THE MULTIFACETED ROLE OF THE
LATIN AMERICAN SUBJECT SPECIALIST

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

University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida
June 12-17, 1977

Anne H. Jordan
Editor

SALALM Secretariat
Austin, Texas
1979
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INTRODUCTION

The papers contained in this volume were presented at a series of panels and workshops at SALALM XXII and were intended to explore the many types of activities that engage area and subject specialists. The conference theme, "The Multi-faceted Role of the Latin American Subject Specialist", afforded participants the opportunity to address a wide variety of topics. Topics examined during the course of the conference ranged from descriptions of user education programs to the effects of politics on publishing and on the acquisition of library materials from Latin America, to instruction on the preparation of in-house bibliographies, and to the resources to be found in archives and data banks. The authors of the papers are librarians, administrators of area study centers, faculty members, archivists, and representatives from the book trade. I believe that this collection of working papers is illustrative of the many vital concerns that are addressed by SALALM at its annual seminars. The published papers are now and will continue to be a valuable source of information for all those concerned with Latin American studies.

Mary Magruder Brady
President, SALALM XXII
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Canada
February, 1979
PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE
OF ACTIVITIES

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

University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida  
June 12-16, 1977  

**PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES**

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<td>CRL/LAMP Committee</td>
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<td>9:00-12:00 Noon</td>
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<td>REGISTRATION</td>
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<td>2:00-4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Committee Meetings: Subcommittees, Ad Hoc Committees</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4:00-6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Meetings of Substantive Committees (Bibliography, Acquisition and Library Organization and Services)</td>
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<td>6:00-7:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Orientation session for new participants</td>
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<td>7:30 p.m. -</td>
<td>Reception of the Center for Latin American Studies</td>
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<td>9:00 p.m. -</td>
<td>Executive Board Meeting</td>
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<td><strong>Monday, June 13</strong></td>
<td>6:00-12:00 Noon</td>
<td>REGISTRATION</td>
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| | 6:00-10:30 a.m. | Latin American Area Center and Research Library Resources: a Challenge for Survival  
Moderator: Alicia V. Tjarks  
Rapporteur: Laurence Hallewell  
Panelists: William E. Carter  
Marshall R. Nason  
Carmelo Mesa-Lago  
William P. Glade  
William V. Jackson  
Ludwig Lauerhass | Convention Rm. B-C |

*All meetings will take place in the Flagler Inn. The Secretariat Office is Room No. 201 of the Hotel. Book exhibits are located in Convention Room A.*
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<td>User Education Programs: The Texas Convention Experience</td>
<td>Convention Rm. B-C</td>
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<td>Speaker: Ann Graham</td>
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<td>Executive Board Luncheon</td>
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<td>2:00-4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>OPENING GENERAL SESSION</td>
<td>Convention Rm. B-C</td>
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<td>Presiding: Mary M. Brady, President</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rapporteur: George C. Hart</td>
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<td>2:00-3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>I. Introductory Program</td>
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<td>2. Dr. Harold P. Hanson, Executive Vice President, University of Florida</td>
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<td>3. Dr. Gustave A. Harrer, Director of University Libraries</td>
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<td>4. Dr. William E. Carter, Director, Center for Latin American Studies</td>
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<td>C. Remarks on the program and procedures</td>
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<td>Louella Wetherbee</td>
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<td>3:00-4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>II. Organizational Matters</td>
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<td>A. Reports of Officers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pauline C. Collins</td>
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<td>2. Policy Research and Investigation</td>
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<td>Mary E. Kahler</td>
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<td>Mayellen Bresle</td>
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<td>4. Membership Committee</td>
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<td>Tamara Brunenschweiler</td>
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<td>Laura Gutiérrez-Witt</td>
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<td>6. Nominating Committee and announcement of new officers</td>
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<td>Glenn F. Read</td>
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<td>Barbara J. Robinson</td>
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3:00- 4:00 p.m.  C. Other Reports from Executive Board
1. Site of 1979 Conference
   Rosa Abella

4:00- 4:30 p.m.  Refreshments Break

4:30- 6:00 p.m.  Archives and Data Banks
   Moderator: John Hébert
   Rapporteur: Richard Puhek
   Panelists: Mark Grover
             Elisabeth M. Long
             Terry L. McCoy

Room

Convention Rm.A
Convention
Rm. B-C

Tuesday, June 14

8:00- 9:00 a.m.  SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Presiding: Mary M. Brady, President
Rapporteur: Alice C. Keefer

A. Report of Substantive Committees
   1. Acquisitions
      Peter T. Johnson
   2. Bibliography
      Daniel R. Cordeiro
   3. Library Operations and Services
      Jesús Leyte-Vidal

B. Reports of Joint Committees
   1. Official Publications
      Rosa Q. Mesa
   2. Library Materials for the Spanish- and Portuguese-Speaking in the U.S.
      Raul Herrera

C. Reports of Ad Hoc Committees
   1. Assistance to Nicaraguan Libraries
      Benjamin Muse
   2. Cooperative Cataloging
      Glenn Read

9:00-12:00 Noon  Politics and Publishing: the Case of
                 Argentina, Brazil and Chile
                 Panel leader: Laura Gutiérrez-Witt
                 Rapporteur: Sammy Kinard
                 Panelists: Haydée Jofre Barroso
                            Roberto Etchepareborda
                            Rose Marie Muraro
                            Peter T. Johnson
                            Herta Berenguer
                            Lee H. Williams

Convention
Rm. B-C
Tuesday, June 14 (Cont'd.)

10:15-10:30 a.m.  Coffee Break
12:00- 1:00 p.m.  Lunch
1:00- 4:00 p.m.  Workshop on the Preparation of Bibliographies
                Panel leader: Barbara Stein
                Rapporteur: Dan C. Hazen
                Panelists: Lola Januskis
                Martin Sable
                Marilyn Whitmore
                Ann Graham
                Juan Freudenthal
                Pauline Collins
                Discussants: Peter T. Johnson
                Larry Lauerhass
                William V. Jackson
                Tamara Brunnschweiler

2:30- 3:00 p.m.  Refreshment Break
4:00- 6:00 p.m.  Problems in the Acquisition of Central American and Caribbean Material
                Panel leader: Enid D'Oyley
                Rapporteur: Lesbia Varona
                Panelists: Ellen Brow
                Deyanira Vargas de Bonilla
                Benjamin Muse
                Olive King
                Marilyn Cox

6:30- 7:30 p.m.  Library Reception

Wednesday, June 15

6:30-10:30 a.m.  The Latin American Subject Specialist and Reference Service
                Panel leader: George C. Hart
                Topic: Sociology
                Rapporteur: Karen Schmidt
                Panelists: Margarita Anderson-Imbert
                Topic: Language and Literature
                Tamara Brunnschweiler
                Topic: Geography and Political Science
                Mary E. Kahler
                Topic: History
                Glenn Read
                Topic: Economics
                Daniel R. Cordeiro
                Topic: Anthropology
### Time Table

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<td>11:00-12:00 Noon</td>
<td>Tour of the University of Florida's Technical Services and the Latin American Collection</td>
<td>Convention Rm. A</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Convention Rm. A</td>
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<td>1:30-4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>FINAL GENERAL SESSION</td>
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**Presiding:** Mary M. Brady, President  
**Rapporteur:** Mina Jane Grothey

I. Special Reports

A. Library Development Program of the OAS  
   Marietta D. Shepard

B. Latin American, Portuguese and Spanish Division of the Library of Congress  
   Mary Kahler

C. U.S. Book Exchange  
   Alice Ball

D. Latin American Programs Abroad of Interest of SALALM  
   1. Laurence Hallewell: United Kingdom  
   2. Averill Edwards: Australia  
   3. Alma Jordan: Caribbean

II. Business Meeting

A. Resolutions and recommendations

B. Installation of new officers

C. Appointment of new committee chairmen and of Nominating Committee  
   William V. Jackson

D. Arrangements for XXIII SALALM  
   William V. Jackson

E. Forecast for XXIV SALALM  
   Rosa Abella

F. Other

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<tr>
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<td>Refreshments</td>
<td>Convention Rm. A</td>
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<td>4:30-6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Executive Board Meeting</td>
<td>Board Room</td>
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**Presiding:** William V. Jackson  
**Rapporteur:** Marilyn J. Mercado

### Thursday, June 16

8:00 a.m. -  
Trip to St. Augustine.  
Visit to St. Augustine Antiguo and the Castillo de San Marcos.  
Banquet luncheon at Ponce de León Lodge and Country Club.
The Twenty-Second Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials resolves:

1. That SALALM express its pleasure and gratitude to the University of Florida for its hospitality on the occasion of the twenty-second annual meeting of the Seminar, which held its initial meeting under the sponsorship of the University of Florida in 1956, and for the welcome by Dr. Harold P. Hanson, Executive Vice-President, Dr. Gustave A. Harrer, and Dr. Terry McCoy, of the University, the University of Florida Libraries, and the Center for Latin American Studies, respectively.

2. That members express their warm thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Ivan Schulman for their hospitality in welcoming the participants to their home for a reception on June 12.

3. That members express their deep and affectionate thanks to Rosa Quintero Mesa, Latin American Documents Librarian, University of Florida Libraries, for her efficient, tireless, and gracious manner in carrying on the organization of the twenty-second SALALM and for the leadership she has provided to the seminar.

4. That thanks be given to Dr. Gustave A. Harrer, Leonard Rhine, Mary Burns, Carmen Heidt, Lucy Tuminelli, Salvador Miranda, María García, Esperanza García-Rubio, Lynn Prine, Jerry Poyo, and other members of the local arrangements committee for their contribution to the success of SALALM XXII.

5. That SALALM express its appreciation for the reception given to the participants of SALALM XXII by the University of Florida Libraries.

6. That SALALM express its sincere gratitude to Louella V. Wetherbee, for her efficient and energetic stewardship of the Secretariat during its initial year at The University of Texas and extend to her best wishes for success in her new position.

7. That SALALM extend its gratitude to the planners of program sessions, the authors of working papers, and panelists for their contributions to the success of the conference.

8. That sincere gratitude be expressed to Irene Zimmerman for her outstanding contribution to SALALM and to Latin American studies in general, and to call upon her to continue as an active member of SALALM in its future activities.

9. That SALALM recognize with pleasure the growing participation of Latin American colleagues in the affairs of SALALM.
10. That SALALM record its feeling of loss in the passing of James Bennett Childs and that in tribute to him, SALALM acknowledge its debt to him for over fifty years of service and outstanding contributions in the acquisition and bibliography of Latin American government documents.

11. That the SALALM Secretariat act as a clearinghouse for information on openings in Latin American librarianship and that this service be widely publicized among the membership and appropriate institutions.

12. That the members express their appreciation to all outgoing chairpersons and members of committees for their efforts on behalf of SALALM and its programs.

13. That Marilyn Whitmore be congratulated on the publication of Latin American Publications Available by Gift and Exchange, Part I, and be encouraged to compile and edit Part II.

14. That the Executive Secretariat communicate to the appropriate bodies, including the Inter-American Press Association, that SALALM strongly endorses the existence of a press and book publishing industry unhampered by censorship and other forms of political pressure, overt and covert, as a fundamental requirement for the enlightenment of all peoples and that the restrictions imposed by some Latin American governments infringe upon this principle and therefore SALALM unequivocally deplores such actions.

15. That SALALM facilitate access by foreign librarians to SALALM conferences by advising relevant embassies in countries where SALALM members reside or from which participants are likely to come, as to the date of the meeting, its location, purpose and duration, suggesting that persons from that country be provided with visas for the purpose of attending the conference.

16. That SALALM take a more active role in the coordination and development of U.S. regional repositories of library resources for Latin American studies within a national library system; that an ad hoc committee be appointed to survey and identify such resources and make preliminary recommendations, taking into consideration geographic coverage and association with Latin American studies centers; that recommendations be developed in cooperation with interested groups and bodies such as the Latin American Studies Association, the Conference on Latin American History, the Association of Research Libraries, the National Commission on Library and Information Sciences, and the U.S. Office of Education.

17. That the SALALM Executive Board explore with the Director of the International Education Division of the U.S. Office of Education and other appropriate bodies the possibility of requesting grant support under the Citizens' Education provisions of the NDEA. The preparation and availability of guides to existing resources will increase their accessibility and use by an expanded public that extends beyond the confines of college and university campuses.

18. That SALALM, as an organization, support the identification of Latin American publishers and bookdealers through the compilation of directories of publishers, bookstores, and distributors; endorse the efforts made by CEPLAL (Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en América Latina), toward this goal; and explore the possibility of cooperation with that organization in similar undertakings.
19. That the information gained from the evaluations be incorporated in the conference Report and the next SALALM Newsletter. This would be the responsibility of the planners of the evaluated sessions.
SUMMARY REPORTS OF THE SESSIONS
LATIN AMERICAN AREA CENTERS
AND LIBRARY RESEARCH RESOURCES: A CHALLENGE FOR SURVIVAL
(June 13, 1977 8:00 – 10:30 a.m.)

Moderator: Alicia V. Tjarks (Ibero-American Bibliographer, University of New Mexico)

Rapporteur: Laurence Hallewell (Asst. Librarian, Latin American Studies, University of Essex)

Panelists: William E. Carter (Director, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida)
Ludwig Lauerhass (Asst. Director, Latin American Center, University of California at Los Angeles)
Eduardo Lozano (Latin American Bibliographer, University of Pittsburgh)
Carmelo Mesa-Lago (Director, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh)
Marshall R. Nason (Director, Latin American Center, University of New Mexico)

Professor Glade's paper was read by William V. Jackson. Professor Carter began by paying tribute to the work of Dr. Irene Zimmerman, retiring as Latin American Bibliographer at the University of Florida.

Professor Carter's paper outlined the development of Florida's collection, emphasising that the essential challenge for a library in creating and maintaining such a collection lay in the recruitment of personnel: how could universities find dedicated persons of the quality of Dr. Zimmerman, and how long could they retain them? Another difficulty was that of matching library strengths with faculty interests, primarily because departmental chairmen tended to recruit according to subject rather than to regional specialisation. The collection too, suffered from limited access, because, despite heavy inter-lending use, it was judged by the library administration in terms of its local, daily use. Nevertheless, despite inadequate funding (either for acquisition or personnel), imbalance between faculty and library strengths, and its unsatisfactory accommodation, the collection was serving well not only the University of Florida, but also the wider world - thanks to the unflagging devotion of the library staff, and, in particular, to that of the retiring director of the collection, Dr. Irene Zimmerman.

Professor Nason's paper concentrated on the effects on Latin American collections of declining financial support in an inflationary period. Private foundations were fickle, and more concerned to foster innovations than to provide sustained support. Federal government favoured the lower levels of the educational system, whilst what funds it did channel into area studies tended to benefit disproportionately Afro-Asian collections. State legislators too, were reluctant to increase tax support. The University of New Mexico Library received almost 6% of the total university budget, but this was itself deficient. A 1973 bond issue for higher education had provided $147,000 for Latin American acquisitions, but this was now running out and a new bond issue was being mooted.
The University of Pittsburgh's contribution, by Bibliographer Eduardo Lozano and Professor Carmelo Mesa-Lago, was read by the latter, who acknowledged that many of their points had already been made in Professor Nason's paper, and discussed how pressure might best be brought to bear, nationwide, to counteract the present depressed situation. The Ford Foundation well illustrated how foundation money had fallen: their budget was now only a twelfth of its 1966 level, and, of this, a mere 10% went on Latin American studies, compared with Europe's 30% and Asia's 20%. Pittsburgh had benefitted by starting its Latin American collection after the "boom" and by not having, therefore, depended on "soft" funding. Money had been saved by book-buying field trips which were also useful in maintaining exchange programs, and were essential for acquisition from the smaller countries.

Professor Glade's paper, read, owing to his absence in London, by Professor Jackson, stressed the competition for funds that library acquisition (essentially a long-term benefit) faced from other program components - such as faculty salaries - of much greater short-term concern. Yet acquisition was becoming more expensive as the extraordinary increase in the number of titles worth acquiring was compounded by the steep rise in library purchasing and processing costs. The range of media it was necessary to acquire was also steadily increasing. Meanwhile, restriction of academic recruitment by the larger Latin American centers had, paradoxically, by forcing Latin Americanist faculty to seek employment elsewhere, spread the demand for Latin American library resources over a much greater range of institutions.

The final paper was read by Ludwig Lauerhass, assistant director of the UCLA Latin American Center, in the absence in Washington of the director, Professor Wilbert. Professor Lauerhass insisted that the problem was not how to survive, but how to progress in an orderly, rational manner, now that the possibilities of headlong growth and massive catch-up of the 1960's were no longer possible, and unbridled academic free enterprise was gone out of fashion. Prospects were bright; there was a solid foundation for future advance. What was crucial was the need for planning effective resource-sharing nationwide. Some steps were already being taken: bibliographical projects such as HAPI, consortia arrangements such as SOCCIS. The federal government could be encouraged in the direction of national library planning, and in this the Library of Congress had a major role to play. Central to the whole development, however, should be SALALM. It was already contributing through projects such as LAMP, but could function more vigorously as a pressure group, and fulfill the need for a national secretariat for Latin American studies library development.

The ensuing question-and-answer session was initiated by Rosa Abella, who stressed the importance for the future of Latin American studies of the bilingual teaching programs.

Peter Johnson asked what did the panel think were appropriate strategies for the Latin American bibliographer in policy conflict with library administrations, and Professor Carter replied that this would depend on the administrative structure: at Florida, the Director of the Center of Latin American Studies and the Director of Libraries both reported to the Vice-president of
Academic Studies, and so were both on the same level vis-à-vis top administration. Professor Mason considered the Latin American Center's function was to inculcate the institution's commitment to Latin American studies, and that all things flowed therefrom; he had never himself experienced library discrimination against Latin American studies at New Mexico. Mesa Lago stressed the need for the center director to be in good communication with the librarian to know exactly what the problems were. Professor Lauerhass felt that, at UCLA, the whole range of area studies were well supported and the directors of the various area study centers collaborated as necessary in putting pressure on the library or the administration.

Dan Hazen asked how the panel would justify a special case for Latin American studies, since other area studies had suffered equal neglect in the past. Professor Mesa Lago denied that Asian studies ever had suffered such neglect: they had the longest tradition of area studies in the country, the largest number of people involved and 45% of NDEA funds. He was sceptical of the idea that all international study programs should band together to press for more funds, a gambit that had been employed for the past 15 years, a period during which the proportion made available for Latin America had fallen steadily. Cooperative pressure was all very well, if the results were fairly distributed.

Dr. Zimmerman said that she had never had to question the goodwill of the Latin American Center at Florida towards the library, but the administrative set-up was a very peculiar one. She herself acted as an unofficial coordinator between various library departments. The book fund was controlled by the faculty with the Latin American bibliographer responsible only for blanket orders. Material also came by exchange, and she stressed the need for the library to have something to reciprocate with: Florida, until recently, could offer the Journal of Inter-American studies. The efforts of Rosa Mesa as Latin American documents librarian were also important, particularly for materials from Cuba where current publishing was done by official agencies. She went on to emphasise the need for a division of responsibilities between libraries, since none could do everything well, but all might excel in chosen specialisations. Florida had concentrated on the Caribbean, and she gave instances of the effect this had had on national and international library cooperation.

Professor Lauerhass returned to the role of SALALM in library cooperation and suggested the need to discover what other area study associations were doing. Professor Carter mentioned that the American Council on Education was in constant contact with all area studies whenever funding problems occurred. However, whether federal funding came or not, given a dedicated staff and a sharp focus of interest, over the years a good collection would grow.

Marietta Daniels Shepard thought the round table demonstrated one of SALALM's first aspirations: that of faculty-library cooperation. She urged they make their opinions known to the 1976 White House Conference on Libraries, and also to individual congressmen, especially those with appreciable numbers of Spanish-speaking constituents.
Professor Jackson doubted whether they could expect much from the Federal government, but thought some additional foundation money was a possibility. The Ford Foundation had had to reduce its grants on discovering that it was eating into its capital; it was now, however, living within its income and had recently made some new grants to Asian studies. The Andrew Mello Foundation - the nation's third largest private foundation - had made a number of grants to libraries, particularly to endowed private libraries, some of which were interested in area studies.

Alan Moss (UWI, Barbados) referred to the University of Florida's activities in microfilming West Indian material, mentioned by Dr. Zimmerman, and wished to assure the meeting that libraries in the Caribbean were well aware of their own responsibility in the preservation of local archives, newspapers and other resources. His point was taken up by Carl Deal who suggested the discussion had been overly concerned with strengthening collections in the U.S. itself, and was in danger of ignoring centres within Latin America. SALAIM should have a commitment to fostering these also. There was much unique material which it should endeavour to discover, publicize and help preserve, in Latin America. Dr. Zimmerman appreciated this and gave illustrations of Florida's endeavours in this direction. She also paid tribute to the importance, in a Caribbean context, of the work being done by ACURIL (the Association of Caribbean Universities, Research Institutions and Libraries).

The meeting concluded with invitations from Professor Carter and Dr. Zimmerman for SALAIM participants to visit the Florida Center for Latin American Studies and the Latin American collection at the University of Florida Library.
Ann Graham explained the background of the User Education Program at the University of Texas at Austin. In 1974 the General Libraries formed a committee to formulate a user education program for the entire library and they published a guide to explain the overall program. The Benson Latin American Collection started their program about a year ago and it is still in the initial stages. Prior to this program, tours of the Benson Latin American Collection had been given with general information available.

In the spring of 1976 an orientation program began to acquaint users with the Benson Latin American Collection, its sources and people. Two tours were given, one at night and one in the late afternoon, to accommodate all potential users. A talk was given twice concerning the use of the Benson Collection. At this time the use of the card catalog, subject headings, different types of materials, and library materials were explained.

The second step of the program was bibliographic instruction. A series of talks were given to help teach rare books and specific disciplines: history, literature, Mexican-American materials, and economics. The talks included discussions of periodicals, important sources, and subject headings. A handout was distributed and these were also available to the public later. The talks were informal and the librarian tried to give examples of different kinds of materials, such as microfilm and government documents.

Publicity was necessary to create interest in the talks. Signs were displayed in the Latin American Collection, department and other campus libraries. Fliers were distributed in the Institute of Latin American Studies. Professors were asked to announce the sessions to their classes.

The turnout was unexpected. In the fall semester fifty-six persons attended the two tours and one hundred-twenty persons attended the six talks. In the spring semester fourteen attended each talk. The surprise was the high turnout for one of the talks -- thirty persons attended the history session. Seventeen persons attended the Rare Book session. A total of eighteen people attended the Mexican-American talk. Literature drew only twelve people. Thirteen persons attended the economics session but it was only offered in the spring semester and will be reoffered in the fall.

A questionnaire was sent out to determine who attended the talks and what subjects they were interested in. In the fall semester attendance was: 30% graduate students, 15% undergraduate students, 19% staff of the Collection and Institute of Latin American Studies, and the remaining were general visitors. The spring semester sessions drew: 14% undergraduates, 36% graduates, 10% staff, 7 1/2% faculty, and 3 1/2% other.
The questionnaire asked for information about the program offered. The most favored elements were the handout and informality. The information about the Benson Collection was found useful. The users asked for a session on government documents and that will be offered next year. Students answering the questionnaire demonstrated an inability to use microfilm and wanted more information on the use of periodicals.

Future plans include fall semester sessions on history and rare books, anthropology and sociology, economics, and Mexican-American materials. Literature will not be offered. A tour of the facilities will be combined with the talks instead of offered separately.

Ann Graham asked what was the relevance of the Texas experience to other libraries? One librarian could not organize this size program perhaps, but one could offer sessions on one subject each semester. The existence of an audience is a necessary preliminary step. Preparation of a handout is also encouraged, since patrons like to refer to it later. The Texas program will continue to change to suit the users of the future.

Ann Graham opened the session to questions from the floor.

Peter Johnson: How did you handle different levels of knowledge?
Ann Graham: We presented one level of information and answered questions on all levels.
André Preibish: How did you handle government documents?
Ann Graham: We explained corporate entries and distributed a handout. Next year we will have a session on documents.
Carl Deal: Were SALALM publications useful?
Ann Graham: They were not explained because they were too specialized.
SALALM member: Why did you meet in the library instead of the classroom?
Ann Graham: To show the library facilities. We can give class presentations if asked.
SALALM member: It is always better to have this type of program in the library for identification purposes.
Ann Graham: Has this type of program been attempted elsewhere?
Pauline Collins: Yes, the University of Massachusetts had a program like this.
Barbara Stein: Do we assume everyone knows Spanish?
Ann Graham: No, we try to select things in English. Often, we have to discourage students from selecting subjects when material in English does not exist.
Peter Johnson: Does the time during the semester matter?
Ann Graham: Enthusiasm is higher earlier in the semester and we offered our sessions during the second week of classes.
SALALM member: Were the Departments of Spanish and Portuguese consulted?
Ann Graham: Yes, we consulted them as to what was being offered that semester.
SALALM member: Was the methodology of research emphasized?
Ann Graham: No, not at this general session.
Mariette Daniels Shepard: Were Mexican-American materials explained?
Ann Graham: Yes, and we have a Mexican-American librarian.
ARCHIVES AND DATA BANKS

(June 13th, 1977 4:30-6:00 p.m.)

Moderator: John R. Hébert. Assistant to the Chief, Latin American, Portuguese and Spanish Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Rapporteur: Richard Puhek, Serials Cataloger, Latin American Materials, University of Texas, Austin.

Panelists: Mark Grover, Latin American Studies Librarian, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Elisabeth Long, Assistant Librarian, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London.

Terry McCoy, Latin American Data Bank, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Mr. Hébert convened the session at 4:30 p.m., explaining that Ms. Brigid Harrington, Bibliographer/Librarian, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London was unable to attend the conference, and that Ms. Elisabeth Long, Assistant Librarian of the Institute, would instead present a paper describing several archival collections in Great Britain. Mr. Hébert briefly commented on the diverse nature of the session's program, and closed his presentation by introducing the panel members.

Mr. Grover, Ms. Long, and Mr. McCoy then read their respective papers in which were described several U.S. and British repositories pertinent to area research in Latin American Studies. Subsequent discussion was minimal, with the few questions asked by members of the audience centering on specific queries relating to the services and facilities of the individual archival collections earlier described.
Laura Gutierrez-Witt opened the roundtable noting that political change has always been significant in control of the press. The five panelists would deal with aspects of this theme in relation to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

Dr. Etchepareborda prefaced his remarks with the observation that he suffered, as an historian, a professional deformation, as he had witnessed the past twenty-five years of the Argentine experience. He divided his remarks into three phases: 1853-1930, 1930-1955, 1955-1976. During the first phase constitutional guarantees regarding freedom of the press were observed. With the advent of dictatorship in 1930 subtle moral/religious controls, combined with an anti-Communist sentiment, were introduced. The first overt attacks against the press came with World War II. These controls were increased when Perón came to power in 1946. By 1955 Argentine publishers practiced self-censorship in the face of absolute religious, moral, and political controls.

In 1955 all controls were lifted, however this did not extend to mention of the previous totalitarian regime. This became the beginning of another cycle of press control which intensified with the 1966 military regime. Ideological censorship was the primary concern, particularly anti-Communism, which continued until 1976. However, during this period, despite official sanctions, many left-wing publications were available to the public. With the removal of Mrs. Perón in 1976, the self-censorship of the mid-'50s reappeared. The correlation between national political stresses and press censorship is thus clear in the case of Argentina.

Rose Marie Muraro, as an editor and writer, deals with censorship on a daily basis. No major problems existed in Brazil until the 1964 military intervention in civilian government, at which time all publishing sectors were subjected to censorship. Every major newspaper had, and has
an in-house censor. No overt precensorship of books occurs however. In 1967 an effort began at eliminating pornography from the book market. As in the Argentine case, self-censorship became the rule among Brazilian publishers.

In addition to self-censorship the Brazilian government controls publishing by economic means. The Instituto Nacional do Livro purchases thousands of copies of primary- and secondary-level texts for distribution throughout Brazil. A current fear is that, due to these purchases, a total state control of textbook production and its content is occurring. This fear is combined with that created by the intellectual controls being created by the growing use of translations.

Peter Johnson summarized the various Institutional Acts which were promulgated in the post-1964 period, pertinent to the Brazilian publishing industry and its product, concurring with Ms. Muraro in noting the lack of official sanctions prior to 1964. Brazilian censorship is based on a defense of national security and public order. A politicization of the public is occurring due to the constant omission of various topics in the media. Peter also noted the cultural imperialism inherent in the utilization of foreign materials, a fact which the government is also aware of as at least two decrees (1970 and 1977) have imposed censorship on foreign publications. In reaction to stringent government controls voluntary closure or change of focus have occurred, with the result being a discouragement of truly national book production.

Herta Berenguer analyzed book production in Chile from a statistical point of view comparing the periods 1971-73 and 1974-76. During the post-Allende years she noted that both the number of new titles and number of copies of a title diminished, economic conditions promoting a growth of reditions. The problem has been exacerbated by the imposition of a 20% tax on books. Throughout the post-Allende years previous censorship of books has been systematic.

Lee Williams surveyed book production under three Chilean governments. During the Frei period no censorship was imposed and, through various means, publications were obtainable. Book production accelerated during the Allende years although, apparently, exportation of books was discouraged as Zamorano y Caperán discontinued his export of Chilean books. A benign censorship reigned in this period. Total censorship was imposed in 1973, reflected in the conservative nature of Herta Berenguer's book lists, although official publications issued during the Allende years are still available from the various agencies.

Discussion followed the presentations focusing primarily on Brazil, however discussion was brief.
THE LATIN AMERICAN SPECIALIST AND THE COLLECTION:
IN-HOUSE BIBLIOGRAPHY MODELS FOR A GUIDE TO THE
RESOURCES ON LATIN AMERICA IN THE LIBRARY
(Workshop on the Preparation of Bibliographies)

(June 14, 1977 1:00-4:00 p.m.)

Panel leader: Barbara Hadley Stein, Bibliographer for Latin America, Spain and Portugal, Princeton University Library

Rapporteur: Dan C. Hazen, Latin American Librarian, Cornell University Libraries

Panelists: Pauline P. Collins, Librarian for Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Studies, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; "Reproduction and Copyright"
Juan R. Freudenthal, School of Library Science, Simmons College; "Organization and Format"
Ann Graham, Public Services Librarian, Benson Latin American Collection, The University of Texas at Austin; "Annotations: Content and Language"
Laurence Hallevell, Assistant Librarian (Latin American Studies), The University of Essex Library, Colchester, England; "Latin American Bibliographies as a Cooperative Venture"
Lola Januskis, Temple University; "Bibliographies: Why and for Whom?"
Martin H. Sable, School of Library Science, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; "Coverage: Geography, Subject, Chronology, Form"
Marilyn P. Whitmore, University Archivist, University of Pittsburgh; "Selection Criteria"

Barbara Stein introduced the panelists and outlined the session's format of individual presentations alternating with group discussions. The original plan for discussant commentaries on a set of sample bibliographies was abandoned from time considerations, and also because many attendees had been unable to review the exhibits.

Lola Januskis opened with a paper on the purposes and functions of in-house bibliographies. Specific and particular conditions create the context within which a bibliography or guide will exist. Within an institution, the nature of the collection and its clientele, the curriculum, the approach to providing bibliographic information and reference service, and the institutional role of the area librarian, will all affect the nature of guides. They may even influence the advisability of generating such materials in the first place.

The card catalog constitutes one of two main alternatives to bibliographies. However, its complexity, somewhat antiquated subject access capabilities, and incomplete coverage for certain types of in-
formation resources limit its utility. Existing general bibliographies, on the other hand, commonly appear only after significant time lags, and necessarily lack sensitivity to the particular needs of specific institutions. All these factors, both internal to a given library, and external or rooted in the structure of knowledge and information resources, create the context within which decisions to generate guides or bibliographies must be formulated.

The discussion opened with a query concerning the future role of computers in providing bibliographic access. As thesauras and bibliographic data banks become ever more sophisticated, and in the face of the imminent closing of card catalogs at the Library of Congress and other institutions, on-line subject searching will necessarily assume a growing role in providing access to information resources. New procedures will demand a more comprehensive understanding of computer technology and applications, as well as more sophisticated and integrated visions of bibliographies and their role in the information and educational processes.

Martin Sable's presentation focused on the limits of coverage within a bibliography. Geographical inclusiveness, subject coverage, chronological restrictions, and resource format all affect scope. Assuming a context of bibliographies requested by specific and identifiable users or user-groups, the bibliographer must first ascertain the clients' notions concerning the principal scope elements. Certain areas are particularly prone to confusion. For instance, is Puerto Rico properly part of Latin America? What are the best subject affiliations for the term "public health"? Emphasis was also placed on such recent developments as modifications in Historical Abstracts' chronological breakdown, and the appearance of new reference tools for non-print materials. The main points seemed to be that the bibliographer should consult with his or her audience to clarify terms and parameters before undertaking a bibliographic project; and that awareness of the current state of Latin American studies in general, and of its reference resources in particular, are essential to successful compilations.

Subsequent discussion included a question on the possibility of distinguishing between demand-generated bibliographies, in which a specific individual or group requests a fairly limited compilation, and collection-generated bibliographies, which might include accessions lists and more or less comprehensive guides to the resources at a specific institution. If the dichotomy is at all valid, then the two types of compilation might in turn involve different theoretical underpinnings as well as varying practical approaches. When no identifiable user can be queried to help define a topic, or when a guide lacks clearcut parameters, the process of clarification must involve an implicit interaction between the bibliographer, his or her knowledge of the collection and the audience, and institutional priorities and capabilities. Where an outside client can be identified, the definition of coverage is explicit and overt.
A lively exchange ensued with regard to Puerto Rico's possibly dubious Latin Americanism. Most participants were inclined to grant the island regional membership.

The inclusiveness of a given bibliography must to some degree be influenced by the interrelationships between subjects and disciplines, as also by the requester's conceptualization of these linkages. Consulting with the client is the best way to define his or her presuppositions, and how they may affect expectations for the final product.

Bibliographies are important in promoting interlibrary loan arrangements. In their aggregate, collection guides and bibliographies constitute a sort of union list of library resources, and are thus essential to implementing inter-institutional borrowing.

Extended discussion followed an inquiry concerning the inclusion of confidential materials in in-house bibliographies. Marilyn Whitmore noted that such materials are not included in Pittsburgh's catalog of archival holdings, primarily to minimize user frustration. The manipulation of frustration as a means to provoke re-evaluation of confidentiality was espoused by other individuals. Barbara Stein offered an illustration of how this dynamic operated at Princeton to broaden access to the Kemmerer papers. Inconsistencies are also possible: some West Indian nations treat as confidential items which are readily accessible in British archives. The general consensus with regard to confidential materials seemed to be that they should be listed, along with current use restrictions, in in-house bibliographies. A dissenting voice cautioned that certain potential donors might sooner relegate their papers to the shredder than consign them to possibly premature disclosure in some archive. Archives and libraries in general combine storage functions with those of communicating information. The politics and the relative priorities of these operations seemed to underlie much of this exchange.

Dan Cordeiro suggested that one ploy to encourage user involvement with a library and librarian is to deliberately prepare guides of relatively limited scope. These force the user to return when more information becomes necessary. They also avert the overload syndrome common to much reference work.

Marilyn Whitmore spoke on the problems of determining materials to include in an in-house bibliography. She reiterated that bibliographies can bridge the gap between the public catalog and actual user needs. Such guides as Winchell, or its Sheehy reincarnation, exemplify the type of resources which can create more efficient library use patterns.
Among the considerations relevant to bibliographic compilation are the curriculum to which the bibliography relates; the library's collection development policy; the intended audience and its needs; the utility of retrospective or current coverage; the optimal extent of annotation; organization; overall size; and mechanisms for updating. Bibliographies can be conceptualized in terms of a three-level hierarchy. "Selective" (pathfinder) guides incorporate a wide range of materials, perhaps including book chapters and journal articles as an introduction to a field and its literature. "Working bibliographies" list the principal resources on some topic. "Comprehensive bibliographies," finally, exhaust the resources relevant to some field.

Several points were emphasized in the ensuing discussion. A critical step in preparing any bibliography is to establish and record clear selection criteria. The introduction should specify what the compiler is attempting and thereby set standards for the entire work.

The audience was polled to gauge the number of in-house bibliographies which it had collectively prepared. About ten attendees had compiled "comprehensive" collection bibliographies; about 25 had prepared "working" bibliographies; 35 or 40 had drafted "selective" bibliographies; 10 had prepared other descriptive surveys or location guides; and 10 felt there were yet-unfulfilled bibliographic needs at their institutions.

Ann Graham then addressed the problem of annotations. Here communication is the end, and brevity and clarity are the means. A 100-word maximum was suggested, and annotations—which convey the essential character of a work—were differentiated from lengthier summaries, or abstracts. Annotations should be geared to the audience in mind, regardless of whether this audience is known before undertaking the bibliography, or is to be created by the product itself. A good annotation will clarify a book's content and approach and, depending on the anticipated users, may also comment on the author's qualifications or note strong biases within the work. While the language of annotation may be either prosaic or telegraphic, it should be consistent within a publication. Avoid the passive voice! Annotations should, finally, always appear in tandem with complete bibliographical information, as citations in themselves may convey a large amount of useful data.

The discussion focused on the validity of incorporating value judgments within annotations. Some bibliographers felt they would exclude "bad" books in the first place, particularly in selective compilations. Others sustained that a good annotation would convey this assessment without imposing the degree of censorship implicit in exclusion of some work. Still others suggested that value judgments are entirely appropriate in areas of personal expertise. This led to an exchange over the more general problem of annotator bias, and the notion that such bias might be obviated with a straightforward preface.
The thesis that some works should be barred from bibliographies was countered with assertions that no book is all bad and, more important, that any book is in some sense revelatory of the society which produced it. Censorship by the bibliographer is no more admissible than that by governments. Conversely, due to personal bias or lack of expertise, some librarians should perhaps refrain from preparing bibliographies. The declaration that we should all be objective brought this phase of the discussion to a happy and consensual close.

Juan Freudenthal, reflecting on annotations and bibliographies in general, sustained that a well-prepared compilation is something worth taking to bed....

Another member asked whether annotations might be most appropriate to the "working" bibliography category posited by Marilyn Whitmore—to subject bibliographies and finding guides for the most important information resources concerning some topic. Insofar as annotations serve to characterize a book, it was suggested that they are never inappropriate. The value judgments they necessarily entail may be tendered and qualified in accord with diverse levels of personal expertise and experience. Since even quite specialized bibliographies may be used by neophytes to a particular field, Peter Johnson maintained that annotations should be provided wherever possible.

Juan Freudenthal spoke on organization and format, emphasizing that such considerations must follow the determination of a particular compilation's scope and purpose, and must help achieve that purpose. Internal consistency is a prime virtue, and is partially contingent on a clear statement of the methodology of compilation. The user of any bibliography must know what was left out, and on what grounds. The introduction should specify these dimensions, and also cite the bibliography in terms of its more general bibliographic universe, clarifying how the compilation is unique and valuable. Several sources were referred to would-be compilers, including "Criteria for Evaluating a Bibliography," RQ, Vol. 11, No. 4 (Summer, 1972), pp. 359-360; and Marcia J. Bates, "Rigorous Systematic Bibliography," RQ, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Fall, 1976), pp. 7-26. The Bulletin of Bibliography and Magazine Notes (1897-) provides examples of a wide range of bibliographic formats and organizational styles.

The discussion period opened with an invitation for commentary on such specific aspects of bibliographic preparation as page format, selection and ordering of categories, and spatial arrangement.

There was general agreement that indexes are useful; an in-depth table of contents may itself constitute an index. Two approaches to index-building were suggested. One school would generate the index as the bibliography is compiled: that is, themes and subjects would be identified as information was collected. The underlying assumption of this approach appears to be that a set of terms—a thesaurus of sorts—is implicit in the nature of the materials treated, or in the
compiler's mind. The alternative view is that the bibliographer must first generate a complete list of citations, and only then proceed to evaluate all this data for themes and subthemes. These subjects, in turn, constitute the basis for index terms and criteria. Preparing the index, since it is contingent on an overall appreciation of the universe under consideration, is of necessity the last step in compiling a bibliography. Insofar as modern electronic technology may allow generation of subject-descriptors as indexes are created, even complex bibliographies might eventually prove susceptible to indexing during compilation. On a more practical level, present-day indexing for works being typeset may only be possible after the preparation of page proof, so that the distribution of items by pages can be accurately recorded.

While recognizing the computer's potential for overcoming some practical dilemmas in bibliography and indexing, William Jackson cautioned that many computers lack the capacity to reproduce diacritics or accents. Resultant compilations are, as a consequence, laden with errors. Excuses which invoke computer limitations are only excuses, and cannot justify such omissions.

Irene Zimmerman appealed for inclusion of uniform bibliographic information in all citations, with mention of the publisher, the number of pages, series notes, etc. It was more generally maintained that the compiler should be honest in reporting whether all items were personally inspected.

Several forms of in-house bibliographies were described. The "modular" approach entails a series of small bibliographies on fairly limited topics. These are relatively simple to compile and easy to update, and are exemplified by the Texas guides. Monographic collection guides, like Barbara Stein's for Princeton, represent an alternative. While more imposing in their final form, such compilations are both harder to create and more difficult to update.

Pauline Collins then spoke on reproduction techniques and copyright. Sheets were distributed summarizing actual cost and production estimates for thirteen in-house bibliographies, as well as cost figures for offset printing, photocopying, and mimeographing in the Amherst area. (The cost information for the thirteen bibliographies constitutes Appendix II to this report.) Since printing cost structures will vary locally and over time, the Amherst figures are not included.) Commercial reproduction charges were, not surprisingly, significantly above in-house costs. Offset charges were lowest within the UMass campus, though the context was one of state subsidies and correspondingly skewed prices. Commercial offset printing costs were consistently above those for photocopying, particularly for limited printings. Total cost estimates for preparing a bibliography are elusive, based as they are on extensive staff inputs and intangible indirect costs, as well as such clear expenses as printing and binding.
Copyright was considered most appropriate when a high-cost bibliography is intended for distribution outside the immediate community. The procedure is simple, involving a $6.00 fee plus notarial and clerical costs. Procedures, information, and forms are available from the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559.

The discussion opened with Glenn Read's point that the new copyright law will take effect in January, 1978. Latin American publications constitute a partial exception to the new law's provisions on photocopying. Glenn therefore asked that ALA advise libraries to refrain from inappropriate blanket restrictions on copying.

Dan Cordeiro suggested that SALALM might compile a list of available in-house bibliographies, and also provide a sampler of alternative modes of entry and annotation. The audience as a whole seemed to feel that a bibliography handbook or manual would prove most useful to members not in attendance.

Laurence Hallewell detailed the process of compiling A Student's Guide to Latin American Bibliography, which involved about ten contributors in the United Kingdom and was intended to introduce students at all levels to both specific resources and general library search techniques. Since structured library instruction is almost entirely absent from the British educational system, the provision of general library information was viewed as particularly important.

A perhaps preeminent phase in compiling a joint bibliography is that of "meticulous initial planning." In this particular case, it was necessary to blend, after the fact, individual contributions of widely varying length and comprehensiveness. A consistent prose style was also difficult to attain, though the "more or less uniform informality" eventually chosen seemed to provide a useful combination of chattiness and disguised prescriptive commentary. Finally, consistency in citations was a problem in Britain, where institutional idiosyncracies apparently abound. All entries were ultimately checked against the National Union Catalog for internal consistency, though this in turn necessitated explanations of how specific libraries might deviate, and inclusion of an introductory section on "Catalogues & Indexes: How to Use Them."

No less daunting than the quest for internal consistency of length and style and citation format was the effort to define coverage. Some general works may be essential, but a compilation quickly becomes unwieldy if too many are incorporated. The depth of country coverage is equally touchy. It was ultimately decided to arrange topics in alphabetical order, rather than seeking some elegant overarching logic which would generate an internal hierarchy appropriate to the entire publica-
tion. The guide is now arranged according to forms of material and categories of sources. A section on "Subject Bibliography" signals how to find and use subject resources, and incorporates at least one compilation for each major subject field.

The problem of reproduction is yet to be faced. Students in the United Kingdom, as elsewhere, seek materials at prices which could only be met through outside subsidies. Minimizing expenses is thus a critical factor. In England, private printers were recommended for, at times, providing high quality materials at relatively low prices.

The overriding theme of this presentation concerned how to find joint solutions to problems which, in essence, face single bibliographers as well: determining the audience and its need; establishing the proper level of selectivity; attaining logic and consistency within the bibliography; and reproducing the final compilation. The case here described recapitulates the specific emphasis of the papers presented earlier in the session. It also incorporates the dimension of managing a collaborative effort.

The theme of bibliographic cooperation predominated in the subsequent general discussion. Larry Lauerhass noted the tremendous duplication of effort when each library prepares its own in-house bibliographies, particularly at the level of "working bibliographies" or basic subject guides. He suggested that such basic guides might be coordinated, and that an annotations bank or clearing-house might be created for heavily-used materials. Dan Cordeiro indicated that the Committee on Bibliography would explore this idea. Peter Johnson echoed Larry Lauerhass's concern, though he noted that bibliographer biases might influence which works were considered basic to a given field. Ann Graham voiced a contrasting opinion, noting that specific libraries and particular clientele may require custom-made bibliographies. The demand for home-grown compilations makes some degree of duplication almost inevitable. Once again, it appears that differentiating between "demand-" and "collection-generated" bibliographies, or employing the hierarchy of "selective," "working," and "comprehensive" compilations might clarify the annotational approaches most appropriate to different situations.

William Jackson suggested that Geoghegan's Obras de referencia de América Latina, though now out of print, might provide a model for the sort of general guide which many libraries could use. Audience comments generally maintained that this source is over-inclusive in subject coverage, yet under-comprehensive on specific topics. It was also criticized as weak on English-language materials. Notwithstanding the strengths and weaknesses of this particular compilation, there was a consensus that Latin Americanists would welcome a general and far-ranging reference source, particularly if it provided for periodic updates. The Reference session of June 15 afforded some specific information on recent bibliographic breakthroughs.
The bibliography session closed with an invitation for the audience to review the sample bibliographies displayed in the exhibit room. Appendix I lists these publications.

Appendix I: Bibliographies made available for review.


Merubia, Sonia. Latin American Literature. The University of Texas at Austin, the General Libraries. (Selected Reference Sources, No. 16). 1976. 9 p.


## APPENDIX II

### REPRODUCTION AND COPYRIGHT

**Pauline P. Collins**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Bibliography</th>
<th>No. of items</th>
<th>No. of pages</th>
<th>No. of copies reproduced</th>
<th>How did you arrive at your figure?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Johnson, Peter T.</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>111.88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Based on previous experience I would expect this number to sell within a year... The number of copies is low because we expect a change from Dewey to L.C. Classification, thereby requiring most of the reference bibliography collection to be reclassified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Materials for Latin American Studies at the University of Minnesota: a Selective Bibliographic Guide. Minneapolis, January 1977</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Whitmore, Marilyn</td>
<td>About 630</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Library copy plus selected distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Resources for Latin American Studies; a Selected List Available at the Hillman Library... Pittsburgh, April 1976.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Lauerhass, Ludwig</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>Probably from 90-100 pages</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Am arranging to run them off as needed. Probably will not run off fewer than 50 at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present title: Latin American Research Resources—a Bibliographical Introduction. May be changed to: Latin American Research Resources—a Bibliographical Introduction to the Use of University Collections. Los Angeles, 1977—(in progress) Note: I tried to keep it as general as possible so it could be used in any large research collection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of Bibliography</td>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>No. of pages</td>
<td>No. of copies reproduced</td>
<td>How did you arrive at your figure?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Echenique de Valdés, Antonia</td>
<td>About 300</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>Main &amp; branch library locations: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Hill, Marnesba</td>
<td>1971:177</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Author: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Lo, Sara de Mundo</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Outside requests: for sale 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We wanted copies for all units of the City University of New York, copies for all Puerto Rican studies faculty and bilingual faculty, copies for all our Reference Divisions and enough to supply copies to most libraries requesting them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Library decided on that figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of Bibliography</td>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>No. of pages</td>
<td>No. of copies reproduced</td>
<td>How did you arrive at that figure?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd printing: 1850</td>
<td>Continuing demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Latin American Literature Austin, University of Texas, September, 1976</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1st printing: 500</td>
<td>Estimated potential demand for that subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd printing: 2000</td>
<td>Continuing demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Latin American Studies. Austin, University of Texas, September, 1976</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1st printing: 500</td>
<td>Estimated potential demand for that subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd printing: 1500</td>
<td>Continuing demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Mexican American Studies Austin, University of Texas, September, 1976.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1st printing: 500</td>
<td>Estimated potential demand for that subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd printing: 1850</td>
<td>Continuing demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Sources of Information on the Archival Collections in the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection. Austin, University of Texas, September, 1976</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1st printing: 100</td>
<td>Estimated potential demand for that subject.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd printing: 600</td>
<td>Continuing demand.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title No. 1</td>
<td>Offset from type-written copy.</td>
<td>Letterpress, but offset was the cheapest method.</td>
<td>Cost was the lowest.</td>
<td>$1.58 typing 2.35 printing .39 a 10% allowance for unsold copies .76 bookstore commission $5.10 (&quot;It does not include my cost or that of the library assistant who proofread the master.&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 2</td>
<td>Photocopied</td>
<td>None, for the small number of copies.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 2.60 cash photocopy 18.00 for typing and proofreading $20.60 per copy based on 10 copies (this figure does not include compilation time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 3</td>
<td>Offset</td>
<td>Cheapest and most convenient method</td>
<td>Cost per copy will probably be from $3.50-$4.00. It costs 4¢ per page to produce by offset (150 copies). Does not include the cost of typing and proofreading. This was done by secretaries at the Center when they had a little spare time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 4</td>
<td>Xerox, one side of page only</td>
<td>None for this quantity and quality desired. &quot;Itec economy plate&quot; reproduction considered too expensive</td>
<td>1. Economy: no money for larger edition even if thought justified by expected use. 2. Elasticity: more copies can be produced from original if necessary. 3. Quality: a good Xerox copy approximates a well-printed copy. 4. One side of sheet only (i.e., recto) because provides better page format, is more manipulable, gives space on verso for additional information.</td>
<td>Xerox reproduction and cover cost $2.40. Other costs could not be estimated; provided as part of general services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 5</td>
<td>Mimeograph</td>
<td>Photo-offset; Xerox</td>
<td>Least expensive</td>
<td>Est. Cost: 1971: 50¢ copy 1972: 1.00 copy 1973: 1.00 copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 6</td>
<td>Xerox</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total cost of all copies about $200. This is an estimate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No.</td>
<td>Reproduction Method</td>
<td>Other Methods Available</td>
<td>Why Did You Choose That Method?</td>
<td>Cost per Copy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title No. 7</td>
<td>Multilith</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>It was issued as part of a General Libraries series, &quot;Selected Reference Sources,&quot; and method of reproduction was determined by coordinator of that series.</td>
<td>$71.00/500 copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 8</td>
<td>Multilith</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>It was issued as part of a General Libraries series, &quot;Selected Reference Sources,&quot; and method of reproduction was determined by coordinator of that series.</td>
<td>$42.00/500 copies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title No. 9</td>
<td>Multilith</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>It was issued as part of a General Libraries series, &quot;Selected Reference Sources,&quot; and method of reproduction was determined by coordinator of that series.</td>
<td>$27.00/500 copies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title No. 10</td>
<td>Multilith</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>It was issued as part of a General Libraries series, &quot;Selected Reference Sources,&quot; and method of reproduction was determined by coordinator of that series.</td>
<td>$34.00/500 copies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title No.</td>
<td>Reproduction Method</td>
<td>Other Methods Available</td>
<td>Reason for Choice</td>
<td>Cost per 500 copies</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.11</td>
<td>Multilith</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Issued as part of a General Libraries series, &quot;Selected Reference Sources,&quot; and method of reproduction was determined by coordinator of that series.</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.12</td>
<td>Multilith</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Issued as part of a General Libraries series, &quot;Selected Reference Sources,&quot; and method of reproduction was determined by coordinator of that series.</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.13</td>
<td>Multilith</td>
<td>Didn't consider alternative methods.</td>
<td>Method used by the General Libraries for publications of this type.</td>
<td>Cost not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Did you copyright it?</td>
<td>I make new cards with annotations for appropriate items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 2</td>
<td>No, didn't give it consideration.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 3</td>
<td>It will be copyrighted when it is complete.</td>
<td>Have a master copy of the bibliography to which I add items.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How have you provided for updating the bibliography?

A new edition will be required; the logistics of addenda, given the sales arrangement, is not feasible.

No

I hope to bring out a new edition every two or three years.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title No. 4</th>
<th>No. Compiler worked on a grant from the Program in Latin American Studies and worked from existing files in the Bibliographer's office. Not thought appropriate in this case.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 5</td>
<td>No, it did not occur to me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 6</td>
<td>It did not seem an important enough contribution to do so.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Did you copyright it?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title No. 4</th>
<th>A file corresponding exactly to the bibliography is constantly updated by the Latin American Bibliographer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 5</td>
<td>Maintain card file of current acquisitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 6</td>
<td>It does not pertain. This work was compiled to accompany an exhibit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What arrangements have you made to keep the information current (i.e., how are you recording and storing information against the day when you will update the bibliography?)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title No. 4</th>
<th>Format of the bibliography was planned for separation of parts as well as for substitution of individual pages or addition of new pages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 5</td>
<td>No provisions have been made for updating in 1978.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 6</td>
<td>I have not made provision for updating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No.</td>
<td>Reason for not updating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 7</td>
<td>No; wanted to facilitate maximum use of the material in the bibliography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 8</td>
<td>No; wanted to facilitate maximum use of the material in the bibliography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 9</td>
<td>No; wanted to facilitate maximum use of the material in the bibliography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No. 10</td>
<td>No; wanted to facilitate maximum use of the material in the bibliography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title No.11</td>
<td>Did you copyright it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No; wanted to facilitate maximum use of the material in the bibliography.</td>
<td>Citations of items which may be included in updates of the bibliography are prepared and filed for future reference.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title No.12</th>
<th>Did you copyright it?</th>
<th>What arrangements have been made to keep the information current?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No; wanted to facilitate maximum use of the material in the bibliography.</td>
<td>Citations of items which may be included in updates of the bibliography are prepared and filed for future reference.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title No.13</th>
<th>Did you copyright it?</th>
<th>What arrangements have been made to keep the information current?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No; wanted to facilitate maximum use of the material in the bibliography.</td>
<td>Subject matter of this bibliography does not lend itself to frequent updates. No update anticipated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How have you provided for updating the bibliography?

The librarian who prepared the bibliography has chief responsibility for determining when an update is needed. Possible updates are also discussed among the professional staff of the Benson Latin American Collection meetings held to discuss the user education program.

The librarian who prepared the bibliography has chief responsibility for determining when an update is needed. Possible updates are also discussed among the professional staff of the Benson Latin American Collection at meetings held to discuss the user education program.

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PROBLEMS IN THE ACQUISITION OF
CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN MATERIAL
(June 14, 1977 4:00 - 6:00 p.m.)

Moderator: Enid D'Oyley (Bibliographer, University of Toronto)
Rapporteur: Lesbia Varona (Instructor-Librarian, University of Miami)
Panelists: Ellen Brow (Bibliographer for Spanish, Portuguese, and
Latin America, University of Kansas)
Deyanira Vargas de Bonilla (Librarian, Banco Central de
Costa Rica)
Benjamin Muse (Parnassus Book Service)
Olive King (Deputy Librarian, University of Guyana)
Marilyn Cox (Asst. Librarian, University of Guyana)

No report received.
Mr. Hart began by explaining the nature of the workshop, in which the panelists would discuss not only important Latin American bibliographic sources in various fields of study, but also speak about their own experiences as subject specialists, and their functions as an area specialist resource person in their respective libraries.

Mr. Hart referred the audience to handouts of sources on Latin American studies found in Eugene Sheehy's *Guide to Reference Books*, 9th ed. (Chicago, American Library Association, 1976), and noted that the listings are among the most important in the field.

He began his discussion of Latin American sociology by speaking of his experiences as the Latin American bibliographer at Ohio State University. The Latin American Studies program at OSU is the youngest of the area studies programs there, but does support master and Ph.D. level studies in the areas of Latin American agricultural economics, anthropology, sociology and geography, and Latin American literature.

Mr. Hart categorized his patrons as those seeking specific information (publishers' addresses, etc.), students or faculty members who need information on a specific area of study, and those who need basic library instruction.
In discussing materials which create the best foundation for further study of Latin American sociology, Mr. Hart listed the Handbook of Latin American Studies as the most useful source. Social Sciences Index, P.A.I.S., and Reader's Guide are most often useful to students because of their currency and the availability of cited materials. The Latin American Research Review and the Hispanic American Historical Review are excellent sources for bibliographic surveys; likewise, the Revista mexicana de sociología and the Revista paraguaya de sociología cover all of Latin America and provide some good bibliographic surveys. Use of inter-library loan is encouraged at OSU, as is the use of the National Union Catalog and university library catalogs. For statistical sources, the Demographic Yearbook (Lake Success, 1949- ) is an excellent general tool. Américas en cifras (Washington, D.C., Pan American Union) is also recommended, especially for current information. For locating statistical materials of a demographic, social or economic nature, the Inter-American Statistical Institute's Bibliography of Selected Statistical Sources of the American Nations (Washington, D.C., I.A.S.I., 1947) which is supplemented quarterly since 1948 in Estadística; Journal of the Inter-American Statistical Institute is used. I.A.S.I. also produces a monthly list of publications.

When more than statistical data is requested, specialized bibliographies, such as Enrique Bravo's Bibliografía puertorriqueña selecta y anotada (New York, Urban Center of Columbia University, 1972) and Martin Sable's Latin American Urbanization (Metuchen, N.J. Scarecrow Press, 1971) can be used, although some students are intimidated by these types of bibliographic aids.

Other useful forthcoming sources in the area of social sciences include the Hispanic American Periodical Index and Cita latinoamericana sociología y economía (CLASE) from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Mr. Hart also mentioned on-line computer systems such as the Library of Congress's SCORPIO, which provides subject access to the MARC data base.

Mr. Hart then introduced panelist Margaret Anderson-Imbert, who addressed the topic of Latin American literature sources.

Ms. Anderson-Imbert discussed her position as book selector of Spanish and Portuguese material for the Harvard University Library. Reference service is provided by Ms. Anderson-Imbert on an individual basis for specific problems referred to her by the general reference department.

Ms. Anderson-Imbert provided an addendum to Sheehy of bibliographic sources in Spanish and Portuguese literature. An important bibliography is Nelson Werneck Sobrè's O que se deve ler para conhecer o Brasil, 3. ed. (Rio de Janeiro, Civilização Brasileira, 1964), which includes primary and secondary sources. In the area of Brazilian literary history, the author's Historia da literatura brasileira, 4. ed. (Rio de Janeiro, Civilização Brasileira, 1964), which includes thirty-four pages of bibliography and a history of Brazilian culture, is also helpful.

The topic of literature from Spain was then discussed. A new volume of José Simón Díaz' work Bibliografía de la literatura hispánica (Madrid, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto Miguel de Cervantes de Fi-
deals with the Siglo de Oro; when completed, Simón Díaz' work may become as useful as Palau y Dulcet's Manual del librero hispano-americano (Barcelona, A. Palau, 1948- ). Another important work in this field is a new edition to Historia general de las literaturas hispánicas by Guillermo Díaz Plaja (Barcelona, Editorial Barna, 1949- ).

Additions to Spanish American bibliographies in literature include the Bibliografía general de la literatura latinoamericana (Paris, UNESCO, 1972), which covers the colonial period, and the 19th and 20th centuries; Donald Bleznick's A Sourcebook for Hispanic Literature and Language (Philadelphia, Temple University Press, 1974), which is important for the selection of book dealers in Latin America, Spain and the United States; Apuntes para una bibliografía crítica de la literatura hispanoamericana, by José Pascual Buxó (Firenze, Valmartina Editore in Firenze, 1975); and Angel Flores' Bibliografía de escritores hispanoamericanos: a Bibliography of Spanish American Writers, 1609-1974 (New York, Gordian Press, 1975), which includes authors from García-Ibasco, el Inca to Julio Cortázar.

An excellent source for periodic information is Las Revistas literarias argentinas, 1893-1967, 2. ed., by Héctor René Lafleur (Buenos Aires, Centro Editor, 1968). Two sources for finding translations of Latin American works in English are Juan Freudenthal's Index to Anthologies of Latin American Literature in English Translation (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1976), which provides access to 116 anthologies in English translations and contains excellent indices; and Claude Lyle Hulet's Latin American Prose in English Translations; a Bibliography (Washington, Pan American Union, 1965).

Ms. Anderson-Imbert also mentioned a Venezuelan dictionary of authors, the Diccionario general de la literatura venezolana (autores) (Mérida, Universidad de los Andes, Facultad de Humanidades y Educación, Centro de Investigaciones Literarias, 1974), which is one of three planned volumes on Venezuelan authors.

Ms. Anderson-Imbert then moved to the area of history of Latin American literature, citing not only general source materials, but also country histories. Enrique Anderson-Imbert's Historia de la literatura hispano-americana in two volumes (México, Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1970-1974); W. Foster's Modern Latin American Literature (20th Century) in two volumes (New York, Frederick Ungar Pub. Co., 1975), which includes international critical commentary of literature from Latin America; and Pedro Henríquez Urena's Literary Currents in Hispanic America (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1945) are all good sources of general information.

Ms. Anderson-Imbert also gave notice of a new SALALM publication by Barbara Stein, entitled Latin America: a Guide to Selective Sources in the Princeton University Library. She named several sources for literary histories of specific countries, in addition to the above information.

Mr. Hart then introduced Ms. Tamara Brunnschweiler, who addressed the topics of Latin American geography and political science sources, and discussed her experiences as Latin American bibliographer at Michigan State University. A handout on geography and history is in preparation by Ms. Brunnschweiler and will be available in the near future.
For the areas of geography and history, the most versatile basic sources are the area handbooks. National atlases are also valuable, as are the publications of the United States Board on Geographic Names.

In political science, the Statesmen's Yearbook and the Political Handbook of the World are important works, especially for the undergraduate student. Ms. Brunnschweiler also noted that in her work she compiles short, class-oriented bibliographies upon request.

Mr. Hart introduced Ms. Mary Ellis Kahler of the Library of Congress, who spoke on the topic of Latin American history.

Giving bibliographic sources in history not cited by Sheehy, Ms. Kahler mentioned first the SALALM publication Basic List of Latin American Materials in Spanish, Portuguese and French (Amherst, 1975) which includes a section on history compiled by Nettie Lee Benson. As a recent source, Cole Blasier's The Hovering Giant (Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1976) contains information on such topics as appropriations and seizures. Also important is the Encyclopedia of Latin America, edited by Helen Delpar (New York, McGraw-Hill, 1974). As a contribution to the University of Texas effort, Bibliographies and Guides to the Literature, Ms. Kahler gave special note to Donald Gibb's work on history, which is included therein. Mr. Gibb's work complements well the article by Michael Hemery, "Historical and Related Journals of Spanish South America: a Current and Retrospective Checklist" found in the Handbook of Latin American Studies no. 36, pp. 194-200.

Dissertation information may be found in Dissertations on Iberian and Latin American History, by Carl Hanson (Tray, N.Y., Whitston Pub. Co., 1975), which is divided by area, with period subdivisions. An excellent source of information on women in Latin America is the bibliography Women in Spanish America: an Annotated Bibliography from Pre-Conquest to Contemporary Times, by Meri Knaster (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1977).

As an example of books on historiography published by the Pan American Union, América LaCombe's Brasil, período nacional (México, Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, 1956) is available. Also of use is the Millares Carlo three volume work on paleography, Album de paleografía hispanoamericana de los siglos XVI y XVII (México, Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, 1955), which is still available. Ms. Kahler also noted updates to the Guide to Materials on Latin America in the National Archives of the United States (Washington, D.C., National Archives and Records Service 1974) and Venezuelan History: a Comprehensive Working Bibliography (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1977).

information. She noted that volumes 12-15 of the Handbook of Middle American Indians constitutes a Guide to Ethnohistorical Sources, which is very good for listing both secular and church writers of the Colonial Period.

David Trask’s Bibliography on United States-Latin American Relations since 1610 (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1966) is helpful for finding sources for study in diplomatic areas. Ms. Kahler also recommended the use of texts on Latin America for finding many kinds of information.

For answering questions at the Library of Congress, Ms. Kahler regularly uses the main catalog first, then goes to other sources if necessary. Often people go to the most esoteric, specialized sources for answers when a more general tool will work better. She reminded people to rely on the major bibliographic sources and union lists for verification of original sources.

Mr. Glenn Read of Indiana University was introduced as the speaker on economic sources.

Mr. Read submitted a list of general reference sources for Latin American economics, to be used as a basis for further research. He made special note of the first volume of the Committee on Latin America’s Latin American Economic and Social Serials (London, Published on behalf of the Committee on Latin America by Bingley, 1969) and two works by the Institut für Iberoamérica-Kunde, Hermann Sautter’s Wirtschaft und Entwicklung Lateinamerikas (Hamburg, 1967) and Irene Roesler’s Deutschsprachige Literatur Uber Wirtschaftsfragen Iberoamerikas (Hamburg, 1964). Also of importance is The Developing Areas: a Clas- sed Bibliography of the Joint Bank-Fund Library, published by the Joint Library of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Boston, G.K. Hall, 1976). The classic source by John Wish, Economic Development in Latin America (New York, Fraeger, 1965) is also of great importance.

Mr. Read also noted serial publications that are useful in the economic study of Latin America, including Anuario de los países de ALALC, Boletín de la integración, Desarrollo económico and Latin American Perspectives.

Mr. Read pointed out that "economics" is only a convenient descriptor for such diverse fields as agricultural economics, business, agrarian reform, foreign trade and internal commerce, banking, regional planning, etc. It holds many areas in common with other disciplines, such as geography and history. The economics field is rife with acronyms, and materials which decipher these initialisms are an important part of reference work in economics.

Reviewing the genre of economic materials available within each country, Mr. Read cited the commercial or trade publications, such as business directories, banking publications, government agency publications, development agency publications, and private and academic institution publications, such as CEBRAP.
Mr. Read explained that area studies librarians at Indiana University are located in the stacks area, which invites questions from students and encourages good reference service.

Mr. Daniel Cordeiro was introduced as the final speaker. He addressed the area of anthropology. To facilitate answering reference questions, Mr. Cordeiro keeps a file of his favorite reference tools, which is added to regularly. When approached with a reference question, he then refers to the file for the best sources of information. His reference service includes a tour of the collection and how it is used. Mr. Cordeiro also obtains the name and telephone number of the student, so that he can be contacted if further information is available.

Referring to his list of anthropology sources, Mr. Cordeiro first suggested reading "Problems in Anthropological Bibliography" by Margaret Currier (in: Annual Review of Anthropology, 5:1976, pp. 15-34), which deals with worldwide reference tools in anthropology. He also made note of an article by Margaret Mead in the Annual Review of Anthropology, 2:1973, pp. 1-26, which describes the development of anthropology as a discipline.


The Human Relations Area File is a very important collection of materials on anthropology on microfiche. Mr. Cordeiro explained how the HRAF works, and made reference to two sources, which are useful in this respect, one by Timothy O'Leary, entitled Ethnographic Bibliography of South America (New Haven, Human Relations Area File, 1963) and the other by Murdock and O'Leary, Ethnographic Bibliography of North America (New Haven, Human Relations Area File, 1975), which includes Mexico.

Library catalogs are important, because certain libraries are known for their excellent collections in specialized areas. Of special importance to the field of anthropology are Catalog of the National Library of Anthropology and History, Mexico (Boston, G.K. Hall, 1972), Florida University Libraries' Catalog of the Latin American Collection (Boston, G.K. Hall, 1973), the Catalog of the University of Texas at Austin's Latin American Collection (Boston, G.K. hall, 1969), and Tulane University Library's Catalog of the Latin American Library of the Tulane University Library, New Orleans (Boston, G.K. Hall, 1970).


Mr. Cordeiro advised the audience to make use of audio-visual materials available, and to have a firm understanding of the approach to the card catalog for finding material. As a background source for librarians involved in Latin American reference service and particularly with anthropology, there are two sources, one by David Mandelbaum entitled "Resources for the Teaching of Anthropology" (In: American Anthropology Association Memoirs, 95, 1963) and a thesis by Diana Amsden, Retrieval Problems in Anthropology, which deals specifically with the card catalog.

Mr. Hart then called on Mary Gormly, California State University, Los Angeles, who added to Mr. Cordeiro's topic by suggesting other ways of finding sources in the field of anthropology. First, Ms. Gormly noted, one must know history and geography, and second, one must know one's library collection. Carl White's Sources of Information in the Social Sciences (Chicago, American Library Association, 1973) includes an excellent section on anthropology, which covers Latin America. Another older, but none the less valuable, source of information is "Resources for the Teaching of Anthropology", mentioned by Mr. Cordeiro; included in the second part of this work is a list of basic books for college libraries. The Peabody Museum Library of Harvard University Catalogue (Boston, G.K. Hall, 1963) is extremely important, with its subject index, as is the Hispanic American Periodical Index, which includes current material and lists archaeological site reports by location name. Ms. Gormly noted the awaited arrival of the Handbook of Indians of North America, which will include parts of Mexico.
Mr. Hart called upon Ms. Kahler, who added that the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* was valuable in all fields of study. She also mentioned that translations are frequently asked for, and reported that the United States Information Agency's *Basic Documents* is very valuable in this respect. A new publication about to appear is a book by Merle Simmons concerning U.S. political documents published before 1830 and their translations. The use of important country documents, available in reproduction series which include treaties and personal records of historic figures is also advised. She emphasized the use of *Dissertations Abstracts* (Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1938— ), and the questioning of local experts for further information and sources.

Mr. Hart thanked the panelists, and concluded the session. Bibliographic lists prepared by the panelists are available by writing to them.
Chairperson: Mary M. Brady, President, Associate Librarian, University of Saskatchewan Library, Saskatoon

Rapporteur: Mina Jane Grothey, Acquisitions Librarian, Economic Growth Center Collection, Yale University, New Haven

Laurence Hallewell, Assistant Librarian, Latin American Studies, University of Essex, Colchester
Mary Ellis Kahler, Chief, Latin American, Portuguese and Spanish Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Marietta D. Shepard, Chief, Library and Archives Development Program, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C.

Mary Brady began the meeting by announcing a change in the order of the program. The reports to be given in the first part of the program would be those on Latin American programs abroad of interest to SALALM. The first report would be that of Averill Edwards on Australia to be followed by Laurence Hallewell on the United Kingdom. Alma Jordan was unable to attend the conference.

I. AUSTRALIA


Ms. Edwards said the University of Melbourne has joined those Latin American studies programs mentioned in the earlier report. La Trobe University is currently the only one offering a bachelors program with a strong Latin American major. Universities with Latin American studies programs have developed collections to support these programs; the other schools maintain collections for basic reference only. She mentioned that the state reference libraries are now collecting materials for the benefit of the growing Spanish speaking population of Australia.

The rest of Ms. Edwards report dealt with the holdings of the National Library. Its basic method of acquisitions is by approval plans which cover most of the Latin American countries except Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Mexico in which cases it uses dealers' lists and catalogs. Through approval plans it receives sample copies of serials. There has been an increase in the number of serials purchased in science and technology because of the increased emphasis in these areas.

The National Library also uses exchanges and offers its own publications including the Australian National Bibliography. Whenever possible the exchange is with the corresponding national library or some other central agency. The exchange programs work with reasonable regularity in the cases of Argentina and Brazil, but not with other countries. One problem is that correspondence is done in English.
Although priority is given to the purchase of current materials, Ms. Edwards mentioned some notable purchases of older materials including the Mendell collection covering the history and culture of Latin America in publications of the first half of the twentieth century.

Other specialized collections include the Paraguayan collection with materials from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The National Library has the most extensive collection of materials on Brazilian and Portuguese theater outside of Portugal. The library also has a collection of Cuban periodicals on microfilm.

These collections have not been fully cataloged, but are under what is called intermediate control which means they are partially represented in the card catalog. Also there is a published two volume work which describes the foreign collections of the library.

II. Irene Zimmerman Honored

Mary Brady then announced a departure from the agenda. Irene Zimmerman, Librarian of the Latin American Collection of the University of Florida Libraries, was asked to come forward, and Marietta Shepard spoke in tribute to her services to SALALM beginning with its first meeting in 1956. Among other work she was the first chairperson of the Committee on Bibliography and has numerous publications on Latin American bibliography.

Mrs. Shepard then read a resolution honoring Dr. Zimmerman upon her retirement from Florida. The resolution was accepted unanimously.

An orchid and a monetary award were presented to her, after which she commented on the success SALALM has had in its activities, the enjoyment she received from working with SALALM, and how glad she was to see the wide geographic distribution of the participants to this conference. These remarks were followed by a standing ovation.

III. United Kingdom

The next speaker was Laurence Hallewell who summarized Latin American activities in the United Kingdom. He mentioned that he was leaving the Latin American field to be deputy librarian of the School of Oriental and African Studies. He did not read his paper which was distributed at the conference, but did invite questions and comments.

Ms. Brady announced the presence of MaríA Lya NiñO de Rivas from the Centro de Estudios Latinoamericanos "Rómulo Gallegos" in Caracas, Venezuela. She would not be giving a report but would be available to talk with people during the coffee break.

IV. Organization of American States

The meeting continued with the report of Marietta D. Shepard on "Library development programs of the OAS". Mrs. Shepard referred to the final report of the XX SALALM for details of the change in focus of OAS programs from promoting Latin American library development to the new regional programs of education, science and culture which also include archives.
Mrs. Shepard stressed that the OAS looks for projects that will have a multiplier effect on library development in Latin America. The projects are chosen from those requested by member countries and not ones that Washington alone is interested in. The first priority of OAS help has been to provide technical assistance to develop national systems of libraries 1) by providing experts to carry out technical assistance missions, 2) by the provision of fellowships and in offering courses open to all Latin Americans, 3) by holding technical meetings to solve specific problems and 4) by the issuance of publications.

During the last few years the OAS has been trying to decentralize programs so that they are carried out in Latin America rather than in Washington. They have faced the problem of apolitical librarians and the lack of any one person or organization to speak for librarians at the national level. They are spending time training librarians to help them get projects approved.

Archivists have not had so many problems as librarians since they are fewer in number and their work usually centralized through the national archive. This unity has meant that archival projects have been getting more money than library projects.

The OAS looks for projects that are multinational and of broad interest. One such program is the Inter-American Library School at Medellin, Colombia, which serves as a multinational training center for school and university library personnel.

Mrs. Shepard regretted that Martha Tomé was not present to report on the growth of the casas de la cultura which serve as public libraries as well as art galleries, concert and lecture halls.

The next portion of Mrs. Shepard's report dealt with programs for the development of an inter-American network to transmit bibliographic information. Libraries need to learn how to join the computer age, not fight it. The three phases are 1) the development of a basic bibliographic network, 2) means of access to the network (which may come before we are ready) and 3) the development of an inter-American network of institutions to share the enormous costs and to take advantage of the benefits.

Previously Latin America has not participated in library systems nor cooperative activities which have been common in the U.S. for over a hundred years.

A major step has been the translation of the Library of Congress MARC format into Spanish. The work was done for the OAS by María and Stephen Faunce at the University of Puerto Rico and is entitled MARCAL: Manual para la automatización de las reglas de catalogación para América Latina.

Mrs. Shepard then reported on projects which will help make not only the MARC records but the entire OCLC data base available in Latin America. For the first link, Louella Wetherbee will be working through the Amigos Bibliographic Council to help set up the Centro Catalográfico Centroamericano (CCC) at the University of Costa Rica. The center will provide cataloging data for national centers to be created in Nicaragua and Panama in 1978. El Salvador and Guatemala have included requests for centralized cataloging components in their plans for national library improvement. The Center will also serve as a multinational center on library standardization.
Mrs. Shepard is not sure how well the new international codes for bibliographic description will serve the area since Latin American librarians have been unable to attend the meetings where the codes were formulated. She hopes to see more Latin American representatives at international meetings on cataloging standards and on automatization.

A regional network for the Caribbean came closer to reality when in January, 1977, the U.S. Office of Education approved a research and demonstration project for the collaboration of the Inter-American University with the University of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean Regional Library for online access to OCLC. The project will expand to collaborate with libraries in the Virgin Islands. Also, plans are being made to share telecommunication connections with the three campuses of the University of the West Indies (Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad). Venezuela is also interested in joining. A.I.D. will help with financing. Possible satellite transmission from OCLC is being investigated with NASA showing keen interest.

The linguistic problems involved are being worked out through technical assistance to Colombia to expand the Rovira list of subject headings and to expand regional pilot projects for cooperative cataloging into a national one, thereby creating a Colombian data base similar to OCLC.

CONACYT (Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología) in Mexico has asked for assistance in developing subject access to computerized bases in order to compile subject bibliographies, to carry out pilot projects compiling national bibliographies from computerized data bases and to develop centralized cataloging services with online access to OCLC. It will develop as an inter-American center for library automation to give technical assistance to Latin American libraries on how to do the same things in their own countries.

Still to be formulated are automated lists of author headings and equivalency lists in English and Spanish of authors and subject headings in accordance with LC authority file format. The Library of Congress, the National Library of Canada, OCLC, the University of Texas, the Amigos Council, CONACYT in Mexico and the Mexican committee formed to advise CONACYT on library automation will assist the OAS with their advice. Financial help will come from NASA and A.I.D.

Meanwhile the OAS has continued its work promoting the development of children's books. There will be a center at San Miguel de Allende to help train writers, authors, and book designer in techniques for preparing books in Spanish for Latin American children. Currently the center will be working only on Spanish language materials, with books for Brazil as a sideline.

This year saw more than a million dollars worth of requests while the OAS has much less to spend.

Among the proposals were six from five different countries to create graduate level library schools. It has taken since 1956 to get Latin American librarians to see the need for these. The requests are for two types: 1) such as the proposal from the University of Guanajuato, Mexico (with the backing of CONACYT) would require a previous licenciatura in other fields and 2) from other places such as Brazil the requests are for schools of advanced study requiring a licenciatura in library science. The latter would provide courses in information science and newer technologies.
Mrs. Shepard closed by mentioning the need for more experts in computers and networking as well as the need for more funding in order to complete the many projects in the works.

V. Library of Congress

The next report was by Mary Ellis Kahler on the "Bibliographic activities of the Latin American, Portuguese and Spanish Division, the Library of Congress". Since participants had copies of the report Ms. Kahler went over the highlights which included the Handbook of Latin American Studies no. 38 (Humanities) which would be available late this summer. Ms. Kahler felt no. 39 will be more prompt since they are already receiving manuscript copy for it. Also mentioned were the paperback editions of no. 36 and no. 37 available from the Latin American Studies Association.

There is now available a new edition of the paperback bibliography (Latin America, Spain, and Portugal: an Annotated Bibliography of Paperback Books). This work will continue to be updated. The fourth recording (Julio Cortazar: Historia de Cronopios y de Famas) of their series will soon be available.

Ms. Kahler then mentioned works in progress which included guides to material in the manuscript division. In press now is Las Casas as a Bishop, about a letter of his in the collection. They are working on a Guide to the Portuguese Manuscript Collection of the Library of Congress which, while predominately on Portugal, does contain some Brazilian material. Also they are working on a supplement to the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape. Since the Rio office has been helping, they have more Brazilian authors represented. In progress is a cartobibliography of U.S.-Mexican War maps (U.S.-Mexican War, 1846-1848; a cartobibliography of maps in the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress). Work has also begun on a listing of Spanish and Portuguese newspapers in the collection.

Ms. Kahler does not know when it might be available on a general basis, but the Division now receives a monthly printout from the MARC data base on Ibero-American studies. Also the Division prepares short bibliographies on request. These are limited to what they can do and not to what they would like to do.

VI. National Bank Library Working Group

Mary Brady then asked Martha Solares of the Inter-American Development Bank Library to come forward. Ms. Solares spoke on the meetings of a working group consisting of the librarians of the central banks of Barbados, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

The group met at the invitation of SALALM and the library of the Inter-American Development Bank. The members discussed problems which libraries serving financial institutions have in common and various activities which will be of benefit to all. The Inter-American Development Bank Library will act as executive secretary for the group. News of the meeting will be sent to Latin American central banks who were not able to participate and also to others interested in problems of economic development of Latin America.
ANNUAL REPORTS

TO

SALALM
Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies

Daniel Raposo Cordeiro
PREFACE

This working paper is offered annually and fulfills, in part, the ongoing charge of the SALAIM Subcommittee on the Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies. Its members are: Daniel Raposo Cordeiro (Syracuse University), Editor; Juan R. Freudenthal (Simmons College); Jane Garner (University of Texas at Austin) and Cecilia Sercan (Cornell University). Contributing non-members are David S. Zubatsky (Washington University) and Haydée N. Piedracueva (Columbia University).

As is the case for previous working papers, items listed were gleaned from a wide variety of sources and have not all been personally verified. In due course, as many as possible will be verified and a more polished bibliography offered through an appropriate channel.

We continue to appreciate information voluntarily submitted for inclusion herein, and we salute those many bibliographers who unselfishly share with us their vision of given areas.
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Daniel Raposo Cordeiro


   In progress: University of Miami Library.


4) Arbena, Joseph L. Catálogo e índice de la Colección de Miscelaneas de la Academia Colombiana de Historia.

   "A catalog and multiple-category index of the approximately 10,000-15,000 titles contained in the bound miscellany collection in the Library of the Academia ...."

   In progress.


6) . . José Luis Salcedo Bastardo. Caracas. (Colección bibliográfica, 4)

7) . . Virgilio Tosta. Caracas. (Colección bibliográfica, 3)


10) Alves, Henrique L.


12) Andrade, Luis A. "Indice onomástico y geográfico de la obra 'Las armas españolas en la conquista de Venezuela' (Amilcar Plaza Delgado)." Codex; boletín de la Escuela de Bibioteconomía y Archivos, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1:1 (abr./jun. 1966), 21-24.


16) Anuario bibliográfico ecuatoriano. Quito, Universidad Central del Ecuador, Biblioteca, 1975-


19) ______. Catálogo del Tribunal de Cuentas y Contaduría de la Provincia; incluye catálogo de la sección libros de la legislatura de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires, 1968. 41 p. (Catálogos de los documentos, 1)


21) ______. Índice de la Sala de Representantes de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, 1821-1852. Buenos Aires, 1971. 211 p. (Catálogos de los documentos, 3)


31) Banco de la República, Bogotá. Biblioteca. Catálogo general de la Biblioteca Luis Ángel Arango. Bogotá, 1961-

To date, 9 volumes and 9 supplements have been published.


42) *Bibliografía argentina: índice de revistas/index to periodicals*. Buenos Aires, Centro de Estudios Bibliográficos de Argentina, 1977-


47) *Bibliografía de la novela en Colombia*. Bogotá, Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1976. 888 p. (Serie bibliográfica, 11)

49) "Bibliografía selecta del doctor Luis López de Mesa." Boletín de historia y antigüedades, Bogotá, 45:642/644 (abr./jun. 1968), 169-175.


51) "Bibliografía sobre la frontera entre Venezuela y Colombia." Montalbán, 5 (1976), 1131-1145.


This is a continuation.


Includes a listing of Ramos' works.


55) Bornancini, Eduardo H. "Leon Strube Erdmann." Boletín bibliográfico de antropología americana, 36:45 (1973), 204-207.


66) Bryant, Shasta M. A selective bibliography of bibliographies of Hispanic American literature. 2d ed., greatly expanded and revised. Austin, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, 1976. x, 100 p. (Guides and bibliographies series, 8)


69) ______. Puerto Rico - UPR; Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC). Cuernavaca, Centro Intercultural de Documentación, 1971. 4, 1 1., 64 p. (CIDOC dossier, 27)


To be published in its Bibliography series.


To be published in its Bibliography series.

76) _____ . _____ . Central America: a bibliography. Los Angeles, 1976? v, 52 p. (Bibliography series, 2)

77) _____ . _____ . Chile: a bibliography.

To be published in its Bibliography series.


To be published in its Bibliography series.


80) _____ . _____ . The military in Latin America: a bibliography.

To be published in its Bibliography series.


To be published in its Bibliography series.


To be published in its Bibliography series.

83) _____ . _____ . Sources for Latin American study: a bibliography.

To be published in its Bibliography series.

84) _____ . _____ . The U.S. in Latin America: a bibliography.

To be published in its Bibliography series.


89) Caribbean Research Institute. *A selected, annotated bibliography of Caribbean bibliographies in English*. St. Thomas, College of the Virgin Islands, 1976?


101) Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía. Inventario de investigaciones sociales relevantes para políticas de población. Santiago de Chile.

102) Biblioteca. Boletín bibliográfico. Santiago de Chile.


107) Chile. Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica. Lista de publicaciones periódicas científicas chilenas en curso. Santiago de Chile, 1976. 52 p. (Serie directorios, 6)


124) _____.


126) _____.


132) "El Dr. Don Agustín de la Rosa: esbozo biográfico y bibliográfico." Et Caetera, seg. época, 6:22 (oct./dic. 1971), 189-201.


    In progress; to be issued by the Committee on Brazilian Studies, Conference on Latin American History.


Source: García Cambeiro catalogue.


158) Gardner, Mary Adelaide. Latin American mass media: a selected and annotated bibliography.

In progress: Michigan State University.


163) Glab, Edward. *A handbook of materials for Latin American studies in elementary and secondary schools and community colleges*. Austin, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas.


Gray, James L. and Russell H. Bartley. Preliminary guide to Latin American content resource materials in the greater Milwaukee area: bibliographies, journals, newspapers. Milwaukee, The University of Wisconsin, Center for Latin America, 1974. (Special papers series, 1)


180) The historical demography of Latin America: an annotated guide to the literature.
In progress: Departamento de Historia Maritima de la Secretaria General de la Armada (Ecuador).


183) Hart, George C. The literature of Portugal and Brazil; a bibliographic guide to English language sources and translations.
In progress: Ohio State University.


In progress: Library of Congress.

188) Henderson, Donald C. Index to the Anuario de estudios hispanoamericanos. Completed; to be published by the Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos, Sevilla.
189) Hernández de Caldas, Angela and Leda Inés Arbelaez Buitrago. Bibliografía sobre la industria forestal. Bogotá, Editorial El Catolí- 


191) Herrera, Raul. Bibliography of Cuban maps [tentative title] 
In progress.


195) Hispanic American periodical index. Edited by Barbara G. Cox. Los Angeles, University of California, 1977- 
In progress; first issue to appear in the fall of 1977.


203) Iglesias, José María. Revistas históricas sobre la Intervención Francesa en México. Introducción e índice de materias de Martín QuiRARATE. México, Porrua.

204) "Ignacio Bernal y García Pimentel." Boletín bibliográfico de antropología americana, 36:45 (1973), 189-195.


206) "Indice de la Sección Venezolana del Archivo de la Gran Colombia, Serie D: La República (Sección Ministerio de Hacienda)." Boletín histórico, 30 (1972), 467-472.

207) "Índice de publicaciones sobre el tricentenario de Medellín." Repertorio histórico, 30:226 (jul./dic. 1975), 186-200.


217) ______. Índice de artículos de publicaciones periódicas de educación. Bogotá, 1976-

218) Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Educación Superior. Educación tecnológica: bibliografía comentada. Bogotá, 1976-


228) Kapp, Kit S. Central America early maps, up to 1860. North Bend, Ohio, The Author, 1974.


230) ______. The early maps of Panama up to 1865. London, Map Collectors' Circle, 1971. 31 p. (Map collectors' series, 73)

231) ______. The printed maps of Jamaica up to 1825. London, Map Collectors' Circle, 1968. 36 p. (Map collectors' series, 42)

232) Kapsalis, Ana Aurora de and Marina Flores de Díaz. Catálogo impreso de libros, Biblioteca Central. San Salvador, Universidad de El Salvador, 1973-


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243) Leal, Juan Felipe and Mario Huacuja R. *Fuentes para el estudio de la hacienda en México, 1856-1940.* México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1976. 101 p. (Serie bibliográfica, 1)


   In progress: Duke University.


249) Llorens, Ana. *New periodicals of interest to the Hispanist; an annotated guide.*

250) _____. *Nobel literary prizes from Spain and Spanish America; a bibliography of homage studies.*
   Both of the above works are in progress.


257) Map Collectors' Circle. *Some early printed maps of Trinidad and Tobago: with a facsimile of Faden's descriptive account of the Island of Trinidad, 1802.* London, Map Collectors' Circle, 1964. 12 p. (Map collectors' series, 10)

258) Marques de Melo, José. "Bibliografia latinoamericana de comunicación comparada." *Estudios de información,* 23 (Jul./sept. 1972), 137-149.


266) Mesa, Rosa Quintero. *Bibliography of bibliographies relating to Latin American government publications.*

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270) Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla. Library. Catalog of the Cuban and Caribbean Library.

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This contribution is featured periodically in the Newsletter.


Based on the bibliography included in Evolución de la novela en Colombia by A. Curcio Altamar.


313) Poston, Susan L. Nonformal education in Latin America: an annotated bibliography. Los Angeles, Latin American Center, University of California, 1976. x, 267 p. (Reference series, 8)


315) Programa de Investigaciones Sociales sobre Problemas de Población Relevantes para Políticas de Población en América Latina. Inventario de investigaciones sociales relevantes para políticas de población. Santiago de Chile, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 197-.
316) "Progresos de la imprenta y del periodismo." Codex; boletín de la Escuela de Biblioteconomía y Archivos, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1:1 (abr./jun. 1966), 83-100.


319) "Publicaciones de la Escuela de Biblioteconomía y Archivos." Codex; boletín de la Escuela de Biblioteconomía y Archivos, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1:1 (abr./jun. 1966), 104-107.

320) "Publicaciones recibidas en la Biblioteca 'Manuel Segundo Sánchez.'" Codex; boletín de la Escuela de Biblioteconomía y Archivos, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1:1 (abr./jun. 1966), 45-77.


325) Ramser, Wanda T. Bibliography and essay on anthropology in Brazil. In progress: UCLA.


331) "Revista de libros y revistas (bibliografía antropológica)." Boletín bibliográfico de antropología americana.

A regular feature.


344) Roldán Acosta, Eduardo E. "Bibliografía selectiva sobre la reestructuración de la O.E.A." Relaciones internacionales, nueva época, 4:12 (ene./mar. 1976), 113-117.


"Separata de la Bibliografía boliviana del año de 1974."


"Presentada al XLI Congreso Internacional de Americanistas (Ciudad de México, 2-7 de Setiembre de 1974."


368) Sweigart, Joseph. Resenha bibliográfica.

In progress: University of Texas; covers "books and articles recently published in Brazil."


384) Universidad del Norte. Centro de Documentación e Información. Bibliografía e indización de artículos en torno a material de enseñanza, metodología educacional y tecnología aparecidos en revistas especializadas ubicadas en bibliotecas de Antofagasta. Antofagasta, 1975. 86 p. (Reperiorio bibliográfico, 6)


400) Wilgus, Alva Curtis. Latin American picture index [tentative title]

In progress.


904) ______. ______. ______. Agrarian reform in Latin America: an annotate bibliography. Madison, 197? (Land economics monographs, 5)


911) Woodbridge, Hensley C. and Dan Newberry. Basic list of Latin American materials in Spanish, Portuguese and French. Amherst, SALAIM Secretariat, University of Massachusetts Library, 1975. 11, 205 p. (Bibliography, 2)


416) Zubatsky, David S. "A bibliography of cumulative indexes to Latin American humanities and social science journals of the XIX and XX centuries, part 1." SALALM Newsletter, 3:4 (June 1976), 14-16.


Microfilming Projects

Newsletter

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Suzanne Hodgman
SEMINARS ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

Microfilming Projects Newsletter

No. 19, June, 1977

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.

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

### Alternativa


### Argentine Republic

*Boletín oficial de la República Argentina.* 1925-1954 (37 reels, $392), 1971-1973 (46 reels, $1,231)

1974+  [Est. per year: $411]

### Antigua

See: High Point Estate

Judges Estate

Mont Pellier Estate

### Argentine Republic

*Departamento de Estadísticas Sociales.*

*Cuadernos de investigaciones.* Nos. 2-4; 1966-1967. [Incomplete]

### Argentine Republic

*Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social.*

*Dirección de Estudios e Investigaciones.*

*Cuadernos de investigación social.* Nos. 1, 3; 1961-1962.

### Argentine Republic

*Presidencia.*

*Boletín informativo.* Parts 1-2; 1968.

### Argentina

*Asociación Nacional de Veteranos de la Independencia de Cuba.* Havana. *Cuadernos de divulgación histórica.* No. 12; December, 1956.

### Argentina


### Bolivia

*Bolivia.*

*Gaceta oficial.* 1974- (Est. per year: $34)

### Bolivia

*Continuing project*


Brazil. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Completed Estudos sobre as quantidades e os preços das mercadorias produzidas ou negociadas. Nos. 93-94; [n.d.]

Ministerio da Fazenda. Biblioteca. Publicação. No. 2; [1946]


Chile. Diario oficial de la República de Chile. 1974+ (Est. per year: $9.7)

Universidad. Santiago. Instituto de Investigaciones y Ensayos de Materiales. Informe técnico. No. 10; [1965]

Chism, Richard E. Mexican symbolic masonry. Mexico, 1897.


Colección "Universidad de San Francisco Xavier." Serie historiográfica. Sucre, Bolivia. No. IV; [1963]

Colombia. Diario oficial; órgano de publicidad de los actos del gobierno nacional. 1974+ (Est. per year: $85)


Cormorán y Delfín; revista internacional de poesía. Años 1-7; 1964-1970. [Incomplete]


Cuadernos de temas políticos. Miami. Nos. 1-2,4; [1963-1965]

Cuba. Instituto de Superación Educativa. Departamento de Documentación Pedagógica. Temas doctrinales. Nos. 3-4; [1962]

. Tópicos educacionales. No. 2; [n.d.]

Cultura y pueblo. Lima. Año 1, no. 3 - Año 4, no. 11-12; July/Sept., 1964 - Jan./June, 1967. [Incomplete]


Dominican Republic. Gaceta oficial. 1970-1973 (7 reels, Continuing project $256), 1974+ (Est. per year: $65)
Ecuador. Registro oficial. 1974+ (Est. per year: $49) Continuing project DLC

Dirección Nacional de Estadística. Completed NN
Ecuador en cifras. 1938/1942.


Estrategia. [Buenos Aires?] Epoca 3, Año 1, No. 1; Mar., 1964. Completed NN

Flores, Luis. Memorial que el Padre predicador fray Luis Flores ... remite a Su Magestad... [Mexico? 1653]. Completed NN

Flores cubanas. Selected poems of Cuban poets. Madrid, 1850. Completed NN


Great Britain. Foreign Office. Mexico. Consular despatches. Vols. 532-548. (Available from PRO only.) Received CU-B

Mexico. Embassy and consular archives, correspondence. Series I, Vols. 146-224. (Available from PRO only.) Received CU-B
Mexico. Embassy and consular archives, correspondence. Series II, Vols. 300-327. (Available from PRO only.)

Guatemala. Laws, statutes, etc. Legislación revolucionaria... Guatemala. 1944/1947 - 1948/1951. [Incomplete]


Historia de Manuel García, rey de los campos de Cuba (desde la cuna hasta el sepulcro) por uno que lo sabe todo. Havana, 1898.


Legislación atinente a menores en las Américas. Tomo 1, Fasc. 2; 1960 and Tomo 4, Apéndice 2; 1967.

Noticiario. Nos. 1-167; 1942-1963. [9 scattered numbers missing.] (1 reel, $14)


[Latin American gazettes] See individual countries or title entries.


See also: Great Britain. Foreign Office.


Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (Bolivia). La Paz. [Publicaciones]. No. 1; 1966.

Movimiento Universitario y Profesional de Organización (MUNIPROC), Bogotá. Documentos seleccionados. No. 1; [1969]


Nicaragua. Gaceta oficial. 1974+ (Est. per year: $58)


Opinión, Rio de Janeiro. 1976+

Pan; arte y letras. Azul. [Sic.] [No place located.] Año 12, no. 48 - Año 14, nos. 55/56; Dec., 1965 - 1967. [Incomplete]

Pan "Americana", New York. Nos. 1-2; [1941-1942]

Panamá. Gaceta oficial. 1974+ (Est. per year: $43)


Partido Obrero Revolucionario (Troskista), La Paz, [Bolivia?] [Publicaciones]. No. 9; [n.d.]


People's National Congress
See: British Guiana

People's Political Party
See: British Guiana

Peru. El Peruano; diario oficial. 1974+ (Est. per year: $325)  
Continuing project DLC

———. Comisión de Política Económica Exterior. Informe, que presenta el Presidente... Lima, 1942. 
Completed NN

Completed NN

Completed NN

Completed NN

Completed NN

Completed NN

Completed NN

Presencia. La Paz, Bolivia. Año 24, no. 6, 167 (bis); August 6, 1975. Special 42-section issue to commemorate 150 years of nationhood. Each 24-page section is dedicated to a specific subject or geographic area. 
Completed FU

Completed NN

Completed NN

Completed NN

Revista del Cuerpo Consular. Caracas. Año 3, no. 8 - Año 6, no. 1; June, 1966 - 1st trimester, 1968. [Incomplete] 
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<td>Mexico, D.F. March</td>
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*Incomplete*
Trópico: revista de cultura e turismo. São Paulo. Año 1, nos. 2-8; May, 1950 - May, 1951.
Completed NN

United Force
See: British Guiana
Completed DLC

Historical Section. History of the Panama Canal Department. 1947. Vol. 4. (1 reel, $10)
Completed NN

Completed NN

Universidad Técnica del Altiplano. Puno, Peru.
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Completed NN

Continuing DLC project

Continuing DLC project

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This report covers works published during the past year or soon to be published, works in progress, and notes on other bibliographical activities or projects.

Recent or soon to be published works

**HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES NO. 38 (Humanities).**
Edited by Dolores M. Martin and Donald E. J. Stewart.

Manuscript copy for Handbook No. 39 (Social Sciences) is coming in. Selectivity in listing and concise annotations will be emphasized in order to limit the size of the volume. A special section on Revolutionary Cuban Cinema will appear in this volume. A new unit on Cuba will be included in the Economics section for the first time.

The printing of special paperback editions of nos. 36 and 37 has been made possible by the Latin American Studies Association; it is expected that no. 38 will also be available in a paperback edition at a special price. These paperback editions of the Handbook may be purchased from the Secretariat of the Latin American Studies Association, Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32604, at the following prices:

- Number 36, Humanities (1974) $7.90 postpaid
- Number 37 Social Sciences (1974) $7.90 postpaid
- Numbers 36 and 37 $13.30 postpaid


Lists 2202 titles in three sections covering Latin America; Spain and Portugal; and Dictionaries, Grammars, Readers, and Textbooks. Entries are arranged alphabetically within sections and are supplemented by a subject index and a list of publishers and booksellers.
JULIO CORTAZAR: HISTORIA DE CRONPIAS Y DE FAMAS. HPL-4

Soon to be available from the Library of Congress, Music Division, Recorded Sound Section, Washington, D.C. 20540.

$6.50, plus .50 postage. Based upon a reading of selections from this collection of short stories, the recording is accompanied by a booklet containing the text of the reading.

Works in Progress

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

This work, now in press, is the first in a projected series of publications based upon documents from the Kraus Collection. The publication will include a full facsimile reproduction, a paleographic transcription, and a translation of a single document, a letter written by Bartolomé de las Casas. There is also an interpretive text in English and in Spanish.

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

The guide will contain descriptive entries for the more than 600 items in this composite collection in the Library's Manuscript Division. Materials on Sebastianism, Luis de Camões, and the military orders are heavily represented in the collection. The guide will list the manuscripts in alphabetical order and will include index entries for names and subjects.

ARCHIVE OF HISPANIC LITERATURE ON TAPE.

A supplement, covering the more than 70 writers added to the Archive since the issuance of the Guide in 1974, is in the planning stage. These additions are significant. For example, when the Guide was issued, there were only five Brazilian writers in the Archive; now there are thirty-six. Among the noted writers whose readings have recently been added are Mario Vargas Llosa, Manual Zapata Olivella, Manuel Puig, Demetrio Aguilera Malta, Clodomir Vianna Moog, Afrânio Coutinho, Julio Cortázar, and Juan Goytisolo.

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 list and describe over 170 maps of the U.S. and Mexican War. It will include an introduction concerning the use of the maps during the War, the map makers, the context of the maps and their relationship to specific phases of the War, and other pertinent information.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE NEWSPAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Preliminary work has begun on a listing of the Library's holdings of newspapers from Spain and Portugal; it is hoped that the list can eventually be published in some form.
Other Bibliographical Notes

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

The Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division continues to receive monthly computer printouts of new titles added to the MARC bibliographic data base. Separate listings are received for monographs, maps, and atlases. The titles are retrieved by Geographic Area Code numbers assigned in the course of cataloging or by the call numbers for pertinent belles lettres.

Many short bibliographies are prepared each year in response to reference inquiries. Recently these have covered such topics as works in English on Integralismo in Brazil, Spanish textbooks, and the Jesuits in Paraguay. Bibliographic references are currently being gathered on the diplomatic relations of Latin America. Short bibliographies were also compiled in the course of preparing exhibits on the American Revolution in the Spanish Borderlands and Emperor Dom Pedro II's visit to the Centennial Exposition.
Latin American Books:
Average Costs for Fiscal Years

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Robert C. Sullivan
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*Some binding costs included.

LATIN AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Laurence Hallewell

General academic matters

After more than a decade of unprecedented expansion, Latin American studies in the United Kingdom are now entering a period of retrenchment. To some extent perhaps this reflects the country's increasing preoccupation with Europe. Since 1973 Common Market concerns have dominated all aspects of foreign relations. Even the Commonwealth has suffered neglect and it is perhaps symptomatic that Trinidad-and-Tobago has now followed Guyana in declaring itself a republic, with Jamaica and Australia seemingly set to do likewise. The tiny Falkland Islands (Las Malvinas) are so apprehensively of being abandoned to Argentina that they have just promoted a Falkland Islands Supporters Club in Britain to protest their loyalty and lobby for the continuance of their British connection. Meanwhile a recent Government 'green paper' (the first step to a new Act of Parliament) envisages depriving the inhabitants of the Islands and of all our other remaining overseas territories of the very status of United Kingdom citizen. And now, nine years since Commonwealth and colonial affairs were deemed no longer important enough to rate their own ministries, which were merged with the Foreign Office, we hear that the Foreign Office itself may go. Whitehall is convinced that our few remaining concerns with the world outside Europe could be handled quite adequately within the Department of Trade!

Of more immediate concern are our government's efforts to deflate the economy out of its present doldrums. Savage cuts have been made in almost all types of public expenditure (with reductions in monetary terms compounded by an inflation that threatens to reach 20% a year). These have hit education particularly hard, and universities have even had in some respects (e.g. that of faculty salaries) to fall behind other sectors of higher education. They have also lost in the process many of the traditional fiscal privileges (such as five-yearly budgeting) upon which their very autonomy ultimately depends. There is also strong official pressure on universities to increase their income from student fees, from a current 7% or so of total funding to something of the order of 20%. This could well force an emphasis on the more popular courses to the detriment of those with more limited appeal, such as Latin American studies. The latter may suffer too from being mainly graduate programs for the government seems anxious to cut back on all full time education beyond first degree level.

One part of the expenditure cutting exercise that has already begun to bite is a new policy on library building. Desperate to avoid new capital investment, the University Grants Committee (responsible for apportioning government funds between individual universities) has adopted the concept of the 'self-renewing library', where new acquisitions are exactly balanced by withdrawals, and such withdrawn stock as cannot then be sold or pulped is banished to a low-cost regional store. Already two of the country's newest universities have been denied the funds for the planned second stage of their libraries and are left with buildings of under half the intended capacity.

What effect all this will have on Latin American collections is going to depend on how long the present situation persists. The impact so far has been surprisingly small. Bookfunds have suffered, but mainly because of the fall in the foreign exchange rate. Ten years ago the pound stood at £2.80, and even five years ago it was still worth £2.60, but then began to slide steadily, falling to £1.58 last October. Since then it has recovered - but we now find the Bank of England holding it down artificially to £1.70 lest the improvement prejudice the sales of British exports. My own impression is that libraries have managed to keep up their book accessions by pruning periodical subscriptions.
Fortunately we are a compact little island, in which the individual student is never under geographical constraints to confine himself to the resources of his own institution. The librarians of our major Latin American collections are able to meet regularly and derive the maximum benefit from the informal cooperation that this permits. We have, too, a well-organized system of inter-library lending that minimizes the deficiencies of individual libraries.

Most importantly, the British Library, upon which so much of this inter-lending depends, and whose Reference Department is our largest collection, has so far escaped the financial cuts imposed on all other sectors of education.

Institutions

A vital role in many aspects of cooperation in the Latin American field is played by the library of the London University Institute of Latin American Studies and we are happy to report that, despite the cuts, the Institute has managed to acquire larger premises. From June 1977 the Library will be moved to no. 35 Tavistock Square, although the present mailing address (31, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9HA) is being retained.

Canning House, headquarters since 1943 of the Hispanic Council (now the Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Council) has signalled the increasing importance of its economic interests by promoting its Economic Committee to the status of a separate 'Canning House Economic Affairs Council', established in September 1973 to 'advance knowledge in the United Kingdom of the economic affairs of the countries of Latin America, Spain and Portugal, and to advance the financial, commercial and industrial interests and institutions of these countries'. Membership of the Council's governing committee includes representatives of four government departments and of the London Institute of Latin American Studies. The Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Council continues its activities in the fields of Latin American and Iberian language and culture, including such publications as the Diamante series and the British bulletin of Publications on Latin America, the West Indies, Portugal and Spain.

Another newcomer is the Contemporary Archive on Latin America (another 'CALA'!) set up in July 1976 'to provide a comprehensive source of information on contemporary developments in Latin America and on the relationship of Great Britain to the region', particularly in the fields of trade, investment, finance and of social, political and economic development. CALA is an independent, private organization with charitable status, funded entirely by membership income. Its location is 1, Cambridge Terrace, Regents Park, London NW1 4JL.

Personalities

Latin Americanist librarians in this country are still a comparatively rare breed, so the changes we list below have been sufficient to make quite an impact, especially since they are concern institutions of the first rank. Two have left the country altogether. Colin R. Steele has moved from Oxford University's Bodleian Library to the Australian National University Library, Canberra, being succeeded by Robert McNeil. Miss K. M. ('Tina') Field has returned home to New York from Glasgow University's Institute of Latin American Studies Library, and has not yet been replaced.

Bernard Naylor, author of previous reports to SALALM on activities in the U.K. had had to dilute his commitment to Latin America with other concerns on accep-
promotion from the London Institute of Latin American Studies Library to the secretariatship of London University's Library Resources Coordinating Committee; he is now moving out of any direct involvement in the Latin American field to become Librarian of the University of Southampton next September. Meanwhile, at Manchester University, the promotion of Dr. Ian Wallace means he makes way in Latin American bibliography to John Laidler.

We also report that George H. Green, librarian at the Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Council's Canning House Library since 1948, has had his work creating this outstanding collection acknowledged by his inclusion in the 1976 Queen's Birthday Honours List: Her Majesty has conferred on him the award of an K.B.E. (Member of the Order of the British Empire).

Publications

March 1977 saw the third volume, Literature with language, art and music in the Committee on Latin America (COLA)'s Latin American serials - union holdings lists of periodicals in British and Irish libraries. This is a 253-page cloth hardback and is being distributed by Latin America Books of York, who have also taken over distribution of the two earlier volumes, Economic and social serials and History with politics. All are priced at £8.00; the editor of the new volume, Laurence Hallewell, is COLA's current chairman. A fourth volume, on scientific and technical titles, is now planned, to be edited by Mrs. Maria Landau of the British Library Science Reference Library.

The SCONUL (Standing Conference of National and University Libraries) Latin American Group has almost completed a Student's guide to Latin American bibliography, but the method of publication is still to be settled. The Group is also working on a union list of Latin American (and West Indian) census material in British and Irish libraries.

The London Institute of Latin American Studies Library has announced its intention to cease publishing New Latin American titles, selected additions to its national union catalog. It plans to substitute a continuing series of subject bibliographies.

Following the success of its Economic report, Latin America Newsletters have now begun a Latin America commodities report. This started with some trial numbers of volume zero, the first on December 3rd 1976; plans are for fifty issues a year. The original Latin America was renamed Latin America political report in January 1977.

Theses and dissertations

Most British university theses in the Latin American field are covered by the London Institute of Latin American Studies' annual Theses in Latin American studies... (It should be noted in passing that British usage makes no distinction between a 'thesis' and a 'dissertation', generally preferring the former).

SALALM members may however be unaware of the amount of research on Latin American bibliography and librarianship included in theses accepted for the award of the fellowship of the [British] Library Association (F.L.A.). The following list is believed complete to the end of March 1977:-
HALMAM, Mrs. Dorothea Mary: Library developments in Central America, with emphasis on university libraries and that of Honduras in particular. (1973).

HAMILTON, J. E.: The discovery, exploration and colonization of the Americas by Spain and Portugal to the early nineteenth century: a bibliography of works in English with some reference to pre-Columbian history and discoveries. (1976).


IFILL, B. L. V.: The public library movement in Barbados and Jamaica from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present day. (1968).


LAW, Miss Margaret: The development of library services in Bermuda, with suggestions for the future. (1975).

McDOWELL, Miss Wilhelmina: Official publications on Trinidad and Tobago, 1797-1962. (1971).

MERRIMAN, Mrs. Stella E.: A national library system for a developing country, with special reference to Guyana, South America. (1970).


Libraries may borrow these via the international loan department of the British Library Lending Division (Boston Spa, Yorks., LS23 7BQ). Personal members of the Library Association may of course also apply direct to the L.A. Library. The theses by Ifill, Hogg, Kabdebo, Merriman and Moss are also available for purchase (in microfilm or Xerox) from University Microfilms, 18, Bedford Row, London WC1.
Societies and associations

We record the inauguration of a British Society for Caribbean Studies, whose inaugural conference took place at York in April 1977 (immediately preceding that of the Society for Latin American Studies).

There are also plans to start a British and Irish Development Studies Association (details from the Secretary, the Steering Committee c/o the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE).

SALALM 1978

Arrangements this end for the 1978 London SALALM have been entrusted to a Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Blakemore, secretary of the London Institute of Latin American Studies. Its last meeting (May 6th 1977) fixed the date as July 16-21 and the location as the newly completed Conference Centre of the University of London's Institute of Education (Bedford Way, London WC1). Official receptions are being provided by the Vice-Chancellor of London University on the evening of July 17, and by the director of the British Library Reference Division on the 18th or 20th. Wednesday 19th will be free for sightseeing and we hope to offer participants a choice of visits to Oxford University and Stratford on Avon, to Cambridge and the Constable country and to Canterbury and East Kent.

The British Council have expressed their readiness to arrange study tours to follow the conference. We also understand that British Council representatives in Latin American countries may be able to offer financial and other assistance to some SALALM participants from Latin America.
RESOURCES FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN AUSTRALIA

Prepared in the National Library of Australia

Delivered by Averill M. B. Edwards

The National Library's Liaison Librarian in 1971, Robert Paton, presented a status report on resources for Latin American studies to the 16th SALALM. This report describes what has been happening since then.

In 1971, 4 Australian universities reported that they offered undergraduate courses related to Latin America. The University of Melbourne has since joined Flinders, La Trobe, and Monash Universities and the University of New South Wales in this, with a Latin American component in its Economic History course. La Trobe University, however, remains the only university offering a bachelor's degree with Latin American subjects as its greatest component. La Trobe also reports plans to offer a graduate programme in Latin American studies in the next 3 years.

The development of book resources for Latin American studies has followed a fairly predictable course. Those institutions which had already developed some strength to support their teaching programmes have continued to build on it, while those universities not teaching courses related to Latin America have collected only basic reference material.

La Trobe University

La Trobe University reports acquisition of a number of collections, each of several hundred titles, in the fields of language and literature, history, biography and politics.

State Libraries

None of the state reference libraries reports any but basic reference collections of Latin Americana, although those which maintain loan collections are beginning to acquire some current materials for the benefit of Spanish-speaking Australians.
The National Library

The National Library has built its resources in Latin American materials through the use of approval plans, exchange, title-by-title selection, and purchase of collections of older material in microform or hard copy.

Current monographs

The Library subscribed to LACAP from 1966 to 1973. After that, approval plans were established with a number of firms to cover monographs from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The Library does not have approval plans covering Costa Rica, Guatemala, or Mexico, but makes title-by-title selections of works from publishers' or dealers' lists.

Details of the amount of material received under these various approval plans are set out in Appendix 1 of this paper, which shows the number of books received during fiscal year 1975/76 in the fields of bibliography and general reference, business, economics, education, environmental sciences, the fine arts, geography, history, language and literature, law, medicine, music, philosophy, politics and government, religion, science, social studies, technology, and other subjects.

Serials

Serial samples are sent to the Library by its approval plan agents, with whom subscriptions are often placed. The Library makes additional selections from a variety of lists. No count is possible of the number of Latin American serials taken by the Library, but they are estimated to number several hundred. The most notable development in recent years has come as the result of an increased emphasis on developing the Library's collections in science and technology, and a great number of subscriptions for Latin American journals in these fields have been placed.

Many serial publications come to the Library as the result of exchange agreements with government and scholarly institutions all over the area.

Exchange

The National Library is able to offer in exchange for publications from Latin America its own publications (including the Australian national bibliography, Australian government publications and Australian public affairs information service: a subject index to current literature) as well as some publications of Australian Government departments. It is not able to offer the publications of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation nor those of state governments.

In general, the Library seeks to establish an exchange of publications with a central agency, either the national library or a specially set-up body. It has also, on occasion and with some success, entered into direct negotiation with various types of organisations.
These exchange arrangements appear to be operating with reasonable regularity in Argentina (with the Congressional Library and a number of universities) and Brazil (with the National Library). Despite repeated efforts, however, it has not been possible to establish anything like a regular exchange of publications with Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, or Venezuela.

Older material

In a period of rising prices and restricted budgets the Library has, naturally, given priority to the maintenance of its collections of currently-published material over the acquisition of older books. Nonetheless, the 7 years since reporting to the 16th SALAEM have seen some notable purchases in the Latin American field.

General collections

LACAP/Booth

The Library acquired almost 2000 titles from a sale of the British bookseller, Richard Booth, after he acquired the stock of Stechert Hafner's LACAP plan. The material was concerned primarily with the cultural, economic and political history of the area. The imprint dates range from the 1950s to the 1960s.

Mendel

Approximately 1200 scholarly and reference works were acquired from the collection of the late Dr Bernardo Mendel, former consultant in Latin American history at Indiana University. Most of the books were published in the first half of the twentieth century in Latin America, Mexico, Puebla, Guadalajara, and Lima. They deal mainly with the history and culture of Latin America.

CIDOC

The Centro Intercultural de Documentacion publishes monographs on all aspects of Latin America culture and life, including seminar proceedings, bibliographies and studies on political controversy, religious life and literary output. The Library in 1977 ordered a complete set of CIDOC publications.

Specialised collections

Paraguayan collection

1600 items relating to the history of Rio de la Plata and Paraguay in the 19th and 20th centuries were acquired in 1973.

Portuguese and Brazilian theatre

1500 texts, programmes, broadsides etc., were acquired in 1975, which, taken in conjunction with the Valente collection, gives the Library the most significant collection of this material outside Portugal itself.
Cuban periodicals

Backsets were ordered on microfilm of Verde olivo, Obra revolucionaria and Cuba socialista.
## APPENDIX I

**LATIN AMERICAN BOOKS RECEIVED 1975/76**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>NUMBER OF BOOKS BY SUBJECT AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARGENTINA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARAGUAY</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CHILE</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URUGUAY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARIBBEAN</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIBRARY ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA 1976/77: REPORT TO SALALM XXII

Alma T. Jordan

As in previous years the following report has been prepared partly from information submitted by the library associations of the area. This system has not however, proved fully satisfactory and it is hoped that by next year an improved method will make more comprehensive reporting possible.

ACURIL

The regional Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries (ACURIL) held its eighth annual conference in Kingston, Jamaica -- October 24 to 30th, 1976 -- and devoted it largely to a workshop on library planning led by Carlos Victor Penna. Participants from over sixty member libraries attended and the workshop was a useful sequel to the NATIS planning workshop sponsored jointly by UNESCO and the Jamaica Library Service in the previous year.

Arising from discussion of a self-evaluation report prepared by the Personnel Committee, the Association took an important decision to broaden its membership terms to include libraries of all types in the region while retaining its original name and acronym. The ACURIL Newsletter (four times per year) continues to be published by the Publications Committee which was also responsible for publishing the proceedings of ACURIL IV in 1976. These proceedings are available for sale from the Committee on Publications, ACURIL, P.O. Box S, University Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00931.

The Acquisitions Committee has revived the cooperative project for collecting Caribbeana in four territories and circulated a profile to be completed by member libraries interested in collecting material based on items listed in the national bibliographies of Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and Guyana.

The Indexing Committee presented an experimental first issue of Carindex: Caribbean Social Sciences Index at the conference and proposes to publish this index to current Caribbean social science journals and newspapers twice this year.

The ninth annual conference is scheduled for November 6-12, 1977 with a workshop on conservation of library materials. The main theme is "Caribbean Resources -- Sharing, Conservation, and Photoduplication."

COMLA

The Commonwealth Library Association held its Regional Council meeting in Kingston following the ACURIL Conference. The COMLA Secretariat in Jamaica publishes a Comla Newsletter four times a year which includes news of and articles on Caribbean and other Commonwealth library activities and developments.
Barbados

The Library Association of Barbados is one of the contributors to the ACURIL Indexing Committee's Carindex submitting entries for material published in Barbadian newspapers and periodicals. The Association is working out a syllabus for a library assistant's course which it hopes to conduct along the lines of the City and Guilds of London Library Assistants Certificate for which it previously prepared candidates.

Caricom

Also at the regional level the Librarian of the Caribbean Community Secretariat visited the lesser developed countries of the region and reported on their library services, making recommendations to the Secretariat for action to promote their development.

Guyana

A report on activities was submitted directly to SALALM Secretariat.

Jamaica

The most noteworthy development in Jamaica during the last year was the completion and submission to Government of A Plan for a National Information System for Jamaica prepared by the National Council for Libraries, Archives and Documentation services with the assistance of Dr. Dorothy Collings as UNESCO consultant. The plan was developed on the basis of questionnaires to libraries and widespread professional and community discussion. It will be available for sale.

Demonstrations of information retrieval by computer were mounted with U.S. AID sponsorship in Jamaica and subsequently in Barbados and Trinidad at the University of the West Indies campus libraries early in the year. Access to the Lockheed/Dialog data bases by telephone through Miami provided researchers and librarians with instant printed references in response to their search requests. A group of college and university librarians of the region including Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands also visited the Ohio College Library Center to pursue the possibility of establishing Caribbean links with this bibliographic data base.

The first two quarterly issues of a computer-produced index to the Daily Gleaner newspaper (AIRS/Automated Information Retrieval Service) have been published by the Institute of Jamaica's West India Reference Library. The index is available for sale by subscription.

The Institute of Social and Economic Research sponsored a workshop on "Research and Documentation for the Development Sciences in the English-speaking Caribbean." The workshop brought together researchers, librarians, documentalists, government planners, and representatives of regional governmental organizations in a unique dialogue to determine guidelines for future policy in the organization of documentation services. The workshop report is to be published by the Institute.
The Department of Library Studies at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica introduced a new programme of postgraduate studies for a masters' degree by thesis, the first higher degree to be offered by the Department.

**Trinidad and Tobago**

Among noteworthy activities in Trinidad and Tobago was a public launching of the National Bibliography and its government-appointed Editorial Board at a formal meeting for the purpose in June 1977. A wide cross section of the public including authors, publishers, printers, booksellers, and librarians attended.

Plans for the development of a school library service through the Central Library Services were advanced by the creation and filling of a post of Librarian IV - Schools for Coordination of School Library Services in the territory. Planning for a national library system and headquarters building meanwhile remained under initial discussion.
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES AND LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

The Florida Experience

William E. Carter with the assistance of Irene Zimmerman

Above all else, the Latin American Collection of the University of Florida is the creation of a single person, Dr. Irene Zimmerman. Coming to the University in 1951, Dr. Zimmerman was asked, within months of her arrival, to assume primary responsibility for West Indian acquisitions on the comprehensive basis required under the Farmington Plan. This was in addition to her main assignment as half-time Latin American specialist in the Department of Reference and Bibliography and half time assistant librarian in the social sciences room. From the beginning her combined responsibilities were so extensive and demanding that they could be handled only by the investment of a great deal of extra evening and weekend time.

Dr. Zimmerman's situation exemplifies the truth behind probably most Latin American collections. They would never have existed and would not continue to exist without the selfless dedication of key individuals. These are the collections' patrons, in the best sense of the word. They are the persons who know the collections best, and who look upon it as their composite child. Without their constant concern, those of us in the academic departments of universities would find ourselves bereft of resources.

Because, in the case of the University of Florida, Irene Zimmerman and the Latin American materials of the University Libraries have been inseparable for over a quarter of a century, no one is better qualified to speak of the strengths and problems of the collection than she. When I invited her, albeit at a very late date, to co-author this paper, she modestly but firmly declined. She is and always has been a perfectionist. In the time available and with the other commitments she had to meet, she felt that she could not produce a paper of sufficiently high quality to satisfy her. However, she generously provided me with a series of internal reports containing far greater insight than I would ever have regarding the collection. Because I feel these insights should be shared, I have taken the liberty of extracting generously from the reports. Most worthwhile ideas contained in this paper may, then, be attributed to Dr. Zimmerman, although she is in no way responsible in the way they have been extracted or misinterpreted.

No matter how much money is available for building and servicing a library, it is never enough. In the case of collections of exotic materials such as those dealing with Latin America and the Caribbean, funds are never sufficient in any university to develop and maintain comprehensive coverage. Since it is doubtful that this situation will ever substantially change, the real task becomes "how to make the best of a bad deal." This is not to say that attempts should not continue to obtain the maximum support possible from all sources. But funding will always be the overriding issue.
Organization and History of the Latin American Collection:

Now that "university universal" has been placed on its proper throne, what is there about the University of Florida experience that replicates or differs from the experiences of other institutions that also have strong Latin American studies programs? First of all, our organization differs from most, if indeed not all, for we are the heirs of a peculiar history. The Latin American collection today is a semi-autonomous unit which is, technically, a part of the Department of Reference and Bibliography. It was placed in this status by fiat in 1966, at a time that the entire library collection was being reorganized. The fact that there was totally inadequate provision for its moving into the semi-autonomous state required a great deal of extemporizing on the part of both librarians working in the collection and other library units such as the Catalog Department, Acquisitions (including Serials, Gift and Exchange, and Binding), Circulation, Documents, and Special Collections.

With the reorganization, Dr. Zimmerman became a full time area specialist, in direct charge of the collection. As she so correctly points out, library literature gives scant attention to such a specialization. Generally it is underrated. It was treated incidentally in the Proceedings of the Conference on Area Studies and the Library, held at the University of Chicago in 1965 (30th Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School) as reported in the Library Quarterly for October 1965. In general, discussions of the specialty have emphasized acquisitions and cataloguing, but the discussant of a paper given at the Conference on South Asian Area Studies took a broader view and argued that the area specialist should have a direct relationship with users as a reference librarian, teacher of bibliography, and if possible as a publishing bibliographer. His status and compensation should be commensurate with the special qualifications required. In only one paper published with the Proceedings (on Latin American studies at the University of Texas) did anyone advocate a separate collection, and in that case the reason was primarily problems of acquisitions. Administrative and possible reference or other duties were ignored.

These duties must be performed however. When staff is limited, as it is in the case of the University of Florida's Latin American collection, the librarian must be, to say the least, multi-faceted. Dr. Zimmerman's duties (not necessarily in the order of their importance) have included: 1) administration; 2) reference; 3) Latin American bibliographer; (a) collection building; (b) bibliographic functions; 4) Caribbean specialist; and 5) public relations.

Acquisitions:

During Dr. Zimmerman's first years at the University of Florida, selection and acquisition functions could be exercised only as a matter of examining materials given or sold to the library, such as the collection of books and periodicals bequeathed to it by the Institute of Latin American Studies (which preceded the School of Inter-American Studies) and lot purchases, such as those
from Curtis Wilgus and Raymond Crist. Items coming through the Gift and Exchange Section have always been an important source, presenting much chaff but also some choice materials. Decisions concerning those have always been a time-consuming process. The same was true of documentary materials, for the selection and acquisition of which Dr. Zimmerman carried considerable responsibility prior to the coming of Rosa Mesa, our present Latin American Documents Librarian.

Library funds for the purchase of Latin American materials (except those from the West Indies) were non-existent during most of the 1950's. In their absence it was necessary to send order cards for specific items to the professor most directly concerned or to the departmental representative. This was expensive in time for all concerned, and the results were unsatisfactory. By the time a departmental representative would approve the items or get them approved by his department (if he did), they would probably be sold. All subscriptions had to be placed either through departments or by Serials.

Funds for Latin American materials were first made available about 1958, when Dr. Elizabeth Roberts was employed as Latin American specialist in the Acquisitions Department. She had a particular interest in Central America, and the director of libraries made some money available to her for the purchase of Central American materials.

NDEA funds first became available in the early 1960's. With them the first serious attempt was made to build up Brazilian materials. Since the early 1960's, from $12,000 to $15,000 per year have been available for acquisitions through the NDEA program. The allocations have not, unfortunately, kept abreast of inflation.

The general fund set up in 1950 for the purchase of West Indian materials had served as a model for the handling of both of the above acquisition programs. Purchases of West Indian materials focused first on the older classics and rare books. When Dr. Zimmerman took over supervision of the West Indian purchases, she expanded the University's collection of West Indian newspapers and, building on the base of the older classics that had already been purchased, greatly increased the acquisition of contemporary materials.

In 1951/52 the Association of Research Libraries proposed to the director of the University of Florida Libraries that Florida undertake Farmington Plan responsibility for acquiring publications of research value currently published in the Caribbean (interpreted to mean the islands, the Guianas, and British Honduras). The invitation was accepted.

Farmington Plan responsibility altered both Dr. Zimmerman's and the Library's acquisitions policies in that less of her time could be expended on matters pertaining to Latin America proper and a considerable portion of her efforts had immediately and thenceforth to be directed towards efforts to secure "all publications of research value currently published in the West Indies." Books and pamphlets were her chief concern, but important periodicals
and government documents were to be included. Her program was expanded beyond Farmington Plan specifications to include current materials about the West Indies and by West Indians, wherever published, as well as the purchase of earlier background and research materials to the extent that available funds permitted.

Over the years special grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, and U.S. Office of Education helped expand the collection considerably. On numerous occasions senior library staff travelled to the Caribbean and collected or microfilmed voluminous materials and documents, some of which exist now only in the Florida collection, the originals having been since either lost or destroyed.

One of the greatest problems in relating the Latin American collection to the Center for Latin American Studies is the difficulty of matching library with faculty strengths. Because of geo-political circumstances (e.g. the proximity of the State of Florida to the Caribbean), the University's library has emphasized the Caribbean in building its collection. Attempts have been made to build a faculty with the same focus. Departments, however, even when hiring an area specialist, select their candidate on the basis of quality and topical, rather than sub-area, focus. Thus, while the University has always had a small core of faculty whose primary research and teaching interest is the Caribbean, it has never been able to recruit a large enough contingent so that adequate use would be made of the Caribbean holdings. Time, rather than easing, further complicates the situation, for academics function in networks. Thus, by hiring one Andeanist — to cite a single example, the University opened the doors to a gradual bringing together of a whole group of Andeanists.

The two strongest areas represented by the Latin American studies faculty today are Brazil and the Andes, followed by northern South America and the Caribbean. For Central America, an area in which there is considerable library strength, we have only a handful of faculty. At the core of the problem, of course, is the fact that library strength is much more enduring than is faculty strength.

Being a collection builder in such a situation is a difficult task. Dr. Zimmerman sees it as being, in a sense, the "philosopher" of an area studies program. Yet neither she nor the director of the Center has the power to hire new faculty; this decision is left in the hands of the plenipotent department chairmen. And they have their own needs and goals.

Today most current materials for the collection are purchased through standing order programs, financed by departmental contributions. Older materials, Caribbean research materials, and periodicals tend to be purchased with either special library or NDEA allocations. Constant revision is needed, and here Dr. Zimmerman must exercise her best bibliographic skills. With, for example, the receipt of approximately one thousand periodicals, not only must they be kept up to date, but those no longer useful must be eliminated.
If, as has Dr. Zimmerman, the Latin American librarian maintains an overview of the collection, and carefully supervises its growth, he must have breadth and depth in both geographic and disciplinary resources and must cultivate interdisciplinary ones. He should see that basic materials are available to a given situation. He must have substantial knowledge of Latin American history, economics, social and political conditions, and an outline knowledge, at least, of Latin American literature. In addition, he needs considerable proficiency in Spanish and at least a reading knowledge of Portuguese and French. It is no wonder that a successful area studies librarian often finds that he cannot advance into higher administrative positions because there is no one else to do his work. We have yet to convince most university library directors of this fact.
LATIN AMERICAN AREA STUDIES AND LIBRARY RESOURCES:

A CHALLENGE FOR SURVIVAL

Marshall R. Nason

The subtitle of this conference, "a challenge for survival", has a grim ring to it, but not an entirely unfamiliar one. I come from a state supported institution (if, indeed, "support" is the correct term for the impecunious condition in which our legislature has left us) in which a highly placed administrative officer has just been speculating aloud about what can possibly be done to save the library. I'm not at all sure what I can contribute to the survival kit, but it won't hurt to survey the challenge from the viewpoint of the individual library and that of the many institutions heavily engaged in Latin American language and area studies. This in turn may call for a look at certain political implications and at some prospects for political action.

The problem is well known to most of us in its historical context. Our educational policy in this country, like our foreign policy, became enmeshed in Cold War manipulations in the late 40's, the 50's and the 60's, the objective being to bring the U.S. and Latin America into a closer state of integration for strategic reasons. Except for a few nervous moments, our policy vis-à-vis Latin America tended to be dominated by the ivy-covered conviction that nothing significant happens to the south, and that the true axis of American interests runs east and west.

Finding ourselves woefully short on expertise and shaky at the data base, a part of the answer seemed to lie in rapid expansion of world-area concerns within the established academic disciplines and the creation of new inter/or multidisciplinary programs and attention to new problem-oriented lines of research. I suppose that the University of New Mexico is fairly typical of those represented here in that it had well developed Ibero-American programs in history, languages and literature, but found itself suddenly caught up in the proliferation of Latin American programs for which research resources were not adequate except in selected fields where strength reflected the long-standing dedication of a particular scholar. In any event, the library was unceremoniously called upon to flesh out the collections to meet the burgeoning demands of new emphases.

I suppose most of us are familiar with the scramble of the U.S. Office of Education (HEW) to meet identified needs in the new international market. With all of its vagaries -- of which more later -- the federal government has been the most consistent in its support of area programs, and appropriately so, for when the crunch came the attention of the states and their legislatures were being solicited by grave domestic concerns, including student body brush-fires and ethnic worries. Area studies were logically much more a federal than a state issue. The private foundations, which are characteristically fickle regarding criteria (and I mean fickle in the Spanish sense of "muy veletas"), conceptualized themselves as innovators rather than sustainers in this drama; after helping get the act on stage they could not be interested in anything so pedestrian as operational support over time. "Give them seed money and get out"
was the general principle, the cavalier assumption being that once programs had been initiated the universities could, and should, find the means to sustain them. Many foundation grants made substantial provision for research materials which today form a valuable residue. But in the absence of additional subventions, few institutions have been able to maintain the bonanza level of acquisitions.

Please understand that we are referring to the favored few, or those universities which had the good fortune to land a few hundred thousand in grants, or at least a modest contract with USOE. Pity the poor school subjected to the new pressures but without any fiscal assistance!

But even the favored institutions have had their problems. Unfortunately, the Congress and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare respond to what they assume to be priorities in national needs, and this means that under normal circumstances public education at the primary and secondary levels take overwhelming precedence over higher education and that national affairs, except in the event of dramatic crises, will push international area studies to the wall. The difference in levels of funding is awesome. Furthermore, in educational policy, as in foreign policy, the U.S. seems at times to have no better instinct than that of responding to threats and menaces. In this sense we are infinitely indebted to Fidel Castro for thousands of volumes acquired through language and area center budgets. Ironically, we would be much better off today if he were rattling his saber in the Caribbean instead of Angola. The simple fact is that the U.S. Office of Education is still fighting the war in Viet Nam. By what other reasoning can one explain the incredible fact that five and a half times as much federal money is going into Asian programs as is accorded Latin America? No one seems to know in Washington that Brazil and Argentina are joining the atomic club, that the Chilean question will not be resolved by preachments about morality and that if we don't impart some accurate public awareness on issues like the Canal Zone rip-off, we will have $600,000,000 adversaries in the Southern Hemisphere by the year 2,000.

Parenthetically, I speak as one who has fallen from grace, and whose attitude must necessarily be that it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. But let's look, rather, at what federal funding means for the survivors. Area center budgets, which used to remain fairly stable from year to year without regard for the price index, have now fallen into three-year cycles during which the levels of subvention remain diabolically uniform. Hence, if the nation experiences a 12% inflation rate per year, by the end of the third year of the cycle, the real value of the contract is little more than half what it was at the outset. The irony faced by the centers is that they are constantly being urged to develop new kinds of programs and extend the impact of area studies to untouched disciplines and professions. The U.S. Office of Education calls it "outreach"; I have known some irreverent souls to refer to it as "outrage". In terms of available resources, it might well be designated "overreach", which is to say, one dimension beyond the present means of most institutions unless some new wellsprings of financial assistance are found.
Directors of programs receiving federal funds have, of course, considerable discretion as to how much should go into library acquisitions and provision for technical processing services, but collection building is not one of the stressed guidelines, and I suspect that on the average it does not account for more than 10 - 15\% of the total contract. In the final analysis, book buying is not very spectacular, nor does it give government analysts any sense of euphoria when described in the year-end technical reports. A little lip-service to collection building is a good thing, but it needn't be carried too far.

For those institutions who can entertain little hope of enjoying federal or foundation benefits, what are the options? Obviously, Latin American acquisitions must bear some proportional relationship to general university acquisitions and these, in turn, derive from general university legislative appropriation. I should like to comment upon a strategem which has been successfully employed in the state of New Mexico whose leading institution accords between 5\% and 6\% of its total instructional budget to library acquisitions. The percentage is eminently respectable; unfortunately the total budget is deficient. The current library allocation thus derived is about $705,000 whereas, given the extent and nature of the university's programs, the optimum would be 1.4 million. To upgrade the library's purchasing power at the 6\% figure would require an increase in the university's yearly appropriation on an order of magnitude calculated to set backwoods legislators' teeth on edge.

The situation has led librarians and administrators to seek out new channels on behalf of statewide research resources. In 1973 this took the form of a ten million dollar bond issue proposed to and approved by the voters. Funds thus acquired were distributed among the colleges and universities of the state over a five year period and according to a predetermined formula relating to size, diversity and level of programs. Ibero-American acquisitions clearly profited in a measure commensurate with institutional shares. In 1974-75 the aggregate of Latin American purchases (including available federal funds) attained the level of $147,000. Under these conditions the university was able to set up effective blanket order plans, to engage in important retrospective purchasing and to upgrade its serials collection considerably in the Latin American area.

The allocations from the first bond issue are running out this year, and since there is no hope that increased legislative appropriations will take up the slack, the universities, with the governor's blessing, are going back to the electorate with another bond issue proposition. This may take the form of a 6 year, $15,000,000 issue or possibly a 10 year, $30,000,000 issue. The final strategy has not yet been determined, but whatever the outcome, it will likely have as a rider a provision for a task force to establish a statewide, computerized inter-library system linking academic, public and special collections with immediate on-line access to all holdings throughout the State.

The bond issue approach clearly requires political initiative and must reflect and represent a broad interest across the entire gamut of acquisitions as applied to all institutions in a state system. It is not something that Latin Americanists can pull of by themselves, but the product, if the New
Mexico experience is valid, has been a situation with which may collections would like to live, namely, such a backlog of acquisitions that technical processing capabilities are temporarily outstripped. There is certainly no reason why Latin Americanists cannot be the catalytic agents in promoting the bond issue approach.

Over and above what we may do to rationalize our own acquisitions policies, one practical political step for SALALM would be to join forces with the Latin American Studies Association and others to reverse by legislative action and by pressures applied to USOE the discriminatory situation under which Latin Americanists are forced to labor. Be assured that much of the discrimination occurs not in the Congress but within USOE itself where internal allocations are made. Efforts to identify those responsible usually end in burocratic double-talk. But we are entitled to the answers and should marshal all available forces to elicit them. SALALM could profitably lend the weight of its prestige to a more vigorously assertive stance.
The funding and development of international studies at U.S. universities (particularly in the Latin American area) peaked in the 1960s as a result of domestic and foreign events. The U.S. government enacted and funded the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) which established language and area centers as well as fellowships. (Also enacted was the International Education Act--IEA--which remains unfunded.) Ford as well as other private foundations poured millions of dollars into Latin American studies and programs especially during 1960-1967. The Alliance for Progress gave impetus to the Latin American studies boom through developmental agencies (e.g., AID, IDB) which provided grants and signed contracts with U.S. universities to aid Latin American countries in numerous fields (e.g., education, agriculture). Finally, the universities themselves made a significant commitment to the development of Latin American centers, programs, and library collections. In these years of "vacas gordas," artificial programs were often created and costs disregarded in building and expanding library collections.

The tide began to recede in the late 1960s when the Ford Foundation's budget for international (including Latin American) studies started to decline. It was then erroneously hoped that the IEA would be funded and that the NDEA would continue at the same level of funding and perhaps even at increased levels. Tragic events such as the Vietnam War, the Middle East crisis, and the invasion of Czechoslovakia moved U.S. interests away from Latin America. The Alliance for Progress was replaced with a "low profile" policy and aid contracts to universities rapidly dried up. Most universities with large Latin American programs found they could not afford to support these programs formerly carried on soft money.
The situation became worse in the 1970s. Significant reductions in the
Most universities with large Latin American programs found they could not afford to support these programs formerly carried on soft money.
The situation became worse in the 1970s. Significant reductions in the Ford Foundation's budget for the Latin American area began even before the drastic budgetary cuts caused by the recession of the 1970s. By 1973 Europe (West and East) received 30 percent of Ford funds for international studies while Asia received 20 percent, and Latin America only 10 percent. Furthermore, the scarce resources available were concentrated in programs and institutions with a Latin American base while support for U.S.-based programs practically disappeared. On June 14, 1976, the day before he died, Kalman Silvert wrote us a distressing letter commenting on "the absolute lack of a sufficient program for Latin American work inside the United States" and on his unsuccessful efforts during the previous four years to increase the proportion of the budget allocated to U.S.-based Latin American programs. The bottom of the barrel has not yet been reached: the Ford Foundation plans to further cut its budget by 50 percent in 1978, estimating that by then the level of support to international studies will be one-twelfth to one-sixteenth of what it was in the peak year of 1966. And yet some areas do significantly better than others: in 1976, seven programmatic grants to U.S. institutions from Ford totalling more than $3 million went to Asian studies while no programmatic grant has been awarded to Latin American studies in the U.S. since 1970.

NDEA funding of international studies has sharply declined in the 1970s and Latin America has received the biggest cut. The proportion of NDFL fellowships going to the Latin American area gradually fell from 16 percent in 1969-1970 to 8 percent in 1977-1978. In the same period, although the overall number of fellowships decreased, the proportion of fellowships going to other world areas increased: Eastern Europe from 17 to 19 percent, Near East from 15 to 18 percent, and Southeast Asia from 5 to 9 percent. If all the subregions of Asia are clustered, their
combined proportion of fellowships in 1977-1978 is 44 percent; more than five times the proportion allocated to Latin America. Not only did the pie get smaller, but Latin America's portion shrunk the most. The situation is similar in the allocation of NDEA language and area centers: in the 1976 competition Latin America was assigned 11 centers, compared to 27 centers for Asia, 21 for Africa/Middle East, and 14 for Eastern Europe. The average funds per Latin American center ($77,000) was the smallest of all areas; for instance, the Asian centers had an average allocation of $96,000.

What Can We Do to Correct the Situation?

The bottom priority assigned to Latin America within international studies is largely a result of the relatively low international political significance, leverage, and capacity to generate world crises of this area. Thus the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, the opening of relations with China and the entrance of the latter in the nuclear club, as well as the economic power of Japan explain why the highest priority is given to Asia; the increasing military and political power of the USSR, the high priority given to Eastern Europe; and the Middle East crisis and the recent events in Angola, Rhodesia, and South Africa the rising priority assigned to this area. It is obvious that we cannot do anything significant to change this situation; the initiative here is in Latin American hands. Events like Cuban involvement in Angola, the delicate negotiations on the Panama Canal, the active membership of Venezuela in OPEC, and the fears that Argentina and Brazil may join the nuclear club have given slightly more prominence to the area in the last two years.

Another reason given, this by U.S. Office of Education (USOE) officials, for the low priority of Latin American studies is the high availability of people trained in the languages of this area. Here we can use two solid arguments with USOE staff to increase the share of funds to Latin America:
(1) Availability of people trained in Ibero-American languages should be measured not in absolute terms nor only in view of how esoteric the language, but in proportion to the economic-political significance of the area. Thus Brazil is obviously more important than Ethiopia and, hence, proportionately we should have more people trained in Portuguese than in Amharic or Anuak.

(2) The pool of people trained in these languages should be disaggregated by field or discipline. In 1973, Richard Lambert indicated that although there was an oversupply of those trained in Spanish in literature, history, and anthropology, there was a serious shortage in fields such as business, public health, and education.

Finally, the low level of funding to Latin American studies (particularly from the federal government) may also be explained by the poor degree of organization and pressure exercised by this area vis-à-vis other area studies. The Association for Asian Studies, for instance, has demonstrated how a well-organized membership has efficiently articulated the demands of the profession to gain substantial rewards. Conversely, the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) has only recently started to center its interest around, and address, these issues. Thus some steps have been taken to show U.S. congressmen and government officials the geographic, economic, demographic, and political importance of Latin America to the United States and to request a better distribution of federal funds to area studies. The 1976 increase in the number of area centers allocated to Latin America from six to ten may have been a modest result of these initial efforts.

Another potential "pressure group" could be a council of directors of the most prestigious Latin American programs in the United States. Last October, by initiative of the Department of State, seventeen directors met to discuss (among other things) the lack of funding for the area and the avenues to tackle the problem. Efforts are underway to establish
regular meetings of this group and to design a strategy for action. The Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) could join these efforts by publicizing in government, academic, and other circles the precarious situation of library acquisitions in the field. This roundtable is a good starting point but should not end here.

The Experience of the Latin American Studies Program at Pitt

The depression of the 1970s in the field of Latin American Studies has probably had the worst impact among those programs which had been heavily subsidized by outside funds and which grew beyond the real long-run financial capability of the host institution. A significant portion of the "growth" of these programs was artificially induced and lacked a proper academic infrastructure (e.g., in student enrollment, faculty commitment, solid curriculum, and library resources developed on the bases of the users' demands and interests). For instance, a large number of the Latin American faculty were paid with soft money and a significant portion of institutional efforts were focused on activities abroad.

The University of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) had a different experience. CLAS was established in 1964 and did not start to fully function until 1966 when the boom in Latin American studies had reached its peak. The program was unable to receive substantial federal funds (the last group in the first stage of NDEA centers was established in 1965) and only partially benefitted from a Ford grant for international studies at Pitt and a couple of short-term technical assistance contracts focused on higher education. Our Latin American program evolved cautiously, realistically based on the human and material resources available in various departments and schools and on the interests of its
faculty and students. When the financial crunch hit, there was very little
fat to cut and the University absorbed the small portion of the program that
was on soft money. In the midst of the 1970s recession and the declining
support for international education, CLAS continued its "natural" growth
via University support combined with an increasing number of outside grants
attracted by the excellence of its resources on specific countries and topics.
As the following table shows, between 1964 and 1976 our Latin American program
increased its overall size by more than five times, with even higher growth
rates in pivotal areas such as enrollment and number of courses.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1964</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>Increase (1964 = 100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participating departments/schools</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of area courses</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students (only in area courses)</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library volumes</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>126,000</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative staff</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall growth rate*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Arithmetic average of growth in the six categories.

The objective of most outside grants received by CLAS has been to
capitalize on existing resources. For instance, the prominence achieved
by Pitt in Cuban Studies has generated a series of grants: 1974-1977 Ford
Foundation grant to support the publication of the journal Cuban Studies;
1976 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to organize an international
conference on "The Role of Cuba in World Affairs;" and 1976 contract with
the State Department for a study on "Inter-American Relations in the Mid-Term:
The Role of Cuba."

On another front CLAS has developed a program of fellowships for Latin Americans, signed exchange agreements with half a dozen Latin American academic institutions, and published two journals in Spanish with a large number of contributions by Latin American scholars. These strong ties with Latin America were the basis for a generous 1976-1979 grant from the Tinker Foundation to establish the "Tinker Research Internships on Latin American Studies."

Library Resources on Latin America: Toward More Rational Acquisition Policies

During the Latin American studies boom, funds were made available for heavy purchases of library materials. But due to a scarcity of sound bibliographic information, these materials were acquired in a disorganized and costly manner. The situation has changed in the last few years, however. Funding is now much more limited and acquisition costs have skyrocketed. On the other hand, the quality and availability of bibliographic information has improved and libraries have refined and systematized their acquisition processes. Our experience indicates that the supply of literature of reasonably high quality is plentiful, both in Latin America and in the United States, and that the marketing process is now sufficiently well developed to allow us to generate more rational acquisitions policies. What follows is a set of recommendations largely based on our experience at the University of Pittsburgh.

1. Close Relationship Between Area Centers and Libraries

In all situations but particularly under the current depressed state, it is an absolute necessity to have the active participation of the centers of Latin American studies (and faculty associated with them) in all activities geared toward acquiring adequate resources for the Latin American collections.
It is difficult for the Latin American bibliographer to obtain sufficient funding allocations to support programs when he cannot clearly demonstrate the urgent need for bibliographic materials to the administrators who distribute the budget. If pressure from the Latin American programs is weak or non-existent the administrators respond to stronger pressures and interests of other library users. The support of centers to the area librarians should not be limited to generating acquisition funds but also to assigning adequate staff for the processing of materials and the elaboration of bibliographical systems and tools to facilitate a better knowledge and circulation of available library resources. The following table shows how a close center-library cooperation at Pitt has been able to generate, in about a decade, a major library collection, with adequate staff, in spite of budgetary constraints during the last two academic years.

**PITT LIBRARY RESOURCES ON LATIN AMERICA: 1976**

**HOLDINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Language of Area</th>
<th>Number of Volumes in Original</th>
<th>Number of Volumes in English and Other Languages</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Number of Newspapers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>126,000</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>1,295</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIBRARY STAFF**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bibliographer</td>
<td>1 (100% time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual Library Associate</td>
<td>1 (100% time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogers</td>
<td>2 (90% time each)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and Exchange Secretary</td>
<td>1 (20% time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Assistant</td>
<td>Temporary assignments for special projects (One worked full time for four months to assist in cataloging the 1,000 volume addition to the Brazilian collection.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FUNDING FOR LATIN AMERICAN ACQUISITIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>$9,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>$11,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>$14,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>$18,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>$21,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>$24,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>$24,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes direct hard and soft money allocations to Latin American acquisitions as well as purchases in the area by departments and schools. Steps are being taken now to increase the funding in 1977 through a Provost commitment to raise the hard money allocation and a campaign to be launched by the University Center for International Studies to raise funds externally.*

2. **Establishment of Priorities for Acquisitions**

Close area-library cooperation is also instrumental in the establishment of criteria for library acquisitions closely connected with the needs for teaching and research on Latin America. First, the center or program should clearly and precisely define its scope and specializations (countries, topics) and then, together with the librarian, set the corresponding clear-cut priorities for acquisitions. The latter could be implemented through a general long-run plan for the development of the collection combined with ad-hoc, short-run programs to support specific teaching and research projects being pursued at a given time in each institution. This policy would be conducive to cooperative projects among libraries and eventually lead to a better evaluation of resource-sharing projects.

Pitt has had a successful experience with this policy. In 1967, CLAS Library Committee developed a five-year plan (1968-1973) for the acquisition of Latin American materials. Detailed lists were compiled under the categories of comprehensive acquisitions (e.g., bibliographies, reference materials, textbooks) and selective acquisitions (e.g., monographs, periodicals, statistics). Such acquisitions were to be made according to priorities set by country and topic based on the teaching and research needs of faculty clusters in the Latin American program. Country priorities were: (1) Bolivia, Cuba, and Ecuador; and (2) Mexico, Peru, and Guatemala. Topic priorities
included: socio-politico-economic development, social change and revolutionary movements, social integration of the Indians. In 1974, due to increased interest in Brazil, an ad hoc program of acquisition was designed to build up this collection; currently another ad hoc program on Venezuela is being developed.

3. Reduction of Costs in Acquisitions: Trips and Exchanges

The implementation of systematic analysis of market and supply conditions (e.g., selection of dealers, comparison of prices, standing or blanket orders versus acquisition of individual titles) should result in cost reduction. This analysis should take into account the considerable market variety among Latin American countries and even within a country through time. Two acquisition techniques which are not always explored and have been extremely effective at Pitt are: trips by the Latin American bibliographer for obtaining library acquisitions in situ; and exchange of publications with Latin American institutions.

a) Travel to Latin America to gather material and maintain our exchange program has played a fundamental role in the development of Pitt's Latin American collection. In order to plan these trips, we had to bear in mind two principal factors: the institutional need for material originating in each country or region; and the developmental level of publishing and distribution facilities in each place visited. These factors determined which places would be visited and the amount of time dedicated to each. In countries like Mexico, Argentina, or Brazil, the publishing activity and distribution of publications has reached a high level of development which makes it possible to acquire materials through the mail using information provided by existing vendors. In other countries, however, the supply lists are inadequate and the best and least expensive way to gain comprehensive knowledge of what is being published and analyze the quality of available
material is to make the trips and gather acquisitions in situ. Finally, there are countries for which it is impossible to obtain information of any kind without actually travelling to that country. Even in countries with an organized book market the trips are a valuable complementary method of acquisition. Even though libraries in the United States may put forth great effort in covering an area, a great deal of material can be found by looking through bookstores, publishing houses, and government offices and institutions. This is especially true in the case of out of print material and current material not included in dealers' lists.

The most significant advantage of the trips is the money they save. If purchases in foreign countries and shipment are handled personally, the local price is paid. In spite of variations from country to country, in every case during our trips we have paid prices which were substantially lower than those from mail order. An example of these savings is provided by our trip to ten Brazilian cities in December 1974. During that trip, some 3,000 volumes were acquired at an average cost of $2.30 per unit (This low average cost was the result of the fact that some books were donated free of charge while others were purchased at a reduced price.) This average cost is approximately one third of what it would have been if the materials had been purchased through normal channels in the United States. A second important advantage is that with this method of purchasing, the processing is simplified, eliminating purchase orders, claims, and delays in delivery and billing, etc. From an administrative standpoint, the sale is accounted for and processed in one global operation with selection, ordering, billing, shipment, reception control, etc. being accomplished more effectively in one single process without affecting the entire mechanism of the Purchasing Department over a long period of time. A third
advantage is that visits to governmental agencies, research institutions, and universities lead to establishment of extremely useful contacts, initiation of exchange agreements, and acquisitions (often free of charge) of many publications which would ordinarily be very difficult to obtain or even be aware of.

b) Since 1967 the University of Pittsburgh has had an extensive exchange program with institutions in Latin America, the United States, and Europe which has proven to be an efficient means of acquiring materials which are sometimes impossible to obtain through commercial channels. The most successful case has been that of Cuba since a great deal of the material we have has been obtained through exchanges. It is difficult to imagine any other way we could have acquired it. This exchange method has also been used in completing collections of periodicals. Though checking duplicate lists involves a great deal of time and frustration, the results have been quite satisfying.

Our exchange operation is presently based on the coordinated activities of the central University Library, the Center for Latin American Studies, the journals Revista Iberoamericana and Cuban Studies. Each of these units negotiates publication exchanges with the common objective of augmenting the Latin American collection in the central library. In spite of the economic and administrative effort exerted in this process, it has been our experience that it is an irreplaceable tool for acquisition.

4. Cooperative Efforts in Microfilming, Acquisition, and Dissemination of Information

Microfilming programs through cooperative efforts of Latin American libraries have three potential advantages: reduction of costs, making rare materials available, and completing series of periodicals.

Lists of desiderata could be prepared for the purpose of informing businesses and universities about the items for which microfilming would
be most advantageous or urgent so that these institutions would have an advance picture of the potential market.

Library specialization should result in fairly complete periodical which in turn would be the basis for a cooperative microfilming project. For example, Pitt Cuban collection contains the only complete series of statistical materials in the country. If there were a cooperative microfilm program, this series could be made available at a reasonable price or in exchange for a different series from another university.

Another advantage of cooperative microfilming would be the completion of periodical series which do not presently exist in complete form in any one library (this occurs with material which is either old or currently difficult to acquire). Libraries in the cooperative program would make a selection of the periodicals that they want to complete; then determine what issues they have and which are missing, and finally, a complete set would be assembled, microfilmed and distributed to all the participants.

Cooperative acquisition of valuable but scarce materials in demand by a majority of the collections should also result in easier acquisitions and savings. This could be done through the acquisition of multiple copies with subsequent distribution to interested parties. For the publisher, this procedure would assure production of a sufficient number of copies of the publication and ease distribution, and could be tested appropriately with basic official publications such as censuses, statistical yearbooks, banking reports, etc. A library consortium could be established to pursue with the governments or departments the printing of sufficient copies of publications which could be shipped to a designated place in the U.S. for subsequent redistribution among participating institutions.

There should be greater dissemination and exchange of information pertaining to library holdings by means of bibliographies, checklists, resource guides, and general or partial catalogues of the collection.
An objective of a productive exchange would be lists of subscriptions to periodicals. Up to a certain point it is presently possible to be aware of holdings in other libraries but when it is time to decide whether or not to subscribe to a journal it is impossible to know which libraries have an up-to-date subscription. Lists such as the ones described above would lead to the rationalization of subscriptions, which are more expensive all the time and more difficult to confront with reduced budgets.
At least five general factors have contributed to growing difficulties in building and maintaining adequate library facilities for Latin American studies programs in the 1970's. Let us deal with them first:

1. The general shrinkage or, at best, levelling off in most university budgets for foreign area studies programs and library acquisitions. This less generous financial era means much sharper competition between other program components (faculty salaries, visiting lecturers, research, operating expenses, student support, publications, etc.) and library funding. Unfortunately, it often happens -- or at least appears -- that these other program components must be acted on immediately to salvage or improve the teaching (and research) function, while, in any given year, library acquisitions can be let slide in the (increasingly vain) hope that the previous volume of acquisitions might later be recovered. The costs to scholarship of lowered current acquisitions levels generally become evident only over the longer-run. In the trade-off between immediate pressures for program maintenance and longer-term benefits, it is not surprising that the latter tend to lose.

2. The steep inflation in the cost of books and of processing books for reader use, a factor which obviously contracts severely the real value of the library budget even when, in money terms, level funding can be maintained. Foundations seem not to be overly excited about financing this essential part of the infrastructure of scholarship, and university authorities are often no more sensitive in their vision -- but they, too, are in many cases battling for funds with niggardly legislatures and faced with the need to plow most available money into salaries, spiralling heating bills, and the like.
3. The extraordinary increase in the number of titles clearly worth acquiring, not only from U.S. publishing sources, thanks to the past successes of U.S. graduate area-studies programs, but also and more especially from Latin American outlets. To a lesser extent, this is also true for European publications. The remarkable and laudable increase in the number of impressively well-qualified Latin American scholars in a growing number of fields means that a steadily rising percentage of current acquisitions must come from Latin America itself -- compounding the special foreign acquisitions problems with which SALALM members are all too familiar. This rising minimally desirable volume of acquisitions applies, we might add, to a teaching collection no less than to a research collection. The growing number of specialized courses on Latin America and the considerable changes that have occurred in the reading lists of all of these courses make this (as well as the lists for the "standard" courses) painfully plain, yet university authorities who only blink and gulp before buying expensive new electronic microscopes and similar scientific apparatus seem still uncomprehending that a fine library is, along with field trips, the functional equivalent of laboratory equipment for the foreign area specialist. For both types of collections, the growing number of useful periodicals (and the increasing shift of some of these from gratis to charged-for distribution) simply adds to the difficulty.

4. Increasing amounts of useful information take the form of machine-readable data sets and the day is already here when minimal library adequacy requires that these -- and computerized bibliographical search services -- be integral parts of the library's activities, at least in the case of collections with research pretensions. Whether or not films, photographic collections, and recordings are equally essential is still, perhaps, subject to considerable difference of opinion, even informed opinion, but such is not the case in the other forms of information mentioned.
5. The deplorable but probably irreversible drying up of resources for sending both faculty and graduate students to the field. One must also take account of the long-recognized need to send graduate students to the field only after they are thoroughly familiar with the relevant literature (itself growing, as noted above) and have prepared more sophisticated research designs. These conditions obviously place a special premium on building up strong collections here in the U.S.: both as a substitute for field research and as a springboard for more solid (and more quickly accomplished) field research. Inflation in field research costs, of course, underscores this point.

To the foregoing general factors, let me suggest two special problems, one affecting the large research institutions, the other primarily impinging on smaller institutions or even larger university centers without a long-established interest in Latin America.

To deal with the latter first, we must keep in mind the stunning growth in the number of well-trained area specialists who were graduated from the doctoral programs of the major language and area centers during the salad years of the 'sixties: the years when the U.S. government, private foundations, and state legislatures salted university campuses with dollars as liberally as Spain once sprinkled the continent of Europe with New World gold and silver. With the dwindling rate of growth in the major temples of learning by the beginning of the present decade, a very large portion of these were thrust out into a sort of academic diaspora; the principle foreign area studies centers could no longer absorb even a small portion of each other's doctoral graduates. But even in adversity, the academic will is a determined one, and as other colleges and universities came gradually to be colonized by these new area specialists, not surprisingly the courses they really wanted to teach eventually appeared in the curriculum. This development, in turn, has put new and altogether exotic demands on libraries which previously had little or no experience in the arcane mysteries celebrated at SALALM.
in its periodic professional rites. Somehow, to assist our bretheren who dwell among the gentiles, SALALM must, I think, find more effective means of helping librarians at all these other institutions cope with the general problems that were recounted at the outset.

The major or more established area-specialized libraries, for their part, face one other severe problem besides the general ones already mentioned. At least, it is a severe one in our experience at Texas, but I suspect that it may be shared in varying degree elsewhere as well. As our graduate program has evolved, it has ceased to provide merely a general assortment of more-or-less standard courses on Latin American literature, politics, geography, history, and so on. Over and beyond these, it has involved a definite "program deepening" based on increasing topical or thematic specialization. One of these areas of special concern which developed several years ago at Texas was the area of demography and the sociology of development, with special attention to changing labor force structure. More recently, we have decided to concentrate further on the public sector, interpreted broadly to refer to the state and society in all their interrelations. Both of these specialized orientations (in teaching and research) have created corresponding new demands on the library to acquire vast quantities of new types of materials over and beyond the types customarily acquired, and to develop, in many cases, new means for identifying, locating, and acquiring them since the standard supply sources have more often than not proved sorely deficient in these matters. Need one add that such new orientations imply truly major efforts in retrospective acquisition as well as current acquisitions -- taxing the patience of bibliographers and cataloguers no less than the financial resources? It must be galling, indeed, to librarians who have labored for years to build up the magnificent collections we have today to be told by researchers following these new interests that simply enormous gaps exist in the holdings, but such, I'm afraid,
is going to be the case with growing frequency. In the absence of the money we all miss, there is hardly any substitute for patience and more frequent, even continuing, consultation with as much goodwill as all parties can muster in these days of frayed nerves and rising frustration. While I very much wish that I could suggest more substantial means of coping with these problems, honesty compels me to admit that I cannot. I do, however, harbor the hope that you will be able to do so.
SURVIVAL OR PROGRESS?
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES AND LIBRARY RESOURCES

by
Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr.

At present the challenge confronting our Latin American studies programs and the library collections on which they depend is not how to survive but how to progress. That is, how to progress now that the affluent years of the sixties have passed, now that the days of "instant university" and massive "catch-up" collection building are over; how to progress rationally in a qualitative manner now that the bolder and more chaotic quantitative approach is no longer possible. Since unbridled academic free enterprise has gone out of style, librarians and scholars must implement a design for progress which will foster a successful combination of curtailed expansion and the continued improvement of our area studies programs.

In the past few years, some marginal Latin American studies programs have been phased out, others have been greatly reduced, and still others have been allowed to languish, but at the same time, many programs have maintained their dynamism, have continued to expand, and have forged new directions. For instance, new trends have been particularly encouraging within some professional fields (education, management, public health, and library science) and in the fine arts. A marked increase of "outreach" activity has also been extending a greater awareness of Latin America beyond the confines of our campus communities.

While problems of the present and foreseeable future are of great concern, the general prospects for Latin American studies would appear to be bright. The field's multidisciplinary approach displays both the vitality and flexibility needed to cope with adversity or change, and
future development rests on a solid foundation. Both on and off campus there now exists a depth of institutional strength which was almost totally lacking twenty years ago. We now have a complex throughout the country of large and small centers which provide an infrastructure for development of college- and university-based programs. We also have strong professional organizations, such as SALALM, LASA, PCCLAS, and the other regional groups, which are devoted to the cooperative improvement of Latin American studies.

At this stage, however, we must assure that the centers and professional organizations interact effectively in order to maximize the impact of our total resources. Nowhere is this cooperative effort more crucial than in the area of library development. Here, the larger centers and SALALM must take the lead to see that the entire community of Latin Americanists is well served. We must constantly strive for the improvement of an integrated resource base which will provide access to library materials for all, not just for those associated with the larger centers but also for those in smaller programs and for isolated individuals on campuses without organized programs.

The need for effective resource sharing in area studies and the need for the national level planning which could bring it about have long been recognized. For example, both the "Lambert Report" and the report, Library Resources for International Education, made recommendations along these lines. Among the more specific needs that have been str...
of resources are lacking and which are highest in demand. In view of these and other related needs, let us turn briefly to the roles being played or which might be played by: (1) the centers, (2) SALALM, and (3) the federal government in order to fulfill the needs.

Some of the larger Latin American centers are already working in these directions. At UCLA, for example, one of the main thrusts of our publications program has long been to improve the bibliographic access to research materials through various bibliographies in our Reference Series. This service will now be substantially increased with the publication this winter of the Hispanic American Periodicals Index. Many other centers are now involved in bibliographic projects to one extent or another, and this sort of contribution should be encouraged.

Centers can also help to make their university libraries more open and responsive to the needs of the outside communities. This can be done by encouraging more liberal lending policies and the development of delivery systems for neighboring institutions, and programs can be established to fund research visits to large campuses by neighboring faculty. The Russian Studies Center at the University of Illinois has successfully operated a summer visitor program of this sort. Off-campus users benefit too from the publication of collection guides and specialized catalogs which may depend on center funding.

Centers can often promote the regional sharing of resources through the consortia arrangements that exist in some areas. This may be carried out in a direct library-to-library fashion as is the case between Stanford and U.C. Berkeley or through an independent cooperative body, such as SOCCIS (Southern California Conference on International Studies). The Latin American library subcommittee of SOCCIS began to explore cooperative possibilities by producing a regional list of Latin American newspapers and by launching a joint acquisitions program for doctoral dissertations on Latin American topics.

Centers, both large and small, faculty, and organizations such as LASA should also press the federal government to establish a number of regional resource centers which would be geographically spread to give
reasonable access to as many users as possible. This would be done realizing that funding adequate to the fulfillment of this responsibility would need to be provided.

As for the role of SALALM, this organization since its inception has been deeply involved in the problem of acquisitions for individual libraries. In recent years, however, with the decline of affluence, more attention has been given to collective ventures in acquisitions for microfilming and to the improvement of access, both through bibliographic instruction and the production of basic bibliographic tools. The LAMP (Latin American Microform Project) and HAPI projects serve to illustrate this shift of emphasis. Various SALALM publications and conference themes in recent years also reflect this shift.

SALALM might well increase its planning and coordinative role in the coming years. It could function more vigorously as a pressure group and fulfill the need for a national secretariat for Latin American studies library development. A further step in this direction could be taken by establishing a committee to study which libraries should be designated as major regional resource centers. Then SALALM could make recommendations that these Latin American repository collections be given additional support by the Office of Education or be incorporated into a funded national library system.

Another SALALM project should be to develop new techniques of collection analysis which would encourage more rational, cooperative collection development in the future. Many libraries have difficulty in determining exactly what comprises their present Latin American holdings and what should be added to the collection. It will also be necessary to have a better idea of use patterns and the varying demands of on- and off-campus patrons. Much more should be done in the way of creating models for basic collections of different scales as well as for more specialized collections in different fields. As more data become available on the status and needs of various types of collections, SALALM will be in a position to do more in the way of coordinative long-range planning on the national level.
In order to help fund its expanding activities, SALALM should consider applying for direct assistance under the "citizens education" program of NDEA. For the first time support will be available for educationally focused organizations which are not affiliated with colleges or universities. Other SALALM projects could be developed jointly with centers thus facilitating attraction of additional funds which must be administered through campus channels.

Despite the interlude of antiintellectualism during the Nixon administration, it is evident that the role of the federal government with respect to the support of Latin American area collections is on the increase. The atmosphere now within the International Education Division of the Office of Education, for example, is optimism for future expansion. Moves in the direction of national library planning are also encouraging.

Since a basic goal of NDEA has been the optimal development of area studies resources in this country, it would be advisable, as funding levels increase, to designate a few large multipurpose Latin American centers as sites for regional repository library collections and bibliographic control centers. While additional NDEA funding might well be directed to the development of more smaller centers, the growing national responsibilities of the regional centers must be recognized with adequate support.

It is hoped that the Library of Congress will play an ever more central role in the development of a national library system. The regional repository collections could then be worked into the formal structure of whatever type of system emerges. At the same time, every effort should be made to have LC complete its NPAC (National Program of Acquisitions and Cataloging) coverage of Latin America. Then perhaps some PL 480-type programs could be instituted to provide the regional centers with current materials.

Other government agencies might well fund an increased number of library and bibliographic projects in the future. The National Endowment for the Humanities has already moved strongly in this direction.
Overall in the coming years, the Latin American centers, SALALM, and the federal government must work together and in parallel fashion to assure that the national needs for Latin American library materials are met. Many more basic bibliographic projects, such as HAPI, which involve the working cooperation of all three groups will undoubtedly emerge. Concurrently all three will strive to develop Latin American programs tailored to their own particular goals but which will work to the benefit of all. It is the role of SALALM, however, that is central to this whole development and it is this organization which must coordinate and guide the implementation of our design for progress.


THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF SALT LAKE CITY
AND
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
Mark Grover

Introduction

Latin American scholars in increasing numbers are combining statistical computations with traditional literary sources to effect more comprehensive historical studies. These scholars are finding that many of the records which are being examined are identical to those used by genealogists. Scholars and librarians not familiar with genealogical libraries and depositories should realize that many of Latin America's records have been microfilmed and are available to the researcher at the Genealogical Society of Utah Library in Salt Lake City. This society has been acquiring genealogical records for over eighty years and has a total of 150,000 books and 925,000 rolls of microfilm (equal to four and one third million books of 300 pages each). They are presently involved in an extensive microfilming program in Latin America filming church and civil records which will be equally valuable to the scholar as well as the genealogist.

The Genealogical Society of Utah is owned and operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. It was started in 1894 with the charge of "collecting, compiling, establishing, and maintaining a genealogical library for the use and benefit of its members and others".1 It began by purchasing books and other printed materials which contained useful genealogical information. However, by 1939 the Society realized that the types of records which best served their needs were not published nor could they be readily purchased. Thus in 1939 they began to explore the possibility of doing their own microfilming of genealogical records. They purchased a camera and began filming local Utah Church records and by 1947 had begun filming civil and Church records in the eastern United States and England.2 This private microfilming project has continued to grow until in 1976 they filmed a total of 39,272 rolls of film in thirty countries.

The reason for the intense collecting of genealogical research materials is related to religious beliefs. Mormons believe that one aspect of salvation involves the participation of the individual in certain ordinances such as baptism and marriage. Since most of the human race has lived and died without having a knowledge of these ordinances, Mormons have developed the practice by which a living member of the Church can participate as a proxy in the ordi-


2Ibid., pp. 50-1.
ances for the dead person. Members then accept as a religious obligation the responsibility for searching out ancestors and acting as proxies for them by going to a Mormon Temple and performing baptism and other required ordi-nances in the name of their deceased relatives. This program has resulted in the construction of over a dozen temples as well as the development of the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City.3

Within the past few years the Library's potential for scholarly research in social and economic history has been discovered by a number of American scholars. Local Utah scholars have used the Library for many years: one recent and significant example was that of a historical study of the rate of cancer death in the United States. Alice Hanson Jones in 1970, and Terry L. Anderson in 1975, also used microfilm copies of probate records housed in the Library to estimate the wealth of the American colonies.4 Probably the most extensive use of the Society's Library by scholars was by Robert Fogel and Stanley Enger-man in their landmark study of American slavery in the South, Time on the Cross:

The biggest breakthrough in our effort to collect a represen-tative sample took place in Atlanta. There we learned that the court records of every county in Georgia were available on microfilm at the State Archives. Upon examining some of the reels we made the further discovery that they had been donated by the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, which was engaged in a Southwide microfilming project. And so it was that we learned that the Mormons, for religious reasons, had photographed and stored in their archives near Salt Lake City microfilms of the very records that were so critical to us ... we established a team of students that is still at work in Utah and which has been able to retrieve data for scores of counties throughout the South at extremely moderate cost.

The Collection

The Society is interested in obtaining records which provide pertinent gene-alogical information such as birth, baptism, marriage, and death dates. Latin American Catholic Church records are excellent genealogical sources because of the type of information given and the extensiveness of their coverage. Thus the Society tries to film these records first. Civil records are filmed after church records whenever possible. After a country's church and civil records have been microfilmed, the Society evaluates the project to determine gaps in the type of coverage which they obtained and identify areas where more information is needed.

3For further information on this practice see Archibald F. Bennett. Sav-viors on Mount Zion (Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press, 1950).


When deficiencies are found, gaps are filled by filming wills, land, notorial, and private records.

The first step in filming is to obtain permission from the archive where the records are housed. For most archives, the fact that an organization is willing to take the time and money to film their records and store the negatives in a safe area for permanent preservation is a persuasive argument. After permission has been granted, the Society usually trains a native microfilm specialist and sends cameras into the country to begin filming. The time required to finish the filming depends upon the availability of the records and the number of cameras in operation. The filming of Mexico's church and civil records has taken over twenty years utilizing from six to eight cameras at all times.

The microfilm negatives are processed and sent to Salt Lake City where positive copies of the microfilm are made available for public use within three to six months from the time the microfilming finished. The negative is then stored for permanent preservation in a church owned vault built in the mountains above Salt Lake City. This vault was constructed in 1965 at the cost of over two million dollars for the purpose of providing the greatest degree of protection possible for the preservation of the Society's records. It is equipped with air and temperature gauges with emergency generators to preserve the correct atmosphere for preservation even during emergency situation. Its engineers and architects claim that it is built to withstand a nuclear blast in which the center of the explosion is within two miles of the vault.

Latin American Collection

The Society began the project of filming Latin American records in Mexico in 1953. During the past twenty-five years it has been able to complete about ninety-five percent of the Mexico project with the majority of the parish records filmed in all but two states, Baja California and Baja California Sur. Filming of civil records is still in process in sixteen of the thirty-one states. The filming of all civil and parish records in Mexico is expected to be completely finished by 1980, making a total of 106,000 rolls of film equal to 500,000 books.

The parish records of Panama have been entirely filmed due to the efforts of a local church member in Panama City. The records extend from as early as 1770 to 1967 in some cases. In Costa Rica all of the civil registers have been completed, however, only the parish records of the Diocese of San Antonio de Teloran have been filmed.

Filming in Argentina, Guatemala, and Chile has been in process for a number of years. Argentina has eighty percent of her parish records filmed, Chile has finished the filming of church records with the filming of civil records just beginning but expected to be completed by 1979. Guatemala was fifty percent finished at the time of the earthquake in 1976, however, because of the destruction of many records and the remoteness of Guatemala's villages, filming is a very slow process.
Filming in the rest of Latin America is just beginning. In Brazil the Society started filming last year in the Archdiocese of the city of São Paulo, A Curia Metropolitana, and in the Archdiocese of Sorocaba, São Paulo. The project of filming all of Brazil's church and civil records is extensive and expected to take about twenty years. Filming has begun this year in Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. In Colombia, Uruguay, and Honduras negotiations are presently in progress. Plans are that by 1980 the Society will be filming in most of Latin America with a projection that by at least the year 2000 filming will be essentially complete.

Cameras are in Portugal and filming has been completed on the island of Madeira and is in process in Azores and on the mainland of Portugal itself. In Spain the Society has just begun the filming of the parish records which will take from fifteen to twenty years to finish.

Even though the materials are being gathered for genealogical purposes, the microfilming is not confined to records of births, deaths, and marriages. The Society has often found it more efficient to microfilm the entire holdings of an individual parish and municipal collection. As a result wills, parish histories, diocesan minutes, inquisition records, collective biographies, and local histories are all to be found within the collection.

For example, among the Mexican records are included archdiocesan tithing data, ministers' writings and petitions, pastoral visits, census records, financial records, data on mortgage titles and property taxes, and ecclesiastical councils. From the Colegio de Abogados in Mexico City there is data regarding the limpieza de sangre (1761-1822) and materials relating to the Mexican Inquisition (1581-1768).

From Guatemala there are records of the Juzgado de Bienes de Difuntos (1613-1819), and the Camara de Real Sala de Crimen (Crímenes de Chiapas, 1761-1782, 1804-1809). Audiencia records of Guatemala are fairly extensive and include materials from Actas Capitulares (1608-1922), Tierras (1518-1902) Pensiones (1607-1821). Similar types of materials may be found among the microfilmed records of the rest of Latin America.

The Library

The easiest and most direct access to the materials is at the Society's Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1972 the Library moved to a new four story building which houses books, microfilms, and nearly 300 microfilm readers. The books do not circulate outside of the Library, thus are not available for inter-library loan. However, the Society has developed a branch library system throughout the United States and other parts of the world in which its microfilm collection does circulate. The over two hundred branch libraries are usually housed in churches or seminaries and are found in all major cities of the United States, as well as some foreign lands. At the present time, only two branch libraries are open in Latin America (both are located in Mexico). However, plans are being formulated that by the end of 1977 others will be opened in São Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Santiago.6

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6See the appendix for a complete list of branch libraries and their addresses.
Each branch library owns a microfilm copy of the Salt Lake Library's main card catalog. Film numbers can be obtained from the catalog and the films ordered for a two week period with extended loans possible. There is a fifty cent handling fee for each roll. The branch libraries also keep copies of microfilmed genealogical records which would be of local interest. The branch library in Mexico City holds copies of more than 100,000 rolls of microfilmed Mexican records.

Researchers may find that the collection is difficult to work with using only the branch library system, thus it might be worthwhile to travel to Salt Lake City to become familiar with the potential of the collection. The Library has a staff of experts who are trained in genealogical research in specific areas and who can give helpful information on parish boundaries, local history, and other items of interest. Once familiar with the collection, the branch library system can be useful for research.

Any librarian or archivist who is in any way connected with an archive who would appreciate their records being filmed, and providing their records fall into the category as outlined by the society should contact:

Dale Valentine  
The Genealogical Department  
50 E. North Temple  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

The Society will also sell to libraries, institutions, and non-profit organizations copies, at cost, of any microfilmed record which they filmed if permission is first obtained from the holder of the original.

Needless to say, the value of this vast collection for scholars from a variety of fields is inestimable. The material is a bonanza for the demographer and is extremely useful for any type of socioeconomic study.


APPENDIX I

BRANCH GENEALOGICAL LIBRARIES

ALABAMA

Huntsville Branch, 106 Sanders Drive, S.W., Huntsville, Alabama

ALASKA

Anchorage Branch, 2501 Maplewood Street, Anchorage, Alaska
Fairbanks Branch, 1500 Cowles Street, Fairbanks, Alaska

ARIZONA

Flagstaff Branch, 625 East Cherry, Flagstaff, Arizona
Holbrook Branch, 1600 North 2nd Avenue, Holbrook, Arizona
Mesa Branch, 464 East First Avenue, Mesa, Arizona
Phoenix North Branch, 8602 N. 31st Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona
Phoenix West Branch, 3102 N. 18th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona
Prescott Branch, 1001 Ruth St., Prescott, Arizona
Safford Branch, 501 Catalina Drive, Safford, Arizona
Show Low Branch, across street from Show Low 1,2,3 Wards, Show Low, Arizona
St. David Branch, St. David Stake Center, St. David, Arizona
St. Johns Branch, 35 W. Cleveland St., St. Johns, Arizona
Snowflake Branch, Hunt Avenue, Snowflake, Arizona
Tucson Branch, 500 South Langley, Tucson, Arizona
Yuma Branch, 6th Avenue and 17th Streets, Yuma, Arizona

ARKANSAS

Little Rock Branch, Hwy. 67 N. Jacksonville, Arkansas

AUSTRALIA

Adelaide Stake Branch, 120 Gage Street, Firle, South Australia
Melbourne Branch, 285 Heidelberg Road, Northcote, Victoria, Australia
Sydney Branch, 55 Greenwich Road, Greenwich, Sydney, Australia
Sydney South Branch, Sutherland Ward Chapel, 196 Bath Rd., Kirrawee, NSW, Austr.

CALIFORNIA

Anaheim Branch, 440 N. Loara (Rear), Anaheim, California
Bakersfield Branch, 1903 Bernard Street, Bakersfield, California
Barstow Branch, 2571 Barstow Road, Barstow, California
Cerritos Branch, 17909 Bloomfield, Cerritos, California
Chico Branch, Stake Center, 1528 Esplanade, Chico, California
Covina Branch, 656 South Grand Avenue, Covina, California
Eureka Branch, 2734 Dolbeer, Eureka, California
Fresno Branch, 1838 Echo, Fresno, California
Gridley Branch, 346 Spruce Street, Gridley, California
LaCrescenta Branch, 4550 Raymond Ave., LaCrescenta, California
Long Beach East Branch, Stake Center, 1140 Ximeno, Long Beach, California
Los Angeles Branch, 10741 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, California
Los Angeles East Branch, 106 So. Hillview Avenue, Los Angeles, California
Modesto Branch, 731 El Vista Avenue, Modesto, California
Monterey Branch, 1024 Noche Buena, Seaside, California
Oakland Branch, 4750 Lincoln Avenue, Oakland, California
Redding Branch, 3410 Churn Creek Road, Redding, California
Ridgecrest Branch, 501 Norma Street, Ridgecrest, California
Riverside Branch, 5900 Grand Avenue, Riverside, California
Riverside West Branch, 4375 Jackson Street, Riverside, California
Sacramento Branch, 2745 Eastern Avenue, Sacramento, California
San Bernardino Branch, 7000 Central Avenue, San Bernardino, California
San Diego Branch, 3705 - 10th Avenue, San Diego, California
San Jose Branch, 1336 Cherry Avenue, San Jose, California
San Luis Obispo Branch, 55 Casa Street, San Luis Obispo, California
Santa Barbara Branch, 476 Cambridge Drive, Goleta, California
Santa Clara Branch, 875 Quince Avenue, Santa Clara, California
Santa Maria Branch, 1312 W. Prune Avenue, Lompoc, California
Santa Rosa Branch, 1725 Peterson Ln., Santa Rosa, California
Stockton Branch, 814 Brookside Road, Stockton, California
Ventura Branch, 3501 Loma Vista Road, Ventura, California

CANADA

Calgary Branch, 2021 - 17th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Cardston Branch, 348 Third St. West, Cardston, Alberta, Canada
Edmonton Branch, 9010 - 85 St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Lethbridge Branch, Stake Center, 2410 - 26th St. So., Leth., Alta., Canada
Toronto Branch, 95 Melbert Street, Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada
Vancouver Branch, Stake Center, 5200 Kincaid St., Burnaby, Vancouver, B.C. Canada
Vernon B.C. Branch, Kelowna Ward, Glenmore & Ivans St., Kelowna, B.C., Canada

COLORADO

Arvada Branch, 7080 Independence, Arvada, Colorado
Boulder Branch, 4695 Table Mesa Drive., Boulder, Colorado
Colorado Springs, 20 N. Cascade, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Denver Branch, 740 Hudson Street, Denver Stake Center, Denver, Colorado
Denver North Branch, 100 East Malley Drive, Northglenn, Colorado
Durango Stake Branch, 1800 E. Empire Street, Cortez, Colorado
Fort Collins Branch, 1400 Lynnwood Drive, Ft. Collins, Colorado
Grand Junction Branch, Stake Center, 543 Melody Lane, Grand Junction, Colorado
LaJara Branch, Stake Center, LaJara, Colorado
Littleton Branch, 1939 E. Easter Ave., Littleton, Colorado

CONNECTICUT

Hartford Branch, 30 Woodside Avenue, Manchester, Connecticut
FLORIDA

Jacksonville Branch, 4087 Hendricks Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida
Miami Branch, 1350 N.W. 95th Street, Miami, Florida
Orlando Branch, 45 E. Par Avenue, Orlando, Florida
Pensacola Branch, 5673 North 9th Avenue, Pensacola, Florida
Tampa Branch, 4106 Fletcher Avenue, Tampa, Florida

GEORGIA

Macon Branch, 3006 14th Avenue, Columbus, Georgia
Sandy Springs Branch, 1155 Mt. Vernon Highway, Dunwoody, Ga.

HAWAII

Kaneohe Stake Branch, 46-117 Halaulani St., Kaneohe, Hawaii
Laie Branch, BYU – Hawaii Library, Laie, Hawaii

IDAHO

Bear Lake Branch, Bear Lake Co. Lib., 138 No. 6th St., Montpelier, Idaho
Blackfoot West Branch, Stake Center, 6 mi. N.W. of Blackfoot on Pioneer Road,
Blackfoot, Idaho
Boise Branch, 325 W. State Street, Boise, Idaho
Burley branch, 22 1/2 E. 14th Street, Burley, Idaho
Driggs Branch, Stake Center, 221 North 1st East, Driggs, Idaho
Idaho Falls Branch, 290 Chestnut Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho
Lewiston Branch, Stake Center, 9th & Preston, Lewiston, Idaho
Malad Branch, 400 North 200 West, Malad, Idaho
Moore Branch, Lost River Stake Center, Moore, Idaho
Pocatello Branch, 156 1/2 South 6th Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho
Salmon Branch, Salmon River Stake Center, Salmon, Idaho
Twin Falls Branch, Maurice Street North, Twin Falls, Idaho
Upper Snake River Branch, Ricks College Library, Rexburg, Idaho

ILLINOIS

Champaign Branch, 604 West Windsor Road, Champaign, Illinois
Chicago heights Branch, 402 Longwood Drive, Chicago Heights, Illinois
Naperville Branch, 25 W. 341 Chicago Ave., Naperville, Illinois
Wilmette Branch, 2801 Lake Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois

INDIANA

Ft. Wayne Branch, 5401 St. Joe Road, Ft. Wayne, Indiana
Indianapolis Branch, 900 East Stop 11 Road, Indianapolis, Indiana

IOWA

Des Moines Branch, 3301 Ashworth Road, West Des Moines, Iowa
KANSAS
Wichita Branch, 7011 East 13th Street, Wichita, Kansas

LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge Branch, 5666 Winbourne Ave., Baton Rouge, Louisiana

MAINE
Augusta Branch, Hasson Street, Farmingdale, Maine

MARYLAND
Silver Spring Branch, 500 Randolph Road, Silver Spring, Maryland

MASS.
Boston Branch, Brown St. & South Avenue, Weston, Massachusetts

MEXICO
Colonia Juarez Branch, Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico
Mexico City Branch, Churubusco Stake Center, Mexico City, Mexico

MICHIGAN
Bloomfield Hills Branch, 425 North Woodward Avenue, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
Dearborn Branch, 20201 Rotunda Drive, Dearborn, Michigan
Lansing Branch, Stake Center, 431 E. Saginaw St., E. Lansing, Michigan
Midland Branch, 1700 West Sugnut Road, Midland, Michigan

MINNESOTA
Minneapolis Branch, 2801 Douglas Drive, N., Minneapolis, Minnesota

MISSOURI
Columbia Branch, Highway 63 South, Columbia, Missouri
Kansas City Branch, 8144 Holmes, Kansas City, Missouri
St. Louis Branch, 10445 Clayton Rd., Frontenac, Missouri
Springfield Branch, 1322 S. Campbell, Springfield, Missouri

MONTANA
Billings Branch, 1711 Sixth St. West, Billings, Montana
Butte Branch, Dillon Chapel, 715 E. Bannock St., Dillon, Montana
Great Falls Branch, 1401 - 9th St., N.W., Great Falls, Montana
Helena Branch, 1610 E. 6th Avenue, Helena, Montana
Kalispell Branch, Buffalo Hill, Kalispell, Montana
Missoula Branch, 3201 Bancroft St., Missoula, Montana
NEBRASKA
Omaha Branch, 11027 Martha St., Omaha, Nebraska

NEVADA
Ely Branch, Avenue E & Ninth St., Ely, Nevada
Fallon Branch, 750 West Richards Street, Fallon, Nevada
Las Vegas Branch, 509 S. Ninth St., Las Vegas, Nevada
Reno Branch, Washoe Public Library, 301 S. Center, Reno, Nevada

NEW JERSEY
Morristown Branch, 140 White Oak Ridge Road, Summit, New Jersey
East Brunswick Branch, 303 Dunham's Corner Road, E. Brunswick, N.J.

NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque Branch, 5709 Haines Avenue N.E., Albuquerque, N.M.
Farmington Branch, 400 West Apache, Farmington, New Mexico

NEW YORK
Albany Branch, 411 Loudon Road, Loudonville, New York
Ithaca Branch, 305 Murray Hill Road, Vestal, New York
New York Branch, 2 Lincoln Square (3rd Floor), Broadway at 65th St., N.Y., N.Y.
Plainview Branch, 160 Washington Avenue, Plainview, New York
Rochester Branch, 460 Kreg Rd., Fairport, New York

NEW ZEALAND
Auckland Branch, No. 2 Scotia Place, Auckland Cl, New Zealand
Canterbury Branch, 25 Fendalton Road, Christchurch, New Zealand
Temple View Branch, Temple View, New Zealand
Wellington Branch, Wellington Chapel, 140 Moxham Avenue, Wellington, N.Z.

N. CAROLINA
Charlotte Branch, 3020 Hilliard Drive, Charlotte, N. Carolina
Raleigh Branch, 5100 Six Forks Road, Raleigh, North Carolina

OHIO
Cincinnati Branch, 5505 Bosworth Place, Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland Branch, 25000 Westwood Road, Westlake, Ohio
Columbus Branch, 3646 Lieb Street, Columbus, Ohio
Dayton Branch, 1500 Shiloh Springs Road, Dayton, Ohio

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City Branch, 5020 N.W. 63rd, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Tulsa Branch, 12110 East 7th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma
OREGON

Beaverton Branch, 10425 S.W. Beaverton, Hillsdale Highway, Beaverton, Ore.
Coos Bay Branch, 3950 Sherman Avenue, North Bend, Oregon
Corvallis Branch, 4141 N.W. Harrison, Corvallis, Oregon
Eugene Branch, 3550 West 16th Street, Eugene, Oregon
Gresham Branch, 3500 S.E. 182nd, Gresham, Oregon
LaGrande Branch, Old Welfare Bldg., 2504 N. Fir, LaGrande, Oregon
Medford Branch, 2960 Juaniperro Way, Medford, Oregon
Nyssa Branch, West Alberta Avenue, Nyssa, Oregon
Portland East Branch, 2215 N.E. 106th, Portland, Oregon
Salem Branch, 4550 Lone Oak S.E., Salem, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

Gettysburg Branch, 2100 Hollywood Drive, York, Pennsylvania
Philadelphia Branch, 721 Paxon Hollow Road, Broomall, Pennsylvania
State College Branch, Whitehall Road, State College, Pennsylvania

SO. CAROLINA

Columbia Branch, 4440 Ft. Jackson Blvd., Columbia, S. Carolina

TENNESSEE

Knoxville Branch, 400 Kendall Road, Knoxville, Tennessee
Memphis Branch, 4520 Winchester Rd., Memphis, Tennessee
Tennessee South Branch, Old Shelbyville Hwy., Tullahoma, Tennessee

TEXAS

Austin Branch, 2111 Parker Lane, Austin, Texas
Beaumont Branch, Williamson Ward Chapel, Vidor, Texas
Corpus Christi Branch, 505 N. Mesquite St., Corpus Christi, Texas
Dallas Branch, 616 W. Keist Blvd., Dallas, Texas
Dallas North Branch, 10701 Lake Highlands Dr., Dallas, Texas
El Paso Branch, 3651 Douglas Avenue, El Paso, Texas
Ft. Worth Branch, Stake Center, 4401 N.E. Loop 820, North Richland Hills, Texas
Houston Branch, 1101 Bering Drive, Houston, Texas
Houston East Branch, Stake Center, 3000 Broadway, Houston, Texas
Longview Branch, 1700 Blue Ridge Pkwy., Longview, Texas
Odessa Branch, 2011 Washington, Odessa, Texas
San Antonio Branch, 2103 St. Cloud, San Antonio, Texas

UTAH

Beaver Branch, 15 North 100 West, Beaver, Utah
Brigham City South Branch, 865 So. 3rd West, Brigham City, Utah
Cache Branch, 950 North Main, Logan, Utah
Duchesne Branch, Stake Center, Duchesne, Utah
Kanab Branch, Stake Center, Kanab, Utah
Monticello Branch, 225 E. 2nd North, Blanding, Utah
Mt. Pleasant Branch, Mt. Pleasant Stake Center, Mt. Pleasant, Utah
Ogden Branch, 339 - 21st Street, Ogden, Utah
Price Branch, 65 East Fourth North, Price, Utah
Richfield Branch, 91 South 2nd West, Richfield, Utah
Santaquin Branch, Stake Center, Santaquin, Utah
South Jordan Branch, 2450 W. 10400 South, South Jordan, Utah
Springville Branch, 245 South 600 East, Springville, Utah
St. George Branch, 401 South 400 East, St. George, Utah
Utah Valley Branch, 405 HBL Library, BYU, Provo, Utah
Uintah Basin Branch, 613 West 2nd South, Vernal, Utah

VIRGINIA

Annandale Branch, 3900 Howard Street, Annandale, Virginia
Norfolk Branch, 4760 Princess Anne Road, Virginia Beach, Va.
Oakton Branch, Hunter Mill Road, Oakton, Virginia
Richmond Stake Branch, 5600 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia

WALES

Merthyr Tydfil Branch, Top of Nantygwenith St., Georgetown, Merthyr Tydfil, Wales

WASHINGTON

Bellevue Branch, 10675 N.E. 20th St., Bellevue, Washington
Everett Branch, Everett Stake Center, Everett, Washington

Longview Branch, 1721 - 30th Avenue, Longview, Washington
Moses Lake Branch, 1515 Division, Moses Lake, Washington
Mt. Vernon Branch, 1700 Hazel, Mt. Vernon, Washington
Olympia Branch, Olympia Stake Center, Olympia, Washington
Pasco Branch, Stake Center, 2004 No. 24th Street, Pasco, Washington
Quincy Branch, 1101 2nd South East, Quincy, Washington
Richland Branch, 1720 Thayer Drive, Richland, Washington
Seattle North Branch, 5701 6th N.E., Seattle, Washington
Spokane Branch, N. 919 Pines Road, Spokane, Washington
Tacoma Branch, South 12th and Pearl Streets, Tacoma, Washington
Yakima Branch, 705 South 36th Avenue, Yakima, Washington

WISCONSIN

Appleton Branch, Lodge Hall, Main Street, Shawano, Wisconsin
Milwaukee Branch, 9600 West Grange Avenue, Hales Corner, Wisconsin

WYOMING

Afton Branch, 347 Jefferson Avenue, Afton, Wyoming
Casper Branch, 700 S. Missouri, Casper, Wyoming
Cheyenne Branch, 2800 Central Avenue, Cheyenne, Wyoming
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Lovell Branch, 50 West Main, Lovell, Wyoming
ARCHIVES OF LATIN AMERICAN MATERIAL IN GREAT BRITAIN: AN INTRODUCTION

Elisabeth M. Long

Many archive collections in Great Britain, both public and private, contain material relevant to the study of Latin America, but much of it is concentrated in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, and it is these centres which I propose to discuss. Two general points need to be made: firstly, that most of the manuscript collections in Britain are listed in some detail in a book published in 1973 by the Oxford University Press in collaboration with the London Institute of Latin American Studies. It is edited by Peter Walne and entitled: A guide to manuscript sources for the history of Latin America and the Caribbean in the British Isles. Most of the institutions mentioned in it are listed also in the Directory of Libraries and Special Collections on Latin America and the West Indies edited by Bernard Naylor, Laurence Hallewell, and Colin Steele, which gives details of their addresses, staff, opening hours and facilities. The general rule is that access to institutions is quite simple, and it is rare to find an institution without facilities for micro-filming or photocopying, whereas, understandably enough, private collections usually do not have copying facilities and access to them must be arranged beforehand. Those business archives still held by the company which generated them also require prearrangement and retain the right to exercise a veto on material intended for publication.

The other general point to be made about British archives on Latin America is obvious enough: that they tend to reflect British interests in the continent. Thus there are strong collections on former British possessions in the continent, on issues in which the British have been heavily involved, for example slavery and its abolition, and on areas in which British had or has commercial interests, for example the railways in Argentina and Peru. Other holdings are more piecemeal and reflect the interests of individual scholars, travellers or diplomats.

The logical place to start in any survey of British archives is the Public Record Office in London, the repository for official government documents. It is at present in two locations - Chancery Lane, in central London, and Kew, in southwest London, and the collections are at the moment (June 1977) being divided between the two sites. In general the earlier records will remain in Chancery Lane and the more modern records, including most of those which are of interest to Latin Americanists, will go to Kew.

The Public Record Office has four types of record that are of interest to Latin Americanists: those of the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the Admiralty, and maps. Recently the Foreign Office has merged with the Commonwealth Office - which of course has superseded the Colonial Office, as we have spent much of the last twenty-five years shedding colonies - but the papers of the Foreign and Commonwealth office are still restricted. All
official documents are closed for thirty years, and on some, where questions of national security or personal sensitivity apply, the closure is extended.

The Foreign Office papers include correspondence with British embassies and consulates in Latin America, letter books, registers, reports of special commissions, reports of treaty negotiations and so on. Not all the correspondence of individual ministers or officers is there, as in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries such papers were often kept instead in family collections and are either still in private hands or have been deposited in other libraries. The Colonial Office records, dealing with all aspects of the history of former colonies, and Admiralty reports from its three stations in the area—the West Indies station, Brazil station, and Pacific station—are also reasonably complete. All these are listed in the periodic Lists and Indexes of papers in the Public Record Office, formerly published but now produced in manuscript form and kept at the office. There was an attempt at the beginning of the century to produce a detailed author and subject card index of the diplomatic records, but its volume grew so rapidly that it was abandoned after ten years.

The maps and plans of both North and South America held at the Public Record Office are listed and described in the second volume of the office’s guide to its map collection.

The manuscript collections of the British Library complement these of the Public Record Office to some extent in that many of them are the collections of former statesmen and diplomats. There are some interesting smaller collections, among them the papers of Henry Coventry, Secretary of State from 1672 to 1680, which includes some eighteenth-century Quechua grammars, sermons and gospels. The manuscripts in Spanish received in the library before 1890 have been listed in the Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Spanish language in the British Museum by Pascual de Gayangos, published in London from 1875 to 1893 in four volumes. Most of the others are listed in detail in the Walne guide referred to earlier. They include the papers of the South Sea Company from 1711 to 1856, some of the correspondence and papers of Jeremy Bentham, most of the rest of which are held at University College, London, where a complete edition of his works is in progress at present, and over fifty other collections.

The most important items in the collections of Cambridge University Library are the Conway collection and the Archivo del Libertador. The former consists of eighty-one volumes of transcripts from archives in Mexico, Seville, and other places, concerned mostly with the Inquisition in sixteenth-century Mexico. The latter, also copies of original documents, comprise fifty-eight reels of microfilm, a complete copy of the Archivo del Libertador—documents referring to the independence of Venezuela and Colombia and to other aspects of the career of Bolivar, the originals of which are, of course in Caracas.

Oxford has several important groups of papers. For a start it has the largest single accumulation in the world, although not necessarily the most important, of Mexican codices. Three of them are painted in skin, one, a roll,
is on paper and is thought to be immediately post-conquest, and one, the Codex Mendoza, has paintings by Indian artists illustrating a text written by Spaniards. Otherwise Bodley's collection contains several lots of family papers including those of the fourth Earl of Clarendon, Foreign Secretary at various stages in the 1850's and the 1860's, which include voluminous Foreign Office correspondence relating to Latin America. In terms of volume, however, Christ Church Library leads the field with its collection of the papers of the third Marquess of Salisbury (1830-1903) which include a hundred and forty volumes of Foreign Office correspondence dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The other collection worthy of note in Oxford is that held in Rhodes House Library which has extensive special collections on former British colonies, including therefore a considerable amount of material relating to the West Indies. Of particular interest is the collection of papers relating to the anti-slavery movement and incorporating documents of the London Anti-Slavery Committee and other similar organisations.

Two comparatively new ventures in this field in Great Britain are the Latin American Business Archive in University College, London, and the Contemporary Archive on Latin America. In their emphasis on recent political and economic issues they are reflecting the ever-increasing interest in these topics by Latin Americanists.

University College, London has been acquiring during the last few years a number of collections of papers of British commercial interests - banks, merchant banks and companies concerned with engineering, mining, manufacturing, retail, shipping, utilities etc. - with a significant stake in Latin America. In most cases these papers are deposited on permanent loan, but in some instances the companies concerned have gone into liquidation and University College has therefore saved the records from an early demise. The most extensive collection is that of the Bank of London and South America (BOLSA) now Lloyds Bank International. BOLSA was formed in 1923 from an amalgamation of various other banks, and its papers from its inception well into the thirties, have been deposited. (More recent ones remain in the hands of the Bank).

Most of the papers in the archive, with the notable exception of those of BOLSA, contain comparatively little correspondence, and their degree of order varies very much according to the company from which they came. The papers of Balfour Williamson & Co., import and export merchants, for instance, are beautifully organised, bound and excellently indexed, whereas those of other enterprises are in a fairly disordered state. The problem of staff time to order and index collections as they should be is a perennial one - it has been suggested that University College could benefit from the example of the Centro de Documentación Agraria del Perú in Lima, which allows scholars to consult the archives only if they spend half their time helping to catalogue them!

The last institution to be discussed is the Contemporary Archive on Latin America, established in London in 1976. It was set up initially to house and exploit the source materials used in the preparation of the newsletters Latin
American Political Report, Latin American Economic Report and now also the Latin American Commodities Report; a major part of its collection, therefore, comprises the cables, newsagency reports and other reports used in the production of the newsletters, and also their correspondence and records. Since its foundation it has received miscellaneous donations from many sources, notably the Chile Solidarity Campaign. It collects both primary and secondary source material, with a strong emphasis on current material, on journals, and on printed ephemera – posters, manifestos etc. It is a private institution, not affiliated to any university and finances itself by subscription and by consultancy work. Clientele is not only academic but drawn also from the media and commercial organizations.

The last two archives mentioned, the Business Archive and the Contemporary Archive, are fresh indications of a trend we have all become familiar with in the study of Latin America, away from mainstream diplomatic history and towards economic history and contemporary political and social issues. In a brief introduction such as this one must be fairly general and cannot begin to examine those archives still in private hands. I should have liked, in courtesy to our host, the University of Florida, to discuss the manuscripts dealing with the history of Florida in the possession of the Duke of Rutland and others; also to have gone in detail into the German Foreign Ministry and Navy papers, which came into Anglo-American hands towards the end of the Second World War and were filmed in Britain before being returned. I should also have liked to discuss the whole question of policy as regards acquisition and selection of documents, particularly in government departments. However, for most academic libraries in Britain, the question of acquisitions policy as regards manuscripts is not the primary one – financial cutbacks seem to hit manuscript departments first, and all that most of them can do is receive gifts or bequests graciously when they do come – and hope for the space to store them and the staff to process them. What can and should be done is the establishment of contacts with likely institutions or individuals to ensure that attention is paid to the conservation of records, that they be led to consider depositing them in a library, and that as great an awareness as possible is created of the value to scholarship of archival material.
EL LIBRO Y EL CAMBIO POLITICO:
EL CASO ARGENTINO

Roberto Etchepareborda

Esta contribución esboza una visión del impacto del cambio político sobre el libro. Con el fin de lograr un encuadre más preciso se establecen algunos antecedentes ilustrativos necesarios para comprender el caso argentino.

La censura en sus diversas manifestaciones (según la época, la cultura y el medio) de carácter dogmático, religiosomoralístico o político-ideológico, es una manifestación de la realidad que ha existido a través de la historia, y que en nuestro tiempo, lejos de disminuir, adquiere mayor crudeza por la fragmentación creciente de la Polis que amenaza quebrantar la estructura de la Nación-estado.

La Constitución de 1853, art. 14 fija entre los derechos y garantías, los de publicar sus ideas: "conforme las leyes que reglamentan su ejercicio". Establecemos el inicio de los efectos políticos sobre el campo editor, a partir de 1930 cuando la Restauración Conservadora, que sucedió a la primera intervención militar, vio las primeras requisas de publicaciones, particularmente de izquierda, y desde 1941 cuando con la aplicación del Estado de Sitio al ser envuelta la Argentina en el torbellino mundial, se percibe la creciente limitación de la expresión escrita de todo color. La asunción en 1946 de Juan D. Perón, marca la presencia de tendencias, que desde entonces, no han sido ajenas a la vida azarosa del libro. La creación de un aparato de propaganda no fue óbito al control de toda expresión adversa, coartada por medidas indirectas: limitación de cuotas de papel, inspecciones de seguridad e higiene de los talleres, huelgas, etc., que pronto fueron seguidas por la más estricta censura. La Seccional 54 de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones adquiere una ganada fama represiva. Los libros son sometidos a los rigores del Index vigente. Los prohibidos son incinerados en los hornos de basura, y las traducciones "inmorales", junto a todos los libros extranjeros críticos del régimen, sufren igual destino.

La creación en 1950 de una comisión bicameral, más conocida por los nombres de sus integrantes los legisladores Visca y Decker, se convierte en una verdadera inquisición. Desde entonces aparece la "autocensura" para evitar complicaciones. Las editoras comunistas Cartago y Futuro, se dedican a temas asépticos, mientras que el socialismo se ve cercenado a partir de 1953 por el incendio de su sede y quedan por razones de "inseguridad" cerrados los talleres de la Vanguardia. A su vez el radicalismo publica a través de una editora Raigal y aporta un conjunto de obras que marcan un hito para el libro argentino.

Después de 1955 se dispone la supresión del aparato represivo, situación que se mantendrá, sólo en cuanto a la recordación del reciente pasado, de valor relativo ya que las editoras lo historian en forma harto crítica. Se procede en materia de controles a remediar lo hecho en Europa con los totalitarismos vencidos.
Durante los sucesivos gobiernos civiles las limitaciones llegan a su mínima expresión y en 1964 se desmantela el control a la introducción de libros del extranjero, esto ocurriría a pesar de la creciente preocupación militar ante los primeros intentos guerrilleros en el Noroeste junto con la introducción de propaganda desde Cuba y el avance de la literatura antisurgente.

Producida la caída de Illía en 1966, comienza un nuevo ritmo. Una aproximación simplista podría brindar una imagen equívoca y llevar a una errada interpretación de lo que sobrevendrá más tarde. El gobierno militar de Juan C. Onganía adopta medidas drásticas de control ideológico. La Ley 16984 (18/X/66) prohíbe la distribución por correo de propaganda marxista o pornográfica. Se prohíbe la distribución de la revista uruguaya Marcha (25/VIII/66) y ya se había clausurado Tía Vicenta por ridiculizar al Gobierno. A su vez tendrá repercusión mundial la prohibición del estreno de la ópera Bomarzo (18/VII/66). La Ley 17401 (25/VIII/67) incrementa la represión del comunismo; su art. 20 autoriza la incautación del material escrito y de los medios de difusión empleados; el 21 dispone la clausura de donde "se prepare, imprima, edite, distribuya, venda, emita, exhiba el material considerado comunista". Se incineran obras de Marx, Engels, Guevara y Régis Debray. Se clausuran seminarios políticos, uno de ellos, Azul y blanco, verá su caso convertido en una "causa célebre" (27/X/67) por la acordada de la Corte Suprema que ordena su reaparición.

La intervención a las universidades en agosto de 1966, al remover el directorio de Eudeba, permite que algunos de ellos formen el Centro Editor de América Latina, que adquiere un rol relevante casi de inmediato. Su labor marca un definido signo ideológico y sus publicaciones adquieren gran popularidad. Algunos de sus esfuerzos de mayor aliento, como la serie de Grandes hombres, incorporan biografías polémicas, como las de Eva Perón, Guevara y el Padre Camilo Torres. A su vez, la presentación de una historia general (Siglomundo) desde un mirador marxista será prohibida en 1968. Pero, su visión del pasado argentino en la que predominan las interpretaciones revisionistas (Polémica) pasará sin contratiempos, aunque, a comienzos de los Setenta historia la crónica de lo que va sucediendo en el diario vivir.

La venta masiva que no ve mayores resistencias contrasta con la prohibición de un extracto de la Historia de Belgrano de Bartolomé Mitre que relata la "Guerra de las Republiquetas" acción irregular de los patriotas en el Alto Perú. Un intento sagaz de compararlo con la acción desarrollada por Guevara en Bolivia.

Paradójicamente las prensas tiran, sin impedimento alguno, Mi amigo el Che de Ricardo Rojo que memora la acción guerrillera en el Norte argentino en 1964 a la que le seguirá La Lucha armada en América Latina de Ramón H. Torres Molina en que se incorpora el análisis de la lucha urbana. Para 1969, aún bajo Onganía, desde ángulos más activistas le hacían eco obras como las de Germán Rozenzveicher: Ojos del Tejequé, novelizando la guerra del 62/63 y Horacio González Trejo: Argentina, tiempos de violencia.

Otras editoras presentaban traducciones de los clásicos del marxismo, junto a novedosas interpretaciones. Se destacó Siglo XXI, seguido de cerca por Galerna, Gránica, La Flor, Jorge Alvarez, Carlos F. Pérez, etc. Como gruesa
ironía, en tiempos de Onganía aparece la crónica de su descalabro, el Cordobazo, escrita por Francisco J. Delich: Crisis y protesta social en Córdoba, mayo de 1969, y pronto Oscar Braun expone duras críticas al plan económico en su: Desarrollo del capital monopolista.

Ya con el general Levingston en el poder a mediados de 1970, arrecia la literatura cogestoritaria que pronto incorporará en sus análisis el reciente pasado peronista. Este proceso se acelera con el gobierno del general Alejandro A. Lanusse, que al abrir el debate político, hace que los alineamientos partidistas adquieran mayor movilidad. Se multiplican las ediciones del propio Perón en un caso típico de "piratería" intelectual consentida por conveniencia política. Se le suman los más variados ensayos socio-económicos, desde la perspectiva del cambio social, y poco falta para el empalme del justicialismo, hasta las izquierdas de los más variados matices.

La merma evidente de los controles que se nota a través de más de una expresión permite la aparición de obras como las de Daniel Villar: El Cordobazo; de David Viñas: Rebellones populares argentinas, De los Montoneros a los anarquistas, y aún más definida: América Latina en armas, que explora los diversos movimientos insurgentes, y particularmente, el ERP y los Montoneros. En el ámbito teatral Rozenmacher, Cossa y Telesnik estrenan sin problema: El Avión negro, el mítico aparato en el cual Perón retornaría. A su vez, Aída Bortnik presenta: Che, Argentina, seguida de: Soldados y pequeños soldados, con alusiones claras a la insurgencia.

Según La Opinión (31/X/72), los best sellers son Perón, Mao, Guevara, Trotsky, seguidos de cerca por traducciones de Marx, Lenin, Gramsci, Fanon, Piaget, y Paulo Freire. Empalmando al exiliado con el líder chino y remedando a éste último, se publica el Libro rojo de Perón.

Desde otro ángulo, y con el objetivo de desacralizar los valores tradicionales aparecen estudios de carácter histórico que discuten el papel de las Fuerzas Armadas en controvertidos episodios como la Semana Trágica de enero de 1919 y los sangrientos episodios de la Patagonia de 1921.

Se cierra de ese modo el ciclo de censura de 1966 con el avance incontenible de textos contestatarios que abastecen al creciente público lector, ávido de respuestas a sus expectativas, sea de participación o de cambios estructurales.

A su vez, Lanusse aprobaba en las postrimerías de su gobierno la Ley del Libro, No. 20.380 elaborada con el consejo del sector editor. Incorporándose a la misma parte de las disposiciones que tanto favorecieran la expansión en otros países.

Los cuatro sucesivos gobiernos peronistas - 25/V/73 al 24/III/76 - desde Campora a Isabel de Perón no hacen sino afirmar estas contradicciones. El examen de los libros editados en ese lapso indica la proliferación de textos marxistas o contestatarios junto a un ascenso de la censura. La interpretación del pasado, así como de lo que debe hacerse para lograr las expectativas abiertas, se presentan a través de los más variados lentes. Se imprimen polémicos análisis sobre

Es conocida la lucha que desde el 20 de junio de 1973 - al retorno de Perón opondrá los extremos del espectro peronista. Los lemas de la patria socialista versus los de la justicيلة no tendrán sólo expresión retórica, sino se deter- minarán en forma sangrienta y su vertiente escrita será cada vez más rica. En consecuencia, el debate tendrá repercusión en las medidas de control que adquiri-
rán mayor severidad.

Después del breve paso del Presidente Cámpora, el titular interino del Eje- cutivo, Raúl A. Lastiri adopta severas medidas. Por un lado arden los talleres Eudeba perdiéndose más de 25.000 ejemplares del Marxismo de Henri Lefebvre (20/VII/73), por el otro se suprime la revista Satiricón, considerada obscena. Un día antes de entregar el mando al reelecto Perón, el Decreto No. 1774 prohibe el ingreso postal o aduanero de toda publicación: "contraria al sistema republi- cano de gobierno". Menudean los secuestros e incineraciones de libros por inmo- ralidad; se clausuran diarios de tendencia izquierdista y se eliminan sus pe-
riódicos. Los sucesivos cambios de título de algunos no impedirán su irremedia- ble destino. El Descamisado clausurado (8/IV/74) pasa a ser El Peronista cerrado (4/VII/74) por decretos de Perón; reaparece como La Causa peronista eliminada (6/IX/74) por su sucesora. Su última expresión El Auténtico, tampoco tendrá mayor duración. Militancia, vocero del FAP, será clausurado. También la derecha católica ve cercenada su palabra. Cabildo es clausurado (20/II/75) al igual que su sucesor Fortín (9/V/75). Se procede drásticamente con representantes de la prensa extranjera. El corresponsal del Express de París amenazado de desacato, se ve en serias dificultades. Por su parte la Presidente habla con más vehemen- cia de la existencia de un "terrorismo periodístico" (5/XI/75). 6

El enfrentamiento se prolongará por más tiempo en el terreno universitario. Es sabido que el sistema de enseñanza superior pasó bajo el control de la iz- quierda a partir de junio de 1973, situación que se mantendrá en la práctica hasta setiembre de 1974. El activismo no se vería mayormente trabajado por la aprobación parlamentaria de una nueva ley universitaria que restablecía la lib- bertad de cátedra y prohibía en absoluto la política en los claustros. En ese período, la dogmatización de la enseñanza y el establecimiento donde cuipiere de la bibliografía marxista con exclusión de toda otra vertiente ideológica fue moneda corriente, destinada a la "concientización" del alumnado. Los cambios de los planes de estudio, con la inclusión de asignaturas de contenido "formativo" fue la fórmula adoptada para brindar una base ideológica-cultural de la realidad argentina y mundial acorde con los nuevos tiempos. Con esa concepción se inter- preta que: "la Historia es una arma política, y así lo asumimos ... la única verdad histórica que aceptamos es aquella determinada por las luchas de las masas por la Liberación Nacional y Social." 7
A los dos meses de asumir la nueva Presidente la Universidad cambia de signo y los textos, ayer obligatorios se convierten en sospechosos. La Literatura marxista es reemplazada por una de corte justicialista. Uno de los exponentes de esa tendencia, el Interventor de la Universidad de Buenos Aires: Alberto Otalogano, no trepida en formular el nuevo credo acompañado ahora por la purga de la izquierda - la séptima en lo que va del siglo -. Sus palabras son alegacionadoras: "Los católicos y los argentinos estamos llevados a una prueba de fuego, o justicialistas o marxistas ... Se ha pretendido una sociedad plurista y a la vista están las consecuencias. Nosotros tenemos la verdad y la razón, los otros no la tienen y los trataremos como tales." A su vez El Caudillo, vocero del verticalismo, no hace sino amenazar de muerte a los oponentes. En esa misma época se amenaza y presiona a los propietarios de Editorial Abril: los Civitá, para que vendan sus instalaciones, al negarse, estallan bombas que destrozan los vidrios de las plantas.

Entretanto, la Ley del Libro 20.380 por razones políticas, ve postergada su reglamentación. A su vez la Ley 18.573 de la época de Onganía, que prevé un régimen de fomento para la inversión en la industria - ya que permitía deducir el 70% de los montos invertidos en maquinarias para producir libros o la inversión en impresoras o editoras era enervada en 1974 por nuevos requisitos y la ley No. 20.628 restringía las transferencias por pagos de derechos de traducción.

Un comentarista al hacer el balance de este período lo calificaba realísticamente de "cultura de recesión." Señalaba que los adquirentes de libros habían bajado entre un 30 y un 50%. Era evidente que el comercio del libro se veía afectado por más de una medida que mermaba su expansión, siendo la más directa la congelación de precios, impuesta por la Ley de Abastecimientos. La confusa política cambiaria encarecía el libro y hacía cada vez más difícil su colocación en otros mercados. Al complicado de por sí panorama económico se sumaba, por la endeblez de la balanza de pagos, la limitación de proveerse de papel del exterior con el agravante que el de origen nacional, favorecido en el mercado externo, era exportado en cada vez mayores cantidades.

El creciente enardecimiento de las pasiones producido en este período será el que nos permita aproximarnos con mayor claridad a lo que ocurre en la Argentina. A la estridente polémica ascendente de fines de los Setenta sucede una caída de grado, tanto producto de la fatiga como: porqué no decirlo? del diferente clima de violencia en que se vive desde mediados de 1974. Los años anteriores fueron tiempos de lucha y violencia, particularmente desde 1969, pero jamás comparables con lo que luego sobrevendrá; en que la marca mercurial del terrorismo y del crimen político no han hecho sino exacerbarse y brindar cifras abrumadoras con víctimas a granel, de uno y otro bando. Este tipo de lucha bien denominada "guerra sucia" no deja mucho ánimo para discusiones en las que el miedo adquiere papel protagónico. La coronación de todo ese desgobierno, ese caminar hacia el caos y la anarquía con un vacío de poder absoluto dio finalmente por tierra con el régimen de Isabel Perón en marzo de 1976.

De inmediato el tema político baja en forma destacada. Las principales editoras de producción anteriormente marxista o fuertemente ideológica: Galerna, Gráfica, Corregidor, Shapire, continúan publicando pero en sus publicaciones predominan los temas literarios. Siglo XXI, en cuya sede se produjo (28/III/76)
un serio procedimiento en búsqueda de material subversivo, reabrió sus puertas luego de un modus vivendi - negociado - de retirar títulos que afectaran la seguridad pública. Más adelante sus directivos resolvieron retirarse del mercado argentino poniendo en venta su fondo editorial luego de fracasar, por oposición de la Cámara del Libro, el intento de exportarlo. Algunas otras editoras de una mayor militancia: La Flor, Formentor, Proyección, D.E.R., Tiempo Contemporáneo se vieron afectadas con problemas más serios.

Las ventas llegaron a su nivel más bajo durante el período junio-julio de 1976 produciéndose luego un repunte hasta noviembre. Los sucesos de orden político no tuvieron, sin embargo, una franca repercusión en la producción o en las ventas, de acuerdo a la información recogida en el medio librero, salvo en aquellos títulos o autores más directamente vinculados con ideologías o técnicas consideradas subversivas.10

En los últimos tres meses los libros políticos de mayor repercusión son los que se refieren al futuro institucional y los que postulan nuevos modelos para el ordenamiento institucional para el próximo cuarto de siglo.11

Como era previsible, los periódicos sufrieron bajas. Cuestionario, dirigido por Rodolfo Terragno y de tendencia peronista, desapareció en junio. Crisis, cuyo director era Eduardo Galeano, puso término a su publicación en octubre: "por razones ajenas a nuestra voluntad."12

En el medio universitario se han producido algunas estrepitosas denuncias de infiltración marxista, consecuencia del período 73/74, que rozaron a miembros del anterior gobierno militar provocando la reacción del general Lanusse. Estas situaciones, producto de la psicosis de guerra en que se vive, ante la continuidad de atentados y muertes violentas han producido efectos laterales; la destrucción, junto a publicaciones de neto corte subversivo, de mucha literatura política secuestrada en diversos procedimientos.

La Iglesia se vio también alcanzada. Fue con motivo del discutido texto editado en España de la Biblia para Latinoamérica sobre cuyo contenido y exterior presentación se dividieron desde un principio las opiniones de algunos prelados. Fue, finalmente, necesario para concluir el debate una Declaración de la Conferencia Episcopal que, si bien consideró el texto en discusión fíel y acorde con los preceptos de la Iglesia, desaprobó de plano varias de las notas e introducciones, particularmente, ciertas ilustraciones que "señalan una línea temporalista, por lo menos equívoca", aconsejando "la edición de un suplemento obligatorio para la Argentina."13

Entre los episodios que adquirieron notoriedad en la prensa mundial debe destacarse el supuesto recurdecimiento del antisemitismo. La aparición de textos reivindicadores del nazismo fue denunciada por la prensa hemisférica.14 La publicidad de estas informaciones no tuvo sin embargo el mismo eco en cuanto a las medidas adoptadas para ponerle coto. El Decreto 1887 (14/I/77) prohibió la distribución, venta y circulación de las publicaciones de la editora Milicia, siendo además confiscados numerosos títulos. Por otro Decreto No. 3006 de diciembre de 1976, se prohíbe la venta del libro: La Economía nacional-socialista de A. Hermann y A. Richt. Al mismo tiempo se retira de la circu-
lación la violenta distribúa antisemita del economista Walter Beverraggi Allende: Del yugo sionista en la Argentina.

El cuadro en el cual actúan las actuales autoridades es muy diverso porque combaten la literatura ideológica y al mismo tiempo la subversiva. Una y otra no tienen claros límites definitorios. Por Decreto No. 1888/76 se prohibió la distribución, venta y circulación de dos publicaciones destinadas a la niñez: La Ultrabomba y El Pueblo que quería ser gris por su carácter tendencioso siendo clausurados sus respectivas editoras Rompan Filas y la Niña de Gracia, esta última por su labor considerada de adoctrinamiento subversivo. El 14 de enero de 1977 fue prohibida la revista infantil La Tacita azul "por fomentar las condiciones ambientales favorables a la lucha de clases." En otro terreno por Decreto No. 3007 (27/XII/76), se impidió la circulación, por interpretaciones tendenciosas de un libro de Carlos González Díz: El Ejército de la Independencia; un enfoque histórico e ideológico distinto publicado por Editorial Silaba.

Las publicaciones del partido Comunista, agrupación en estado de hibernación como las demás expresiones políticas no subversivas, circulan libremente y su principal editora Cartago publica regularmente numerosas obras. Sólo una de las revistas partidarias Fundamentos se vio prohibida por "exhibir características divisionistas, atacando las estructuras del Estado, abogando cambios por medios inaceptables."

Un nuevo episodio se produjo a fines de enero último al prohibirse la circulación del número de Noviembre anterior de la revista Investigación y acción social, en que aparecía un artículo de Vicente Pelegrini S.J. que reproducido más tarde por el diario La Opinión, ocasionara su clausura por varios días. Las autoridades consideraron el mencionado artículo como tendiente a: "Impugnar por inferencia a la imagen de las Fuerzas Armadas, acusándolas indirectamente y subreticiamente de ideas contrarias a los derechos humanos."

Al hacer el balance del expuesto coincido con el representante de un denodado vocero de la prensa argentina el Buenos Aires Herald, Andrew Graham-Yooll, cuando afirma que: "la censura en Argentina no es un mal del Estado sino una enfermedad de la Sociedad." No se han tomado, por cierto, medidas institucionalizadoras de censura. Pero, la posibilidad de secuestros de las existencias ha creado entre los editores y libreros el sentimiento de responsabilidad en la difusión de cierto tipo de literatura considerada peligrosa o subversiva.

Pero también debe decirse que todo este clima es producto de la honda fragmentación que en los últimos lustros llevaron a la Argentina al borde del caos y la anarquía. El absoluto de querr imponer por la violencia desnuda la "única verdad" que se pretende o cree poseer ha llevado a situaciones extremas. Mucho costará reorganizar sobre bases representativas a la Nación y al Estado extirpando de raíz la violencia, cualesquiera sea su signo, y estableciendo el pleno respeto de la persona humana y de las garantías individuales.
Concluimos este recorrido a través de los acontecimientos argentinos y su repercusión en el material edito. Tenemos la esperanza de haber brindado, dentro de nuestras magras posibilidades, una imagen lo más aproximada posible de lo sucedido tratando de ubicar los hechos y sus reacciones correlative en su lógico juego dialéctico.

NOTAS

1. Siglo XXI publica de Althusser y Ballibar: Para leer el capital de Baran y Swezy: El Capital monopolista de Marta Harnecker: Los Conceptos elementales del materialismo histórico de Cooper et al: La Dialéctica de la liberación.


5. L' Express, No. 1253, 14 de julio y 1254, 21 de julio de 1975, respectivamente.


8. La Nación, Bs. As., 16 de noviembre de 1974.


10. Información recogida por el autor de fuentes directas.


13. La Nación, edición aérea, No. 841, 1 de noviembre de 1976.


POLÍTICA E PUBLICAÇÕES: BRASIL
Rose Marie Muraro

Depois do golpe militar de 1964, foi institucionalizada a censura no Brasil, no que se refere aos meios de comunicação: rádio, televisão, teatro, cinema, jornais e revistas. Como veremos adiante, o mercado editorial não foi afetado diretamente, mas ficou sujeito a outros controles ideológicos, mais sutis, mas, talvez, mais estreitos.

Qualquer peça teatral, script cinematográfico, novela de televisão ou de rádio, tem que receber aprovação da Censura antes de serem levados ao público. Muitos jornais, principalmente aqueles que apresentam uma posição crítica ao governo, possuem censura prévia, isto é, qualquer matéria tem que passar pela censura antes de publicada. Ainda, muitos dos grandes periódicos brasileiros — jornais ou revistas — possuem um censor permanentemente em seus quadros. Há casos memoráveis, como a apreensão de edições inteiras pela polícia, do maior jornal brasileiro, Estado de Sã0 Paulo, ou aproibições de novelas de televisão da maior rede brasileira (Tevê Globo), depois de terem sido aprovadas pela censura, e, também, depois de a emissora ter realizado mais de vinte capítulos, tal como aconteceu com Roque Santeiro de Días Gomes, o que ocasionou grande perda de dinheiro para a emissora e muita polêmica junto ao público.

Houve ainda o famoso caso da proibição de uma transmissão feita diretamente de Nova Iorque pela mesma Tevê Globo de um espetáculo do Ballet Bolshoi, pelo simples fato de o mesmo ser russo ...

Quanto ao teatro, a maioria das peças dos autores mais famosos é hoje vetada. Há muitos autores brasileiros que têm toda a sua obra proibida, como é o caso de Plínio Marcos. No caso do teatro, a censura é dupla: há a censura do texto e depois uma segunda censura feita pelos censores locais, no ensaio geral da peça. Em 1975-76, a classe teatral de Sã0 Paulo sobressaiu-se pela sua bravura na luta contra as arbitrariedades da Censura, conseguindo a liberação de várias peças.

Há casos ainda em que a peça é censurada após um ano em cartaz, tal como aconteceu com a peça Homem NÃO Entra (No Men Allowed), peça feminista estrelada por Cidinha Campos especialmente feita para mulheres. A peça foi retirada de cartaz um ano após grande sucesso de público, tendo sido vista por quase duzentas mil mulheres.

Filmes e peças estrangeiras de grande valor artístico sofrem o mesmo destino, tais como O Último Tango em Paris e Laranja Mecânica, que não podem ser exibidos em nosso país, e, também, os filmes da diretora italiana Lina Wertmuller.

No campo da música popular, há autores como Chico Buarque de Holanda, hoje considerado o maior compositor brasileiro, que passou um bom período sem ter nenhuma de suas músicas aprovadas por serem consideradas demasiadamente políticas.
O Mercado Editorial

Quanto ao mercado editorial, em geral, não está sujeito à censura prévia. Dos aproximadamente treze mil novos títulos publicados a cada ano pelas editoras brasileiras, mais de setenta por cento são livros didáticos. Por outro lado, também, mais da metade são traduções. Não há possibilidade, pois, de existir um aparato governamental de censura suficientemente complexo e preciso para abranger a censura prévia de tal diversidade de temas, interesses e especializações do mercado livreiro.

Contudo, a partir de 1974, com a entrada do novo Governo do General Geisel e do seu Ministro da Justiça Armando Falcão, a quem está afeita a Censura e não ao Ministério da Educação como se poderia supor, a proibição de livros após serem publicados e a sua consequente retirada das livrarias e dos estoques das editoras, foi intensificada.

Vários livros considerados pornográficos e muitos deles, realmente do mais baixo valor literário foram censurados. Praticamente toda a obra das escritoras paulistas Adelaide Carraro e Cassandra Rios que se dedicavam a este tipo de literatura e bastante conhecidas do público brasileiro, foi proibida. Mas, entre este tipo de censura algumas obras estrangeiras clássicas no gênero foram também vetadas, tais como a obra do americano Henry Miller.

Contudo, este tipo de censura direta é o menos importante ao movimento editorial brasileiro. Como dissemos, há outros tipos de controle, principalmente financeiros que agem como seletores ideológicos das obras publicadas, principalmente no que se refere aos livros didáticos. Há órgãos do Ministério da Educação e Cultura (MEC) tais como o Instituto Nacional do Livro (INL) ou a FENAME (Fundação Nacional do Material Escolar).

Até recentemente, o INL possuía duas divisões, o PLIDEF (Plano de Integração do Ensino Fundamental) e o PLIDES (Plano de Integração do Ensino Superior). Estas duas entidades faziam condições com as editoras brasileiras, isto é, compravam parte das edições dos livros por eles aprovados e os distribuíam às escolas públicas e às bibliotecas escolares e municipais em todo o país. No caso dos livros para o ensino fundamental, estas compras se elevavam, em certos casos, como as cartilhas, a centenas de milhares de exemplares, tendo sido necessária a montagem de um complexo sistema de distribuição em todo o país.

Atualmente, o INL dedica-se apenas à coedição de obras literárias e históricas (obras-fontes) da cultura brasileira, tendo passado para a FENAME a compra de livros didáticos. A FENAME já possui uma vasta e complexa rede de distribuição em todo o país, de material didático a baixo custo e nos próximos anos se dedicará também à distribuição dos livros coeditados entre o MEC e a rede de editoras privadas brasileiras. Há sérias preocupações entre os editores, de que talvez este fato possa levar futuramente a uma estataização do livro didático de nível fundamental em nosso país, mas, ao que se sabe nos meios editoriais, estas preocupações ainda não se concretizaram.
No que se refere aos livros de ensino superior, não há possibilidade, ao menos em futuro próximo, de maior controle por parte da censura ou dos meios oficiais, tal a vastidade e a complexidade dos campos abrangidos e a grande competição entre as editoras.

O mercado do ensino superior é o que mais tem crescido no Brasil e também o que tem chamado mais a atenção das nossas editoras. Em 1969 existiam 300.000 estudantes universitários, tendo este número quintuplicado em 1976. Este grande boom do mercado consumidor editorial originou também um grande boom do mercado produtor no mesmo ramo, inclusive com a instalação direta de algumas companhias editoras estrangeiras, tais como a McGraw Hill, John Wiley & Sons, CBS, etc.

Este fato traz consigo outras pressões que se somam às pressões oficiais, que são as pressões do mercado estrangeiro, querendo jogar no mercado nacional maior número de obras traduzidas e, na maioria das vezes, não adaptadas à realidade de uma sociedade subdesenvolvida como a brasileira, o que traz uma deformação no formação das novas gerações de técnicos e cientistas sociais brasileiros.

Todas essas realidades juntas nos dão um panorama um pouco pesimista do movimento editorial brasileiro no que se refere à sua liberdade de expressão e criação.
POLITICAL ASPECTS OF BRAZILIAN PUBLISHING SINCE 1964

Peter T. Johnson

Academic level publishers throughout Latin America confront difficult economic and political decisions whenever they endeavor to adhere to the traditional responsibilities of a free press. As the principal publishers of books and journals of scholarly merit, they must decide if they will uncritically accept established and recognized values or else become known for suggesting new ones. The latter role can be dangerously uncertain and hence requires legal guarantees, societal interest, and national conditions favorable to research on national problems.

Since the imposition of military rule in Brasil on 1 April 1964, various administrations have promulgated laws adverse to a free press' function. The domination of martial attitudes at the highest levels of government, the placement of technocrats in positions requiring public accountability, and the overall deemphasis of political activity have largely contributed to the dearth of scholarly works written and published within Brasil about politically sensitive topics. This essay discusses the current state of Brasilians academic presses; newspapers are excluded because of their mass appeal and different role.

Careful examination of the circumstances publishers confront suggests a far more complex set of conditions than just military policy expressed through legislation and decrees. Press censorship existed in Portugal and continued in Brasil with a 27 September 1808 decree by João VI which for the sake of politics, religion, and moral standards established censorship over newspapers and books. Other laws followed, and as a reaction to the Vargas administration, the Constitution of 1946 guaranteed book and journal publication independent of controls (art. 141, sec. 5).¹

After the military's assumption of power in 1964 the government's press policy changed sharply by the issuance of "exceptional" legislation: Institutional Act 1 (9 April 1964) provides for the suppression of any citizen's political rights for ten years. These individuals--known as cassados--possess no political rights and cannot hold positions in any public educational system. Subsequent IA's further centralized governmental authority within the Presidency, and with the Constitution of 1967 the tenets of military rule were firmly institutionalized.² IA 5 (13 December

¹The research for this abreviated version of a larger study on the scholarly publishing industry of Latin America was supported by grants from the Office of International Programs and the Single Quarter Leave Program of the University of Minnesota - Twin Cities. Due to the political sensitivity of topics discussed, seventy-five interviewees requested and received the writer's guarantee for anonymity.
1968) expanded Presidential power in various areas including the suspension of political rights and habeas corpus.

During this time two important press laws were also issued: Lei 5250 (14 March 1967) justified censorship on the bases of national security and public order; Decreto-lei 1077 (26 January 1970) gives the Federal Police legal power to censor prior to publication as well as after publication, materials potentially offensive to the state and populace. The Divisão de Censura de Diversões Públicas (DCDP) (part of the Federal Police) serves as the censorship board and according to personal interviews with its administrators, the Brasilian public must be protected from the "excesses" that "publishers without scruples" put forth in their books and magazines. In effect the DCDP serves an anticipatory function by restricting or prohibiting access to works scheduled for publication as well as those already available in the marketplace. Of academic level works, those ideologically analyzing components of the 1964 Revolution, the institutionalization of military rule, and the advocacy of alternative economic and political models capture DCDP interest. Because conditions external to the definitional basis for censorship often carry equal or greater weight, publishers cannot assume in advance what the DCDP decision will be. In the absence of a predictable pattern publishers must act prudently if their investment is not to be jeopardized.

Of equal, and in some cases greater, impact than DCDP action are several conditions generally responsible for self-censorship. Given the high economic risk inherent in academic-level publishing, the University of São Paulo Press (EUSP) developed a program which essentially subsidizes books required for the educational programs of the University. A private sector publisher cooperates with EUSP because of the guaranteed number of copies that the University takes for sale in their campus bookstores usually is sufficient to cover production costs. Similar arrangements exist with other universities and state agencies elsewhere in Brasil. On the federal level the Instituto Nacional do Livro sponsors a program designed to make available works important to the nation. An editorial board composed of scholars from the country's post-graduate universities review manuscripts submitted from a wide range of private sector publishers. As many of Brasil's greatest intellectuals and scholars are cassados, they may not participate in the decision making process of what research and creative writing will be widely available through this important program.

The pervasiveness of self-censorship should not be under estimated. With the forced end to various literary supplements and journals coupled with a general paralysis of the theatre, many publishers cannot afford the risk of literary pieces capable of provoking unfavorable government reaction. The psychological climate created by the combination of these factors stimulated a period of self-struggle for many authors deciding on whether or what to write for public consumption; for many these conditions still exist.
As authors seek "safe" themes which are not those dealing with the problems of the masses and contemporary times, literature becomes politicized. Readers and critics attempt to identify "forbidden" themes where in fact none may exist. Ideological interpretations are offered which appeal to a readership denied access to writings directly concentrating on politically significant issues from a humanist standpoint. The relative infrequency of satisfying national literature in this area further encourages readers to turn to foreign authors.

Economic, managerial and familial conditions are identified as responsible for the fiscal crisis of some of the largest publishers. Because of their national reputation and important list of authors, several transnational corporate publishers were interested in acquiring controlling interest. The Brazilian government spurned foreign entry and ownership of national publishers by counterproposing with a Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico (BNDE) financial assistance program. Direct intervention of a federal agency for ensuring the viability of the publishing industry quite naturally diminished the relative independence of editorial judgment previously exercised under private sector ownership. Controversial manuscripts cannot be accepted for publication because of the financial pressures which the BNDE might introduce.

Transnational corporate publishers' interest did not stop with the BNDE rescue program; they view Brasil as a potentially lucrative market and already are present in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo with a Portuguese line of their English language list and a few Brazilian authors. Although most of the market currently is concentrated in secondary and university curriculum, the long-range impact will be great as these students become absorbed into the labor force. The internationalization of their reading material and scarcity of divergent socio-economic and political opinions within Brazilian publications suggest the composition of the future educated populace is essentially technocratic and apolitical.

Various ministeries, institutes, and public universities all actively sponsor social science research and fund its publication. The steadily increasing commitment of government agencies to research further strengthens their domination over publishing thereby ensuring conformity with the government policy position. The depth of official control exercised directly and indirectly should not be underestimated.

Turning to publishers' experience since 1964 the pressures from economic adversity and the uncertainty of government policy account for self-censorship. Subjective interpretation of government policy has led many publishers to transform their line thereby diminishing risk by refusing potentially offensive titles. A keen understanding of national conditions becomes essential. Studies on certain topics, e.g., labor unions, radical political activities and student movements, are not feasible because access to documentation may be denied by the government and publication can jeopardize publisher and author alike. The recent office bombings of Civilização Brasíliana, Paz e Terra and Opinião,
and the Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Pesquisa serve as powerful reminders of the extreme actions taken by thinly disguised groups against the critics of military rule. (7)

Under a bureaucratic authoritarian regime, technocratic solutions to political questions diminish the level, quality, and overall commitment of a citizen’s participation in the matters of government. The military's lack of confidence in politicians' ability to resolve problems and the direct relationship of stable national conditions and rapid economic development have altered most publishers' policies. Since political opposition expressed by recommending alternative, often democratic, solutions frequently is considered to threaten the state's internal security, access to contrary ideas and models and the debate likely to be engendered must be restricted. The means vary but the results are similar: publishers unwillingly opt for other lines and avoid some scholarship of known dissidents because the costs of confrontation might easily destroy or compromise an otherwise marginally independent press.

Notes

1. Various measures regulating press freedom include a decree (2 March 1821) by João VI for prior censorship; a decree (18 June 1822) by Pedro I prohibiting published materials of a subversive nature; the 1921 Lei de Repressão do Anarquismo (approved in 1923) which was against the writings of this group; Decreto 24.776 (14 July 1934) provided for the regulation of the press; and the National Security Law 38 of 1935 enabled the police to confiscate published materials.

2. Institutional Act 2 (27 October 1965) established an authoritarian regime by making permanent changes in the 1946 Constitution and by substantially increasing Presidential powers; Institutional Act 3 (5 February 1966) reduced public participation in the election of state and some municipal officials.


5. Interview with an administrative executive and owner of a firm under BNDE assistance, Rio de Janeiro, 13 November 1975.

6. Interviews with owners of major publishing firms either competing or participating with transnational corporate publishers, São Paulo, 4 and 6 November 1975; Rio de Janeiro 12, 17 and 19 November 1975; and with the chief executive for international operations of a large U.S. based trans-
national publisher active in Brasil, Chicago, 17 July 1976.

POLITICS AND PUBLISHING: THE CASE OF CHILE.
Herta Berenguer


A fin de tener un punto de referencia para comparar, hemos tomado como nivel de referencia los datos de la productividad de libros durante los años 1971, 1972 y 1973. Hacemos esto no porque estos años pudieran ser los más característicos de la historia de la imprenta en Chile, sino porque confiabilidad y necesidad: los datos relevantes para nuestro análisis son más confiables y accesibles.

Las principales fuentes de información para esta investigación han sido el Departamento de Visitación de Imprentas y Bibliotecas de la Biblioteca Nacional de Santiago, Editorial Jurídica - Andrés Bello, Editorial del Pacífico y nuestras propias existencias y listas de publicaciones. La información que aparece en la Tabla N° 1 es casi completa y en todo caso es una buena información relativa a lo largo de los años considerados: faltan los títulos cuyos autores y/o editores no cumplen con la ley de "Depósito Legal" en la Biblioteca Nacional. En la Tabla N° 2 la información contenida no es tan completa, como se puede apreciar por las cifras de la primera línea. Las muestras estadísticas son pequeñas debido al hecho que la mayoría de los editores no cumplen con la exigencia oficial de indicar en sus publicaciones el número de ejemplares por edición ("tirada"). Este hecho tiene como consecuencia que los números medios de libros por edición mencionados son una sobreestimación y deben ser considerados solo como relativos.

Dos conclusiones importantes se pueden obtener a partir de la Tabla N° 1. Primero, ha habido una disminución en el número total de títulos publicados, particularmente notoria en 1976. Segundo, ha habido una variación temporal en el número de títulos por tema, que se puede apreciar fácilmente en el caso de política, derecho y miscelánea. Creemos que la disminución del número total de títulos publicados por año, junto con la disminución del número medio de libros por edición (ver Tabla N° 2), es una
consecuencia de factores económicos: inflación y bajo poder adquisitivo de la gente. La cuarta línea de la Tabla N° 2 nos muestra un aumento sistemático del número de reediciones durante los últimos tres años, lo que podría interpretarse como una especie de compensación de la creatividad. Finalmente, la tercera línea de la Tabla N° 2 parece reflejar una constante socio-cultural: el número de ediciones grandes es aproximadamente un tercio del total, y corresponde en general a aquellos títulos de interés socio-político.

Los factores económicos condicionantes, arriba mencionados, que limitan el número de libros por edición y que consecuentemente aumentan el precio al detalle de ellos tiene como resultado una disminución en las ventas. Editorial Jurídica - Andrés Bello vendió el 71,60 % de su producción en 1974 y sólo el 49,69 % en 1975. Esta situación ha empeorado desde Enero 1 de este año al recargarse el precio de los libros con un impuesto del 20 %, el llamado IVA (Impuesto al Valor Agregado). Otro factor importante que actúa como condición limitante para la actividad editorial es la situación política actual que vive el país, que se manifiesta a través de la existencia, desde Octubre de 1973, de una "censura previa". Esta censura ha sido legalizada por intermedio de un Bando Militar (N° 107, fechado Marzo 11 de 1977). Esta censura ha sido sistemática e incondicional a excepción de dos casos, v.gr., "El Mandato de la Historia y las Exigencias del Porvenir" de Eduardo Frei M. y "Seguridad Nacional y Bien Común" de Genaro Arriagada et al., la venta de los cuales ha sido prohibida, pero sí permitida su circulación para propósitos académicos.

Damos las gracias por la cooperación recibida de la Biblioteca Nacional, la Editorial del Pacífico y la Editorial Jurídica-Andrés Bello.
**Tabla N° 1.**- Número de títulos publicados por año y por tema.

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**Tabla N° 2.**- Información estadística de las ediciones.

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<td>23,28</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Abreviaciones usadas en la Tabla N° 2.

**NTME:** Número de Títulos de la Muestra Estadística,
**NMLE:** Número Medio de Libros por Edición,
**PEMM:** Porcentaje de Ediciones Menores que la Media,
**PTR:** Porcentaje de Títulos Reeditados.
THE EFFECTS OF POLITICAL CONDITIONS ON THE PRODUCTION
OF BOOKS AND PUBLISHING IN GENERAL IN CHILE

Lee H. Williams, Jr.

During the past decade Chile has seen three different governments with very distinct political goals. The kinds of printed matter and its distribution under each government have varied, although the area librarian's problem of identifying and acquiring publications before they go out of print has remained constant. It is the purpose of this paper to examine the effects that the political climates of the last three Chilean government administrations have had on publishing in Chile and on the exportation of Chilean publications abroad.

During the government of Eduardo Frei the politics of the Christian Democrats neither provoked an outburst of politically inspired publications nor denied the opposition access to the press. A sense of status quo prevailed, under which Violeta Parra could sing socially unsettling ballads without setting off a spark, and Pablo Neruda could exercise his versified, social consciousness in the solitude of Isla Negra, as the wayward prerogative of a national poet. Ercilla reviewed events in a Time-Newsweek style of journalism. The Jesuits proposed their interpretations in Mensaje. The Communist Party published Principios. Arauco, the tribunal of Socialist thought, held out hope for those who were not quite ready for the dictatorship of the proletariat. And the American imperialists, in a masterly stroke of miscreancy, released Donald Duck on Chile to squawk it up for Disneyland capitalism and subvert the rising tide of socialism, or so we are assured one government administration later by
Misters Ariel Dorfman and Armand Mattelart in their book: *Para leer al Pato Donald*.

Of great use to the area librarian at this period was the trade bibliography, *Servicio bibliográfico chileno*, issued as a quarterly bulletin by Mr. Fernando Zamorano y Caperán. It provided a timely selection tool for Chilean publications, which were usually available by mail order from the bookstore, Zamorano y Caperán.

Publications from the Chilean universities were available by direct purchase, exchange or through a jobber. The National Library maintained an active exchange program. Its open stack, Anglo-American collection was a popular source in Santiago for information about the English speaking world. Official government publications could usually be had direct from the issuing office.

In addition to local sources, Chilean publications were also available during this period from Stechert-Hafner in New York, either on its now defunct LACAP program or by selection from its printed catalogs. Mr. Fernando García Cambeira in Buenos Aires also provided a choice between a blanket order program for Chilean publications or selection from his printed catalogs. Other dealers in Argentina, such as Mr. Juan Capel of the Librería del Plata, also occasionally listed Chilean publications in their printed catalogs. In short, under the Frei government, Chilean publications were accessible through the normal routines of acquisitions.

Political conditions changed abruptly in 1970 with the election to the presidency of the Marxist, Salvador Allende. A comparison of the effects of political revolution on publishing in Chile and Cuba shows an
acceleration within both countries in the production of the printed word. Revolution generates publication. But the parallel between Cuba and Chile ends there, for the distribution policy differed sharply. Whereas the Castro government has year after year showered Cuban imprints on Latin America, the United States and Canada, Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Southeast Asia, the Allende government, far from taking measures to distribute Chilean publications abroad, established tight controls which hampered the export of Chilean products, including printed matter. Although it is tempting to speculate on the reasons for this difference, stemming no doubt from both political as well as national imperatives, we are brought back on course by the burning issue of national bibliography, which has united more than two decades of Salalmnites in pursuit of the elusive, Latin American imprint.

Early during the Allende regime, Mr. Zamorano y Caperán sent a letter to his clients in the United States announcing the discontinuance of his bibliographic bulletin and the end of his export business. The reason that he gave for his decision was that the new export controls made the exportation of books unprofitable. This was the same reason given by Mr. Fermín Peraza Sarusa when he discontinued his book export business in Cuba some ten years earlier.

The loss of Mr. Zamorano y Caperán's services temporarily isolated American libraries from direct contact with a Chilean distributor. For a period of months it was extremely difficult to learn what was being published in Chile, and how to obtain copies of what one had learned about by chance. This period of bibliographical frustration ended when Mrs.
Herta Berenguer introduced her services to American libraries. Mrs. Berenguer circulated lists of new publications, provided a search service for material not listed, and offered a subscription service for periodicals and newspapers. It was never very clear why the exportation of books could be profitable to Mrs. Berenguer and unprofitable to Mr. Zamorano y Caperán, but one accepted this as a vagary of commerce under a socialist regime.

Mrs. Berenguer did not have the field alone for long, however, for competition appeared under the acronym of CLAL, or Cámara Latinoamericana del Libro. (Competition and socialism? Note the influence of that nefarious duck.) CLAL was managed by Mr. José María Rabélo, a Brazilian exile living in Santiago. It published a bulletin called: **Revista de libros; edición internacional**, which listed, in addition to the more readily accessible publications, mimeographed studies from such publishers as FLACSO and CLACSO, CER and CEREN. Mr. Rabélo also offered a blanket order service for underground publications from Brazil and other Latin American republics.

Chile was an extremely exciting area for collecting during the Allende period. An abundance of publications were being issued representing all shades of the political spectrum. Government offices, the universities and such bodies as CLACSO, or Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO, or Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, the Escuela Latinoamericana de Ciencia Política y Administración Pública, ELAS, or Escuela Latinoamericana de Sociología, ILDIS, or Instituto Latinoamericano de Investigaciones Sociales, and the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, to name some of the more prolific publishers, were issuing studies on such
topics as social and economic planning, population trends, urban and rural problems, mines and mining, and international relations. And one collected each day with the feeling that that day might be one's last for collecting Chilean material from the Allende period.

Under the heading of publications which addressed themselves to national problems rather than political propaganda and sensationalism, I would list the following serial publications as important sources of information for the Allende period:

1. **EURE; Revista latinoamericana de estudios urbano regionales**, published by the Centro de Desarrollo Urbano y Regional of the Universidad Católica de Chile under the auspices of CLACSO.

2. **Cuadernos de la realidad nacional**, published by CEREN, or Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Nacional of the Universidad Católica de Chile.

3. **Revista latinoamericana de ciencia política**, published by the Escuela Latinoamericana de Ciencia Política y Administración Pública of FLACSO.

4. **Nueva economía; Revista de la Oficina de Planificación Nacional**, published by the Editorial Universitaria.

5. **Sociedad y desarrollo; Revista del Centro de Estudios Socio-económicos** of the Universidad de Chile.

Under serial publications of a general nature not sensationally slanted toward a political position, I would mention the following:

1. **Occidente**.

2. **Mensaje** (a Jesuit journal).
3. El Mercurio (the newspaper).

The following serial publications were in opposition to the Allende government:

1. Flecha roja (Christian Democrat).
2. Sepa (and Impacto and Cambalache).
3. Portada.
4. Que pasa.
5. Ercilla.
6. Tacna.
8. El Segundo (newspaper).

You will notice that the periodical Sepa is also published under the titles Impacto and Cambalache. There was a kind of benign censorship during the Allende period. When Sepa was closed down by the censor, Impacto was published by the same publisher, by the same staff, in the same format, without missing an issue. When Impacto was closed down by the censor, Cambalache appeared promptly with the following headline on its cover: "El gobierno suspendió Sepa. El gobierno suspendió Impacto. Ahora seguimos la lucha con Cambalache." This type of defiance would not be tolerated in Castro's Cuba nor in Pinochet's Chile. Allende did not have control of the armed forces, and, as a consequence, could not silence the opposition.

Finally, there follows a list of pro-government serial publications that appeared during the Allende period:
1. **Punto final.**
2. **Principios** (published by the Communist Party).
3. **Nuestra época** (published by the Communist Party).
4. **Chile hoy** (Director: Marta Harnecker).
5. **Revista CER** (published by the Centro de Estudios de la Revolución).
6. **Fuente de información norteamericana.**
7. **El Siglo,** newspaper of the Communist Party.
8. **Las Noticias de última hora,** newspaper of the Socialist Party.
9. **Majoría; revista de los trabajadores.**
10. **El Rebelde; Organo oficial del Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionario (MIR).**
11. **Pensamiento y acción,** published by DESAL, or Centro para el Desarrollo Económico y Social de América Latina.
12. **La Nación** (newspaper, the government's mouthpiece).

The Allende government took over the publishing house, Zig Zag, and published a series of monographs under the new imprint, Quimantu. It withdrew from open access the popular Anglo-American Collection in the National Library, and locked it up securely out of reach of the public.

The news from Chile on Tuesday, September 11, 1973 was tragic, regardless of one's political persuasion. Publications of a political nature were banned and disappeared from the market. Almost all serial publications issued during the Allende period, whether pro-Allende or anti-Allende, suspended publication. A few reappeared, such as Ercilla, El Mercurio, and the Jesuits' Mensaje. Mensaje, which has over the years been a source for thoughtful studies about Chile, is the only publication
presently allowed to publish an occasional viewpoint opposing government policy. The government changed the name of the government publishing house from Quimantú to Editora Nacional Gabriela Mistral. The quantity of publications appearing in Chile was considerably reduced. The Junta government produced Libro blanco del cambio del gobierno en Chile in late 1973 to explain the reason for its seizure of power, and afterwards has remained fairly silent. In the Chile of the Junta, publishing in general has become restrained.

Beyond its borders, however, Chile has become the subject of a barrage of publications. Allende's overthrow triggered an outburst from the radical presses from all over the world, a world which may sometimes run short of wheat, but which never seems to have a shortage of ink. More objective studies, some by Chileans themselves living in exile, and others by observers and commentators in Latin America, the United States and Europe have since appeared to form an increasing body of literature concerned with the Allende period, the coup d'état and its aftermath.

Under the new and present government of Chile, Mrs. Herta Berenguer continues to circulate lists of Chilean publications, although her lists, at least until recently, have been ultraconservative and carefully selected to exclude sensitive material. Two of my orders which Mrs. Berenguer canceled because she felt that the publications could no longer be obtained in Chile, i.e., they were too hot to handle, were later supplied to me directly from official government libraries. One of these was Allende's Third Address to Congress, which I obtained in 1974 from a government source, and the other was Elección de parlamentarios, 1973; votos de varones y mujeres,
published by the Oficina de Informaciones of the Senate in 1973, which I obtained last fall. Mr. José María Rabêlo, the Brazilian exile in charge of CLAL, disappeared, and CLAL, after a period of reorganization, will now occasionally dispatch a book, although it is not a notable source for Chilean publications. The Servicio de Exportación Bibliográfica y de Documentación, organized by Miss Rosa Mónica Nuñez Navarrete, and later managed by Mr. Luis Doñas, produces lists and is especially good about getting government publications. Mr. García Cambeira, the only dealer in Chilean imprints to survive three successive Chilean governments, continues his program. Finally, a newcomer to the Chilean book trade, is Mr. Alfredo Montalvo, of Cochabamba, Bolivia.

As a result, in part, perhaps, of his personal bibliopolic zeal, and, in part, urged onward by Bolivia's national thalassic obsession, he has recently made two trips to Chile, with its tantalizing, 3000 mile seashore, and published two lists offering current, Chilean publications, including a selection of government publications which have not appeared in other lists.

In conclusion, one can observe that the impact of politics on publishing and on the availability of Chilean publications for acquisition abroad has been marked. But, however exciting or uninspired the publications may be at times, and however difficult at times their acquisition, librarians, with the help of their friends, the booksellers, and with the help of frequently anonymous employees in government offices, have been able to continue to build their Chilean collections through the last ten years in spite of three, very distinct government administrations.
THE LATIN AMERICAN SPECIALIST AND THE COLLECTION: IN-HOUSE BIBLIOGRAPHY MODELS FOR A GUIDE TO THE RESOURCES ON LATIN AMERICA IN THE LIBRARY

Bibliographies: Why and for Whom?

Lola Januskis

It is difficult to discuss on the abstract level the question why and for whom in-house bibliographies are useful. Many factors, varying from library to library, enter into consideration of whether a guide is needed, who would benefit from it and what type of guide would be most effective and economic in facilitating access to the Latin American resources. The size and nature of the collection, the clientele that uses the library, and, in an academic institution, the curriculum, are all relevant factors in considering why and for whom in-house bibliographies are desirable. The place of the Latin American specialist in the library system may also have an effect upon the need or usefulness of in-house bibliographies. Is the collection primarily a teaching collection, a special research collection or even a browsing collection? Are the courses interdisciplinary or not? Are they on the graduate or undergraduate level? Are the users general readers, researchers, students? Is the Latin American specialist responsible for specialized reference service, or is he or she attached to technical services? All these factors have a bearing on why and for whom, and they will be briefly touched upon here for opening the discussion.

The first question that may be asked even before we consider the more specific and practical questions raised above, is whether the user does not have available to him adequate bibliographic access through the library's catalog and published bibliographies. The coverage of materials in the catalog is not complete, often omitting certain types of resources. The subject catalog does not adequately reveal the intellectual content of resources. Subject headings lag behind developments in the sciences and humanities both conceptually and chronologically. For example, such topics as modernization or technification of developing countries are disclosed in the subject catalog through generally related subject headings that pre-date these concepts, so that materials on such topics have to be selected from a variety of subject headings, often not self-evident. Also, the card catalog is a complex tool both in its organization and content, and it lists resources unselectively. These characteristics may create a barrier to access to the literature. Bibliographies in the field usually suffer from a significant time lag between publication date and listing in the bibliography. For example, the Handbook of Latin American Studies lags, on the average, two years behind publication of the titles listed. Depending upon the purpose for which the bibliography was prepared, it may also lack selectivity. In-house bibliographies have the potential for ameliorating these deficiencies because of the greater possibilities for timeliness, selectivity and subject analysis. They may also have the advantage of being more economical of the user's time.

The size of the collection enters the picture when a decision has to be made whether or not to provide an in-house bibliography in a specific situation. An extensive research collection of 100,000 or so volumes is difficult for most patrons to use effectively without a guide. If much a collection is dispersed
through the library system, it becomes even more difficult to use it without a guide. Access to the resources of smaller collections may be facilitated by a bibliography that draws attention to relevant materials in general works, which are not adequately analyzed in other bibliographic tools.

The purpose, scope and depth of the users' inquiries affects the decision to provide a bibliography. The need for occasional specific factual information can be better met through reference service. Study of a subject at various levels may be facilitated by a bibliography. The major consideration here is probably the preparation of the user. It is assumed that the more a person advances in his studies, the better he knows the literature and the more skills he has acquired in using the library. However, care should be taken not to make an assumption that in every academic situation the beginning undergraduate student is most in need of a bibliography. In some institutions individual assistance or class instructions specifically related to the library's Latin American resources may have provided an alternative form of guidance.

The faculty should not be forgotten when decisions are made about providing bibliographies. The shift of responsibility for library collections from the faculty to the librarians (a trend clearly visible in the past ten years) has removed the faculty from immediate awareness of what is being acquired. Since information about Latin American publications does not reach the faculty as quickly as information about English language publications, the library may receive this information and the materials first. The lack of information about new important publications and acquisitions on the part of the faculty could be remedied through guides and annotated or descriptive new acquisitions lists.

In an academic institution the curriculum may affect the decision to produce an in-house bibliography. For example, in institutions where an interdisciplinary approach to Latin American Studies is offered, even graduate students may benefit from a bibliography since their undergraduate work may only have made them familiar with the literature of their major.

Last but not least the place of the Latin American specialist in the library system must be considered. Whether he is part of technical services, public services, or member of a separate collection development department, affects the manner in which he is able to assist the students and faculty in using the collection. Where the organizational structure and climate permits, the specialist may be able to use other means of assisting the reader to gain better access to the collection. For example, individual reference assistance or class instruction settings are alternatives that may be as effective as guides in certain environments.

While all these factors can be analyzed separately, they have to be considered in combination with each other, since they make up the total environment which determines the answer to the questions whether to produce a guide or guides, what kind and for whom.
THE LATIN AMERICAN SPECIALIST AND THE COLLECTION: IN-HOUSE BIBLIOGRAPHY

MODELS FOR A GUIDE TO THE RESOURCES ON LATIN AMERICA IN THE LIBRARY

Annotations: Content and Language
Ann Graham

All of us, in our capacity as librarians, have seen many examples of the most succinct annotations of all: comments scribbled in the margins of library books, by readers who have managed to capture in a word or two, the essence of a book. Faced with the responsibility of writing annotations for bibliographies to be distributed to library users, I have often wished that I could use the approach of these readers. They include two of the most important elements of good annotations in their marginal scribblings: brevity and clarity. Yet, although annotated bibliographies are supposed to be concise, they must supply their readers with more information than can usually be contained in one or two words. Therefore, the content and language of annotations must be carefully considered by those who write them.

The purpose of an annotation is to describe and characterize a publication so that a potential reader can decide whether or not it will be useful to him. This is done in as few words as possible — an annotation usually ranges in length from 30 to 100 words. Unlike an abstract, which is usually longer, it does not summarize the content of a publication. An annotation may go beyond mere description of a work and briefly evaluate it, or compare and contrast it with a similar work. Its function is not, however, that of a publisher's blurb, trying to sell the reader a particular book, nor that of a book review, criticizing and discussing the book in detail. An annotation should inform the reader about the essential character of the book.

The content of an annotation is determined by the specific purpose of the bibliography and the audience for which it is intended. Therefore, annotations should include only information that is significant for the purpose of the bibliography. All other information, however interesting it may be, should be omitted. For example, an annotation describing the Handbook of Latin American Studies for readers interested in Latin America in general might state that volumes devoted to the social sciences and to the humanities are issued in alternate years, and it might list the disciplines covered in each volume. In contrast, an annotation written for an audience interested in economics should focus on aspects of the Handbook that would be useful to that audience. It would describe the content of the section on "Economics" in some detail, and instead of listing all of the other disciplines covered, it would point out others that the user should check for material related to economics. It could mention that the user should not confine himself to the Social Sciences volume, but should also check the "History" section in the Humanities volume for references related to economic history.

Each annotation must be preceded by complete bibliographical information for the work. This citation can supply a considerable amount of information about the book that can be omitted from the annotation itself, thereby helping to keep it brief. The complete title often describes the content of a book in
such a way that nothing needs to be said about that in the annotation. Indeed, nothing that is included in the title should be repeated in the annotation. On the other hand, when the meaning of a title is obscure, the content of the book must be described in the annotation; and when the title is misleading, it must be contradicted in the annotation. The date of publication can indicate whether or not a work is up to date. However, when the date of publication bears no relation to how current the information in a book is, that fact should be mentioned in the annotation.

Several elements may be included in an annotation, depending on such factors as their relevance to the work being annotated and the desired length of the annotations for the bibliography being prepared. The scope of a work is an important element to be included in most annotations. The reader should be given specific information on what the book covers: its subject, the geographical area included, the time period it spans, and other information which may be appropriate to a particular work. For example, the number of entries included could be very important: if there are two bibliographies of Ecuador covering the same time period, and one contains 300 entries while the other contains 1,000, it can be safely assumed that the latter comes closer to being exhaustive than the former. The reader needs this information so he can select the one best suited to his needs.

It is often important to indicate the author's intended audience in an annotation. This is especially true when a work is aimed at a specialized rather than a general audience. If an understanding of the theory of macroeconomics is necessary to comprehend a work on the Argentine economy, the annotation should make this clear. Likewise, a graduate student in anthropology, seeking reading material for his qualifying exams, will not want to spend his time locating in the library a book on Machu Picchu aimed at a young adult audience.

An annotation should draw attention to useful features of a book. These might include illustrations, maps, bibliographies, statistical tables, and indexes. It is also helpful to describe material included that is not available elsewhere, even though it may be a secondary aspect of that particular book.

An author's qualifications, experience, or title can be important information because any of them may bear a direct relation to the authority of the work. The book by Mário Enrique Simonsen and Roberto Campos entitled A nova economia brasileira (1974) becomes far more significant if we know that Mr. Simonsen was Minister of the Treasury when it was written, and that Mr. Campos was the former Minister Extraordinary for Planning and Economic Coordination.

An author's relevant experience may also influence the ideological orientation of his books, and this should be noted in the annotation. For example, a reader could reasonably expect the point of view of a book entitled Chile Today, written by a former member of the Allende government now in exile, to differ from one of the same title written by an employee of the current Chilean government information agency. On the other hand, if either of these individuals wrote a book on skiing in Chile, it would be unnecessary to mention their political experience in the annotation. When a book has a strong bias for whatever reason, the annotation should include this information.
The language of an annotation can contribute to its brevity and clarity, or it can make the annotation unnecessarily lengthy and confusing. There are two acceptable styles for annotations. The first is the style normally used in writing prose, characterized by complete sentences. The second is the telegraphic style which omits all unnecessary words and therefore does not require complete sentences. Since it uses only the words that are needed to make the meaning clear, it is more likely to contribute to brevity in an annotation. The decision about which style to use can usually be left to the person preparing the bibliography unless it is one of a series that uses a uniform style. Indeed, a mixture of the two styles is often found in the same bibliography, and can even be used with good effect within a single annotation. This practice is acceptable when it contributes to brief and clear annotations.

Writers of annotations too often favor the passive voice, a stylistic practice best avoided. Although the passive voice has its place in prose writing, it contributes nothing to the brevity and clarity of annotations. An annotation should move along actively: a reader should be able to merely scan it and yet comprehend it. An analysis of the two sentences below which describe the Statistical Abstract of Latin America illustrates the desirability of using the active rather than the passive voice.

"Demographic, social, economic, and political statistics for the Latin American countries are summarized in this annual publication."

"This annual publication summarizes demographic, social, economic, and political statistics for the Latin American countries."

First, the sentence in the passive voice contains two more words than the one in the active voice, and therefore violates the brevity principle. More important however, the meaning of the first sentence is not immediately clear. It is difficult to comprehend quickly, since it begins with a long string of adjectives, and both the subject and the verb are well hidden. Furthermore, the reader might completely miss the important fact that this is an annual publication, since that information is buried at the very end of the sentence.

Annotations help the library user to find the book he needs and they are an important aid to the effective use of information sources. But if they are to fully serve their purpose they must be focused on the audience for whom they are intended. The annotator must not only determine what information is pertinent, but also present it as briefly and clearly as possible.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


The purpose of this paper is to report to SALALM members my general impressions of the commercial book sales scene in Panama and Nicaragua gathered in 1976 on two brief trips intended to survey the quantity and availability of published materials that should have been purchased for the University of Kansas collection. Our purchases from Panama and Nicaragua had been so limited in the previous year that I assumed there must be material we were not acquiring but I wasn't sure how much. The University of Kansas has exchange contacts with both countries and although I was on the lookout for new exchanges, this was not a primary purpose of either trip. Obviously, I cannot write "Inside Panama" after a couple of days of scurrying around with a map in one hand and an address book in the other. But several days were enough to make me very uncomfortable with the level of collecting I had been doing previously. This paper describes only first impressions, superficial and possibly erroneous.

I arrived in Panama City on Sunday, March 28th, and left late Wednesday evening, March 31, 1976. Most of Wednesday was devoted to packing and mailing the books purchased on Monday and Tuesday. Two days of book buying constituted only a beginning. I would have needed at least a week in Panama City to do a reasonable job. Two bookstores supplied the largest collections of Panamanian publications purchased, the Librería Santa Ana on the Plaza de Santa Ana and the Librería Universitaria at the University of Panama. At first I was nonplussed by the reluctance of either bookstore to promise subsequent long distance business with the University of Kansas; but after mailing difficulties, I realized why sales outside the country are more trouble than they are worth for Panamanian bookstores. Sending books to the U.S. from Panama is discouraging and very expensive, especially if you try to send them registered or certified as is normally done. The cost is nearly the same as air mail. My solution was to
mail everything from the Canal Zone, but still unregistered. When I asked why there was no special rate for mailing books outside the country, I was told that Panama didn't publish enough to make it worth while for them. They were surprised when I mentioned that in two days of rather disorganized exploring I had purchased over 160 volumes. While a taxi ride to the Canal Zone solved my immediate problem of what to do with an hotel room full of Panamanian books, I am still distressed that the Panamanians seem unconcerned that their postal rates do not encourage the distribution of the Panamanian point of view throughout the world. The cost of postage was also mentioned as an impediment to exchange in John Hébert's report of his acquisitions trip for the Library of Congress made in August, 1976, but not in relation to Panama. My experience with the postal system may have been unique.

One of my objectives was to locate a source for retrospective material. Bookdealers and friends told me of two locations in an area of the central city known as Salsipuedes. I managed to find both. One was a street kiosk; and the other, El Ensueño, was closed both times I visited. The gentleman at the street kiosk was able to turn up several retrospective titles which I needed by Wednesday afternoon before I left. With more time I am sure I could have acquired more titles from these two sources, but neither seems likely to be a source for mail order acquisitions of retrospective titles.

I left Panama with a new conviction that I needed to be directing more attention to the purchase of Panamanian materials; that there was a wealth of material available and that it was important for me to make a greater effort to acquire it. But at the same time I was aware that systematic acquisitions would be hard to achieve. Bookdealers from outside Panama and Central America are beginning to serve as a source for recent Central American publications. I would encourage librarians to buy as much as they are able from them so that they will realize enough profit to keep expanding their collecting.
I was in Nicaragua between June 27th and July 2, 1976, and bought books in Managua, León, and Masaya. This was the first time I had seen Managua since the earthquake of December 1972, and it was my first trip for the purpose of looking for Nicaraguan publications. My first stop was at the Banco de América (no relation to the U.S. Bank of America). Its location in the midst of acres and acres of grass and rubble-covered vacant lots helped me to begin to assimilate the extent of the change brought about by the destruction of downtown Managua. The area seemed haunted by the ghosts of former inhabitants, attached to the present by remaining cracked doorways, arches, and crumbling stairways leading to empty lots. The people too, seemed haunted—determined to rebuild Managua, and driven to modernize and build a new life, but also weighed down by the enormity of the loss. The city is rebuilding in widely scattered suburban areas, and renting a car turned out to be the only efficient way to find and visit the bookstores. Some bookstores and street kiosks are located together in Ciudad Jardin, the market area that replaced the old central market area after the earthquake, but I found only a few titles there. León provided additional titles from two well-stocked bookstores, Librería Villa and Librería Antorcha close to the university. In both Panama and Nicaragua it was impossible to predict from external appearances whether or not a bookstore was likely to have what I needed. Some of the most important titles which I bought came from small stores with windows full of non-book bric-a-brac.

There are two series presently being published in Managua that are important for even the most general Latin American collections. One is the Colección Cultural Banco de América (Apartado 285, Managua, Nicaragua). The Bank is reprinting very important works for Nicaraguan history and literature. The other series is the Ediciones El Pez y La Serpiente distributed outside of Nicaragua by EDUCA (Apartado 64, San José, Costa Rica).
Managua was full of surprises for me. On my last night there, I discovered Librotheque in a shopping center on the road to Masaya. It contained a tantalizing collection of Nicaraguan publications. But it was closed. A bookkeeper who was working late was sympathetic but wasn't allowed to sell any of the stock. By the time the store opened in the morning, I would have left. I mentioned Librotheque to John Hébert before he left for Central America, but by August when he arrived it was out of business. Things change fast in Managua. Things are happening and there is a vitality and energy there that leads me to believe that we can expect great improvements and innovations in book sales during the next few years. They may have already happened, since my information is a year old.

After my frustrating discovery of Librotheque, I stopped at a supermarket in another shopping center not far away. I thought I had begun to hallucinate when I saw forty feet of shelves devoted to books, many of them Nicaraguan. Some were titles that I had not seen before, and a few were the blunt, critical type to which we have become so accustomed in the U.S. I purchased sixteen titles in the supermarket and went back to the hotel with the discouraged feeling that there must be dozens of other good sources that I hadn't been able to find.

In summary, both Panama and Nicaragua yielded much more current and much less retrospective material than I expected to find. My assumptions reflected my provincial tendencies to believe that if I wasn't buying much from either country, they must not be publishing much. But now I live with the discomfort of knowing that there is a great deal published in both countries, that it is important for the University of Kansas to acquire it; but that there is no easy way to collect it. No single source distributes it all. My "archeological" method of digging titles up one by one on location is expensive and
cannot be done very frequently. Blanket orders will not produce total coverage; neither does the archeological method. Although prices are relatively low and the total amount published is small compared to Mexico or Argentina, I believe that we need to spend more in time and effort to collect this material at the time it is published. Once it goes out of print, there are few sources that we can use to find it.
Introducción

Este trabajo ha sido elaborado gracias a la información recogida en entrevistas a los empresarios del libro en Costa Rica. Se ofrece sólo una parte de los datos reunidos; los editores y los libreros se mostraron tan anuentes e interesados en suministrarlos, que nos sería imposible darlos en tan reducido espacio.

La difusión del libro es cada día mayor, debido esto al desarrollo científico y tecnológico de algunos pueblos, lo que ha creado presión de la oferta sobre el mercado. La industria del libro, como cualquier otra, afronta sus propios problemas, que preocupan a autores, a los libreros y a los industriales. Por ejemplo, podemos mencionar: 1) alto costo de producción; 2) carencia de personal calificado en las artes gráficas; e) falta de catálogos actualizados; 4) ausencia de una política editorial bien orientada, etc.

En cuanto a casas editoras e imprentas locales, se han expuesto los aspectos de mayor interés.

Respecto a las publicaciones nacionales, se puede afirmar que cada vez son más numerosas: diarios, memorias, informes, folletos, boletines, revistas, libros, programas, seminarios, etc. La mayoría de ellas se editan en la Imprenta Nacional; las restantes en polígrafos y sistemas de off set.

La Asociación Costarricense de Bibliotecarios edita el Anuario bibliográfico costarricense (un número por año), en el que aparece una parte de las publicaciones mencionadas en el párrafo anterior, ya que resulta difícil obtener la totalidad de ellas, en vista de que no existe una regulación del control bibliográfico nacional.

Situación actual

En los últimos años Costa Rica se ha constituido en el centro del movimiento bibliográfico de Centro América, gracias a que aquí se editan casi todas las publicaciones del istmo. De acuerdo con la información obtenida, se calcula que salen de las prensas de 2 a 3 libros diariamente, con tiradas de 4000 ejemplares por título como término medio, tanto de autores costarricenses como extranjeros.

Este auge editorial se debe a la calidad y al adelanto de los equipos específicos, en particular de la maquinaria impresora utilizada, además de los servicios de off-set. Esto ha contribuido a la evolución de los sistemas de impresión y a la difusión del libro, no sólo en Costa Rica sino fuera de nuestras fronteras.

A pesar de la marcada inflación mundial, que repercutió en el precio de las materias primas utilizadas en la confección de libros, es evidente que la labor editorial de nuestro país ha hecho del libro un bien de consumo imprescindible, para el mejoramiento de la condición social mediante la cultura.
Varios libreros entrevistados manifestaron que el mercado del libro en Costa Rica presenta ciertas características propias de la época, como el alza en el costo de los libros importados durante los últimos cuatro años, que ha oscilado entre el 150 y el 200%, de los cuales se considera que un 30% es consecuencia de la variación del tipo de cambio preferencial ($6.65) que existía para estos artículos, al tipo único de $8.60. A esto hay que agregar el encarecimiento del papel, el alza en las tarifas aéreas y marítimas, y el aumento salarial del personal que labora en el ramo, todo ello producto de la inflación mundial.

En Costa Rica la importación de libros está protegida por los convenios de equiparación y el Protocolo de San José, por lo que no pagan ni impuestos específicos ni ad valórem. La exportación de libros sí paga el 1% ad valórem FOB en dólares y ha de tener licencia extendida por el Banco Central de Costa Rica, a la que se adjuntan las facturas comerciales juradas.

Para las importaciones, la Ley de Defensa Económica autoriza un margen de ganancia entre el 20 y el 40%, ya se trate de libros de tipo científico o culturales. Otras publicaciones (novelas, cuentos, revistas, etc.) dejan una ganancia superior. Esto demuestra que para estas últimas el mercado es satisfactorio.

Las exportaciones y las importaciones se realizan con toda libertad, y en el país se cuenta con bastante experiencia en cuanto a sistemas de crédito y de mercado.

En 1975 se exportaron 498.064 kilos de publicaciones por un valor de $830.178, y las importaciones totalizaron 1.066.096 kilos por $4.210.394 (información del Banco Central de Costa Rica). Al comparar las cifras (en dólares) en los últimos 4 años, se ve que el mercado del libro en el país ha venido en proceso ascendente, a pesar de algunos problemas.

En el mercado interno fue considerable la cifra de obras publicadas en 1976: 220 libros editados únicamente por empresas gubernamentales, número que incluye textos escolares, colegiales, universitarios, novelas, cuentos, ensayos, obras históricas, de poesía y de teatro.

En 1966 se publicaron 20 libros y en 1976 la cifra fue de 860. Al comparar números se nota que Costa Rica se coloca, en esa década, a la cabeza de la empresa editorial de Centro América. Según los últimos datos una sola imprenta costarricense edita más obras que el resto de las centroamericanas juntas.

El principal problema que señalan las casas editoras de propiedad privada, es la competencia gubernamental por medio de la Editorial Costa Rica, EDUCA y el Ministerio de Cultura, Juventud y Deportes, ya que las tres instituciones citadas publican mediante licitaciones, cosa que no siempre puede hacer la empresa comercial. Los empresarios particulares consideran que mientras el mercado esté abastecido por entidades gubernamentales y semiautónomas, ellos no podrán obtener ganancias, porque las ediciones que se contratan son limitadas.
Otros aspectos desfavorables del mercado nacional es que en 1976 la habido más reimpresiones que nuevas ediciones, destinadas a la formación cultural de los costarricenses. Al predominar la reimpresión, el ambiente se vuelve negativo a la capacidad creativa de los autores.

Conviene anotar que la falta de catálogos actualizados sobre publicaciones nacionales y extranjeras existentes en nuestro mercado, es otro problema más.

Editoriales e imprentas locales

Por su volumen de trabajo, las tres editoriales más importantes son: EDUCA, Editorial Costa Rica y Fernández-Arce, que están organizadas en cuanto a sistemas de producción, de mercadear, de distribución y publicidad. Cuentan con métodos de mercadotécnia para la difusión del libro dentro del territorio nacional. Entre esos procedimientos, tenemos: 1) puestos de venta en las librerías y en algunos edificios públicos de todo el país, 2) ventas a domicilio y 3) ventas de colecciones completas, cuyo paquete contiene títulos de fácil mercado y de escasa aceptación también.

EDUCA

Establecida en 1970, es la Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana. Publica libros de texto, de nivel universitario, para todo el istmo. Además, nuevas obras sobre literatura, historia, filosofía, sociología, política, economía, etc. Distribuye su propia producción bibliográfica y representa las editoriales de las 5 universidades centroamericanas. En 1976 editó 52 libros, de los cuales el 85% fue vendido fuera del territorio nacional ($280.000.00). Para 1977 se proyectan 60 obras. Unos 5000 títulos están disponibles para vender en América Latina y parte de Europa.

Editorial Costa Rica

Institución oficial establecida en 1971, con carácter autónomo. Su Junta Administrativa determina la política de publicaciones. Su labor abarca: 1) nuevas obras y revisión de las clásicas del pensamiento costarricense: 2) libros para niños, de autores nacionales; 3) textos de enseñanza primaria y 4) colección de clásicos universales para enseñanza media.

De los 75 títulos editados en 1976 el 95% fue vendido en el país; el resto se exportó por medio de EDUCA. Hay 100 títulos en proyecto para 1977.

Editorial Fernández-Arce

Se inicia en 1963. Publica libros de texto, en especial para enseñar español y literatura en todos los niveles; son diseñados por un equipo especializado. Tiene 7 series en publicación. En 1976 editó 17 y para 1977 proyecta 30 libros. Por 8 años exportó a la Oficina de Educación de Miami y actualmente a Centro América, en coedición con EDUCA.

Editoriales menores

La primera, fundada en 1974, dirige las ediciones del Departamento de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Costa Rica y las que se contraten afuera. La segunda, se inicia en 1957 y se especializa en bibliografía sobre investigación agrícola en América Latina. La tercera, se estableció en 1970. Edita temas de educación y programas generales de aprendizaje. Las tiradas sobrepasan los 10.000 ejemplares por título. Para 1977 se proyectan 2.000.000 de textos básicos y una cifra semejante de ayudas audiovisuales.

Imprentas

Las tres más importantes son: Librería Lehmann, S.A.; Trejos Hnos., Sucs. S.A. e Imprenta Nacional. Las dos primeras editan, especialmente, textos escolares; la tercera ha diversificado su labor editorial en los últimos años.

Otras imprentas que esporádicamente publican libros son: Imprenta Texto, Imprenta Figueroa, Librería e Imprenta López, Imprenta Victoria y Litografía Caribe. Algunas de ellas tienen departamentos anexos de librería para la venta de libros nacionales y extranjeros.

Existen 6 librerías que impulsan el comercio del libro dentro y fuera del país: Universal, Acrópolis, Tercer Mundo, López, COOPEUN y El Erial. No hay restricción de tipo ideológico para la importación de libros.

Publicaciones oficiales

Varias instituciones del Estado hacen uso del polígrafo y del off-set para sus publicaciones (circulares, boletines, programas, etc.). Tres importantes diarios nacionales (La Gaceta, el Alcance, el Boletín Judicial), se publican en la Imprenta Nacional, fundada en 1831. En la misma también se publican: la Revista de los Archivos Nacionales, folletos del presupuesto nacional, memorias, leyes, etc.
EXPERIENCES AND PROBLEMS IN OBTAINING BOOKS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Benjamin Muse

I would like to begin with a brief description of the area that I work in so that you may have a better idea of the variety of problems that confront anyone procuring books in Central America. In each of the Central American nations there exists one major publisher. It is the government. Besides the normal government publications such as annual statistics, laws, economic development plans and presidential addresses which are published by departments with a self-interest in the published material, most governments maintain in one way or another specific publishing organizations which publish poetry, novels, social studies -- the normal fare of conventional publishing houses in more developed nations.

In some countries such as Honduras or Nicaragua these activities are maintained at a low profile. However in Costa Rica, the Editorial Costa Rica; in Guatemala, the Editorial José de Pineda Ibarra; in El Salvador, the Ministerio de Educación; and in Panama, the Instituto Nacional de Cultura maintain very active editorial and productive programs of a high caliber.

Secondary but important non-governmental publishers exist in most of these countries. The Editorial Universitaria de la Universidad de San Carlos and the Editorial Piedra Santa in Guatemala, the Editorial Universitaria de Panamá in Panama, EDUCA in Costa Rica, La Pez y La Serpiente and the Banco de America in Nicaragua, the Editorial Universitaria de El Salvador in San Salvador, and the Editorial Nuevo Continente in Honduras are notable examples. All of these firms are characterized by their extensive production schedules, issuance of periodic catalogues, and an active distribution program in retail outlets in their respective countries. Except for one outstanding example, EDUCA, most of these publishers, both governmental and private, are not geared to external distribution for a variety of reasons. In most cases it is either costly, awkward, or the publisher is in a development stage where external distribution will eventually come.

A co-partner in the production of books in this geographic area are the job-printers who print books for private orders, not an uncommon feature in the Caribbean basin. In several cases the job-printer is the "Tipografía Nacional". In most cases however, they are private entrepreneurs. In size they range for Lehmanns in Costa Rica down to the small card printer in Belize who has a small press and prints the booklet one leaf at a time and then hand-staples the sheets. Several job-printers dominate the work in their respective nations. Lehmanns in Costa Rica and Calderon in Honduras are good examples. In other countries there appears to exist a wide group of job printers, none dominating the book production of that particular nation.

The usual procedure of the job-printer is to print the book to order, bind it and deliver it directly to the customer. The print run may vary from 100 to 2500 copies. In most cases the job-printer is not involved in the distribution process. Time and time again, I have visited a job-printer re-
questing a particular title only to find that he does not have the book, may not remember the name of the customer who placed the print order, and may not even remember printing the book. Yet he may have placed his logo on the titlepage, and he will be noted on an LC-card as publisher of record. I have also requested more active job-printers to send me copies of books as printed. Invariably the response is that he cannot comply because the books do not belong to him, and he will not provide me with the address of the customer.

Another group of publishing sources are the professional and commercial societies and institutes. Generally they print their material for their members and is unlikely that their production will appear in local bookstores. Many times this group will respond to mail inquiries, but in general, it is wiser to make personal visits as time permits so that one can be familiar with what they have available.

The distribution effectiveness of the various publishing houses will vary from country to country. The most efficient operation is the one maintained by EDUCA in Costa Rica. The firm is marked by an aggressive sales office. One can travel the length and breadth of Central America and find their books at the supermercados, bookstores, gift shops, airports. Also they send out continuous mailings and announcements and maintain a very satisfactory order fulfillment. This is a tribute to their sales organization.

The distribution effectiveness of the remaining publishers will vary from country to country. Most of them maintain adequate distribution within each country. Editorial Costa Rica, Banco de America, and the Ministerio de Educación in El Salvador have what appear to be the most active and successful distribution systems after EDUCA.

Books printed by job-printers are distributed in a haphazard manner. The author may leave copies only with his favorite druggist or stationery shop, or he may visit every type of potential retail outlet and leave a dozen or so copies with each one—or he may prefer to sell by mail only. The varieties of distribution are innumerable, subject only to the whims of the author. Just because one has the largest bookshop in town does not mean that one will be the lucky depository of a particular author's book.

I have described to you in capsule form the publishing scene as I see it. I would like now to relate some of the problems in obtaining local publications.

The very first problem is lack of day-to-day familiarity with the people and the country I am dealing with. It is impossible to compress a year's experience into one or two trips a year of three and four days duration. Government agencies move or are reorganized, bookstores open and shut, post-offices move, books are published and then go out-of-print in short order. I make up for it partially by immersing myself completely in every newspaper and revista from the particular country that I am visiting. I try to become aware, within time available, of any significant social, economic, political, or literary development that may be attracting the attention of a particular
nation since this information will provide me with guide-lines as to what may be published and what I should be looking for. Land reform in one nation certainly will provide its share of books and pamphlets, pro and con. The same with political campaigns. The minivan between El Salvador and Honduras resulted in an abundance of literature both as to reasons why and how it was fought.

Another major handicap is the absence of any up-to-date listing of current publications. This is especially burdensome in the governmental sector and in determining the output of the job-printers. Regular publishers usually have their catalogues and lists. When visiting a particular nation I try to visit at least one library that may have an up-to-date cataloging system to review what has been issued by the government since my last trip. Using my notes as a reference I then visit the agencies that have issued the potentially most interesting publications.

Most often the appropriate government agency is still in the same location as a previous visit but in these time of constant urban re-development, more and more agencies are moving into newer and larger quarters. Unfortunately for me, some have moved into temporary quarters whose address is known only to the employees. Recently I had reason to seek the census office of one particular nation. A number of persons had given me what they thought was the correct address, complete with maps, but it was to no avail. This particular office, charged with issuing the census of that republic was located in a private residence without a nameplate or house number announcing its location. After a period of time cruising around the neighborhood and making additional inquiries I finally located the office.

In most countries, governmental publications are available at no cost, when and if they are located and if the person charged with their distribution is willing to dispense with them. Tact and diplomacy are required if one is to obtain copies, especially if one is not a national of that particular country. Often there is a reluctance on the part of an official to give you a specific title or for that matter any publication either because there is a short supply; or the official questions your needs; or he is just not going to allow you to have any because of some personal feeling. A recent example highlights this point.

While trying to obtain copies of the last census reports in a particular country I was advised by several persons not connected with the census office, but who were in a position to know, that it was no longer available. I persisted, however, and went to the appropriate department and requested a copy from the department chief. After some conversation he advised me that he could only offer me, reluctantly, one set, since that was all he had. I took it and thanked him profusely. On reviewing the census report at my hotel, my instincts told me that more copies existed and that I should return and try my luck at getting another set. When I returned, the chief of the department was no longer there, but someone else recognized me, asked me what I wanted, and said, yes, I could have another set. Whereupon he took me into a back room. There I saw hundreds of sets silently accumulating dust and mildew. I asked this person
for several sets which he was pleased to give me. I walked out with a heavy load but pleased at my diligence. The only problem now remaining was to mail them home, a minor matter.

Another area of difficulty in the procurement of books during the year is the absence of any back-ordering mechanism either in the private or governmental sector. This is also true with serials. Many publishers, in good faith, will tell you in all seriousness that yes, so-and-so book is due out in a month or two; and yes, they will ship you ten copies as soon as it is available. I believe that most of you have come across this problem on one way or another. There are exceptions of course. EDUCA is a major exception. The Banco Nacional in Nicaragua and the Statistical Office of the Government of Panama are examples of other exceptions. The major remedy to this problem is constant on-the-scene presence. In lieu of that, constant letters and telephone calls are in order.

The problem of making sure that you have located a high percentage of the privately printed books requires a good pair of shoes and extensive stamina. In most countries there exist one or two bookstores where a fair amount of the libros privados appear. This is especially true in Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. On a trip to Costa Rica earlier this year I purchased the bulk of the privately printed books in five outlets. Interestingly the books that I purchased in one store did not appear in the remaining four. And this was true of all five. In Nicaragua, a supermercado on the road to Masaya on the outskirts of Managua appears to have the largest selection of local publications, despite the existence of several very efficient bookstores in the capital. On my last trip to Managua I found myself with a food-basket full of books competing with local housewives for the attention of the check-out cashier.

Although Guatemala has many bookshops that carry new books, most if not all do not carry local publications. One store that did, a former LACAP supplier, was recently sold to Argentine interests and no longer carries local publications. Most local publications are located in the second-hand bookshops that abound throughout the city. A major source was the Libreria de Autores Nacionales, but it has disappeared since the recent earthquake. Information recently received however is that the owner is planning to re-open at a new location in the near future.

The last problem I will bring up is the shipping of books. Some bookstores and publishers will offer to ship your books home; others however will have nothing to do with it either because of the inconvenience or because of some imagined objections, or in the case of the government, the lack of the franking privilege. On my most recent trip to Central America a few months ago, I discovered some parcels in an editorial who will remain nameless addressed to me. On further inspection I found that they had been lying on this shelf for nineteen months. I asked the gentleman in charge why they had not been sent, especially since they had already been paid for. He replied that the post office had refused to accept them. I then asked why he did not notify me. His reply was that responsibility belonged to another department located elsewhere in the university. His responsibility was only to ship the parcels, but in this case he would not bring it up with the other department and find out why I had not been notified of the delay.
Another dilemma in the shipping of books is the constant problem you have to face with post office employees. Some are cooperative and immediately understand that books are eligible to be mailed at special rates. Others, however, will give you a long argument that your package is overweight, that it has to go at a higher rate, et al. I gather that the problem is also faced by local booksellers. In Panama recently I took some parcels weighing between 5 and 7 kilos to the post office. I was told however that they would only accept up to \( \frac{3}{4} \) kilos. I asked a local bookstore about this and he told me that yes, he was only able to ship up to \( \frac{3}{4} \) kilos although the official postal guide specified 10 kilos as the limit. I could have spent some time complaining to higher officials but what is the use. In this case I drove over to the Canal Zone and shipped my parcels. This problem varies from country to country but it does reflect the fact that publishers, bookstores, and postal employees have very little experience in the shipping of books to external outlets.

Thank you for the opportunity to describe some of the problems faced by an American bookseller locating books from Central American countries.
THE PROBLEMS IN THE ACQUISITION OF CARIBBEAN MATERIALS
IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN

Marilyn Cox and Olive King

To focus attention once again through the forum of SALA\IM on the problems of the acquisition of Caribbean materials is proof that this continues to be a problem for libraries attempting to build comprehensive Caribbean collections. The problems have previously been identified and solutions suggested in reviews of the literature. In addition to the proceedings emanating yearly from SALA\IM, the papers from the first two ACURIL meetings and Jordan's excellent work on development through library cooperation, are highly recommended for the thorough investigation they make of the problems and for the solutions they offer. It is the aim of this paper to assess whether or not the problems have been control\ed if not solved, and whether developments within the region have complicated or simplified the situation.

In an attempt to solicit up-to-date information on how libraries in the Commonwealth Caribbean were coping with the problems of the acquisition of Caribbean materials a questionnaire (see Appendix I) was mailed to some fifty-two (52) libraries in the area (see Appendix II). As an illustration of the communication problems that exist, a chaser letter sent four weeks after the questionnaire was mailed was received by libraries in two territories before the questionnaire. In most other territories the chaser and the questionnaire arrived almost simultaneously. However, the spirit of cooperation and goodwill was very apparent among colleagues and most of them sent letters to indicate their willingness to answer the questionnaire if a copy was promptly despatched to them.

Of the fifty-two questionnaires all but two were sent to English speaking countries. It was hoped that these two would provide another view of the problem, but all twenty-five replies that were returned came from English speaking areas. This was an almost 50% response.

SURVEY RESULTS

In identifying the problems of the acquisition of Caribbean publications libraries responded in the following way:

(1) Inadequate bibliographic control - 18 libraries.
(2) Poor communication links among persons and institutions interested in the acquisition of materials - 16 libraries.
(3) Insufficient numbers of copies available - 14 libraries.
(4) Inadequate acquisitions staff to monitor and obtain Caribbean publications - 13 libraries.
(5) Lack of continuity in exchange and gift agreements - 11 libraries.
(6) Non-observance of legal deposit legislation - 9 libraries.
(7) Governmental control of publications - 5 libraries.
Without a doubt, bibliographic control of materials produced in the Caribbean remains the major problem of libraries acquiring Caribbean published materials. Recent developments:-- post-independence self-determination; participation in the non-aligned movement; membership of the Commonwealth team in search of a new economic order-- have all contributed to making the Caribbean a centre of activity at the national, regional, and international levels. This in turn has stimulated the following activities with the resulting increase of publications.

(1) There has been a growth in the number of conferences, workshops, and seminars held in the region on national and regional issues resulting in a proliferation of papers and reports which are uncontrolled bibliographically.

(2) In recent years independent government ministries and departments have been issuing more publications than they did prior to independence. They have been making a greater input into development planning and are publishing, in addition to the usual annual reports, specialised reports, pamphlets, and serials, which form a very important category of publications in the region. In pre-independence times, all government publications were more easily controlled bibliographically since they were deposited in the Colonial Office in Britain. Today it is difficult to keep track of these publications as they are not all centrally published and/or distributed by one agency in each territory.

(3) Individual writers who previously used foreign publishing houses for issuing their work are increasingly using either local branches of international publishing houses or local publishing establishments (see Appendix III). Small groups of writers, political parties, and pressure groups are privately producing a number of magazines and newspapers whose appearance on the market is erratic.

There have been attempts to overcome this problem of the lack of bibliographic control. In 1974 a Planning Meeting on National Bibliographies was held in Jamaica and a follow-up workshop on standardizing bibliographic description was held later that year in Guyana. Currently, as a result of these meetings Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago are all publishing national bibliographies according to the guidelines established. In addition, the CARICOM Library has produced a CARICOM bibliography3 which contains all the items listed in the four national bibliographies; entries from the territories not yet producing national bibliographies submitted to the CARICOM Secretariat through the National Bibliographic Centres of Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and the National Library of Guyana have also been included.

The second most significant problem is that of the non-observance of legal deposit legislation. National bibliographies are usually dependent on legal deposit legislation, though Jamaica has managed to produce one without the legislation. If would be interesting to find out from users to what extent they find this bibliography any less complete than those based on legal deposit.
The significance given to this problem implies that there are large quantities of material which are never deposited in libraries. In the Caribbean region success of legal deposit legislation quite often depends on the amount of manpower available to visit printeries and collect documents. Also, there are as yet no means of enforcing the legislation, or systems to monitor all local publications. Jamaica has attempted through the Agency for Public Information (API) to keep a check on all government publications, but it would seem generally that legal deposit legislation has done little towards easing the problems of the acquisition of government publications as established in Stephenson's paper. The problem in fact has been intensified by the quantity of publications produced.

Poor communication links among persons and institutions interested in the acquisition of materials was given as the next problem. It would seem that organisations operating within the region, e.g. ACURIL, SALAIM, CARICOM, are not totally successful at reaching all libraries and library personnel within the region. In addition, our communication infrastructure continues to give uneven service, there are the uncertainties of the mail service as to length of time between despatch and arrival, or even to actual delivery of the mail. Communication technology exists, but it is expensive unless access to use could be centrally organised with libraries cooperatively buying telex or computer time. The advantages of effective communication systems can be seen clearly when one realises that an interlibrary loan request despatched to the ELL is answered in approximately four weeks, while the uncertainties of a similar request being answered by a library in a neighbouring Caribbean territory are endless. Knowledge of developments in librarianship in the developed countries is more easily available to us in the Caribbean than are the developments in a neighbouring territory. The attempts by ISER, ACURIL, UNICA, and other organisations interested in setting up information systems and rationalising access to information should provide much data as to what exists, where it is located, and how one can get access to it. In the past it has never been a problem to see what needs to be done or how to do it, but our communication network has been inadequate to support the implementation of solutions to our problems.

Inadequate acquisitions staff to monitor and obtain Caribbean publications is the fourth problem. Throughout the region there is not only lack of acquisitions staff but a general lack of trained librarians. If one examines the available directories of libraries in the region, the absence of trained or qualified librarians, particularly in government libraries, is very apparent. There remains a very superficial support from planners and employers, particularly in governments, for the idea of having trained personnel and organised libraries in the region. The establishment of a regional library school at Mona has not yet made an impact on the numbers of qualified librarians available in the territories. The turn-over of trained staff continues to be high, there are as yet no rewards for experience and expertise gained on the job, or training programmes on a regional scale for para-professionals.

Lack of continuity in gift and exchange agreements was the next significant problem, and it can be linked to the lack of staff. Generally these agreements suffer when the turnover of staff is very high or when there is an insufficient number of people to see that the agreements are maintained. Most affected by
these problems are the agreements to acquire Caribbean government serial publications, as these are mainly acquired by such arrangements. However, though lack of continuity was cited as a problem, it is obvious that if the agreements work it is a satisfactory method of acquisition and was given a rating of satisfactory to very good by the libraries that used it as a method for acquiring material.

The problem of the availability of sufficient number of copies was the next one to be cited. This problem mainly affects the acquisition of government reports and research papers, since, when these are produced no commercial market is envisaged and it is economic to produce only a limited number for involved personnel. Photocopying is a possible solution but only for material of less than a hundred pages. Because of the non-observance of legal deposit legislation these materials remain bibliographically uncontrolled.

The final problem facing librarians in the acquisition of Caribbean materials is the government control of publications. This control may be direct as in the classification of documents, or indirect as in the control imposed by institutions on the use of what may be deemed politically sensitive material. Classified documents have grown in number because of the nature of developments taking place in the Caribbean. Accessibility to these documents has been the subject of comment by researchers in the social sciences, researchers in science and technology and librarians who made this point at the Workshop on Science Communication in the Caribbean held in Guyana. It is obvious that a rationale for classifying documents and a system for declassifying them should be worked out. Politically sensitive material usually remains inaccessible for a period of time, at the end of which most copies have become difficult to obtain from the country of origin. Along with many other Caribbean publications, they will appear at some later date on the international market to be sold at exorbitant prices and Caribbean libraries will be forced to buy them as the only copies available to add to their collections.

The more positive aspects of the questionnaire dealt with the methods of acquisition and sources of information used for the acquisition of these materials.

As methods of acquisition, direct orders to publishers and gifts and exchange programmes were considered the most successful. Both were given a rating of satisfactory to very good by eighteen (18) libraries, though one responding library considered the results of gifts and exchange programmes very poor. The next most successful method was standing orders, and eleven (11) libraries gave it a satisfactory to very good rating. Direct orders to book dealers in the country of publication was considered the next most useful method with eight (8) libraries rating it satisfactory or very good. Library cooperation was rated satisfactory by seven (7) libraries with two (2) libraries rating it poor as a method of acquisition.

Considering the high rating given to gifts and exchange programmes it would seem that this aspect of library cooperation is well developed but that other aspects of library cooperation which would embrace other types of acquisition work need to be considered. For example, the ACURIL scheme launched in
1977 may help in some measure to improve the status of cooperation and solve some problems of acquisition within the region. In this scheme ACURIL member countries in the Caribbean are assigned the responsibility of purchasing local imprints for distribution to other member countries according to a needs profile submitted to ACURIL.

The other methods of acquisition were:

1. Direct orders to bookshops in the country of publication.
2. Assistance from academic or library staff attending conference or on vacation.
3. Legal deposit.
4. Acquisition trips at home.
5. Acquisition trips abroad.

In the literature there have been individual statements as to the success of acquisitions trips, but the low rating from responding libraries may be due to the cost and manpower involved which can inhibit its use by many libraries.

In responding to sources of information used in the acquisition of Caribbean materials, libraries rated the sources in the following descending order of merit:

1. Publishers/authors announcements.
2. Periodical book reviews or advertisements.
3. Accession lists and publishers' catalogues.
4. Information circulated by colleagues.
5. Book lists circulated by bookshops.

It is clear from the above rating that up-to-dateness is one of the key considerations to be applied to sources of information, and this is critical when you realise the need for current information in all fields and the imperative of knowing immediately of the existence of material in limited copies.

There is little by the way of new information offered in this paper, it is limited in the sense that it has only dealt with current acquisitions, but retrospective acquisitions has its own particular problems the depth of which deserves a paper on its own. It would seem that libraries and librarians are inhibited by circumstances beyond their control when trying to solve their problems. Ideally to get a more accurate picture of what is happening with respect to the acquisition of Caribbean materials in the region it would be necessary to visit the libraries and interview the people in charge. A combination of such a tour with an acquisitions trip would probably provide information at all levels since comprehensive acquisition programmes will continue to need such trips and personal contacts as supplements to bibliographic tools and schemes, if Caribbean libraries are to acquire all that they need.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX I

The territories and number of libraries to which questionnaires were sent.

Antigua - 1
Barbados - 11
Belize - 1
Bermuda - 1
Dominica - 1
Guyana - 11
Jamaica - 11
Puerto Rico - 11
St. Vincent - 1
St. Lucia - 1
Trinidad & Tobago - 11

The distribution of questionnaires to types of libraries was as follows: eleven (11) to public libraries, thirty-two (32) to government and special libraries and nine (9) to academic libraries.
1. Does your library acquire material published in the Caribbean. Yes □ No □

2. If yes, what kind of materials do you acquire. Tick all relevant categories.
   (a) Books. □
   (b) Non-government serials. □
   (c) Government serials. □
   (d) Pamphlets. □
   (e) Tapes, slides, films, records. □

3. Circle the type most difficult to acquire. a. b. c. d. e.

4. What method(s) do you use to acquire these materials, and how do you rate your method(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Acquisition trips at home.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly □ Monthly □</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annually □</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregularly □</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Acquisition trips abroad.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annually □ Biennially □</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregularly □</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Standing orders.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Legal deposit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Direct orders to publishers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Direct orders to bookdealers in country of publication.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Direct orders to bookshops in country of publication.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Through a gifts and exchange programme.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Library co-operation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Assistance from academic and/or library staff attending conferences, or on vacation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Circle the three most effective methods. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j.

6. Describe any methods of acquisition not listed above.

7. What are your sources of information for acquisition. Tick relevant items.
   (a) National bibliographies.
       List the three major national bibliographies.
      1.
      2.
      3.
   (b) Accessions lists.
       List the three major issuing libraries.
       1.
       2.
       3.
   (c) Book lists circulated by bookshops.
       List the three major bookshops.
       1.
       2.
       3.
   (d) Periodical book reviews or advertisements.
   (e) Newspapers.
       List the three major newspapers used (local and/or foreign).
   (f) Publishers' /authors' announcements.
   (g) Publishers' catalogues.
   (h) Information circulated by colleagues.
6. Do you experience problems in the acquisition of Caribbean materials?  Yes□ No□

9. If yes, to what do you attribute these problems. Tick all relevant problems.

(a) Inadequate bibliographic control
(b) Inadequate acquisitions staff to monitor and obtain Caribbean publications. □
(c) Lack of continuity in exchange or gift agreements. □
(d) Poor communication links among persons and institutions interested in the acquisition of materials published in the Caribbean. □
(e) Linguistic problems between requestor and supplier. □
(f) Non-observance of legal deposit legislation. □
(g) Governmental control of publications. □
(h) Currency exchange restrictions. □
(i) Rules governing use. □
(j) Insufficient number of copies available. □
(k) Other. □

10. Circle the three most common problems. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k.

11. Describe any problems of acquisition not listed.

12. Additional comments.

13. Name and address of responding library. __________________________________________
APPENDIX III

A sample list of publishers excluding government ministries compiled from the national bibliographies of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

AFRICAN-CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA
Institute of Jamaica
12-16 East Street,
Kingston, Jamaica

AGENCY FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION
58A Half-Way-Tree Road
P.O. Box 2222
Kingston 10, Jamaica

BLUE MOUNTAIN PRESS
16 Melmac Avenue
Kingston 5 , Jamaica

BARBADOS NATIONAL TRUST
46 Blue Waters Terrace
Wurthing 2
Christ Church
Barbados

CARIB PUBLICATIONS LTD.
15 Springbank Avenue
Cascade
Trinidad

CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES
George Street & Collymore Rock
Bridgetown
Barbados

CEDAR PRESS
P.O. Box 616
Bridgetown
Barbados

WILLIAM COLLINS & SANGSTER (JA) LTD.
54 King Street
Kingston
Jamaica

COLUMBUS PUBLISHERS LTD.
64 Independence Square
Port-of-Spain
Trinidad