mismo en todo tipo de medidas restrictivas, haciendo hincapié en la necesidad de mantener una corriente de información indispensable dentro de comunidades civilizadas, tendiente al intercambio básico para el quehacer cultural.
Evidentemente, prosigue señalando la declaración de la SADE, la exigencia de una compleja tramitación burocrática que pasa por el despachante de Aduana, Banco Central, Administración Nacional de Aduanas y Secretaría de Comercio, a la que se suma una alta erogación, impide, prácticamente, enviar libros editados en la Argentina y de autores nacionales, lesionando así los intereses de los escritores del país y afecta notoriamente la imagen cultural del país, lograda en base a una amplia trayectoria de liberalidad y conciencia de la cultura argentina.

La situación imperante motiva la intervención de un senador nacional, D. Luis Agustín León (Unión Cívica Radical) a presentar ante la Cámara alta un proyecto de pedido de informes al Poder Ejecutivo sobre el particular, estableciendo si se ha contemplado la posibilidad de derogar o hacer más ágiles disposiciones reglamentarias que impiden al editor argentino enviar a sus clientes radicados en el exterior, pequeños paquetes de libros o mantener suscripciones de libros y revistas sin la intervención de la Aduana.

Este pedido de informes fue publicado en la prensa del país con fecha 6 de agosto de 1975 y hasta el momento no se tiene noticia cierta de lo resuelto.

No sólo en el despacho de libros argentinos al exterior se hace notar la norma restrictiva, sino también en el orden de importación de material de lectura desde otros países, hecho que repercute notablemente en los campos de la información y del estudio, dentro de las disciplinas científicas del presente.

A este hecho se refiere un editorial del diario LA PRENSA de Buenos Aires de fecha 26 de octubre de 1975, bajo el título de "Crisis del libro de edición argentina".

Ya en el inicio del corriente año, surge una disposición insólita: se trata de permitir el envío de libros al exterior, autorizando al Correo para que solamente acepte aquel material que lleve una dedicatoria manuscrita que evidencie el carácter no comercial del despacho.

Este hecho ha motivado situaciones lindantes con el ridículo, ya que algunos celosos funcionarios postales polemizan cuando la dedicatoria es muy extensa, pues no se sabe dónde incluirla dentro de las normas postales, si como libro dedicado (con permiso) o carta.

El Diario LA NACION de Buenos Aires editorializa esta situación en su edición del 11 de enero de 1976.

Pocos días después, el 20 de enero de 1976, la Cámara Argentina de Editores de Libros da a conocer una declaración en la que advierte los serios
problemas que atraviesa el libro argentino para su difusión en el exterior. Ya hace tiempo que no se encuentra en los principales países de América el material de lectura argentino, cuando tiempo atrás había ganado un respetable lugar dentro del panorama cultural americano.

Expresa la susodicha declaración su alarma ante la quiebra de la cultura nacional, ya que no se trata de otra cosa e invita a las autoridades nacionales a conjurar este grave peligro, que amenaza disolver años y años de lucha para imponer en el mercado mundial al libro argentino.

Finalmente, en este rápido recorrido de declaraciones, reglamentaciones y llamados de atención, se hace necesario destacar lo expuesto por la escritora Haydée N. Jofré Barroso en la edición dominical del diario LA PRENSA de Buenos Aires fechada 25 de enero de 1976, con el título "El Libro y la Literatura argentinos: 1975: Resultados de un balance".

La conocida escritora traza un panorama total del problema del libro nacional y anticipa que el mismo resulta trágico para 1976. Expone la tramitación kafkiana que tuvo que realizar para enviar sus libros al exterior y que finalmente, cansada, terminaba por no mandar nada, ni siquiera a críticos extranjeros cuya opinión le interesaba conocer.

Claro está que todo esto atenta contra el fomento de la cultura y por ende a la industrialización del país, al permitir la quiebra de casas editoriales que ven cerradas las puertas de su comercio con el exterior.

El país se encuentra asolado por una crisis sin precedentes en todos los órdenes y eso, indudablemente, repercute en el ámbito cultural, campo donde los valores suelen invertirse rápidamente y sin resguardo alguno.

Tal vez pueda vislumbrarse una luz de esperanza en este sombrío panorama de la difusión del libro argentino y estas palabras se fundamentan en normas adoptadas recientemente que han liberado el mercado cambiario para turistas. Sería muy oportuno que se permitiera la libertad cambiaria en materia de exportación de libros, hecho que retrotraería la situación al régimen imperante hace más de un año atrás, cuando la salida del libro argentino al exterior no ofrecía trabas de ninguna clase.

Resulta indudable que la difusión del material de lectura, amplia y total, promueva el acercamiento de los pueblos y permite establecer una corriente de índole cultural que a la postre, brinda beneficios insospechables para el mejoramiento de las relaciones entre los países del mundo.

Hacer conocer la Argentina y para ello nada mejor que difundir la labor
de aquellos ciudadanos que vierten en el libro sus experiencias, sus vivencias y sus anhelos. El libro es el vehículo ideal para que un país se exprese universalmente y propender a su difusión es una excelente manera de establecer esa corriente espiritual y es el mejor embajador ante todos los pueblos del mundo.

Para concluir, se destaca que el 24 de mayo de 1973 se aprobó la Ley del Libro, que hasta la fecha no ha sido reglamentada. Dicha norma contemplaba ampliamente todos los aspectos de la cuestión acerca del libro argentino, con la óptica nacional y su proyección internacional, pero cuya aplicación se ha perdido en los laberintos de la burocracia.
The Librarian's Sources for Developing Evaluative Criteria in Book Selection: A Look at Latin America

C. Jared Loewenstein

The purpose of this brief paper is to examine and evaluate the librarian's sources for determining what books from Latin America should be collected for his institution's needs. The principal focus will be on published sources such as national bibliographies, and only titles from Latin America will be considered.

One of the outstanding difficulties in acquiring current materials from Latin America—an area which is fraught with an enormous number of difficulties for most libraries—is lack of bibliographic control. Such problems as low book production figures due to small editions, a lack of communications for geographical and political reasons, a bewildering maze of governmental red tape regulating the book trade, and a serious lack of excellent dealers are among the many familiar handicaps which the Latin American specialist in a North American library must face on a daily basis. Still another problem, and in some respects perhaps the most critical one, is the very limited number of useful selection tools available to the librarian who wishes to obtain new books from Latin America. Often it is not an exaggeration to state that the mere existence of a particular title (perhaps, in some extreme instances, even a particular author) may be in doubt, to say nothing of such ordinarily accessible information as list price or in-print status. The lack of uniformly excellent bibliographical sources for Latin American book selection contributes to the continued existence of these and other related problems.

The library profession has come to realize that, for most large research libraries in particular, the best job of collection development is usually performed by subject or language specialists who also have some sort of library training. These specialists or bibliographers are hampered in their work by the fact that they must generally cover several subject fields and hence treat a very large number of publications in an attempt to select titles for their individual libraries. The Latin American bibliographer, like any other, must maintain and improve his awareness of what is being published, and he must choose wisely his bibliographic sources for doing so. He must learn what to read and how to evaluate what he has read in terms of quality and priority. It is therefore quite easy to see that the unfortunate shortage of such guides for Latin American collection development is one of the most frustrating difficulties facing the specialist bibliographer in this field.

In spite of the many problems which prevail, there are a number of sources for book selection which may prove useful to the
Itin American librarian. Often these sources must be used collectively in order to successfully cover the broad range of titles available. Following is an evaluative list of some of the outstanding bibliographic tools for current title selection from Latin America:

1. **Libros en venta.** A Bowker (Argentina) publication which corresponds to the American Books In Print, Libros en venta has been issued since 1964, in annual compilations. A two-volume cumulation is now available for the years 1964-1972, and the 1973 supplement has recently appeared. Unfortunately, coverage is best for trade publications, and the obvious lag in publication time creates difficulties as well. Only Spanish-language titles are included; therefore Brazilian titles are not available from this source.

2. **El fichero bibliográfico hispanoamericano.** A monthly publication from Bowker which updates Libros en venta. This is clearly a more current listing, but with the same limitations otherwise as Libros en venta. Taken as a whole, however, these two titles can serve as very useful back-up tools for selection purposes after other sources have been checked.

II. **Library of Congress Accessions List: Brazil.** A bimonthly record of titles acquired by LC's Brazilian office in support of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. Although not a comprehensive survey of all current Brazilian publications, it nevertheless provides a useful listing of both monographs and serials from Brazil. Reprints, translations, texts, and popular literature are excluded from this compilation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PROOFSHEETS AND CATALOGUE CARDS. These may be obtained on standing order from LC by language and subject as required. LC cards are not useful from the standpoint of currency, but they may offer the advantage of generally broad coverage.

PUBLISHERS' CATALOGUES AND FLYERS. Latin American publishers frequently re-issue the same catalogues year after year, with new titles sometimes not included. For this reason, flyers often represent at least as useful a source of new imprints information from a specific publisher, although a catalogue compilation is obviously more efficient for library use.

DEALERS' CATALOGUES. Usually one of the best sources for current Latin American imprint selection by the librarian, dealers' catalogues may also represent an unofficial guide to in-print status as well. Through experience a library can determine the
potential value of such lists as checking tools as well as the relative quality of the dealers whose catalogues they are using.

VII. NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES. A number of Latin American nations possess national bibliographies, but almost none of these is regular or current. Titles in this category all too often begin promisingly enough, but they may falter and even die within a remarkably short period of time. Moreover, many are not truly comprehensive in their coverage of current publications of all types. For these reasons the use of national bibliographies from these countries is often limited to monitoring information about titles that most libraries hopefully would have already acquired, rather than to serving as a selection tool for current books as is customary in many other parts of the world. The following list cites only one noteworthy title per country, based on present usefulness as a bibliographic source. It is by no means a complete compilation.


COLOMBIA: Anuario bibliográfico colombiano "Rubén Pérez Ortiz". Bogotá, Instituto Caro y Cuervo, Departamento de Bibliografía, 1951- annual.

COSTA RICA: Anuario bibliográfico costarricense. San José Asociación Costarricense de Bibliotécarios, 1959- annual/irregular.


DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Biblio-Notas. Santo Domingo, Universidad Nacional Pedro Henríquez Ureña. 1967- irregular


The value of any of the sources discussed in this paper—indeed of any book selection tools—must be assessed by the librarian in terms of his own experience in the field and in the ability of the sources to adequately meet the needs of the institution he serves.

There are three basic criteria which any useful bibliography should meet: 1) it should be comprehensive in its coverage of the publishing area it represents; 2) it should be complete and accurate, containing bibliographic citations which will by their form and content aid the librarian's selection; and 3) it should be made as current as possible, by frequency of publication as well as editorial policy, so that the materials listed within its pages will still be readily available in the market. While none of the individual sources discussed may truly be said to measure up to all of these standards equally well, they each offer the Latin American bibliographer an additional guide to the selection of new titles from an area of the world which remains a challenge to all librarians. It is to be hoped that the development of improved bibliographic control will be one of the major goals of Latin American publishers, dealers, librarians, and others who wish to facilitate distribution of one of the outstanding means of the dissemination of culture—the printed word.
Guidelines for Library Relations with Book Dealers

prepared for the
Library/Book Dealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee

Glenn F. Read, Jr.

For some years there has been a growing sentiment expressed at SALALM meetings that the various needs of dealers and libraries with respect to book acquisitions from Latin America should be committed to paper. It was widely felt that the thoughts and ideas expressed in this regard should take the form of a guide that could be dispensed to all those involved with the distribution and purchase of library materials from this area of the world. In April of 1974, at a SALALM workshop on "BOOKDEALERS AND THEIR PROBLEMS", many of the points relevant to such a guide were discussed by the workshop participants, and a summary of the discussion was prepared by Dr. Nettie Lee Benson, the then Head Librarian of the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas. The following year at the XX SALALM in Bogota, Colombia, further discussions were held on the same topic by the Library/Book Dealer/Publisher Relations Subcommittee, and a digest of those discussions appeared in the minutes of that meeting of June 14, 1975.

This paper essentially summarizes the work of those two groups. It is not intended as a definitive guide, but rather as a vehicle to elicit comment and discussion on the part of the entire SALALM membership. Once the Seminar has had the opportunity to respond to the suggestions put forward in this document, and once the guidelines have been amended, enlarged or revised to reflect the consensus of the body, it can then be edited and published in final form. Hopefully, it will perform much the same function as two works published by the Bookdealer-Library Relations Committee of the American Library Association.

No guide, however thorough and comprehensive, can, of course, replace the need for direct and personal contact between bookmen and librarians, and the printed text is but a feeble substitute for studying at first hand the real nature of the book trade and how it operates in each of the Latin American countries, or for personally examining the various ways in which the individual libraries place their orders, pay their bills, and communicate with their book suppliers. It would be a grave error to attempt to generalize about either the Latin American book trade or academic and research libraries in the United States, and the greatest admonition that any guide of this nature could make would be to urge that all parties in any book acquisitions program should come to know one another personally, should study each others' operating methods, and should adopt policies that will permit the greatest degree of latitude and flexibility possible in adapting their own procedures to the needs of the other parties involved. So with this disclaimer as to the ultimate value of such a document, we can now proceed to categorize those areas in which dealers and librarians more frequently share a common concern.
Undoubtedly, one of the most basic and important means through which the dealer can bring his book stock to the attention of libraries and other prospective purchasers is through the list and the catalog. Given the dearth of national and trade bibliographies in Latin America which could be used to verify or expand on bibliographic data about newly published materials presented in these lists, it is of singular importance that the information contained in the dealer's lists and catalogs be sufficient enough for book selectors, order librarians and other interested parties to make a proper identification of each item being offered for sale.

Book publishers and dealers are urged to include the following elements in their bibliographic citations for all items presented in lists and catalogs:

1. AUTHOR.
   a. Personal author(s): author's full name(s), surname(s) followed by personal (forename). When more than three authors are involved, list entry by title and note first author in text of bibliographic citation plus the added phrase et al. or y otros in parentheses.

   e.g. Single author: González Díaz Lombardo, Francisco X. or Cascudo, Luís da Câmara

   Joint authors: Ribeiro, Hélio C., Regina Magalhães e Alan Caruso

   More than three authors: Chile: el costo social de la dependencia ideológica, por Pablo Huneeus (y otros)

   b. Corporate author: full name of the body responsible for the work plus any administrative subdivisions that apply.

   e.g. Business firm: Petróleo Brasileiro, S.A.

   Bank with subdivision: Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, Fortaleza. Departamento Industrial e de Investimentos

   Official publication: Ecuador. División de Estadística y Censos

   Congress, seminar, etc.: Congreso Venezolano de Botánica, 2d, Mérida, 1972

   Art exhibition, etc.: Buenos Aires. Salón Nacional de Artes Plásticas, 60th, 1971

2. COMPLETE TITLE.

3. EDITION STATEMENT. Note number of edition, if other than first, and whether it is revised or enlarged. e.g. 2. ed., rev. y aum.

4. TRANSLATOR. If work is a translation from another language into Spanish or Portuguese, note this fact and, if applicable, cite name of translator.
   e.g. Tradução do inglês de Amaury de Almeida Bueno; or trad. Hernández Melián
5. PLACE OF PUBLICATION.

6. PUBLISHER. This is especially important in order to avoid duplication with blanket orders or subscriptions, or as an aid in determining the quality of the publication based on the reputation of the publisher.

7. DATE OF PUBLICATION.

8. PAGINATION or VOLUME STATEMENT. Note the total number of pages or, if the work is a multi-volume monograph or a serial set, give the number of volumes. e.g. 218 p.; or 7 v. If the work is unpaged, cite only as: 1 v.

9. SERIES TITLE and NUMBER. This is of particular importance in avoiding duplication between standing orders for monographic series and unit or blanket orders. Cite complete title of the series and, if applicable, its number in that series. e.g. (Publicaciones de la Universidad Nacional Pedro Henríquez Ureña ; 2) or (Coleção Consulta científica ; 1)

10. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. Dealers frequently cite additional information about a particular title that will be helpful to librarians in making selections. In literary works the words (Novela), (Poesía) or (Cuentos) are often inserted in parentheses after the title of the work to identify their literary genre. The presence of color plates or numerous illustrations, the size of the work (folio, quarto, octavo or the height of the book in centimeters), the insertion of color photographic slides or phonograph recordings into pockets in the book, or other information that would help to clarify the subject or the book, etc. may all be of use in title selection.

11. BINDING. If a work is bound, this fact should be indicated by noting the type of binding. e.g. cartón, tela, piel, cuero, holandesa, etc. If no note is made of the type of binding, it should be assumed that the work is bound in soft, or paper covers.

12. PRICE. Most Latin American dealers doing business with libraries in the United States cite their book prices in U.S. dollars. If the prices are quoted in local currency it is the practice of many dealers to attach a note to the list or catalog giving the prevailing currency exchange rate at the time of the catalog's publication.

13. ITEM NUMBER. Many dealers and publishers have adopted the practice of identifying each item in their catalogs with a number, or a combination of letters and numbers. In such cases it is to the library's advantage to refer to these numbers when book ordering or in correspondence related to specific titles cited in such catalogs.

The following are examples of citations taken from actual dealers' catalogs:


While most publishers and book dealers continue to arrange the items in their catalogs alphabetically by author or title, an increasing number of bookmen are beginning to offer *classed catalogs* where the entries are alphabetically arranged under broad subject categories such as literature, history, economics, sociology, religion, etc. This latter arrangement is of particular use to the subject bibliographer or selector who may be looking for titles on only one specific subject. An alternative to this is to provide an index by subject and/or by origin of imprint (i.e. Argentina, Chile, Uruguay). The classified arrangement is finding broad acceptance among librarians today, and dealers are urged to consider this approach when preparing new catalogs for publication.

**BOOK ORDERS**

Most libraries employ a combination of ordering methods in their acquisitions program, and dealers in Latin America are frequently involved with servicing a combination of book ordering plans with a single library. The most commonly employed methods of book ordering or acquisition would include:

1. **UNIT ORDERS:** Here is the case where the library places orders for specific books, giving the dealer all relevant information about author, title, imprint, edition and, where applicable, the series that it is a part of.  
   a. The library, in this instance, has made its own selection, possibly from dealers' lists, publishers' announcements, faculty or student requests, book reviews, Library of Congress proof slips, etc. If the source of the bibliographic information has come from the dealer's own catalog, the library may be able to further identify the particular work by citing an *item* or entry number in that catalog.

2. **STANDING ORDERS:** While there is no universally recognized definition for the term, *standing orders* usually refer to subscriptions placed for serials, annuals and numbered monographic series where exact titles are indicated to the dealer, and the dealer agrees to provide each number or issue of the series or serial on a continuing basis until either the title ceases, is suspended, or until the library cancels its own order. Here again the library has made its own selection, and is reasonably certain that it will want not only the issues in hand, but all forthcoming numbers of the title as well.  
   a. *Continuation Orders* is another phrase with a similar, or sometimes synonymous meaning. Some libraries use the term exclusively to mean an order placed for a multi-volume monograph in which the publication of the entire set will extend over a period of several months or years. It is a device used by the library, as with standing orders, to insure that all parts of the set will be acquired and recorded by the library.

3. **APPROVAL PLANS:** Some publishers offer their works to the library on an approval basis, but as Dr. Benson has noted in her own paper on this topic, one would not expect foreign bookmen to offer such a service because of the problems with returning unwanted materials.

4. **BLANKET ORDERS:** In recent years this method of acquisition has become increasingly popular with bookmen and librarians alike. The blanket order instructs the dealer to provide various types of materials, or materials on specified subjects, often for a stated period of time, and
with restrictions as to the number of volumes to be sent, or the total monetary value of the materials dispatched within a given period of time (semester, fiscal year, calendar year, etc.). "It is incumbent upon each library to state exactly the kind of materials that it will accept and equally incumbent upon the book dealer to adhere to these guidelines."³

Unlike the order methods previously described, the blanket order essentially delegates the selection responsibility to the dealers, and it is therefore extremely important that the dealers understand what types of material constitute academic research value, and that these materials closely reflect the tastes and specific needs of each library for whom they select. A principal advantage of a blanket order program is the speedy delivery time after publication, and the greater assurance that the library will acquire those titles published in small runs before they go out of print. Blanket orders also give the dealer a more secure and identifiable market for his publications but, conversely, they encumber certain portions of the library's book funds that cannot easily be diverted for special purchases. Libraries with large numbers of standing and blanket orders, while relieved of the time and expense of selection and pre-order searching, may discover that they are locked into a rather rigid and uncompromising program of acquisitions in which constantly rising book prices continue to encumber larger and larger portions of their book funds set aside for blanket orders, and steadily decrease the free money they have planned for use in purchasing those items not supplied under the blanket order arrangement. Blanket order programs also effectively preclude the possibility of the library obtaining some materials on a gift or exchange basis without risk of duplication, unless the blanket order instructions to the dealer are so specific that they can precisely identify the materials that the library can more economically obtain from other sources. Consequently, any library contemplating a blanket order program is well advised to consider both the advantages and disadvantages of such a plan.

5. WANT LISTS and QUOTATIONS: Libraries desirous of filling lacunae in their collections, or replacing lost or worn volumes often advertise for these items in trade journals or send want lists to selected dealers. When the dealer has located one of the desired items a price quotation is sent to the library. It is important that libraries act quickly on these quotations since the dealer may have gone to considerable time and expense in obtaining the item and his working capital is tied up in its purchase until the library renders its decision. In issuing the want list the library has assumed a certain responsibility to the dealer if the latter is prompt in replying and the price quotation is reasonable, but the dealer must also understand that the library is under no obligation to buy all items on a want list or quotation at the offered price. Both parties to these arrangements must exercise a high degree of mutual concern if future efforts to obtain these rare or out-of-print materials are to continue. A matter of similar concern relates to the question of ...

RESERVE LISTS: Libraries involved in retrospective purchasing from antiquarian and o.p. dealers'catalogs occasionally resort to the practice of reserve lists.
In the highly competitive marketplace for rare or unique materials some libraries quickly scan a dealer's catalog immediately after its arrival in the library, make a selection of items in which they are interested, and then reserve those items with the dealer by means of a telephone call, telegram or airletter. If the dealer accepts these reserve lists from a particular library he has obligated himself to forbid sale of them to any other library until the library placing the reserve has sent him a firm or final order. While most libraries employing this method of ordering make every effort to quickly verify the items on the list against their own holdings, send their order to the dealer and thereby release for sale the unwanted items, some libraries have tended to abuse this privilege by holding off their final order for several weeks, and sometimes months. By doing so they work a disservice to the dealer who must keep badly needed capital endlessly tied up in holding these materials on his shelves, and also undercut the efforts of libraries who are prepared to give the dealer a firm order for items that may not actually be wanted by the library placing the reserve, but who are unable to obtain them because of the reserve. It is therefore recommended to both libraries and dealers that they observe a maximum period of two weeks between the placement of such a reserve and the dispatch of the final order.

ORDER FORMS: One of the most unique contributions of the large academic or research library to the field of book ordering is in the style and format of its order forms. Libraries of this country offer the book dealer an infinite and often confusing variety of order slips and cards, differing in size, shape, color and the arrangement of the bibliographic information, order instructions, and other information that they provide. Dealers who must file and back order these requests are frequently faced with the difficult task of interfiling slips from different libraries that are inconsistent in shape and format. Libraries that employ computers to generate order slips may often use fixed fields for the various data elements in their software programs, the result being that certain items of bibliographic information that on occasion may be excessively long must be greatly abbreviated or even partially omitted in order to comply with the restrictions of these fixed fields. Subdivided corporate entries, academic publishers that require the inclusion of a faculty or institute as well as the parent body in the imprint are common examples of bibliographic data that are frequently shortened on the order slips. The burden of understanding or identifying the meaning of such abbreviated information falls squarely on the shoulders of the dealer.

Order slips are frequently generated without place of publication, publisher or even date of publication, and yet the ordering institution must come to recognize that the bibliographic tools available to the dealer to identify items that lack complete citations are often hardly better than the library's own. A great deal of empathy and understanding will be required before the matter of order slips can be resolved, but probably no greater service in the name of library cooperation could be performed than for the major libraries of this country to adopt a standard format that would be consistant throughout the "industry". Even given the fact that the 3" x 5" slip is by far the most common size order form in use today, there is still much that could be done to regularize the arrangement of information and the order instructions that are contained within.
RETURNS

The need for libraries to return certain duplicate, defective or otherwise unwanted items is a problem that will probably be with us always. Given the nature of the book trade in Latin America no set of guidelines for the return of such materials could be formulated that would apply equally to all countries and all dealers. Libraries are requested, before returning any materials to Latin American dealers, to write for permission and specific instructions on how the returns are to be accomplished. Some dealers may issue blanket permission and instructions that will apply equally to all future returns, but these are arrangements that must be worked out between the individual library and each of its suppliers.

PAYMENTS

Regarding the matter of payments for outstanding invoices, one can quote verbatim the advice of Dr. Benson in her workshop paper on "Bookdealers and Their Problems".

"Because of the long delay between shipment of material and its receipt, the book dealer finds himself in a difficult situation in regard to finances. Further delay is caused by the bureaucratic red tape involved in university handling of payment on top of the slowness of libraries to process shipments after their receipt. This is a problem that libraries and bookmen must try to resolve insofar as possible. However, both parties should recognize the other's problems. Many institutions have bureaucratic rules in regard to payment.

A. PAYMENT IN ADVANCE or PREPAYMENT is sometimes possible if the vendor sends a pro-forma invoice indicating that prepayment is required. THE INVOICE MUST STATE THAT THIS IS THE CASE. Problems can occur, however; for example, when prepayment is made, but due to the inevitable bureaucratic red tape, it arrives after the material being requested is no longer available, then the buyer is unhappy. One possible solution to this situation is that some arrangement or agreement be worked out between vendor and the purchaser whereby the vendor, immediately following shipment of the material, air mails the invoice of the shipment and requests immediate payment. In this case, it behooves the vendor to be sure that every item in the invoice has been shipped or else the purchaser will be unhappy upon receipt of the material.

B. PAYMENT ON RECEIPT is what most institutions would prefer and some are compelled to carry out. When this is the only method possible, the purchaser should be certain to process the invoice promptly on receipt of the material and see that payment is handled as expeditiously as possible.

C. OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO PAYMENT. Many countries have special regulations in regard to how payment may be made; that is, the form in which payment is made. Libraries buying from foreign vendors must recognize these facts and abide by the instructions given by the vendors in regard to payment. Often a small check
will cause the vendor to be charged a special discount for its handling. If the vendor and purchaser work together on this matter, both will benefit."4

In recent years, and because of the short supply of dollars in many Latin American countries, some dealers have been victims of mail theft in which payment checks amounting to thousands of dollars each year have been stolen from their incoming mail. To ameliorate this situation they have requested that no checks or money orders be sent to them in window envelopes, or in envelopes with the words Payment Enclosed typed on the outside. Some have made the further request that no envelope be used with printed return addresses that include such designations as "TREASURER'S OFFICE", or "UNIVERSITY COMPTROLLER". Libraries and their payment offices should familiarize themselves with this problem and work closely with the individual dealers that are so affected.

CLAIMS AND CANCELLATIONS

Undoubtedly, all libraries employ some method for routinely claiming outstanding orders. Very frequently, however, the timetables they employ are adjusted to the conditions of the book trade in this country and western Europe. Claiming of Latin American items is often premature and dealers must spend needless hours in searching their records and responding to claims, much of which could have been avoided if the library had established a claim cycle that better conforms to the particular circumstances of the area. Boat mail from southern South America often takes three months or longer to the United States. Surface mail from Cuba, because of the indirect means employed to forward it to the U.S. can often take six months. Each region of Latin America and the Caribbean has special considerations that must be taken into account in setting up a realistic claiming program. Libraries are well advised to study the time it takes to air mail their orders to different parts of Latin America, to program-in the time required to locate, package, and invoice an order, and add on the delivery time required for each area.

Cancellations present another complicated pattern that is worthy of close scrutiny. Neither libraries nor book dealers employ any universally recognized norms that apply to the length of time an order is outstanding before it is automatically cancelled. Both parties in an acquisitions program should thus familiarize themselves with one another's policies regarding the automatic cancellation of a book order in order to avoid any future misunderstandings.

GENERAL LIBRARY CORRESPONDENCE

In as much as possible, libraries in this country doing business in Latin America should correspond with their dealers in the language of the area (i.e. Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, etc.) Although some dealers are extremely fluent in the English language, this is not universally true, and most staff persons employed by the dealers are not bilingual. Hence, libraries that correspond only in English run the risk of being misunderstood when trying to relate the nature of particular problems they may be having with shipments from the dealer, payment of invoices, and the like. Libraries that do not employ special staffs to deal with the Latin American book trade
may find it advantageous to prepare form letters in Spanish or Portuguese that will suffice for the bulk of their correspondence. Answering ones mail promptly is a good rule that should apply in any circumstance, and Latin America is no exception. Dealers and librarians can be equally remiss in this regard, but both will discover that prompt and courteous replies reap long lasting rewards, and foster warm and loyal friendships.

CULTURAL PATRIMONY

A very touchy area for discussion, the question of acquiring rare or unique materials published in Latin America is a matter that requires thoughtful consideration. Given the situation where the Latin American book budget of a library in this country may even exceed the entire appropriated book budget of the national library in a Latin American country, it is tempting in some quarters to view libraries in the U.S. that have ambitious rare book acquisitions programs involving Latin Americana as "robbing a country of its cultural heritage." True or not, it is a subject that libraries should treat with sensitivity and a great deal of understanding.

THE LAW

As is undoubtedly true for all countries, laws promulgated to benefit certain segments of the society have, when implemented, just the opposite effect. This has definitely been the case for many laws designed to regulate the flow of books in Latin America. Some laws have been wisely intended to protect the nation's cultural heritage, but others have been inspired by a political need to supress the dissemination of unpopular ideas or philosophies, while still others are designed to prevent the further erosion of a nation's shaky economy. Since the book trade deals with cultural and political matters, and since it is part of a nation's international trade, it is frequently the target of restrictive laws and regulations. While no guide of this nature can advise libraries and bookmen on how to deal with such matters, it is sufficient to recommend that libraries become familiar with certain of these laws and how they may affect the libraries own acquisitions program. Libraries unfamiliar with these laws may blunder into situations that may ultimately cause embarrassment for the library and may be detrimental to the dealer.

THE SALALM NEWSLETTER

In concluding this guide, we offer one final recommendation. Librarians and bookmen alike can benefit both themselves and all those involved with the distribution and purchase of library materials by reporting on economic, social, or political changes in their respective countries, or on shifts in library policy or collecting habits in the pages of the SALALM Newsletter. The SALALM meetings have traditionally been a forum for exchange of ideas and information, and its Newsletter will insure prompt dissemination of information about problems that may have solutions in the corporate or individual will of the membership.
NOTES


Bookdealers and Their Problems, p. 1.

Bookdealers and Their Problems, pp. 2-3.
CENTRAL BANKS AND THEIR ROLE IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Manuel J. Carvajal

The widespread enthusiasm for encouraging the emergence and growth of central banking in Latin America and other less developed countries since World War II reflects the necessity of these countries to be able to pursue a monetary policy which permits more rapid economic development and mitigates undue swings in money incomes. In less developed areas, just as in more advanced economies, economic growth is intimately related to investment in new plant and equipment. For private investment flows to take place smoothly and constantly, the investor must confidently perceive his expected rate of return to be adequate and his investment to be safe both economically and politically. To the extent that the adequacy and safety of private investment depend on the type of policy pursued by monetary authorities, and insofar as the central bank is the institution endowed with the power to design and implement such policies, the central bank plays a crucial role in affecting private investment and ultimately economic growth.

A central bank can be defined as a governmental or, more commonly, quasi-governmental institution endowed by the central government with the power to (1) control the money supply; (2) influence credit availability through changes in interest rates; (3) determine the legal minimum reserves that commercial banks must keep in the central bank; and (4) manage the country's international reserves and payments. Central banking in less developed countries is an outgrowth of earlier establishment of central banks in more developed areas. Although their roles differ somewhat, central banks in both less and more developed economies usually perform the four basic functions specified above. This paper briefly surveys the role, problems, and potentialities of central banks in Latin America, particularly in reference to the inflationary pressures continuously experienced in the region during the last few decades. In part because the origin of central banks in Latin America depended upon the prior existence of their counterparts in more developed countries, and in part to help the reader conceptualize the alternatives available to monetary authorities in pursuing policies of different nature, the role of central banks in more advanced economies also is discussed.

CENTRAL BANKING IN MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

By far the major objective of central banks in more developed countries is to attain and maintain economic stability, or, put differently, avoid and mitigate undue fluctuations in the level of economic activity. For analytical purposes, two types of flows can be identified in a developed economy. One is a commodity flow, or the flow of real goods and services produced and consumed in a given time period; the other is a money flow, money having a market of its own, or the flow of the medium of exchange and standard of value used in buying and selling commodities. Thus, as Halm points out, "commodities pass through the market as they are
produced, sold, consumed, and replaced through continuous production but
money stays in the market and is used over and over again". Economic sta-
\footnote{i}bility is maintained when both the commodity and the money markets grow
pari passu. Other things equal, when the money market grows more rapidly
than the commodity market, the standard of value, or the price of com-
modities, necessarily increases and an inflationary trend is underway. Con-
versely, when the commodity market increases more rapidly than the money
market, a deflationary trend, usually accompanied by unemployment, tends
to set in.

Of course, economic reality is considerably more complex than the sim-
plified model presented in the preceding paragraph. But the simplification
is useful to the noneconomist in helping conceptualize the major role of
monetary authorities in developed countries, namely, to maintain a balance
between the growth of money supply and the production of real goods and
services. The central bank in developed economies can maintain such a ba-
\footnote{2}lance by affecting the lending capacity of, or credit availability by,
commercial banks through measures that operate on their reserve positions.
In the United States and other developed countries commercial banks are
the only institutions that can create money. They do so by making credit
available to other financial institutions and private individuals while
maintaining the reserve ratio specified by central bank authorities. In
the United States, for example, demand deposits (i.e., checking accounts)
make up nearly four-fifths of the total money supply, and only one-fifth
is in the form of coin and currency. Thus, the tools of control of mon-
etary policy ultimately affect the money supply through variations in the
reserves held by commercial banks. Three major tools of control are available
to the monetary authorities to alter commercial banks' reserve posi-
tions and their capacity to create money. These are (1) open market opera-
tions; (2) variations in the discount rate; and (3) variations in minimum
or legal reserves that commercial banks must keep in the central bank.

Open market operations

Open market operations are perhaps the single, most important control
tool of central banks in countries that possess a sufficiently large and
varied securities market that permits the central bank to buy and sell se-
curities in transactions with commercial banks and other financial insti-
tutions. The "open market" is not a physical trading location, but rather
refers to a network of trading connections. Under inflationary conditions
the central bank sells securities in the open market, preferably to commer-
cial banks; as commercial banks pay for the securities bought, they find
themselves with less money (i.e., lower excess reserves) to make loans,
which constrains their ability to create money. Conversely, when the cen-
tral bank feels that the growth of the money market is lagging behind the
growth of the commodity market, the central bank buys securities in the
open market and the seller commercial banks receive credit in their reserve
accounts. Since there is no increase in the commercial banks' deposit li-
abilities, the required reserves are unchanged and the entire proceeds of
the selling of securities (excess reserves) are available for lending,
which permits an expansion of the money supply.

Perhaps the major advantage of open market operations is that the
central bank can proceed of its own accord in selling (buying) securities
in the open market when it considers that the aggregate flow of money and
credit is too high (low). In other words, the initiative to sell or buy securities lies in the hands of the monetary authorities. Another advantage of this policy tool is that it can be used continuously; open market operations are a flexible instrument, adaptable to day-to-day changes in credit and monetary conditions. Central bank action in the open market is not likely to result in a sudden or extreme expansion or contraction in the flow of money or credit. Furthermore, such action involves no public announcements, thus eliminating the risk of speculation. And last, but not least, open market operations entail no direct setting of the yields on securities; it works as an automatic instrument and its effects are diffused smoothly over the banking system. These characteristics make open market operations the most active mechanism of stabilization policy of central banks in more developed countries. In fact, some prominent economists have advocated for the elimination of other policy tools and have proposed to "leave open market operations as the instrument of monetary policy proper."3

Variations in the discount rate

A central bank can be thought of as a bankers' bank. Commercial banks may borrow from the central bank as individuals may borrow from commercial banks. The interest rate which borrowing banks have to pay when borrowing from the central bank is called the discount rate. A commercial bank's decision to borrow usually is prompted by a desire to avoid a deficiency in its legal reserves; such deficiency may result, for example, from a drain of deposits, and therefore of reserves, to another bank. When the growth of the money market lags behind the growth of the commodity market, however, the central bank can induce commercial banks to borrow, even though commercial banks do not face a deficit in their legal reserves, by lowering the discount rate. The commercial banks in turn may make available borrowed reserves for loans to the general public, thus expanding aggregate money supply. Unfortunately, central bank authorities do not directly determine the volume of commercial bank borrowing, which makes this tool of control less effective than open market operations. Furthermore, many commercial banks do not borrow from the central bank, "adhering to a tradition that it is bad banking to operate on borrowed reserves."4 Variations in the discount rate often involve the danger of arbitrary decisions by central bank officials and of direct intervention into the affairs of individual banks.

Variations in reserve requirements

One of the central bank's four basic functions is to determine the minimum (i.e., legal) reserves that commercial banks must keep in the central bank to back up demand (checking) and time deposits (saving accounts). Commercial banks often keep reserves in the central bank above the legal minimum; these additional reserves are called excess reserves. Of course, there is a tradeoff between funds kept as reserves -- either legal or excess reserves -- and funds available for loans. A rise in reserve requirements means that a given volume of reserves now backs up a smaller volume of deposits than it did before; if commercial banks do not hold sufficient excess reserves to satisfy a rise in minimum legal reserve requirements, then an increase in the reserve ratio forces them to call in reserves, which automatically shrinks their lending capacity. This type of policy is implemented to curb an inflationary trend. Conversely, in times of recession,
the central bank may lower the reserve ratio, thus converting legal reserves into excess reserves and releasing funds for lending by commercial banks.

Variations in reserve requirements is a technique much resented by commercial banks because it forces them to make rapid adjustments and alters the profitability of commercial banking. Such variations affect at the same time and to the same extent all banks subject to the action, regardless of their individual reserve needs at the time of policy implementation. This tool of control is not a flexible instrument in time or volume, and thus is not frequently used. Furthermore, resetting of the reserve ratio involves disturbing announcement effects, which may give rise to speculation. It has the advantage, however, of permitting the central bank to act at its own initiative.

THE LATIN AMERICAN SETTING: INFLATION

While economic stability (i.e., maintaining an adequate balance between moderate rises in the price level and a reasonably low level of unemployment) ranks top among central banking priorities in more developed economies, in Latin America and other less developed countries economic growth lies at the top of the priority scale, often sacrificing stability. In these countries the central bank's ability to stimulate or dampen the growth of monetary and financial activity faces severe limitations because of structural or institutional factors. One of these factors is dualism, or the existence of a subsistence and modern sector side by side. The modern sector often expands at the expense of the traditional sector, but throughout the entire economy, and especially in the subsistence sector, the market mechanism is a much less efficient allocator of resources than is the case in more advanced economies. In other words, money does not play the same pervasive role in Latin America that it does in more developed countries; barter transactions, rather than market purchase and sale of commodities using money as a medium of exchange and a standard of value, predominate in the subsistence sector, thus making it difficult, if not impossible, for monetary authorities to exercise control or implement policy. Even in the modern sector usually half or more of the money supply takes the form of coin and currency in circulation, which brings us into a second factor limiting Latin American central banks' ability to stimulate or dampen the growth of monetary and financial activity, namely, structural deficiencies in commercial banking.

Commercial banks in Latin America are heavily concentrated in major urban centers, where modern-sector activities also tend to concentrate. In part because of their concern for liquidity to respond to occasion ally large and sudden withdrawals of deposits, commercial bank credit activities in these countries often are limited to financing short-term loans for foreign and domestic trade; as Bloomfield points out, "production loans to agriculture and industry, and especially medium- and long-term loans, usually constitute only a relatively minor part of their portfolios." Money and capital markets are either limited in scope or virtually nonexistent, which makes interest rates relatively insensitive to orthodox policies implemented by the monetary authorities. Moreover, as a general rule, the availability of credit, rather than the cost factor (i.e., the rate of
is more important in financial operations throughout Latin America. Thus, the potential impact and feasibility of the conventional tools of monetary policy discussed above are severely hampered. Commercial banks do not buy government bonds except under extreme pressure, and other markets in short- and long-term government securities are not adequate for the central bank to conduct open market operations. Commercial banks often do not rely on central bank credit to any great extent, which weakens the alternative of implementing policy through variations in the discount rate. Finally, variations in the reserve ratio generally are not feasible, either because commercial banks tend to maintain the ratios of their reserves to their deposit liabilities well in excess of legal requirements.

By far the greatest obstacle which central banks in Latin America face is inflation. In the underdeveloped world it behooves the central government to undertake the initiative in building the infrastructure which is essential for development to take place, such as constructing adequate communication networks, increasing the level of education, improving medical and sanitary facilities, etc. It is obvious that the process of building such infrastructures is expensive. Three possible sources of financing are available to the central government to pay for its expenditures: (1) taxes; (2) foreign assistance; and (3) borrowing. More often than not the tax system in Latin America is inadequate to finance public expenditures. As Hunter and Foley point out, the typical tax structure in Latin American countries is regressive; this means that as the level of income increases, people pay in taxes a lower proportion of their income. The second alternative, foreign assistance, also is inadequate because of limited funds. Therefore, the only way in which central governments can compensate their deficits is through borrowing. Insofar as commercial banks are reluctant to buy government securities and capital markets are virtually nonexistent, usually the sole source of financing a government deficit is the central bank. In other words, the central bank must come to the government's financial assistance, either by direct loans or by providing commercial banks with additional reserves. In the final analysis, this means growth in the flow of money not accompanied by equivalent growth in the commodity flow, the result of which necessarily translates into rising prices. Table 1 presents the 1960-1970 annual increase in the cost of living and 1970 tax revenues and government expenditures as a percent of Gross National Product (GNP) for 16 Latin American countries. Four countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay) experienced average annual rates of inflation in excess of 20 percent during the 1960's. Two other countries (Colombia and Peru) show average inflation rates of approximately 10 percent. During the same period, the average annual rate of inflation in the United States was 2.7 percent.

Financing a public deficit is not the only source of inflation in Latin American countries. There exist other structural or institutional rigidities that prevent the market system from allocating resources with the same efficiency as it does in more advanced economies. One of these rigidities is found in the supply inelasticity of the agricultural sector, or farmers' inability to increase their output to satisfy increasing demand for food from rapidly growing urban centers; the causes of this lack of response in the agricultural sector can be traced to archaic land tenure systems, particularly latifundia and minifundia. Another rigidity arises out of inelastic export markets and unfavorable balance-of-trade positions; Latin American
Table 1. Inflation and public financing in selected countries of Latin America.

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export (largely raw materials) grow less rapidly than imports (largely manufactures and semi-manufactures) because of the nature of goods and services traded. Other rigidities that contribute to inflationary pressures are relatively little mobility in factors of production and inadequate social overhead facilities.

Aside from ethical considerations and arguments on the deleterious impact of inflation on income redistribution, excessive chronic increases in prices cause an adverse effect on the development effort. Rising prices make export commodities comparatively more expensive for foreign purchasers and import commodities cheaper for domestic buyers, both trends eventually leading to a deterioration in the country's foreign exchange position. To the extent that in much of Latin America strengthening the foreign trade sector is a prerequisite for economic growth, inflation tends to hamper the process of development. Although stiff tariffs and quotas can be imposed to reduce imports, the government ultimately is forced to resort to depreciation, or lowering the exchange rate of the domestic currency in terms of other currencies. Depreciation, of course, has an adverse effect on the level of domestic savings insofar as it scares capital out of the country in search of more secure foreign havens where currencies are more stable. Moreover, inflation also has a direct adverse effect on the volume of domestic savings. Rising prices are equivalent to a loss of purchasing power, or a reduction in the quantity of goods and services that can be bought with a constant amount of money. In Uruguay, for example, where the average rate of inflation was close to 50 percent per annum during the 1960's, at the end of each year a given amount of money could buy only two-thirds of the goods and services that it could have bought at the beginning of the year. It is obvious that under such circumstances people will refrain from saving; savings, of course, are the source of much needed investment, which in turn is essential for economic growth. Under inflationary conditions potentially available investment funds, instead of being used to finance the production of real capital goods which contribute to the development effort, are diverted toward the purchase of land, precious metals, foreign currencies, and other commodities which provide excellent hedges against inflation but do not increase the country's production capacity. Finally, we should note that inflation is a self-sustaining phenomenon; as prices rise, people tend to purchase more goods and services because of expectations that prices will rise further, which creates an excess demand for a limited volume of goods and services. As a result of rising prices, wage earners demand upward adjustments in their salary scales, which increases costs of production and make prices rise even further.

THE NEED FOR ADEQUATE POLICY

Under these circumstances there is relatively little that central banks in Latin America can do by means of orthodox monetary policy to control inflation. The only policy tool available is changing the reserve ratio, but this technique, as already suggested, is not sensitive. What, then, can central banks do? To the extent that inflation means an excessive money and credit flow relative to the flow of commodities, central banks can pursue a policy of credit curtailment through the imposition of credit controls. This policy can operate at two levels: in the private sector and in the
public sector. Although the imposition of credit control in the private sector may help shrink the volume of superfluous credit, the major impact is likely to occur in the public sector, where a reduction in the size of deficit financing could force the central government to (1) increase the efficiency of the tax system in making tax revenues a more important source of financing government expenditures, and/or (2) cut unnecessary government expenditure. Of course, the extent to which public deficit financing by the central bank can be reduced depends on the relative power of the central bank vis-à-vis the central government; other things equal, the greater the central bank’s relative influence, the larger is likely to be the contraction in public deficit financing by the central bank.

The central bank can play a crucial role in promoting a higher degree of monetization throughout the country; in fact, money can operate both as a spread mechanism and as a leading sector, which would tend to eliminate dualism and integrate the subsistence into the modern sector. Of particular importance is the need to provide a monetary form in which savings can be held with confidence. Once money is firmly established as a commonly used medium of exchange, standard of value, and store of value of all financial transactions, the central bank can help develop a market in government securities which it eventually could use to implement monetary policy through open market operations. There are several measures that the central bank can take to help develop such a market, like advising the central government on the appropriate timing of its issues as well as the most appropriate interest and maturity appealing to different classes of potential investors; promoting an aggressive educational and selling campaign to broaden the scope of the securities market; and permitting government securities as part of legal reserves, thus encouraging commercial banks to hold more such securities. The central bank also can promote sounder banking practices by allowing and spreading discounting operations among commercial banks. In short, insofar as orthodox tools of control of monetary policy are not available in many less developed countries, it behooves the central bank of those countries to develop the mechanisms through which monetary policy can be implemented.

Perhaps the main function of the central bank is to do its share in maintaining an adequate -- but not more than adequate -- availability of money and credit to promote economic growth and maintain levels of aggregate demand for goods and services commensurate with the aggregate supply of these goods and services. As already suggested, commercial banks in Latin America tend to concentrate in urban areas, which implies that large segments of the population, especially farmers and small businessmen, do not have accessibility to credit through commercial banking channels. In order to satisfy the legitimate credit needs of smaller, rural entrepreneurs the central bank can encourage and assist commercial banks to diversify and popularize their services into the rural areas. The central bank also can offer incentives to commercial banks for diversifying their credit into medium- and long-term loans for agriculture and industry, which are most beneficial to economic growth.
Finally, the central bank in Latin American and other less developed countries also plays an important role as a research and information center. Data on the volume and composition of money supply, demand and time deposits in commercial banks, the volume and composition of credit, and international reserves, among other subjects, are systematically reported to the public through periodic publications by the central bank. These publications, which permit research and promote public enlightenment on economic and financial matters, are the topic of another presentation in this seminar.

This paper has attempted to show that although central banks in Latin America face many institutional obstacles that limit their operations relative to their counterparts in more developed countries, there is still a constructive role for Latin American central banks to perform in helping maintain economic stability and promote economic development. The experience of central banking in more advanced economies can provide relatively little insight and guidance in solving the problems characteristic of economically backward countries. Therefore, the ultimate success or failure of central banks in these countries will depend on their ability to develop theories of central banking policy which can be implemented under the institutional rigidities prevailing in the local environment.
REFERENCES


9. Ibid., p. 447.


16. Ibid., p. 274.


The Central Banks of Latin America and Their Libraries

Rosa Q. Mesa

The working paper prepared by Dr. Carvajal for this session has shown us in general what a central bank is and its importance in the economy of a country. Let's be more specific and talk about the central banks individually.

The period from 1920 to 1940 witnessed the establishment of central banks in many countries of Central and South America. In the twenties, Prof. Edwin Walter Kemmerer's mission (known in Colombia as Misión de Consejeros Financieros) assisted in organizing central banks in several South American countries. Prof. Kemmerer had great influence on the monetary and financial structure of Latin America and some of his concepts are still being followed by the central banks. In chronological order these are: the Banco de la República in Colombia created in 1923, the Banco Central de Chile in 1925, Banco Central del Ecuador in 1927, Banco Central de Bolivia in 1928, and Banco Central de Reserva del Perú in 1931. Except Bolivia and Peru these banks were newly created institutions. In Bolivia, the central bank arose from a reorganization of the Banco de la Nación Boliviana, and the Banco Central de Reserva del Perú from the Banco de Reserva del Perú founded in 1922. These five central banks were organized as semi-public institutions. The Banco de México was established in 1925 without any direct assistance from the outside. However some of its characteristics reflected the influence from Kemmerer's concepts, among others, its mixed government-banking-public ownership. The Banco Central de Guatemala was also established in the twenties without any direct assistance from the outside.

The Banco Central de la Argentina was created in 1935 with the collaboration of Sir Otto Niemeyer, a high official of the Bank of England. The capital was distributed between the government and the commercial banks. In 1934, the Banco Agrícola y Comercial de El Salvador was reorganized into the Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador (a mixed capital institution) with the collaboration of another British adviser, F.F.J. Powell of the Bank of England. In 1936, the Banco Nacional de Costa Rica was organized by the Chilean economist Dr. Hermann Max as a government owned institution. In 1939, Dr. Max collaborated in the organization of the Banco Central de Venezuela with mixed capital subscription by the government and the general public. In 1941, he also collaborated in the organization of the Banco Nacional de Nicaragua, patterned after the Banco Nacional de Costa Rica.

There were no fundamental changes in the structure of the Latin American Central Banks during the year of the Second War. With its ending, interest revived in both reorganizing existing central banks and establishing new ones, with wider ranges of activities and functions. The organization and development of new banks differed in the various countries but there were common tendencies towards increased government participation and to
provide more flexibility and scope to the role and objectives of monetary and credit policies. Some banks shifted from mixed to exclusive government ownership.

The late forties and early fifties period is marked by an active interest from the Federal Reserve System in the monetary and banking development of Latin America. From 1944 to 1952 several economists of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York participated in the organization or reorganization of the central banks of Paraguay, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Cuba. The central banking system of Paraguay was organized in 1944, and again in 1952. The former Banco Central de Guatemala was reorganized in 1945. Its monetary functions were assigned to a new Banco de Guatemala established in 1946 as an autonomous institution wholly owned by the government. The Central Bank of the Dominican Republic was organized in 1947 into an autonomous institution. The Banco Central de Ecuador was reorganized in 1948; its capital was concentrated in the government and the domestic banks. The Banco Nacional de Cuba, organized in 1949 by Cuban experts, reflected the preparatory work carried out in 1941 by a U.S. Treasury mission and Federal Reserve System officials. Ownership was shared by the government and the banks and its administration entrusted to a board of Directors.

In 1946, the Banco Central de la República Argentina was nationalized when the country's government changed from a parliamentary system to an authoritarian regime. The Bank's charter was remodeled and the Minister of Finance assumed the presidency of the Bank in 1949.

The Banco Central de Bolivia was nationalized in 1939. In a new reorganization, put into effect in 1945, the government, the banks and the economical sectors were represented in the Board of Directors.

In 1941, a change in the administration of the Banco Central de Reserva del Perú was effected. The ownership of the government was terminated and the shareholdings were concentrated in the hands of the banks and of the general public. Members of the government were, however, appointed to the Board of Directors and foreign banks were excluded from any representation on the Board.

In Brazil, the Banco Do Brasil had carried out certain central banking functions as incidental to its principal commercial and general banking business. The need for uniform policies and regulations applicable to all banks led to the establishment in 1945 of a supervisory organ, the Superintendencia da Moeda e do Credito. The reorganization of the banking structure of Brazil, dispersed among various organs coordinated by the Superintendencia, took concrete form with the creation of the Banco Central da República do Brasil in 1964. In 1967, the bank's name changed to Banco Central do Brasil.

The Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, created in 1936 was reorganized in 1950; its Issue Department (Departamento de Emisiones) was separated and
established as the Banco Central de Costa Rica with autonomous power and functions as monetary authority while the Banco Nacional continued as a commercial and mortgage bank. The charter of the Sistema Bancario Nacional promulgated in 1953 stipulated that the capital of the banks belonged entirely to the State and the banking system would operate under government control.

The Banco Central de Honduras was created in 1951. An International Monetary Fund Mission participated in its creation. The Bank was entirely government owned.

In the mid fifties, with the end of the inflationary era, a change in attitudes and policies occurred. The primary role of the central banks was recognized by the Latin American governments. On the part of the central banks they recognized the need to reevaluate their instruments and to adapt them to new and direct responsibilities. From 1956 to the late sixties is the phase of internal reorganization; namely:

1. The Banco Central de la República Argentina was reorganized in 1957 coinciding with the restoration of parliamentary government. The new charter continued the government ownership of the Bank.

2. In 1959 the charter of the Banco Central de Guatemala was amended, giving power to its Monetary Board to decide on several issues of the country's economic situation.

3. The Issue Department of the Banco Nacional de Nicaragua was transformed into the Banco Central de Nicaragua in 1960. The new bank is an official institution where its president is appointed by the president of the Republic.

4. Amendments were also introduced to the charter of the Banco Central de Chile in order to strengthen the government's position regarding policy and administration.

5. A new charter of the Banco Central de Venezuela was issued in 1960 in which the bank was provided with a mixed administration among other provisions.

6. Also in 1960, certain changes were introduced in the Banco Central del Ecuador emphasizing its role in economic development.

7. In 1961, in El Salvador and in Cuba, a fundamental banking reorganization took place. El Salvador went from private to state ownership and in Cuba the Banco Nacional de Cuba was transformed from a monetary institution of mixed ownership to an official agency linked to development planning. The president of the Bank has the authority of a minister of the government and coordinates its activities with those of the government in general. In addition, the Bank has taken over the functions and the assets of the
Postal Savings Fund linking its financing of investments to the promotion of national savings.

8. The Banco Central de Reserva del Perú was reorganized in 1962. Its new charter transferred the bank's ownership, shared since 1941 by the commercial banks and the public, to the state.

9. In 1959, the Banking Reform Commission, appointed by the Uruguayan government, recommended an internal reorganization of the Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay and the creation of a Central Banking Department. In 1967, the Issuing Department of the Banco de la República was transformed into the Banco Central del Uruguay.

10. In 1963 significant changes were effected in the Banco de la República de Colombia for tightening the government direction over the central bank. The amendments to the charter established a Monetary Fund presided over by the Minister of Finance and including as members other members of the government. The Banco de la República is the only one in Latin America in which the government does not hold ownership participation. Other changes had the purpose of coordinating economic and monetary policies.

Only Haiti and Panama, among old established nations, still lack an institution specifically organized as a central bank, but their governments have made arrangements with commercial banks to exercise central banking functions. Thus the Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti acts as a banker for the government. The Banco Nacional de Panamá, a commercial bank, also serves as the official bank.

In other parts of the Americas the movement toward central banking has progressed. In 1956, the government of Surinam organized the Centrale Bank van Suriname which took over from the Surinamsche Bank, a government-owned commercial bank. In the Netherlands Antilles, the Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen, a government-owned commercial bank in Curacao provides banking services to local authorities. In 1961, the Jamaican government established the Central Bank of Jamaica and in Trinidad a Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago was opened in 1964, also owned by the government. The Central Bank of Guyana was created in 1965, and the Central Bank of Barbados in 1972. French Guiana and the French West Indies still form part of the banking system of France.

In accordance with their type of ownership, the central banks may be classified in three groups:

1. State Banks. Some were established originally as state banks: those of Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Uruguay. Others were organized with private participation and later organized as state banks, as Banco Central de la República Argentina since 1946, Banco Central de Bolivia since 1939,
Banco de Guatemala since 1946, Banco Nacional de Cuba since 1961. Other banks were transformed from private to state ownership, as the Banco Central de El Salvador in 1961 and Banco Central de Reserva del Perú in 1962. The Banco Central do Brasil is an autonomous official organ (autarquia federal) created in 1964. Although these banks are all owned by their respective governments, provisions are made for participation by various sectors of the economy in the policy-making and administrative organs.

2. Private banks. The only one is the Banco de la República de Colombia.

3. Mixed ownership banks. Found in Chile, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela. The proportion of government and non-government shares varies from one bank to another. Relations between government and central banks were originally of a contractual nature based on services rendered by the banks in exchange for privileges extended by the government. This type of approach persisted. Relatively few of the national constitutions of L. A. make provisions for the organization of the central banks and its functions. Apart from these few constitutional provisions in practically all countries, legislative process has been followed in the creation, organization and functions of the central banks. Therefore the relations between central banks and the government are based on a mixture of laws and customs.

The government's relations with the central bank are the special responsibility of the Minister of Finance or Economy who may be authorized to follow any or a combination of the following procedures:

1. He may direct the Central Bank by his own authority.
2. Advise the executive in regard to the exercise of their powers over the bank.
3. Instruct subordinate agency participating with the bank in the formulation or application of special aspects of monetary policy.

In the book Central Banking in Latin America published in 1965 in Mexico by Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos, the author Frank Tamagna analyzes the participation of the central banks in the national economy. Mr. Tamagna said:

"The most important actions are probably those derived from the government's powers of appointment or representation. The Minister of Finance or Economy participates in one way or another in the election or appointment of the president and a majority of the directors of the central bank. Thus, because of his position as the highest government official in the financial field, and his powers of appointment, the Minister of Finance is generally able to influence or dominate the activities of the bank."
In Latin America as in other parts of the world the effectiveness of a central bank depends on its ability to act as an intermediary in financial relations between the government, the banking community and business in general and also between its own country and foreign and international financial organs. As an organ created by the legislative power, and as a participant in the executive branch of the government, the central bank can only be successful if it recognizes the political realities and the social forces of its country and its time. As agent and adviser to the government the central bank shares with other public organs, and in particular with the Minister of Finance, the task of determining current and future financial policies consistent with economic conditions and government objectives.

It is also a central bank function to keep the financial community informed of its views on problems confronting the government and the economy. This contributes to the understanding that financial institutions need, in order to respond, in positive and intelligent ways, to requests for cooperation by the central bank when required. The central bank is in better position than any other government organ to discuss problems in confidence with the leaders of the banking and business community. Thus it can obtain beforehand the opinion of the private sector with regard to financial measures and may foresee possible reactions of the market to such measures. This consultation enables the bank to investigate available alternatives. Once the decision is reached, it is up to the bank to explain to financial institutions, the market and the public the circumstances and nature of the policy and measures, the reasons for adoption over other alternatives, the expected results, the national interest etc. The central banks have also acted as intermediaries in international financial relations through their ordinary foreign operations and through participation in conferences and negotiations. In many instances, the central bank has helped to bring about mutual understanding between their government and foreign governments and international institutions and to arrive at agreements acceptable to all parties.

Through their banking and other contacts in foreign countries, the central banks are able to provide the government, the banks and the business communities of their own countries with an expert judgement of economic and financial conditions around the world and conversely, may provide foreign central banks with information on the economic situation of their own countries."

The central banks have shown a growing recognition of the need to train personnel qualified to assist the President and other officials in the performance of their duties and the strengthening of their external relations. Together with the operating, legal and administrative departments, the Department of Economic Research (Departamento de Estudios Económicos) has attained important positions within the organic structure of Latin American
central banks. It is entrusted with the task of collecting information, compiling statistics, and interpreting and analyzing national and international trends affecting the operations and policies of the banks and the national economy.

The continuity of the central banks and the relative absence of political and economical pressures of these departments have allowed them to develop a high degree of competence which is recognized both at home and abroad. The governments of many Latin American countries have come to depend upon the central banks for statistics or other information essential to the formulation of economic policies such as that related to national income and the balance of payments, a function which in other countries is usually carried out by statistical offices within the government itself. This competence and trust have induced many governments to call on the central banks or their officials to administer licensing procedures in foreign trade and exchange matters involving decisions which may affect the confidence of the public.

In a more regular way the central banks have come to recognize the importance, for their own objectives, of the existence of well informed political and economic circles. They are contributing to this by making their own information available to the public, as well as providing an analysis of such information from a technical rather than a political point of view. Their publications are varied, they cover annual reports, periodicals, special reports to the legislative or executive bodies of their respective countries, occasional comments by their high officials etc.

For its presentation in this session, the Committee on Official Publications sent out a questionnaire to the central banks of Latin America and the Caribbean. The researched area for this paper includes all South American countries, Haiti, and Nicaragua for a total of 11 countries. Only seven answered the questionnaire. The information offered here was given by the reporting countries. In alphabetical order they are:

Banco Central de la República de Argentina

The President of the bank is Dr. Eduardo A. Zaldíereno. The bank was founded in 1935.

The bank issued several periodicals with varied frequencies. An account of the same would make this a lengthy presentation so a complete list of the publications will appear in the final report of this conference. Among the most important periodicals are the Balances generales, the Boletín estadístico and the Memorial anual. Among the non-periodicals are the Guía de entidades financieras de la Argentina, y El Nuevo sistema bancario Argentino. The publications are prepared by the different departments of the bank and about 20 titles are published each year. They are printed by the bank's printing press and other presses. Its distribution is generally free with a few exceptional titles which are distributed through sale or exchange.
The policy of the bank with respect to its publications is included in Circular interior, no. 135. The Circular establishes that the requesting party be an official agency, library, university or educational center either national or foreign. It also requires that the requested publication does not contain confidential information or is in limited edition, and that the bank has enough copies and the amount of copies in stock is not affected. The bank sends its publication to approximately 120 libraries in the U.S. Among them are LC, NN, InterAmerican Development Bank Library, and OAS Library.

The department in charge of the sale of publications is the Departamento de Trámite Legal. The bank's library is in charge of the gifts and exchange. For the diffusion of its publication, the bank uses the press and its Boletín. The bank has an archive for the use of the bank's personnel only. The Departamento de Trámite Legal is in charge of the archive. Besides the bank's library, the Biblioteca Nacional de Buenos Aires keeps a complete collection of the bank's publications. Apparently no list of the Bank's publications has been published except the one included in this paper.

List of Bank's Publications

1. Periodicals
   a) **Daily**
      
      Síntesis de informaciones y comentarios.

   b) **Weekly**
      
      Análisis de algunos rubros del balance.
      Balance para publicidad.
      Boletín de Biblioteca.
      Estadística sobre banco y moneda.
      Indicadores monetarios.
      Serie de los principales rubros del balance.

   c) **Monthly**
      
      Informe bursátil
      Boletín de cierre de cuentas corrientes.
      Boletín estadístico.
      Indicadores monetarios.
      Obligaciones con el exterior.
      Estado de las instituciones bancarias.

   d) **Bi-monthly**
      
      Boletín bibliográfico.
e) **Quarterly**

Actualización del Libro de formas bancarias.

f) **Annual**

Balance cuenta de ganancias y pérdidas.
Feriados bancarios.
Memoria.

2. **Non-periodicals**

a) **Circulars**

Intermediarios financieros.
Títulos.
Generales.
Bancos.
Régimen de cambios.
Firmas autorizadas.
Seguridad.
Comunicados telefónicos.

b) **Others**

Suplementos del Boletín estadístico.
Guía de entidades financieras.
Libro de normas bancarias.
Ofrecimiento de letras de tesorería.
Resultados de los ofrecimientos de letras de tesorería.
Listas numéricas de títulos sorteados.
Carta orgánica del B.C.R.A.
La creación del Banco Central y la experiencia monetaria Argentina entre los años 1935/43.
Reordenamiento del sistema financiero argentino.
Código de actividades económicas.
Guía alfabética de actividades económicas.
Ley de entidades financieras.
Esquemas del sistema financiero argentino.
El nuevo sistema bancario argentino.

**Banco Central de Bolivia**

Bank's President: Lic. Manuel Mercado Montero

General Manager: Carlos Gumucio Cabezas

The bank was founded in 1928. The bank publishes the Boletín estadístico, the Memoria anual and Monographs. Their publications are prepared by the bank's División de Estudios Económicos and they are printed in the bank's
press which prints annually 4,800 copies of the Boletín estadístico and 1,700 copies of the Memorias. No record of the number of monographs printed are available.

The publications are distributed free (none are for sale) among the government agencies, universities, private institutions of the country. They are also sent to international institutions, universities, banks, etc. abroad.

In charge of the gifts and exchange are the bank's Biblioteca and División de Estudios Económicos. The publications are announced through catalogs, bibliography and ads in the newspapers.

The bank has an archive which keeps a complete collection of its publications; the archive is accessible to the public assisted by an employee. Other complete collections exist in the library of the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés en La Paz and in the Archives of Sucre and Cochabamba. The bank will publish a bibliography of its publications. No publishing date was given.

List of Bank's Publications

1. Periodicals

   Annual Report. (only 1929/1930 has been recorded)
   Boletín. 1929-1954. monthly.
   Boletín. Suplemento mensuales.
   Boletín estadístico. 1943- (formerly Suplemento estadístico, 1943-1962)
   Estado de situación condensado. monthly
   Memoria anual.
   Publicación.

2. Non-periodicals

   Ley orgánica del Banco. 1930.
   Ley de reorganización del Banco Central. Diciembre 20, 1945.
   Ley de reorganización del Banco Central. Anexo. Disposiciones que la modi-
   fican y la complementan.
   La política monetaria de Bolivia, by Franklin Antezana Paz. 1954
   Comentario sobre el tratado comercial boliviano-argentino, by Alfredo Alex-
   ander. 1948.
   Proyecto de ley sobre reorganización del Banco Central de Bolivia presenta-
   do a la Convención Nacional. 1945.
   La moneda en Bolivia, by Luis Cabezás Villa. 1941.
   Ley de 20 de julio de 1928 sobre reorganización del Banco de la Nación Bo-
   liviana. 1928.

Banco Central de Chile

The president of the bank is Sr. Pablo Baraona Urzua. The bank was founded
in 1925 and is located in Agustinas 1180 in Santiago; Post Office Box is Casilla 967.

The most recent list of the bank's publications appeared in its Boletín mensual no. 576, February 1976. The bank publishes general balances, monthly bulletins, annual reports, bibliographies, monographic series on economics, etc. A list prepared by the bank's library, which also includes publications for internal distribution will appear in this SALALM final report. The bank's editor is its Departamento de Informaciones Económicas y Estadísticas, under the supervision of Sr. Dante Guzmán. The bank has its own printing press. The total of volumes printed varies with the publications. Approximately 2,700 copies of the monthly bulletin and 1,500 copies of the annual report are printed every year.

The publications are distributed free only to Chilean government agencies and in exchange to foreign institutions mainly to those related to economics. The bank has exchange with almost 60 U.S. libraries. The bank's library is in charge of the sales and subscriptions as well as the gifts and exchanges.

For the diffusion and promotion of the publications the bank uses bibliographies, price lists and its bulletin.

The library is also in charge of the Archive. The Archive contains complete collections of the bank's publications, which are accessible to the public. Complete collections also exist in the National Library in Chile.

List of Bank's Publications

1. Periodicals

Balanza de pagos de Chile. 1942. Annual.
Boletín mensual.
Extracto de la información económica nacional. semi-monthly.
Memoria anual.
Síntesis estadística de Chile. Annual.

2. Periodicals in English

Annual Report 1927-
Quarterly Report.
Report on Recent Economic Trends. 1928-1955?

3. Non-periodicals

El Banco Central de Chile. 1967.
Non-Periodicals (Continued)

Características de los instrumentos financieros. 1974.
Créditos especiales otorgados por el sistema monetario. 1975.
Decreto con fuerza de ley no. 106 de 6 de junio de 1953 que fija la ley orgánica del Banco Central de Chile. 1954.
Decreto ley no. 486 que aprobó el proyecto del Banco Central. 1925.
Directorio de exportadores. 1964.
Estudios monetarios, I. 1968.
Estudios monetarios, II. 1970.
Indice general del Boletín mensual del Banco Central de Chile, 1928-1964.
Preparado por la biblioteca del Banco. 1965. (Published annually 1965 to date).
Informe sobre las inversiones extranjeras. Published by the bank's Departamento de Estudios. Published in 1948, 1951, 1955.
Ley y decretos. 1963.
Reglamento de líneas de créditos segun presupuesto de caja. 1971.
Texto definitivo del Decreto ley 486. 1940.

4. Publications of the Library for internal distribution only.

Boletín bibliográfico.
Selección de artículos contenidos en alguna revistas de economía.
Sumario seleccionado del Diario oficial.
Resumen del contenido de las Circulares de comercio exterior emitidas por el Comité Ejecutivo del Banco Central.
Publicaciones periódicas anuales recibidas en la Biblioteca.
Reseña de libros nuevos.

Banco Central de Nicaragua

The president of the bank is Dr. Roberto Incer Barquero. The bank was founded in 1961 and its address is Apartado 2252, Managua.

Its publications include general balances, bulletins, annual reports, a Revista, etc. The bank also has published cultural and educational works such as: the quarterly Boletín nicaragüense de bibliografía y documentación, begun in July 1974; El naturalista en Nicaragua by Thomas Belt; Geografía de Nicaragua by Francisco Terán, just to mention a few.

The Banco Central de Nicaragua also maintains a "joint program of publications" in collaboration with the Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Comercio and other government agencies for the publication of censuses and statistical series. 90% of the bank's publications are printed by its
printing press, 10% in other presses and an average of 179,000 copies are printed every year.

Only 3% of the bank's publications are for sale. Of the "not for sale" 97%, only 20% are used for exchange programs. The rest is distributed free to institutions included in its mailing list.

It is the bank's policy to distribute its publications free among persons interested in the subject and to institutions and libraries which have requested them. The bank sends its publications to several libraries in the U.S. such as LC, NN, and TxU. The library is in charge of all the distribution of publications for sale and by gift and exchange. The means used by the bank for the divulgation of its publications are notes in the press.

The bank has an Archive which keeps a complete collection of the bank's publications. The collection is accessible to the public and is under the supervision of the bank's library. Besides the Archive, other complete collections of the bank's publications can be found in the National Library and in the libraries of both Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua and Universidad Centroamericana. The library has prepared a bibliography of the bank's publications.

List of the Bank's Publications

1. Periodicals

Balances generales.
Boletín informativo.
Boletín estadístico.
Boletín de la Superintendencia de Bancos y otras instituciones.
Revista. 1961-

Periodicals prepared by the bank's library

Boletín de adquisiciones.
Boletín informativo de publicaciones periódicas.
Boletín nicaragüense de bibliografía y documentación. 1974-

Statistical series published under the joint program of publications in collaboration with the Ministerio de Economía.

Anuario estadístico.
Comercio exterior.
Exportaciones-importaciones de Nicaragua con Centroamérica.

2. Non-Periodicals

Aspectos históricos de la moneda en Nicaragua. 1963.
Geografía de Nicaragua, by Francisco Terán and Jaime Incer. 1964.
Principales leyes económicas y sociales de Nicaragua. 1963.

Banco Central del Paraguay

The Banco Central del Paraguay was established in March 1952. Its address is: Casilla de Correo no. 861, Asunción. The president is Dr. César Romeo Acosta.

The bank's current publications are: Boletín estadístico mensual, Memoria anual and Reseña económica which is published twice a year. The bank publishes about 700 copies of the Boletín each month, 300 of the Memoria every year and 500 of the Reseña twice a year. The publications are distributed free, by subscription and in exchange. The policy of the bank with respect to the distribution of its publications is to send them to whomever requests them inside the country as well as abroad. Among the U.S. libraries receiving their publications are Boston U., U of Colorado, Yale, Indiana, California.

The bank does not announce its publications. The Departamento de Estudios Económicos is responsible for gifts and exchanges. The bank has an Archive with a complete collection of its publications for internal use only. The archive is under the supervision of the librarian. Other complete collections of the publications can be found in the Biblioteca Nacional and the Biblioteca Municipal de Asunción.

List of the Bank's Publications

1. Periodicals

Boletín estadístico mensual. 1958-
Boletín informativo del Departamento de Estudios Económicos. 1954-
Cuentas nacionales del Paraguay. 1950-
Memoria anual. 1952-
Regimen de negociación del valor de las exportaciones.
Reseña económica (semi-anual, formerly annual)
Revista. 1955-

Periodicals for internal distribution

Balance general.

2. Non-Periodicals

Presupuesto de divisas. 1954-1957.
Primera Exposición Nacional de Numismática. 1963.
La reforma cambiaria en la República del Paraguay. 1957.
Los saltos del Guairá; cuerpo documental. 1967.
Síntesis informativa. 1964.
Banco Central del Uruguay

The Banco Central del Uruguay was established in March 1, 1967. Its address is Paysandu y Florida, Montevideo. The principal officer, the Gerente General is Sr. Carlos Koncke.

The bank's publications are: statistical bulletin, annual report, a series on economics and on statistics, and monographs. A list of the publications will appear in the final report of this SALALM. The publications are edited by the bank's División Asesoría Económica y Estudios (Sector Publicaciones), and by the Departamento de Administración (Sector Publicaciones). The bank has its own printing press, however, some of the bank's publications are printed in other presses.

The publications are distributed free, by sale, and through gift and exchange. The free publications are sent to public institutions which request them and to diplomatic missions. Around 40 U.S. Libraries receive the bank's publications, among them: U.N. Library, LC, Indiana, Cleveland Public Library. The bank's publications can be purchased through its Departamento de Administración (Sector Publicaciones) and its División Asesoría Económica y Estudios (Sector Publicaciones). The same departments are in charge of the gift and the exchanges. The bank does not announce its publications.

The bank has an archive which keeps complete collections of the publications; it is accessible to the public and is under the supervision of the librarian. Complete collections also exist in the Biblioteca Nacional and the Biblioteca del Palacio Legislativo.

List of Bank's Publications

1. Periodicals

Boletín estadístico mensual. 1967-
Indicadores de la actividad económico-financiera.
Memoria.
Memoria del Departamento de Deuda Pública.
Reseña de los principales acontecimientos ocurridos en el país en el...
cuatrimestre del año...
Importaciones cumplidas, estado por país, rubro y subrubro. monthly.
Importaciones cumplidas, estado por rubro y subrubro.
Presupuesto monetario del Uruguay.
Selección de temas económicos. 1967-

Periodicals prepared by the bank's library.

Bibliografía de la colección de la Biblioteca, actualizada al 17 de junio
de 1974.
Bibliografía de la colección, actualizada al 3 de febrero de 1975.
Lista quincenal.
2. **Non-Periodicals**

Antecedentes de la reforma financiera. 1973/74.
Aspectos básicos de la industria de carne en el Uruguay.
Clasificación industrial de rama de actividad económica del Uruguay, 1971.
Cuentas nacionales. 1967.
Delitos económicos.
La lana en el Uruguay y en los principales mercados mundiales. 1967/72 by Roberto Muñoz.
Manual interno de Bancos del Tesoro y letras de la Tesorería.
Manual externo de Bancos del Tesoro y letras de la Tesorería.
El mercado mundial de la carne vacuna por Roberto Muñoz. 1971.
Normas contitucionales y legales por las que se rige el Banco Central del Uruguay.
Normas vigentes sobre materia bancocentrísta. 1971.
  Actualización al 30 de junio de 1974.
  Actualización al 31 de diciembre de 1974.
  Actualización al 30 de junio de 1975.
  Actualización al 31 de diciembre de 1975.
Notas cursada por el Directorio Interventor al Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas. 1971.
Plan de cuentas bancario.
Plan de cuentas bancario actualizado en agosto 1975.
Principales variables de la actividad económica nacional. 1968.
Producto e ingreso nacionales. 1971.
Recopilación de normas de comercio exterior y cambios. 1974.
  Actualización al 15 de febrero de 1975.
  Actualización al 23 de abril de 1975.
  Actualización al 8 de agosto de 1975.
  Actualización al 2 de diciembre de 1975.
Recopilación de normas de regulación y contralor del sistema financiero.
  Actualización al 8 de agosto de 1975.
  Actualización al 2 de diciembre de 1975.
Reseña informativa de la actividad económica nacional. Informe preliminar.
Seminario: Mercado de capitales en el Uruguay.
Uruguay; evolución de algunas variables económicas y financieras. 1967.

**Banco Central de Venezuela**

The Banco Central de Venezuela was created in October 15, 1940. Its address is Apartado 172, Caracas 101. Its president is Dr. Alfredo Laféé.


The bank's editor is its Grupo Editorial. The publications are printed in various printing establishments. The number of volumes printed varies
with every title and every year. In 1975 almost 79,000 copies were printed. The bank distributes its publications through gifts and exchanges and preference is given to institutions of finance, libraries, and professionals in the field of economics. The *Revista de economía latinoamericana*, however, is distributed by paid subscription only.

Several libraries in U.S. are in the bank's mailing list. The unit in charge of the sales, gifts, and exchanges is the bank's library. The publications are announced to the public through catalogs and advertisements in the press.

The bank has an archive which contains complete collection of its publications. It is accessible to the public and is supervised by the library. Other complete collections exist in the Biblioteca Nacional.

List of Bank's Publications

1. *Periodicals*

   Actividad petrolera. 1962- annual.
   Algunas estadísticas de los países de la ALALC. 1968- annual.
   Balances generales. monthly.
   Boletín bibliográfico. 1946-
   Boletín de la deuda pública venezolana. 1961-
   Boletín de nuevas adquisiciones. (Biblioteca).
   Boletín experimental, análisis de la circulación monetaria.
   Boletín mensual - Principales medidas económicas adoptadas durante el mes... de 1941.
   Cuentas nacionales. Separata del Informe económico.
   Informaciones relacionadas con la integración económica latinoamericana. 1966-
   Informe económico. 1962-
   Memoria. 1940-
   Memoria especial (quinquennial) 1961/650
   Revista. 1941-
   Revista de economía latinoamericana 1961-.

2. *Series*

   Colección cuatricentenario de Caracas. 1963-
   Colección de estudios económicos. 1973-
   Colección histórico-económica venezolana. 1958-
   Colección trigésimo aniversario. 1970-
   Colección vigésimo-quinto aniversario. 1966-
   Series Estadísticas. 1971-

2. *Non-Periodicals*

   Actas de la Sociedad de Ciencias Físicas y Naturales de Caracas (1867-1878) por Blas Bruni Celli. 2v.
2. **Non-Periodicals (continued)**

Acuerdo de Cartagena, 1974 (sección ALALC).
Aspectos de nuestra economía destacados en los informes semestrales. 1965.
Aspectos metodológicos de las cuentas nacionales. 1971.
El Banco Central y la economía nacional, organización y funcionamiento. 1961.
Cacao, por Enrique Bernardo Nuñez. 1972.
Desarrollo y perspectiva económica general. Informe para la X Conferencia Interamericana. 1954.
Directorio nacional Compañías de seguros y reaseguros. 1972.
Directorio nacional de cajas de ahorro y fondos de previsión. 1971.
Directorio nacional de sociedades financieras. 1974.
La economía venezolana en los últimos treinta años. 1971.
La economía venezolana en los últimos veinte y cinco años. Hecho y cifras relevantes. 1966.
Encuesta sobre ocupación y desempleo en Santo Tomé de Guayana. 1962.
Ensayos sobre economía por Ernesto Peltzer. 1966.
Esquema histórico-económico de Venezuela (del mito del dorado a la economía del café) por Carlos A. D'Ascoli. 1970.
Estudio sobre presupuestos familiares e índice de costo de vida. Area metropolitana de Maracaibo. 1971.
Estudio sobre presupuestos familiares e índice de costo de vida para el área de Puerto La Cruz-Barcelona. 1971.
Estudio sobre presupuestos familiares e índice de costo de vida para las ciudades de Mérida, Valera, San Cristóbal, y Barinas. 1963.
Estudio sobre presupuestos familiares en el área metropolitana de Caracas para la elaboración de un índice de costo de vida. 1968.
Financiamiento de la Seguridad Social, por Rafael Uzcátegui D.
Gran recopilación geográfica, estadística e histórica de Venezuela por Manuel Landaeta Rosales. 2v.
La hacienda pública de Venezuela. por José Rafael Revenga. 1953.
2. Non-Periodicals (continued)

Historia de la imprenta y del periodismo en Venezuela 1800-1830, por Julio Febres Cordero. 1974.

Historia de la finanzas públicas en Venezuela, por Tomas E. Carrillo Batalla. 1965.


Imagen del Banco Central de Venezuela en su cuarto de siglo, por Alfredo Machado Gómez. 1966.

Indice analítico de obras, por Manuel Segundo Sanchez. 1963. 2v.

Ingreso Nacional de Venezuela. 1949.

Josef Cortés Madariaga (1766-1826) por Nicolás Perazzo. 1965.

Legislación bancaria venezolana y disposiciones legales conexas. 1957.

Ley de reforma parcial de la ley del Banco Central. 1943.


Maracaibo, la ciudad generosa, por G. García Méndez. 1964.

Mercados financieros de Venezuela: el fluir de fondos de capital. 1964.

Moneda, comercio exterior, y otros ensayos, por Carlos A. D'Ascoli. 1967.

Moneda venezolana. 2ed. por Mercedes de Pardo. 1973. 2v.

Población y desarrollo económico, por Tomás Enrique Carrillo Batalla. 1967.

Los problemas constitucionales de la integración económica latinoamericana, por Allan-Randolph Brewer-Carías. 1968.


El seguro sobre depósitos bancarios y posibilidades de su aplicación en Venezuela, por Juan Lasi. 1971.


Síntesis monetaria, por Benito Raúl Losada. 1971.

Sistema de compensación multilateral de saldos bilaterales y créditos recíprocos 1968 y 1970 (sección ALALC).


Sistema de indicadores a corto plazo. 1963.


Venezuela, por Leonardo V. Dalton. 1968.

Venezuela en el sistema de compensación multilateral de saldos bilaterales y créditos recíprocos, por Augusto Lange. 1967.

The Banks' Libraries

Many of the central banks have established their own libraries, some of which have become highly beneficial for the country's culture and educational
programs. Those who attended last year's SALALM in Bogotá witnessed the activities of the Biblioteca Luis Angel Arango of the Banco de la República. Other good examples are those of the Banco Central de la República de Argentina and the Biblioteca Ernesto Peltzer of the Banco Central de Venezuela, just to name a few. The questionnaire mentioned before included several questions regarding the bank's library. The information gathered is offered here in alphabetical order of the countries. I must add that these reports intend to be descriptive rather than evaluative.

Biblioteca del Banco Central de la Republica de Argentina

The bank's library was established in 1935 at the time of the bank's foundation. It is housed in the same building of the bank and the librarian is Horacio A. Pogliani. It is a public library with a daily average of 30 patrons. It is open from 12-5 on weekdays. The physical accommodation includes a working area of 600 square meters and a reading room of 130 square meters. The library collection specializes in Economics, Statistics, and Public Finance and contains more than 36,000 books, 8,000 pamphlets and almost 17,000 periodicals. The collection also includes maps. The library has its own classification system.

Among the services offered are: reference and interlibrary loan. Borrowing books for home use is restricted to the personnel of the bank, but any book may be used by the general public in the library. The library publishes a bi-monthly Boletín bibliográfico. The library has a staff of 18 of which 7 are professional librarians.

The main sources of acquisition are purchase and exchange. The library is interested in receiving publications on Economics, Money and Banking. In exchange they offer the bank's publications. The library participates in the national cooperative programs, such as interlibrary loan and union lists of periodicals (catálogos colectivos de periodicos). The library does not distribute directly the publications in exchange, the bank's Departamento de Trámite Legal is in charge of their distribution.

Biblioteca del Banco Central de Bolivia

The Biblioteca del Banco Central de Bolivia was established in 1945. Its address is: Calle Ingavi esq Yanacocha no. 1019, La Paz. The director is Sra. Aida A. de Nava. It is a public library, assists all kinds of patrons especially the bank's personnel and employees of other branches of the government. Books may be used by the general public only in the library. The library has a reading room with a capacity for 100 readers, but its daily average is 50 patrons. The working area includes 4 rooms for special collections, periodicals, monographs, and international institutions' publications. The daily schedule is from 9-12 in the morning and from 2-7 in the evenings.

The collection is specialized but also includes a certain amount of books on various subjects. It has 7,800 books, 8,900 periodicals and 2,000 reference books. Other materials also include incunabula, first editions of
Bolivian books, microcards, special collections such as Bibliografías bolivianas, and collections of paintings and coins. The classification used is Dewey Decimal and the services offered are: reference, lending (as stated above), interlibrary loan and photographic reproduction.

The library presents conferences, seminars, expositions etc., organized by the bank's División de Capacitación. The library also offers courses on Statistics, Languages, Public Accounting, etc. They are planning to offer a course on Library Science.

The areas of specialization includes Social Sciences, Statistics, Economics, Finance, Banking, Public Administration, Law, International Trade, Accounting and Business Administration. It also has works on Education, Literature, History, Geography, and Biographies. The personnel of the library includes one professional librarian and one assistant.

The library's budget is 83,000 pesos bolivianos not including the salaries. The main source of acquisition is by purchase. Their exchange is based upon their Boletín estadístico, the Memoria anual and the monographs. They want to receive publications related to their specialization. The library participates in cooperative programs such as interlibrary loan, union list of periodicals and central cataloging. The bank's publications are distributed by the bank's División de Estudios Económicos.

**Biblioteca del Banco Central de Chile**

The Biblioteca del Banco Central de Chile was created in 1928. Its address is the same as the bank's. The director is Sr. René Moraga Neira. This collection is for the use of the personnel of the bank and other governmental agencies. The daily average of patrons is 105. The physical accommodations includes a reading room of 30 square meters and a 70 square meter working area. It is open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The collection specializes in Economics, Public Finance and Statistics and contains (in December 1974) more than 17,000 books, 11,000 periodicals and 300 reference books. The collection also includes maps and audiovisual material. Its classification system is Dewey.

The services offered are: reference, interlibrary loan and photographic reproductions. The books may be used in the library and borrowed for home use. The library publishes several titles for internal distribution only. They are: Boletín bibliográfico, Selección de revistas de economía, Sumario seleccionado del Diario oficial, Resumen de las circulares de comercio exterior, Resumen de las circulares de la Superintendencia de Bancos, Publicaciones periódicas anuales recibidas en la Biblioteca, and Reseña de libros nuevos.

The library has a staff of 9, of which 4 are professionals. The budget for 1974 was $23,284 U.S. dollars. The main source of acquisitions is gift and exchanges. They are interested in receiving publications on Economics
and Finance in exchange for the bank's publications and the library's duplicates. The library participates in cooperative national programs such as inter-library loan and union list of periodicals. The library is in charge of the distribution of the bank's publications.

Biblioteca del Banco Central de Nicaragua

The Biblioteca del Banco Central de Nicaragua was established in January 1961. It is housed in the Bank's building. The director is Sr. Noel Lacayo Barreto. It is a public library with a reading room area of 150 square meters and a working area of 129 square meters. The daily average of readers is 40 and is open on weekdays from 9-1 and from 2-5 and on Saturdays from 8-12.

The collection is general, contains 60,000 books, 625 periodical titles and 15,000 reference books. It includes maps, original manuscripts, microfilm, microcards, slides and special collections. The classification system is Dewey. The catalog is arranged by author, titles and subjects.

The library performs the following services: reference, lending (limited to the library's reading room, borrowing books for home use is done under restrictions), interlibrary loans, photographic reproduction and microprints readers. Among the library's activities are exhibitions, conferences and others. The library's publications are: Boletín informativo de publicaciones periódicas, Boletín nicaragüense de bibliografía y documentación and Boletín de adquisiciones. The collection is general with emphasis on Economics, Public Finances, Statistics, Official Publications, Social Sciences and Central American History.

The library has a staff of 15 of which 3 are professionals. The budget is $252,500 U.S. dollars a year including salaries. 85% of the library material is acquired by purchase, 12% by gifts and 3% by exchange. The library is interested in receiving material on Agricultural Economics, Finance and History. In exchange, they offer the bank's publications which include the library's, publications from other government agencies and the library's duplicates.

The library participates in national cooperative programs such as inter-library loan and central cataloging.

The library distributes all the bank's publications as we said before.

Biblioteca del Banco Central del Paraguay

The Biblioteca del Banco Central del Paraguay was founded in 1952 when the Bank was established and is housed in the same building. The director is Srta. Josefina Arrúa Sosa. The physical accommodation covers an area of 36 square meters. No record of daily patrons is available. The library keeps the same schedule as the bank.

The collection is specialized, containing 1,051 books. Dewey classification is used; catalog arranged by author, title and subject. The library
offers reference and lending services limited to the bank's personnel. No activities have been reported.

Its areas of specialization are Economics, Public Finances, Statistics. It has only one employee. Its budget is 983,200 pesos including salaries -- the equivalent to about 8,000 dollars a year. The sources of acquisition of material are purchases, gifts and exchanges. The library is interested in receiving books on Economics, Finance, and Statistics. In exchange they offer the bank's publications. The library only distributes the exchanges.

Biblioteca del Banco Central del Uruguay

The Biblioteca del Banco Central del Uruguay was established in 1967 when the bank was founded and it is housed in the bank's building. The director is Sr. Victor Luaces, Adjunto de Gerencia (Assistant Manager). The library's services are limited to the bank's and government employees. The physical accommodation covers approximately 72 square meters. Average daily use is 4 patrons, its schedule is the same as the bank's. Its collection is specialized and contains 1,000 books, 50 periodicals titles and 58 reference books. The area of specialization are Economics, Public Finances and Social Sciences in general. Its classification is Dewey. It has 3 catalogs, by author, titles, and shelf list. The services offered are: reference, lending (in the library and for home use).

The library publishes Lista quincenal, Bibliografía de la colección, current until June 17, 1974 and another edition Bibliografía de la colección up to date until February 3, 1975.

The library has only 1 employee who is a professional librarian. The annual budget is 37,000 Uruguayan pesos not including the salaries. The main source of acquisition is purchase and gifts. The library is interested in receiving books on Economics, Statistics, and Finance in exchange for the bank's publications.

The library does not participate in any interlibrary cooperative programs and does not distribute the publications. As we said before this is done by the Departamento de Administracion and the División Asesoría Economica y Estudios.

Biblioteca "Ernesto Peltzer" del Banco Central de Venezuela

The Biblioteca "Ernesto Peltzer" del Banco Central de Venezuela was created in 1941 and its location is the same as the bank's. The director of the library is Sra. Asta de Moore. It is a public library with a reading room of 1,000 square meters and a working area of 2,000 square meters. Its daily average of patrons is 110 and it is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The collection is specialized in Economics, Public Finances, Statistics, Government Publications and Social Sciences. It contains 63,634 books and,
also includes maps, manuscripts and special collections. The classification system is Dewey and the catalog is arranged by author, title and subject.

The library offers the following services: reference, borrowing books for home use only to the bank's personnel and photocopy service. Its activities are organized by the bank's Departamento de Relaciones Publicas. The library prepares the Boletín de nuevas adquisiciones and is in charge of the distribution of publications by sale, gifts and exchanges. It is staffed by 31 persons out of which 5 are professional librarians.

The source of acquisitions are purchases, gifts and exchanges. The library is interested in receiving books on Economics in exchange for the bank's publications. The library participates in the national union list of periodicals program.

Meeting of Technicians of Central Banks of the American Continent (Reunión de Técnicos de Bancos Centrales del Continente Americano)

The idea for the organization of these meetings was suggested by several American countries, but took shape in 1942 during the Interamerican Conference on Economic and Financial Control Systems, held in Washington D.C. and in which the Bank of Mexico requested the collaboration of the central banks of Latin America in the exchange of information and publications through their Economic Research Departments.

In the 1944 United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference there appeared a renewed interest in uniting the central bank technicians. In the Inter-American Conference on Problems on War and Peace held in Mexico in 1945 a resolution recommending a conference of monetary authorities was approved. This resolution was proposed by the Chilean delegation.

Finally the Bank of Mexico extended an invitation to celebrate the first meeting at its headquarters from August 15-30, 1946. The success of the first meeting encouraged others to follow: the second was held in Santiago, Chile in 1949, the third in Havana, Cuba, in 1952, the forth was held jointly in Washington D.C. and New York City, the fifth was held in Bogotá, Colombia in 1957, the sixth in Guatemala City in 1960. The seventh meeting was held in 1963 in Rio de Janeiro, the eighth in Buenos Aires in 1966. Lima, Peru was the site of the ninth meeting in 1969, Caracas hosted the tenth meeting in 1971, and Quito, Ecuador had the honors in 1973.

The proceedings of these meetings appear under the title Memoria and are edited and published by the central bank of the country where the meeting was held.
Bibliographic and Information Gathering Activities of Three Central Banks of the Caribbean

Laurel Jizba

Rosa Mesa, Lee Williams, and I have conducted a survey of the central banks in Latin America and the Caribbean for the purpose of discovering the nature and scope of the bibliographic and information gathering activities of those institutions. My focus was on the central banks of the Caribbean, including those in the following eight countries: Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, the Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Surinam and Belize. Of those eight, three replied to the questionnaire: Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The following is an analysis of their responses.

The first thing discovered was that both the banks and their libraries and information gathering activities are comparatively quite new. All of the banks were founded within the last fifteen years, and their libraries within the last ten years. The library of the Central Bank of Barbados was founded in 1972, that of Jamaica's central bank in 1967 and the library of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago in 1966.

In the questionnaire, the first area of concentration was the nature and scope of the publishing activities of the banks. It was found that all three banks publish more than one type of material. Annual reports and economic serial publications are universally produced, while each of the banks reported additionally publishing two or more of six other categories of materials: pamphlets giving the general balance, informational bulletins, statistical serial publications, bibliographic serial publications or monographs.

In all cases these publications are edited by a research department. The banks of Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados said that their publications are available free or on exchange to interested institutions, while the Central Bank of Jamaica only offers them on exchange. None offered publications for sale, whether individually or on subscription. All institutions indicated that the research department handles distribution of publications in conjunction with the editing function.

As far as the size of the publishing operation of the three banks, there is a wide gap, comparatively, in the total number of volumes published annually. Jamaica has by far the largest output, producing 48,000 volumes per year. This certainly gives justification to maintaining its in-house printer. Trinidad and Tobago's bank in contrast publishes 14,630 volumes annually and the Bank of Barbados approximately 3,500 volumes per year. These latter two contract the printing of their publications with commercial printers.

None of the banks utilize means such as price lists, bibliographies, etc. to announce their publications.

As to archival collections, the Central Bank of Jamaica's archives are managed by the Research Department, the archives of the Central Bank of Barbados by the librarian, and the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago has not yet organized its archival collection. Elsewhere, the University of the West Indies at Cave Hill houses an archive of published material from the Central Bank of Barbados, while
In Jamaica, other institutions maintaining a complete collection of central bank publications are the University of the West Indies, various government ministries, as well as major financial institutions.

Bibliographies of bank publications are not generally made available by any of the three institutions. At the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, bibliographies are "tailor made" for patrons and contain restricted documents which thus naturally restricts their distribution. It is most likely that this same rationale is germane to the non-distributory policies on such bibliographies held by the other banks.

The second section of the questionnaire was devoted to the nature and functions of the banks' libraries.

All of the libraries offer services limited to bank personnel and others from the government. They are open 8 hours during the day, the same hours as the parent institutions: generally between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. The average daily number of library users is 15 to 20 for the Jamaica's central bank library, 8 for Trinidad and Tobago's and 10 for Barbados'. Physical space is greatest at the Jamaican institution at approximately 1,700 square feet, while the others have roughly 1,000 square feet in the library.

Among the library services: reference, home lending, interlibrary loan and photographic reproduction, only Trinidad and Tobago's Central Bank Library does not have home lending. The Jamaican and Barbados' libraries both have microform reading equipment. All offer the other services.

Generally, all of the libraries specialized in collecting economic, financial and related statistical materials, including government documents and international organization documents. All three collections supply the major source of financial and production statistics for their countries. Jamaica's central bank library has the largest collection, as might be suspected from its large publishing operation, and is comprised of some 2,500 monographs and 88 journal and newspaper titles. Its reference collection has 500 volumes. The library in Trinidad and Tobago is second in size with 1,800 monographs, 665 periodical titles and 400 reference volumes. Barbados has the smallest collection with 600 monographs, 586 periodical volumes in its reference collection.

The library of the Central Bank of Jamaica uses the Library of Congress classification system, with a main dictionary author/title catalog and separate subject and classified catalogs. Its principal means of acquisition is by purchase, though it does acquire material through exchange of bank publications and duplicates from the library collection. The annual budget is $7,000 for monographs and periodical subscriptions and binding; an additional $16,000 goes to staff salaries.

The libraries of the Central Banks of Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados use the Universal Decimal Classification with both principal catalogs arranged in a classified sequence, each with an auxiliary subject index and author/title index or catalog. For both of these libraries, the principal means of acquisition is through exchange of its bank's publications. The Barbados library additionally publishes a quarterly list of new titles received, which it uses for reference and exchange purposes. The same library is annually budgeted at $12,000 for purchase of monographs and journals, roughly evenly dividing the amount between
the two. Some $13,000 goes into salaries and $1,700 to special expenditures such as photocopying. Trinidad and Tobago's Central Bank Library has an open ended budgeting arrangement with its parent bank.

As previously mentioned, exchange of materials plays a vital role for all of the bank libraries. In the United States, the Central Bank of Jamaica sends and exchanges publications with 50 U.S. libraries, the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago with about 25, and the Central Bank of Barbados with 10. Among the major recipients for all of the banks are the New York Public Library, the Federal Reserve System, the I.M.F. Joint Bank Fund Library, the Library of Congress, and other large research libraries.

In summary, the responses to the questionnaire show that these central banks are first, publishers of a significant amount of material on topics of an economic and financial nature. This material is utilized not only by the parent banks, but also by governmental institutions, other banks, and other institutions with related interests, both inside the country and abroad. Secondly, they have established and are developing well organized archives and libraries to collect and disseminate information of the same kind. Both functions combine to make the central banks valuable clearinghouses recording and providing input for, on and about the development of their respective countries.
Some Factors in the Development of a Research Collection for the Central Bank of Barbados

Maxine I. Williams

I. Introduction

This paper attempts to trace some of the factors in the development of a research collection for the Central Bank of Barbados, and to draw on the experience of its Librarian whose responsibility it has been to organize and develop the acquisition programme of its library.

Laurence S. Thompson in "The Acquisition of Books and Pamphlets" states very aptly the combination of factors he believes contributes most to the development of a research collection. He states "the development and maintenance of a research collection is the result of a cooperative effort by the librarian who can sense the appropriate sources and of the subject specialist who haunts them but knows nothing of library routines. The librarian must identify sources of acquisition and know when to buy, when to exchange, when to beg, nay, even when to purloin". The writer's combination of 'cooperation' and 'identification of sources of information' in relation to the development of a research collection are the factors chosen in this attempt to report on the bibliographic/information gathering activities of the Central Bank of Barbados.

II. Background

The Island

Barbados is the most easterly of the archipelago of islands which stretch from the tip of Florida in North America to the mouth of the Amazon in South America. It is a small island even by West Indian standards - only 166 square miles. It is coral limestone in formation, terraced in structure, and lies 13° north of the Equator - that is directly in the track of the North East Trade Winds.

The island was discovered by the British in 1625 and settled in 1627. Its parliament dates from 1639 - the second oldest in the British Empire - internal self-government was granted in 1954 while it was still a British colony and its complete independence from Britain was attained on November 30, 1966.

Barbados has a population of approximately 250,000 and sugar has been the mainstay of its economy for the last 300 years. The growth of tourism in recent years has nevertheless contributed significantly to its development.

The Financial Scene

During the 1940's British coin and government currency notes of Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and British Guiana were legal tender in the English-speaking Caribbean. Bank notes issued by commercial banks under licence were also circulated freely. From 1958 to 1964, the issue of currency for the islands of the Eastern Caribbean and mainland British Guiana was the responsibility of the British Caribbean Currency Board (BCCB), simply a money-changing institution with little or no power to influence commercial bank activity or to control money supply. In May 1965, the East Caribbean Currency Authority (ECCA) replaced the BCCB. Its objectives as defined in the agreement establishing it were to issue, manage and safeguard the international value of a common currency for the participating governments, and to promote monetary stability and sound financial structure in their territories. ECCA nevertheless could do little more than the BCCB, and consequently, Trinidad which became independent in 1962, and Guyana which obtained its independence in 1966, withdrew their participation from ECCA and set up their own central banking systems. Although Barbados gained its independence in 1966, it continued to be a member of ECCA until 1974, that is, until it had issued its own currency and until all East Caribbean currency could be withdrawn from circulation in the island.

The Bank

The Government of Barbados whilst acknowledging the need for consultation on money matters in the Caribbean felt compelled to establish an institution committed to the overall development of the economy of the island. The Central Bank was therefore created by Act of Parliament on April 2, 1972, as an autonomous institution governed only by the provisions of the Central Bank of Barbados Act 1972-6. It began operations one month later and issued the country's first national currency in December 1973.

The purposes of the Bank as stated in the Act are:-

(a) to regulate the issue, supply, availability and international exchange of money;
(b) to promote monetary stability;
(c) to promote a sound financial structure;
(d) to foster the development of money and capital markets in Barbados; and
(e) to foster credit and exchange conditions conducive to the orderly and sustained economic development of Barbados.

The Bank has a Board of Directors which is responsible for determining the policies of the Bank, which policies are executed under the direction of its Governor and General Manager. It has six departments: Secretariat, Banking and Currency, Exchange Control, Accounts and Public Debt, and Research, which have a total staff of 94 persons.

The Research Department

The Research Department of the Bank is responsible for providing the economic intelligence needed by the Bank's management in determining monetary policy and advising Government on financial matters.

To do this, it collects, compiles and analyses statistical data from all commercial banks, and select government departments and statutory bodies and publishes the results in a monthly bulletin entitled Economic and Financial Statistics. Signed in depth studies of the economy are published in a Quarterly Report and the performance of the economy during the year is recorded in the Bank's Annual Report. A number of special studies and working papers are prepared from time to time either for restricted circulation or as confidential material for the use of the Bank's management. A well maintained collection of charts and a research library complete the operations of the Department.

III. The Library

The Library is located in the Research Department of the Bank, and is under the supervision of the Director of Research. However, it serves the entire staff of the Bank.

Its acquisition policy has, to a large extent been determined by the functions of the Bank in general and by the operations of the Research Department in particular. This policy is to acquire publications in the field of economics, with special emphasis on money, finance and trade. These may be in any format, and must be at advanced to scholarly levels. Local publications and those of the other islands of the Commonwealth Caribbean with central banking systems, namely, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and the Bahamas are acquired extensively.

The materials acquired must be kept up-to-date and although current information is important, pre-publication and retrospective works are necessary in some areas. Attention must be paid to the acquisition of retrospective materials in
microform because of the saving in space which can be effected through the use of this format.

IV. Factors in the development of the collection

(a) Cooperation

Cooperation has been the first factor in the initial development of the research collection of the Central Bank. It has been evident in three areas, between the Bank Library and other libraries in the island, between the Librarian and the subject specialists in the Bank, and between the Bank Library and its overseas agents.

The first area of cooperation - between the Central Bank Library and other libraries - was the arrangement of inter-library loans with the Library of the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, the Library of the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the same university, the Caribbean Development Bank Library and the Reference Department of the Barbados Public Library. Immediately after assuming duties in January 1974, the Librarian made arrangements to borrow materials from these, to be photocopied wherever possible. The requests from the Libraries of the University were mainly for journal articles, while those from the Caribbean Development Bank Library and the Public Library were for local statistical material and reference works.

Cooperation with all of these libraries has continued though on a somewhat reduced scale because of the growth of the Central Bank's collection, and it is gratifying that within recent months the Central Bank Library is in turn capable of supplying specific information in reply to requests from these libraries.

The second area of cooperation has been between the Librarian and the subject specialists in the Central Bank. According to the Library's selection policy, the Librarian routes to specialists in the Research Department all local works and a variety of regional and international periodical publications, and to the specialists outside the Research Department selected items of interest to them. Each specialist recommends titles for acquisition by the Library, listing them on forms designed for this purpose and passing them to the Librarian on a daily basis. This policy allows for the present and future needs of the specialists to be met, and at the same time provides them with an opportunity to have a personal interest in the development of the research collection.
The Librarian plays a referral role in this exercise, for a number of selection aids from publishers, as well as print-outs generated by a selected profile of one of its book agents, are routed to the specialists so that their recommendations can be made from the latest available information. Since January 1975, the Library has produced a quarterly List of additions to the catalogue of the Library. These are distributed throughout the Bank so that staff is made aware of what materials have been added to the collection.

To keep the Librarian informed of the needs of the staff all general incoming mail for the Research Department is routed to the Library and advance notice is given of any major meetings, conferences, papers to be presented or studies to be made.

Close cooperation between the Library and its overseas book and periodical agents has been necessary also. Because of distance from the centres of book publishing, ample time must be given to the agent if material is to be acquired by a fixed date and the agent must be capable of supplying a variety of bibliographic materials efficiently, and even of supplying foreign publications when required.

(b) Identification of sources of information

The second factor in the development of the research collection has been the identification of the sources of information. An effort will be made here to show the sources from which most of the material in the research collection has been acquired during this period of its development and to mention in passing a few of the problems encountered.

The sources of information fall roughly into five types: institutions, governments, publishing houses, universities, conferences and meetings.

About 50% of the material in the library has been obtained from banks and other financial institutions and 25% from societies and associations.

All banks tend to publish the same types of material, and are keen on the exchange of publications, consequently, little or no difficulties have been experienced in acquiring their output. Local commercial banks and financial institutions and central banks of the region have readily supplied theirs, and an attempt is being made to have a comprehensive collection of materials from those countries in the Caribbean with established central banking systems. The publications of the international development and banking institutions especially those of the World Bank Group and the UNCTAD agency of the United Nations account for the remainder of the non-regional material from this source.
Learned societies such as the American Economic Association, the Institute for International Economics and the Econometric Society have supplied the greater part of the journal publications required by the Research staff. The Library tries to acquire all available materials of the Caribbean Common Market and some publications from other regional free trade associations such as the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA) and the Central American Common Market (CACM). Some of the publications of the European Economic Community especially those of its African, Caribbean and Pacific group are also very valuable.

Government publications and the general output of publishing houses account for about 10% each of the research materials in the collection. Government publications are obtained for the most part, from the other islands of the Commonwealth Caribbean and from the mainland Republic of Guyana, but a few have been received from Great Britain, the United States and some of the countries of the British Commonwealth.

There are problems in the acquisition of Caribbean government publications such as - the lack of carefully maintained mailing lists, and the need for the comprehensive listing of publications in bibliographies. The solution to the first of these, depends on greater rapport between librarians and government officials, the solution to the latter, lies in the publication of comprehensive national bibliographies and in the enforcement of copyright laws in the Caribbean. Some hope appears in the recently produced national bibliographies of the more advanced Commonwealth Caribbean countries, but it is still too early to assess their capacity to solve the existing problems.

The material from publishing houses consists of monographs, series and reference works, and since most of these are acquired by purchase from the centres of book publishing in England, Europe and the United States, the problems involved are - selecting materials from reviews only, the time lag between the date of publication of a work and the appearance of its review, and the constantly increasing handling costs of book agents.

The final 5% of the publications which make up the research collection of the Bank have come from universities, and from conferences and meetings. Material acquired from universities range from theses and dissertations to pamphlets. Some of the Caribbean materials in the present collection have been produced by the Institutes of Social and Economic Research of the Mona and Cave Hill campuses of the University of the West Indies and have been acquired by purchase or exchange.

In the Caribbean, the documents of the regional conferences such as the Capital Market Symposia of the Organization of American States, the Regional Monetary Studies Conferences of the Caribbean universities and central banks, the Agro-Economic Conferences, the meetings of the Latin American Association of
Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE) and those of the Centre for Monetary Studies in Latin America (CEMLA) are all valuable additions to the research collection of the Bank. The problem in the acquisition of documents of conferences and meetings, especially those of the smaller ones, is that the library must depend on participants bringing back the complete set of papers distributed at them, either because documents are not available after the meetings or because there are time lags between the event and the publication of the final report.

V. Growth of the collection

The research collection of the Central Bank of Barbados is just over two years old. The library is therefore one of the youngest specialized libraries in the island and ranks among the youngest bank libraries in the Commonwealth Caribbean.

During the first year of its existence, an attempt was made to accumulate a broad basic collection emphasizing local materials, in the second year steps were taken to consolidate this collection, and now in the third year of operations, expansion is still continuing and the acquisition of retrospective materials has begun.

The collection has grown from the 20 books and 12 periodical titles in stock at the beginning of 1974, to a collection of nearly 700 books and pamphlets, 500 periodical titles, 4,000 documents, and a small number of microfilm and microfiche. Cataloguing of the collection according to the Universal Decimal Classification and the production of a classified catalogue are on the way.

VI. The Future

Plans are afoot for the indexing of journal publications and the preparation of bibliographies. Other methods of disseminating the information in the collection are also being considered.

The Library is committed to the institution it serves, to grow according to its needs, and to satisfy the information requirements of its staff, either through cooperation or through identifying the sources from which such information can be obtained.

Its second commitment is to the island of Barbados, to keep the staff of the Central Bank so well informed that no economic event important to the economy of the island will be outside their sphere of knowledge.
West Indian Official Publishing and U.K. Official Publishing
on the West Indies, before Independence and after

Laurence Hallewell

There are now, two centuries after the revolt of the mainland colonies, some thirteen autonomous English-speaking countries in this Hemisphere. When Belize finally achieves its independence, the number of Americans still owing allegiance to Her Britannic Majesty as Queen of Great Britain will have shrunk to a mere 80,000 of the New World's 250 million Anglophones. Half of these 80,000 live in Bermuda; the rest are scattered among thirty or so small islands. The people of Montserrat (population 12,000) have opted for the continuance of crown colony status; the sixteen British Virgin Islands (total population 10,000) are probably too closely linked with the economy of their American neighbors for a viable independence; the Falklands and their dependencies (2,000 inhabitants) are a matter of still active dispute with the Argentine Republic, whilst the remaining dozen islands are all quite tiny, and include such far-flung outposts of empire as Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha.

Thus we may regard the process begun in 1776 as having at last reached virtual completion. After America's Independence, however, and the granting of what was then called 'Dominion status' to Canada in 1867 and Newfoundland in 1917, all the other British territories remained under colonial rule until the 1960's. Their assumption of sovereignty was therefore something we may celebrate as one of the most significant happenings of SALALM's first twenty years.

This much greater persistence of British rule in the more southerly colonies might well have surprised their original settlers. Certainly the Seventeenth Century made no conscious distinction between England's plantations on the islands and those on the mainland. Exiled Puritans commemorated their Providence as readily in the Bahamas and in what has become the (still English-speaking) Intendencia de San Andrés y Providencia, as in Rhode Island. The dates alone show the even spread of English settlement: Virginia colonized in 1606, Bermuda in 1609, Massachusetts in 1620, St. Christopher (alias St. Kitts), Maine and New Hampshire all in 1623, Barbados in 1627, Nevis in 1628, Antigua in 1632, Connecticut in 1635... Indeed, the West Indies were in the early years the richer and more important. New York itself was traded for Surinam, and even as late as 1763 the French were happy giving up all Canada to recover Guadeloupe. Nor were the islanders a whit more reconciled to British rule. Barbados made an abortive Unilateral Declaration of Independence as early as 1651, and only their island's vulnerability to the Royal Navy seems to have restrained Jamaica's House of Assembly from participating in the Declaration of 1776.

The similarities between early American and early West Indian history are manifold. After 1781, however, the picture changes rapidly. Many factors, from the economic decline of the sugar industry to administrative reform in Victorian Britain, combine to make the link between colony and metropolitan government far stronger than it had been in American experience. For those of us concerned with bibliography, this is reflected in the relatively greater importance of British official publishing.
British archives

The earliest English settlement took place under the Tudor and Stuart despotism, permitted by royal charters and administered by the sovereign's Privy (i.e. private) Council. 'Publishing' government business was anathema to such a system, and the researcher must needs depend on archival sources. Most of these are in the London Public Records Office, and indexed in the "America and West Indies" volumes of the Colonial series of the Calendar of State Papers, begun by W. Noel Sainsbury in 1860. These volumes, of which there are now 44, covering from 1574 to 1738, are still in course of publication by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Another useful guide to archive material is Peter Walne's Guide to manuscript sources for the history of Latin America and the Caribbean in the British Isles, London, Oxford University Press, 1973.

When Charles II's government fled to Oxford from London's Great Plague of 1665, it sought to ease the resultant dislocation of official business by making formal announcement of new appointments, orders-in-council and so forth in a regularly published Gazette. This proved so useful that the practice was continued after the return to the capital, in the new London Gazette. Until the end of the nineteenth century, this official journal is almost our only source for the text of statutory rules and orders.

Otherwise, the doings of Government only became more open and its affairs more public as Parliament wrested control from the king. The nature of this development made Parliament itself the medium through which official information was channelled.

Even though they were in consequence to publish nothing directly until late last century, it seems appropriate to set forth at this point the branches of government with successive responsibility for colonial affairs. These began as subcommittees of the king's Privy Council, and only from 1766 can they be regarded as departments of state or ministries in the modern sense:–

March 1630: The Privy Council Committee of Trade;
August 1650: The Council of Trade;
November 1655: The Trade and Navigation Committee;
July 1660: The Committee for Trade and Plantations;
August 1673: The Council for Plantations;
May 1696: The Board of Trade and Plantations (from 1768, shared responsibility with the Secretary of State for the American and Colonial department);
May 1782: reorganization following the end of the American War, and an economy drive to reduce the number of government departments, led to all colonial business becoming the responsibility of the Office of Secretary of State for Home Affairs (the Home Office);
March 1784: The Board of Trade is reconstituted, but recovers only part of its colonial responsibilities from the Home Office;
July 1794: the colonial responsibilities of the Home Office (but not those of the Board of Trade) passed to the newly created Office of Secretary of State for War (the War Office), which eventually added 'and the colonies' to its title (in 1801);
June 1854: responsibility for the colonies united under the newly created
Office of Secretary of State for the Colonies;
August 1, 1966: Colonial Office merged with that of Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs;
October 17, 1968: Commonwealth Office and Foreign Office combined as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The minutes of the Board of Trade, which exist for 1675 to 1782 in the Public Record Office, and for 1784 to 1800 in the library of the Department of Trade and Industry, were published for the period 1704 to 1782 by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in 1920-1938 as the *Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations*.

**Early Parliamentary Papers**

Parliamentary involvement with the colonies before the English Civil War was largely limited to receiving petitions from colonial proprietors or their settlers, seeking the legislature's support in disputes with the royal administration, but there are also occasional reports from committees of either House on such matters as the 'state and condition of the Caribe islands'. All these are recorded, often in full, in the *Journals*, which have themselves been printed and indexed - from 1509 for the Lords, and from 1547 (but lacking 1581-1602) for the House of Commons.

Gradually, with the growth of Parliament's control of government, came a steady increase in the amount of material it needed to circulate among its members. The *Journals* remained for many years the most convenient place to publish this; even Committee Reports continued to be set down in full in the Commons' *Journal* until 1834. More and more, however, the *Journals* of each House began to restrict themselves to reporting resolutions that such and such 'be printed': the first instance of this occurs in 1641. All too often, such references are too brief or vague to identify the document concerned, but they remain almost our only source for listing English (or, after April 1707, British) official publications for the 17th and early 18th centuries.

In 1807 Speaker Abbot* prepared a rather inadequate *Catalogue of papers* printed by order of the House of Commons from the year 1731 to 1800 in the custody of the clerk of *Journals*, which was reprinted in 1954 by H.M.S.O. Abbot also made up as many sets as he could of these early papers, but (thanks to the fire at the Palace of Westminster in 1834) it seems that there are only six in existence: in each House of Parliament, in the British Library Reference Division at the British Museum, in University College, London, in New York Public Library, and the British Treasury's copy, which is now in the Department of Trade and Industry Library. There is also a microcard version available.

Charles Abbot's *Catalogue* and the sets based on it are in fact only about half complete, and Mrs. Sheila Elton (née Lambert) is working on the compilation and indexing of a fuller collection, which she is also extending back in time - to the Hanoverian accession in 1715. This is being published by the Scholarly Resources Press of Wilmington, Delaware, as the *House of Commons Sessional Papers*

*Charles Abbot, afterwards first baron Colchester*
of the Eighteenth Century.

No comparable early sets exist of House of Lords Papers. Even for the period 1800-1833 there is no full collection outside the House itself, although the Department of Trade and Industry library has a set covering 1806 to 1830, and there are partial sets for this period at the British Library Reference Division British Museum Library, at the Bodleian Library of Oxford University and at the National Library of Scotland. A microfilm version for 1806-1859 is available from Oceana Publications of Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Oceana are also responsible for publishing a complete facsimile collection of Lords papers from 1641, which is being compiled and indexed by F. William Torrington. This began with the 1790 volume, issued in 1973, and some sixty volumes are projected, covering to 1800.

How much material of West Indian interest will come to light through the work of Eldon and Torrington we can only wait to discover. In the case of the Lords at least, it may not prove to be so very much. Even the height of the anti-slave trade agitation in the 1790's seems to have produced only three Lords papers on the subject: a list in March 1794 of all vessels that had recently cleared for the African slave trade from London and Liverpool, an account of the numbers of slaves imported into the British West India islands from 1789 to 1793, and the same for 1794 to 1798.

Mention should also be made of the Catalogue of parliamentary reports prepared by Luke Hansard, printer to the House of Commons, and his two sons, James Hansard and Luke Graves Hansard, which was published by the House in 1834. This was reprinted in 1953 by Blackwell of Oxford as Hansard's Catalogue and breviate of parliamentary papers 1696-1834. It includes some twenty reports of West Indian interest, but is limited to Commons papers, plus Lords papers formally 'communicated' to the Lower House. (The 1953 reprint includes a brief appendix of selected Lords papers from 1788 by Percy and Grace Ford, but none of these touch on the Americas).

Early Nineteenth-Century Parliamentary Papers

Not only did Abbot try to collect and index Commons papers for the eighteenth century; he also initiated the system of binding up and indexing the totality of papers presented to the House at the end of each annual session - hence the term 'Sessional Papers' - giving each paper a running number within the session. Although not elected Speaker until February 1802, he made this new arrangement effective from the beginning of the previous year. Although the Lords did not follow suit until 1828, they then also introduced it retrospectively from the beginning of the century.

Under Abbot's system, papers presented to both Houses appear in both bound Sessional sets, and have two citation numbers - as a Lords paper and as a Commons paper. An example is the 1826 report of the Commission of inquiry into the administration of civil and criminal justice in the West Indies, whose members were jointly appointed by the two chambers. Cumulative indexes have been issued to the Commons sessional papers for 1801-1852, 1852-1899 and 1900-1949, and since then decennially. The less important Lords papers have been cumulatively indexed for 1801-1885.
The amount and type of colonial material in the Sessional Papers during the first half of the nineteenth century may perhaps be gauged by a summary of the 39 papers indexed under 'Trinidad'. Two of them are House of Lords papers, 32 are House of Commons papers and 5 are common to both sets. There are despatches to and from the colony's governors, petitions from its inhabitants, reports of committees and commissions of enquiry, statistics from the local administration, files of correspondence and, occasionally, local ordinances approved or disallowed by Whitehall. Well over half the papers concern the effect of abolition and free trade on the sugar industry and the labor market. Two papers deal with relations with Venezuela - still referred to as the "Spanish Main", and another two are about a projected railway in Trinidad (eventually built in the 1880's). There is a scheme for an agricultural bank, material on the 1847 hurricane, and agitation for representative government (just 99 years before it was granted). Three papers arise from the colony's heritage of Spanish civil law.

Command Papers

Statements of government policy, and reports of government departments and of government-appointed investigatory committees have been presented to Parliament (originally to the House of Lords alone) 'by command of the sovereign' since the mid 17th century. Such 'Command papers' form an increasing proportion of Parliament's publishing as the 19th century advances, particularly as the appointment of a Royal Commission is increasingly preferred to that of a joint parliamentary commission or of a select committee of one House to carry out important public enquiries.

After the reform of Parliament in 1832 the Command papersbulk so large that they are numbered separately from House papers. These numbers, distinguished in the Sessional Indexes at first only by being printed in square brackets, run on regardless of sessional years, until 1870. A new sequence was then begun, marked by the prefixed 'C'. It has since become the practice to start a new sequence of Command paper numbering whenever the 9,000's are reached (roughly every twenty to thirty years), preceded by an ever lengthening abbreviation of 'Command': 'Cd.' in the early 20th century, 'Cmd.' after World War I, and now, since 1956: 'Cmnd.'. Despite their separate numbering, the Command papers are still included in the bound sessional sets. However, to avoid useless duplication, they are no longer added to both sets, and (despite their historical association with the Lords) are now to be found only among the Commons papers.

Royal commissions are most commonly referred to by the names of their chairmen (a still epicene word in Britain). Thus Cmd. 6607, by the royal commission set up to investigate the underlying causes of the labor riots in Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica during 1937-1938, is known as the Lord Moyne report. Chairmanship, however, is not authorship, and was ignored by the Sessional Indexes until 1950 - by which time the British National Bibliography, which does index chairmen, had come into existence. More recently, the Reference, special and information section of the [U.K.] Library Association has begun publishing its retrospective British government publications: an index to chairmen and authors; their first volume, by A. Mary Morgan, covering 1941-1966 appeared in 1969, and the second, by Stephen Richard, covering 1900-1940, has just been published (April 1976).
Non-parliamentary papers

For any government agency to seek direct communication with the public was, as we have said, virtually unknown until well into the nineteenth century. Only in 1882 did Her Majesty's Stationery Office find it necessary to separate its sales lists into 'Parliamentary papers' and what were then termed simply 'Official publications'. These later became known as 'Stationery Office publications'; the present designation 'Non-parliamentary' was not adopted until 1924. By then the quarterly lists which H.M.S.O. started in 1894 had become annual 'Consolidated lists', to which five-yearly indexes have been prepared since 1936. More convenient for tracing current publications is the Sectional list 69: Overseas affairs, available gratis on request, and at present is revised annually. The latest issue (October 1, 1975) includes 'items published between January 1961 and September 1975 and those of earlier date which have been reprinted, or are still in demand'; it excludes statutes, orders and certain treaties, but otherwise covers Parliamentary papers also.

Non-Parliamentary publications do not in fact become significant in the colonial field until 1921. In that year, H.M. Treasury, concerned at the enormous growth of parliamentary publishing (which had by law to be distributed free to a large number of libraries and other public institutions), instructed government departments to present to Parliament only matters 'likely to be the subject of early legislation'. Even Royal Commissions were encouraged to restrict their reports to Parliament to their actual recommendations, and to issue the supporting evidence separately as an N.P.P. (Non-parliamentary paper). Not quite everyone conformed, however; the periodic Statistical abstract of the British Empire continued to appear as a command paper, although it could hardly be considered something designed for prompt legislative action!

Colonial reports

Sporadic reports on general conditions in particular colonies occur from the middle of the seventeenth century. The early nineteenth-century Trinidad papers we have already cited include general reports for 1801, 1831 and 1842, and financial reports for 1842-1843. The regular publication of annual reports from colonial governors does not however start until the middle 1800's: from 1847 in the case of Trinidad, and in the first years they vary considerably in size and scope. Thus the Trinidad report for 1851 is bulked by including (apparently) the entire published version of the returns of that year's population census, whilst the contemporary Jamaican report is little more than a harassed governor's apology for its lack of substance. During the 1860's and 1870's the West Indies were covered each year by a single combined 'Report of the present state of Her Majesty's colonial possessions'. Uniform and separate annual reports for each colony begin in the middle 'eighties.

Until 1921 each of these reports appeared as a command paper and so was known as the colony's 'Blue book', although any Parliamentary paper thick enough to need a cover of this hue may be so called, in contrast to the less substantial 'White paper'. It was also the custom in some colonies to produce a local edition of the report (with some textual differences), often on blue paper to justify the traditional title!

With their removal from the 'free list' as a result of the Treasury memorandum just mentioned, the annual reports become Non-Parliamentary, ceasing to
bear Command paper numbers, or to be included in the Sessional papers and index. Now, with Independence, most of the series have ceased altogether. The few that continue (e.g. those of Belize, the British Virgin Islands, the Caymans and the Turks and Caicos Islands) have recently, as a further economy, been appearing only every other year. They also seem to have been omitted from the current Sectional list 69: Overseas affairs.

In 1971 the annual reports for all British colonies for 1846-1899 were reprinted by the Irish University Press of Dublin, forming the bulk of their 37 volume Colonies, general set of British Parliamentary papers. The following year the same publisher reissued the major papers of general West Indian interest in its ten volume West Indies set.

The Colonial Office List

The most important Colonial Office annual of all did not begin life as in any way a government publication, although always "compiled from official records" and "with the Colonial Secretary's sanction". The Colonial Office list for 1862; or, general register of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain was issued by Stanford, a London publisher, and continued as a commercial venture (under other imprints) until the outbreak of World War II, changing its title in 1926 to the Dominions Office and Colonial Office list. In 1946 publication was resumed, by the Stationery Office, under the original title. In 1967 and 1968, following merger with the Commonwealth Relations Office year-book, it appeared as the Commonwealth Office yearbook. A further change then followed the amalgamation of what had been the Colonial civil service and the the Commonwealth relations service with the Diplomatic service into a single overseas civil service. The listing of office holders was transferred to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's Diplomatic service list; all the other features of the Yearbook have been continued in the Yearbook of the Commonwealth (1969-).

[To complicate matters further, Kraus has reprinted the Commonwealth Relations Office yearbook, and its predecessor the Commonwealth Relations Office list, for 1951-1966, together with the two Commonwealth Office yearbook issues and the first Yearbook of the Commonwealth, under the general title "Year book of the Commonwealth, vols. 1-19, 1951-1969"!]

The amount of historical and statistical information in the Colonial Office list and its successors varies from territory to territory and has also changed over the years; the early volumes give complete chronological lists of colonial governors and even list members of legislatures. The book is also useful as another source listing Stationery Office publications of colonial and Commonwealth interest.

The Corona Library

Since World War II an enormous change has occurred in the range and variety of H.M.S.O. publications, and it is now comparable in much of its output to any better class commercial publisher. The chief example of this in the colonial field is the 'Corona Library' series of illustrated works by well
known writers begun in September, 1952, each of which is devoted to a single dependency. Former colonies in the Americas which have been included are British Guiana, land of six peoples, by Michael Swan in October 1955, Jamaica, an island mosaic, by Peter Abrahams in May 1957, and British Honduras, by A. R. Gregg in 1968.

Other post-World War II publications

Human institutions, it is said, reach their optimum pitch of organizational efficiency only when they are already obsolescent. Certainly the United Kingdom's colonial publishing was never more active or far-reaching than in the 1950's.

As the Board of Trade's Statistical abstract of the British Empire (dating back to the 1850's) was mainly concerned with commercial matters, the Colonial Office began its own Quarterly digest of statistics (originally Digest of colonial statistics) in March 1952. This ran to July 1962, then continued as an annual for just two more years. There were quarterly journals on Colonial geology and mineral resources (from 1950), and on Colonial plant and animal products (1951-1956); the latter's place was eventually taken by the Tropical Product Institute's Tropical science (from 1959) and the Commonwealth Secretariat's Tropical products quarterly (from 1960).

The overseas civil service had its own journal, Corona (1949-1962), while Commonwealth today (1951-1967) was a pictorial magazine produced by the Central Office of Information. Development and welfare in the West Indies were the subject of a series of annual reports additional to the more general Return of schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

Special Colonial Office reports included Nutrition in the British West Indies (1945), and surveys of the West Indian citrus industry (1955), of industrial development in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana (1953), and of the sugar industry of British Guiana (1949). There were also general accounts of various regions of the Empire, such as British dependencies in the Caribbean and North Atlantic, 1939-1952 (Cmd. 8575) and British islands in the Southern Hemisphere, 1945-1951 (Cmd. 8230).

The Colonial Office's scientific and technical experts produced the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey Scientific Research, currently continuing as the British Antarctic Survey (89 volumes since 1953), and titles in the "Colonial Research Publications" series, such as J. A. Allen's Grasses of Barbados (1954) and F. H. P. William's Report on roads and road problems in South East Asia and the Caribbean (1956). These became "Overseas Research Publications" with the creation of the Department of Technical Cooperation; E. G. B. Gooding's Flora of Barbados (1959) is in the new series.

Of confusingly similar name is the "Colonial research studies" (36 titles), which included C. A. Moser's Measurement of levels of living with special reference to Jamaica (1957), A. R. Prest's Fiscal survey of the British Caribbean (1955) and A. Whiteford Acworth's quaintly worded Buildings of architectural or historic interest in the British West Indies, a report with proposals as to the best means of protecting them from damage or destruction (otherwise than by Acts of God), in 1947.
From a political standpoint, the most important category of British colonial publications during this period has obviously been the long series of papers on constitutional matters that have marked the successive stages of political devolution and the various abortive attempts at federal union between some or all of the British West Indies. These have steadily grown in number and frequency until their termination in each case in the (inevitable) Independence Conference: Jamaica (Cmd. 1638) and Trinidad (Cmd. 1757) in 1962, Barbados (Cmd. 3053) in 1966, the Bahamas (Cmd. 5196) in 1972, Grenada (Cmd. 5379) in 1973... British Guiana's road to Independence proved a particularly arduous one, owing to the bad relations between Westminster and the then premier, Cheddi Jagan. After the abortive Independence Conference of 1962 (Cmd. 1870), fresh negotiations only began when the People's Progressive Party fell from office in 1964; this time they reached a successful conclusion in the 1965 Conference (Cmd. 2849).

Non-H.M.S.O. publications

It is a commonplace for bibliographers of government documents to bemoan the failure of official printers to centralize the publishing output of all governmental agencies. Such complaint can, alas, be made even of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

In many cases H.M.S.O. acts as an organization's selling agent, and may even list their material in its annual catalogue, whilst not being actually the publisher. This is its relationship with the Commonwealth Development Corporation and with the British Council (a government-funded body concerned with educational exchanges and other cultural links with foreign and Commonwealth countries).

The Central Office of Information, which produces material on behalf of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for distribution by the British information services overseas, chooses not to have its publications freely available in all cases in the United Kingdom, although those that are sold here may be bought through H.M.S.O., and are listed in its catalogue. These include the pamphlets Britain and the Commonwealth, 1973, and Britain and the developing countries, education, 3rd edition 1974.

The Sectional list 69: Overseas affairs also lists a few publications which are only obtainable from the actual issuing bodies, such as the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Institute of Geological Sciences.

A final category is that of mimeographed material apparently thought too slight to merit the dignity of Stationery Office publication, and is neither listed nor sold by H.M.S.O. An example of possible interest to SALALM is the Select bibliography on British aid to developing countries (3rd edition, September 1971) put out by the library of the former Department of Technical Cooperation. (This organization, originally a department of the old Colonial Office has become rather a political football. The 1964 Labour government made it an independent Ministry of Overseas Development; the 1970 Conservative victory led to its down-grading into the Overseas Development Administration under the Foreign and Colonial Office; then the second Wilson government gave it ministerial status again, August 1974). One presumes that the bibliography was compiled by the Overseas Development Administration's library for its
When a territory gained its Independence - or "autonomy in association" in the case of some of the smaller islands - H. M. Government in the United Kingdom naturally ceased to publish any material on it, beyond that pertaining to normal inter-governmental relations. The change of status did not however involve any immediate corresponding impact on the output of publishing by the country's own government; that had already been largely transformed with the advent of internal self-government some years before.

Prior to Independence, the very fact of dependency made information about local official publishing hard to come by. Jean Meyriat's Study of current bibliographies of national official publications, issued by UNESCO in 1958, contents itself with remarking that "most of the [British] colonial administrations have a government printing and publishing establishment, and the Crown Agents [for Overseas Governments and Administrations - a mutually controlled trading organization in London] act as sales agents fn the United Kingdom for all colonial official publications".

Local official publishing in the West Indies is, however, of considerable antiquity. The earliest of all was quite possibly the Declaration set forth by the Lord Lieutenant Generall, the Gentlemen of the Councell & Assembly, occasioned by the view of a printed paper entituled "An act prohibiting trade with the barbadoes, Virginea, Bermudes and Antegoe". This was a vehement seven-page pamphlet issued by the government of Barbados in 1651, protesting against the Navigation Act, which outlawed the colonies' international commerce.

Such early efforts were haphazard to say the least. Limited resources and personnel, and the informality of government in small, isolated territories, dominated by a tiny, closely knit planter oligarchy acted as an effective deterrent to any regular publishing program (as we shall later illustrate by citing the example of the state of Barbadian statute law in the early nineteenth century). Only with the growth in governmental responsibilities and in administrative sophistication during the last quarter of that century does there occur a concomitant increase in the amount and regularity of official publishing. Then, from the 1940's, responsible ministerial government - which inevitably means party political government - is gradually introduced into each colony in turn. This led on the one hand to much more publishing aimed at the public in general (whom governments now sought to involve actively in the political process), but also to a marked decline in the availability of government reports, particularly those of a politically sensitive nature.

Before discussing the various types of publication in detail, we should perhaps glance at the general political and administrative background.
Constitutional development

Before 1776, all British colonies in the Americas (save British Honduras) had similar constitutions: a governor representing Whitehall, checked by a legislature elected locally on a narrow franchise. Laws enacted by such assemblies might be disallowed by the Board of Trade (a function devolving after 1854 upon the Colonial Office), but the great distances involved (especially in the days of sail) obliged the metropolitan authorities to permit any act to operate until actually disallowed.

The American Revolution created a strong prejudice against representative government, and every colony acquired after the 1770's was given an autocratic régime, the so-called 'crown colony status'. Although the existing Cabildo was allowed to continue for a few years after the annexation of Trinidad from Spain in 1797, and the elected Courts in Berbice and Demerara (taken from the Dutch in 1803) persisted even down to 1928, those bodies could all be overruled as necessary and laws imposed by London without their consent.

In Jamaica, the white élite, threatened in the 1860's by a franchise extension, came to look upon the attainment of crown colony government as an essential safeguard for their own sectional interests, and deliberately contrived the abolition of their venerable House of Assembly. Similar developments occurred in other colonies, so that by the end of the century, Barbados alone retained its original elective legislature.

Crown colony governors were assisted by appointed executive and legislative councils, largely made up of senior civil servants, but with some private members (in the 'leg'co'), selected as representative of the more important local interest groups. Only gradually was an elected element introduced, and this did not form a majority of any legislative council until after World War II. A majority of elected members naturally led to responsible government, British style, under a 'chief minister', although the appointed civil service members were not always eliminated until some time later. (The change of title from 'chief-' to 'prime-minister' occurred with, or slightly before, the attainment of Independence). In some cases the Executive council became the premier's cabinet of ministers, elsewhere it evolved into a nominated upper house reminiscent of the Canadian Senate or the U.K. House of Lords.

Administrative history

James II's ill-fated attempt to unite the New England colonies under one government was typical of Whitehall's repeated attempts to simplify and combine colonial administrations - and equally typical of the colonists' own determination to frustrate such attempts. A common government for all the 'Caribee islands' had to be abandoned in 1671, although the generic title, soon changed to 'British West India islands' and then to 'British West Indies' continued in official use to distinguish settlements in the Bahamas, the Caribbean and the Guianas from those to the North (including Bermuda) and those in the South Atlantic (the Falklands, Saint Helena and their dependencies). A tenuous constitutional and administrative link was however retained between the Leeward Islands (the more northerly Caribbean group), although after 1723 their federal legislature met only once (in 1798) and successive governors were reduced to seeking legislative uniformity by persuading the several island assemblies to pass identical measures. After a short separation made in 1816, into two "division",
the Leewards were re-united in 1833 and given a new federal constitution in 1871, which persisted until July 1956, although one constituent presidency, that of Dominica, was permitted to secede in 1940. A common governorship continued until 1960. Within the Leewards group, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla were united in 1816, separated in 1871 and reunited in 1882. Recent events have shown even that connection to be still somewhat precarious.

A common governorship-in-chief for the Windward Islands (St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada and Tobago), introduced in 1833, was followed by an attempt to federate these islands with Barbados, in 1876. The idea was dropped after riots in Barbados, and the common governorship itself abandoned in 1885. In fact, the only successful Colonial Office mergers seem to have been those between Berbice and Demerara (which became British Guiana in 1831) and between Trinidad and Tobago (federated in November 1888 and completely united in January 1889).

Beyond the foregoing, there were no administrative links between the various American colonies and no common services until 1898 when the Imperial Department of Agriculture was set up in Barbados; this moved to Trinidad in 1922, becoming the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

There were no further moves towards any form of integration until World War II, when the Colonial Office collaborated with the United States to set up in Port of Spain, Trinidad, the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission (March 1942). In 1945 this was enlarged by the accession of France and the Netherlands, as the other colonial powers in the area, to become the Caribbean Commission, with the aim of aiding development in all dependent West Indian territories. Disagreement with the chief minister of Trinidad (a former Caribbean Commission official) led to relocation in San Juan de Puerto Rico as the Caribbean Organization, June 1960. This evolved in 1964 into the Caribbean Economic Development Corporation (CODECA) which was wound up in 1971.

As a result of a 1943 British government commission on higher education in the colonies (the Irvine report, Cmd. 6654), there was set up in January 1949 the University College of the West Indies, linked to the University of London, and located at Mona, near Kingston, Jamaica. In 1962 this became a full University, supported by all the Commonwealth Caribbean territories, and with branch campuses at St. Augustine, Trinidad (where it absorbed the College of Tropical Agriculture) and (since 1963) at Cave Hill, Barbados. Guyana has chosen to create its own University at Turkeyen, near Georgetown, but participates in the law faculty of U.W.I.

In 1951 a common currency, the British West Indian dollar, was established throughout the territories - this time including British Guiana, but not Jamaica! - and the Eastern Caribbean Currency Board, later the British Caribbean Currency Board was set up in Port of Spain. Soon after gaining Independence, Trinidad withdrew (as Barbados was eventually also to do), and the Board was reconstituted under its original title in October 1965.

Meanwhile, in January 1958, after long negotiations, all the British West Indies, except the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, British Honduras and British Guiana were united in the West Indies Federation. This however failed to make headway against the entrenched positions of Jamaica (opposed to the free movement of manufactured goods) and Trinidad (opposed to the free movement of
labor), and when the opposition party in Jamaica won a general election on an anti-federation ticket, the union was dissolved (early in 1962). A few months later, the two largest members, Jamaica and Trinidad-and-Tobago, received their separate independence. Two common services provided by the federal government were preserved as independent entities: the Caribbean Meteorological Service and the West Indian Shipping Service, both with headquarters in Trinidad.

Attempts to preserve a connection between the smaller members in an "Eastern Caribbean Federation", centered on Barbados, dragged on until November 1966, when Barbados too received its separate independence. The remaining islands, except Montserrat (which preferred reversion to crown colony status), were given the new condition of "Autonomy in association with the United Kingdom", which means that the U.K. continues to provide for their defense and foreign relations.

From this second federation attempt there have survived three organizations: the West Indies (Associated States) Council of Ministers, established in 1966, the West Indies (Associated States) Supreme Court, established in 1967, and the Eastern Caribbean Common Market, established in 1968. Membership consists of the Associated States, plus Montserrat, with the Virgin Islands being an additional member of the Supreme Court. The first and last of these organizations have their Secretariats in Antigua.

Also surviving from the Eastern Caribbean Federation project was the Regional Development Agency, formed in 1968, which included both the Associated States and Barbados. This was wound up in 1970 after the formation of the Caribbean Development Bank, whose headquarters are in Bridgetown, Barbados. The bank's founder members were all the Commonwealth Caribbean territories, plus the United Kingdom. They were joined in April 1972 by Colombia and Venezuela.

In May 1968 the Caribbean Free Trade Association, CARIFTA, was formed by Antigua, Barbados, Guyana and Trinidad, soon joined by Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and eventually also by the Bahamas and British Honduras. In August 1973 this organization was absorbed into the Caribbean Community, CARICOM, whose headquarters are in Georgetown, Guyana.

Meanwhile, British Guiana had achieved independence in May 1966, with a change of spelling to 'Guyana'. In February 1970 the new country became the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and thus the only Commonwealth country in the Americas where the Queen is no longer nominal head of state. Other countries which have now become independent are the Commonwealth of the Bahamas (in July 1973) and the former associated state of Grenada (in 1974).

British Honduras has always been in an anomalous position. Although first settled (by pirates seeking timber for ship-building) as early as 1638, the English government clearly did not want to know, and made no acknowledgement of the presence of British settlers there until 1764, when an Admiral Burnaby came and drew up a code of local customary law, which could not, however, be enforced until a Superintendant was sent out in 1786. Formal claim to sovereignty was put off until war broke out with Spain in 1796. English law was not introduced until 1840, and colonial status (for the first 12 years as a dependency of
Jamaica) came only in 1862. Full internal self-government was granted in 1964, but Independence has been delayed, ostensibly because the colony is not yet financially self-sufficient. This seems to be a diplomatic way of alluding to the heavy defense expenditure an independent British Honduras would need to meet the long standing dispute with Guatemala (which long ago broke off relations with the U.K. over the issue). The name 'Belize' was officially adopted in June 1973.

Two other territories that were also at one time dependencies of Jamaica are the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. These were both constituted separate crown colonies following Jamaican Independence in 1962, although from 1965 until 1973 the Turks and Caicos shared a common governorship with the Bahamas.

Parliamentary proceedings

Commonwealth parliaments are closely modelled, both formally and functionally on United Kingdom practice. Except in Guyana, which has a president with similar powers, the crown is represented in the independent West Indian territories by a governor-general. The autonomous and dependent countries have a governor, although until recently some of the smaller islands had only an administrator. The colonial executive council is the upper house only in Montserrat, the Virgin Islands and the Caymans, and (outside the West Indies) in the Falklands. Dominica, Guyana, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, the Turks and Caicos and (at present) St. Lucia have unicameral legislatures. All the other territories in the Americas now have a (nominated) Senate, save Bermuda, where the upper house is the Legislative Council. This latter title was used almost everywhere until the constitutional developments of the 1960's and early 1970's for the lower house; as such, it still survives in the Caymans, Montserrat, the Virgins and the Falklands. The even older name for the lower chamber, House of Assembly, has survived in Barbados and Bermuda, and has recently been revived in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia. Every other territory has gone over in the last few years to the American-inspired 'House of Representatives', except the Republic of Guyana which has its 'National Assembly' and tiny Turks and Caicos (with a 'State Council').

Other differences of terminology that may be found include 'sitting' for (parliamentary) 'session' and - in Trinidad for example - 'ordinance' for 'act'. Generally speaking, however, British precedent is followed in quite surprising detail. Some countries, such as Trinidad, even call their records of debate 'Hansard', after the T. C. Hansard who began publishing (unofficially) the first verbatim reports of the Westminster Parliament in 1803.

These reports of debates are, incidentally, not to be confused with the shorter, more formal, Journals. In Jamaica these latter were first printed as early as 1811 and are available from the Scholarly Resources Press from 1663 to 1826 as the Journal of the Assembly of Jamaica.

The debates, minutes or journals, notice papers etc., of the various legislatures are now produced regularly and should present little problem in acquisition, except late appearance (this being especially true of the debates).
Laws, statutes etc.

Contemporary English law, common and statute, was adopted by each new colony of settlement (always excepting the special case of British Honduras). It was also introduced, fairly soon after annexation, into those territories that were acquired by conquest, a notable exception being the survival of Dutch Roman law in Guyana.

Local laws are clearly the type of government material where a need for publication is first felt. At the beginning, even this was left to the initiative of individuals. John Jennings, clerk of the Barbadian House of Assembly was instructed by the governor to collect the island's statutes for publication (in London) as early as 1654, and fifteen years later another clerk to the Assembly, William Rawlon, produced a second compilation. By 1704 someone had even attempted an Abridgement of the laws in force and use in Her Majesty's plantations of Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Maryland, New-England, New York, Carolina etc. Then at last the Board of Trade seems to have taken a hand, for the King's Printer produced several collections of West Indian statutes: Acts of the Barbadian Assembly down to 1718 came out in 1721, and federal acts of the Leewards (to 1705) and the individual acts of Antigua and Nevis (to 1730) and of Montserrat (to 1740) appeared in 1734-1740, and there were other volumes later in the century.

Domestic publication of new laws seems to have begun in Jamaica. By 1783 a regular quinquennial system of issuing these was established. Jamaica, however, was usually well organized: by the 1780's they were even sending their London agent material on various matters for him to print "for the purpose of communicating the same to members of both Houses of Parliament".

More typical was Barbados, where, as late as 1826, the Commission on the administration of justice in the West Indies complained that the public and the courts were dependent on two defective and unreliable compilations of local statutes: Acts passed in the island of Barbados from 1648 to 1762... revised by Richard Hall (London, 1764) and The public acts in force, passed by the legislature of Barbados, 1762-1800, a digested abridgement, by Samuel Moore (London, 1801, reprinted Philadelphia, 1811). Acts passed since 1800 had never been printed at all, even though there had been a printing press in the island for practically a century.

Fortunately such days are long since past! Individual bills, acts and regulations and other subsidiary legislation are usually published immediately, or at least at the end of the parliamentary session (i.e. annually) and can normally be obtained with little difficulty.

Gazettes and Civil Lists

After legislation, the oldest official publishing in each territory is probably the official gazette, used like the original London gazette for formal government announcements of appointments, regulations etc. It may also be used for patents, trade marks, law reports, and even the minutes of the legislature or lists of government publications. Jamaica's began as the Royal gazette in 1778, Trinidad's (also originally 'Royal') in 1835, and the first Barbados Official gazette was in 1840.
Local civil lists seem to start much later: e.g. Jamaica’s from 1927, St. Vincent’s from 1937.

Demographic censuses

Censuses of a sort occurred very early: Jamaica had one in 1673, Barbados in 1715, but the first of any accuracy is probably that of Port of Spain (Trinidad) and suburbs in 1834: this exists only as a manuscript in the Foreign and Colonial Office Library.

The widespread labor shortage caused by slave emancipation occasioned the imperial government to organize a general census of the whole British West Indies except British Honduras. This was carried out in most colonies on June 3, 1844 (the others chose different dates), and was published as *Population of each of the British West Indian islands and British Guiana...* (House of Commons Paper 426 of 1845).

The next census took place on the lines of the U.K. decennial census, in 1851, except in Jamaica, where plans were interrupted by a cholera outbreak. From then on censuses were held at ten year intervals until the outbreak of World War II, except that a few colonies put off the 1931 census because of their desperate financial position, due to the Depression. All these censuses were published locally, apart from that of Trinidad in 1851 (already mentioned). Although there was no 1941 census, the Bahamas and Jamaica did take a wartime census, in 1943.

As soon as the War ended, it was decided to take a joint general census again. This was held in 1946 and published in Kingston by the Jamaican Central Bureau of Statistics as the *West Indian census* in 1948-1950. There was no further census until 1960, when another general census was taken and published in two sections: the *West Indian population census*, covering British Honduras, Jamaica and its then dependencies, the Leewards and the Virgin Islands, was the responsibility of the Jamaican Department of Statistics and issued in Kingston, 1960-1964; the *Eastern Caribbean population census*, comprising British Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and the Windwards, was prepared by the Trinidad and Tobago Central Statistical Office and published 1961-1963. A further regional *Commonwealth Caribbean population census* was held in April 1970 and issued in Kingston through the Jamaican Department of statistics.

Bermudan censuses were held decennially from 1841 to 1931, in 1939, and again decennially from 1950, all apparently published locally. Falkland Island censuses were decennial from 1861 to 1931; there was one in 1946, and another in 1953, since when they would appear to have become decennial again.

A source for census returns of the Eastern Caribbean territories from about 1891 is the series of photographic reprints issued by the Trinidad Central Statistical Office from 1964. Bibliographic information on early censuses is contained in R. R. Kuczynski’s *Demographic survey of the British colonial empire, volume 3: West Indian and American territories* (Oxford University Press, 1953). We should also mention the publications of the Census Research Programme of the University of the West Indies under the direction of George Roberts, begun in 1973.
Administrative reports

When the regular publication of annual reports from each major department of government began in the colonies, these were sufficiently few in number and their activity circumscribed enough for all of them to be combined in a single volume. Such compilations start from 1879 in the case of Jamaica, 1898 in that of British Guiana. Separately published reports become the rule only after World War II (e.g. in Jamaica's case from 1947).

With the advent of internal self-government, 'departments' tended to be renamed 'ministries', and the former term applied to subdivisions of a ministry, the latter in turn being divided into 'divisions' made up of 'sections'. Unfortunately, as in the U.K., the expression 'government department' continues to be used loosely for any of the stages in the hierarchy.

Ministerial reports are usually freely available. Departmental (in the strict, contemporary sense) reports are normally unrestricted but not easily obtainable, and are often only mimeographed.

Special reports

The reports of special commissions of enquiry, corresponding to the United Kingdom Royal Commissions and Parliamentary select committees are, on the whole, intended for publication, and have a surprisingly long history in the West Indies. A Report from the select committee of the House of Assembly appointed to inquire into the origin, causes and progress of the late insurrection, for instance, was published in Barbados in 1818.

Reports of studies and surveys carried out by government departments, on the other hand, are usually restricted documents, although they may be made available to approved research workers for consultation in the department's own library.

As anywhere in the world, reports on matters of government sensitivity, whatever their actual form, are likely to remain classified and unobtainable as long as their contents are of topical interest.

Monograph material

The range of official monograph publishing, at least in the larger countries is quite considerable, ranging in subject from Methods of family planning (Jamaica's Bureau of Health Education, 1968) to The thrust of non-align-ment (Guyana's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1972), and in size from pamphlets like premier Manley's Opening address to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Jamaica's Agency for Public Information, 1975) of four pages to full-length books such as C. R. Ottley's 152 page Historical account of the Trinidadd and Tobago Police Force, 1964.

The advent of self-government has meant that an increasing proportion are popular expositions of government policies, such as the Trinidadian Ministry of West Indian Affairs' CARIFTA and the Caribbean Economic Community (1968)
or the Barbados Government Information Office's *How your money was spent* (1961). It is only fair to point out, however, that the more blatantly propagandist materials are issued by governments through the press of their political party and seldom through official channels.

The rise of West Indian national consciousness has encouraged the production of material on the region's culture and historical heritage, such as the Trinidad government's series "Historical documents of Trinidad and Tobago". Publications of this type have often appeared to mark Independence celebrations, or their anniversary: the *Historical development of education in Trinidad and Tobago* [1800-1962] by Trinidad's Independence Exhibition Commission (1962), the Jamaica Library Service's *Jamaica, a select bibliography 1900-1963* - issued on the first anniversary of Independence - and the Barbados Public Library's *barbadiana*, a list of works pertaining to the history of the island (1966) are examples. This category has included some literary works; in particular the Trinidadian Ministry of Education and Culture has been producing illustrated fiction for children by local authors.

Serials

It is difficult to indicate the range of government periodical publishing without embarking upon a bibliography, but their extent may be judged from the result of a rough count of titles under 'Jamaica' in the *Jamaican national bibliography* cumulation for 1964-1970. Apart from the reports, issued by almost every department of any size, there are one weekly, nine monthly, six quarterly, one six-monthly, thirty-three annual and seven irregular publications entered under the names of Jamaican government departments alone.

Sources of information

Mrs. Yvonne Stephenson of the University of Guyana, to whom we are indebted for much of the contents of the present paper, writes that 'it is very difficult to know what has been published and is available. Bibliographical sources... are neither up to date nor comprehensive...'. Among such sources as do exist, we may cite, in a progression from the general to the specialized and including both current and retrospective listings:-

The British Library Reference Division

The British Museum Library of the British Library's Reference Division has a very large collection of West Indian material in its Official Publications Library (formerly the State Paper Room). This has been acquired by (i) transfer from the old Board of Trade and Colonial Office of material acquired by them from what were then dependent colonial administrations, (ii) by transfer of material received by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office under inter-governmental agreements on the exchange of documents, (iii) by legal deposit under the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911, and (iv) occasionally by purchase. These sources in conjunction should have produced a truly comprehensive collection. Unfortunately a large amount clearly slipped through the net. In particular, the provisions of the 1911 act were never really enforced in respect of overseas publications.

Besides this, the Library's catalogues are of little use for tracing recent material. Transfers from the F. & C. O. are only made fifteen years...
after receipt, the B.M.'s cataloguing of government publications is greatly in arrears, and the supplements to its published catalogue appear only at five year intervals.

Other United Kingdom libraries

The Royal Commonwealth Society's stock of over half a million volumes includes much official publishing, but only one supplement has yet been issued (in 1971) to its original (1930-1937) published catalogue. The West India Committee has a small library in London, but has issued no catalogue since 1941.

Current acquisitions are listed in the University of London Institute of Commonwealth Studies Library's quarterly Accessions list (1949? - ) and in its Oxford University namesake's Quarterly list of accessions (1950), whilst the Foreign and Commonwealth Office produces a monthly New books list.

The Ministry of Overseas Development, besides issuing the monthly bibliography Technical cooperation, states that 'within the provisions of the Copyright Act [it is prepared to supply, on repayment, photo-copies [of Commonwealth government publications] where [it] hold[s] the originals'.

Current Caribbean Bibliography

Begun in 1951 as a quarterly by the library of the Caribbean Commission, the Current Caribbean Bibliography is now an annual, published since the demise of CODECA by the Biblioteca regional del Caribe y Norte-Sur. One notes that the spread of its contributors, particularly from the smaller English-speaking islands, is less extensive at present than when the bibliography was based in Port of Spain. It is also in arrears.

Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago

The Trinidad Central Library issues monthly accessions lists of its West Indian Reference Section, which have been cumulated since September 1965. The cumulations were approximately six-monthly at first but in 1965 became the Trinidad and Tobago and West Indian Bibliography Annual Accessions. Recent storm damage to Central Library headquarters in Port of Spain has caused publication delays. Arrangement is by author, with the more extensive 'Trinidad and Tobago accessions' preceding other 'West Indian accessions'.

Recently the Central Library has been cooperating with the Trinidad campus of the University of the West Indies to produce a National Bibliography for Trinidad and Tobago. Intended as a quarterly, the first number was a double issue covering January/June of 1975.

Institute of Jamaica

The Institute's West India Reference Library, established 1894, but including material from the old House of Assembly and Legislative Council libraries, is claimed to be the largest and most complete on the region in this Hemisphere. Its librarian-founder Frank Cundall published a Bibliographia Jamaicensis (83 pages plus 38pp. supplement) in 1902-1908, and a Bibliography of the West Indies, excluding Jamaica (179pp.) in 1909, which includes a list of U.K. Parliamentary papers.
The W.I.R.L. staff issued a bibliography of Jamaican Government publications in 1971, and began from 1964 the compilation of the library's Jamaican accessions. This became in 1968 the Jamaican national bibliography, 'a subject list of Jamaican material received in the W.I.R.L., arranged according to the D.D.C....' and is quarterly. A cumulation 1964-1970 appeared in 1973 with locations in other Jamaican libraries, and future five-yearly cumulations are intended.

Unfortunately there is no published accessions list of the W.I.R.L.'s non-Jamaican publications, but a retrospective catalogue is now being contemplated.

Government printing offices

Mrs. Stephenson remarks: 'Discussions with government printers have left me with the firm opinion that it is possible to produce a comprehensive list of printed official publications, if somehow these officers could be persuaded of [its] necessity... The information required...is available, but just needs to be organised in a desirable manner....[In Guyana] when a printing job is required by any Government department, corporation etc., a...memorandum requesting the job is sent to the Government Printer who in turn passes it on to his supporting staff...; should they be unable to do the job themselves...the Government Printer himself passes the job on to the commercial firms contracted to do such jobs.' The material necessary for a full list of government publications is therefore available in the form of requisitions on the Government Printer, who also makes out, for internal use, a typewritten list of titles, which however gives no information as to who produced or published the material.

This centralizing of printing with the Government Printing Office is not, however, universal throughout the territories, and clearly breaks down whenever pressure of work at the official printers forces departments to contract directly with commercial firms. In Trinidad, for instance, statutory boards (even those entirely dependent on government funding), local government authorities, nationally owned industrial corporations and state-run utilities are under no obligation or constraint to channel work (such as printing) through government agencies, whilst in Jamaica the government printer is prevented by law from printing anything besides the laws, the Jamaican Gazette, and the financial estimates and accounts, although he acts as selling agent for some official documents actually printed commercially.

The position in the larger territories might be summarized as follows:

In GUYANA the Government Printer prints, or has printed, the bulk of government publishing, which he also sells, but no sales lists are available to the public.

In JAMAICA the Government Printer is limited in what he prints, but does also publish some material printed elsewhere. A list of sales publications is available, but appears late and is not complete.

The position in BARBADOS is similar to that in Jamaica, save that for many years there was no government printing office at all, a commercial firm (as in eighteenth-century England) being designated 'official printer to the government'.
The TRINIDAD & TOBAGO Government Printing Office covers more material, and his sales lists, which appear fairly regularly in the Trinidad Gazette, are reasonably up-to-date.

**Personal contact**

Writing as a West Indian librarian to other West Indian librarians, Mrs. Stephenson stresses how difficult it is in practice for even the librarian in the territory of publication to discover what material exists, and remarks that even the civil servants in charge of it are often quite uncertain how far it may be available for distribution. She goes on:

'Having by devious means established the existence of documents to be collected, one may enter a series of correspondence so as to acquire them. The...correspondence becomes very tedious and when one analyses the results... one is alarmed at how little is being achieved.

'Regular personal trips to departments are by far more fruitful undertakings... Should [the individual government officer with whom contact has been made] cooperate, then one may even gain access to cupboards and vaults which are veritable treasure chests of official publications dating back for decades. Unfortunately this is not always the reception with which one is greeted... Visits should be regular if comprehensive collection is aimed at, but very few libraries...can afford to have a member of staff undertake these interminable trips...the year round'.

The increased interest shown by librarians of recent years in West Indian official publications does seem to have at last made government officials aware that a problem exists, but the results so far appear to have been counter-productive. According to Mrs. Stephenson, the permanent secretary of at least one ministry has replied to requests from librarians in other territories for its publications, to the effect that the whole matter of the general policy of the distribution of government documents is being taken up at ministerial level and will be dealt with on a government to government basis!

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The section on United Kingdom government publishing owes a great deal to the help and advice of K. A. Mallaber, Head of Library Services at the Department of Industry (formerly Department of Trade and Industry, the successor to the Board of Trade).

The section on publishing by West Indian governments is very much indebted to Mrs. Yvonne Stephenson's Official publications in the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean territories, contributed to the second meeting of the Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries, and published by the University of Guyana, 1970.
LITERARY PUBLISHING IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN

Alvona Alleyne

The title of this paper could more appropriately be expanded to read - "Literary Publishing in the English-Speaking Caribbean with specific reference to Jamaica". This is not as circumscribed as might appear at first glance, as Jamaica seems to be a microcosm of the other territories, representing all those developments which have taken place in the rest of the Commonwealth Caribbean. Moreover, to have attempted to deal in detail with the entire region would have swollen this paper out of all proportion and with the time and space at my disposal would have presented me with an impossible task.

Geographically, I am considering the area formerly known as the British West Indies and now referred to as the Commonwealth Caribbean. Chronologically, I have not limited myself to dealing only with the post-independence period as this is to me a very artificial division, which ignores the fact that most of the important developments on the West Indian literary scene occurred before the 1960's. In fact, I believe that West Indian literature and consequently its publication, had its most successful period immediately before independence, reaching a hiatus around independence and showing signs of recovery from the late sixties onwards. Where it seemed important, from the historical viewpoint, I have commented on developments as early as the start of the century.

Before the political advances of the forties, West Indian creative writers encountered three very serious problems in their attempts at communicating with their society.

First they faced the hostility of an educated class, who, because of their colonial-style education with its stress on things European, believed that West Indians had no literary talent. Naipaul's remark in The Middle Passage: "History was built around achievement and creation and nothing was created in the West Indies" summarizes this attitude very well.

Secondly, the audience at home was severely limited by a population which in most territories was characterized by an inordinately high illiteracy rate. Finally, there was no organized outlet for their work so that despite the numerous haphazard attempts at publishing, there have been few publishing houses in the West Indies and those that have come into being have been short-lived.

The first problem is disappearing, particularly since the political ferment of the forties and the new awareness of the sixties and seventies. The problem of illiteracy will be with us for a long time despite various attempts by governments to remedy the situation. A committed publishing house, responsive to the needs of our writers and able to guarantee their existence financially, is not in the offering.
THE WRITER AND INDEPENDENCE

The relevance of the year 1962 to the creative writer in the West Indies has to be examined. It is my belief that it has not in any way affected his milieu or his ability to subsist in the society. The myth of independence has been attacked by Edward Brathwaite, who speaks of "the illusion of emancipation" and "the song and dance of independence" while Derek Walcott condemns it as:

"... almost death to the spirit to try to survive as an artist under colonial conditions, which haven't really changed with our independent governments. The fall-out rate among artists and actors, in fact, all creative people is considerable. They either abandon their talents or emigrate, which is the same thing." 1/

Moreover, 1962 did not produce, despite the fervour of nationalism, a body of work comparable to that of the forties and fifties. In 1949 Vic Reid's New Day appeared. This novel was definitely a response to the awakening political consciousness of a people moving out of a colonial situation towards self-government. Reid reacted to this upsurge of national feeling and wrote this novel "to restore the written past to a people who had only an oral past ..." Mais and Reid in Jamaica; C.L.R. James and Alfred Mendes in Trinidad; A.J. Seymour in Guyana and Frank Collymore in Barbados all represent the origin of West Indian literature as we know it today. Rising from these strong foundations, the fifties produced our most illustrious names - Edward L. Brathwaite, Jan Carew, John Hearne, Errol Hill, Slade Hopkinson, Wilson Harris, George Lamming, Edgar Mittelholzer; Vidiya S. Naipaul, Andrew Salkey, Samuel Selvon and Derek Walcott - to name but a few.

It is obvious, therefore, that most West Indian writers of any distinction who continue to enrich our tradition had been creating, whether at home or abroad, well before 1962. They developed and published regardless of and not because of independence.

PUBLISHING ABROAD

C.L.R. James, reminiscing about literature in Trinidad in the thirties, describes the way in which his first novel was published:

"... if we wanted to write and do something, we had to go abroad. We couldn't make it at home. Mendes and I had work published before we left, but that was because distinguished people came to the island, we were introduced to them as 'literary persons' and they took our work away and gave it to editors; that's how I was first published." 2/

Prior to 1950, a few West Indian writers had been introduced to larger audiences. Among them, H.G. DeLisser, Claude MacKay and W. Adolphe Roberts.

There were also two anthologies of Jamaican poetry, compiled by J.E. Clare McFarlane and two issues of Life and Letters edited by Robert Herring and devoted to Jamaican writers. The B.B.C., between 1945 and 1959, broadcast its excellent programme "Caribbean Voices," under the discerning editorship of Henry Swanzy. It presented to the public for the first time, many writers whose excellence was later to be acknowledged.

The 1950's heralded the Golden Age of West Indian literary publishing in England. British publishers seemed actively to be pursuing West Indian writers while critics praised the vitality of this new source of unhackneyed material. Thus, between 1951 and 1961, approximately 64 West Indian novels appeared in England. Lamming, Carew, Mittelholzer, Naipaul, Selvon, Salkey, Hearne became familiar names to British readers and some of their novels were translated into foreign languages and published in Europe.


Many of the better known publishing houses have been involved in the production of West Indian novels. Firms like Longman, Macmillan, Nelson and Collins continue their strong interest in educational books for the West Indies while houses such as Cape, Deutsch, Oxford, Faber & Faber continue to contribute much to the publishing of our creative writers. In some instances, the firms have strengthened their ties with the area either by alliance with existing local publishers or by establishing local subsidiaries, as in the case of Longman Caribbean. The firm New Authors, a subsidiary of Hutchinsons, which as its name implies, publishes only books by new authors, has given some of our writers their first opportunity. Bogle L'Ouverture which specializes in African and Caribbean books has sponsored some of the more radical responses of our young writers.

A particularly far-sighted and imaginative approach to the publishing of West Indian literature is to be seen in the Heinemann Caribbean Series. This series is similar to the African writers series and is under the general editorship of John J. Figueroa. Some of the works already published are Michael Anthony's Year in San Fernando; V.S. Naipaul's Mystic Masseur; John Hearne's Voices under the Window and H.G. Delisser's Jane's Career. Each work has an introduction by an eminent critic.

There is, however, only one publishing house abroad operating today specifically established for the publication of West Indian material. New Beacon Books was started by the Trinidadian poet John La Rose and named after the defunct Trinidad literary magazine, The Beacon. La Rose aims to publish Caribbean material which has not been published before and would probably not be readily accepted by those firms already engaged in dealings with West Indian writers. It is interesting to note that many of these books bear a West Indian as well as a London location in their imprint.
THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIGENOUS PUBLISHERS

Despite the great contributions of publishers in the cosmopolitan centres, there are certain areas where their influence has been almost negligible. Excluding anthologies and the publication of poetry and drama by the well established writers, e.g. Walcott, Brathwaite, Wilson Harris and Errol Hill, foreign publishers have concentrated on prose fiction. Consequently, a large volume of work exists only in the West Indies, often unavailable because of publishing and distribution difficulties, even to the people who live there.

Much of it is, perhaps, of an ephemeral nature and will survive solely as a footnote in the history of our literature. But much will also have to be viewed as the early efforts of writers, many of whom later achieved distinction; for publication abroad is usually the seal of approval granted to writers who have achieved an acceptable standard of excellence. Their early formative experiments, printed only in the West Indies, have generally been disregarded abroad.

The need for local publishing houses transcends mere national vanity. They are urgently needed to deal with matters which are essential but of topical or regional interest only. Because of the particular situation which exists in the English speaking West Indies, that is, the juxtaposition of local dialects with English, the official language, indigenous publishing houses provide the only means of reaching, through works published in the musical and speech idioms of the area, an audience which would otherwise be excluded from the cultural development of the territory. The examples which come most readily to mind are the protests which manifest themselves in the calypsos of Trinidad, the reggae music of Jamaica and the written works of the Ras Tafari in Jamaica.

Despite the valiant and often unappreciated efforts of our small literary magazines, it is essential that our younger writers be provided with an opportunity for greater exposure by the local publishing of their monographic works. Until we can provide publishing facilities comparable to those which our writers have found in England, we will not have succeeded in giving them what is rightfully theirs.

METHODS OF PUBLICATION IN THE WEST INDIES

Publishing in the West Indies should not be viewed only as the financing, printing, editing and selling of a work by a company organized for this purpose. It consists of many variations on this theme. At one extreme we find the writer who types or mimeographs his work and then peddles it on the street corner and at the other extreme are those publishing ventures based on more cosmopolitan guidelines.

I would like to consider the means to which our writers in the West Indies have been forced to resort when they wish to publish their work. It is here that many of my remarks will deal specifically with Jamaica.
While I shall attempt to classify under specific headings various publishing methods in the West Indies, it will not always be possible to maintain clear divisions and there will be some overlap. I have arranged these headings to indicate some historical development but this must not be considered an accurate chronological order as many of these developments were happening simultaneously.

1. THE AUTHOR AS PUBLISHER

This method of publishing has produced the majority of our monographic works. It is in this category that we find the greatest extremes in literary quality. Much of this work is strictly "vanity" publishing; some, though of little literary merit, are of historical importance, while others represent the early efforts of writers who are now extensively published abroad.

I cite as an example of private publishing which is of historical importance but little literary significance, J.R. Ralph Casimir's Poesy: An Anthology of Dominica Verse. Casimir, who was a teacher, bookseller and bookbinder, compiled and published four volumes between 1943 and 1948. Although the majority of these poems show little literary merit and are derivative and sycophantic towards the "mother country", as a publishing venture, its importance lies in the recognition by Casimir of the need to encourage local efforts. He says in his preface "the compiler presents Poesy to the lovers of literature in a spirit of adventure as an incentive to aspiring writers in Dominica..."

Derek Walcott describes the publication of his first volume of poems at his own expense as follows:

"I sat on the landing of the stairs and asked my mother who was sewing at the window for two hundred dollars to put out a booklet of poems. She did not have that kind of money and the fact made her weep; but she found it, the book was printed, and I had hawked it myself on the street corners, a dollar a copy, and made the money back." 1/

Encouraged by Frank Collymore, he was later to publish his poetry in Barbados and again, at his own expense, during his student days at the University College of the West Indies in Kingston. Thus, during the forties and fifties, he used our time honoured tradition as a proving ground for his talents. He had to wait until 1962 for his first conventional publication In a Green Night issued, not in the West Indies but abroad, by Jonathan Cape.

"Dread" literature, which perhaps more than any other type speaks of the suffering and alienation of the mass of our people has in the latter part of the sixties and seventies found an outlet mainly through publishing at the author's expense. It is difficult to define the quality of "dread", but, F.G. Rohlehr's almost lyrical explanation will help:

"Dread is that quality which defines the static, fear-bound relationship between the 'have-gots' and the 'have-nots'. It is the historic tension between slaver and slave, between the cruel ineptitude of power on the part of the rulers, and introspective menace and the dream of Apocalypse on the part of the down-trodden. This is why dread remains a constant quality in Jamaica's creative life."  

This quality of "dread" is very evident in the works of the members of the Ras Tafari cult - in their poetry, paintings and music.

Ras Dizzy is an artist, poet and journalist who peddles his poetry in mimeographed form, and has had some of his work published in Savacou. Bongo Jerry, a much more assured poet, has been published in Abeng and Savacou. Without such journals, their work would not have had such wide exposure. Yet, their poetry, particularly Bongo Jerry's, does have some literary merit and much social relevance. Bongo Jerry's poetry is rooted in a society comparable perhaps to that of H. Orlando Patterson's Children of Sisyphus. The difference is that Bongo Jerry speaks from the inside while Patterson, despite his very deep sympathy with the situation, is still an outsider.

There are also two mimeographed Ras Tafari periodicals which appear sporadically: Our Own, which consists mostly of poetry, and Ithopian Defender, which contains poetry and essays. To acquire these volumes is often an act of serendipity - one must be in the right place at the right time.

Writers often solicited advertisements to offset the cost of printing their work. Many of our publications owe their existence to the interest of commercial firms in the arts. The number of advertisements depended on the popularity and prestige of the author. A glance through some of these early publications show the same advertisers with monotonous regularity. Financial exigencies can breed many strange bedfellows, as witnessed in the many advertisements by rum merchants. The house of Myers (Myers Rum) was obviously a dedicated patron of the arts. In fact, MacDermot, Wallace, Figueroa and DeLisser have, among others, had recourse to this method of publishing. DeLisser actually sold the rights of Triumphant Squalitone to Myers who assumed the role of publisher, while in 1912 Aston W. Gardner published Claude McKay's Songs of Jamaica - the only work by McKay to be brought out in the West Indies.

The two works published in the West Indies by Roger Mais, at his own expense in the forties - And Most Of All Man and Face and Other Stories - were partly financed in this manner.

This is obviously an unsatisfactory system. It was possible, initially, because the writer and advertiser were members of the same social class. More recently, the increased activity by writers of all classes has brought the philistinism of many commercial firms into sharp focus. Fitzroy Fraser,

a young Jamaican poet and novelist, in the forward to The Coming of the Harvest, while he acknowledges the interest of many local commercial firms in the arts, has this to say:

"... it is earnestly to be hoped that the time when local writers of verse who wish to be published in the West Indies must walk from office to office peddling advertising space to not always sympathe-
tic businessmen will quickly end."

In some instances, writers have been slightly more sophisticated in their approach than Walcott was in the forties. Astley Clerk, proprietor of the Cowan Music Rooms in Kingston, because of his financial security, could pro-
ject in the thirties the publication of a series of ballads, written by him-
self, each representing a different geographical region of Jamaica. In the sixties, Carmen Manley established herself as the Carmen Manley Publishing Company, for the purpose of publishing two of her own works, written for children - Jamaican Stories for Children from the Land of Hill and Gully and The Land of Wood and Water.

2. NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers have frequently been responsible for the printing of literary material in the West Indies. In some islands, they have operated the only available printing press. In the larger territories, the major newspapers have set up commercial printing companies and their more sophisticated equip-
ment has been used extensively, e.g. the Advocate in Barbados, the Chronicle in Guyana, the Gleaner in Jamaica, and the Guardian in Trinidad.

JAMAICA TIMES. This paper which was edited by Tom MacDermot, who was post-
humously declared Jamaica's first Poet Laureate in 1933, actively encouraged literary production. More important, it stressed the need for writers to confront their local environment by organizing competitions for the best short stories centred on a Jamaican theme. MacDermot encouraged and criticized the younger writers through his literary columns "Book now", "Our Local Writers" and "Verses Received". In 1912, the newspaper started the Jamaica Times Literary Army and League whose main objective was to "develop the talent of young Jamaica." This column ran literary competitions for young people under twenty-one years of age.

DAILY GLEANER. The Daily and Sunday Gleaner occasionally included the works of local writers. Between 1938 and 1941, it published a "Poet's Corner" edited by Archie Lindo for the Poetry League of Jamaica. In the forties, it printed the humourous works of A.E.T. Henry, some of which were reprinted in the seventies; later on it included the sentimental but topical poems of George Wallace; several short stories and more recently, the occasional poem by writers like A.L. Hendriks, Dennis Scott, Anthony McNeill, Mervyn Morris and Edward Baugh. It has sometimes helped to finance the publications of people like Louise Bennett and H.G. Delisser. Its most important contribu-
tion was the financing of the Pioneer Press.
Today it is almost bereft of any literary pretensions. It still publishes the occasional poem and runs on Sundays what is usually a poorly written critical column, which, while it does take note of West Indian writing, seems to be more interested in the latest arrivals to the best-seller list.

**PUBLIC OPINION.** This paper, sponsored by the People's National Party, began in 1937. It functioned as a political newspaper but also encouraged young writers. One of its notable contributions was the publication of many of Roger Mais' short stories between 1940–1943.

**TRINIDAD GUARDIAN.** Michael Anthony, discussing the Trinidad Guardian's contribution to the development of creative writing in Trinidad remarks on its untypical attitude during the 1940s when the Guardian was actively encouraging West Indian writers. At this period they ran monthly short story competitions, and published the poetry of new writers. In the sixties, the Guardian was fortunate enough to have Derek Walcott as its critic-at-large. But in general, its role has been similar to that of the Gleaner in Jamaica—short periods of intense activity in the midst of deserts of disinterest.

3. ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

**POETRY LEAGUE OF JAMAICA.** This association came into being through the efforts of J.E. Clare McFarlane in 1923. The first two Jamaican anthologies of poetry *Voices From Summerland*, 1930, and *A Treasure of Jamaican Poetry*, 1939, were published in England under their auspices. The New Dawn Press was established by the League specifically to publish the poetry of its members. Its most notable productions were the League's four Yearbooks which came out between 1939 and 1943.

The sponsorship of the League was very limited. It admitted only those who wrote in the old traditional idiom and manner, thus prompting Louise Bennett, our foremost dialect poet, to comment that she had never been asked to attend a League meeting. This is not surprising as the dialect in which Bennett writes would not have been considered at that time suitable for poetic expression.

**EXTRA-MURAL DEPT./U.W.I.** This department which is a section of the University of the West Indies, had as its first director, Philip Sherlock. From the start it was characterized by a West Indian approach and strove always to serve the indigenous needs of the area. The University College of the West Indies which was seen by many as the symbol of West Indian unity and nationalism, had, as one of its aims, to prepare the people for self-government. The Extra-Mural Department, with its emphasis on adult education was set up to further this objective.

Early in the history of this Department, a drama tutor was appointed. This move was based on the belief in the arts as one of the strongest and deepest of educative influences. From this interest in drama there came the Caribbean Plays series. The importance of this series has not yet been realised. It gave to the West Indian public an original group of plays
written by West Indians about West Indian topics and is the single largest group of publications ever undertaken in the West Indies. These plays first appeared in mimeographed form but were later printed and published in Kingston and Port-of-Spain. The Department is also responsible for the publication of the *Caribbean Quarterly* which I will discuss further on in this paper.

4. JOURNALS

Journals in the West Indies have played the most important role in the forging of a literary tradition. They have in many cases been the only outlet for the work of many of our writers. Their importance cannot be overemphasized. Louis James, in describing *Bim*, expresses sentiments which could well be applied to other major West Indian literary journals:

"A literature such as that of the Caribbean is only as strong as its 'little magazines' - local, independent of outside commercial interest, and able to reflect the flow of a developing culture. For twenty years *Bim* has been a very good 'little magazine'. Eclectic, it has been a focus for a wide spectrum of writing because of its constant concern with the human basis that should underlie both art and political attitude." 1/

In the early part of this century, there were a few literary magazines in Jamaica and Trinidad. Some of those which appeared in Jamaica were:


**Pimento with a Dram of Common Sense**, 1927. Two issues.

**The West Indian Review**. Began in 1934 as the *Jamaican and West Indian Review*, edited and published by Esther Chapman. The editor of this journal attempted to pay, albeit a very small amount, for works by young writers.

Trinidad had two short-lived but very interesting periodicals in the 1930s:

**Trinidad**. Edited by C.L.R. James and Alfred Mendes. Included many short stories of a very high standard.

**Beacon**. Started by Albert Gomes and edited later with the help of Alfred Mendes and with contributions by C.L.R. James. It appeared between 1931 and 1933 and reflected the political and sociological ferment of the period. A general philosophical and historical magazine but it included the works of promising young Trinidadian writers.

I would like to consider, in more detail, however, those journals which appear to me to be the most important and consistent in their influence.

**BIM.** This journal first appeared as a publication of the Young Men's Progressive Club of Barbados in 1942, but this relationship was not long lasting. From its inception, Frank Collymore was involved and he soon became the driving force behind BIM. It has survived more than thirty years - the longest of any journal in the Commonwealth Caribbean - almost solely through Collymore's efforts. It is the most important literary journal in the Caribbean and at some time or other, most West Indian writers of any prominence have appeared in its pages.

Collymore's contribution has been recognized by critics and writers interested in Caribbean literature both in the region and abroad. Savacou 7/8, June 1973, was produced as a Festschrift in honour of his eightieth birthday and contained many tributes from writers whom he has helped. BIM reflects the humanity of its editor who indefatigably encouraged young writers and was always willing to publish their embryonic efforts, as well as their later works.

**FOCUS.** Between 1943 and 1960, one of the most important contributions to the Jamaican publishing scene was the four volume periodical Focus. This collection of creative writing was symptomatic of the political and social changes from which in the words of the editor, Edna Manley, "a new art was springing." Focus was to help in the development of Jamaican literature by providing "regular channels of expression" to the many talented writers who remained at home and did not have the opportunities available to our writers in exile.

The 1943 volume of Focus proved that there was a genuine literary movement in the island and that Jamaicans were capable of writing well. The volumes represent the transition from a derivative anglicized type of writing to a new vital indigenous literature. A glance at its contents pages shows the inclusion of many of the writers who were later to achieve prominence - John Hearne, Vic Reid, P.M. Sherlock, M.G. Smith, A.L. Hendriks, John Figueroa, Peter Abrahams, Louise Bennett.

Its publication, like many other private ventures was fraught with financial insecurity. The first volume was a cooperative effort financed by the writers themselves. This represents an advance on the earlier system, where the writer bore the costs alone. The 1948 issue came into print because the subscribers paid in advance; the 1956 issue was sponsored by the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies; the 1960 issue was financed by the Ministry of Social Welfare on the recommendation of the Arts Advisory Council.

**KYK-OVER-AL.** This journal originated in Guyana in 1945 and is again the work of one of the Caribbean's dedicated men of letters, Arthur J. Seymour, who edited it from its inception until the twenty-eighth and last issue in

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1/ Collymore retired in 1973 and the journal's chief editor is now John Wickham.
1961. Kyk-Over-Al aimed to be a "forum for challenging ideas and opinions ... to present with the impassioned language of poetry, some evidence of the gradual opening of mental frontiers in the Caribbean..." Seymour drew his contributions from all over the Caribbean and was quick to recognize the talent of young writers. Like Bim, Kyk-Over-Al contains the early works of many of our prominent writers - notably the Guyanese writers Wilson Harris and Martin Carter.

Perhaps the most significant achievement of Kyk-Over-Al was the publication of its two anthologies. In An Anthology of Guianese Poetry which appeared in 1954, the criteria for selection were "poems which show the imagination and skill of poets after they have reacted to this country's sights and sounds". The Kyk-Over-Al Anthology of West Indian Poetry is among the earliest collections of West Indian poetry to be compiled and published in the West Indies. Its first edition appeared in 1952 with a revised edition in 1957. Seymour in his preface to the first edition saw this volume as presenting

"... a link between the people and their poets, preserving for the people poems they have lost or never found and furnishing the poets with an audience of a size and quality some have perhaps lacked, but certainly all would desire to have."

CARIBBEAN QUARTERLY. This journal published by the Extra-Mural Department of the University of the West Indies, started in 1949 and is comparable to Bim in its continuity. With regard to literary material it has always aimed at printing original works and reprinting those which have already appeared locally in the hope of "giving the best a wider circulation." In pursuit of this aim, each issue contains some literary work - most often poetry. The journal includes many critical essays; in fact, it has contributed more than any other to the development of a specifically West Indian critique - a view of perceiving things in the context of the many influences contributing to our heritage and not only from an English centred viewpoint. In doing this it has consistently given serious consideration not only to our more conventional literary efforts but also to forms peculiar to our society such as the calypso and dialect verse.

Some issues were devoted entirely to literary material. Vol 5 no. 3, The Federation commemoration issue, is called An Anthology of West Indian Poetry, while a double issue (Vol. 7 nos. 1/2) contained Derek Walcott's historical pageant Drums and Colours which was commissioned for the opening of the first Federal Parliament of the West Indies.

Philip Sherlock, later Vice-Chancellor of the University of the West Indies was the first editor of Caribbean Quarterly and his contribution can be compared to that of Collymore in Barbados and Seymour in Guyana. Like them, he dedicated much of his energy to encouraging the development of the arts. The editorial policy of the journal reflects his belief and determination that West Indian literature should be recognized and given a chance to grow.
KAIE. This is the official organ of the National History and Arts Council of Guyana and has been published irregularly since 1965. Its first issue appeared just before independence and its editorial stressed the role they hoped it would play in recording the culture and consciousness of the Guyanese. Because of its official nature it has been the vehicle for printing the winners of the annual government-sponsored literary competition. An interesting aspect of its work is its emphasis on introducing children to an appreciation of literature. Consequently, it has devoted much space to articles and collections directed at the young.

JAMAICA JOURNAL. This is a quarterly published by the Institute of Jamaica starting December 1967. Each issue is divided into sections dealing with history, science, art, literature and music. It includes critical articles and original writings and has given some of our young poets an opportunity to appear in print for the first time. Like Kaie, it devotes a section each year to recording winning entries in the annual Jamaica Festival Literary Competition.

VOICES. This magazine, edited by Clifford Sealy in Trinidad, published its first volume, consisting of six issues, in 1967. Like Caribbean Quarterly, it has been reprinted by Kraus thereby becoming one of the few local journals to have achieved international recognition in this way. Voices and Bim are the two West Indian periodicals of a completely literary nature. Voices expresses much of the post-independence attitudes of writers in Trinidad. The works of Roger McTair, Earl Lovelace, Earnest Carr, Elliot Bastien, Judy Miles and Wayne Brown can be found in its pages.

SAVACOU. This is the journal of the Caribbean Artists Movement and is one of the four journals started after independence, which have contributed substantially to the literary movement. The Caribbean Artists Movement was started in December 1966 at the prompting of Edward Brathwaite who was appalled at the lack of participation and the isolation of West Indian writers from each other and the society in which they lived, whether in England or the West Indies. CAM has sponsored three international conferences on Caribbean art; the first two at the University of Kent and the third at the West Indian Students Union in London.

The editorial board of Savacou consists of Edward Brathwaite, Ken Ramchand, Andrew Salkey and Gordon Rohlehr. The journal has devoted each issue to a specific theme, sometimes with special guest editors. Those volumes most relevant to this paper are volume 3/4: New Writing in 1970 and volume 9/10: Writing Away from Home edited by John La Rose and Andrew Salkey. Along with Caribbean Quarterly, Savacou presents some of the most thought-provoking criticisms of West Indian writers.

For purposes of this paper, however, the most significant aspect of Savacou's development has been their publication of monographic works. Their first venture in 1972 was Anthony McNeill's Reel from "The Life Movie". As an interesting footnote, this edition was withdrawn from circulation to be replaced by a corrected edition in 1975. This represents the only monographic post-independence publication in Jamaica on a commercial basis devoted entirely to the work of a young and relatively unknown Jamaican poet. It is obviously a great advance when one considers that a few years previously it would have been almost impossible for a young poet to find a publisher for his work.
The other two monographs by Savacou are Don Wilson's excellent anthology, New Ships: An Anthology of West Indian Poems for Junior Secondary Schools and Edward Baugh's illuminating history, West Indian Poetry 1900-1970.

5. PUBLISHING FIRMS

I would like to consider here those organizations which because of the nature of their operations can be classified as publishing houses.

JAMAICA TIMES. In 1903 the "All Jamaica Library" was started by Thomas H. MacDermot, sponsored by the Jamaica Times Printery and Book Store. It was the first attempt at organized publishing in the island and MacDermot hoped to publish 12 numbers at a cost of sixpence each. In his preface to the first volume, Becka's Backra Baby, he stated his intention to encourage the treatment of Jamaican subjects and to present "to a Jamaican public at a price so small as to make each presentation generally purchasable, a literary embodiment of Jamaican subjects." By 1907 when he published the fourth and last in this series, he had awakened to the disinterest of the average Jamaican reader. He intimates as much in the preface to One Brown Girl:

"All the fine talk in the world and all the nice expressions of enthusiasm and regard will avail little if the enthusiasts do not buy the local publication that they declare so well deserves support."

PIONEER PRESS. Between 1903 and 1947 there was no attempt at organized commercial publishing in the area. Una Marson, the Jamaican poet and one of the early editors of the B.B.C.'s "Caribbean Voices" drafted plans for a general publishing firm to be run on the same commercial and professional lines as obtained abroad. Contracts would be made with the authors and the firm would undertake printing, editing, selling and the paying of royalties to the writers. The Gleaner Company underwrote the expenses and by 1958 the press had issued twenty-one titles. Marson designed the books using the Penguin series as a model.

On September 2, 1950, the first four titles were released - Poetry for Children, Maxie Mongoose and Other Animal Stories, Anancy Stories and Other Dialect Verse and Fourteen Jamaican Short Stories. These were sold out within a few weeks and second issues were put on the market. The Pioneer Press was firmly rooted in local tradition, and as a glance at its first four titles will show, recognized the importance of Jamaican folk tales and dialect writings. The authors included in its list were steeped in the Jamaican way of life and were not interested in the area merely for geographical colour. Financially some of its volumes were quite successful. S.A.G. Taylor's historical novel, Capture of Jamaica, sold over 12,000 copies, an excellent figure by any standard. However, the sale of non-historical creative writing was not as impressive, an indication perhaps of the reading public's distrust of West Indian authors whose books had not been published abroad. W. Adolphe Roberts comments on the attitude of the public who "failed to see unique interest in the local edition of a story", but did not hesitate to purchase those of historical interest.
Post independence literary publishing has not produced any firm which has achieved as yet a record as impressive as that of Pioneer Press. Apart from the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies, and the Caribbean Universities Press, which have produced a considerable body of scholarly work in the fields of Social Science and History, there has not been in the West Indies a firm comparable in its aims or as consistent in fulfilling them. Within the framework of this paper, the firms which appear to be more relevant in their objectives and achievements are Bolivar and Sangster in Jamaica and Columbus Publishers in Trinidad.

SANGSTER. Ferdie Sangster opened his first book shop in Kingston in 1939, and this has developed into the largest group of book stores in the island. His first publication, Jamaican Labrish by Louise Bennett, brought out in 1966, was a very impressive one. Sangster was responding to the awakened interest in our grass roots culture and the increasing attention being paid to the use of dialect and its role in our society. With post-independent questioning and search for a national identity Louise Bennett's work has become even more significant. In the foreword of one of her volumes of poems, Miss Lulu Sez, published as early as 1949, she affirms what many are now just discovering, the validity of our dialect as "the free expression of the people" with its wit, humour and vivid phraseology.

In 1967 Sangster announced an alliance with William Collins Sons & Company of London. The London firm was to assist with the world-wide marketing of books bearing a Jamaican imprint. The new firm would concentrate on educational books at all levels and selected general books primarily for Jamaicans on Jamaican subjects. Collins Sangster's first two publications were, disappointingly, fictional works of the James Bond variety. In 1969 and 1970, they put out Fever Grass and The Candywine Development written by Morris Cargill and John Hearne under the pseudonym John Morris. They have redeemed themselves somewhat by publishing in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, Jean D'Costa's excellent book for children Sprat Morrison and in conjunction with Heinemann the much needed reprint of Vic Reid's New Day.

BOLIVAR PRESS. This too is an offshoot of a bookshop in Jamaica which specializes in West Indian books. Its first publications were a reprinting of H. Orlando Patterson's Children of Sisyphus which went through two impressions between 1968 and 1971 and Inez Sibley's Quashie's Reflections. In 1971 Bolivar demonstrated great courage in producing two volumes of poetry, These Green Islands and other Poems by A.L. Hendriks and Mervyn Morris' Seven Jamaican Poets.

COLUMBUS PUBLISHERS. This publishing house which started in 1969 has its headquarters in Trinidad and has attempted, like Bolivar in Jamaica, to have its material completely processed in the area. Like Sangster, it has sought the cooperation of some of the established foreign houses. Again its objectives were strongly educational. Thus, its first three books were on sociology and history, while it has used its Doctor Bird series to introduce very young children to West Indian legends and folk tales. Its literary
ventures have included A. N. Forde’s Talk of the Tamarinds: an Anthology of Poetry for Secondary Schools, 1971 which in keeping with its policy of alliance with foreign houses was published in conjunction with Edward Arnold; Marion Jones’ novel Pan Beat, which it printed for the first time in 1973 and a reprinting of Horace Leighton Mills’ Second Anthology of Poems and Stories, 1973 which had been privately published in 1968.

The Jamaica Government has on occasions attempted to encourage literary effort. Focus, 1960, The Independence Anthology of Jamaican Literature, 1962 and the annual Jamaica Festival competitions in literature are representative of these efforts. Recently, it has confined its attentions, because of limited finances, to promoting educational material for young children. The Ministry of Education in collaboration with Longman, Green & Company, sponsored in the sixties a Blue Mountain Library series, aimed at children and including Vic Reid’s Sixty-Five and The Young Warriors.

The Mahoe Adventure series is also aimed at young readers and put out by the Jamaica Publishing House, an offshoot of the Jamaica Teacher’s Association. The choice of material is commendable, including as it does, Philip Sherlock’s Three Finger Jack’s Treasure, Vic Reid’s Peter of Mount Ephraim and Alex Gradussov’s Anancy in Love.

The record of the publishing firms which I have just discussed does not compare favourably to the achievement of the journals or the private efforts of authors to get their work in print. It no doubt reflects the financial hazards attendant on any commercial publishing attempts in an area with a limited reading public.

6. PRIVATE PRESS

Caldwell Press. This is the only private press in the area and is therefore a unique achievement for Jamaica. It is owned and operated solely by Barry Higman, a lecturer at the University of the West Indies, who bought his second-hand press for only J$150.00.

His first publication was a collection of letters from 19th century Jamaican emigrants who had gone to Australia about 1850. In January of this year, he published a limited edition of 250 numbered copies of Edward Brathwaite’s Days and Nights, an excerpt from his new work Mother Poem, which has not yet been published abroad. He is hoping to publish in the future, private limited editions of non-commercial publications.

The impact of the Caldwell Press on the publishing scene will probably be very small but the dedication of the printer and the excellence of his work is a notable achievement.

The very disorganized attempts at West Indian publishing which I have tried to outline have, I believe, despite their many drawbacks, been of service to the region. We are still in need of a publishing house with the
financial resources and the discrimination to recognize talent in new writers and the courage to give them an opportunity to communicate with their society.

Having emphasized the importance of local literary publishing, I regret that I must add that it is virtually impossible to acquire this material. It might be thought that we who live in the region should find it easy, but because of the laxity of our deposit regulations and the absence, until recently, of any national bibliographies, we are often unaware of the existence of these works until they have gone out of print.

There are two possible ways of obtaining these books. The first is through the printers who are notorious for ignoring requests; the second and more effective would be to form a liaison with a bookseller, in the hope that he would regularly supply local publications.

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When I began work on this paper I had intended that my bibliography should cover the region. As there have been no previous attempts to list locally published literary material in the West Indies I believed that this was possible. The number of entries surprised me. There are already more than eight hundred in my very preliminary bibliography.

In the context of this paper I therefore decided to include only those works which were published in Jamaica. The entries have been grouped under the headings which I have used in this paper. I would ask that the number of entries under each heading should not be taken as indicating the importance or otherwise of the method of publication; for example, to have done justice to the journals it would have been necessary to include my analytical entries of literary articles in *Savacou, Caribbean Quarterly* and *Jamaica Journal*. I have not cited the newspapers discussed as these are not primarily of a literary nature. There are a few entries under the section "Publishing Firms" which are really government publications, but as these were discussed under this section of my paper, I have taken the liberty of including them here.

I hope, however, that despite its many inadequacies, the bibliography will present an overall historical picture and be useful as an acquisition tool.
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Cooperative Cataloging of Latin American Materials: A SALALM Response

Susan Russell

When the SALALM Subcommittee on Bibliographic Technology was reorganized in early September 1974 the most pressing task for its members was to find a reason to justify its existence. The name of the Subcommittee seemed to lend itself to a study of the new automated processes available to research libraries, particularly those processes in the field of bibliographic control.

Because of the demise of LACAP in late 1972 the Library of Congress was no longer receiving a copy of the books purchased by that enterprise and, consequently, was not receiving any type of advance cataloging copy for Latin American materials from an outside source. Various librarians interested in Latin American materials had expressed concern over this development as it was apparent that L.C. cataloging copy for these materials was not going to receive the priority it once had enjoyed.

In 1973 it was learned that all Latin American imprints received at the Library of Congress were given a Priority No. 4. The SALALM Committee on Acquisitions was instructed to request a Priority No. 3 for materials in history, literature, the social sciences and bibliography. The Library of Congress responded affirmatively to this request on April 5, 1974.

By late 1973 the University of Texas was considering selling cataloging copy for the Latin American imprints it received. This plan was discarded when the University decided to join the Ohio College Library Center's automated network and make the cataloging copy for Latin American materials a top priority for inputting.

With the growth of networks across the United States during 1974 and early 1975 it seemed well within the range of the charge of the Subcommittee on Bibliographic Technology to consider the usefulness of a coordinated system of cataloging of Latin American imprints using the automated networks in existence.

With the help of the Chairperson of the Committee on Bibliography the Subcommittee drew up a draft questionnaire that would be directed to those members of SALALM whose institutional affiliations would make them most directly interested in a shared cataloging program utilizing computerized library networks. It was felt that questions regarding the use of L.C. or Dewey, AACR, ISBD and the serials subsystem of OCLC, while not directly related to Latin American materials, would be crucial in determining how to organize any further steps into cooperative cataloging beyond the questionnaire.


2 Ibid., v.1, p.29.
The questionnaire and a cover letter were mailed from the Secretariat after the Bogotá meeting.\(^3\) Fifty-seven institutions, including the Organization of American States and the Library of Congress "for their information", were contacted in the mailing. By the target date of September 12, 1975, 23 responses had been received. As it seemed worthwhile to try to elicit as many replies as possible a second letter requesting a response to the questionnaire was sent in September to the remaining institutional representatives. By the first of December a total of 35 responses had been received with 13 of these signifying their willingness to enter into a formal agreement to assume cataloging responsibility for a given geographic area or country of Latin America. Two respondents felt their institutions possibly would be interested in participating while twenty had ascertained that their institutions were not interested.\(^4\)

In tabulating the answers of the 15 institutions that had indicated a willingness to participate it was found that 13 already were participants in an automated library network (OCLC). (The remaining two were not members of any automated network at that time.) All but one of the 15 were using the ISBD(M) cataloging rules while 13 were using L.C. classifications rather than Dewey. Eight of the 13 OCLC members expect to use the serials subsystem of that network once it is operative.

In listing the countries from which major acquisitions were sought Argentina and Brazil have the greatest coverage. Except for Paraguay and the countries of Central America all countries of Latin America are represented in at least one profile among the 15 tabulated.

The Subcommittee felt that it should proceed no further until it could present these results to the SALALM membership as a whole and most particularly to those members who represent institutions interested in cooperative cataloging of Latin American materials. Therefore this paper should stand as an interim report until the Subcommittee receives advisement from those who responded affirmatively to the questionnaire.

\(^3\)For a copy of the questionnaire see pp. 250-51.
\(^4\)For a more detailed breakdown by institution see p. 252.
COOPERATIVE CATALOGING OF LATIN AMERICAN MATERIALS
QUESTIONNAIRE

RESPONDENT:

INSTITUTION:

ADDRESS:

Volumes in library as of 1975: Volumes or percentage of total that is Latin American in content:

Titles cataloged originally Latin American materials cataloged originally in 1974/75 fiscal year:
in 1974/75 fiscal year:

Does your institution have a strong commitment to purchase Latin American materials?

Strengths in recent Latin American acquisitions?
All subjects? Selected subjects?

In depth?

Are Latin American materials cataloged on receipt?

Do you hold all or some Latin American materials for L.C. cataloging copy?

If so, for how long?

What cataloging classification scheme is used? L.C.____ Dewey____ Other____

Does your institution adhere to the AACR?

Do you use ISBD at the present time? If not, do you plan to use it in the future?

Is your institution on-line with OCLC or BALLOTS? Another system?

Are you inputting Latin American materials cataloging or are you waiting for cataloging in the database?

If you are waiting, how long?

If you are cataloging materials originally without waiting do you have priorities?
If so, what are they?  By subject?  By area or country?  By language?

If your library is a member of OCLC, do you plan to use the serials subsystem?

Is your institution interested in participating in an organization of libraries sharing cataloging data via an on-line system?

Would your institution be willing to enter into a formal agreement to assume cataloging responsibility for a given area/country of Latin America?

If so, what area/country do you feel your acquisitions profile covers most adequately?

Would you foresee any change in cataloging costs for your institution under such an agreement?

What would be your estimate of the time-lag between your receipt of materials from your assigned area-country in Latin America and the receipt of cataloging data in the network?

Who would be the liaison designated by your institution if an agreement were formalized?

Please return completed questionnaire to:  Susan Russell
Cataloging Department – MAI 133
The General Libraries
The University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas 78712
### SALAM QUESTIONNAIRE ON COOPERATIVE CATALOGING

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Institutions willing to enter into a formal agreement on cooperative cataloging</th>
<th>OCLC member</th>
<th>Use of: ISBD / L.C. or Dewey</th>
<th>Plans to use the serials subsystem of OCLC</th>
<th>Countries of interest in acquisitions program for Latin American materials</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes/L.C.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile</td>
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<td>Yes/L.C.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Brazil (&quot;possibly Venezuela&quot;)</td>
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<td>Yes/L.C.</td>
<td>&quot;unknown at present&quot;</td>
<td>Peru (&quot;only blanket order&quot;)</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes/L.C.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Yes/L.C.</td>
<td>&quot;very probably&quot;</td>
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<td>Yes/L.C.</td>
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<td>Yes/Dewey</td>
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<td>Yes/L.C.</td>
<td>&quot;not at the moment&quot;</td>
<td>Rio de la Plata, Chile</td>
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CURRENT LATIN AMERICAN IMPRINTS IN THE OCLC DATA BASE

Louella V. Wetherbee

Since July of 1974 the University of Texas at Austin has been using the OCLC Data Base for a substantial part of its catalog card production. The University has traditionally acquired large amounts of Latin American materials and desires to catalog as much as possible using the OCLC system.

In January and February of 1975 a one time search of current Latin American materials was made. The countries surveyed included Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru. Imprints with Latin American content from Europe and the United States were included also. 1,117 titles were searched and usable copy was found for 25% of the total items searched.

It was decided to conduct a longer range study with a controlled group of imprints from Latin American countries in the fall of 1975. 155 titles (1975 imprints) were selected from blanket order and conventional receipts. The list of titles searched is appended to this paper. Three searches at approximately monthly intervals were conducted. The first search was completed on two days, 12-17-75 and 1-6-76; the second search was made on 1-20-76 and the 3rd search on 2-26-76. The results of the searches are shown in tabular form in the appendices.

The imprints selected represented a cross section of Latin American material received in this library. Since much of what Texas collects from Latin America is unique to this institution, it was though probable that many titles would not be found. The purpose of the study was to determine what is available in the data base and what possible areas Texas might want to concentrate on cataloging for priority input.

A "hit" indicated that usable copy, requiring small, if any modification, was available in the data base. This is noted in Appendix II by the OCLC symbol of the inputting library. The designation REL was used to indicate that some type of related copy was in OCLC but could not be used for cataloging without substantial modification.

The study revealed that on the first search 28 items were found. The second search produced six more "hits" and the third search produced 22 "hits". A total of 56 items out of the 155 were found after three searches or 36% of the sample. It should be noted that Cornell was conducting a similar study and was holding a number of the same titles in their sample.
Texas plans another study this Spring in which items will be selected for the sample as they come into the library, xerox title pages will be made and the items released for regular library search and cataloging procedures. This approach should reflect accurately the amount of Texas cataloging going into OCLC.

An attempt will be made by Texas to increase the amount of cataloging going into OCLC for those countries which had little or no copy in the data base in cooperation with other libraries interested in sharing cataloging responsibility for Latin America.
## APPENDIX I

Results of OCLC Search by Country

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*Four of the Chilean imprints were 1974 publications. All other titles for the sample were 1975 imprints.*
## APPENDIX II

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APPENDIX III: LIST OF BOOKS SEARCHED

Argentina


Agusti, José W. Mensajes de los muertos que regresan. Córdoba: Condor, 1975.


Barbados


Bolivia


La Segunda victoria de Ayacucho. La Paz: Secretaría General de Prensa e Informaciones, 1975.

Brazil


Castro. Luiz Paiva de. Seu Genésio, um homem do campo. Rio de


Chile


Uribe Echevarría, Juan. La Virgen de Andacollo y el niño dios Sotaquí. Valparaiso: Ediciones Universitarias de Valparaiso, 1974.

Colombia


Por un Partido Obrera Socialista; tesis y documentos del bloque


Dominican Republic


Haiti


Mexico


Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley de vías generales de comunicación. 2. ed. México: Porrua, 1975


Vasconcelos, José. *Hernán Cortes: creador de la nacionalidad.* México: Tradición, 1975


**Perú**


**Uruguay**

**Análisis económico de los sistemas de producción tradicional y mejorado del área de areniscas de tacuarembó del Uruguay.** Montevideo: 1975.


Modelo de simulación para el estudio de la inflación en el Uruguay. Montevideo: Universidad de la República, 1975.


Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Leyes promulgadas durante el segundo semestre de 1974 ... Montevideo: 1975.


Zorrilla de San Martín, Juan. La leyenda patria. Montevideo: Comisión Nacional de Homenaje del Sesquicentenario de los Hechos Históricos de 1825, 1975.

Venezuela


A Survey of OCLC, BALLOTS and the Library of Congress In-process Files for 1975 Latin American Imprints

Cecilia S. Sarcan

In the early months of 1975 Cornell University Libraries undertook a search of 150 Latin American imprints in the OCLC data base. After approximately 100 days and four searches, the resulting statistics were not very encouraging. Only 23.3% of the titles had cataloging copy available. The Director of Technical Services at Cornell, Ryburn Ross, then decided to approach various large research libraries which were OCLC members to see if they might be willing to set up priority cataloging practices for books from countries in Latin America for which they had fairly comprehensive coverage. Cornell started in August doing priority cataloging of the four Andean countries: Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.

At the same time we prepared for another search of Latin Americana on OCLC. However, this time we decided to expand the data banks searched. The Library of Congress and Stanford University agreed to search their files at the same time as Cornell searched OCLC. One of the main reasons for including Stanford was the fact that Ballots maintains separate files for MARC and local records. The OCLC system has had many problems with original member records which are not replaced by MARC records when these become available. These MARC records are kept in a deferred file which must be checked manually so that the records might be compared. The Library of Congress search helped us to see if the blanket order profiles for Cornell covered the same type of material as the ones at the Library of Congress; therefore we might expect LC to catalog this material.

We made a random selection of our Latin American materials with 1975 imprints, except for our priority countries. Since we had no materials from these countries in storage, the 1975 imprints from the Andes was what was available when we opened shipments from our dealers. That is why our sample may seem unusual when Cornell's strength in Andean imprints is considered. For Ecuador we were unable to find even ten titles; therefore we did not include Ecuador in our sample.

The breakdown by countries and language is as follows:

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<th>Language</th>
<th>Titles</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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The original search was conducted on December 10, 1975. The Library of Congress reported that they had records of some sort for 95 titles; Stanford University reported 47 matches, 22 of which were MARC records; Cornell University had 39 matches, 18 of which were MARC records. The disparity between the number of MARC records in the OCLC and Ballots systems was caused by five original records being input by member libraries at OCLC and 1 MARC record on OCLC not having a record at Stanford.

The second search from the OCLC data bank was not useful at all in determining how soon MARC copy would be available from OCLC. Any member of OCLC knows the difficulties the system suffered during December and January as OCLC worked to change to its new dual computer system. No MARC tapes were input into the data base at this time; the only additional data available were member copy and numbered 8. In contrast, Stanford reported 32 matches, 25 of which were MARC records. Of those 25 MARC records, copy for six of them were already available on OCLC, four of them since the first search. The Library of Congress had found an additional 26 records.

OCLC was informed of the disparity between the MARC records available at Stanford and OCLC. As the problems at Columbus were worked out, the MARC tapes were entered into the data base.

The third and fourth searches made were only conducted at Cornell. The third search was made on February 21. Records for 53 titles were found; 34 of these were MARC records. By holding a book for searching from December 10 to February 21 we were able to find copy for 50% of the sample, 52 out of the 100 records found were MARC. It is only conjecture how much effort on the part of member libraries doing original cataloging would have been saved if the MARC tapes had been entered when first available. Stanford had found 47 MARC records to Cornell’s 18 by January 14.

To make our new study comparable to the one done last spring, a fourth and final search was conducted on March 20. An additional 25 records were found, 11 of which were MARC. This means that after 100 days, 125 out of 200 titles had copy available through the OCLC data base, 63 of which were MARC records.

The breakdown of member libraries doing original cataloging follows:

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<td>Yale University</td>
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On the following page is a table showing the distribution of copy by country and institution.
At Cornell we feel there is much promise in the change in availability of copy for Latin Americana on the OCLC data base. Our search shows an improvement from 23.3% to 62.5%, a 268% rise from last spring. We believe that any coordinated effort to catalog Latin American imprints would bring this percentage even higher, and urge the SALAIM membership to strive towards this goal.
CENTRALIZED CATALOGING AND THE FEASIBILITY OF AN INTER-AMERICAN NETWORK FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION UTILIZING NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Marietta Daniels Shepard
Chief, OAS Library and Archives Development Program

1. The Present Situation

Modern technological advances in computer and communications sciences have made it possible to resolve the age-old problems for libraries and other information users with respect to: (1) the high-cost of the original cataloging of books and indexing periodicals in an individual library; (2) the production of the "information mechanisms" required for the maintenance of services to users, such as union catalogs of library holdings in an area or nation; and (3) the compilation of national and specialized bibliographies and other bibliographic and informational tools.

1.1 Services to readers and potential users have suffered in Latin America because of the brain-drain of trained professional librarians for the purposes of cataloging the same titles of books and the indexing of the same journals in each library possessing them, for lack of cooperative and/or centralized programs for cataloging and indexing services. At the present time, a new book may be acquired by some 765 different libraries in Latin America, some in the same university, and it will be cataloged 765 different times, and in a myriad of different ways. The quality of cataloging depends on the intellectual ability, technical training and understanding of the cataloger of internationally devised and accepted cataloging rules for descriptive cataloging; and on the availability in the individual library of adequate lists of subject headings and classification systems in the language of the library users, and of cataloging tools such as equivalency lists of corporate authors in bilingual or multilingual form. The ability of the cataloger to apply universally acceptable rules and cataloging tools may be constrained, furthermore, by existing practice or by the lack of a policy regarding them in the individual library, institution or agency.

1.2 Various developments have taken place in recent times that call for change that can serve to remedy this situation, and can reduce the cost of the organization of library collections, while at the same time produce as by-products the bibliographic tools required both for manual and automated information programs and services.

1.3 Moreover, national demands and international cooperative efforts have produced new and revised standards for bibliographic citation, as well as bibliographic and cataloging "tools" and technical manuals in English and in translation. These standards must be applied by all libraries in all countries if the purpose of economy and compatibility of information is to be achieved. Of significance is the fact that the "International Standard Bibliography Description" (ISBD), developed by the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), has been accepted by the Library of Congress (which because of its distribution service of printed catalog cards has had to assume major responsibility in developing standards). It has been recommended for universal appli-
cations in Latin America, to complement the other standards of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules issued in Spanish by the Organization of American States. Furthermore, the 18th Edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification is being translated into Spanish under contract by Forest Press, with the technical supervision of the OAS. Efforts are being made by the OAS and Colombia to expand the Rovira Lista de encabezamientos de materia and to create specialized thesauri in a form compatible with the Rovira list. Studies have been carried out in some countries concerning the feasibility of adopting these various standards for all libraries except perhaps small school and public libraries. The application of this decision will facilitate the provision of centralized and/or cooperative cataloging services.

1.4 The concept of "Universal Bibliographic Control" (UBC) has been revived as an on-going program of IFLA with the anticipation that the application of new advances in information technology will bring about a more effective means of developing national and international bibliographies and automated bibliographic data bases as a part of a world-wide network. One new bibliographical element receiving universal application, especially as computers are being more widely used by the booktrade as well as libraries, is the "International Standard Book Number" (ISBN) for the code identification of new books issued, as well as for the older books retained in publishers' stocks.

1.5 The following paragraphs describe new developments in information technology which point to the practicality of creating national and regional cataloging centers and services as well as an inter-American network for the transmission of bibliographic data.

2. New Developments in National Planning and in Information Technology Affecting Library Operations

While the developing nations of the world try to close the gap between themselves and the developed world, and international organizations attempt to assist them especially for the "transfer of technology" in all fields and at all levels, technological developments gain momentum which makes the task more difficult. In Latin America where the peoples have never had access in libraries to the information they need for their own well-being and their national progress, it is even more urgent to create the necessary links in the chain of elements to make information more accessible. Following is a selection of new developments in national planning and in information technology affecting library operations in Latin America and elsewhere.

2.1 Planning authorities, who have been told of the need for and the possibility of creating or purchasing information systems, are becoming aware of the high cost of getting them and of the lack of elements which permit them to function adequately. University and educational authorities engaged in educational reform have become alarmed at the high cost of maintaining a large number of independent libraries and have become aware of the cost of "original cataloging" of each title by each library.

2.2 Many government officials understand the need for creating library systems
to reduce costs and provide better service, based on cooperative and/or centralized activities and services whereby each library can have access to the materials held in all libraries as well as to cataloging information on new materials acquired in the system. The OAS provides technical assistance to its Member States for the organization of institutional and national systems, especially of school and university libraries, and carries on regular training programs for their personnel. (see also 5.)

2.3 Planners in some countries have acknowledged the need to reduce the most costly of all library operations, the cataloging and classification of books and the indexing of periodicals, and to hasten library development in Latin America. Many educators have witnessed the level of library and information services in the United States where the product of centralized cataloging services has been available to libraries for almost a century. They also wish to contribute to a world-wide movement for accelerating the transmission of bibliographic information for development.

The OAS has received requests from four countries for technical assistance to create centralized cataloging services on a national or regional basis. One request has been officially approved and should become operational by early 1976. (see also 5.)

2.4 The development of the concept of national information systems which require an infrastructure of well-organized and functioning national systems of libraries, and documentation, and of the concept of compatibility in universal systems for transmitting information in science and technology is gaining strength as well as the expansion of the role of specialized information systems. Unfortunately, many efforts fall short of meeting their goal for lack of in-depth understanding of the nature and diversity of the elements required in the library infrastructure of information systems. In many instances also, the purveyors of "information systems" have over-sold their product in consideration of the existing lack of propitious conditions wherein such systems can be utilized.

2.4.1 Developed countries such as Great Britain, the U.S. and Canada have begun to plan at the national level for national library systems, resulting in the unification of five institutions into the British Library, the creation of the U.S. National Commission for Libraries and Information Science to recommend governmental policy and the National Library System of Canada. Automation is playing its part in requiring standardization of rules and procedures for maximum benefit through the new systems.

2.5 In line with its traditional support for the development of national library plans, the OAS has offered in 1974/75 a training program for national teams from Member States as a 14-month study program at the University of Denver's Graduate School of Librarianship. The purpose of the course was to prepare national teams for the development of national library and documentation systems as a necessary infrastructure of national information systems needed for development.
2.6 UNESCO at the same time and at the insistence of the scientists has developed the concept of UNISIST as a universal information system in science and technology. To lend support to this concept and to related programs and activities, UNESCO has increased its efforts in support for the development of national information systems (NATIS), so as to create the library infrastructure necessary to support national information systems in science and technology.

2.7 New information systems are being created in specialized fields on which both manual and automated data bases, and existing systems are being automated. On the basis of a regional network of agricultural libraries developed over a period of 30 years, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (an OAS specialized organization located in Costa Rica), is collaborating with FAO's automated information system AGRIS by providing bibliographic information on new Latin American publications on agricultural sciences, and in producing AGRINTER, the inter-American component of the universal system. Among many new information systems is ERIC for the storage and retrieval of new publications in the field of education and for the transmission of bibliographic information on them carried out through a series of specialized documentation centers located in various parts of the United States and supported by the U.S. Office of Education. It would lend itself to an expansion into Latin America in the same way in which AGRINTER functions.

2.8 Development is taking place rapidly and constantly in the information technology of computer, reprography and micrographics, and of communication.

2.8.1 The Library of Congress, based on a century's experience in the standardization of bibliographic from and cataloging procedures, took the lead in the development of a computer format for the transmission of bibliographic information in standardized form which resulted in the format MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) and the provision of MARC tapes to libraries and library systems. International cooperation in the development of MARC for the transmission of bibliographic information generated in the Library of Congress has led to the creation of national formats in Canada and Great Britain as well as other countries compatible with MARC. A new draft International MARC format is under study for the international transmission of information. For the sake of merging information systems, such services as ERIC and other programs supported by the Government of the United States are using the MARC format with such modifications as are necessary.

2.8.2 For Latin American purposes, the OAS, on the basis of recommendations of experts who met in Colombia in 1973, has contracted with the University of Puerto Rico, with the collaboration of Mexico's CONACYT, for the production of a Spanish language version of MARC, for such modifications as are necessary for it to serve as a multilingual format for Latin America (MARCAL), and for a manual explaining its development and use. When this has been completed and accepted as an inter-American format, MARCAL can be applied in libraries and for the transmission of bibliographic information among the nations of the Hemisphere.

2.8.3 Canada, in the meantime, has made a few modifications for its bilingual format MARC/CANADA to be used for multiple purposes by the Canadian National Li-
library System. Spain has produced a processing format compatible with MARC for the production of the Bibliografía española and has worked on developing computer programs for printing cards from its magnetic tapes. Other countries of Europe are modifying the MARC format especially for the processing of their national bibliographies. Brazil's Institute Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação in Rio de Janeiro has developed a processing format in Portuguese for use in its cooperative cataloging program.

2.9 The utilization of computer "software" or computer programs which have already been developed for the automation of library and bibliographical operation is recommended so as to keep costs to a minimum as well as achieve compatibility in programming. It is both possible to acquire computer programs developed by nonprofit institutions and to contract experts with experience in applying them for "in-house" operations. The utilization of such compatible programs will lead to easier merging of information and standardization of procedures.

2.10 The concept of "library networking" has gained strength and application in recent years. Although public libraries and frequently school libraries have been maintained as units of library systems or networks for decades in the United States on a municipal, county, regional and state basis and although infra-university library systems flourish, all with centralized cataloging services provided, it has been only in recent years and with the impact of the computer and increased communications potentiality that regional "library networking", frequently cutting across state lines, has proliferated. Such networking provides for cooperative centralized services for cataloging, inter-library loan, sometimes for reference and other purposes, and has resulted in the creation of regional union catalogs of library holdings through automated bibliographical data bases for consultation by members of the network. The following section describes one such library system.

3. The Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) Columbus, Ohio

Of all the library-based bibliographic programs in the United States, which utilize computer technology the one which has achieved the most success and which provides cataloging data for the largest number of libraries is the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) in Comunbus, Ohio.

3.1 OCLC has grown from a small organization representing some 25 small college libraries in Ohio, which agreed to pool their resources for a centralized cooperative service to locate books for inter-library loan and for cataloging copy for new books acquired by member libraries, to one with expanded capacity for more than 500 CRT (cathode-ray-tube) "terminals" located in individual library members or in far-flung regional networks centers. The number of bibliographic records in the data base now approximates 1.5 million with about 2,000 titles added daily.

3.2 The largest single component of the OCLC data base for monographs is provided in the MARC tapes of the Library of Congress, well over 150,000 new titles
a year with languages other than English being added on a gradual basis.

3.3 OCLC, furthermore, has expanded its capabilities into the area of periodicals control and into the resolution of other problems of a bibliographic and library automation nature. It serves as advisor to the National Library of Canada in the development of bilingual equivalency lists of authors and subject headings in French and English to permit computer translation of the names of corporate authors and subjects for separate catalogs and listings by language.

3.4 Of special interest to the OAS is the availability of information on books in the Spanish and Portuguese languages in the OCLC data base and the practical means of increasing access to it and input to it for libraries in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as for use in the United States.

3.4.1 A staff report on "Latin America, O.C.L.C. and Cooperative Cataloging: a Hundred Days Study" was issued by the Cornell University Library in May 1975. (1) Because of the relatively few items from Latin America that it found in the OCLC data base, it was presumed that most libraries participating in OCLC were in a holding position with respect to cataloging of Latin American materials awaiting inclusion in the MARC tapes of new Latin American publications, increased input on the part of other libraries in the United States, or in the hope that information would be transmitted from libraries in Latin America. In June of 1974 a proposal was made to form a cooperative program among OCLC members who acquire Latin American materials in significant numbers, and who would be willing to catalog portions of their current receipts on a "rush" basis.

3.4.2 Libraries in the United States providing reading material and services to the 20 million Spanish-speaking population have long sought the means of procuring data on the books in Spanish they acquire both for their card catalogs in English and for the maintenance of separate catalogs in Spanish. As part of a study being completed by consultants to the County of Los Angeles (CA.) Public Library, consideration is being given to bilingual cataloging and hope was expressed for the development of a MARC data base for Spanish-language materials to facilitate it. When additional Spanish-language materials are added to the MARC tapes and to the OCLC data base, the bibliographical elements, under normal conditions, will be in English with the exception of the personal names of authors and the titles of the works provided as the language of the book. To satisfy the requirements of Los Angeles County for bilingual cataloging will require the translation of the corporate author and subject headings into Spanish either by that library or by other cooperative efforts such as those going into the processes of creating an Inter-American Network herein proposed.

3.4.3 Increasing numbers of titles of Latin American origin are expected to be found in future months in OCLC's tapes as data from the University of Texas, the University of Florida and the University of Miami are added to the OCLC data base through regional networks. With the completion of terminals for the University of Florida and the University of Miami in mid-1975, the input of
data on new publications especially from the Caribbean through the regional network to OCLC will be enormously increased.

Cataloging data on new books received for the Latin American Collection which the General Libraries of The University of Texas began in 1975 to enter into the OCLC data base. As a member of the regional consortium of Texas university libraries called the AMIGOS Bibliographical Council, the General Libraries of the University of Texas is committed to providing its Latin American cataloging through the OCLC system on a continuing bases, for monographs, serials and non-book materials. This carries forward in automated form the provision by the University of cataloging data in printed form as reproduced in the G. K. Hall of the information sent to the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress, and for its mimeographed lists of its new Latin American acquisitions.

3.5 Regional library networks mentioned above have increasingly utilized the OCLC data base especially to provide cataloging copy to member libraries in their area. These networks maintain centers which function for "switching" purposes in direct communication with OCLC as well as with member libraries, seeking cataloging data from the OCLC data base and transmitting data to it on new titles not already stored in the data base. The first to take advantage of OCLC services was NELINET for the New England states, SOLINET for the Southeastern states, and now the AMIGOS Bibliographical Council for Texas university libraries.

3.6 Some information on the cost of maintaining regional network centers and terminals and for the use of the OCLC data base can be extrapolated from reports of the FLECC Project in Washington, D.C. (2) and SOLINET in Atlanta, Ga., (3) exclusive of staff and other maintenance costs in the individual library which is a member either of the regional center or of OCLC itself. The regional network costs are shared by member libraries of the network.

3.6.1 Administrative and salary costs for the maintenance of the Federal Libraries' Experimental Cooperative Cataloging (FLECC) Project, with offices in the U. S. Department of Interior, in Washington, D.C. are expected to run to $43,000 in 1976. An outside contractor has evaluated the project, which by June 1975 had some 31 libraries as members in the Federal Government and the university library consortium of the District of Columbia. The evaluation indicated that the cooperative cataloging project using OCLC services is beneficial especially for libraries with limited staffs; that changes were made in internal operations because of increased standardization in cataloging and processing flow to produce greater efficiency and increased productivity.

Although OCLC is presently used by FLECC for cataloging of monographs and catalog card production, by early 1976 it will be used for searching of the data base for serials as well. The card production system provides distribution of alphabetically arranged cards to any designated main or branch library, thereby facilitating centralized processing and cataloging operations. Seven Federal libraries use teletype equipment with access to the data
base via Tymshare for libraries in Washington and remote places. FLECC is on the system between six and twelve hours daily, with clusters of libraries in some agencies sharing a terminal for accessing the system. Other Federally maintained libraries not members of FLECC use OCLC services through state and regional networks.

3.6.2 SOLINET reports the following costs to utilize the OCLC data base for cataloging purposes, exclusive of administrative and maintenance costs of the center itself and of the input of data by member libraries into the system.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial installation with initial fee, terminal equipment, and printer for catalog cards</td>
<td>$8,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly maintenance costs, including membership, MODEM installation rental, telephone wires to Columbus, Ohio, from SOLINET in Atlanta, and terminal maintenance</td>
<td>4,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual service cost at $0.01274 per title for first time use of the data base</td>
<td>$0.01274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional costs which will vary:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual cost of attending meetings of SOLINET required of members to up-date procedures, etc.</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity costs at the rate of a toaster, telephone outlets and transmissions to local or regional centers</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional terminals in each library or in each local cataloging center</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 The potential for the transfer or library computer technology and networking experience to Latin America and the Caribbean, and the feasibility of connections from network centers there so as to take advantage of the OCLC data base for cataloging purposes and to input bibliographic data generated in Latin America into the OCLC data base, are being explored by the OAS, by librarians and educational authorities, and by other agencies interested in expanding access to information throughout the world. Various librarians and information specialists as well as university rectors and others from Latin America have visited both the MARC offices of the Library of Congress and OCLC in search of newer techniques, to discuss potential hook-ups, and to see how the system functions both at the center and at terminals both in processing and public services departments of member libraries, with a view toward purchasing the service.

3.8 Developments occur constantly to create new advances in computer technology and communications. Although compatibility of information systems both in hardware and software is desirable from the point of view of economy and ease of transmission or merging of information stored in the computer, a

*Increased cost of telephone connections and other costs have forced an increase in some of the items quoted herein. 4-8-76
program has recently been developed by the System Development Corporation for the merging of different information systems, including the New York Times Information System, ERIC and others, available to interested purchasers from SDC itself.

3.8.1 Discussions on the transfer of these aspects of library technology are planned for the coming year. At its 1976 meeting at Indiana University in Bloomington, the Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) will devote one session to "Trends in the Technical Processing of Latin American Materials in the Americas." Directors of Latin American national libraries and representatives of the booktrade invited to participate in mid-October 1975 in Bogotá, Colombia, in a Seminario Latinoamericano sobre Control y Adquisición de Material Bibliográfico will discuss bibliographic control, microfilming new cataloging standards, national information systems, and computerized control of national Latin America bibliography through inclusion in the Bibliografía española utilizing the adapted MARC format. This meeting is being planned by the UNESCO-sponsored Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en América Latina (CERLAL) and the Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de Educación Superior (ICFES).

3.8.2 In the words of Becker and Burchinal in their 1974 paper on Planning for Information Technology" prepared for UNESCO: "Magnetic tapes are being exchanged among national libraries today by Boeing 747, but before long their data will travel back and forth by satellite communication." (4) The creation mentioned earlier of the International MARC format by international efforts especially between the Library of Congress and IFLA will serve to make this possible.

3.9 Although the above list of technological developments by no means constitutes a full inventory of the myriad information services and systems now functioning on an automated basis, those described relate directly to the capacity for starting immediately the development of an inter-American network for the transmission of bibliographic data based on national and regional cataloging centers.

3.10 The development of an inter-American network of centralized cataloging services, to be linked with OCLC and similar centers elsewhere, forms a component part of the infrastructure required for the proposal developed by the OAS for an Information System for Latin America, and therefore for the creation of formats, programs, and procedures, and other elements which would make such a program feasible.

4. Planning for the Creation of an Inter-American Network for the Transmission of Bibliographic Information

Much of the bibliographical compilation produced manually in the past has been in reality a byproduct of the cataloging process in one or more libraries, and based on cataloging copy. Unfortunately for Latin America and for the world of research in general, few national libraries of that area have performed their
normally accepted function of serving as the national bibliographical center through an enforcement of existing legislation with respect to copyright and legal deposit, through a catalog card distribution service or other method for assisting other libraries in the country with cataloging copy for new publications of the country, or through the compilation of the national bibliography on a regular and current up-to-date basis. Few librarians in Latin America have had experience in planning cooperative activities outside their own institution and even fewer have participated in activities of a cooperative nature on a regional or international basis.

4.1 Various efforts have been made by international organizations as well as professional groups and commercial services to achieve better bibliographical control of the new publications issued in Latin America, yet only a relatively small proportion of new publications emanating from the region are recorded in accessible standardized form. For no country can it be said that the bibliographical control of its publications is adequate. A new approach by the OAS is called for to assist member countries to achieve better control.

4.2 Nonetheless, planning must be done by the OAS so as to determine its priorities and select appropriate action. In its Program Memorandum 1976/82 the OAS reported the following in the section on "Available Technology: Applicable Know-How; Need for OAS Action" (5) "... technical manuals in Spanish and Portuguese are needed to facilitate the transfer of new library science technology for establishing information systems and centers, and cooperative inter-library and centralized activities are required to provide reference and information services to users, based on universally accepted standards. Once the centralized services have been developed in pilot projects, new technological advances in the automation of library and bibliography tasks will be applied using the multilingual format translated by the OAS for the transmission of library information. "Access to library information stores on magnetic tapes produced by a national, regional and international system and its liaison with the library data banks existing in other regions will enable cost savings in cataloging books and indexing periodicals in each library. In addition, users will have immediate access to a store of information at a rate still unknown in Latin America because of the lack of modern technology."

4.3 Moreover, the objectives of the 6-year program are defined as:
"...collaborate with the member states in intensifying cooperation of the various information institutions through national and regional systems developing centralized common procedures and services; optimize human resources, through improvement of personnel training; promote the production and publication of required working instruments and technical manuals; modernize and improve libraries, archives and document and information centers and seek improved use of financial and library resources through modern methods and technologies; safeguard the documental heritage of the member states; reduce by means of innovative projects the gap between the current situation in Latin America and that of the developed countries with respect to access of information and to formal, informal and continuous education at all levels."
4.4 In order "to collaborate with the member states in improving access to information through the development of the institutions, mechanisms and means of communication...," the OAS proposes in 1976/77 use of its "instruments for technical cooperation", to provide technical assistance missions for specialists and professors; give fellowships for graduate study in librarianship and information science as well as for short courses of a specialized nature as in service training opportunities; subsidies for the purchase of equipment; and among other activities carry out a regional seminar on library automation. In the remaining years of the six-year plan it is anticipated that "...emphasis will continue to be placed on the establishment and maintenance of national systems of libraries, archives and documentation centers, with special attention to information mechanism, centralized services and working instruments, automation of libraries and archives services ...". Furthermore, "... it is expected that several national and regional centralized cataloging centers will be set up and in a position to utilize the library data banks for cataloging books and the automated information systems..."

4.5 In planning assistance by the OAS to the member States to fortify institutional capacity for performing centralized services such as cataloging new titles acquired by libraries and new publications issued in Latin America and the Caribbean, it has been convenient to keep in mind the geographical, political and linguistic divisions of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as the level of internal organization of libraries.

4.5.1 In terms of territorial and demographic size, as well as in number and diversity of libraries and level of organizational adequacy, three countries stand out as examples of potentially self-sufficient for networking for centralized cataloging and bibliographic purposes: Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. Regional networks seem to be feasible for planning and operational purposes for the six countries of Central America and Panama, for the six countries of the Andean Pact, and for the Caribbean islands of which four English-speaking nations and two Latin nations, are member states of the OAS and one bilingual "Associated Free State of Puerto Rico" forms part of the United States.

4.5.2 Cataloging information, or certain elements thereof, for maximum benefit, must be translated into the language of the user. Expansion of the Rovira subject heading list is one step in the development of the means of machine translation of terms on the basis of equivalency lists to be developed.

4.6 Most of the countries of Latin America now possess national planning offices, which under ideal circumstances work in close cooperation with the planning offices of the Ministries of Education and with national science councils, and through which all requests to the OAS and other agencies for external assistance are channelled.

4.7 Also to be borne in mind in planning technical assistance on a regional basis is the existence of certain intergovernmental regional organizations which have indicated concern for the improvement of library and information services.
4.7.1 The "Convenio Andrés Bello" headquartered in Bogotá, Colombia, is the educational, scientific and cultural component or structure for the Pacto Andino. Venezuela and Colombia share responsibility for the development of libraries and to Peru goes the responsibility of science information. With the assistance of UNESCO and advice from the Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana (OEI) located in Madrid, a general consensus was achieved in meetings of librarians of the Andean Pact nations for bibliographic information from each of the countries to be incorporated eventually into the Bibliografía española at the invitation of Spain. Details based on the availability of a MARC-compatible processing format in Spanish now developed by the Spanish Government for the bibliography have yet to be worked out. In the meantime the Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en América Latina (CERLAL), created by Colombia in Bogotá with UNESCO assistance and financial support from various of the book-publishing countries of Latin America, has begun the publication of a trade bibliography called the Boletín bibliográfico, listing new publications of the Andean countries, with the hope of automating its production in the future, and perhaps linking it with the Spanish bibliography.

4.7.2 In addition to a regional grouping of the nations of Central America, two nongovernmental associations have taken special interest in the development of libraries and information services. CUSCA, now called the Confederación Universitaria Centroamericana, is located in San José, Costa Rica. The Federación de Universidades Privadas de América, América Central y Panamá (FUPAC) is located in Guatemala. The Unión de Universidades de América Latina (UDUAL) has its secretariat in the Universidad Autónoma de México. These, as well as national university councils which have expressed interest in library development, can be expected to lend moral support to the development of such elements of the library infrastructure of information systems as centralized services for cataloging.

5. OAS Technical Assistance to Create Centralized Cataloging Services

5.1 Direct services of a technical cooperation nature are provided by the OAS to Member States at their request, and include technical assistance in the form of experts and professors for courses, fellowships for the staff of national institutions deemed of importance to the country or region for advanced study, fellowships for OAS courses of a multinational, regional or national character, for library materials and specialized equipment, for technical meetings and research, and for the production of reports and other printed material.

5.1.1 Requests are made in the areas indicated as priority areas, those in which the OAS has special interest. They can be for multinational or national purposes. Requests from member states for technical cooperation for library and information services may be addressed to one or more of the Regional Programs for Education, Scientific and Technological or Cultural Development and will be reviewed by the respective Inter-American Committee for Education, for Science and Technology, or for Culture. Certain criteria adopted for the approval of proposals submitted to the OAS favor assistance to the lesser developed countries when funds are limited for developmental purposes, and grant special attention to the newer member states of the English-speaking Caribbean.
5.1.2 A recent decision of the OAS Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIESC) provides for a new type of project based on the "Mar del Plata" resolution which will permit the additional financing for multinational projects for the purposes of "infrastructure" at the request of two or more countries offering national funds. Within a pre-determined ceiling of funds available the Government of the United States will then contribute $2 for each $1 given by the Member States.

5.1.3 A Plan Nacional de Cooperación Técnica (PNCT) is submitted each year to the OAS by the national planning office in most of the countries setting forth the various requests it wishes to make for technical cooperation in economic and social areas, and in some countries in the area of education, science and culture as well. These requests include aid to institutions as well as application for the various fellowships offered by the OAS, and for regional action.

5.2 A reorientation in the activities of the OAS took place beginning in 1969/70 with the creation of three Regional Programs for Educational, Scientific and Technological and Cultural Development. The emphasis of OAS activities was shifted to the Member States and to direct technical services to them, eliminating from the program of the General Secretariat all activities except planning of programs, review and evaluation and processing of requests coming from Member States, and technical supervision of projects approved. Such activities as the production of technical manuals by the General Secretariat were eliminated from the program and budget of the OAS unless requested by one or more Member State and approved by its inter-American committees representing the three regional programs. Requests for technical cooperation in these areas are submitted directly to the directors of the regional programs.

5.3 From the inception of the Technical Cooperation Program it has been recognized by the OAS that centralized cataloging services are essential to library development to reduce costs and achieve the maximum benefit from available financial, bibliographic, and human resources, and assistance has been offered to its Member States for developing such services. In support of technical assistance for the development of centralized cataloging services, the OAS provided the tools required for cataloging and classification on books from the beginning of its Library Development Program in 1956, including the translation of those mentioned above, into Spanish and necessary adaptations for the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, the ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards, the "Standard Edition" of the Dewey Decimal Classification and of a version for school and small public libraries, and the compilation of a list of subject headings in Spanish based on the headings translated by various outstanding libraries in Latin America from the general Library of Congress list. It is now supervising the translation into Spanish the full 18th edition of Dewey.

5.3.1 With the change in orientation of OAS activities mentioned above, new cataloging tools will be provided in the OAS program only if a request for their production is formally made requested by one or more of the Member States

5.4 In addition to conclusions reached by specialists in the OAS Secretariat support for centralized services has come from specialists in the field. Experts
participating in a joint OAS-UNESCO-ALA meeting REPLICA in Quirama, Rio Negro, Colombia, in February 1973 studied proposals drafted by the University of Antioquia in Medellín and by the Instituto Colombiano de Fomento de la Educación Superior (ICFES) for the technical assistance from the OAS to create at the university a centralized cataloging service (CATACEN) for the libraries of Medellín as a pilot project, a multinational project for selecting books for university libraries, and a proposal for their eventual automation through the development of a multilingual computer format for Latin America-MARCAL. (6)

5.5 Member States were informed through various official records and technical publications of the OAS and by advisory services given by the specialists of the Library Development Program of its interest in assisting in the development of centralized cataloging services and the eventual creation of an Inter-American network for the transmission of cataloging or bibliographic information utilizing new technological advances. A memorandum on the status of various requests received officially and unofficially will be presented to CIDEC for its October 1975 meeting, including the following information reported by region and country.

5.6 A. The Andean Region

5.6.1 Colombia. ICFES revised somewhat the recommendations of REPLICA for centralized cataloging so as to encompass a national plan; and at the same time it came to grips with the need for an expanded list of subject headings. It prepared two draft requests on which it consulted with the OAS, in late 1974. Upon the receipt of a cable from ICFES for technical assistance, Carmen Rovira was sent in February 1975, to aid in the planning stage of a project for the expansion of the Rovira list and the development of compatible specialized thesauri. However, no requests have been received formally from Colombia for either of the two cataloging projects.

5.6.2 Venezuela. For the Pacto Andino countries participating in the Convenio "Andrés Bello" for cooperative activities in education, science and culture, Venezuela and Colombia share responsibilities for major activities in the development of library and information services. In addition to the requests received informally by the OAS from Colombia there have been informal conversations by the OAS with library authorities in Venezuela concerning technical cooperation for the development of either a national centralized cataloging services, collaboration with Colombia in a multinational project for the Andean countries, or financing by Venezuela of a cataloging project for the Andean countries. However, no decision regarding these possibilities has been communicated to the OAS to date either informally or officially.

5.6.3 Peru. The Consejo Nacional de la Universidad Peruana submitted to the OAS for consideration by CIE at its October 1975 meeting a request for a pilot project in university library centralization at the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo to include centralized processing. On the basis of the results of the pilot project and tools and procedures produced by it, it is anticipated that a national network of university libraries will be created.
5.6.4 Chile and other Andean countries. Informal conversations have been held by the OAS with university and library authorities concerning centralized acquisitions and processing of books for university libraries, but no official proposal has been submitted to the OAS. Centralized cataloging services, however, exist for the libraries of the Universidad de Chile and the Universidad Católica in Santiago. The need for centralized cataloging for Ecuador and Bolivia has not yet become a critical issue.

5.7 B. Central America and Panama

5.7.1 Costa Rica. In its 1975/76 FNCT Costa Rica requested assistance of the OAS to create at the University of Costa Rica a "Centro Catalográfico Costarricense (C.C.C.)" and a future "Centro Catalográfico Centroamericano", for a feasibility study and the drafting of a plan for centralized cataloging for university and specialized libraries at both a national and regional level. Its request anticipated the collaboration of the University of Panama in exchanging cataloging cards for new titles cataloged by each institution and the creation of a national center in Panama. It proposed offering to Nicaragua a cataloging service for its libraries so as to collaborate in restoring the collections destroyed or lost in the December 1973 earthquake.

The Inter-American Committee on Culture (CIDEC), at its May 1975 meeting approved granting $15,000 for the first year, renewable in subsequent years on the basis of a request and a positive evaluation of results. It also asked the Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE) to consider at its October 1975 meeting making a similar grant so as to provide adequate funds to initiate the project. Plans are under way for the contracting of one or more specialists in centralized cataloging to help the University of Costa Rica set up the project, meet in late 1975 or early 1976 with representatives from Panama and Nicaragua to plan procedures, and for the purchase of necessary bibliographic tools and equipment for the project.

5.7.2 Panamá. The request from the University of Panama for technical cooperation to create a national center for cooperative acquisitions and centralized cataloging for university and specialized libraries in Panama, and to collaborate with the University of Costa Rica has been considered favorably by the OAS for possible funding in 1976/77.

5.7.3 Nicaragua. The OAS has assisted Nicaragua in developing national system of school and university libraries as a means of restoring libraries destroyed in the December 1972 earthquake and expanding library services. To rebuild the collections an effort has been made to procure books and journals on exchange from the various countries of the Americas and Spain. However, the lack of catalogers in Nicaragua calls for increased efforts to provide centralized cataloging services. Plans are under way for the cataloging service to be created at the University of Costa Rica to provide cataloging copy for Nicaraguan libraries at their request, as a first step in making this service available to all university and specialized libraries in Central America. The Banco Central de Nicaragua has demonstrated a willingness to pay the cost of the service from Costa Rica.
The OAS has received informally a proposal for technical cooperation for the creation of a "Centro Bibliotecológico Nicaragüense" to coordinate the acquisition cataloging and classification of works received, to obtain cataloging copy from Costa Rica and reproduce it for Nicaraguan libraries, and compile a national union catalog of library holdings. It is anticipated that this request also will get a favorable reception.

5.8 Puerto Rico and the Caribbean

Regional planning. Resolutions of various regional technical meetings in the Caribbean dealt with the improvement of the Current Caribbean Bibliography compiled by the Caribbean Regional Library and its currency and automation, improving national bibliography of the area, and creating and maintaining a union catalog of regional holdings. As a result librarians from various countries send catalog copy for new books received in their libraries, with emphasis on new titles published locally, to be utilized by the Caribbean Regional Library in the production of the annual regional bibliography and in maintaining the regional union catalog.

5.8.1 The Caribbean Regional Library in Puerto Rico. At the request of the Government of the United States, the OAS in 1974 sent a technical assistance mission to evaluate the potential of the Caribbean Regional Library, now located in the library building of the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras. To achieve its goals for increased support to research in and on the Caribbean, and based on the continuance and improvement in the receipt of bibliographic information from other Caribbean countries, the mission made the following statement:

"As a last recommendation, we feel that the CRL and the UPR library should investigate seriously the possibility of membership in the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), an organization of libraries in the southeastern United States for cooperation access to cataloging data through computer terminals. Through such cooperation the Caribbean Regional Library could input records of its holdings to a data bank serving many of the major libraries in the United States [OCLC], and could also benefit from immediate information on many titles of interest to it..." (7).

The utilization of the Caribbean Regional Library as a "switching center" for the entire Caribbean area has been explored by the OAS with the CRL, the University of Puerto Rico and the Inter-American University system in Puerto Rico. It was suggested that a cooperative cataloging program in Puerto Rico among the different institutions which give responsibility to the University of Puerto Rico for cataloging information on works of Puerto Rican origin, to the Inter-American University for works outside Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the CRL for other countries of the Caribbean. Information on the Caribbean would be provided as it is now done and expanded to cover all countries and islands of the area whatever their official languages may be.

5.8.2 Puerto Rico. The Inter-American University library system now maintains a Library Processing Center providing cataloging copy for its many campuses in
the Commonwealth, utilizing Library of Congress cataloging copy whenever possible. A recent communication to OCLC from its library services director calculates that some 150,000 titles are processed annually by all university libraries in Puerto Rico although some 30,000 are processed by the three largest libraries.

Based on costs communicated by SOLINET, the cost for SOLINET-to-OCLC cataloging copy to Puerto Rico would be approximately the following, in addition to those cited above in this paper.*

Actual service cost at $.01274 per title for first time use -- For providing copy for each book at 150,000 titles $1,911.00 per year

1,911 or

or

For providing copy for each title of 30,000 titles 382 on first time basis - $382.20

5.8.3 The English-speaking Caribbean. Assistance from Canada's International Development Research Center (IDRC) made possible a meeting of librarians from the four English-speaking countries of the Caribbean in 1974 at the Institute of Jamaica to discuss the adoption of the International Standards for Bibliographic Description (ISBD) and the principles of Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) mentioned in paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4. In November of the same year a workshop for catalogers was held in Guyana on the application of the new rules to prepare them better for the compilation of national bibliographies with uniform citations.

Interest had been expressed on the part of other funding agencies to assist in creating centralized cataloging services in the English-speaking Caribbean looking forward to participation in SOLINET and OCLC. If such assistance is granted, it will facilitate experimentation with a regional subsystem outside Continental United States utilizing English for bibliographic description and subject headings, development of the collaborative routines among the countries, and the development of procedures for benefiting from the OCLC cataloging service. The connection with OCLC may be obtained through the terminals of the Southeastern center SOLINET or through the Caribbean Regional Library.

5.8.4 Summary of potential for Caribbean. For Puerto Rico and the Caribbean, in summary, there is a possibility for creating a regional subsystem covering: (1) the entire Caribbean; or (2) beginning with the English-speaking Caribbean as one division of the regional subsystem with a coordinating for communication with SOLINET either directly or through a regional center in Puerto Rico. To convert bibliographic information provided by OCLC in English into Spanish for use in the Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean would require the development of equivalency lists, whereas the creation of the English-speaking subsystem would require little more developing in the way of routines that would SOLINET itself.

5.9 C. Other Countries Requiring National Centers

5.9.1 Mexico. Under study in Mexico at present by such entities as the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), the newly created Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana with its three campuses in Mexico City, and the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT) is the need for centralizing services at an institutional level, for provincial universities, and at a national level. The Universidad de Guadalajara has sought as agreement with UNAM for the latter to supply cataloging copy. CONACYT sees the need to assist provincial universities for lack of personnel and to achieve uniformity in cataloging for university and technical libraries throughout the nation.

5.9.2 Argentina. For some years there has been an effort to make better use of the cataloging services, of the union catalog of university holdings, and of the card file of works by Argentine authors all maintained by the Instituto Bibliotecológico of the University of Buenos Aires.

5.9.3 Brazil. Brazil presents an additional problem for the use of cataloging copy in English, because unlike Spanish there is no subject heading list published for terms in Portuguese. In many libraries the subject approach is sought through the use of the Universal Decimal Classification. Nonetheless, IBBD has continued a cooperative cataloging program begun about 1940 with a card file of the copy submitted by cooperative libraries. In 1973 IBBD issued a revised report in Portuguese on the development of a MARC-compatible processing format to automate the cooperative cataloging project. (8)

6. Strategy for the creation of an Inter-American Network of Cataloging Services

6.1 Network composed of regional and national centers

6.1.1 In the light of the foregoing paragraphs, the Library Development Program proposes the creation by gradual evolution of an Inter-American Network of Cataloging Services based on technical cooperation to Member States as an integral part and subproject of its existing multinational project for the development of national library and documentation systems as infrastructure of national and specialized information systems.

6.1.2 Technical cooperation would be provided by the OAS, in cooperation with other interested agencies, to assist Member States in creating and maintaining pilot national cataloging centers which would: a) achieve agreement nationally on uniform cataloging standards and procedures; b) develop procedures for interaction between the national centers and their collaborating institutions (or member libraries of the national system); c) provide original cataloging information on new books by national authors; d) supply to member libraries cataloging copy for works by other than national authors, whenever possible from printed or computer-based bibliographic data bases; and study the possibility of supplying uniform information on retrospective titles of national or extranational origin. For external cooperation in the proposed network, the national center would transmit to the regional center information on works by national authors.

6.1.3 Because of size, number and diversity of libraries, in the development of
the proposed network the national centers for Argentina, Brazil and Mexico would
be considered to be in the same category as regional centers in addition to pro-
viding services to the libraries in the nation.

6.1.4 Regional centers to serve a number of countries already grouped together
into political or geographical units for cooperative efforts would be created on
the basis of requests received from Member States. Their clientele, rather than
being individual libraries, would be the national centers which would transmit
cataloging information to the libraries in their countries in the form of catalog
cards reproduced sets of catalog cards on computer tapes, or on-line to local
terminals. Bibliographic information on new national works would by received
from the national centers, stored in the regional data base (in traditional card
form or eventually on magnetic tape), and transmitted to a larger data base by
the regional center.

6.1.5 Procedures would be developed in pilot national and regional centers to
begin to operate the network on a manual, traditional basis, but with a view
toward the eventual automation for the storage, retrieval and transmission of
the bibliographic data.

6.1.6 When the system becomes automated it will utilize the MARCAL multilingual
format for national purposes and the MARC International Format for transmission
to regional centers and from regional centers to the national centers.

6.2 Use of OAS Technical Cooperation

6.2.1 OAS technical cooperation will provide experts to Member States experi-
enced in creating and maintaining centralized cataloging services, whenever
possible those with experience in Latin American libraries or those serving the
Spanish-speaking population in the United States, especially experts who have
contended with the problems of providing bibliographic information in Spanish
from data in English.

6.2.2 Certain costly bibliographic tools, printed bibliographies such as the
catalog of holdings of the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas,
the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress, as well as national bib-
liographies issued by National Libraries or bibliographic centers, will be ac-
quired with the help of the OAS and other collaborating agencies for regional
centers and the pilot national centers with extraordinary responsibility to the
Inter-American Network. As the point draws near for the automation of the pro-
ject, data bases such as the MARC tapes for materials cataloged by the Library
of Congress will be acquired. If available at that time, similar tapes will be
procured for materials cataloged by the University of Texas Latin American Col-
lection and for the Bibliografía española of Spain.

6.2.3 Funds from the OAS and collaborating agencies should provide for the pur-
chase of extraordinary equipment needed for regional and pilot national programs
for traditional as well as automated procedures. For a limited number of years
the annual costs for the national and/or regional operation for the purchase of
equipment, supplies, services and expert international personnel required and
not available inside the country should be provided by outside funding agencies.

6.2.4 At the request of one or more Member States, the OAS should assist in the development of the cataloging tools required and the production of the technical manuals for their use in the languages of Latin America. Necessary tools include the updating of cataloging codes, filing rules, the expansion of the list of subject headings and the compilation of specialized thesauri in Spanish compatible with the basic list of headings, the development of equivalency lists in Spanish and English (with Portuguese as a next possibility) for subject headings and for author headings, as well as maintaining up-to-date the multilingual format of MARCAL for books and the production of the multilingual formats based on MARCAL for other types of printed and audiovisual materials.

6.2.5 The OAS will continue to attempt to keep abreast of new developments in the centralization of cataloging services so as to take advantage of the services by collaboration among the regional library networks in the U.S., their connection with the O.C.L.C. in Columbus, Ohio, and similar developments in other parts of the world.

6.3 Component parts of an Inter-American Network

The Inter-American Network of Centralized Cataloging Services will be evolved one step at a time, but with various activities possible on a concurrent basis. It is conceived as being composed principally of: a) regional centers for Central America, passed at the University of Costa Rica, for the Caribbean with possible centralization at the Caribbean Regional Library, for the Convenio "Andrés Bello" countries based either in Colombia or Venezuela in accordance with requests presented officially by those countries; b) national centers comparable size and complexity to the regional centers for Argentina, Mexico and Brazil when such requests are received by the OAS; c) national centers on a pilot basis for Panamá, Nicaragua, for Colombia and Venezuela, for university libraries in Peru, and subsequently for other countries when requests are received; d) connections with OCLC either directly or indirectly through SOLINET in the Southeast, through the University of Texas and/or the AMIGOS Bibliographical Council of the Southwest, for the automatic transmission of cataloging data to and from OCLC; e) provision of cataloging tools to make possible the automatic translation of cataloging data on books from English to Spanish and vice versa, together with the production of the MARCAL format, of needed equivalency lists, the use of existing and the developing of new computer programs for the purpose; f) the inclusion of book, other than book printed materials, and audiovisual materials in the data bases created on both manual and automated bases.

6.4 The Inter-American Network as a Hemispheric Cooperative Project

The experience of Canada in developing a National Library System, including its centralized cataloging services, will be studied for its multiplier effect in the development of the regional and national centers in Latin America and the Caribbean. With the collaboration of national agencies in Canada and the United States, and with the OAS and its Member States, it is anticipated that the Inter-American Network will be a truly hemispheric network with the collaboration and
linking of centers in Latin America and the Caribbean, the United States, and Canada.

7. Plan of action proposed for the creation of the pilot national and regional centers and Inter-American Network.

7.1 For Central America and Panama.

7.1.1 Technical assistance will be given to the University of Costa Rica as a pilot regional center with funds approved by CIDEC to plan and hold a meeting late in 1975 or early 1976 to approve the standards and develop the plans and procedures for creating a center at the University of Costa Rica in San José for national and international purposes. Arrangements will be worked out for cooperation with the University of Panamá for the exchange of catalog cards for new titles, and with Nicaragua for the provision of cataloging information. Funds will be provided for the purchase of the most needed costly cataloging tools to initiate the project. The report of the planning meeting and the manuals of procedures will be published for the use of other national and regional centers. It will consider extension of support to the center on the basis of an evaluation of results and a request from the Government of Costa Rica.

7.1.2 In anticipation of formal requests from Panama and Nicaragua assistance will be given to those countries to set up national cataloging centers in cooperation with the University of Costa Rica. Subsequent requests received from other countries of Central America will be considered to utilize procedures and services developed in the regional center in Costa Rica and the two national centers in Panama and Nicaragua.

7.2 Puerto Rico and the Caribbean

7.2.1 Encouragement will be given to the provision by other funding agencies of assistance for the development of a regional cataloging project for the English-speaking Caribbean for connection with OCLC by telephone or satellite, directly or through the Caribbean Regional Library in Puerto Rico and/or through SOLINET in Atlanta. It will also explore with Member States their interest in technical cooperation from the OAS for national centers or a regional center.

7.2.2 The OAS will continue to explore with librarians and officials in Puerto Rico their interest in setting up a cooperative cataloging project as outlined above, and for a direct or indirect connection with OCLC as for the English-speaking Caribbean countries (6.2.1.)

7.3 The Andean Countries of the Convenio "Andrés Bello".

7.3.1 For both the development of a center which can serve for regional as well as national purposes in Colombia and/or Venezuela, the specialists of the Library Development Program will continue their consultation with librarians of the two nations to provide technical advice in planning, drafting, and submit-
ting official proposals. It will carry out the technical supervision required for their execution when approved.

7.3.2 The OAS will provide the technical assistance requested by the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo as a pilot project in the development of a network of university libraries, and assist in planning for centralized cataloging services at the university. The Peruvian university network will form a pilot and national subsystem of the network to be created over the years for the Andean countries.

7.4 National Centers for Argentina, Mexico, and Brazil

If so requested the OAS will provide advisory services to Argentina, Mexico or Brazil in planning and drafting proposals for participation in the Inter-American Network and to make better use of cataloging data available in data bases outside their countries, and provide technical cooperation as for other national and regional centers.

7.5 Relations with OCLC and regional subsystems in the U.S. and elsewhere

To assure adequate advanced planning, the OAS must accelerate its relations with OCLC and with the regional subsystems of principal interest for an inter-American network, with the Library of Congress and the University of Texas to obtain greater and more rapid inclusion of data on new Latin American materials in the MARC and OCLC data bases, with other countries such as Canada developing their national systems and cataloging services on an automated basis, and with international library organizations working to achieve Universal Bibliographic Control.

September 11, 1975
ADDENDUM

CENTRALIZED CATALOGING AND THE FEASIBILITY OF AN INTER-AMERICAN NETWORK FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION UTILIZING NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Meeting on Planning for Centralized Cataloging Services in Latin America.

Some thirty library leaders in the fields of centralized cataloging and library automation participated at the invitation of the OAS in a Meeting on Planning for Centralized Cataloging Services in Latin America, at the Palmer House in Chicago, Illinois, at the close of the SALAIM Midwinter Meeting, on January 19, 1976. The report of the meeting made by Sammy Kinard will form part of the working papers of XXI SALAIM.

OAS Technical Assistance to Create Centralized Cataloging Services. - Central America and Panama. (5.7 B.)

The proposed director of the Centro Catalográfico Costarricense (C.C.C.) to be located at the University of Costa Rica and expected to become a future Centro Catalográfico Centroamericano, is Srita. Nelly Kopper, Sub-Director of the Central Library of the University. During the month of March 1976, as a first step in putting the OAS-Costa Rica project into effect, Miss Kopper paid a visit to cataloging and processing centers and regional groups in the United States and P.R., those maintained on a manual as well as an automated basis. The Director of the University of Costa Rica libraries is expected to visit Panama and Nicaragua to make definite arrangements with respect to cooperation among the interested institutions and aid in the planning of national centers in those two countries.

During the week of 7-12 June, 1976, representatives of the three countries will meet together at the University of Costa Rica to develop procedures to expand the present cataloging services rendered by the Central Library to the three campuses of the University of Costa Rica so that they may be extended to other libraries in Costa Rica, and in collaboration with Panama, to Nicaragua. In order to help the University of Costa Rica plan the June meeting and take initial steps in expanding its services, the OAS has contracted the technical services of Srita. Maria Teresa Sanz, Director of Libraries of the Catholic University of Chile. Other resource persons with experience in centralized cataloging have been invited to participate in the meeting. Srita. Carmen Rovira, Senior Specialist of the OAS Library Development Program, in charge of planning the project, will participate in the meeting as OAS Advisor.

Puerto Rico and the Caribbean. (5.8)

A request on behalf of the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico for OAS assistance in carrying out a cost and feasibility study of a cooperative cataloging project with OCLC connection was transmitted by the Office of the Commissioner for Puerto Rico to the U. S. Delegation to the OAS in the Department of State. At the request of the Department of State for advice, the Associate Commissioner for Education for Institutional Development and International Education of HEW, informed State that the HEW Chief of the Division of Library Programs...
in Program Development and Assistance gave a favorable analysis and supporting statement favoring the proposal by the Inter-American University. However, the deadline for applications for FY 1976 library grants has passed and no funds were requested for this program in the FY 1977 budget now before the Congress.

Alternative methods of funding the proposed project will, therefore, have to be sought, such as the presentation by an OAS Member State in the Caribbean of a request for such a study in terms of a multinational project to create and maintain a regional center.

Mexico (5.9.1)

Conversations continue among Mexican universities concerning the practicality of a cooperative and/or centralized cataloging services with principal responsibility to be assumed by the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), and the feasibility of a connection either directly with OCLC or indirectly through the Amigos Bibliographical Center with headquarters in Dallas. This Center is in communication both with UNAM and with the OAS in the hope of being able to have UNAM as a participating member in the regional group. It is anticipated that a decision will be taken in the near future, with possible technical assistance from the OAS and with additional outside funding.

April 7, 1976
APPENDIX I

PLANNING FOR CENTRALIZED CATALOGING SERVICES IN LATIN AMERICA

Minutes of the 19 January, 1976 Meeting
Sammy Kinard, Rapporteur General

Introduction

The session on planning for centralized cataloging services in Latin America was led by Marietta Daniels Shepard, Chief, Library and Archives Development, Organization of American States (OAS). A number of leaders in the field of centralized cataloging and automation were invited to discuss the OAS plan to assist its member states in the creation of centralized cataloging services. The centralization of such services is viewed as a means of achieving an inter-American network for the transmission of bibliographic information.

List of Participants

Marietta Daniels Shepard, Chief, Library and Archives Development, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C.
Martha Tomé, School and University Libraries Program, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C.
Ruth Thomas, Project Leer, Washington, D.C.
Jeanne Holmes, National Agriculture Library, Beltsville, Maryland
Lawrence G. Livingston, Council on Library Resources, Washington, D.C.
John P. McDonald, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.
Blanca J. Lartrapes, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge
Leila Thomas, Acting Director, Jamaica Library Service, Kingston
Rafael Coutin, Acting Latin American Bibliographer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Raúl Herrera, Director of Library Service, New Mexico Highland University, Las Vegas
Lourdes L. Deya, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Peter Johnson, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Pauline Collins, Executive Secretary, Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, and Latin American Librarian, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Emma C. Simonson, Indiana University, Bloomington
Jesús Leyte-Vidal, Latin American Librarian, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
Gustave Harrer, Director of Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville
Jane Wilson, International Relations Officer, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois
James Kennedy, Executive Director, AMIGOS Bibliographic Council, Dallas, Texas
Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, Head Librarian, Latin American Collection, University of Texas, Austin
Jane Garner, Rare Books and Manuscripts Librarian, Latin American Collection, University of Texas, Austin
William V. Jackson, Professor, George Peabody Library School, Nashville, Tennessee
Marietta Shepard opened the meeting, explaining that the session would be informal. She then outlined the topics to be covered:


2. Brief statement of the work being done at the Library Processing Center, Inter-American University, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

3. Report by Ryburn Ross, Cornell University, on a plan for cooperative cataloging.

The lack of communication among Latin American libraries is considered a problem which was highlighted at a recent meeting in Mexico where large university concentrations and their information problems were discussed. Attention was given to the difficulties of providing reader services while lacking union catalogs and periodical indexes, as well as non-uniform cataloging and classification. The computer is currently viewed as a means of achieving necessary uniformity.

At present, uniformity is aided by chapter 6 of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, providing for the International Standard Book Description, in Spanish language translation. The translation of the Anglo-American rules was done by the OAS. The OAS also published a list of Spanish language subject headings. In addition, the 18th edition of Dewey is in the process of translation. Although these materials will aid in achieving cataloging standardization such new developments as "cataloging-in-publication" have not been widely disseminated in Latin America.

Latin American governments are currently concerned with the transfer of technology, which should include library technology, however the necessary library infrastructure for the provision of services is not really understood. In recent years university rectors have had to make cost reductions. There is a realization of the need for centralization but the required sums of money are large and there is an unwillingness to allocate such sums. The OAS has attempted to determine how it can best aid in developing the necessary infrastructure for national information systems.
In pursuit of this goal the University of Denver designed a 14 month course on the development of national library and documentation systems. A national team approach was utilized: one computer systems person, one specialist representing the users' need, and one librarian/documentalist. The U.S. government funded the first such session, which ended in October 1975, and it is hoped that like funding will be made available for a second session.

New information systems are being developed, one of the most renowned being that in Costa Rica at the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization this will become the inter-American component of an international agricultural information network. A parallel development within libraries is the MARC standardized tape format which is now under study for international transmission. The University of Puerto Rico now holds a contract to translate the MARC format, and produce a MARC manual, as one result of the REPLICA meeting in Colombia, while Brazil has already produced a Portuguese format.

The Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) is an excellent example of a working library network, which would be a viable base for any national system. The OAS feels that OCLC services would be most practical for Latin America. However, Cornell University Library has done a study which indicates that, at the time of the study, the OCLC data base for Latin American materials was very narrow. On concluding her summary Ms Shepard asked Ryburn Ross if he would present a summary of the study.

Ryburn Ross noted that the Cornell study was an ongoing project utilizing 200 sample Latin American titles bearing a 1975 imprint. The titles were selected in a ratio to the number of titles expected to appear on blanket orders from the various Latin American countries. An earlier sample, utilizing 1973/74 imprints, found 23% in the OCLC base.

Cornell, along with the University of Florida, University of New Mexico, University of North Carolina, University of Texas, Yale University and Temple University are committed to a cooperative cataloging project, each institution accepting primary responsibility for a geographic area, all materials from that area receiving cataloging priority over and above other Latin American materials. These priority materials will then be entered into OCLC. The participation of seven libraries in the cooperative cataloging effort is viable however one or two more institutions would be beneficial. The acquisitions of each of the libraries are relatively different so their input will be an aid to cataloging, supplementing the MARC files.

The 200 sample titles collected between August 8 and October 31, 1975, were searched for the first time in December, with a second search in January. The Library of Congress in process file held 95 titles, the BALLOTS system (Stanford) held 21 titles in process and 4 cataloged, while 22 were found in their MARC record file. The OCLC system held 39 titles on the first search and 47 on the second. Of this total 18 were MARC, the remainder...
being member contributed copy. As of January 14 Cornell matched 27 titles to Title II depository cards. The conclusions which Ryburn Ross drew from the sample studied were that 1) Brazil received the best Library of Congress coverage, while 2) the Caribbean received the second best coverage; 3) there were six countries with less than 50% represented; 4) of the remaining, the Library of Congress collected less than one-third, with practically nothing for Peru and Bolivia. The discrepancy between the BALLOTS machine readable file and the OCLC file could probably be explained by a lag in the mounting of tapes at OCLC (as of January 16, 1976 six tapes had not yet been mounted).

Marietta then noted that it would be beneficial to talk about the future. The OAS has always been concerned with bibliographic control, however until recent years it has only been able to publish some manuals. OAS objectives for the next biennium will give greater emphasis to the development of national systems of libraries, archives, and documentation centers, emphasizing information mechanisms, centralized services and the development of working instruments on libraries and archives along with several national and regional centralized cataloging centers. The OAS orientation changed as a result of the establishment of regional programs for education, science, and culture, which were initially recommended by President Johnson. The first program developed within the OAS was that for school and university libraries. A systems orientation soon made it clear that the development of centralized cataloging was needed, difficult of fulfillment due to the high degree of university autonomy in Latin America. Although the OAS is now receiving requests for assistance from university library systems the problem of funding is yet to be overcome.

The official regional groupings of countries now taking place would seem to make cooperative action more feasible although in areas like the Caribbean there are linguistic barriers. The English speaking Caribbean would not face the problem of lack of subject heading lists and certain nations are large enough to organize a national system within a regional network.

The Mexican Council for the Promotion of Science and Technology desired computer-produced specialized bibliographies from library-generated cataloging. In experimenting with seven scientific libraries it was found that the cataloging of an item was done in seven different ways. The production of specialized bibliographies was difficult on the basis of existing cataloging information.

Peru has received approval for OAS assistance in the improvement of the University of Trujillo's library system, to be used as a pilot project for the nation.

The University of Costa Rica is also receiving OAS assistance in the creation of a national cataloging center. The center expects to expand its services to aid both Panama and Nicaragua although both these nations have also requested OAS aid to establish national centers to be linked to Costa Rica.
Ms. Shepard was queried as to what she meant by centralized cataloging. She replied that this would vary, in some instances it could be the centralization of acquisitions and cataloging in one place while in others it could be the provision of a cataloging service without having the book in hand.

The conversation then turned to the feasibility of using OCLC services in Latin America, via telephone. Until the publication of a complete list of Spanish-language subject headings, however, any outside service would be incomplete. It was also noted that access to telephone lines could present a problem. Gus Harrer noted that the Caribbean Regional Library might be able to use the federal telecommunications system to link with SOLINET, given its "pseudo" agency status within the Puerto Rican government. These lines are inexpensive and the arrangement would be technically feasible.

The Caribbean Regional Library (CRL) is an example of early attempts at automation for the compilation of bibliography. It had attempted to machine produce the Current Caribbean Bibliography, which proved too expensive. The library returned to manual production. The Puerto Rican government, which currently maintains CRL, asked the OAS to evaluate the original goals of the library. This evaluation was done by the University of Florida. Gus Harrer reported that one of the recommendations was that the Caribbean Regional Library (housed at the University of Puerto Rico) and the University of Puerto Rico seriously investigate the possibility of membership in SOLINET, particularly as the CRL receives cataloging copy from many libraries in the Caribbean.

The Inter-American University (Puerto Rico) has created a central Library Processing Center for its thirteen campuses. They have also discussed, with other Puerto Rican university libraries, the utilization of OCLC. Meanwhile, during 1974 the Canadian government funded meetings in the English-speaking Caribbean on the improvement of national bibliography as well as a seminar on utilization of the Anglo-American rules and ISBD. There is interest within this area in SOLINET membership.

There has also been some talk of a cooperative cataloging system in Puerto Rico drawing on the combined resources of the University of Puerto Rico, the Caribbean Regional Library, and the Inter-American University.

A session participant than stated that it is unrealistic to anticipate an on-line system in Latin America within the next ten to twenty years. It would be feasible to use tapes for card production and these tapes could also be matched against MARC in order to utilize anything which they might contain of value. Bibliographic information could be sent through the normal mail service.
Ms. Shepard noted that everything is in a preliminary stage and that the feasibility of any project is yet to be reviewed. The anticipated pilot centers would aid in this process.

The discussion then turned to National Centers for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), and the effect these might have in any projected centralization plans. There is the possibility of one being established in Colombia although Ms. Shepard noted that it might be more reasonable to site it at an existing institution, e.g. CILA (Centro Interamericano de Libros Académicos) in Mexico City, where they have already had experience in recording bibliographic information.

In sum, OAS technical assistance can provide expert advice in the creation of regional centralized cataloging centers as well as aid in training, both in providing observation and in-service training. A Spanish-language MARC format would provide the input mechanism for Latin American data entering the Bibliografía española. The creation of an inter-American network of centralized cataloging services will necessarily be a step-by-step process, encompassing both regional and national centers, all eventually connected with OCLC. An integral part of this step-by-step process will be the production and ongoing update of necessary cataloging tools, particularly a subject headings list. The first step will be the assistance to the University of Costa Rica. It is also recognized that university libraries will be the vehicles for change, given their relative political autonomy.
APPENDIX II: PROVISIONAL TEXT

REPORT OF THE MID-PROJECT MEETING ON THE MARCAL FORMAT (I MARCAL),
Washington D.C., 2-6 February 1976


1.1. Background and Purpose of I MARCAL

Sponsored jointly by the MARC Development Office of the Library of Congress and the Library and Archives Development Program of the Organization of American States, a Mid-Project Meeting on the MARCAL Format in Spanish for application in Latin America was held at the Library of Congress from 2-6 February 1976. The purpose of the meeting of the OAS working group was to provide those directly and indirectly involved in the production of the MARCAL Format and manual the opportunity for informal observation and discussion of the "state of the art" with respect to MARC and its development and application in the Library of Congress and the United States, to format development in Mexico, Canada and Spain, and of the stage of development achieved in Puerto Rico on the MARCAL Format.

1.2. Recommendations of REPLICA for MARCAL and Their Implementation

The development of a MARC Format in Spanish, to be called MARCAL (MARC para América Latina), was recommended at the February 1973 meeting in Quirama, Rio Negro, in Antioquia, Colombia, by a multinational group of experts participating in REPLICA (Reunión de Expertos – LILIBU y CATACEN), called by the OAS to discuss proposed multinational projects in the development of selected lists of books for university libraries and the creation of centralized cataloging projects, and their automation. Subsequently the Library of Congress, in order to advance the application of computer technology to the transmission of bibliographic information in standardized form in the Americas, requested that the United States Department of State submit a proposal to the OAS to produce a multilingual format for Machine-Readable Cataloging for Latin America and a manual for use in Latin America.

A contract was awarded by the OAS to the Graduate School of Librarianship of the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras to carry out the translation, modification wherever necessary, and production of a MARC manual in Spanish. Mexico "Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT), offered to share with Puerto Rico its experience in applying the MARC format in Mexico to certain tasks, because of its interest in the availability of a MARC Format in Spanish to facilitate its own bibliographic and library projects and to further the application of computer technology to the provision of scientific and technical information.

The Library of Congress offered to aid the team in the development of the MARCAL Format as it has done in the development of national formats for other countries and regions of the world.
Thought to be of help also to the team from Puerto Rico was the experience of the National Library of Canada in developing a bilingual format in English and French to serve its two linguistic communities, as well as that of the Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas in developing a MARC-compatible format for the production of a national bibliography, with possible expansion to include bibliographic information from Latin America.

Early in the planning for developing the MARCAL Format it was planned that the team from Puerto Rico would visit the Library of Congress not only to familiarize itself with recent developments there but to seek answers to questions that would inevitably arise in this stage of the project. The Mid-Project Meeting was called to bring representatives of the various projects mentioned together for planning purposes.

2. Reports and Discussions of the Participants

2.1. OAS Planning

A brief review was given by staff members of the Library and Archives Development Program of the OAS of both short and long-range planning with respect to library automation and centralized cataloging services in Latin America and of their potential connections with cataloging centers in the United States, including as a first step the development of a Spanish-language version of the MARC Format and a manual for Latin American application.

2.2. LC MARC and Its Uses

Staff of the MARC Development Office of the Library of Congress conducted a "customized MARC Institute" for participants which included visits to the operations of the MARC System at LC. It was explained that the purpose of the operations using the MARC format were three-fold: (1) to provide a core bibliographic record for LC purposes; (2) to provide a base for national bibliographic services; and (3) to provide bibliographical information for the international community. Use is made of the MARC format to convert to machine-readable form some 150,000 titles a year; it now covers works in Spanish, German, French, Portuguese and other languages as well as English, and a wide variety of materials as well as books and serials. By 1980 it is anticipated that all cataloging done by LC will be in machine-readable form except Music.

For external purposes the MARC Format is used to generate tapes, to print catalog cards, and to produce a book catalog. The LC List of Subject Headings now is available in machine-readable form and in microfilm, as well as in printed form, but not yet on-line from the computer tapes.

An important current project is the recording of the 1.6 million names in the name authority file in machine-readable form, for use with the MARC format. A next step will be the linking of the name file with the subject heading list and connecting them for on-line access. Necessary cross references from the resulting authority file will be made both for names and subjects.
Through the National Program for Acquisition (NPAC) and the Shared Cataloging Program, LC obtains tapes from many countries and MARC records are created from them. It is hoped that an LC Office can be set up next year in one of the Spanish-speaking countries to complement the one in Brazil, and that records provided by the LC Offices in Latin America will soon be in machine-readable form.

Older records of the Library of Congress are being updated to include in the COMARC Project. An automated National Union Catalog is expected to be "on-line" in March 1976. To develop the technology of transmission of information from computer to computer, LC is collaborating with the Association of Research Libraries (NPAC) "Research Library Group". The project for the conversion of serial records to machine-readable form (CONSER) now being carried on at the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) in Columbus, Ohio, will be returned to LC operation in 1977. Full MARC serial records collected in the RECON experiment are now on-line at OCLC.

During the week of the meeting LC initiated the "MARC Retriever Program" to provide a geographical area code so as to use the tape system for information retrieval both off-line and on-line to the computer. For internal LC purposes a Processing Information File is maintained in the computer with much information from overseas to be searched on demand with the potential to update the records with the light pen. Before MARC records are finally entered into the MARC tapes they pass through the MARC Editorial Office where a new verifier system permits format recognition and makes corrections by on-line connections.

For each kind of communication format required, a new internal format is developed by LC. Participants were given full sets of the documentation developed by LC for the various operations of the MARC System.

2.3. MARC Uses in the United States.

Various developments in the United States outside the Library of Congress were reported by the MARC Development Office Staff, with special mention made of the operations of OCLC which is prepared to provide custom designed catalog cards from records in its data base which relies primarily on the MARC tapes for new records. Other libraries input information on titles they catalog when records cannot be found in the OCLC data base. From these records OCLC connections can utilize the information in the data base on-line, through the purchase of cards, or the purchase of computer tapes.

With the use of MARC records the University of Chicago is developing a fully automated capacity. The Washington State Library has produced a book catalog. Full MARC records are being used by the New York Public Library, and MARC records are being used for a cooperative cataloging project headquartered in the University of Massachusetts Library in Amherst. Various commercial cataloging services utilize MARC tapes to provide cards to libraries.
2.4. Other National MARC-Compatible Formats

Several countries have made certain modifications to the full MARC Format for internal national purpose, such as Great Britain, Canada, France, and Italy, especially for the production of the national bibliography.

2.4.1. Canadian MARC

The representative of the National Library of Canada explained the development of the Canadian MARC format to parallel the LC MARC for internal purposes and the various uses being made of it. The National Library is availing itself of the MARC tapes through the MARC Distribution Service, and is adding Canadian records to it to form the data base for Canada.

The peculiar linguistic characteristics of Canada make it necessary for records to be created in French as well as in English. Their experience of trying to use the 900 field for bilingual information for monographs and serials indicates that this should not be repeated for multilingual purposes for Latin America. To satisfy the bilingual needs of Canada, on the other hand, an authority file is being encoded into the computer for names in English and French, now with some 12,000 entries, to be extended soon to include subject heading. The capability is being sought to link the French and English in the same bibliographic record.

At the present time, to convert LC MARC tapes to Canadian MARC records subject headings must be added manually.

2.4.2. Spain: IBERMARC

A "MARC subset" has been developed in Spain, Centro de Proceso de Datos, called IBERMARC, especially for the purpose of compiling and publishing the Bibliografía española, and aspiring eventually to include records from Latin American countries. This MARC-compatible format has become operational. The participants brought with them copies of the manual on IBERMARC: Formato para monografías (Madrid, 1976, recently published by the Ministerio de Educación) for above-mentioned agencies.

The Spanish bibliography is already being published by using the IBERMARC format both for the content of the index and the typesetting of the bulletin. Collaboration with the Library of Congress is anticipated soon in the Shared Cataloging Program. Current plans call for developing an authority file, a network study for university libraries, the adaptation of IBERMARC to an exchange format, and participation in international meetings dealing with various aspects of the transmission of bibliographic information in machine-readable format.

In the meantime, the IBERMARC project includes in addition to the publication of the Bibliografía española such activities as the exchanging of bibliographic information with other countries, the printing and distributing of catalog cards by using tapes. Additional formats are being prepared for periodicals and serials, as well as for the publication of a union list of serials and other types of materials.
2.4.3. Mexico: MARC/Mexico

Experimentation with the MARC Format is being done by CONACYT especially for the purpose of producing subject bibliographies in science and technology based on information retrieved from subject headings assigned by some ten scientific and technical libraries in Mexico, and to support technical processes in libraries. CONACYT's representative to the meeting brought with him magnetic tapes produced in Mexico in this "mini-project", which were run off on LC computers, and a duplicate copy made for LC.

Inasmuch as many institutions in Mexico and other countries of Latin America are using the "USIS Format" development by the International Labour Office (ILO) for information purposes, and the software is free, CONACYT decided to utilize it for bibliographic purposes as well as for other needs of the agency. The task of the Information Center of CONACYT, therefore, has been that of making the USIS Format MARC-compatible, made somewhat difficult by virtue of the fact that it does not have "content designators." Some two weeks more of work were anticipated to achieve that goal.

The principal task of CONACYT has been technical rather than technological, that of uniform subject headings. Much work has gone into making a thesaurus for the "mini-project". The operation is now on-line for retrieval by subject but not for cataloging which still required much attention to subject headings in Spanish.

2.4.4. The Brazilian MARC: CALCO

Work begun by Alice Principe Barbosa at the Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentacao, under the supervision of Prof. LaVahn Overmyer of Case Western Reserve University, has resulted in the development of a format and manual in Portuguese for the automation first of the cooperative cataloging program carried out for many years in IBBD. Anexo II to the manual concerns "Adaptação do CALCO/Brasil para implantação do MARCAL."

Brazil is also one of the few countries of Latin America where librarians have made a special effort to collaborate with publishers in providing Cataloguing in Publication (CIP), and the application of the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) for new Brazilian publications.

2.4.5. Puerto Rico: Centralized Cataloging and Library Automation

For some years planning has been discussed for centralized and/or cooperative cataloging and cooperation especially among academic libraries, such as the libraries of the University of Puerto Rico, the Inter-American University and the Caribbean Regional Library now located in the library building of the UPR. The Inter-American University in recent years set up a centralized processing agency for the libraries of its thirteen campuses throughout the Island.

The Director of Libraries of the University of Puerto Rico has long been interested in automation. After automating some processes such as acquisitions in other university libraries in Puerto Rico, he has set about to automate similar processes at the UPR.
Working Paper No. B-19,

In order that Puerto Rico might take advantage of library technology developed in recent years, a proposal was submitted through the Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington to the OAS for a feasibility and cost study for making OCLC records available on-line to Puerto Rico for a centralized cataloging facility for all academic libraries interested in participating. The bilingual problem with respect to author and subject headings would form a part of the study proposed.

2.5. International MARC Developments

To expedite the exchange of bibliographic information with other countries, the Library of Congress has collaborated with the International Federation of Library Associations and other entities in the Development of "UNIMARC" as well as the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD). UNIMARC has been designed to communicate information between countries, utilizing any cataloging code. UNIMARC was originally referred to as the "MARC International Format." European librarians and documentalists are planning the application of INTERMARC for the transmission of bibliographic information among European countries.

2.6 AACR and Automation

Participant reaction to the LC report led to the observation that it would be desirable to get the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules closer to computer capabilities. Although the OAS issued this code in Spanish, there is a serious need for steps to be taken to obtain funding for the translation of the new Chapters 6 and 12, as well as for the new revision of the entire code now being prepared by an international working committee sponsored by the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association and the Cataloging Committee of the Library Association of Great Britain.

3. Progress on MARCAL

The University of Puerto Rico team contracted by the OAS to produce the Spanish version of the MARC format and the manual to facilitate Latin American application of it, brought to the meeting copies of the translation of the MARC Format: Books. Work has begun also on MARC Format: Serials, and was to be initiated soon on the preparation of the manual in Spanish. After considerable discussion of the content of the manual, it was agreed that there would be less confusion on the part of the potential users if the elements which librarians need to have are separated from the elements of a purely technological nature for computer specialists.

It was anticipated that the format and manual in Spanish would be ready and computer-tested by the first week in May, 1976.

The proposal, which was subsequently referred to the Department of State as the official liaison agency with the OAS, is being studied with the U.S. Office of Education for funding possibilities.
4. Conclusions

The following findings and conclusions were reached by the experts:

4.1. The MARCAL Format and Manual in Spanish

4.1.1. The MARCAL format for books and serials should be as full as possible, with the level of detail at least that of the LC MARC, and perhaps even more full for Latin American needs. It was found that whereas LC MARC uses some 40 fields, Canada requires 73, Mexico 38 and Spain 41.

4.1.2. Elements of interest to librarians are to be separated in the MARCAL format from those primarily of concern to the computer specialists, and the two sections published with appropriate cross references from one to another, so as to overcome the difficulty which some people have had in understanding the integrated MARC format.

4.1.3. Complementary MARCAL codes must be developed for types of materials in addition to books and serials, as well as for languages and geographical notations. It was suggested that the language and geographical codes be issued in a volume apart from the basic MARCAL format for books and serials.

In view of the importance of standardizing the vocabulary of automation as it applies to libraries and documentation, it was recommended that the formats produced by Spain and Mexico be reviewed for vocabulary in the preparation of the MARCAL format and manual in Spanish.

4.2. MARCAL for Multinational Purposes

4.2.1. Multilingual Format

Although REPLICA recommendations called for the development of a "multilingual MARCAL format," in the light of the experience of the National Library of Canada in attempting to use the 929 field for bilingual purposes, it is recommended that the multilingual purposes of MARCAL would best be served by developing a separate capability apart from the MARCAL format.

4.2.2. Equivalency Lists in English and Spanish for Author and Subject Headings

Equivalency lists must be developed for bilingual purposes in the United States and Puerto Rico and for the automatic conversion of MARC and other records in data banks and on tapes in English to their Spanish equivalents, and of those generated in the future in Spanish-speaking countries to their English equivalents for use in the United States, Canada and other English-speaking countries. Canada's solution of putting both the English and French equivalents into the computer in the form of an automated authority file can be followed in developing an English-Spanish authority file on computer tapes. The multilingual character recommended for MARCAL can be developed by adding French and Portuguese equivalents to the English-Spanish authority file.
4.2.3. Subject Headings in Spanish

So as to facilitate the development of the subject authority file in the computers, the OAS was asked to press forward as rapidly as possible in the expansion of the general Rovira Lista de encabezamientos de materia, which was derived primarily on the basis of the translations made by some 12-15 well-organized libraries in Latin America of LC headings, and for the development of key specialized lists and thesauri to be used with the MARCAL format for subject retrieval of records on MARC and MARCAL tapes, as well as for other national or regional applications. It was also felt that specialists from several countries of Latin America and Spain with experience in subject heading and thesaurus compilations should be involved in developing a comprehensive general list with compatible specialized lists and ample cross references.

4.2.4. Name Authority File

In the development of the name authority file, it was suggested that lists of corporate bodies developed by the OAS, the United Nations and other international agencies for the indexing of their official records be utilized as well as the authority file developed by the Library of Congress, soon to be automated.

4.2.5. Possible Numbering System for Bilingual and Multilingual Headings.

As has been suggested by other international meetings and experts, it was recommended that a numbering system might be devised for identifying subject heading equivalencies in different languages to facilitate the transmission of information in the same way that the International Standard Book Number is used for the identification of books.

4.2.6. Computer Language and Equipment

In the application of the MARCAL format it was recommended that the computer language COBOL be used as a further means of standardization. Furthermore, it was recommended that an inventory be made as soon as possible of computer equipment and capacity available for library use in Latin America.

4.3. International MARCAL Formats

The MARCAL format is intended to serve as a standard for MARCAL subsets to be created by individual countries in developing their own formats for internal national uses. It was suggested that the OAS fund the development of a model internal format for one country, such as for Costa Rica where its application might be tested for its multiplier effect in connection with the OAS assistance given to the University of Costa Rica to provide centralized cataloging services, to university libraries in Nicaragua and other countries of Central America, in cooperation with Panama.
4.4. An Inter-American System for Transmitting Bibliographic Information

As UNIMARC is used for the transmission of bibliographic information among countries, and as regional programs appear to be developing such as INTERMARC for Western Europe, it is suggested that an INTERAM/MARC might be derived from the MARCAL format for communication especially among the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

4.5. Development of Other Cataloging Codes and Bibliographical Standards

The automated transmission of bibliographic information for maximum benefit requires adherence to internationally accepted standards such as those developed for descriptive cataloging as well as subject heading lists and specialized thesauri. Such codes include the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) and the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR) for descriptive cataloging and author entries. Therefore, it was urged that the OAS make immediate plans for the translation and publication of the revised Chapter 6 covering the ISBD and Chapter 12 on audiovisual materials, as well as the complete new revised edition of the AACR.

For the maximum utilization of the MARCAL formats, it is hoped that the index to the Spanish translation of the 18th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification (with the inclusion of new material from the 19th) can be automated in the near future, as well as the index to the Library of Congress classification schedules. Publishers are urged to utilize International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN).

4.6. Centralized Cataloging Services

Interest is expressed in the creation of centralized cataloging services on a national as well as on a regional basis with the assistance of the OAS and other organizations, for the purposes of achieving greater standardization by making bibliographical records on a manual or automated basis, and by reducing the cost to each library of the cataloging or processing procedures. National and regional centers can then be connected with regional and national centers in the United States to produce the maximum benefit for the least expenditure of funds.

4.7. Project MARCAL: Other Steps to be Taken in First Phase Development of MARCAL and Its Acceptance

As soon as the MARCAL formal and manual are completed for books and serials, copies should be distributed to Latin America for review. In accordance with REPLICA recommendations, the participants in I MARCAL agreed that a technical meeting should be called in 1976 by the OAS of representatives of all or key countries of Latin America to review the work for formal approval before an edition is issued for wide distribution to libraries and library schools. Representatives should be asked to share the copies sent to them with their colleagues competent in library automation and obtain their reactions.
to the edition in Spanish before coming to the meeting. They should also be asked to bring a report on the present state of library automation in their countries, courses which have been given on the subject, and how they expect to use the format and manual in library automation, bibliographic compilation, or the exchange of cataloging information for centralized cataloging. The final report of the meeting should be issued as a supplementary volume to the format and manual.

The OAS should explore further the interest which has been expressed informally by CONACYT in Mexico to serve as the Multinational Center of the OAS for the continuation and maintenance of Project MARCAL, the financing of pilot project in its application in Latin America, and for training librarians/documentalists as well as computer specialists in its utilization.


The second phase of MARCAL it is hoped will be carried out upon the formal request from the government of Mexico for CONACYT to serve as the multinational center, its approval by the collegiate bodies of the OAS, and its funding by the OAS and Mexico. In addition to keeping up-to-date with MARC developments in the U.S. and elsewhere, the multinational center would produce whatever codes and formats are required for other types of library materials as well as books and serials.

It is suggested that among the first uses of the MARCAL format and manual would be for the production of national and regional bibliographies, for centralized cataloging services and connections among national and regional centers for accessing data bases, and for subject retrieval and the production of national, regional, and specialized bibliographies. In collaboration with the Centro Regional del Libro en América Latina (CERALAL) it has been agreed that the countries of the Andean Pact should provide cataloging copy to be included in the Bibliografía española, which is now produced by a computer.

4.9. Project MARCAL: Third Phase of Operations and Information Planning

While cataloging centers are being developed for national or regional purposes, planning must be made for their inter-connection on an automated basis, including the development of the codes and bibliographic aids mentioned above. The interconnection of these centers in Latin America with those in the United States and Canada will lead to an inter-American network for the automated exchange of bibliographic information.

The availability of bibliographic information in automated data bases in libraries, in national and regional centers, and in exchangable computer tapes will make possible the planning of an inter-American system for the exchange of information utilizing information generated in the Americas and throughout the world. At the same time, plans should be made for the integration of the system of exchanging cataloging information with such information systems as AGRINTER, of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, developed as an inter-American component of FAO's AGRIS for the exchange of information in the field of agriculture.
4.10. **Interim Measures for International Cooperation**

Offers of collaboration were accepted for the following responsibilities: 
(a) the team from the University of Puerto Rico will dedicate attention to the development of an acceptable vocabulary on library automation in Spanish in addition to completing the MARCAL format and manual for books and serials, and press for centralized and/or cooperative cataloging services in Puerto Rico;  
(b) Spain will seek to add bibliographic information from the Andean Pact countries to its current national bibliography; (c) Mexico will continue to experiment with the retrieval of information and the compilation of specialized bibliographies utilizing subject headings from catalog cards; (d) the OAS will seek the funds for the technical meeting of national representatives to review the MARCAL format and manual, as well as continue to collaborate with member states at their request in the development of national and regional cataloging centers and for their connection among themselves and with national and regional centers in the United States and Canada; and study the integration of the Brazilian experience with its MARC-compatible CALCO into the system for the Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America and Spain.

5. **Participation in I MARCAL**

Participation in the meeting of the working group was limited to those engaged in developing MARC-compatible formats in bilingual form or in the Spanish language, so as to assist the team from Puerto Rico in the production of the format and manual for MARCAL. The team from Puerto Rico consisted of Stephen Faunce and Dra. María Faunce, professors in the Graduate School of Librarianship of the University of Puerto Rico. Antonio Ayesterán, head of CONACYT's Centro de Servicios de Información y Documentación, represented it. The Comisión Nacional de Bibliotecas sent, at the expense of the Spanish Government, María Jesús Cuesta, Chief of the Servicio de Información y Documentación Bibliográfica of the Comisión, and María Teresa Molina Avila, Program Analyst of the Centro de Proceso de Datos. Mr. Edwin Buchinski, Chief of the Office of Library Standards, represented the National Library of Canada. An OAS volunteer and cataloging expert and instructor at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Sra. Lourdes Deyá, participated in the meeting in preparation for an OAS assignment to CONACYT in Mexico to assist in planning centralized cataloging services there and curriculum at the graduate level for technical processes.

Mr. John Hafenrichter, Information Specialist of AID, participated in some of the sessions of I MARCAL. The Chief of the OAS Library and Archives Development Program, Mrs. Marietta Daniels Shepard, was accompanied by three program specialists, Carmen Rovira, Martha Tomé, and Susan Shatuck Benson, and by Marvin Broadbent of the Columbus Memorial Library. In addition to Mrs. Henriette Avram, Chief of the MARC Development Office of the Library of Congress, many staff members of that office and other sectors of LC assisted in giving the "Mini-MARC Institute," including Lucia Rather, Josephine Pulsifer, James Agenbroad, Edith Goldberg, Kay D. Guiles, Lucinda Leonard, Mary Ann Madden, Lenore Maruyama, and Barbara Rowen.

4-28-76
M.D.S.
PRESENCE OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN THE U.S.A.
THE PUERTO RICAN CONTRIBUTIONS: PAST AND PRESENT

Silvia Viera, Professor of Education

In spite of the enormous pressures exerted on past and present generations of migrants and immigrants to the United States of America to forget their native languages and to forego their traditions, values, beliefs, and modes of behaviour, the North American society is still a multi-culture, although neither an egalitarian nor a pluralistic society, if by pluralistic is meant the equal access of all its human sectors to power, money, and education. The fact remains that many so-called ethnic groups in North America still resist total assimilation or total immersion into a culture whose ethos and history is markedly different from their own. Among these groups are the Puerto Ricans. After many years of linguistic and cultural aggression, the Puerto Ricans still claim, fight for, and retain an identity that is both linguistic and operational.

It is nevertheless a truism that in the maelstrom of Americanization, the native languages and cultures of the immigrant groups never survive unscathed because the inroads of the host language and culture become quite visible with the passage of time. The Puerto Ricans are no exception. To look for an unchanged Puerto Rican language outside the Departments of Languages and Literatures of Ivy League colleges is to engage in a wild goose chase. It is true that Puerto Rican Spanish has indeed influenced the metropolis but only by sheer force of numbers have such cities as New York, Newark, Paterson, Hartford, and others made Spanish a second language in commerce, business, and education.¹

The language of the Puerto Ricans is an amalgam of our European, African, and Indian ancestors. Being originally rich and flexible, lexically speaking, it has accommodated in time the strains of French and English. As the representatives of 19th century Puerto Rican culture, the jibaro in the mountains and the criollo in the towns and cities, came into contact with other national groups, the result of our fortunate geographic position and our unfortunate colonial status first to Spain and then to the United States of North America, our language changed.

It is not strange then to find that the language of Puerto Rico has been influenced more than it has influenced, mainly by loan translations, morphosyntactic adjustments, and semantic shifts than by phonological or syntactic redirections.²

There is always a certain amount of risk and loss of professional prestige in attempting to describe the phenomenon of acculturation and deculturation of the Puerto Ricans.

Eduardo Seda Bonilla, a Puerto Rican anthropologist who was instrumental in the creation of the Puerto Rican Studies in New York City colleges and Universities, never fails to mention in his writings on the topic how he has been made a scape-goat for those who deny that out of the contexts, degrees, and generations of cultural contact between the Puerto Ricans and the North Americans in New York, the Puerto Rican of New York is different from the Puerto Rican on the Island.
Although the phenomenon studied by Seda Bonilla is focused on the Neo-Rican and the New York Rican, it presents a sociolinguistic framework for the study of other Puerto Rican communities.

My personal viewpoint is that the influence of the Puerto Rican language in the United States is not extensive nor deep. The converse is true. Outside of some lexical items (barrio, hispano, latino, loco, salsa, macho, el macho in lieu of el machismo and the puertorriqueno of the New England communities), I cannot attest to a noticeable influence of Puerto Rican Spanish on the English of the United States. I am confident that the research of two Puerto Rican sociolinguists, Drs. William G. Milan and Medardo Gutierrez, will offer us more extensive and professional data than the one I can bring to you today.

Two studies on the nature of Spanglish, a Puerto Rican linguistic innovation, are relevant at this point. The first, authored by professors Galanes, Milan, and Santiago, is soon to appear in published form. It is a study of the "structural phenomena of New York City Spanish that can be attributed to its contact with English." The other study is Edna Acosta-Belen's "On the Nature of Spanglish." Ms. Acosta-Belen presents evidence that young Puerto Ricans in New York cannot distinguish between Spanish and Spanglish nor do they have biases as to what constitutes regular or deviant Spanish.

From a political point of view, Frank Bonilla's opening statement at the Conference on Puerto Rican Historiography called by the Center of Puerto Rican Studies of which he is director, seems timely: "We may speak Spanish impeccably in Puerto Rico or East Harlem and remain trapped in an underclass of nations or displaced ethnics in United States (sic) cities."

In an article written for the French literary journal Caravelle, I expressed my views on the subject thus: "El puertorriqueño, contrario a otros grupos étnicos migratorios, no emigra permanentemente; su estadía es ocasional y temporal—faenas agrícolas, estudios universitarios, trabajo fabril—y por eso conserva su idioma como el pasaporte sociológico que le asegura su impostergable regreso al hogar."

The literary contributions of the Puerto Ricans in New York and other mainland cities show that either language, Puerto Rican Spanish or Spanglish is the means of artistic or existentialist expression for the Puerto Rican.

The cultures of the Puerto Ricans may also be different. The awareness and assertion of a distinct nationality emerged in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. For the first time, Puerto Ricans affirmed their identity before the colonial powers of Spain. But it was also when a national identity and conscience were emerging, that the Island fell prey to a new invader, the United States of North America. More alien a country, with an ethos, a religion, and a language so different from those of the Puerto Ricans could have rarely been found. The emerging nationality must survive and as in the past, under imperialist Spain, Puerto Rican patriots, writers, artisans and professionals went into exile. Others left later as the result of the withholding of jobs and civil rights for political dissenters of the parties that came to power sponsored or tolerated by the new invader.

As a result of the exodus, the literature, the performing arts, the professions, and above all, the humanities and education departments in many colleges and universities received the impact of talented Puerto Ricans. The communities received many artisans and small business owners.
Foremost among the Puerto Ricans who were teachers, writers, and critics were Amelia Agostini del Rio, Amelia Ceide, José A. Balseiro, María Teresa Babin, Carmen Marrero, José Ferrer Canales; or journalists such as Ángel Ramos, José Antonio and Benjamín Armando Meyner, José Coll y Vidal, Rafael Rivera, Isabel Cuchi Coll, José Dávila Ricci; and performers like Juano Hernández, José Ferrer, Blanca de Castejón; or musicians like Moisés Rodríguez, Jesús María Sanroma, The Figueroa family, Francisco Lopez Cruz, and Rafael Hernández among others. Our Julia de Burgos worked and died here and Pedro Albizu Campos and Gilberto Concepción de Gracia, like Betances, de Diego, and Hostos before them, evolved their frameworks for the liberation of Puerto Rico and of the other Spanish-speaking colonies.

Yet all or many of these actions and activities lacked a context that would give coherence to the Puerto Rican thrust on the host culture. Most of them remained within the cloistered halls of Latin American or Hispanic libraries, literary societies and in commercial bibliographies. They did not become a part of the Puerto Rican outer communities. It remained for the Puerto Rican programs to lift them out of oblivion and to breathe life into some that were close to eternal death.

Prior to the student activism and concern that gave rise to ethnic studies, the idea of the study of the languages, literatures, and cultures of the Caribbean was distasteful to many colleges and universities steeped in the glories of Europe and of the United States of America. Even after the creation of the ethnic studies programs in the United States, out of 119, only 13 were boricua, but a word was reborn and a trend started.

Foremost among the Puerto Rican programs in New York were those of Hunter, Brooklyn, Queens, Lehmann, the City and State Universities of New York, Hostos, and John Jay Livingston and Rutgers in New Jersey. Other college towns and cities followed suite and demanded the creation of Boricua Studies. Today, inchoate or full-fledged, there are Boricua Studies all over the United States.

The significance and the quality of the investment that the younger Puerto Ricans have made in the present culture of the United States can only be assessed by the production they have left and will leave in the arts, the literature, education, the media, and the politics of the communities where they live, work, and study. Unlike their older countrypersons, they research and publish. The results are well-known in the literary and artistic circles of New York, San Juan, and Chicago but the dissemination of their work is now available to us through books, journals, films, video tapes, records, and touring companies of theater, music, and lecturers. It would be worthwhile to mention some of the Puerto Ricans and their contributions even though these can be found in anthologies, single works, and bibliographies.

To the middle generation belong Jaime Carrero, novelist, poet, and playwright, José Luis González, Pedro Juan Soto, Iris Zavala, and Piri Thomas. To the younger one belongs Victor Hernández Cruz, Pedro Pietri, Jesús Papoleto Meléndez, Alfredo Matilla, hijo, Ivan and Juan Angel Silen, Julio Naboa, Jr., Sandra María Esteves, Alberto O. Cappas, Rodolfo Vilaro, Joseph P. Perez, Roberto Marquez—all of them poets or writers.
The world of theater and music has been enriched by Justino Diaz, hijo, María Cristina Vázquez, Martina Arroyo, Emilia Conde, singers; by Alba Calzada and Chita Rivera, dancers and by Raul Julia, Dyscia Pagan, Miriam Colon, Myrna de Casenave, Rosa Elena Marquez, Gilda Orlandi, Mila Conway, Sandra Gallardo, José Vega, Carla Pinza, José Rodríguez, and Bill Cortes, actors. Theater is being made and played on the streets, in universities, in theater halls, and many touring companies have been founded. These young actors and actresses are involved not only in performing but in production and teaching as well.

Among the older generation of educators, writers, and poets one must not fail to consider the work of Loida Figueroa, author of novels and three volumes of history; Antonio Pantoja, the founder of Aspír and the motivating force behind the first Boricua university outside of Puerto Rico; Manuel Diaz, community organizer in the forties and now professor at Fordham.

Outside the confines of New York, the activities of the Puerto Ricans in Chicago, Massachusetts, and here in Indiana have resulted in the first journals of contemporary Puerto Rican thought and expression. To these one must add the work of the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico who on the Island or on their sabbaticals, research and publish the contexts of the Puerto Rican life in the United States.

The following journals, groups, and centers for the study of the Puerto Rican language and culture deserve special mention: The Rican: Journal of Contemporary Puerto Rican Thought; Caliban, A Journal of New World Thought and Writing; The Bilingual Review; the Downtown Community Television Center; the Young Filmmakers Association; the Urban Center of Columbia University, the Center for Puerto Rican Studies of the City University of New York, and in Chicago, the Midwest Institute of Puerto Rican Studies; The Center for Social Research of the University of Puerto Rico and their journals and bibliographies.

When it comes to recording the contributions of the Puerto Ricans, past and present generations, to the culture of the United States of North America this lecturer feels like the pebble must feel when sent skimming through the surface of a lake, that she has succeeded only in rippling the surface while leaving the depths quite untouched.
Notes

1. In all of these cities, the Puerto Ricans constitute no less than \( \frac{13}{\text{total population}} \) of the


4. Dr. William G. Milan is a professor at Teachers College and Dr. Medardo Gutiérrez is a member of the faculty of City College; both institutions are in New York.

5. Milan, p.4.


8. Director of the Center for Puerto Rican Studies, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The conference was held April 26-28, 1974.


10. Box 11039, Chicago, Illinois, 60611. Annual subscription for institutions is $15.00.

11. Editor Robert Marquez, Box 797, Amherst, Mass. 01002. Annual subscription for libraries and institutions is $10.00

12. Bilingual review, Dept. of Romance Languages, City College of New York, N.Y. 10031.

13. 154 Center Street, New York City.

14. 310 West 53rd. Street, New York City.

15. See their Annotated Selected Puerto Rican Bibliography, compiled and annotated by Enrique R. Bravo and translated by Marcial Cuevas (1972).

16. Director Frank Bonilla.


La Florida, a sólo 90 millas de Cuba, ha sido en más de una ocasión refugio de cubanos que se han visto obligados a abandonar su patria por motivos, en la mayoría de los casos, políticos.

1959 no es la primera vez que los cubanos han comenzado una nueva vida en tierras de la Florida. Si viajamos desde Key West hacia Jacksonville y Tampa podemos ver en los cementerios de la Península cientos de tarjas inscritas con los apellidos Pérez, Fernández, García. Las fechas de estas tumbas pueden remontarse a mediados del siglo XIX cuando los cubanos se lanzaron de manera formal, en 1868, a su primera guerra por la independencia de la Isla.

Antes aún Cuba había visto marchar a muchos de sus más eminentes hombres hacia los Estados Unidos en busca de libertad. Una de las figuras más interesantes entre los exiliados fue sin duda alguna el Padre Félix Varela (1788-1853) quien vino a los Estados Unidos en busca de libertad, vivió en New York y Filadelfia y murió en San Agustín de la Florida en 1853.

En el camino del destierro a los Estados Unidos le siguió el poeta y "Cantor del Niágara", José María Heredia (1803-1839). Más tarde murió también en el destierro José Antonio Saco (1797-1879). Una larga lista de hombres que enriquece la historia de Cuba, Francisco Vicente Aguilera (1821-1877); José Morales Lemus (1809-1870); Cirilo Villaverde (1812-1894); Juan Clemente Zenea (1812-1871); José Martí (1853-1895); Antonio Maceo (1845-1896) salieron de Cuba en busca de libertad, y muchos murieron en el extranjero.

Y los cubanos conocieron nuevos exiliados en 1895, 1931, 1952 y 1957 y fue la península de la Florida, principalmente la ciudad de Miami, refugio de los que se exiliaron por motivos políticos.

Al llegar al poder Fidel Castro en 1959 la situación que se crea dentro de la Isla hace que muy cerca de un millón de cubanos marche al destierro. Es la Florida de nuevo quien recibe el mayor número de exiliados cubanos por su proximidad a Cuba y por sus condiciones ambientales, que la hacen más grata a los cubanos.

Por el triunfo de Castro y la implantación de la tiranía comunista sale hacia el extranjero una décima parte del pueblo cubano, formada por todos los estratos de la sociedad. El exilio se hace entonces más heterogéneo pero constituye un grupo unido por su amor a la libertad y el temor de perder en el extranjero su propia fisonomía espiritual.

Pero ¿qué sucede cuando a una ciudad como Miami llega, en menos de quince años, una población extraña que se calcula en 1974 en unos 400,000, y forman así más de la mitad de sus habitantes, un cuarto de la población del condado de Dade? Para lo que hoy se llama "la pequeña Habana" la situación no es la misma que confrontó en los exilios de 1931, 1952, 1957: la presencia del cubano en la ciudad pasaba entonces inadvertida. Ahora Miami siente el peso de un idioma extraño, de una emigración que trata de no abdicar su nacionalidad, que la revitaliza y engrandece.
En su afán de mantenerse unido a Cuba, y ante la realidad de un exilio que se prolonga más de lo esperado, el cubano recrea en la ciudad de Miami muchas de sus instituciones, tratando de conservar y pasar a sus hijos sus tradiciones y costumbres. El exiliado de la década del 60 y comienzos del 70 se abraza a sus querencias y teme que por descuido o por influencia extraña pueda perder el cordón que lo une a su Isla. Como su antepasado del siglo XIX, crea escuelas para formar a los niños, asociaciones benéficas e instituciones culturales de todo tipo. La presencia de tantos, representativos de las más diversas clases sociales y económicas, así como de diferentes valores espirituales, causa un notable impacto en Miami. El idioma español, presente en la calle, en los colegios, en las iglesias, en los hospitales, en las prisiones, cambia la personalidad del lugar. La cultura hispano-cubana impone sus moldes. Hoy Miami cuenta con un clima cultural, una actividad artística muy semejante a la que pudiera existir en cualquier centro urbano de la América hispana. El motivo de este trabajo es, sin intención de agotarlo, relacionar algunos de esos esfuerzos.

Ante la avalancha de niños cubanos, que llegaron sin sus padres y sin saber el idioma inglés, el sistema escolar del Condado Dade se perturbó. Al iniciarse la década del 60 se crearon los medios para resolver este grave y urgente problema. La acertada solución de entonces permitió al principio del 70 declarar a Miami una ciudad bilingüe. Un ejemplo del carácter oficial de la lengua castellana en la Florida es la orden de imprimir las boletas electorales en inglés y español.

El teatro, esa otra gran vía de la propagación del idioma, hace su aparición en "la pequeña Habana" en los primeros años del exilio. Mucha ha recorrido el arte escénico desde el estreno de "Añorada Cuba" hasta los éxitos de agrupaciones de intérpretes y directores en la actualidad. La sala-teatro "Las Máscaras", fundada en 1968, comenzó en un pequeño local de la calle Ocho y cuenta hoy con un lugar equipado expresamente para sus representaciones y un público entusista. El camino andado desde "La luz que agoniza", de hace algunos años, a "Se infiel y no mires con quién", presenciada por 18,000 personas, prueba la superación. En las carteleras de la "Sala Teatro Carrusel" aparecen los nombres más conocidos de la dramaturgia cubana, y sus obras han contado con la dirección de prestigiosas figuras de nuestro teatro nacional.

Dentro del teatro no profesional hay que señalar la labor del Miami-Dade Community College al tanto de la misión de la literatura teatral en la sociedad, ha dado al aire libre, ante un público heterogéneo de hispanoamericanos, un buen repertorio en español; y su "Cucarachita Martina", ofrecida en inglés y en español para los niños, fue un aplaudido triunfo. Desde hace años la "Sociedad Pro-Arte Grateli" brinda una actividad mensual a sus asociados. Las zarzuelas españolas, piezas clásicas del teatro lírico cubano y del universal han sido presentadas con gran éxito por la Sociedad en el Dade County Auditorium. Entre ellas, el festival de zarzuelas de Federico Moreno Torroba, al que asistió el autor, la obra de Gonzalo Roig "Cecilia Valdés" y la superior interpretación de la actriz española Nati Mistral, ovacionada por un público hispanoamericano que llenó el Auditorium a fines de 1974.

La "Sociedad Artístico-Cultural de las Américas" es una institución creada para estimular y fomentar el arte musical en la comunidad hispánica. La
Sociedad hizo posible en el Gusman Hall "Cuba: dos siglos de música". "Ballet Concerto", establecido desde 1957, quizás sea la expresión artística patrocinada por cubanos que ha llegado más al público norteamericano, por esa condición especial de universalidad que tiene el ballet. Además de bailarines exiliados, ha traído a figuras internacionales como Natalia Makarova e Ivan Nagy.

La emigración en Miami ha creado y mantenido galerías de arte con exposiciones periódicas. "Bacardi Art Gallery" ofrece cada dos semanas exhibiciones de pintores y escultores cubanos y de otras nacionalidades. El prestigio de esta sala y sus programas ha repercutido en la prensa norteamericana. Igual actividad ha tenido "Galerie 4", además de charlas sobre artes plásticas. "De Quiros Lesver Art Gallery" y "Old Curiosity Shop", ambas dirigidas también por cubanos, mantienen exhibiciones regulares. Miami, por otra parte, puede vangloriarse de tener una de las galerías de arte más pequeñas del mundo, la "Mini Gallery": mide cuarenta y seis pulgadas de ancho por veinte y nueve pies de largo. Su ubicación facilita la visita de numeroso público, y es un lugar de visita obligada para los turistas que visitan la ciudad. Por este interés cultural también se hizo posible la gran exposición de "Pintura Cubana" en el "Miami Art Center". Con visión panorámica se expusieron lienzos que cubrían un período de doscientos años: desde Nicolás de la Escalera y Vicente Escobar, de fines del siglo XVIII y principios del XIX, hasta los consagrados en nuestros días.

Uno de los grandes empeños del exilio cubano en la ciudad de Miami, ya en vías de completarse, es la creación del Cuban Museum of Arts & Culture. El Museo Cubano tiene dos propósitos: uno es aglutinar en un lugar fuera de Cuba, es decir "Miami, todas las obras de arte y documentos históricos que hablan de las raíces indígenas, hispánicas y afrocanadas de la cultura cubana. El segundo propósito es dar a la comunidad un vehículo que sirva a otras culturas, preferentemente de origen hispánico, el medio de expresarse.

En 1968 se reunió en Miami un reducido grupo de mujeres cubanas que fundaron lo que es hoy el "Cuban Women's Club", con más de cuatrocientas asociadas. Las actividades del Club son principalmente culturales, benéficas y cívicas.

"La Cruzada Educativa Cubana", constituida en 1962 por elementos profesionales, se distingue por sus programas encaminados a mantener la tradición nacional. Actualmente concede el "Premio Juan J. Ramos". La Cruzada auspició el "Círculo de Juventudes Ignacio Agramon" para propagar los estudios de "Historia de Cuba y preservar entre los jóvenes el amor a su patria"

La "Asociación Fraternal Latinoamericana" es una de las más antiguas del exilio. Fundada en 1961, inició exposiciones de pintores exiliados, teatro con artistas cubanos, una biblioteca y celebró, en los años de 1964 y 1965, las primeras exhibiciones de libros escritos por emigrados.

El radio y la televisión cuentan en Miami con cinco estaciones cubanas. Se destacan la WQBA, llamada, con nuestro gusto por los superlativos, "La Cubanísima", y la WPAB, "La Fabulosa". El radio cubano de Miami no sólo ha servido para transmitir noticias y programas en español sino que ha participado en campañas de ayuda a la comunidad y a otros países del hemisferio. El Canal 23 de televisión transmite todos sus programas de noticias y novelas en español. El
Canal 4, dobla en este idioma su noticiario diario de las seis de la tarde.

Ninguna forma de expresión es más abundante entre las migraciones de todas las épocas y racionalesidades que la escrita. La bibliografía de autores cubanos en el extranjero es impresionante. Para satisfacer la demanda del lector en español, y para ponerlos en contacto con la producción de los escritores cubanos, Miami tiene varias librerías que cumplen esa misión de cultura. Así la “Librería y Distribuidora Universal”, también editores con un catálogo de títulos cubanos, la librería “Cervantes”, además de otros establecimientos que ofrecen al público, en pequeños departamentos, obras en español. De tanta importancia ha considerado esta ciudad de Miami el Instituto del Libro Español que recientemente ha abierto un local para la venta de obras publicadas en España.

Aún más fecunda ha sido la producción de la prensa. Sería imposible relacionar aquí ni siquiera una pequeña parte de los periódicos y revistas iniciados en Miami. Pocos, sin embargo, han sobrevivido las dificultades de esta empresa. En la biblioteca de la Universidad de Miami se conserva una riquísima colección de tan importante actividad, con el convencimiento de que ha de constituir, en el futuro, una valiosa fuente para la investigación. Sobre la prensa se destaca, desde luego, el Diario las Américas, cuyo propietario, el doctor Horacio Aguirre, nacido en Nicaragua, hizo desde los primeros momentos suya la causa de los exiliados: así llegó a ser su vehículo de difusión de mayor alcance, donde colaboran, como escritores, empleados y obreros de taller numerosos cubanos.

El mantenimiento de nuestras tradiciones y cultura se ha hecho posible por los colegios de dirección cubana donde la enseñanza bilingüe ha permitido a los jóvenes conservar el idioma materno. “Belen Jesuit School”, establecido en el centro de “la pequeña Habana”, tiene hoy una numerosa matrícula y ejerce su influencia a través de la Biblioteca Pública “Ramon Guiñeras”. “Garcés Commercial College” imparte enseñanza comercial bilingüe y goza de gran prestigio en la comunidad tanto hispano-cubana como la norteamericana. “Onchita Espinosa Academy”, “Miami Aerospace Academy”, “La Salle School”, “Francisco Baldor School”, “Loyola School”, y otros tienen un distinguido alumnado de hispano-cubanos que participan no sólo en empeños de tipo escolar, sino cívicos y comunitarios.

Este breve recuento de las actividades culturales cubanas en Miami no puede dejar de mencionar la Cámara de Comercio Latina, asociación de hombres de negocios fundada con sólo diecisiete miembros en 1965 y que cuenta hoy con más de 1,600. Se estableció esta organización para fomentar los asuntos comerciales, pero su labor ha trascendido los límites de su nacimiento. La casa donde está instalada se ha abierto a exposiciones, conferencias y cursos. La CAMACOL, producto del exilio cubano, ha prestado su local para reuniones civicas y laborales benéficas, habiéndose proyectado al plano internacional al presitar su apoyo a las campañas para socorrer a Nicaragua, Honduras y Guatemala azotados por grandes desastres.

Esta es la situación que presenta la ciudad de Miami en 1976.

El hecho de que esta bella ciudad floridiana hable hoy dos idiomas y sea sede de tradiciones y costumbres de origen español, puede hacerla un lugar de
gran atractivo para los visitantes de la América hispánica y para los norteamericanos, que buscan dentro de su país un sabor exótico y diferente semejante al que encuentra en New Orleans.

Miami tiene, si aprovecha las circunstancias históricas que la hicieron el lugar preferido por los exiliados cubanos, una buena oportunidad de solidificar su economía y de convertirse en puerta de entrada de los latinoamericanos que viajan desde el Sur, y de salida de los norteamericanos que van a la América Latina.

Miami debe ver esta nueva situación de manera constructiva y comprender que la ciudad se ha convertido en bilingüe por un accidente que puede serle productivo. En vez de terminar con la cultura hispánica que el exilio ha aportado debe de protegerla fomentando más escuelas bilingües, y cultivar las tradiciones y costumbres de un pueblo que llama ahora "pequeña Habana" a la ciudad que escogió para vivir su exilio.
A multiplicity of terms have been used to designate the Chicano presence in the United States. The literature indicates terms such as Hispano, Hispano Americano, Mexican-American, Mejicano, Mexican, Latino, Chicano, and some other broader terms. Terms are used according to local preferences and in some cases they have been consistently used by the Anglo dominant society to designate a social group whose national and cultural characteristics have been greatly misunderstood. For the purpose of this writing, the term Chicano will be used here to encompass these various designations indicated above.

Although there are claims of possible undercount of Spanish origin persons, the size of the Spanish origin population thus far reported is significant as to require important efforts to provide special library services. In January 1974, the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce reported that as of March 1973, the Spanish origin population in the U. S. amounted to 10.7 million persons. This figure reported an increase of 17% (1.5 million persons) since the 1970 census. The same office reported that the Chicano population was 6,293,000, indicating an increase of 38.8% since 1970 census.

The Chicano population, although it is spread throughout the U. S., is mostly concentrated in the southwestern states of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. The Census Bureau reports 2,222,185 Spanish surname persons in California, the state most largely populated by Chicanos. Conservative population projections made in 1966 for Los Angeles County for 1985 indicated that the Spanish-surname population would account for 25.04% of the total population (2,356,452). The combined non-white population would exceed the Anglo population by almost 5% or 51.44% to 48.56%. These projections, needless to say, have been progressively confirmed by later population reports. The 1970 census indicates a total of 1,513,065 persons of Spanish language in the greater Los Angeles region, out of a total Spanish surname population of


1,638,368 for the same region.\textsuperscript{5}

The Los Angeles urban region and specially Los Angeles County are the heaviest Chicano populated areas in the U. S. Libraries and library schools in these areas must take an increasingly active role in extending effective library services and professional training to this increasingly important population group.

The increasing size and relative importance of the Chicano population in the U. S. has without a doubt boosted the recent enrollment figures for this group. By 1970, more than sixty thousand (60,000) Chicanos were enrolled in California colleges and universities. This figure represents nearly a fourfold increase in the enrollment figures for Chicanos since 1960.\textsuperscript{6} This new student group in colleges and universities throughout the country has demanded books, library materials, and services attuned to its academic needs and attuned to the curricular requirements of recently created Chicano studies programs.

Service to the Chicano academic community has been, relatively speaking, the area of greatest conflict with regard to library services to the Spanish-Speaking, as a result of the awareness and the high priorities given to the library resources by the Chicano college students. Students have played an important role in the increasing demands upon academic libraries. In his survey, Robert Haro reports that Chicano students from all sectors and ideologies were equally "willing to discuss libraries and library materials for Chicanos..."\textsuperscript{7} In Haro's survey, the small interest in libraries on the part of a large sector of the Chicano community contrasts with the high priority that a substantial number of students gave to library services at the college level. Seventy percent of the students interviewed by Mr. Haro believed in the need for library skills training programs and for special library resources in the field of ethnic studies.\textsuperscript{8}

Librarians may find a great challenge in Chicano Studies academic librarianship as a vehicle to contribute to the enhancement of collections and information availability regarding research and teaching programs on the Chicano in institutions of higher education. Chicano Studies academic librarians-

\textsuperscript{5}Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, California, 1970, Table 81, Ethnic Characteristics for Areas and Places.


\textsuperscript{8}Ibid. p. 742.
ship attempts to construct a body of knowledge and an adequate theoretical framework that can help to minimize an array of issues and problems related to library and information services to the academic community.

Specific challenges in the area of Chicano Studies academic librarianship with reference to its main disciplinary thrust may be observed at the levels of library services, collection development, and bibliographic research. These three aspects will be briefly examined. First, the category of library services may include training programs, reference services, bibliographic services and systematic listing of relevant holdings. Library services are in great degree a function of the library collection and the system used to organize and structure the data. Both aspects must be greatly strengthened in many academic libraries in relation to the research and curricular needs of Chicano students and faculty. Many librarians feel themselves inadequate in serving these students and faculty who continually bring questions which cannot be answered by simply looking into standard reference tools or who make requests for materials which most of the time are not in the library. On the other hand, these students and faculty may feel penalized by the catalog's inability to provide access to the information they need, the subject weaknesses of the collection in Chicano Studies, and the librarian's inability to provide any meaningful service.

Training programs for Chicano college students on how to use the library are an important aspect of academic library services. However, it is of very little use to have only training programs without concurrently modifying other constraints affecting the quality of library services to the Chicano academic community. The success of a manual or course on how to maximize the utilization of the library often is a direct function of the library collection and the strategy used for subject access.

Adequate library services to Chicano college students often require the maximization and most efficient use of presently existing resources by those student groups, personalized service delivery strategy characterized by an intensive interaction between the students and the library staff, and changes of other factors which often hinder the providing of effective library services.

Second, collection development requires the expansion of library collections to include materials designed to support teaching and research in Chicano Studies. New collection development policies are needed in most academic libraries in order to reflect a redistribution of the benefits stemming from resources allocated to book-budgets, and to reflect a commitment to develop new collections and bibliographic resources. In other words, to adequately serve the Chicano academic community, libraries must strive to expand the decision making process of collection development to include these new client groups, and ultimately to further spread the benefits of the book budgets to all sectors of the academic community.

Third, bibliographic research may be the most difficult challenge for the library to meet without the help of Chicano librarians specialized in the bibliographic sources of their respective communities. Equally difficult for
the library will be the justification of the expenditures of its resources, traditionally directed to acquisitions of materials in bibliographic research. Important academic libraries are gradually developing expertise in the area of Chicano Studies. However, there are still many academic libraries which have developed adequate services for students of minority background.

Libraries are increasingly considering the alternative of bibliographic research as a means to temporarily minimize the negative impacts stemming from poor collections, inadequate indexing, and the limited usefulness of reference and collection development tools in providing service to the Chicano academic sectors. Libraries are public service institutions established to "allow for the expression of a diversity of preferences" among social groups, to make expenditures with references to consumer utility, and to oversee that members of the community within the jurisdiction of the library derive separable benefits of a sufficient magnitude to cover the costs of membership. In other words, libraries as any other bureaucratic decision making arrangement for the provision of a public service cannot disregard the excessive cost for some social groups. Library services may be subject to "serious erosion and degradation under conditions of excess of demand in relation to the available supply and under conditions of changing demands. In the absence of a capability to respond with modified supply schedules and regulations for use, library services instead of a public good may become a 'public bad' for certain groups."\(^9\) Bureaucratic efficiency in the absence of users' satisfaction does not make any sense.

The concept of the Chicano library has emerged in the academic milieu as an alternative to provide adequate services to meet the needs of Chicano students. There are a number of different Chicano library models. Some of these collections are physically separated from the main libraries in the colleges and universities while others are subject specialized collections of materials within the academic library. Other models involve radical changes at the collection development level, whereby special effort is made to develop unique resources on the Chicano, as well as changes of the staffing patterns addressed to hiring subject specialists, bilingual and bicultural librarians. Other models are administratively autonomous units and are directly under ethnic studies programs which constitute a department or an organized research unit within the university.

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structure and develop basic resources concerning the Spanish-speaking community. Its objectives are greatly influenced by the academic setting. The most clear cut objective of ethnic libraries in the academic setting is to create a multidisciplinary core collection of materials designed to support the study, teaching, and research on the experience of the Spanish-speaking people in the U.S. In addition, these specialized libraries are influenced by the long range development of ethnic studies programs with reference to their research, degree programs, and interests. Furthermore, some of these models perform the important functions of bibliographic research and control designed to develop an adequate body of resources attuned to increasing demands in this field for research, curriculum development, and teaching.

Chicano Studies Librarianship, a Subdiscipline of Chicano Studies: A Question of Definition.

Chicano Studies librarianship, unlike library science in general, poses for the librarian a unique problem stemming from the novelty of the general field of Chicano Studies. Traditional and well established sciences and disciplines share a general agreement upon their basic theoretical paradigms. Most academic communities implicitly share common theoretical assumptions and a common scientific language defining essential terms and relationships. Conceptions of what is problematical, the methodologies to be used, and criteria of exclusion and inclusion from the field of inquiry, that is, the theoretical parameters of the field are drawn from the respective paradigm. Each scholar takes for granted in the pursuit of a disciplinary inquiry the paradigmatic content and boundaries of his respective field of inquiry.

As a result of the inability of traditional theories and sciences to resolve the issues of the Chicano community created by the conflictive versions generated in the course of their development, they have been progressively challenged by Chicano Studies. Chicano Studies have progressively brought doubts and debate upon the methods and the practice of normal sciences. Those novel efforts evoke theories, methods, and consequences deviating from established expectation. Such deviations may not be satisfactorily explained within the traditional framework and they often directly challenge the established body of knowledge in various fields. That Chicano Studies may become a serious challenge to the traditional paradigm of normal science is a fact that remains to be seen. Chicano Studies librarianship evokes two basic propositions conveying two distinct but deeply inter-related purposive activities.

Bibliographic infrastructure is a term designed by this author to express the bibliographic base required to provide regular library services to a client group. This term encompasses the existence of bibliographic references services, collection development tools, a certain level of bibliographic output and the existence of an identified level of demand for those services.
The first proposition concerning the role of Chicano Studies librarianship contends that the main thrust of this discipline is to maintain, preserve, and disperse the cultural records of the Chicano community. This view portrays the librarian as the guardian of the culture of his/her community. The main function of this discipline is to engage in a deliberate effort involving an array of activities to identify and collect records for future generations. The librarian's professional role is that of bridging the gap between generations and of providing a sound cultural continuity for the social group. This view is certainly not new. Librarians at large have been long associated with this cultural maintenance function. However, this view, old as it is, has been recently emphasized once again as a result of the cultural renaissance experienced in the last two decades by the Chicano community. Chicanos have become not only aware of their own rich cultural heritage but also have demanded institutional recognition and measures to preserve and transmit their culture. Institutional recognition of the rich Chicano cultural heritage was progressively initiated, first, with the establishment of cultural centers and academic programs and the instituting of special library programs at educational institutions, and later was followed with the enactment of federal and state legislations of bilingual education.

The place of Chicano Studies Librarianship is essential, to say the least, in this enterprise of cultural enhancement of the Chicano community and the pioneering search for the past and the present next to the scholars, researchers, and students of La Raza.

The next proposition concerning Chicano Studies librarianship emphasizes supportive services to the academic community. This view propounds a function which, if not culture-keeping in nature, is certainly more practical in character. The main thrust of this discipline is to serve the immediate needs of the academic community stemming from its scholarly interests, its research, and academic programs. As a result, the main functions of the academic librarian are to: First, develop interdisciplinary library resources able to respond to demands of formal research and scientific inquiry, teaching, and the need for expanding the knowledge in the field of Chicano Studies. Second, develop a body of knowledge of the library and information resources as well as their pattern of usage. Librarians must acquaint the users in the use of the catalog, indexing services, reference works, and the collection. Third, guide the readers and users in their pursuit for reliable and pertinent information and in their research interests in midst of the enormous amount of publications and records, the so called "publication explosion." Fourth, organize the access to reliable information sources and to the multiplicity of records according to the various subject preferences of the users. Fifth, conduct bibliographic research, develop subject specialized listings, identify books, research titles, journals and newspapers, reports and materials generated by and about the Chicano experience in the U. S. In other words, the Chicano academic librarian ought to be able to be a pioneer in the process of assembling information and records pertaining to the Chicano. The role of the librarian in academia is similar to that of the power plants in industrial development— it must precede, maintain, and support development.
This latter view portrays the librarian as an efficient professional in charge of rendering adequate library and information services to the academic community. This functional librarian is constantly under pressure to provide specific information services to the users and to develop an alternative expertise in this field which is not adequately covered by traditional librarianship.

The conjunction of these two views provides a basic operational definition of Chicano Studies academic librarianship as an interdisciplinary endeavour focusing on the processes of collecting, processing, and disseminating recorded information and records pertaining to the experience of the Chicano in order to aid and support the community of scholars and students pursuing scholarly interests in Chicano Studies and related fields.

**Chicano Studies Librarianship and Praxis.**

The problem of designing adequate and workable models of library services to new client groups is more often than not a difficult one. The development of library services to the Chicano academic community and the endeavours to develop a research or teaching collection on Chicano Studies is not an exception to this rule.

The librarian may encounter resistance wrapped in skepticism from other extremely cautious members of the profession with rooted neophobia for unproved model of services. The fear to fail and give a trial to the new often breeds stagnation. However, it is understandable on the other hand, the honest search of the library administrator for an agreement between an optional mix of values and objectives regarding novel library services and collection building efforts. In this process of search, there are all sorts of limitations which inevitably affect the quality of his/her decisions.

The most significant problems ever related to library and information services regarding Chicano Studies are those related to the identification, collection, and assembling of the data-structure, and reference services. I will discuss, briefly, the most salient problems in each of these areas of library services.

The problem of the identification and collection of records pertaining to Chicano Studies mostly stems from the lack of a library and bibliographic infrastructure able to support on a permanent basis library development and operation in this field. The publishing and serials output in this field of studies is not presently recorded in a centralized fashion as to allow a librarian a direct access to them. On the contrary, since Chicano Studies is multirubdisiplinary in character ranging from Chicano Politics and History to Art, it poses problems and challenges of its own to the librarian and the library endeavouring in this field. The problems of identification of the data and collection building often are pre-determined by the level of development of the subdisciplines themselves and the pressures stemming by the interests of the users, both faculty and students.
The process of design and planning of the collection is bound to take an incremental direction of consistent trial and error. The decision making process can best be described as a "muddling through" process. The process of design and crafting of a collection requires to reach to an agreement among the individual needs of the users, the librarian's ability to clearly describe the collections and services objectives, and their relationships to the research and teaching programs.

The process of identifying the data to be collected in the area of Chicano Studies requires great degree of in-house bibliographic research to determine the collecting priorities by subject areas in this field. It requires the scanning of most selection tools and to build in-house knowledge on catalogs and bibliographies and other records of the current and retrospective output in the field. Efforts to promote strong professional interaction with scholars will certainly help the library to make of the faculty an active agent in the collection development process.

The Chicano Studies Research Library of the Chicano Studies Center at UCLA has successfully followed, in its five years of existence, this incremental pattern of growth. The Chicano Studies Center has developed a Bibliographic Research Division with the purpose of conducting bibliographic research in support of its research and curriculum activities. This decision has added an unusual strength to collection development efforts. The Library develops, on a quarterly basis, lists of an array of materials such as books, theses and dissertations, articles, pamphlets, government publications, papers, serials, and films for selection and acquisition purposes. Faculty and students are encouraged to assist and contribute in the collection development efforts by submitting Chicano Studies titles and individual bibliographies of their research endeavours in the field.

The problems related to assembling of the data structure represents a unique situation whereby novel solutions have to be developed to minimize the inadequacies of the Library of Congress indexing system. Sanford Berman has clearly established the subjectivity of the Library of Congress subject heading list regarding the minorities' experience in the U. S. The problem of the choice of terms for an idea or object, greatly depends on the value system, culture, and education of the individual faced with the choice. The Library of Congress has resolved the issue by attempting to find, every time, a common denominator which will meet the needs of the greatest number of users.

The liberal principle of providing the greatest services to the greatest number of patrons, however, fails to capture the diversity and variance existing among the various groups of users. This is especially true with the Chicano academic community endeavouring in the area of Chicano Studies. The Library of Congress' Subject Headings fails to provide an adequate access to the materials in this field of Chicano Studies. To palliate this situation, libraries have often resorted to developing project collections physically separated from the main holdings, avoiding in this way, the loss of heavily used subject collections in the stacks of large libraries.
Another alternative is to make permanent the principle that the user ought to be the control focus of all indexing and cataloging theory and practice. This requires an expensive process of modifying and changing the subject headings and the practices promoted by the Library of Congress. This alternative requires the development of basic authority files to record and maintain the consistency of the library practices. These files are:

1) A name authority file
2) A subject authority file
3) And a subject structure authority file

It's assumed that the first and second of the files mentioned are well known and obvious to every one. The third one consists mostly of a conceptual indexing scheme that provides the parameters and framework for a subject or discipline. For example, the periodization of Chicano History differs greatly from that of traditional Anglo American History. The Anglo American Revolution of 1776, an important historical date for the dominant society, so far is irrelevant in the periodization of Chicano History. On the other hand, 1848 has been widely accepted as a departing date for the modern Chicano History as opposed to the Mexican and Colonial periods. This periodization of Chicano History as well as the history of individual states should be reflected in the catalog in some way. The Library of Congress certainly does not provide this insight to a distinct history and it is doubtful that it will provide it in the near future.

Finally, the problem regarding the development of a reference collection and services is also an area which requires a great deal of innovation. The librarian must attempt to identify the resources at hand and assess their reference value and potential and gradually develop a collection of reference sources able to answer reference, informational direct and indirect reference questions. Most librarians in this field forget the fact that professional literature has ascertained a direct and proportional relationship between reference services and circulation.

Chicano Studies Librarianship and Research: Perspectives for the Immediate Future

Research efforts in the area of Chicano Studies has been steadily growing since the last decade. The decade of the 70's will be remembered as an important period for the consolidation of scholarship in this field. This growth in research and academic efforts in Chicano Studies has been mostly reflected in the proliferation of academic journals and steady growth of the publishing output. Approximately 15 new journal titles have been founded since 1970 in the area of Chicano Studies. The publishing output has steadily grown to 200 related titles a year. Approximately, 500 theses and dissertations are written every year since 1970 by or about Chicanos.

The establishment of Chicano Studies programs has increased tremendously
during the last six years through college and universities in the U. S. A report produced by the Chicano Studies Center at UCLA entitled: Guide to Chicano Studies Departments, Programs, and Centers, 1975, shows the existence of 20 instituted programs in the area of Chicano Studies. These facts have been accompanied by an steady growth in the Chicano student population and size of the faculty devoted to this field.

Chicano Studies as a discipline and as a research endeavour is here to stay!

The magnificent growth and development of this discipline, however, has taken place amidst great conflict and pain. It is foreseen in the near future, a period of consolidation of this field which will be characterized by limited quantitative growth, and a domestic increase of the quality of the research activities. Priority will be given to issues related to the methodologies to be used in this field and paradigmatic building efforts. This trend will dramatically affect library and information services at academic level. Unless greater resources are devoted and efforts are made by librarians and libraries to improve the present services to the Chicano academic community and to meet the growing needs of scholars in the field of Chicano Studies, conflict will arise.

We all know that libraries are often delayed in their response to new client groups. However, my confidence rests in this group, SALAI/M, and other concerned organizations to make the changes necessary and to develop adequate programs to meet the growing and more sophisticated demands for library support in Chicano Studies.

Note: This paper is a summary of various articles and position papers earlier written by this author. Material previously copyrighted by him appears here by his permission.
Editor.