LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

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

University of London
London, England
July 16-21, 1976

Anne H. Jordan, 
Editor

SALALM Secretariat
Austin, Texas
1979
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DEDICATION

PREFACE

The Twenty-third Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials was made possible by a generous grant from The Tinker Foundation. The Steering Committee consisted of Harold Blakemore (chairman), Brigid M. Harrington (convenor), Toby Bainton, Alan Biggins, Julia Garlant, George H. Green, Laurence Hallewell, Elisabeth Long, Robert McNeil, Anthony Newell, Patricia Noble, Robin Price, Leslie J. Thomas, Harold G. Whitehead, and Gillian E. Shaw (secretary). Coordinators for XXIII SALALM were Anne H. Jordan, executive secretary; Alice C. Keefer, ad hoc assistant to the executive secretary; Brigid M. Harrington, local arrangements chairman; and Harold Blakemore, ad hoc fiscal officer.

SALALM wishes to express its gratitude for the contributions of these and many other hard working British colleagues who made this first European conference a worthwhile reality.

Anne H. Jordan
Executive Secretary, SALALM
Austin, June, 1979
INTRODUCTION

William Vernon Jackson

When SALALM accepted the University of London's invitation to hold its twenty-third meeting in the United Kingdom, the question of an appropriate theme immediately became a topic for careful consideration. SALALM's two preceding conferences, at Bloomington and at Gainesville, had centered respectively on "Twenty Years of Latin American Librarianship" and "The Multifaceted Role of the Latin American Subject Specialist," while at the most recent meeting outside the United States (Bogota', 1975) the theme was "New Writers of Latin America." Realizing that for the first conference outside of the Western Hemisphere the most appealing theme (a comparison of Latin American studies in the United States and Europe) was probably not feasible for reasons of lead time and logistics that might be involved (e.g., for jointly-prepared papers), SALALM settled more modestly for "Latin American Studies in Europe" as the focus. As host country, the United Kingdom would naturally receive special emphasis. While the primary concern of the conference was thus with the general aspects of Latin American studies, we did expect some presentations to deal specifically with library and bibliographical matters. In his paper Harold Blakemore was to say, "one is always struck at international gatherings by one's own ignorance of work in other countries, and by ignorance of one's European [and American] colleagues of what is being done here." The conference planners hoped that the sessions would clear away at least some of this kind of ignorance.

This goal had of course to take practical form: fitting a framework which allowed five plenary sessions (four in London and one in Oxford) and thus imposed limitations on the number of papers. There were disappointments too: not all persons found it possible to accept the invitation to prepare papers, and time did not always allow authors to obtain all the information they sought. Nevertheless, the twenty-two papers published here offer a wide-ranging and informative panorama of Latin American studies in a number of European countries.

Because the conference hoped to stimulate better understanding of both the present status of and the prospects for Latin American studies, the three opening papers provide some general background information. As a basis for comparing and contrasting the subsequent reports on the situation in Europe, William P. Glade lists his reasons for taking an optimistic view of Latin American studies in the U.S.A., despite the declining financial support in evidence for the past decade. (One might point out that he includes among them the great improvement in library resources which has taken place.) Harold Blakemore reviews the possible causes of the European "re-discovery of Latin America" in the 1960's and devotes a portion of his paper to European
cooperation, with special mention of the accomplishments and potential of the Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales sobre América Latina (CEISAL) as a foundation for "the creation of a European network of scholarly concern for Latin America." He also mentions the possibility of extending the exchange of bibliographical information which already exists among such centers as London, Hamburg, and Amsterdam in order to "facilitate the flow of information to scholars particularly on current bibliography in their specialist fields." In the next paper Magnus Mörner traces the successive meetings (Santander, 1969; Seville, 1970; Paris, 1972; Cologne/Bonn, 1975; and Torun, 1978) of historians, which culminated less than two months prior to the London conference in the formation of the Association of European Latin Americanist Historians (AHILA). Allowing for obvious differences because of its multi-national dimensions, embracing countries in both Eastern and Western Europe, the organization nevertheless invites comparison with the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH) in the U.S.A.

The second plenary session considered Latin American studies in the United Kingdom, with reports from six universities—the five proposed in the 1965 Parry Report (i.e., Cambridge, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and Oxford) and Essex, whose plans for Latin American studies came too late for the Parry Committee's deliberations and represent "a degree of divergence from the recommendations of that Report." The invitation to prepare these papers suggested that elements suitable for discussion might include the following: history of the institute; administrative structure and relationship within the university; financial support; quarters and equipment; faculty; current teaching programs; current research programs; field work and relations with Latin American institutions; nature and extent of library collections and services; special emphases or strengths of programs, research and library holdings; and publications. In greater or lesser detail, most papers provide data on these points, and from them one might make an interesting study in comparisons and contrasts (just as one might do for similar centers in the U.S.A.). As David Brading observes in his paper, "In retrospect it is clear that the differing development of the five Centres [and of Essex] was determined as much by the administrative structure of their respective universities as by prior emergence of these studies." For example, at Oxford there is the effort by St. Antony's College "to create a special corner for itself in social studies overseas, in parallel with Nuffield College's intention to do the same for itself for social studies in the United Kingdom." In a different vein, several British universities have developed specialized interests along geographic lines—e.g., the countries of the Andean pact at Oxford; Brazil, Mexico and Peru at Cambridge; Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela at Glasgow; and Peru and Brazil at Liverpool. Moreover, in addition to becoming one of the "Parry Centers," London assumed the unique role of serving as "a central clearinghouse for receipt and distribution of information about Latin American studies and related information."
All of these papers provide some insight into library holdings, and a separate account of "Latin Americana in Oxford Libraries" by R. A. McNeil is more detailed. Although "it was not until well into the nineteenth century that Latin American books began to come to Oxford in any numbers," the Bodleian library already had the Codex Bodley and three manuscripts received in the 17th century from John Selden; its resources now exceed 80,000 volumes. In addition, there are about 8,000 volumes at the Taylorian Institution, 2,000 at the Latin American Centre, and unspecified numbers at other Oxford libraries, making the University's holdings in the aggregate "the best collection in Britain outside the British library." Similarly a complex situation obtains at the University of London, because a number of its libraries collect in the field; however, current support goes mainly but not exclusively to three units with resources in a wide range of disciplines: University Library, University College and the London School of Economics. The Institute of Latin American Studies limits its collection to bibliography, guides, aids to research, and reference works, but it also houses a union catalog of Latin Americana in the United Kingdom, providing over 200,000 locations of works in more than 70 libraries, although the task of incorporating many retrospective holdings of participating libraries remains to be done.

The four remaining universities possess collections of lesser magnitude. John Lynch tells us that there were expectations of library cooperation "to make the best possible use of scarce resources and to ensure a proper national coverage." The hope was that the Centres would "work out a joint acquisitions policy by areas and disciplines. But in practice this policy has been easier to state than to apply." This sounds similar to the American experience with the now-abandoned Farmington plan (even though preliminary discussion on renewing it for Latin America has taken place recently).

In his paper on the Latin American Institute in Berlin, Wilhelm Stegmann points out the unique characteristics of that institution, not only in the range of its activities but also in the unusual manner in which its support comes from the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation. Unaffiliated with either of the universities in Berlin, it neither offers courses nor confers degrees, yet it is more than a large library, because it conducts research in certain areas and has a sizeable publications program. In addition to the description of the library's collections (nearly a half million volumes), staff, services, organization and facilities, Stegmann covers Latin American studies at other institutions in West Germany; Wolfgang Grenz's observations provide some supplementary information.

Reporting on Spain, Carmelo Sáenz de Santa Marfa supplies concise data similar to that on the British universities for four important centers in that country: the Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo and the Universidad Complutense in Madrid, the Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos in Seville,
and the Seminario de Historia de América in Valladolid. Rich archival and library holdings give Spain a unique position in historical research. Latin American studies in Sweden and the Netherlands operate on a somewhat smaller, but no less vigorous, scale. In Sweden there is the Institute of Latin American Studies, attached since 1977 to the University of Stockholm; besides describing its work, Roland Anrup summarizes Latin American studies elsewhere in Scandinavia and the Scandinavian Association for Research on Latin America (NOSALF), established in 1973. Two papers cover the situation in the Netherlands. In the first Kees den Boer indicates the key role played by the Center for Latin American Research and Documentation (CEDLA) in Amsterdam, because it is now linked to practically all Dutch universities and thus serves as an inter-institutional center. In addition to having six small disciplinary sections, CEDLA maintains a library of 12,000 volumes and 500 current periodical subscriptions and issues a number of publications, including a Boletín which serves as the communication medium for CEISAL. He mentions activities at a number of Dutch universities, but a separate report by Juliette Henket-Hoornweg supplies details on the Department of Caribbean Studies of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology in Leiden.

Participants in the twenty-third SALALM, in addition to having the opportunity to visit libraries in London (such as various collections of the University of London and the British Library's Department of Printed Books in the area immediately adjacent to the Institute of Education), received a tour of the Bodleian Library at Oxford and viewed an exhibit of selected rarities from its collection. This tour was preceded by R. J. Roberts' introduction, which mentions a number of the chief events in the history of the Bodleian as well as something of its organizational structure. Following the tour, Antonio Rodríguez-Buckingham gave his paper, a scholarly content analysis of the material printed in Mexico City and in Lima by the earliest printers in the New World. The next three papers continue the focus on libraries, but turn to the great national libraries of the United States, United Kingdom and France. Mary Ellis Kahler's opening paragraphs cite a few historical developments of Latin American activities at the Library of Congress (those attending the conference had opportunity to supplement these facts by viewing the videotape of her interview with Lewis Hanke, first director of the Hispanic Division); the body of the paper recounts the Division's forty years of wide-ranging bibliographical activities. On the other hand, H. G. Whitehead deals specifically with the selection process at the British Library and raises the interesting question of the value of the blanket-order method of selection. Marie Thérèse Jipnter's observations provide a brief overview of Latin American resources—books, periodicals, and manuscripts—at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Even with their differing emphases these papers reveal something of the overall picture of Latin Americana in three of the world's greatest libraries; perhaps they will stimulate others to undertake more detailed accounts as aids to scholars and librarians. (Information on two other outstanding collections, those of
the Universities of Texas and Florida, was available at the conference in
the form of videotape interviews with their long-time, but now retired,
directors: Nettie Lee Benson and Irene Zimmerman.) The conference's last
paper also shows the influence of modern technology: John McGowan's account
of the methodology used in the Venezuela Project at Northwestern University,
through which that country's retrospective national bibliography is being
compiled and stored in machine-readable format; when completed in 1979, this
will constitute an important addition to the national "bibliographic infra-
structure."

We might ask ourselves what is the value of these proceedings? Although
at first glance the papers might appear to be quite heterogeneous, these
introductory paragraphs attempt to indicate that the wealth of information
they contain falls chiefly into three general categories: (1) the current
status of Latin American studies in the United Kingdom, Germany, the Nether-
lands, Spain and Scandinavia; (2) data, some general and some specific, on
European library holdings and documentation services in support of these
programs; (3) national and international associations and groups through
which Latin Americanists in Europe maintain communication with their
colleagues.

At the same time the reader should be aware of certain limitations.
Even taken as a whole, these papers cannot pretend to provide a truly com-
prehensive picture of Latin American studies in Europe, because they do not
cover some countries in western Europe (notably France and Italy), nor any
of those in the eastern portion. Many papers, as already indicated, provide
limited amounts of detail. Nevertheless, there is enough evidence for one
to see two striking similarities with the situation in the United States.
First, Latin American studies on both sides of the North Atlantic entered a
period of flowering in the 1960's which still continues, albeit with some-
what diminished financial support. Second, just as Latin American programs
and activities in the United States exist in varying forms and with differing
emphases, often as a result of different institutional histories and organi-
zational patterns, so one finds the same kind of variety in Europe, both
within a single country (e.g., the United Kingdom) and from one nation to
another.

Comments from those who attended the SALALM meeting in London indicate
that they did indeed learn about institutional programs and activities of
scholars and librarians in other countries. SALALM hopes that these papers
will likewise prove informative to the wider audience which they now reach
in published form and that they will stimulate a continuing exchange of
information among all those concerned with Latin American studies in both
Old and New Worlds.
PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE
OF ACTIVITIES

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

University of London
London, England
July 16-21, 1978

PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

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<td><strong>Sunday, July 16</strong></td>
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<td>Audio/Visual Presentations</td>
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<td>ILAS No. 35, Rm. 11</td>
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<td>Registration</td>
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<td>9:30 - 11:00 a.m.</td>
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<td>11:00 - Noon</td>
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Aside from registration on Saturday, July 15 and Sunday, July 16, and the meeting at Oxford University on Wednesday, July 19, all sessions take place at the Institute of Education Conference Center and the Institute of Latin American Studies. The Conference Center is just across the street from the Royal National Hotel. All general sessions take place in the Jeffery Hall on the lower level; immediately adjacent are the registration and lounge area and the Elvin Hall, where the book exhibits are located. Book exhibits are open 10 to 5 on Monday, July 17, Tuesday, July 18, Thursday, July 19, and 10 to 4 on Friday, July 20 (closed on Wednesday, July 19). The Secretariat Office and the Room for Audio/Visual Presentations (except on Sunday, July 16) are on the upper level of the Conference Center. Committee meetings take place at ILAS, no. 35 Tavistock Square, just down the block from the Conference Center.
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<td>Welcome from the Institute of Latin American Studies: John Lynch, Director</td>
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<td>Greetings from the University of Texas: Lorene L. Rogers, President</td>
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<td>Greetings from the Latin American Studies Association: William P. Glade, President Elect</td>
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<td>ILAS No. 35</td>
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<td><strong>Audio/Visual Presentations</strong></td>
<td>Conf. Center Committee Rm. 3</td>
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<td>Conf. Center Jeffery</td>
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<td><em>Presiding: William P. Glade</em> <em>Rapporteur: Mary Gormly</em></td>
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<td><strong>Latin American Studies at Oxford University: D. C. M. Platt</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Refreshments Break</strong></td>
<td>Conf. Center Crush hall</td>
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<td><strong>Latin American Studies at the University of Glasgow: Philip O'Brien</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Latin American Studies at the University of Liverpool: Clifford T. Smith</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Latin American Studies at the University of London: John Lynch</strong></td>
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ROUND TABLE ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN EUROPE  
Presiding: Pauline P. Collins  
Rapporteur: Patricia de Haas  
Latin American Studies in Germany: Wilhelm Stegmann  
Observations on Germany: Emma C. Simonson  
Latin American Studies in Scandinavia: Roland Anrup | Conf. Center  
Jeffery |
| **2:00 – 4:00 p.m.** | Audio/Visual Presentations  
Latin American Studies in Spain: Carmelo Saenz de Santa Maria  
Latin American Studies in the Netherlands: Kees den Boer  
Caribbean Studies at the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology: Juliette L. M. G. Henket-Hoornweg | Conf. Center  
Committee Rm. 3  
Conf. Center  
Crush hall |
| **3:30 – 4:00 p.m.** | Refreshments Break  
General Discussion |                                                        |
| **Wednesday, June 19** | **8:30 a.m.**  
MEETING AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY  
Host: R. A. McNeil  
Rapporteurs: Alan Moss  
Marian Goslinga  
Departure of coaches for Oxford University | Bedford Way, in front of Royal National Hotel |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:50 a.m.</td>
<td>Arrival in Oxford</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 - 11:30 a.m.</td>
<td>The Bodleian Library: An Introduction: R. J. Roberts</td>
<td>Taylorian Lecture Theatre</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 - 12:50 p.m.</td>
<td>Reception and short guided tours of the Bodleian Library</td>
<td>Bodleian Library</td>
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<td>12:50 - 2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>St. Antony's College and Wolfson College</td>
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<td>2:00 - 3:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Latin Americana in Oxford Libraries: R. A. McNeil</td>
<td>Taylorian Lecture Theatre</td>
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<td>3:15 - 3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Refreshments Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30 - 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Spain's Arm: Bookmaking in Colonial Hispanic America: Antonio Rodríguez-Buckingham</td>
<td>Taylorian Lecture Theatre</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Departure of coaches for Stratford</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Arrival of coaches in Stratford</td>
<td>Royal Shakespeare Theatre</td>
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<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
<td>&quot;Measure for Measure&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Departure of coaches for London</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Departure of coaches for London</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Arrival in London</td>
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<td><strong>Thursday, July 20</strong></td>
<td><strong>SECOND GENERAL SESSION</strong></td>
<td>Conf. Center Jeffery</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 - 10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Presiding: William V. Jackson, President</td>
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<td>Reports of Officers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>President: William V. Jackson</td>
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<td>Executive Secretary: Anne H. Jordan</td>
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<td>Treasurer: Albert J. Diaz</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 - 10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Reports of Executive Board Committees</td>
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<td>Policy, Research, and Investigation: Laura Gutiérrez-Witt</td>
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<td>Constitution and Bylaws: Pauline P. Collins</td>
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<td>Nominating Committee: Pauline P. Collins</td>
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<td>Newsletter Committee: Barbara J. Robinson</td>
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<td>Budget and Finance: Carl W. Deal</td>
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<td>Microfilming Project Newsletter: Suzanne I. Hodgman</td>
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<td>Editorial Board: Barbara J. Robinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Refreshments Break</td>
<td>Conf. Center Crush hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 - 12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>LIBRARY/DOCUMENTATION SERVICES FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES: EUROPE AND U. S. COMPARED</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presiding: Harold Blakemore</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: Jan Herd</td>
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<td>Bibliographic Activities of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division of the Library of Congress, 1939-1978: Mary Ellis Kahler</td>
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<td>Collecting Policy of the British Library for Latin America: H. G. Whitehead</td>
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<td>Observations on the Bibliothèque Nationale: Marie Thérèse Jiptner</td>
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<td>The Venezuelan Project at Northwestern University: John P. McGowan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30 - 3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>PROGRAM OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACQUISITIONS</td>
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<td>Chairman: Peter T. Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 - 3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>(1) Workshop on Acquisition of Latin Americana from Latin America</td>
<td>ILAS No. 35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Robert C. Sullivan</td>
<td>Room 12</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: A. Newell</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 - 3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>(2) Workshop on Acquisition of Latin Americana from the United States</td>
<td>ILAS No. 35</td>
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<td>Moderator: Sammy Alzofon Kinard</td>
<td>Reference Room</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: T. Bainton</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 - 3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>(3) Workshop on Acquisition of Latin Americana from Europe</td>
<td>ILAS No. 35</td>
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<td>Moderator: Laurence Hallewell</td>
<td>Reading Room</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: G. Shaw</td>
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<td>2:00 - 3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>PROGRAM OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>Conf. Center</td>
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<td>Presiding: Daniel Raposo Cordeiro</td>
<td>Jeffery</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: María Cuba</td>
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<td>Nonprint Materials for Latin American Studies: A State-of-the-Art Survey: Martin Sable</td>
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<td>2:00 - 4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Audio/Visual Presentations</td>
<td>Conf. Center</td>
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<td>Committee Rm. 3</td>
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<td>3:15 - 3:45 p.m.</td>
<td>Refreshments Break</td>
<td>Conf. Center</td>
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<td>Crush hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, July 20</td>
<td><strong>PROGRAM OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY OPERATIONS AND SERVICES</strong>&lt;br&gt;Presiding: Jesús Leyte-Vidal&lt;br&gt;Rapporteur: Anne Wade&lt;br&gt;Development of Library Services and Library Schools in Latin America: Marietta Daniels Shepard&lt;br&gt;Observations on the Caribbean: Alma T. Jordan&lt;br&gt;General Discussion</td>
<td>Conf. Center Jeffery</td>
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<td>3:30 – 5:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>6:00 – 8:00 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>RECEPTION given by the British Library</strong></td>
<td>King's Library, British Library Great Russell St.</td>
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<td>Friday, July 21</td>
<td><strong>Executive Board Meeting II</strong></td>
<td>ILAS No. 35, Room 11</td>
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<td>8:00 – 9:15 a.m.</td>
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<td>9:30 – 12:30 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>FINAL GENERAL SESSION</strong></td>
<td>Conf. Center Jeffery</td>
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<td>Presiding: William V. Jackson, President&lt;br&gt;Rapporteur: Enid F. D'Oyley</td>
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<td><strong>Reports of Committees</strong></td>
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<td>Committee on Acquisitions: Peter T. Johnson&lt;br&gt;Committee on Bibliography: Daniel Raposo Cordeiro&lt;br&gt;Committee on Library Operations and Services: Jesús Leyte-Vidal</td>
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<td><strong>Reports of Joint Committees</strong></td>
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<td>Official Publications: Rosa Q. Mesa&lt;br&gt;Library Materials for the Spanish and Portuguese Speaking in the U. S.: Eugene Moushey</td>
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Time | Event | Place
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Friday, July 21 (cont.)
10:00 - Noon | Audio/Visual Presentations | Conf. Center Committee Rm. 3
10:30 - 11:00 a.m. | Refreshments Break | Conf. Center Crush hall
11:00 - 12:30 p.m. | FINAL GENERAL SESSION (cont.) | 

Others Reports

Library Activities in the Caribbean Area: Alma T. Jordan
Latin American Activities in Australia: Ivan Page
Group of Central Bank Librarians: Martha Solares

11:00 - 12:30 p.m. | BUSINESS MEETING | 

Presiding: Alma T. Jordan, President
Rapporteur: Enid F. D'Oyley

Installation of New Officers
Resolutions
Appointment of New Committee
Chairpersons and of Nominating Committee: Alma T. Jordan
Arrangements for XXIV SALALM: Alma T. Jordan

2:00 - 4:00 p.m. | Audio/Visual Presentation | Conf. Center Committee Rm. 3
2:30 - 5:30 p.m. | Executive Board Meeting III | ILAS No. 35, Room 11
2:30 - 3:30 p.m. | SCONUL Latin American Group AGM | Conf. Center Jeffery
3:30 - 4:00 p.m. | Refreshments Break | Conf. Center Crush hall
Steering Committee for XXIII SALAIM

Dr. H. Blakemore (Chairman)  Miss E. Long
Mrs. B. M. Harrington (Convenor)  Mr. R. McNeil
Mr. T. Bainton  Dr. A. Newell
Mr. A. Biggins  Miss P. Noble
Miss J. Garlant  Mr. R. Price
Mr. G. H. Green  Mr. L. Thomas
Dr. L. Hallewell  Mr. H. G. Whitehead
Miss G. E. Shaw (Secretary)

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Coordinators for XXIII SALAIM

Anne H. Jordan, Executive Secretary
Enid F. D'Oyley, Rapporteur-General
Alice C. Keefer, Ad Hoc assistant to the Executive Secretary
Brigid Harrington, Convenor of the Steering Committee
Harold Blakemore, Ad Hoc Fiscal Officer

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Twenty-third Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials was made possible by a grant from The Tinker Foundation.
RESOLUTIONS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SEMINAR
ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

Institute of Latin American Studies
London, England
July 16-21, 1978

The Twenty-third Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials resolves:

1. That SALALM express its pleasure and gratitude to the University of London and the Institute of Latin American Studies for their sponsorship and hospitality on the occasion of the Twenty-third conference of SALALM, the first to be held outside the western hemisphere, and for the cordial welcome by Sir Cyril Philips and Professor John Lynch.

2. That SALALM members express their sincerest thanks to Dr. Harold Blakemore and Mrs. Brigid Harrington and their fellow members of the Steering Committee for their organization and contribution to the success of the Twenty-third SALALM conference. Participants are highly appreciative of their thoughtful and gracious efforts on their behalf.

3. That thanks be given to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London for the gracious reception on the occasion of the Twenty-third Seminar on 17 July.

4. That SALALM extend special thanks to the organizers and hosts at Oxford University for a pleasant day and enriching experience.

5. That sincere appreciation be expressed to the British Library Board for the reception in the King's Library on Thursday, 20 July.

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

7. That thanks be extended to the staff of the Graduate School of Library Science of the University of Texas at Austin for their assistance to the president during his tenure.

8. That SALALM acknowledge with profound thanks the generous grant from the Tinker Foundation which made it possible to hold the XXIII Seminar in London.
9. That gratitude be expressed to Barbara Hadley Stein for her numerous and worthy contributions to SALALM and to Latin American studies over the years and that best wishes be conveyed to her for her continuing scholarly endeavors.

10. That SALALM note with pleasure and excitement the continuing activities and contributions of Marietta Daniels Shepard at the milestone of her career which she reached on June 30, 1978.

11. That Barbara G. Cox be commended for her successful efforts in organizing and bringing to fruition the much needed and long awaited Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI).

12. That Suzanne I. Hodgman be commended for compiling the twentieth issue of the Microfilming Projects Newsletter.


14. That Marilyn P. Whitmore and other members of the Subcommittee on Gifts and Exchange be commended for completing Part II of Latin American Publications Available by Gift and Exchange, and that they be encouraged to prepare a supplement.

15. That SALALM express to the Reference and Adult Services Division of the American Library Association its support for the continuation of the Committee on Materials and Services for the Spanish-speaking, and that SALALM indicate its willingness to cooperate on projects of mutual interest.

16. That SALALM offer its collaboration to the Organization of American States in the advancement of its current project of promoting Latin American and inter-American studies programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

17. That the appropriate SALALM committee be asked to consider the feasibility of revising the Basic List of Latin American Materials and exploring the possibility of expanded participation of British and European Latin Americanists in the project.

18. That the Committee on Acquisitions should arrange for the preparation of a cumulative index to the twenty issues of the Microfilming Projects Newsletter.

19. That the Committee on Acquisitions propose the formation of an ad hoc subcommittee for analyzing and evaluating the existing collecting patterns of Latin Americana in major North American libraries and for recommending procedures for assigning responsibility for areas inadequately or not presently covered.
20. That SALALM commend the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London for the preparation of its union catalogue of Latin American holdings in British libraries and urge the incorporation of the holdings of the British Library and the issuance of the enlarged catalogue in microform.

21. That SALALM reaffirm its resolution of the Fourteenth Seminar in Puerto Rico urging the cooperation of university presses in making their publications available for exchange purposes.

22. That SALALM recognize the need for a directory of Latin American studies institutes, library facilities, and documentation centers in Europe and strongly recommend its compilation by an appropriate body.

23. That SALALM form an appropriate committee or working group to consider a workshop or program session for SALALM XXIV concerning the decision of the Library of Congress to close and automate its card catalog, and the implications of this decision for Latin American librarianship and Latin American studies programs.

24. That the Committee on Bibliography consider as one of its ongoing concerns the continuous monitoring of indexing services.

25. That the Newsletter Committee, in cooperation with the Committee on Bibliography, look into the feasibility of informing the membership of new publications concerning Latin America emanating from the major academic and private presses of the United States, Canada, and Europe, and that new presses also be identified.
SUMMARY REPORTS

OF THE

SESSIONS
Background to Latin American Studies in Europe: Three Views
(July 17, 1976 3:30-5:00 p.m.)

Moderator: William V. Jackson, Professor, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Texas at Austin

Rapporteur: Enia F. D'Oyley, Bibliographer for Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American Studies, University of Toronto

Panelists: Professor William P. Glade, Director, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas at Austin

Professor Harold Blakemore, Secretary, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London

Dr. Magnus Mörner, Mellon Professor of History, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; also Professor, Instituto de Estudios Ibero-Americanos, Stockholm

Professor William P. Glade spoke on "Latin American Studies in the U.S.: Current Status and Prospects." Circumstances, he said, have not been conducive to much optimism among Latin Americanists in the U.S. over the past few years. The level of funding from the federal government has declined. Major foundations have cut back on their support, and have provided no program support since 1970. University administrations have not been supportive of the programs revitalized or started through federal and foundation funding. Inflationary pressures on the economy make it unlikely that low priority federal programs in area studies will receive major increase in their budget, despite the supposed commitment of the Carter administration to international studies. Moreover, the passage of Proposition 13 in California offers little hope for support at the state level.

There are some grounds for optimism, however. Old programs have survived; new ones started in some colleges and universities. Latin American courses are being increasingly taught in community colleges, and high schools. Area specialist graduates, now to be found in business, international agencies, government offices, are the non-academic friends who will help to generate broader support for Latin American Studies in the years ahead. Besides, the quantity has increased, and the quality improved in Latin American research. The possibilities exist of putting together the three different perspectives of Latin America as seen through the eyes of the American scholar, the Latin American, and the European in a social triangulation process, to approximate more nearly the social reality. With research libraries better than a decade ago, and scarcity of travel funds, more research will be based on library resources, fewer on field research. Financial support aside, Latin American studies was on a better footing than before, Professor Glade said, as he expressed the hope for a renaissance in interest.

In conclusion, Professor Glade observed that with the increasing spread of Latin American studies to varying institutions, there is need for SAAALM to provide an outreach program for librarians away from specialized Latin American centers, to help them spend scarce resources wisely.

Dr. Harold Blakemore of the Institute of Latin American Studies spoke next. His presentation dealt with "Europe and Latin American Studies: A Synoptic View."

Dr. Blakemore began by stating that his paper was written from the personal viewpoint of an Englishman who had been involved in developing Latin American Studies in England, and who as
Secretary General of CEISAL (Consejo Europeo para Investigaciones Sociales sobre América Latina) had seen the developments taking place in Latin American Studies in continental Europe. He has attempted to set out the considerations which have shaped the establishment of Latin American Studies on a more solid institutional basis, and along European rather than purely national lines.

Despite a long history of scholarly and institutional interest in Latin America, it was the blind spot of Europe until the 1960's. The changes taking place in the former colonies of Africa and Asia were the preoccupations of Europe in the Third World. Besides, the belief that Latin America lay within the sphere of influence of the United States, and the recognition by the end of the nineteenth century that the United States was a growing world power whose policy had to be accommodated, caused British politicians to withdraw from the area. This was generally true of Europe as a whole.

Various factors contributed to the revival of European interest in Latin America in the 1960's. The post-war resurgence of Europe and the rise of Japan as an aggressive economic competitor created the need to seek new sources for war material, new markets for manufactured goods, new fields for investment. The process of decolonization of their Asian and African empires almost complete, the European powers realized the necessity of a more global approach to international relationship. The development within Latin America itself was significant. The rise of new political democratic regimes found corresponding links in the European Christian Democratic parties, thus cementing bonds between the continents. Prominent European statesmen visited Latin America at the time that the Parry Report was being written. These all led to the development of research groups, and the injection of more funds for teaching and research libraries.

There is no EEC (European Economic Community) policy towards Latin America. The development of European cooperation in Latin American matters is an intellectual one, arising from the almost simultaneous growth of Latin American institutions in individual countries of Europe during the sixties. Nevertheless, the climate was receptive through the existence of political and economic ties, and the academics have made positive advances based on individual national developments. The European Council for Social Sciences Research (CEISAL) was established. Though plagued with shortage of funds, it has create an international atmosphere of scholarship and friendship.

In conclusion, he remarked that the basis exists for a forward cooperative movement for Latin American Studies in Europe, but in partnership with Latin America and the United States. Despite the move towards nationalism, significant steps have been taken in creating the right atmosphere for developing a triangular relationship in which to advance the study of Latin America.

The third paper, "The Association of European Latin Americanist Historians" by Dr. Magnus Mörner, Mellon Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh, was read by Professor Harvey Johnson of the University of Houston.
The initiative of organizing periodic meetings of Latin American historians was taken by Spanish historians. The first meeting took place in Santander in 1969, a second in Seville in 1970. In addition to the theme presentation, eleven non-Spanish participants gave reports on the state of the study of Latin American History in their respective countries. The proceedings of the conference were published in the Anuario de estudios americanos.

A third meeting convened in Paris in 1972, at which a Coordinating Committee was set up to organize regular meetings, and to take steps towards founding an association of European Latin American historians. Some of the papers for the theme, "Social and Intellectual Change in Nineteenth Century Latin America," were published, but not as a collection. The following year, Great Britain and the Soviet Union became members. Plans for establishing the association were temporarily delayed, because of discussions underway to form an international association of Latin American historians.

As with the other meetings, the fourth meeting held in Cologne and Bonn in 1975 was financed by the host institution. The papers on the theme discussed were published in Spanish and Portuguese in the yearbook of the Cologne Center for Latin American History. Ten reports, distributed in advance for discussion at the meeting, will appear in the series Bibliotheca Ibero-Americana of West Berlin. In the course of time, the eighteen-member Coordinating Committee agreed upon a draft of statutes for a European association, and submitted a proposal for an International Sub-Commission on Latin American History to the International Commission of Historical Sciences.

The interdisciplinary nature of the theme of the fifth meeting, held in Torún, in Poland in 1978 attracted scholars from other disciplines. The proceedings, to be published in the yearbook of the Warsaw Center, will be in Spanish and Portuguese. At the Torún meeting, the Asociación de Historiadores Latino-Americanistas Europeos was officially launched. Three categories of membership were established (regular, associate, institutional), with the vote given only to regular members (European Latin Americanist historians residing in Europe), and the dues set for a triennial period at 60, 30, and 100 Swiss francs, respectively.

The paper ended with a summarization of the positive effects of the European collaboration in studies of Latin American history.

To end the presentation, Professor Harvey Johnson posed a question about the balance of disciplines of the European Latin Americanists. Are they historians, mainly language and literature specialists, or social scientists? A general discussion followed.

Marietta Shepard, retired Chief of Library Development, Organization of American States, observed that Latin America, the other side of the triangle, would probably be heard from more in the next ten years. To support her premise, she stated that the OAS had recently initiated a program to encourage the creation of Latin American Studies in Latin American universities, and for
the first time it had invited a number of Latin American scholars to attend meetings of LASA held a few months ago. Within the Department of Cultural Affairs there is also another technical unit that will be working on the encouragement of Latin American studies in the universities of Latin America and the Caribbean. She assured that SALALM would be interested in providing the library and bibliographic support necessary for the studies to become effective.

Professor Jackson added that the concern had been that there was relatively very little interest even in regional Latin American Studies in most Latin American universities. Only in recent years have institutes for Latin American Studies been created in Venezuela and in Brazil.

Rosa Mesa of the University of Florida asked if the Asociación de Historiadores Latino-Americanistas Europeos had a permanent headquarters, if the proceedings of the meetings had been published and how could they be acquired.

In the absence of Professor Mürner, Dr. Blakemore replied. He said that the Association was a moveable organization, at least until Torún, and that it was probably somewhat like CEISAL, insofar that the headquarters were where the Coordinador General was. CEISAL was being registered as a non-government organization with UNESCO and for that purpose there was need for a legal seat in a country where that kind of registration could be made. But the effective operating place would be where the conference was going to be held. He suspected that the same development might become true of the Asociación de Historiadores Latino-Americanistas Europeos. He pointed out that details of where the conference proceedings have been published and are available appear in Professor Mürner's paper.

Professor Blakemore reiterated that there was no fixed seat for the Association. The chief material that the organization was working with was goodwill, since the funds received through government aid in the sixties were no longer available. In conclusion, he indicated that the Asociación de Historiadores Latino-Americanistas Europeos was linked with the Consejo Europeo para Investigaciones Sociales sobre América Latina through the ex-officio membership of its president on the Coordinating Committee of CEISAL.

Professor Johnson queried if there was a similar organization among the scholars in language and literature. Are the Latin American historians in the majority?

Dr. Blakemore answered that although there were international organizatio of hispanists the objective in CEISAL, at the moment, was to promote the kind of development in the other disciplines that had taken place in History. Referring to the second part of the question, he said that he could not speak for Europe as a whole, but based on his impressions in Britain traditionally the greatest interest had been in literature and history, and the majority of Latin Americanists were from one or the other of those disciplines. He added that, as had happened previously in the United States, the most significant
development in terms of balance of disciplines was the tremendous growth of specialists in social sciences in Britain and Europe.

There being no further questions, Mr. Jackson thanked the speakers, and the meeting adjourned.
ROUND TABLE ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
(July 18, 1978 9:30-12:30 p.m.)

Moderator: William P. Glade, Director, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas.

Rapporteur: Mary Gormly, Associate Librarian, California State University, Los Angeles.

Panelists: David A. Brading, Director, Centre of Latin American Studies, Cambridge University.
Simon D. W. Collier, Latin American Centre, University of Essex.
John Lynch, Director, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London.
Desmond S. H. Platt, Director, Latin American Centre, Oxford University.
Jackie Roddick, Honorary Research Fellow, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Glasgow.
Clifford T. Smith, Director, Institute for Latin American Studies, University of Liverpool.

Mr. Glade introduced the speakers and asked that questions be held until the end of the session. He then introduced the first speaker, Mr. Platt, Director of the Latin American Centre, St. Antony's College, Oxford University.

Mr. Platt said he would concentrate on Oxford teaching and research since everyone was going to visit the library at Oxford the next day. The Latin American Centre was one of the first Parry centers to be established and is part of St. Antony's College. When it started in 1964 the Centre joined the other area centers at the College. St. Antony's College provides the means to exchange scholarship between regions of the world, as well as a social base for graduate students, visiting professors and fellows.

In 1964 a grant was obtained from the Ford Foundation to help students and to bring visiting scholars from Latin America. This grant will end about 1980. The University has also given funds for visiting scholars and there is now a large grant from the Central Bank of Venezuela for the Andrés Bello Fellow. There are also an increasing number of self-financed scholars from Latin America so that there is a relatively large community of Latin Americans at Oxford.

The Parry Committee also provided funds to build up the library collection, particularly in the bibliographic area.
There is no undergraduate degree in Latin American Studies, but Latin American topics are taught in other academic departments. The graduate degree are the Bachelor of Literature, Doctor of Philosophy, and a two year Bachelor of Philosophy degrees.

As for financing, the University supplies a secretary, some assistance for petty cash, seminar expenses, books, periodicals and cataloguing. The teaching fellows attached to the Centre are salaried by the University, while St. Antony's provides the building and the social facilities.

Oxford's special emphasis is the Andean Pact countries, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil to some extent. There is no one doing much work on Mexico, but the Centre has the reigning experts on El Salvador and Bolivia.

The Centre has institutional relationships with CEPRANT in São Paulo, El Colegio in Mexico City, and the Di Tella Institute in Buenos Aires. The Centre's research is being published through the microfiche series by St. Antony's College.

Mr. David Brading, Director of the Centre of Latin American Studies at Cambridge University, spoke next on the history and status of Latin American studies at Cambridge. The teaching of Latin American topics goes back to the 1920s when F. A. Kirkpatrick and J. B. Trend offered lectures on Latin American history in the Spanish Department. Many who have advanced Latin American studies in the United Kingdom are graduates of Cambridge, including R.H. Humphreys who held the first Chair in the subject (later held by John Parry). Only after World War II was a permanent lectureship established in Latin American history.

The Centre of Latin American Studies was established with the proviso that it would fit into the framework of the other centres for overseas studies at Cambridge. These centres act as points of reference for research, but are subordinated to the faculties, do not have a large degree of independence, and are, by and large, underfinanced. The centres are staffed by university lecturers and the directors are also university lecturers whose salaries derive from their position in a faculty.

The director of the Centre has a five-year appointment, which is part-time, and has to be a teaching member of the faculty. There is a secretary, an assistant, and two research officers. The latter are usually graduates who are finishing doctoral dissertations and are appointed for a period of three or four years. In addition, each year a scholar is invited from Latin America for a period of one term.

But despite the lack of resources the Centre is quite active, has seminars, invites visiting scholars weekly who are from Latin America or in Great Britain, and maintains a series of working papers which are written by the research officers, faculty lecturers or visiting scholars. These papers are the best guide academically to the Centre's activities.

Economics is the prime area of research in Cambridge and in this field the Centre is equal, if not superior, to any other Latin American centres in
Great Britain. A grant from Lloyd's International to Pembroke College created a senior research fellow in economics; three economists are working primarily on Latin America. Over the years lectureships have been created in history, geography, social anthropology, literature, political sociology. In all these disciplines undergraduates can take optional courses on Latin American topics.

In all the faculties there are doctoral candidates undertaking Ph.D.'s in Latin American subjects. The faculties govern the development of these studies at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Centre is only involved in the M. Phil. in Latin American Studies which is a graduate one-year degree designed for potential Ph.D.'s or for those who want to go into government service or for Latin Americans who want to come for one year. It is also designed to concentrate on one particular field of academic research.

Mr. Brading pointed out that it is through the work of individual members of faculties that Latin American research is promoted, rather than through any initiatives of the Centre as no joint research projects are planned.

The Centre at Cambridge has a great asset in the Chair for Latin American Studies endowed on an annual basis by the Venezuelan government to bring a distinguished scholar or intellectual from Latin America. These scholars participate in the work of the Centre and lecture in the faculties.

There is no particular person responsible for the development of the Latin American collection, and only one person for all Spanish materials. But it is a serviceable library and the fact that Cambridge is a copyright library helps. The Centre itself runs a small research library.

Mr. Brading ended by saying, "We are underfinanced but fighting back and have a more flourishing future than our somewhat dismal past."

The third speaker was Mr. Simon Collier from the Latin American Centre at the University of Essex. He began by stressing several things that make the institution unique: the University of Essex is in the category of a new university, having been founded in 1961; it is a small institution with about 3,000 students; the teaching program began in 1964, and there is a strong emphasis on undergraduate teaching; and the University is not mentioned in the Parry Committee Report.

In contrast with the other universities there were no previous vested interests in Latin American studies. Latin American studies was structured into a formal framework and worked into the courses of study in a number of academic departments. Some faculty members were hired to teach Latin American topics and a limited number of courses on Latin America added.

There is no separate budget and no separate library for Latin American studies; neither is there a separate institute nor centre of Latin American studies. In effect, the University has a Latin American studies programme which is coordinated by a director of Latin American studies and by a committee composed of all who teach Latin American topics. This committee is more or less a permanent group of eleven members, plus five or six who teach language courses.
As for student enrollment there seems to be less interest in Latin America than ten years ago. There are about seventy to one hundred students in the three-year program, the four master's programs and candidates for the Ph.D. degree.

The library, modest by British standards, has about 45,000 items on Latin America, including a number of newspapers and periodicals. The areas represented are Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Mexico. The discipline strengths are in history and literature.

The Latin American Centre (not formally connected with the Latin American studies programme) is really an office that administers the fellowship and scholarship programs. Money originally came from the Nuffield Foundation for a five-year program, but there has been no outside funding since then. But the Latin American studies programme has had some "spin-offs," principally contact with Latin American scholars and institutions. Essex has attracted Latin American students at both the graduate and undergraduate level; there being about seventy-five at the moment. The University of Essex, Mr. Collier feels, has played a respectable part in building up Latin American studies in Great Britain.

In the absence of Philip O'Brien of the Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Glasgow, Jackie Roddick of the Institute gave a summary of Latin American Studies activities at the University of Glasgow.

The Institute of Latin American Studies at Glasgow was one of the five Parry institutions, and was established in 1967. In 1972 the present director, Peter Flynn, took over. Since that time the Institute has very largely concentrated on Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela, the latter being of recent interest. The Venezuelan government has provided the Institute with a special research fellowship.

It is a post-graduate institute with seven full-time staff and there is one research fellowship which is renewed every two or three years. The basic strengths are in the field of the Social Sciences, Political Science, and especially Agricultural Economics. There are two Social Sciences Research Council scholarships.

In terms of library materials it is strong in post-1964 Brazil. At the moment there is a special project on the politics of the military in Brazil since 1964 and, as a consequence, the library is building up a collection of documents on this subject. There is also a future project on Chile and one is being developed for Cuba.

The next speaker, Clifford T. Smith, Director of the Centre for Latin American Studies, University of Liverpool, mentioned the tradition of contact with Latin America and the city of Liverpool through trade and shipping. Long before the Centre was created as one of the Parry centres, the University had an interest in Latin American studies, chiefly literature. With the Centre established, the emphasis has shifted to the social sciences.
There are about a dozen on the staff concerned with Latin America in the fields of sociology, politics, history, literature, geography and economics. The staff appointments are always joint appointments with an academic department.

Administratively, the Centre answers directly to the University Senate through a Board of Latin American Studies which has worked very well in securing faculty and grants. One result of this kind of administrative structure is that the Centre was able to maintain a separate funding within the library grant for Latin American materials.

The Centre was set up in a period of rapid expansion when it was considered desirable to have a system of temporary appointments to research fellowships. The maximum number was three fellows but because of the economic situation in the last few years the posts were frozen. There is a renewal of one fellowship this year. Most of the fellows went on to university teaching or lectureships.

In common with the other Centres, there were funds for appointments of visiting scholars from Latin America. There are weekly seminars to which visiting scholars from Latin America and the United States who happened to be in the country are invited. These seminar structures help to unify a good deal of Latin American scholarships in Britain.

As to the function of the Centre itself at the University of Liverpool, undergraduate teaching was never really considered. Mr. Smith said that there is a feeling that Latin American specialization is best when based on a sound foundation in a discipline obtained as an undergraduate.

There is a post-graduate one-year course formerly known as the Bachelor of Philosophy; it is now in the process of being named Master of Arts. The Centre aims at enough flexibility in the courses offered to tailor them to the needs of the students. For some it will be a preliminary to research; for others the end of academic studies.

As far as research is concerned, there are about thirty post-graduate students, mostly in the social sciences, particularly geography. Liverpool has a great focus on geography and to a lesser extent politics and the social sciences. The areas of research depends on individual interests which range from Mexico to Uruguay, Chile and Argentina. The Centre has developed a certain focus on Brazil and Peru.

The library has made an attempt to collect in this area and the holdings on Brazil and Peru are very good. There is a monograph series; at least one is published each year. Some of the more recent ones were on Uruguay, Brazil, agrarian reform in Latin America, particularly Peru and Venezuela, on social and economic change in modern Peru, Caribbean social relations and on Chilean politics.

The last speaker, Mr. John Lynch, Director of the Institute of Latin American Studies, spoke on its development at the University of London. Its existence owed much to Professor R.A. Humphreys who included Latin American
studies as optional choices in the 1930's for undergraduate programs in history, literature, and geography. He also established research seminars in the early 1950's. But there were obstacles and frustrations caused by not having a developed program with an institutional focus, as it was difficult to attract funds for libraries, for travel and research, or create new appointments to which research students could go.

For these reasons the University of London welcomed the Parry Report and its recommendations. As a result, the Latin American program received special government funds in 1965 for a ten-year development program. It took two directions: (1) formation of the Institute and its activities, with funds allocated for that purpose; (2) the establishment of new posts in various departments and colleges, with special grants for library purchases and for travel.

The Institute is essentially a post-graduate institute for teaching and research. The officers of the Institute teach at both the undergraduate and graduate level and can call on the resources of the University. There are joint posts between the Institute and the departments. About nine were created. Some of the departments already had appointments in the Latin American field, principally in history and the humanities. The Parry Committee development added the social sciences. The Institute can count on the services of fifteen to eighteen members of the academic staff covering all the major disciplines except perhaps Amerindian languages.

The original appointments were accompanied by provisions for travel grants and research. That is now at an end but this year the University of London has continued some travel awards for research in Latin American. The staff is encouraged to apply to foundations for travel and research grants; the University should be considered as a last resort.

The teaching program concerns the M.A. degree and supervision of the Ph.D. program. The Institute administers, writes syllabuses, advises the graduates and teaches courses for the M.A. program. There are about twenty to twenty-five students, most being from Latin America with a small minority from Britain.

There are several research fellows and visiting scholars. There are also a number of fellowships for the teachers helping to develop Latin American Studies in the schools.

The Institute allocates funds for publishing research by members of the Institute.

One of the duties of the Institute is to occupy a national role in the collection and dissemination of information on Latin American studies, listing theses and staff research in progress, and teaching programs in various universities.

As for the library, there are substantial and distinguished Latin American collections in the various college libraries but mostly specialized: University College - history; King's College - literature; London School of Economics - social sciences; and the University Library - bibliography, general works,
monographs and maps. There are no specialist librarians. The University is trying to concentrate the library resources and to build up a rational collection or a series of collections.

The Latin American Institute Library has never attempted to duplicate these collections but did try to give the Library an identity of its own. In terms of books, it is strong in bibliography, reference works and acts as a working library for the M.A. students. It provides bibliographic services as well as book services with the National Union Catalogue. It is hoped that this Catalogue will list every item in the United Kingdom regarding Latin America, retrospective as well as current. The Library is now endeavoring to produce a new series of subject bibliographies for teachers and researchers.

In conclusion, Mr. Lynch referred to a few questions raised by previous speakers: Is there any area of subject specialization in London? Should there be a rational development without duplication? Should the whole of Latin America be covered by all the centers? He said there are meetings of all the center directors twice a year to discuss common problems and ideas but they have not attempted to allot areas or subjects to each center.

He further added that the Institute tries to cover what is needed locally without national focus. Appointments are difficult to make according to specialization. It is more important to have the discipline first.

The strength of the Institute is in the River Plate countries, Brazil and Chile. In terms of discipline, it is strong in history.

After Mr. Lynch spoke there were questions from the floor directed to the panelists.

The first one was from Lic. Ario Garza Mercado, Director of the Biblioteca "Daniel Cosio Villegas," El Colegio de Mexico, who stated that at the meeting of SALALM in Puerto Rico there was approved a recommendation that North American libraries offer an exchange of publications of their university presses to Latin American libraries which would also offer their publications in exchange. Lic. Garza Mercado recommended that such an exchange of publications be re-enforced and he wished to underline the importance of such an exchange of publications among Latin American libraries and with those outside of Latin America. He suggested that the academic libraries, with the approval of their universities, exchange publications independently, and not necessarily works offered on the commercial market.

In answer to Lic. Garza Mercado's comments, Mr. Brading said that it was very difficult for exchange of publications via the centers.

Andre Preibish of the National Library of Canada asked the panelists how many of the libraries or institutes contributed to the National Union Catalogue of Latin American materials in the United Kingdom. Are there plans to publish it in relatively cheap form; e.g., microfiche or microfilm?

Mr. Lynch replied that they are still in the process of collecting and that there is a lot of retrospective searching which still needs to be done. It will take some years to complete the Catalogue. The Institute is also
involved with yearly acquisitions. New Latin American Titles seemed to have been little used and there was difficulty in keeping up with new titles, so they were considering alternative forms of publication.

Alma T. Jordan of the University of the West Indies asked the panelists if their institutions had a program of studies on the Caribbean and if not was one being planned, and what had happened to the Caribbean Studies Society and the promised newsletter.

Mr. Smith said that at Liverpool there has never been any formal program in this area, but there has been interest, particularly in the field of geography. He was not conversant with the fate of the promised newsletter but said that Colin Clarke, the secretary of the Society, had an interest in it. Mr. Lynch added that at the University of London, historically, Caribbean studies fall between Latin American studies and Commonwealth studies; i.e., Spanish-speaking Caribbean is in Latin American studies and British Caribbean is in Commonwealth studies. The Latin American Institute felt that this is not enough so both institutes have held a joint Caribbean seminar. He said that they should go farther and try to introduce courses in the teaching program. Ms. Roddick said that at the University of Glasgow there is a strong interest in Cuba. At the moment there are three members working on the area and that a seminar on Cuba was held last year.

Mr. Peter Johnson, Latin American bibliographer at Princeton University asked Mr. Platt if the centres cover comparative Third World topics such as multinational corporations, dependency, and so forth. Mr. Platt replied that St. Antony's College is really too small for such study. The Centre depends on individuals who are interested in current social affairs and would include such topics but there is no planned research on a large scale in those areas.

Mr. Smith said that at the universities in Britain comparative Third World studies are in the centres of development studies. These kinds of interests are often structured in the undergraduate studies at Liverpool. Certain undergraduate courses in political science and other disciplines would cover comparative issues in the Third World. These studies influence students' interests in various area studies. It is not an issue that is neglected in centers at the other universities.

Mr. Lynch added that at the University of London there is a Centre of International and Area Studies, which had organized in recent years a series of seminars of a comparative type—peasant seminars, slavery seminars, petroleum industry seminars—which cover all areas. There are two Schools of Development Studies, one at the University of Sussex which has a strong Latin American focus, and the other at the University of East Anglia.

Mr. Brading commented that at Cambridge there is a course on Development financed by the Ministry of Overseas Development, which concentrates the teaching on a comparative basis. Two of the faculty teaching the course who are especially interested in Latin America, organized a Conference on the Role of Transnationals in Latin America, and last year a Conference on the State and Economic Development of Latin America.
Ms. Roddick added that at the University of Glasgow there is research in comparative studies by individuals, particularly on Britain's historical role in transnational corporations. Mr. Collier added that at Essex economists had never been associated with the area studies programs, although straightforward development economics courses are taught but not related to area studies.

Mr. Daniel R. Cordeiro, Latin American Bibliographer at Syracuse University asked the panelists what efforts were being made to reach non-academic persons in Britain. Ms. Roddick answered that the Institute in Glasgow, in 1974, collaborated with the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in producing a Latin American study pack to be used by any lay or church person interested in Latin America.

Mr. Lynch replied that the universities do have an obligation to reach outside the academic community. In the early years in London the Institute collaborated with the Department of Extramural Studies (extension education). He added that Dr. Harold Blakemore had organized a series of B.B.C. programs (radio) on Latin America. In the Institute, Dr. Blakemore had seminars on Latin America for businessmen and officials.

Dr. Blakemore, who is a member of the Institute of Latin American Studies, added that from 1966 to the early 1970s there were three- or four-day courses on Latin America to bring together businessmen, academics and government officials. Now Canning House has taken over this role. It is better equipped than the Institute for this but there is still a strong link between the two. Another aspect is that Canning House is the major contact for teachers of Spanish and Portuguese. The Institute also receives numerous requests from schools for speakers and Mr. Blakemore sees this as absolutely fundamental for academics.

Mr. Collier of the University of Essex said he wanted to support what Dr. Blakemore had said and added that there is a need to heighten the general level of interest in Latin America which had been subsiding.

Mr. Glade in thanking the panelists emphasized the fact that because of their informative talk the delegates from across the Atlantic had a better understanding about Latin American studies in the United Kingdom.

The meeting then adjourned.
ROUND TABLE ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

(July 18, 1978 2:00-5:00 p.m.)

Chairperson: Pauline P. Collins, Librarian for Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Studies, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, U.S.A.

Rapporteur: Patricia de Haas, Reference Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.

Riccardo Campa, Director, Instituto Histórico - Político de la Facultad de Ciencias Políticas, University of Naples, Italy.
Kees den Boer, Director, Centro de Estudios y Documentación Latinoamericanos (CÉDLA), Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
Juliette L.M.G. Henket-Hoomweg, Assistant Head, Department of Caribbean Studies, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, Leiden, the Netherlands.
Jean Meyriat, Institut des Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine, University of Paris III, France.
Carmelo Saenz de Santa María, Patronato González de Oviedo, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas Madrid, Spain.
Emma C. Simonson, retired, former President of SALALM.
Wilhelm Stegmann, Director, Latin American Institute, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany.

Pauline Collins introduced the panelists and explained that Jean Meyriat from France, would be unable to attend the session. Claudie Duport, also from the Institut des Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine, University of Paris III, spoke in his place about Latin American studies in France.

The Institut des Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine was founded in 1957 and is a part of the University of Paris III. It is a center of post-graduate studies as well as a research center working with the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and the École des Études Sociales.

At the moment the following subjects are being studied: industrialization and development of various Latin American countries and rural indigenous problems. At the same time border problems are also being studied.

The Institute has a library of 50,000 volumes which publishes a bulletin of recent acquisitions twice yearly and a documentation center which holds...
1700 periodical titles of which 600 are received regularly, as well as photocopies of articles and microfilm. The center also publishes a bibliography of periodical articles.

There is, at this time, a system of computerized documentation on Latin America between three centers: a group in Grenoble, one in Toulouse, and the Institute. These three research groups utilize the computer center of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and will be publishing a news bulletin and a directory of Latin American research in France as well as a catalogue of Latin American periodicals.

Other centers, such as the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, La Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Le Centre de Documentation Sciences Humaines of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, and university departments of Latin American literary studies will be associated with the Institute.

The Institute publishes a monograph series called Travaux et Mémoires and a journal called Cahiers des Amériques latines.

In the majority of French universities there are courses on Latin America and some publications on the subject.

There are two problems which are affecting Latin American studies in France: lack of funding and an absence of a national policy for coordinating the purchase of Latin American documentation.

Wilhelm Stegmann spoke about the role of the Latin American Institute in Berlin within the framework of Latin American research and library resources in West Germany. The Latin American Institute is a research institute and public library for Latin American studies and forms part of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation. It has three functions: (1) publication of research material; (2) library service; (3) cultural exchange. The publications appear mainly in two periodicals (Indiana and Ibero-Amerikanisches Archiv) and four monograph series. The library of the Institute holds almost half a million volumes and numerous non-book materials. In 1977 the Institute moved into a new building especially designed for it near the center of West Berlin, where it is now lodged in close contact with the Prussian State Library. The staff consists of some 70 persons, 11 of whom have an academic background. As well as maintaining direct contacts with cultural institutions all over the Luso-Hispanic world, the Institute also cooperates with the other institutions engaged in Latin American research. Since 1965 an association called ADIAP has been actively engaged in promoting Latin American research, while the financing of such research is mainly provided by an organization called the German Research Community.

Wolfgang Grenz of the Instituto de Estudios Iberoamericanos at the University of Hamburg also added some comments on Latin American research projects in Germany.

Since 1968 five major projects have been initiated by ADIAP and sponsored by the Volkswagen Foundation. These projects have involved institutes and
universities in Bonn, Köln, Freiburg, and Hamburg. The only ADLAF project that has been assured of continuous public support is the Latin American Documentation Center in Hamburg. An ADLAF membership list is available from the Institut für Iberoamerika - Kunde, Alsterglacis 8, D-2000 Hamburg 36 (Federal Republic of Germany). This documentation center has compiled a list of periodical publications in German which shows that there are at least four or five serious journals dealing with Latin America in Germany.

This paper concluded with the suggestion that a directory of Latin American research, institutes, library facilities, and documentation centers in Europe be drawn up.

Emma Simonson presented a report on a cross-cultural grant awarded by the Midwest Universities Consortium for recording materials on German immigration to Latin America. During her brief stay, she visited the National Library in East Berlin, the library of the Karl Marx University in Leipzig, the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig, and the National Library in Vienna. During this time she examined approximately one thousand titles and had many of these reproduced for American use. A copy of a handwritten acquisition list, begun in the nineteenth century, of the Karl Marx University library was found during this research. Mrs. Simonson announced her intention to publish a bibliography of German immigration to Latin America, using her research in East Germany as a basis. She then described the growing interest and scholarship in Latin American topics within East Germany.

Koland Anrup summarized his paper on Latin American studies in Scandinavia. In 1951 the forerunner of the Institute of Latin American Studies was founded at the Stockholm School of Business Administration and Economics. Magnus Mörner was appointed director of the Institute in 1953, and remained with it for ten years. The Institute was reorganized in 1969 as the official central institution for studies and research connected with Latin America. In 1969 Doctor Mörner was reinstated as director and held this post until 1976. Doctor Weine Karlsson, the previous research associate of the Institute, succeeded him as director. During the seventies, in spite of limited resources, it has been able to constantly expand and this expansion reflects a growing Swedish interest in Latin America.

The latest government policies of 1976 state the aims of the Institute as follows: (1) to encourage the study of social and cultural development of Latin America and the contacts between Sweden and Latin America; (2) to promote research and education on Latin America; (3) to disseminate information about the current situation in Latin America; (4) to provide a library service and to constitute a documentation center for research workers. Since 1977 the Institute has been an administrative unit of the University of Stockholm. The Institute collaborates with the Gothenberg Institute of Ibero-American Studies which is affiliated with the Department of Romance Languages at the University of Gothenberg.

The Institute organizes seminars of various kinds. Three of these have concentrated on individual countries: Chile, Brazil and Bolivia. At present a seminar on the Latin American labor movement is in progress with active
participation from the Swedish trade union movement. In collaboration with
the Department of Political Science at the University of Stockholm, the Institute
offers a course on social conditions in Latin America. The current teaching
program also includes weekly courses on Latin American economic history,
Mexico, and modern Latin American drama. With these exceptions, university
teaching on Latin America is incidental and sporadic. However, Latin America
is beginning to be more frequently included in university curricula.

In 1974 a Latin American social research team was affiliated with the
Institute, leading to a considerable development of the research program.
Institute publications (in Spanish and English) may be obtained from Almqvist
and Wiksell in Stockholm. The Institute co-sponsored the first Scandinavian
research conference on Latin America, held in Turku, Finland in 1970. In
1973 the Scandinavian Association for Research on Latin America (NOSALF) was
founded. NOSALF aims to provide a common research forum for Scandinavian
Latin American specialists, to stimulate research and disseminate information
about Latin America and to facilitate contact with Latin American research in
other parts of the world. Another important task is to organize conferences
and seminars. Financial support is provided by the Nordic governments through
their Council for Nordic Cultural Cooperation. Besides conferences, its
activities comprise a travel grant program, organization of seminars, and
publication work. The journal, *Ibero-america*, is issued twice a year.
NOSALF is presently organizing a symposium on the economic, political and
cultural relations between the Nordic countries and Latin America to be held
in August of this year in Kungälv, close to Gothenberg.

Latin American studies on a broad basis did not get underway in Scandinavia
until after 1960. During these past fifteen to twenty years, however, widespread
interest in the study of Latin America has developed in the Scandinavian coun-
tries. The trend to more comprehensive studies of Latin America was headed by
historians, the most distinguished of these being Magnus Mörner, later followed
by growing numbers of social scientists undertaking research in political
science, economics, and geography. The next meeting of the Association of
European Latinamericanist Historians, to be held in 1981 in Stockholm and
organized by the Institute of Latin American Studies, will have as its main
theme "The Part played by European Capital, Entrepreneurs, and Workers in
the Process of Industrialization and Unionization in Latin America."

Carmelo Saenz de Santa Marfa gave a review of Latin American studies in
Spain. In Spain five institutions are actively concerned with Latin American
studies. Two of them, the Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo" and the
Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de Sevilla form part of the Consejo
Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. The other three are departments of
history dependent on their Universities of Madrid, Seville and Valladolid.
These five institutions coordinate so that they complement each other's work.

The economic problems which Spain has at the moment have hit the publish-
ing programs of these institutions hard. Over the past few years periodicals
have been late in appearing and few books have been published.

However, guides and catalogues, invaluable in the study of Latin America,
have been published: for example, the *Guía de fuentes para la historia de*
Iberoamérica (Madrid, 2 vols., 1966-69); the Indice histórico español, with a large section on Latin America; Francisco Morales Padrón's Historiografía y bibliografía americanistas. Mention also must be made of the important Biblioteca de autores españoles which has published almost one hundred titles having to do with Latin America.

Finally, it should be noted that several series of books on Latin America are projected by the Medio Milenario del Descubrimiento de América, celebrating the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America.

In the absence of Kees den Boer, Jean Stroom, also of the Centro de Estudios y Documentación Latinoamericanos (CEDLA), presented his paper on Latin American studies in the Netherlands. It has been only recently that the Netherlands have begun to show real interest in Latin America. In 1964 the University of Amsterdam set up the Center for Latin American Research and Documentation (CEDLA) which was to be dedicated exclusively to the study of Latin America. In the early 1970s CEDLA was converted to an inter-university center serving nearly all Dutch universities. At present, CEDLA has a staff of sixteen, eight of whom are active in research. CEDLA has six small disciplinary sections in the fields of anthropology, economics, history, political science, social geography, and sociology. All the sections are active in research, instruction and bibliographical and documentation work in their fields. CEDLA's program of instruction is aimed at doctoral students who come to CEDLA from the various participating universities. They receive credit from their universities for the courses followed at CEDLA.

In the field of documentation, CEDLA's most important facility is its library, with some 12,000 books and a collection of about 500 current periodicals. The catalogue of the Library is printed in a microfiche edition and may be obtained outside of CEDLA. CEDLA also publishes the Boletín de estudios latinoamericanos y del Caribe, published twice yearly in cooperation with the Caribbean Section of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology in Leiden. The Boletín is also the communications medium of CEISAL (Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales sobre América Latina). Each issue contains a column written by the Secretary General of CEISAL. CEDLA also has a series of incidental publications, in which monographs are published, usually in Dutch. Finally, CEDLA publishes a bio-bibliographical guide to European Latin Americanists which contains a summary of personal data and the most important publications of more than 500 European scholars. The most recent edition is that of 1976.

Aside from its activities in the field of instruction, research, documentation, and publications, CEDLA also organizes seminars, workshops and lectures every year, for the general public as well as for Latin American specialists.

There are specialists in Latin American studies at almost all Dutch universities. The most important concentrations are at the Universities of Leiden, Utrecht, Tilburg and Amsterdam.

Juliette L.M.G. Henket-Hoornweg described the program of Caribbean studies at the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology in Leiden, the
The interest of the Department of Caribbean Studies at the Institute is focused on the study of the social sciences and history with regard to the Caribbean Islands and the Central American states as well as Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela, Cuyana, Surinam and French Guiana.

The Department is carrying out several projects: (1) the creation of a modern library; (2) the realization of a central catalogue of relevant publications present in libraries in the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles; (3) publications; (4) the promotion of research; (5) the organization of a post-graduate inter-university course on the Caribbean; (6) the organization of conferences and seminars.

The following publications are produced: (1) the Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (Boletín de estudios latinoamericanos y del Caribe), a co-publication with CEDLA; (2) Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde; (3) bibliographies of literature present in the Library of the Institute, in Surinam and in the Netherlands Antilles; (4) a research inventory 1945-1973 with an update planned for 1979; (5) occasional publications and assistance to other publications.

Although Riccardo Campa was unable to attend, it had been expected that his paper would be made available. Plans had also been made for Harold Blake-more to speak on Latin American studies in Italy. However, because the conference had gone overtime, it was necessary to end the meeting before he could be heard. Rosa Abella, of the University of Miami, Florida, then announced the publication of a catalogue of the Cuban and Caribbean collection of the University of Miami by G. K. Hall.

The meeting was then adjourned.
Robert McNeil welcomed the SALALM delegates to Oxford and its university, then introduced the speaker, Julian Roberts, Keeper of Printed Books, Bodleian Library, Oxford University.

Mr. Roberts reiterated the welcome. He explained that his talk on the Bodleian Library was being given in the Taylorian Institution for the study of modern languages because of its lecture facilities. A tour of the Bodleian, located some distance from the Taylorian, would follow his talk. He began by giving some statistical data about Oxford University and its Library (i.e., the Bodleian).

Oxford University is the oldest university in Great Britain, with about 12,000 or 13,000 students distributed over thirty colleges. The Bodleian Library has some four million volumes, although the number of books available to students at Oxford is much greater as all the colleges, faculties and departments have independent libraries. There has almost certainly been a university library at Oxford since the founding of the University in the twelfth century. The first formal library about which there is any knowledge was in a building adjoining the University church. The building, now known as the Old Library, is no longer used as a library.

The first University library for which detailed records exist dates from the fifteenth century. It consisted of a gift of manuscripts donated by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, shortly before his death in the 1440s. The library, built to receive these manuscripts, was finished in 1488. Few of these manuscripts survived the political and religious upheavals of the sixteenth century. Up to that time the University library concentrated on acquiring manuscripts. Printed books were being acquired by the college libraries.

Sir Thomas Bodley refounded the University Library in 1602. He persuaded wealthy donors to give books and money to the new institution. Though
the Library was conceived as the bastion of the reformed church (Church of England), its collection policy was not narrowly sectarian. Most of the books and manuscripts acquired were of foreign origin and printed on the Continent. Nevertheless, Bodley made an agreement with the Stationers' Company of London (the controlling body of the English book trade) whereby the Library would receive a free copy of every new book published in England from 1610 onwards. Frequently disregarded, the agreement received the force of law in 1637, and again under the Licensing Act in 1662. The Bodleian Library also benefited from the Copyright Act of 1709, which gave the right to nine libraries to receive a free copy of every book published in England. The Act was frequently ignored; the matter was taken to law, and was more stringently enforced in 1850. From that date, the Bodleian collection of British and Irish books are virtually complete. Gifts of collections of books sometimes acquired as spoils of war, during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries when England was often at war with Spain and Portugal, added to the rapidly growing Bodleian Library. There was very little money available for the purchase of books before 1780. Since 1780 the Library has had regular funds for book purchase, which is largely devoted to buying foreign books and older books that the Library had failed to get under the copyright agreement.

Additional buildings and extensions have been made to house the collection - the Bodleian quadrangle in the seventeenth century, the Radcliffe Library (science orientation) in the eighteenth, which was amalgamated with the Bodleian in the nineteenth century. In 1936 a new building with eleven floors of stack planned to hold five million books, was begun. The most notable change since then has been the building of a repository at Nuneham Courtenay to store books acquired under the Copyright Act which are not immediately needed.

Oxford Library has a complex library system. The Bodleian is usually described as the University Library, but there are others. The Taylorian, the second largest of the University libraries, houses works on the language and literature of Western Europe and Latin America; the Ashmolean houses art, archaeology and classics. The Bodleian consists of a central library and four dependent libraries, three of which - the Radcliffe Science Library, the Law Library and the Library of Rhodes House - are located elsewhere; the fourth, the Indian Institute, is housed in the new Bodleian. The central library consists of a Secretariat and four departments - Printed Books, Western Manuscripts, Catalogues, and Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts.

The Bodleian and its dependent libraries are primarily reference and research libraries. Nevertheless, undergraduates may use the collection. There is a general scientific lending library which is administered by the Bodleian. The Bodleian rarely knows what books the college libraries are buying, apart from old and rare books, and dearth of union catalogues make it difficult to direct readers to works not held at the Bodleian. The Bodleian is also a national and international library. For many centuries it was Britain's largest library, and in some areas its holdings are richer than the British Library.

The purchasing policy of the Library is to support the teaching and research of the University. But it also builds on the strength of collections conferred by major gifts and bequests. The selection of books is nearly all
in the field of foreign languages, as all British books and many American books distributed by British subsidiaries of American firms are received under the Copyright Act. The works are selected by area, not by subject, initially by a member of the Bodleian staff, but also in consultation with various faculty committees.

Graduates from other universities are permitted to use the Bodleian Library upon recommendation and statement of needs. Undergraduates from other universities are admitted only during vacations, and in the summer months there is a great influx of foreign scholars.

Although the Bodleian is mainly a closed access library, upwards of 750,000 books are on open access in the various reading rooms.

There are several catalogues to the vast collection. Apart from specialist catalogues, the Western manuscripts are catalogued in two main sequences, the quarto catalogue and the summary catalogue. More recent acquisitions are found in a slip catalogue in Duke Humfrey's library. The Oriental Books and Manuscripts are catalogued separately by language. The Printed Books are catalogued in two sequences; the pre-1920 catalogue and the post-1920 catalogue. The pre-1920 catalogue has been under revision since 1940 and should be available as a computer printout by 1980 or 81.

A lengthy question-and-answer session followed Mr. Roberts' presentation. Andre Preibish of the National Library asked how many volumes were in the Oxford libraries. Mr. Roberts said approximately six million, although it is very difficult to count since there are thirty college libraries and innumerable small departmental libraries.

Maria da Conceiçao Martins asked if the Bodleian had a collection of works in the Indian languages. Robert McNeil replied that it is not one of their special collecting areas, although a fair number of very early books in the Indian language, catechisms in Zapotec, Guarani, etc., were acquired in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

William Jackson, University of Texas, referred again to Mr. Preibish's question regarding the total holdings of the Oxford library system to ask if there was an informal system linking all the libraries. Mr. Roberts said that there is a formal system by which libraries financed by the University have some control exercised over them. There is a University Libraries' Board which channels the University's finances to the major libraries, but it does not finance the smaller libraries directly as they are financed by the departments and faculties. The Bodleian, apart from some funds of its own, receives by far the greater part of its money through the University Libraries' Board, and so do the Taylorian and the Ashmolean. The colleges are totally their own masters, answerable only to their own staff and students. The amount spent varies, but there is one relatively small college library which spends about £25,000 a year on its library. It is not generally possible to say what books are purchased by college libraries, or indeed what periodicals they subscribe to; but they are trying to find out what periodicals are in the Oxford libraries.
Daniel Cordeiro, Syracuse University, asked Mr. Roberts to describe how one goes about getting the materials in the Bodleian. Are there separately housed catalogues? Mr. Roberts replied that there is no subject guide to the Bodleian although it is a classified library according to their system. The principal means to access in the Bodleian is through the catalogues of Western Manuscripts and Printed Books. A good way of getting access to the collections, particularly to the books received under the Copyright Act, is to use the British Museum Subject Index, since the British Museum receives under the Copyright Act more or less the same books, and after that, the author catalogue of the Bodleian. There are some very specialized catalogues of material in the Bodleian, such as Colin Steele's *Independent Mexico*, but there are not many of these.

Alicia Godoy, Miami-Dade Public Library, asked how big was the Latin American collection and whether it was integrated with the Spanish collection. Mr. McNeil replied that the Spanish and Latin American collections are integrated with all the other collections. The size of the Latin American collection is about 80,000 volumes. The Bodleian does not collect works of literature in foreign languages, because the Taylorian Institute collects exclusively in the field of literature in modern foreign languages. The Bodleian only collects history, social studies, geography, statistics, etc.

Jesús Leyte-Vidal, Duke University, enquired about the approximate amount allocated annually for Latin American and Spanish books for the University. To this query, Mr. McNeil said that the annual budget for Spanish and Portuguese books comes under the budget for foreign books, which has been much too low over the past years. For this year the budget for foreign books was about £120,000. For books from Latin America there is a special fund derived as a result of the recommendation of the Report of the Parry Committee. This year the amount was approximately £8,000. He stressed that the Bodleian does not have to buy books on Latin America published in Britain.

Julia Garlant, London School of Economics, University of London, asked about the special areas in which the Bodleian has a strong collection other than the area of American music mentioned in the talk. She asked also if it is known how many and what kinds of books the Bodleian has which are not held elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Mr. Roberts said that some of the strongest holdings are in the field of English literature, where they are, in some ways but not in all, better than the British Library. The Bodleian is very strong in topographical books, has a very large collection of Western Manuscripts (certainly the second-best after the British Library), and has a very particular interest in English drama. There is a very large collection of maps. The music collection is very rich in American as well as French music of the eighteenth century. The collections of Slavonic material, particularly of older books, Polish books bought since the nineteenth century, and Hungarian books are all of great value. Likewise the literature of the Renaissance, with particular emphasis on Erasmus (an Oxford man), and German sixteenth century theology particularly Luther and the Reformers are among the library's strongest holdings. The Bodleian is also a depository library for the United Nations and O.E.C.D. publications.

Professor Jackson asked if there was a descriptive guide or a bibliographic guide to the Bodleian's resources. Mr. Roberts replied that
the leaflets which are handed out in the reading rooms are mainly guides to the
use of the Bodleian Library and undergraduates on arrival at Oxford get a small
pamphlet on Oxford libraries, but there is no comprehensive guide to the whole
Bodleian. The tendency is to hand out specialized leaflets which indicate the
strength of the collection in particular fields.

Wilhelm Stegmann of the Latin American Institute of West Berlin stated
that he understood that the books were mostly shelved according to subject
order. If that is so, is it possible to make the shelf-list accessible to
readers? Mr. Roberts replied in the affirmative. He said that the handwritten
shelf-lists, known as hand-lists, classified according to the Bodleian system
are made available to readers. There is, however, only one copy of each and
so they are made available only briefly. He pointed out that the relatively
close classification system which would be useful to readers has existed only
since the mid-nineteenth century. Works in the older collections are
classified in rather mysterious ways. For example, the books in the early
Colombian languages would be in the four-fold classification by which the
Bodleian was first arranged - Theology, Law, Medicine and Art, consequently,
those books could be in almost any of the four categories.

John Hébert, Library of Congress, asked if materials were acquired through
exchange as well as through purchase and gift. Do the college libraries use
the same methods of acquisitions, too? Mr. Roberts said that the college
libraries get a number of books by gift, but this method is quite unpredictable.
One college library, for example, with no interest in topography got a very
large collection of very fine English topographical books. But to answer the
first part of the question, the Bodleian does indeed acquire a lot of materials
by exchange and by barter, particularly in the Slavonic field, and books from
the Oxford University Press are used for the exchange.

There being no further questions, Mr. Jackson thanked Mr. Roberts for his
excellent presentation and for graciously answering the questions. The meeting
then adjourned for the tour of the Bodleian Library.
LATIN AMERICANA IN OXFORD LIBRARIES: A STUDY
IN COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

(July 19, 1978 2:00-3:15 p.m.)

Speaker: Robert A. McNeil, Assistant Librarian, Department of Printed Books, Bodleian Library.

Rapporteur: Marian Goslinga, International Affairs Librarian, Florida International University, Miami, Florida.

Although Oxford University has over 150 libraries, a surprising number of which collect Latin American materials, in his presentation Mr. McNeil chose to concentrate on the three most important ones for the study of Latin American history and literature: the Bodleian, the Taylorian Institute, and the Library of the Centre for Latin American Studies.

The Bodleian Library grew through gifts; its first recorded American acquisition was made between 1603 and 1605. This Codex Bodley, received from an unknown source, was of Mixtec origin and dated from just before the Spanish Conquest. This proved to be an auspicious start as, for the first half-century, the Bodleian saw many Hispanic and Latin American acquisitions. During this time the Library obtained, among others, the first edition of Don Quixote and Laud Codex (1636).

John Selden, another important University benefactor, was also the first Englishman interested in Mexican civilization. His library, which came to the Bodleian between 1654 and 1659, numbered some 8,000 volumes including three important manuscripts from Mexico, the Selden Codex, the Selden Roll and the Codex Mendoza. However, it was not until well into the nineteenth century that Latin American books began to come to Oxford in significant numbers. In 1847, for instance, one Henry Stevens, an American bookseller from Vermont, sold the Library an enormous collection of Mexican pamphlets which alone makes the Bodleian one of the major centers for the study of Mexican Independence. Strangely enough, the importance of these pamphlets was not realized until the late 1960s. The most spectacular discovery was made in 1972 when it was found that the Bodleian possessed a small piece of Pizarro's battle standard.

With the twentieth century came the Bodleian's first attempt to systematize its Latin American collections. Profitable exchange agreements were made with other libraries and the Bodleian became a depository library of both the Pan American Union and the United Nations.

In 1964, the Latin American Centre at St. Anthony's College was established which rapidly built up its own small Library and started a union catalogue of
Latin American publications in Oxford. This last fact led inevitably to increasing cooperation between the various Oxford libraries with Latin American holdings.

The bulk of the materials presently in Bodleian relate to the history, geography and sociology of Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and the Andean Republics. No attempt has been made to cover the other areas in Latin America systematically.

Although most of the money currently being spent comes from the University's central library administration, there is still, at both the Bodleian and Taylorian, a special fund for the purchase of books from Latin America. Both institutions also benefit greatly from reciprocal research and cooperation. The Centre Library, on the other hand, is restricted by a lack of finances.

Comparing the acquisition policies of the Bodleian and the Taylorian, the first generally prefers to buy directly from Latin America while the latter chooses to make its purchases from dealers in the United Kingdom. Both institutions also have exchange arrangements with libraries in almost every country of Latin America.

In conclusion, Mr. McNeil touched upon the results of three and a half centuries of Latin American book-collecting at Oxford. The Taylorian holdings are between 7,500 and 8,000 volumes. The Bodleian, which today has more than 80,000 volumes, most certainly has the best collection in Great Britain outside the British Library. Its collection of Mexican codices alone is unmatched. The Latin American Centre Library contains upwards of 2,000 volumes dealing principally with current political events. The Centre Library also maintains the union catalogue for the University's holdings on Latin America.

Margarita Anderson-Imbert, Librarian, Harvard University, asked the first question about a periodical Mr. McNeil had mentioned during his talk.

Jan Herd, Librarian, Library of Congress, inquired next whether the Bodleian shelved its books on Spanish and Hispanic law in a separate section. Mr. McNeil replied that no such separate collection exists at Oxford and that books on Spanish and Hispanic law are shelved in the Law Library.

Peter T. Johnson, Librarian, Princeton University, asked Mr. McNeil about the Bodleian's conservation/preservation programs. Mr. McNeil replied that the Bodleian has come into this only recently and that for the past four years the Library has employed a conservation expert.

In response to several queries about microfilm and microfiche, Mr. McNeil stated that at Oxford, no special program exists for this purpose and that this is done on a purely ad hoc basis.
The spread of printing is one of the most astonishing facts in the history of technology. Even before the discovery of the New World, printing was known in the major European centers. S. H. Steinberg emphasizes the importance of commercial centers such as Cologne, Paris, and Seville for the spread of the written word. The establishment of presses in the New World has been most frequently linked to the Church. Therefore, book production was largely, if not exclusively, composed of religious books.

Dr. Rodríguez-Buckingham proceeded to demonstrate - with the aid of many slides - the utilitarian application of the new technology of printing as evidenced in Mexico and Peru. His talk began with a discussion of the most important printers in the New World. Among these, one Juan Pablos was mentioned as probably being the first printer in the Americas, although some authorities claim this honor for Esteban Martín.

Antonio Ricardo, a native of Italy, was the first printer of Peru as well as the fifth printer of Mexico. He worked between 1584-1605. Of the first five printers in the New World, only one was a native.

Juan Pablos' Mexican book production can be separated into several categories:

1. Religious instructional books or doctrinas.

Production in this category was considerable. Also, a high number of these books were in native tongues. Six books of prayer were printed in Mexico in the first forty years of printing. Sixteenth century Mexican philosophical books dealt mainly with religion.

2. Linguistic books.

The six books listed in this category may be subdivided into vocabularios, or dictionaries, and artes de lengua, or grammatical studies.

3. Communication and entertainment.

Various books in this category were discussed and slides shown.
4. **Books on law and economics.**

This category includes four items or 9.3 percent of the total book production of Pablos. Examples in this section were given likewise.

While the production of books in Peru can likewise be categorized, the distribution of books within these categories is even more suggestive of a utilitarian application of the printing press.

1. **Religious books.**

Of the forty books printed by Ricardo in Lima, only five deal with religion. As with Mexican ones, they may also be divided into prayer books and instructional books. The first prayer book, *Tercero Cathecismo*, was printed in 1585 in Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara.

There are three religious books of an instructional nature. The first is *Doctrina Christiana*, printed in 1584 and, therefore, one of the first books printed in South America. The second one, *Confessionario para los curas de Indios*, was printed in 1585. The last item in this category is Luis Jerónimo de Ore's *Symbolo Cathólico Indiano* which contains the first copyright statement in the New World.

2. **Linguistic books.**

The first book in this category, *Arte y Vocabulario en la Lengua General del Perú*, was printed in 1586, to be followed by several others.

3. **News and entertainment.**

This category comprising 6 items, or 15 percent of the total book production, was obviously of great importance in Peru.

4. **Books on legislation, administration, and economics.**

Among the various items discussed, Dr. Rodríguez-Buckingham made special mention of the *Pragmática sobre los días del año*, which was the first book printed in South America.

In conclusion, Dr. Rodríguez-Buckingham again stated that the presses of Mexico and Peru were substantially put to serve the utilitarian interests of local government, the local church, and the well educated.

There was no time for questions from the audience.
LIBRARY/DOCUMENTATION SERVICES FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES: EUROPE AND U.S. COMPARED

(July 20, 1978, 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.)


Mary Ellis Kahler, Chief, Hispanic Division, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
John P. McGowan, University Librarian, Northwestern University.
Harold George Whitehead, Assistant Keeper in Charge of the Hispanic-Italian Section, European Branch, British Library, London, U.K.

Harold Blakemore began the session by inviting SALALM participants to visit the School of African and Oriental Studies of the University of London. Professor Blakemore introduced Mary Ellis Kahler who gave a report entitled "Bibliographic Activities of the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress from 1939-1978".

Professor Blakemore thanked Mrs. Kahler for her report and introduced Mr. Howard Whitehead who discussed the title of his paper: "Hispanic Book Selection in the Department of Printed Books, British Library." He explained that the Department of Printed Books, the Department of Manuscripts, and the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts formerly constituted the Library Department of the British Museum. In 1973, they were joined administratively to the newly created British Library, and with the Science Reference Library became the Reference Division of the British Library. He indicated that his talk would cover the Department of Printed Books only, and emphasized that its selection guidelines stressed the acquisition of foreign books, mainly in the humanities and social sciences. Modern scientific books are bought by the Science Reference Library, but earlier scientific books continue to be bought by the Department of Printed Books.

The Hispanic Section adheres to the general guidelines, and purchases material from all Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries, including the former colonies of Spain and Portugal. The English-speaking Caribbean is, however, excluded. Books about the Hispanic world published elsewhere, for example the anti-Franco works of the Spanish exiles in Paris, are purchased by the French Language section in consultation with the Hispanic Section. The same close collaboration is maintained with the other language sections.
Language divisions established some years ago within the Hispanic Section are now adequately staffed, and specific areas of responsibility for selection and purchase have been assigned. It is difficult to assess the number of books in the Hispanic Section because the classification system is by subject.

In outlining the method of acquisition, Mr. Whitehead stated that international exchange was used only for important government publications. The limited staff of the Hispanic Section and the lack of a centralized body in the Hispanic world for dealing with exchange make this method a luxury which they can ill afford. Donations do not constitute a significant part of their acquisitions. Consequently, the majority of material is acquired by purchase. As a minimum requirement, the Hispanic Section attempts to acquire all separate editions published during an author's lifetime, first edition of all works of major writers, and the latest critical edition of each.

The lack of staff and funds in the Hispanic Section is more acute than ever because of the growth of the publishing industry in Latin America. Mr. Whitehead mentioned that the Hispanic Section chooses to select the material it acquires for the collection. He is definitely not in favor of the blanket order system. The Hispanic Section employees responsible for acquisition use approximately 50 book catalogues per month, many of which, particularly those from the Argentine and Brazilian book dealers, are exceptionally well annotated. Speed in ordering is stressed. Catalogues and auctions are used to acquire antiquarian material, which represents the larger percentage of the acquisition budget. He stated that there are neglected areas (Central America, the Dominican Republic and Cuba) because information on publications is not easy to come by. Mr. Whitehead gave the following acquisition statistics for monographs over a 4-year period:

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Spain and Spanish America</th>
<th>Portugal and Brazil</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-1966</td>
<td>2,369</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-1970</td>
<td>2,756</td>
<td>1,347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He commented on the tremendous increase of Brazilian and Portuguese books, which he stated might be a reflection of his own personal interest in the Portuguese book market.

The staff of the Hispanic Section also reads book reviews in journals and newspapers. However, there is not sufficient time to do a thorough check of reviews. The Section's most frustrating experiences with ordering through reviews concern Northeast Brazil. No São Paulo or Rio book dealers carry the publications from the Northeast even though reviews of these publications appear in Jornal de Letras and other sources. Consequently, the staff maintains desiderata lists. Personal contacts with book dealers, librarians, etc. are the most effective means of acquiring material. Unfortunately, limitations in staff time of the Hispanic Section thwart efforts in this area. Circulation of journal specimens of the Latin American Institute aids the Hispanic Section staff to acquire new journal titles.
Mr. Whitehead stated that thirty years ago in the Hispanic Section only two Latin American newspapers were received. Today, the Hispanic Section receives 17 or more. Storage is a problem; however, they have a program to microfilm all of them. The hard copies are kept. They also purchase microfilm of Latin American newspapers but have not been satisfied with the quality of everything they have received.

Professor Blakemore introduced Mme. Marie Térence Jiptner of the Bibliothèque nationale who gave her report: "An Overview of the Latin American Collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1978." She described the classification system used for Latin American material which she must maintain. Examples given were the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>American History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pc</td>
<td>Latin American History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd</td>
<td>Mexican History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pe</td>
<td>Guatemala History, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

She estimated the number of volumes in the collection covering Latin American history and biography to be over 20,000. A catalogue dating from 1903 is the only one which exists for the history of America; difficulties prevent it from being up-dated.

The important works in the Latin American collection at the Bibliothèque Nationale are pre-1925 acquisitions which are numerous. They include rare documents that are not found even in Latin America. After 1925 the number of acquisitions decreased, but the post World War II period saw a rise in Latin American acquisitions until the 1960s. The countries best represented during the post World War II period were Mexico and Brazil with a lesser number of acquisitions for Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba and Panama. Very little was acquired from Central America during this period. Latin American newspapers represent 232 titles received in the Bibliothèque nationale of a total of 7,606 foreign newspapers currently being acquired.

Manuscripts from the Western Hemisphere are found in the Department of Manuscripts, Oriental Section, oddly enough. Most of the manuscripts deal with missionary accounts of indigenous peoples and indigenous languages. In 1936 a catalogue was begun for the Oriental Section of the Department of Manuscripts. There are now approximately 20,000 catalogue cards representing works on the indigenous peoples of Latin America. One of the most prestigious collections of Mexican manuscripts is held at the Bibliothèque Nationale. A catalogue of the Mexican manuscripts exhibition was published: Aztlán Terre des Aztèques: Images d’un nouveau Monde, Paris, 1976, 113 p., colored plates. To acquire this publication write to: La Documentation Française, 29-31, Quai Voltaire 75340 Paris CEDEX 07.

Mme. Jiptner mentioned that recently the Department of Manuscripts received as a gift the manuscripts of Miguel Angos Asturias which now form part of the manuscript collection.
Acquisitions are divided by language. Mme. Jiptner said that she is responsible for all Spanish and Portuguese language acquisitions in Europe and Latin America, as well as for the exchange of material with these countries. Emphasis is placed on Spain and Portugal for acquisitions. She tries to acquire a sampling from all Latin American countries but finds it difficult to make more than one order per year per country, on the average. Despite this, acquisitions have increased in the last five years. Between 1972 and 1977, 5,604 Latin American imprints have been received at the Bibliothèque Nationale. This is the same amount received in the 20-year period prior to 1972. The majority of material acquired deals with human and social sciences such as: literature, history, linguistics, economics, religion, ethnology, and folklore.

Before proceeding with the talk by John P. McGowan on the conversion project at Northwestern University, Mr. Blakemore introduced Mr. Guilherme Almeida. Mr. Almeida gave a short report on a documentation project sponsored by ADLAF (the Association for Research on Latin America in West Germany) and the Latin American Institute in Hamburg.

The last panelist, Mr. McGowan, gave his report: "The Venezuela Project at Northwestern University." The project is funded by the Venezuelan government and will eventually be transferred to Caracas. The purpose of the project is to identify all Venezuelan imprints, authors, and material about Venezuela from secondary sources in the United States in order to create the on-line Venezuelan bibliographic file. The file uses the MARC 2 communication format, with Library of Congress tags. The hardware includes IBM 370's and six terminals on full shift.

Mr. McGowan stressed the goal is production of the most bibliographic records possible in the file with the highest possible quality. Approximately 200,000 bibliographic records were estimated to be the total at the beginning of the project. There are at present 95,000 records, two-thirds of which are serial in nature. The products of the Venezuela bibliographic file, other than the on-line retrieval system, will be a computer output microfilm (COM) and a full set of catalogue cards in Spanish for the Venezuelan National Library.

The final goal of the Venezuela Project is the successful transfer of this sophisticated system to Caracas. It is agreed by most that a pilot project and phasing-in process in Caracas will be necessary. All peripheral hardware is already in Caracas. The print chain will be installed soon. The software will be transferred from Northwestern University in the near future. It has not been decided who will be responsible for hardware maintenance.

The question and answer period which followed was held to a minimum because the session was running overtime. One question was asked of the Chief of the Hispanic Division, Mary Ellis Kahler. Is the Hispanic Division of planning on coordinating the computerization of its projects with the LC format? Mrs. Kahler replied that Spanish and Portuguese material are in the MARC data base since 1975. There is a terminal in the Division for reference use. At present, a monthly printout of Iberoamerican material for in-house use is made
by the Processing Department of the Library of Congress. Mrs. Kahler stated that she has asked the cost for subscription to this service and as yet has not received a definite answer.

Professor Blakemore addressed a question to Guilherme de Almeida, referring to the possibility of using English in indexing and reviewing material published by the Hamburg Institut für Iberoamerika-Kunde, instead of German, in order to make the publications more readily accessible. Mr. Almeida replied that the staff of the Institute is aware of the problem, which is a technical and financial one. In relation to the utility of the indexing of the publications, Mr. Almeida stated that 70 percent of the thesaurus that is currently being used is formed from key words from the thesaurus of CLADES (Consejo Latinoamericano para Desarrollo Económico y Social) in Santiago, Chile. Therefore, one could use the CLADES glossary as a means of obtaining the translation of the key words. The reviews in German are an entirely different problem. The Institute has tried to request reviewers to work in Spanish but many prefer to write in German. Both indexes and reviews could be made in two languages if there were more funds.

Laurence Hallewell closed the session by reminding the delegates to visit the School of African and Oriental Studies which maintains the largest library of area studies in the United Kingdom.
Robert Sullivan opened the Workshop by detailing ten general topics which had been identified by the Committee on Acquisitions, but explained that these had been reduced to four broad subjects for easier coverage, and these were the selection of material, special materials, methods of acquisition and the problems of shipping, pricing and payment.

Peter Johnson outlined the practical aspects of the acquisition of Latin Americana from Latin America, mentioning selection policy, the necessity for subject expertise related to knowledge of publishing programs, the evaluation of material, the need for a wide survey of bibliographical sources in order to identify material and the importance of personal contact.

Alvona Alleyne discussed the problems of identifying, evaluating and obtaining material from the English-speaking Caribbean. Lack of bibliographical control, she stated, compelled librarians to place reliance on university accessions lists and reviews in Caribbean quality newspapers. In response to requests, she gave the Workshop a list of suppliers, but made it clear that several declined to answer letters.
Rosa Q. Mesa spoke about the similar problems of acquiring government publications from Latin American countries. Certain material could be obtained free of charge, but it was preferable to visit the publishing office rather than write. Delay in ordering was very dangerous and book dealers could sometimes supply the required material.

Alicia V. Tjarks surveyed the difficulties of obtaining serial publications from Latin America and emphasized the importance of placing subscriptions with known and reliable suppliers. She also read a recently received letter from Chile on censorship.

Juan I. Risso talked about the acquisition of non-book materials from Latin American countries.

Marilyn Whitmore summarized the practical problems of the acquisition of Latin Americana through gift and exchange arrangements. It was possible, she said, to build an exchange list from university reports and bulletins and library duplicates. She stated that SALALM had published in 1977 Part I of a list of institutions operating exchange agreements with serials, and Part II was expected.

Alfredo Montalvo initiated discussion on blanket orders. He believed that they were not only the best, but possibly the only adequate method of operating an acquisitions program. They were particularly significant for the supplier, he said, because borrowing money was extremely expensive in Latin America and therefore expedited payment was crucial; as it was, dealers adjusted their book prices to take account of their difficult circumstances. Subsequent discussion elicited diverse and conflicting opinions on blanket orders, which, it was agreed, had to be subjected to constant monitoring.

María K. Capel commented on the details of payment and other problems, and her talk led to a lively period of exchange of experiences.

Allen R. Boyd briefly described his company's Caribbean blanket order approval service.

The Workshop concluded with Robert Sullivan thanking all the participants.
ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICANA FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
(July 20, 1978 2:00-3:30 p.m.)

Moderator: Sammy Alzofon Kinard, Alzofon Books, Columbus, Ohio.


Panelists: Enid F. D'Oyley, Bibliographer/Book Selector, Robarts Library, University of Toronto.
Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, Head Librarian, Benson Latin American Collection, University of Texas at Austin.
Mary Ellis Kahler, Chief, Latin American, Portuguese and Spanish Division, Library of Congress.
Howard Kano, Libros Latinos, Santa Monica, California.
Ludwig Lauerhass, Latin American Bibliographer, Latin American Center, University of California, Los Angeles.

Sammy Alzofon Kinard welcomed those present and introduced the speakers.

Ms. D'Oyley spoke on Latin American materials published in Canada. Such materials, she explained, hardly existed twenty years ago. But migration from Latin America and from the Caribbean, together with the Canadian government policy of multiculturalism, have produced a demand for works by "ethnic" writers. Most of the "ethnic" publications are issued by small publishing houses which have sprung up recently. Ms. D'Oyley had prepared, and now distributed, five lists of sources of Canadian Latinamerican: Canadian Academic, Commercial and Government Sources (Including Non-profit Organizations); A Sample Checklist of Latin American and Caribbean Material Published in Canada; Commercial Sources Including Distributors, Bookdealers and Publishers; Government Sources (Federal); and Non-profit Independent Organizations. Ms. D'Oyley commented on the lists, adding that they were by no means exhaustive, but concentrated mainly on the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the two largest centers for book publishing in Canada. In reply to a question about material from francophone countries, she said that it is collected at the centers at the University of Montreal and at Sherbrooke, Quebec, both mentioned in the first list named above.

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt spoke about university publications as sources of Latin Americana. Some (e.g., those from major university presses) are well-known but many are not (e.g., the publications of Latin American centers and institutes, which do not form part of the university press issue). The newsletters of such institutes can be very useful, and the SALALM mailing list is
one easy source of access to the relevant addresses. More difficult to track down are the publications of institutes whose interests are not primarily Latin American; e.g., geological and business studies institutes. In the discussion it was agreed that the situation with regard to minor publications is confusing: even on the campus at Los Angeles there are 75 sources of publications and no single office has details of them all. Perhaps SALALM could do a survey.

Larry Lauerhass spoke about sources such as professional organizations. Again the well-known ones present no problems, but more continue to spring up and libraries do not hear of them until the second or third year of their existence. Another difficulty is that of organizations which hold meetings but have no permanent secretariat: it is hard to find out where to write for their papers. Bookdealers can sometimes help with these. There is no single way of tracing consortia of organizations and institutions, such as the Latin American Microfilming Project (LAMP). At this point there was a discussion of the problems of acquiring Latin American films for academic use.

Howard Karno explained how bookdealers acquire materials from various sources; viz., from other dealers through their catalogues, from bookshops, by quotation (someone knows that a bookseller is interested in a certain type of material and offers it to him), from auction houses, from foreign publishers and distributors (with discount), from libraries (duplicate books that the library does not want), and by advertising in the AB Journal. About 8,000 people in the U.S.A. dabble in bookdealing, searching for books that booksellers want. Occasionally, private individuals offer books to dealers. Dealers in Latinamerica working in the U.S.A. do a lot of searching for books on behalf of libraries. They themselves are not close to the source of supply, so they have to offer a service or they will be by-passed in favor of more direct sources.

Mary Ellis Kahler distributed copies of the International Buying Guide to US Government Publications and drew attention to the microfiche catalogue of new publications, mentioning also the sales catalogues of the National Archives and the Library of Congress.
PROGRAM OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACQUISITIONS

WORKSHOP NO. 3

ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICANA FROM EUROPE

(July 20, 1978 2:00-3:30 p.m.)

Moderator: Laurence Hallewell, Deputy Librarian, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Rapporteur: Gillian Shaw, Assistant Librarian, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London.

Panelists: Harold Blakemore, Secretary, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London.
Henri L. De Mink, Director, Inter Documentation Company (IDC), Leiden, Holland.
Klaus D. Vervuert, Bookseller, Frankfurt, West Germany.

Dr. Hallewell introduced the panelists. He explained that Dr. Blakemore was the secretary of the Institute of Latin American Studies in London, and had experience of publishing through the Athlone Press (the press of London University). Mr. De Mink and Mr. Vervuert were concerned with publishing in Europe.

Dr. Blakemore spoke about the publishing scene in the Latin American field in Britain. Until the mid-1960s, there had been little interest in Latin America among the book-buying public, in spite of nineteenth century travellers and intellectual interest in the area. Names of known authors, such as D. H. Lawrence, had sold books on Latin America, rather than the subject. It had been hard to get publishers interested in scholarly works, unless they were well supported by their other sales.

By the mid-1960s there was a reawakening of interest in Latin America. The Latin American Publications Fund, which still exists, was set up in London to provide subventions for books which, it was felt, should be published, but which no publisher would take. Publishers now took an interest in Latin American material, so that, for example, the Cambridge University Press monographs were started. Publishers made profits, especially if they had a publishing link with the United States.

In 1965/1966 the individual Latin American centres in the United Kingdom started to publish series of works: the Institute of Latin American Studies in London publishes a monograph series, with about one title appearing per year, and the other centres publish working papers produced in a good format. The Athlone Press charges less than a commercial publisher for the monograph series.
There was a boom in the publishing of Latin American subjects, which lasted from the late 1960s until about 1973/4, when it ended. New publishing houses looking for their own fields took it up, such as David and Charles, or the Richmond Publishing Co. This boom helped graduates see their work in print.

The market for serious academic work is small, as is the general public's buying on Latin America, except for paperbacks where George Pendle's *A History of Latin America* is Penguin's third largest seller. There is a mass market for basic level information on Latin America, but only a small one for more advanced works, although there are a few exceptions such as John Hemming's *The Conquest of the Incas* which was both academic in approach and a best seller.

In Britain books are expensive because of small sales, as well as inflation and high labor costs, so good arguments are needed to get a publisher to publish. The slump in Latin American subjects in book publishing now seems to be ending. There is an assumption that matters of interest are happening in Latin America, and such events as the musical *Evita* cause interest. Publishers have more confidence because, by now, a section of the book-buying public is accustomed to high prices. There will never be a very large market for scholarly works on Latin America, although a book at a certain level, such as a coffee-table book on the Incas, could sell well. At least poor, trivial books, such as bad travel books on gauchos, which had done a lot of harm, had been eliminated.

Mr. Henri De Mink spoke about microform. This would serve an important role in Latin American Studies in its different forms, such as microfilm and microfiche. There were four different groups of microform material:

1. Reproduction of antiquarian books on microfilm.

2. Serials and monographs. Few libraries had complete sets, and they were rarely reprinted, so microfilm or microfiche could fill gaps; and similarly with newspapers, which were important as historical research material and existed in few complete runs. Microfilm was not as pleasant to use as a book, but was useful. In this field the Library of Congress was filming a lot of material, and both the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library were filming gacetas. IDC was filming the Centro Intercultural de Documentación (CIDOC) collection of periodicals at Cuernavaca. It was an interesting collection of periodicals dating from c.1850, and other material. IDC was trying to complete these periodical runs with help from Latin American and Caribbean libraries, and thus make up complete sets which had existed nowhere before.

3. Current publications. Microfilm made accessible government publications and national development publications. IDC was collaborating with the World Bank on filming national development plans, and 235 of these, dating back to the 1940s, were now available. These microfilms could be held by small institutions which would find such government material difficult to handle in printed form. Statistical materials were also being produced by Chadwyck-Healey, which duplicated work already being done by IDC. This could be avoided by future consultation. IDC was producing national budgets and national bank reports, and agricultural reports.
4. Unprinted materials. Microfilm could be used for unprinted source materials, which only existed in one copy and were irreplaceable or could deteriorate. There was a large project in Madrid and Seville to microfilm the Indies archive materials, and there was a similar project to microfilm the Vatican archives. IDC was microfilming missionary archives. These were unique archives containing information on the religious, economic and anthropological conditions of the places in which the missionaries had lived and worked. The archives of the Council for World Mission in London was being microfilmed, and the Methodist Society was to be the next project undertaken by IDC in this field.

Mr. De Mink then referred to the microbook, which was in format between printing and microform. This consisted of a manuscript in microfiche form with a printed introduction. It was an inexpensive way to publish theses and material not considered by publishers to be of commercial value.

Mr. Klaus Vervuert spoke about bookselling in Germany. There was a restricted market for Latin American material so prices were high, too high for students. The largest edition in Germany was 3,000 for Julio Cortázar's works. Some editions were only 800 copies, and cost $15 per copy. He mentioned the Frankfurt Book Fair.

A discussion then followed on the various points raised in the three talks.

Dr. Hallewell spoke of the small amount of publications on Latin America, and said, for example, that while much was published on railways, he had only seen one book on Latin American railways (on Peru), although Latin American railway development had many features that should make it of interest to railway buffs anywhere.

Ms. Janice Herd (Library of Congress) asked about storing microbooks. How could the microcards be stored with the printed matter, for it would be difficult if they could not be kept together?

Mrs. Pauline Collins (University of Massachusetts Library) suggested filing the printed matter and microfiche together.

Dr. Hallewell said that microfiche readers were now cheap enough for each academic to have one. Libraries could have small microfiche readers. With the price now low enough for privately owned readers, there was the problem of theft of microfiche, and the problem of replacement of stolen material. Possibly the library's initials could be perforated on the fiche.

Mr. De Mink said that IDC replaces stolen material.

In the discussion, a color code was suggested to make filing easier, which could be affixed in the form of index tabs to the top of the text.

Ms. Herd asked about the development of the use of a computer terminal rather than microfilm. This could give access to a large amount of information, with information retrieval from a large data base. A whole book could be read
from an on-line computer. Conferences could be held via computer, with conference calls between the participants and their words written out on-line. It would save air fares, although it would be expensive to start with.

Regarding cost, the microfiche reader was felt to be cheaper; and it was noted that in Britain none of the institutes had telex because of the cost.

Mrs. Collins said that IDC's microfilm statistical abstracts and material were useful, and could one buy selectively?

Mr. De Mink said that the CIDOC collection of material was to be transferred to the Colegio de México. There was a card catalogue of the rich pamphlet collection and the documents, which was to be filmed. One reason for filming the CIDOC collection was that there was a good bibliographical guide to the material. A problem with some missionary collections was the lack of index, with the result that they could not be used.

Discussing costs, Mr. De Mink said that there was a "rule of thumb" that a master fiche of 60 to 100 book-sized pages cost about $10, and a positive copy about $1. Microfiches, therefore, cost $2 per fiche, and this was very economical for an edition of less than 50 copies.

Dr. Hallewell asked what the size of a scholarly edition was in Germany for a Latin American subject.

Mr. Vervuert said that it was small, 250 to 600 copies. About 60 copies could be sold to the U.S. and Europe, and about 400 in Germany. There was a curious relationship between Latin America and Germany, with not much popular interest in Latin America in this century. The Rostock Institute and Volkigund Welt published literature.

Dr. Blakemore said that there was bigger institutional buying in Germany, but that editions were small there. In Britain it would be unusual for a scholarly edition to be less than 1,000 copies. The editions of the monographs of the Latin American Institute in London were 1,000 copies each, and all were sold over a period of time.

To add an American dimension, Mrs. Collins said that Professor Hanke's guide was only produced in a small edition because the cost at $90 was so great.

Mr. Vervuert spoke about the publishing of Latin American material in other European countries. There was some publishing in East Germany, but not on a large scale. Germany did not have university presses. There was an important ethnographical publisher in Austria, Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt in Graz. He did not know how much was published in Switzerland, and Dr. Blakemore added that little Latin American material was published in Italy.

Ms. Juliette Henket-Hoornweg (Caribbean Studies Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, Leiden, Netherlands) asked how French dissertations could be obtained.
Ms. Marie Noelle Pellegrin (Institut des Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine, Paris) replied that it was difficult to obtain them in France. For doctoral theses there is a repository in the Bibliothèque Nationale, but obtaining the theses at lower levels depended on individual university libraries being willing to lend them. There was also a problem with authors' rights, and each individual author had to be traced before a thesis could be loaned. The Association des Universités Partialement ou Entièrement de Langue Française (AUPELF) publishes a list of theses on Latin America.
PROGRAM OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY
NONPRINT MATERIALS FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES:
A STATE-OF-THE-ART SURVEY

(July 20, 1978 2:00-3:30 p.m.)

Presiding: Daniel Raposo Cordeiro, Latin American Bibliographer,
Syracuse University Libraries, Syracuse, N.Y.

Rapporteur: María I. Cubas, Research Associate, Venezuela Project,
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Daniel R. Cordeiro introduced the topic of discussion and the speaker for the program, Martin R. Sable.

As chairman of the Bibliography Committee's Subcommittee on Nonprint Materials, Martin Sable compiled a bibliography of nonprint materials available in the U.S.A. to be used as a guide for the librarian or teacher seeking didactic material on Latin America.

Compiling information from governmental, professional, educational and commercial organizations, Martin Sable organized his data according to the medium involved:

1. The most popular type of nonprint media are films, photos and slides. The Latin American Archive of the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, has extensive holdings of these.

2. Because of the ease of handling, cassettes are gaining in popularity; although Martin Sable did mention the recently-established unit of the OAS, the Inter American Musical Editions, in Washington, D.C., which has issued phono-recordings of Latin American music.

3. As a result of many worldwide exhibitions of Latin American arts, catalogues are available. The Gale Research Company, Detroit, Michigan, publishes Museum Media, a reference work which provides information on art exhibitions and exhibition catalogues. Through the Smithsonian Institution's Traveling Exhibition Service, nationwide viewing of Latin American art is possible. Besides, the Museum of Modern Art of Latin America has a permanent collection of the best works of Latin American and Caribbean art which have been loaned to museums, and the public and art students are actively encouraged to view the art works.

4. Demand for "Multimedia Sets"(kits) especially concerning disciplinary and interdisciplinary fields, has increased notably. The Latin American
Institute for Educational Communication, Mexico D.F., publishes a quarterly bulletin and an annual catalogue.

5. Games and realia, while still in the developmental stage, are easily acquired and growing in popularity. The Seminar on the Teaching of Latin American Studies has developed games. Professor Miriam Williford of Winthrop College, South Carolina, edited a newsletter on these.

6. Microforms, especially of newspapers and government publications, are increasing in demand, primarily because of the ease of storage. Interested libraries should contact Ms. Suzanne Hodgman, Latin American Bibliographer, University of Wisconsin Library, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

The disciplines best represented in nonprint media are history, geography, economics, sociology, anthropology, folklore and socioeconomic development. Fields still needing attention are communications, education, folklife, sciences, transportation and especially, the attitudes of Latin Americans concerning the rest of the world.

Countries enjoying the most coverage in nonprint materials are Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela, as well as Brazil. Central America, the Caribbean islands and the rest of Latin America seem to be largely neglected in the treatment of nonprint materials. Martin Sable suggested that individuals recognizing discrepancy in coverage might attempt to correct this situation.

In response to the question as to when this bibliography would be available, Martin Sable indicated that the information would be released through LASA during the coming year. Another question was raised as to the existence of a catalogue or directory of Latin American artists. Martin Sable indicated that the Center of Inter-America Relations in New York City functions in the role of promoting cultural interchange between the Americas, especially in making available catalogues of work by Latin American artists.

Daniel R. Cordeiro closed the session and invited the audience to view the video-tapes of the programs given.
Marietta Daniels Shepard spoke about the role of the Organization of the American States in library development in Latin America.

Involvement in library development in Latin America can be divided into three periods: 1889-1948, 1948-1968, and 1968 to date.

In 1889 the First Inter-American Conference was held, followed by other conferences which discussed the development of bibliographic control by means of national bibliographies and official exchanges. Bi-lateral agreements were signed. Also during this early period the Columbus Memorial Library (C.M.L.) of the Pan American Union built up its collections and started a bibliographical series. The Library of Congress began the Handbook of Latin American Studies. In the 1920s the Inter-American Bibliographic Center was set up in the C.M.L. to provide active assistance to Latin America. This was followed by the Inter-American Library and Bibliographical Association. The First Assembly of the Librarians of the Americas met. But more active involvement was needed. The speaker went to the C.M.L. as acting librarian and she ran a library development programme.

The second period starts with the founding of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) in 1948; 1956 was a very important year. The Inter-American Council agreed on a library development programme for the O.A.S., with funding. It was the first year of SALAID, and the Council on Library Resources was created. Work was started by Carmen Rovira on a list of subject headings. The Library Services and Construction Act came into force. Also in 1956 the Inter-American Library School was set up, to train people directly and to set minimum standards for other library schools.

The second period as a whole was one of promotional efforts. International conferences, national library associations and international organizations were encouraged. The Costa Rica based Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (AIBDA) was started, and proved very successful. The O.A.S. helped to form the Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries (ACURIL). The Alliance for Progress came into being and resulted in the growth of universities. There was a corresponding increase in requests
for assistance from university libraries.

In this period the United States became the fifth largest Spanish-speaking country in the world. In the U.S. and in Latin America books were needed in Spanish for new literates, children and adults. In 1961 the O.A.S. helped to create Books for the People Fund. One of its projects was Project Leer, which provided information on books for new literates. This was of equal value to Latin American and U.S. libraries.

Some useful publications of the period included the list of names of Latin American government agencies, Rosa Mesa's list of holdings of Latin American government publications in U.S. libraries, manuals for curricula in Latin American library schools, a list of organizations that were helping libraries in Latin America, the O.A.S. current-awareness newsletter, the C.M.L. bibliographies and the catalogue of the library.

The third period starts in 1968-69 when the presidents of the member states of the O.A.S. met to draw up a regional programme. It was agreed that the funding of projects would be shared: two-thirds would be paid by the U.S. and one-third by the national government. Since 1968 library development has been considered as one of the priorities of the O.A.S., but the approach now is to strengthen institutions within Latin America so that they can cope by themselves.

At present, training is considered to be of utmost importance. The Inter-American Library School has received funds to offer courses to school and university librarians aimed at the development of systems, centralised services, and above all the development of the infrastructure that will make such systems feasible. The O.A.S. is also cooperating in a seminar to be held on school libraries. Assistance has been given for the creation of new library schools in Paraguay and Bolivia, and for the development of regional schools in the University of Costa Rica and the University of Jamaica.

For the first and only time, the O.A.S. was asked for technical assistance in overall national planning in Colombia, and W. Jackson and his team advised on the situation. Peru was interested in a national system of school libraries, and Costa Rica has been very successful with its national school-library system.

Work continues in university libraries, but with one new feature. In Peru, assistance has been given to the University of Trujillo for a pilot project for a countrywide university library system and information service to industry.

Public libraries have been neglected because of the very small reading public. The O.A.S. is beginning to work with the Casas de la Cultura in Colombia and El Salvador. The latter may develop into a Central American project.

The O.A.S. is now hoping to achieve universal bibliographic control for Latin America. This is not too difficult because there is already a tendency to follow U.S. practice. Centralized cataloguing services have been started, and they need constant application of international standards. The Rovira List of Subject Headings is to be kept updated by Colombia. The O.A.S. created in the University of Costa Rica a centralised cataloguing service for Central America.
A national cataloguing centre is being started in Nicaragua, and may possibly have a direct line to O.C.L.C. later.

Institutions in Latin America will be taking over responsibility for some of the O.A.S. library activities. The development of international standards has been taken over by the University of Costa Rica. In Mexico the National Council for Science and Technology has produced the first edition of MARC in Spanish: MARCAL; Manual para la automatización de las reglas catalográficas en América Latina.

The next five years must see more attention to standardization. The next ten years must see more coordination of effort. The O.A.S. is looking forward to a data bank on Latin America and an inter-American network for the transfer of bibliographical information. Meanwhile the O.A.S. must develop an integrated approach throughout its sections. Resources must be shared, and responsibilities. But we must never overlook the reason behind all this - help for Latin America.

William Jackson thanked the speaker, and expressed the hope that she would continue her valuable work. A corsage was presented by William Jackson, and the past, present and future presidents of SALAIM who were at the session joined Marietta Daniels Shepard for photographs. They were: Carl Deal, Rosa Mesa, Rosa Abella, William Jackson and Alma Jordan.

Alma Jordan spoke about library and bibliographic development in the English-speaking Caribbean.

Background reading may be found in the SALAIM Final Reports and Working Papers, and in the Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science. The local library associations of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago publish bulletins on their activities, with varying regularity.

Library development in the Caribbean started when grants were provided in the 1940s after the publication of the Savage Report in 1934. The smaller territories in the Eastern Caribbean were not able to keep up the regional library service after the expiry of the grant, and some of them are struggling to maintain a local system. Jamaica's initial development carried on after the grant expired, and much progress has been made. The National Commission on Libraries, Archives and Documentation Services was established, and it has drawn up a national plan which will soon be published. Special libraries and information services will be formed into a network with university and other research libraries. In the area as a whole, special libraries are cooperating on a regional level in their own fields, encouraged by the Caribbean Development Cooperation Committee (C.D.C.C.) which is an arm of the ECLA office for the Caribbean. The Spanish-speaking areas are not yet covered by the C.D.C.C.

In acquisitions, the Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries (ACURIL) Committees for English and Spanish-speaking areas have made a little progress in their nine years of existence, in developing a cooperative acquisitions programme. The main problems stem from the lack
organization in the book trade, which SALALM members will recognize only too well. Profiles for a cooperative acquisitions programme have been drawn up on an experimental basis, but at the moment there is very little coordination of resources at a regional level, or even at a national level, except for Jamaica. Another problem is that holdings cannot be identified, as there is no union catalogue yet. The Institute of Jamaica Library was recently designated the National Library of Jamaica, and their catalogue is to be published. There may also be published a catalogue of the libraries of the University of the West Indies. This is part of a larger proposal for cooperative cataloguing. An O.C.L.C. link is being considered for the University of the West Indies and other libraries. The development in Costa Rica looks attractive.

Perhaps most progress has been made in the field of bibliography. There are four national bibliographies from Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, and one regional one produced by the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM). These follow full international standards. In indexing, the ACURIL Indexing Committee for English-speaking Areas has coordinated work on Carindex for the social sciences. In library education the Department of Library Studies of the University of the West Indies has been functioning for a few years with a three year undergraduate course and a one year postgraduate diploma.

Question from J.L.M.G. Henket-Hoornweg, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, the Netherlands. Has the French Caribbean been covered?

Answer: Their participation in ACURIL has been minimal, and they are not covered by C.D.C.C. because they are officially a Department of France.
ANNUAL REPORTS

TO

SALALM
Bibliography

of

Latin American Bibliographies

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Daniel Raposo Cordeiro
This working paper, which is offered annually, serves as a current awareness tool for recently published bibliographies in monographic form. An attempt has been made to report the latest volumes of on-going works, and bibliographies which are known to be in progress are noted.

As is the case for previous working papers, items which are noted were gleaned from a wide variety of sources and have not all been personally verified. In due course, the verification process will take place and a cumulation of several working papers will be offered. The latest cumulation, which covers articles from 1966 to 1971 and monographs from 1969 to 1971, is now with Scarecrow Press and should appear in print in the fall of 1978.
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Daniel Raposo Cordeiro


3) Alberich, José. Bibliografía anglo-hispana 1801-1850; ensayo bibliográfico de libros y folletos relativos a España e Hispanoamérica impresos en Inglaterra en la primera mitad del siglo diecinueve. Forthcoming; Dolphin.

4) Alerta. México, Centro de Información Científica y Humanística, UNAM, 1977- Covers mostly scientific research appearing in periodicals from within as well as outside of Mexico.


18) Asociación Pro-Venezuela. Archivo hemerográfico, relación de títulos y subtítulos, tema, Nacionalización del petróleo: sustanciación legislativa del proyecto de ley, informaciones y artículos de opinión, índices: lapso, 3 de marzo a 5 de junio de 1975. Caracas, La Asociación, between 1975 and 1977. x, 96 l.


34) Bibliografía agrícola latinoamericana y del Caribe. Turrialba, Costa Rica, AIBDA.

With vol. 9, no. 3. continues Bibliografía agrícola latinoamericana.

35) Bibliografía de cana de azúcar. Brasilia, 1976-

36) Bibliografía de educación. São Paulo, Cenafor, Serviço de Informações Especializadas en Formação Profissional.
37) **Bibliografia de formação profissional.** v.1- ; out. 1974- . São Paulo, Brasil, Cenafor, Serviço de Informações Especializadas em Formação Profissional.


39) **Bibliografía folclórica.** Brasília? Ministerio da Educação e Cultura, 1977-


42) **Bibliografía mexicana.** Suplemento. México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

43) **Biblioteca americana: or, a chronological catalogue of the most curious and interesting books, pamphlets, state papers, &c. upon the subject of North and South America ...** New York, Scholarly Reprints, 1976. Reprint of the 1789 ed.

44) **Biblioteca Técnica Científica Centralizada.** Catálogo colectivo de publicaciones periódicas en las bibliotecas de la R.C.O. Barquisimeto, Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela 1973-


47) Bonich Fernández, Georgina. **Camilo Cienfuegos: estudio bibliográfico, bajo la dirección de ...; compilado por Hilda Maidique Patricio, Virgen Gutiérrez Mesa, Elena Rodríguez Pérez.** La Habana, Centro de Información Científica y Técnica, Universidad de La Habana, 1974. 14 p.


49) Boyer, Mildred. **The Texas Collection of "Comedías sueltas": a descriptive bibliography.** Forthcoming; G. K. Hall.
50) Brathwaite, Edward Kamau. Caribbean poetry in English, 1588 to the present.

Forthcoming: G. K. Hall.


67) CLASE (Citas latinoamericanas en sociología y economía). México, UNAM, Centro de Información Científica y Humanística, 1977?-bi-annual.


70) Campuzano de Zapata, Yolanda; Bertha Nelly Cardona de Gil; Alvaro Méndez A. Catálogo colectivo de obras de referencia en publicaciones periódicas en las áreas de ciencias naturales, salud y agropecuarias. Bogotá, Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Educación Superior, División de Documentación y Fomento Bibliotecario, 1975. xvi, 126 p.


78) Catálogo de periódicos e publicações seriadas de Biblioteca Waldemar Lopes. Rio de Janeiro, Fundação IBGE, Centro de Documentação e Informação Estatística, 1971-


Includes an extensive subject bibliography which was contributed to by a number of scholars -- v. 2, pp. 1197-1278.


81) Chance, John; Laura Elena Hinojosa and Julia Hernández de Chance. Índice abreviado del Archivo de la Iglesia de Villa Alta, Oaxaca. s.l., s.n., s.d. (Suplemento 2 al Boletín del Centro Regional de Oaxaca, núm. 2) Source: Librería Piloto.

82) _____ Indice abreviado del Archivo del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Villa Alta, Oaxaca. s.l., Centro Regional de Oaxaca, s.d. (Boletín del Centro Regional de Oaxaca, 4; suplemento 1) Source: Librería Piloto.


84) Chile. Archivo Nacional. 400 años de historia de Chile en el Archivo Nacional ... Santiago de Chile, El Archivo, 1974. 46 p.

85) _____ Congreso. Biblioteca. Antártida: bibliografía. Santiago de Chile, 1974. 82 l. (Bibliografía selectiva, 58; Serie B, 3)

86) _____ Contaminación ambiental. Santiago de Chile, 1974. 18 l. (Bibliografía selectiva, 57; Serie B, 2)

87) _____ Luis Oyarzún Peña (1920-1972): [bibliografía] Santiago de Chile, 1974. 11 l. (Bibliografía, 56)


In progress: Boston College.


99) Dacal Mouré, Ramón and Olga Collado López. Índice analítico de la revista de arqueología y etnología. La Habana, Centro de Información Científica y Técnica, Ciencias, 1975. 124 p. (Serie Antropología y prehispánica, 4)


In progress: Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Caracas.

105) Documentação amazonica catálogo coletivo. v. 1- no. 1- pt. 1- Jan./abr. 1974- Belém, Rede de Bibliotecas da Amazônia, 1974-

106) Documentos existentes en el Archivo General de Indias, Sección de Lima. León, España, La Minería Hispana e Iberoamericana, Departamento de Investigación; distribución: Cátedras de San Isidorg, 1974. 2 v.


Forthcoming: American Bibliographical Center - Clio Press.

108) Empresa Brasileira de Planejamento de Transportes. Registro de informações para o planejamento de transportes. Brasília, GEIPOT, 1977-


112) Farrington, I. S. Prehistoric agriculture in the New World: a bibliography and commentary. Liverpool, Centre for Latin American Studies, 1974. (Monograph series, 67)

113) Fernández de Zamora, Rosa María. Bibliografía de publicaciones periódicas y seriadas del gobierno federal. México, Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas, 1977?


129) Glab, Edward. *Latin American culture studies: information and materials for teaching about Latin America*. Austin, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, 1977?


135) Grajales, Gloria. *Guía de documentos para la historia de México en archivos ingleses*. México, Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas, UNAM.


In progress: University of Essex.

149) Hanke, Lewis. Guía de las fuentes en el Archivo General de Indias para el estudio de la administración virreinal española en México y en el Perú, 1535-1700. Cologne, University of Cologne, Institute of Iberoamerican Studies, 1977. 3 v. (Lateinamerikanische Forschungen, 7-9)

150) Guía de las fuentes en Hispanoamérica para el estudio de la administración virreinal en México y en el Perú, 1535-1700.

In progress.

152) Hart, George C. *Luso-Brazilian literature: a bibliographic guide to English language sources and translations.*

Forthcoming: G. K. Hall.


157) *Índice de legislación vigente.* Caracas, Ministerio de Justicia, Consultoría Jurídica.


159) Instituto Centroamericano de Administración Pública. *Catálogo de publicaciones.* San José, C.R., ICAP, 1977. 30 p. (Serie Catálogo de publicaciones, 9)


167) Jamaican national bibliography; a subject list of Jamaican material received in the West India Reference Library, Institute of Jamaica, vol. 1, no. 1—January/March 1975—. Quarterly; fourth quarter is an annual cumulation. Source: Commonwealth national bibliographies.


173) Nativistic strains in Argentine operas premiered at the Teatro Colón (1908-1972). Los Angeles, University of California, 1976. 536 l. (Dissertation)

"Appendix A contains catalogues of complete works by each of the composers whose operas are described in detail." — Dissertation abstracts international, 37:6 (1976).


179) Libros al día. año 1, no. 1-15 agosto 1975- Caracas, LIALDI. biweekly.


182) Louisiana. State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. Library. Department of Archives. An inventory of sources for the history of Latin America in the Department of Archives and Manuscripts ... Baton Rouge, 1977?


In progress.


185) Sources on early Peruvian history; an annotated bibliography.

In progress.


203) Molineu, Harold. Multinational corporations and investment in Latin America: a selected bibliography. Athens, Ohio, Center for International Studies, Ohio University, 1977?

204) Morais, Leonor Brandão de and Maria Neide da Silva. Catálogo de livros e folhetos do Centro de Documentação e Informação. Ilheus, CEPLAC, 1974-


208) La mujer en el medio rural; bibliografía. Turrialba, C.R., IICA-CIDIA, 1975. 95 p. (IICA Documentación e información agrícola, 41)


214) National bibliography of Barbados: a subject list of books received in the Public Library in compliance with the legal deposit laws, and of books of Barbadian authorship printed abroad. 1975- . Bridgetown, Public Library. Quarterly with annual cumulations.


219) Noguez, Xavier. *Bibliografía sobre historia de América; obras existentes en la Biblioteca Nacional.* México, Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas, UNAM.


223) Oppenheimer, Robert. Chile: a bibliography. Los Angeles, California State University, Latin American Studies Center, 1977. 91 p. (Latin American bibliography series, 6)


227) ______. Manual del librero hispanoamericano ..., tomo 29.


231) ______. Education in Puerto Rico and of Puerto Ricans in the U.S.A.; abstracts of American doctoral dissertations. San Juan, P.R., Inter American University Press. Forthcoming.


237) Pétropolis, Brazil. Universidade Católica. Biblioteca Central. Catálogo bibliográfico. Pétropolis, 1974-


v. 1: Repertorios por lugar de nacimiento; v. 2: Repertorios por profesiones y otros características; v. 3: Tipobibliografías; v. 4: Índices de publicaciones periódicas.


262) São Paulo, Brazil (City). *Biblioteca Regional de Medicina. Índice das obras de referência periódicas e correntes existentes na Biblioteca Regional de Medicina*. São Paulo, 1972.


266) Schultze, Josephine. *Bibliography of Mexico in the nineteen century*. In progress: St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas.


In progress; to be published in 1978; will supplement 1967 and 1976 editions.


286) Tjarks, Alicia V. Peronismo sin Perón: a selected bibliography. 
In progress: University of New Mexico.


291) Trinidad and Tobago national bibliography, 1975-. St. Augustine, Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago and University of the West Indies Library. Quarterly with annual cumulations.


299) Villasana, Angel Raul. Ensayo de un repertorio bibliográfico venezolano (años 1808-1950), vol. 5. Caracas, Banco Central de Venezuela, 1976. (Colección cuadecentenario de Caracas, 8)


304) Ymhoff Cabrera, Jesús. *Catálogo de los manuscritos en latín de la Biblioteca Nacional de México.*

In progress: Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas, UNAM.

305) Zubatsky, David S. *Doctoral dissertations in history and the social sciences on Latin America and the Caribbean accepted by universities in the United Kingdom, 1920-1972*. London, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London, s.d.
Microfilming Projects

Newsletter

Suzanne Hodgman
SEMINARS ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

Microfilming Projects Newsletter

No. 20, July, 1978

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 verification 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 found on the final page.

...
"Brazil Under the Monarchy."
See: Cleary, Reuben. *Chronicos Lagueanas.*

**Buenos Aires meridiano de cultura. Buenos Aires.**
*Vol. 1, no. 1; June, 1975, only*

(2 reels, $60)

(3 reels, $65)
(To begin, Summer, 1978)

**Chile. Ministerio de Hacienda. Boletín.** Tomos 1-27; 1888-1914.
[Lacks tomo 2, Jan.-May, 1889; tomos 3-4, 1890-1891; tomos 6-13, 1893-1900; tomos 23-24, 1910-1911.] (5 reels, $64)

**Cleary, Reuben, 1835- .** *Chronicos Lagueanas.*
Ms. [An enlarged and revised version of his earlier ms. entitled "Brazil Under the Monarchy," a history and observation on manners and customs in South Brazil, 1865-1885.] (2 reels, $25)


[Lacks nos. 1-7, 33-34, 131, 144-207.] (4 reels, $50)

**Empresa de Ferrocarriles del Estado. Boletín de los Ferrocarriles del Estado. Santiago, Chile.** Años 1-14; 1912-1925. (10 reels, $95)


**Iturbide, Agustín de, Emperor of Mexico, 1785-1824.** *Papers, 1799-1880.* (18 reels, $225)

Completed WU

Completed CST-H

Completed CST-H

Completed DLC

Completed DLC

Completed NN

Completed project

Completed DLC

Completed DLC

Completed DLC

Completed DLC

Completed DLC

Completed DLC


Movimento. Säo Paulo. Nos. 1-78; July 7, 1975 - Dec. 27, 1976. [Lacks nos. 15 and 45, which were suppressed by the Brazilian censors.] (1 reel, $35)

La Nación (Newspaper). Santiago, Chile. 1942-1961. In progress

Nicaragua.
See: Wheeler, John Hill


Paz, Ireneo, 1836-1924. Album de la paz y el trabajo. Mexico, 1911. (1 reel)


Puerto Rico. Secretaría del Gobierno Superior Civil. Registro Central de Esclavos. Quinto Departamento, 1872 (paged 610-1218), and Séptimo Departamento, 1872 (paged 1-819). [Ms. record in LC Manuscript Division.] (2 reels, $25)

Redondel; el periódico de los domingos. Mexico. Vols. 12-20; 1920-1948. [Incomplete file]
Suplemento literario diretrizes.

See: Diretrizes; política, economia, cultura.

Tierras y testamentos del Registro Principal de Caracas. 1580-1660. (Negative microfilm #2993. 20 reels)


Jan., 1977 - Dec., 1977 To begin Fall, 1978


Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Cuenta general de rentas y gastos y cuenta de gastos del Departamento de Hacienda...1912/1913-1940/1941. (12 reels, $140)

Universidad Central, Caracas. Anales... Tomos 1-41; 1900 - July, 1956. [Lacks tomo 15, no. 1; tomo 16, nos. 2-3; tomo 17, nos. 1, 3; tomo 19, no. 1; tomo 25, no. 2.] (8 reels, $95)


West Indies.
See: Jamaica.
Sarah (Ship).
Sloane, Sir Hans, bart., 1660-1753.
Trinidad.
A Voyage to North America in the "Sterling Castle," anno 1756.

Wheeler, John Hill, 1806-1882. Papers. [Scrapbooks relating to Nicaragua, 1855-1857, and manuscript volume on Nicaragua.] (3 reels, $32)

Papers, Diaries, 1854-1872. [Include material relating to Nicaragua.] (4 reels, $48)
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<td>University of Minnesota, Twin Cities</td>
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A. Regional Activities

Caribbean Library activities at the regional level continued to develop not only through ACURIL, whose annual conferences have been a highlight, but also through new initiatives taken by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) of ECLA.

CDCC Documentation Centre

In response to a mandate by the Caribbean governments comprising the CDCC, a meeting of librarians, documentalists and policy makers was convened in Port of Spain from 29 November to 2 December, 1977 under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America Office for the Caribbean and UNESCO. The meeting was called to determine the priority information needs of Caribbean countries and to finalize details on the orientation and scope of the CDCC's Caribbean Documentation Centre in relation to existing needs for cooperation and development.

Participants endorsed a proposal for a Caribbean information system based on the development of effective links of cooperation among existing information facilities and covering sectors relevant to regional and national priorities. The system will be an aggregation of Caribbean sectoral information networks and of national information systems where they exist, and will provide interalia for a congress of librarians and documentalists. The CDCC Documentation Centre will function in a coordinating role within this network.

The meeting recommended the early appointment of a working party to accelerate realization of this Caribbean information system and formulation by Caribbean governments of national information policies, backed up by the introduction of suitable legislation, continuing budgetary support and adequate machinery to guarantee the implementation of such policies.

The third session of the CDCC, to be held in Belize from 12 to 19 April, will be asked to endorse the main recommendations of the meeting. This could therefore prove to be an important turning point in the development of library and information services in the area.

During the year the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Development (CLADES) of ECLA in Santiago, Chile, also undertook an inventory of socio-economic information units throughout the region. Detailed questionnaires were circulated and special visits were paid to libraries in all the larger territories. It is expected that this inventory will be used to assist in the development of national plans for information services.

ACURIL

The ninth annual ACURIL meeting held in Curacao in November broke new ground by joining forces with the Caribbean Archives Association (C.A.A.) to explore
a theme of mutual interest: "Caribbeana Resources: Sharing, Conservation and Photoduplication." A workshop on the two latter topics was led by senior personnel from the Library of Congress. Papers on the first topic were also presented and a proposal for a Standing Committee on Resources was adopted. Several formal and informal discussions were held by groups interested in pursuing different aspects of Caribbeana resource sharing, notably through joint microfilming programmes and the conference was acclaimed as one of the most successful ever held.

The scope of the Association had previously been broadened to include all types of libraries and at this meeting the name was changed to conform with this decision while retaining the acronym. It is now the Association of Caribbeana University Research and Institutional Libraries.

COMLA

The Commonwealth Library Association launched its attachments and internships scheme for staff interchanges recommended by member associations. The Guyana Library Association has already drawn from this fund as reported elsewhere.

The Department of Library Studies, U.W.I.

The Department has been able to develop its Library through grants for staffing and materials over recent years and in May 1977 appointed a permanent librarian. Members of the profession have now been invited to use its reference and information services.

Two special courses were mounted during the summer vacation. The first, a two-week course, Introduction to Computer Studies, was open to practising librarians and funds were provided by the IDRC for sixteen participants drawn from eight territories throughout the region. The second course was an inservice training programme in Belize for sixteen library assistants from twelve libraries in that country.

Caricom

The first issue of the Caricom bibliography covering the whole English-speaking region having been published in 1977, a follow up meeting of the Regional Editorial Board was held in Guyana in March 1978. Agreement was reached at this meeting on the expansion of the bibliography to include non-book materials, acts, bills and subsidiary legislation. The meeting also recommended that the ISBN system should be extended to the English-speaking Caribbean.

B. International Activities

At the international level several Caribbean libraries were active participants at the pre-session seminar for librarians from developing countries in Antwerp and at the Fiftieth Anniversary Congress of IFLA in Brussels in September. Many of the same also participated in the UBC International Congress on National Bibliographies in Paris (September) and in the Library Association
Centennial Conference in London in October. A Caribbean librarian (Mrs. Amy Robertson of Jamaica) was named president of the International Association of School Librarianship at the Sixth Annual Conference held in Nigeria. Two librarians from the region have also been nominated to serve on the IFLA Regional Division for Latin America and the Caribbean.

These regional and international activities all have potentially indirect or even direct effects on the library services of the area which can benefit from the breadth of experience gained through these contacts with the one wide world of librarianship.

C. Local Activities

Associated States

Developments in the Associated States (i.e. the non-independent territories of the English-speaking region which function in association with Great Britain) are seldom known or noteworthy but four librarians from there participated in the CDCC meeting in November.

The Caricom Secretariat has continued to show interest in following up the survey which their librarian was delegated to execute for LDC public libraries in 1975, but no concrete action has yet been taken. Further evidence of regional interest in the less developed countries' library development was revealed during the CDCC meeting and in the following report submitted by the Barbados Library Association on its current activities.

Barbados

(Information submitted by Mr. Alan Moss, Librarian II, University of the West Indies)

Library Association. The Barbados Library Association has been actively engaged in plans to co-host ACURIL X in November along with the Ministry of Education. Special funding is being sought for wider participation of library personnel of the less developed countries of the region.

The Association is preparing to mount a ten-week course for library assistants in the summer of 1978 for which it is also hoped to secure British Council funding in order to include LDC participants.

The Carindex project of the ACURIL Indexing Committee continues to be supported by the Association which submits regular entries for local publications indexed by member libraries. The Caribbean Development Bank librarian held fruitful discussions with colleagues of the Caricom Secretariat Library and the new CDCC Documentation Centre at which agreement was reached on coordination of their information services to the region as a whole.

University libraries. The University Library at Cave Hill added one professional position to its establishment in August 1977, the first such addition in eight years. Construction of a 50 percent addition to the Library building, including its first bindery, is underway and due to be completed in January 1979.
The University Law Library published the Barbados Index of Statutes cumulated to 1 June 1977 as part of the Commonwealth Caribbean Legislation Project sponsored by the British Development Division. Other indexes produced in the project include those for the general and subsidiary legislation of Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago.

Grenada

The Grenada Public Library celebrated 125 years of service early in 1978, having been founded in 1853.

Guyana

(Prepared by Mrs. Olive King, President, Guyana Library Association)

Preparation for Natis. In February 1977, an Ad Hoc Committee of the Guyana Library Association was formed to take stock of the existing information resources in the country and to recommend to the government that a national body (commission or council) on information services be established as a co-ordinating agency with the following specific responsibilities:

(a) To prepare a national information policy

(b) To plan the structure of a national information system including libraries, archives and documentation services.

(c) To prepare estimates for the operation of the system.

(d) To determine manpower needs for such a system and to advise on the training of personnel.

(e) To recommend legislation for the establishment and operation of such a system.

By the end of 1977 the Committee had completed a survey of stock, staff and services offered and had still to examine the use made of existing resources before preparing a report.

Training. The Executive of the Association selected two experienced library assistants for attachments to two special libraries in Trinidad and Tobago. The Commonwealth Library Association at its Executive Meeting in October 1977 awarded the Guyana Library Association J$1,000 to support these attachments. An application was made to the Guyana Government for further financial assistance to cover adequately the six-week period of the attachment.

In July 1977, the Association successfully completed a training programme for support staff in all types of libraries in Guyana. Thirty-five library assistants participated in the three workshops which began in July 1976.
Since most of these trainees came from libraries which lacked professional staff, it is hoped that there will be some improvement in the organization of stock and in the services offered by these libraries.

Services. The National Science Research Council has established a Data Storage and Retrieval System in the field of agriculture. As of October 1977, there was a well-indexed collection of approximately 1,000 documents covering major recorded research in agriculture since 1920. Eight hundred and thirty-two abstracts have been made and are typed on 6" x 4" catalogue cards. Each document is indexed using the key word – unitem card system for rapid and detailed retrieval. A bibliography on agriculture in Guyana has been prepared and is ready for publication.

Professional development. The Association arranged a series of lectures and film shows aimed at keeping library personnel abreast of national development in Guyana and the Caribbean and also in the field of library science.

Several librarians attended regional and international meetings in the field.


Activities in Jamaica continue to attract wide interest in the region as the Jamaica Library Association and the National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation Services (NACOLADS) consolidate their position. Especially noteworthy are:

(a) The formal adoption by the Ministry of Education of the School Library Standards prepared by the Association. The standards have been circulated by the Ministry to all public and grant aided schools with instructions for implementation. Due to financial constraints this implementation is to be phased over several years.

(b) The Manual for Libraries in Schools prepared by the Schools Section of the Association and published during 1977.

A new library building has been completed for the Jamaica College which includes a Media Resource Centre. An Education Information Analysis Centre (EDIAC) is being developed and is to be housed in a proposed new building for the Ministry of Education. The documents Centre is meanwhile housed in temporary quarters and includes an ERIC collection on fiche, and a computer terminal for information retrieval. A special document retrieval system based on coordinate indexing is also being developed as a part of this EDIAC project.

The Jamaica Library Service has gradually extended its services to hospitals, six of which are now served, and eight corrective institutions, while one of the thirteen parish libraries (Manchester) has announced plans to institute services to the aged and house-bound. The Jamaica Library Service has 446 service points of which 238 are bookmobile stops.
Trinidad and Tobago

After several years of recommendations and expectation it has been announced that steps are now being taken towards the integration of the three public library services in the Islands through appropriate legislation. A general programme of library development is gradually getting underway and thirty scholarships are being awarded in this field by the government in the current year, the largest number ever.

The site of the National Library complex has been announced and initial provision included in the 1978 estimates for preliminary work on its design. At the same time special provision was made for the accelerated development of a school library service for secondary schools and a post of coordinator created within the Central Library Service which is to administer this new scheme. Proposals for the coordination of special libraries in government departments are also being taken up while a building programme for the public library system is being reactivated. New branch library buildings are under construction in Scarborough and Roxborough, Tobago, with plans for two in Trinidad advancing as well. The tenth issue of the Library Association Bulletin Blatt was published in 1977 after a long lapse.
Since reporting to the previous meeting of SALALM, the National Library's collections of Latin American material have continued to grow steadily, through the operations of its general order agents in six countries.

Statistics of receipts of current monographs from Latin America for the period from July 1977 to March 1976 are attached, together with a list of the agents used.

The Library has not acquired any significant bodies of older publications in the Latin American field since the last report to SALALM.

La Trobe University

La Trobe University reports an exciting year, with several important purchases and two publishing ventures.

With the generous assistance of the Myer Foundation, the University Library has made a number of significant acquisitions, including the entire Latin American segment from microfilm collection International Population Census Publications. Series 1, 1945-67, produced by Research Publications, Inc. 20-year backsets of Bohemia (Havana) and the Biblioteca of the Academia Nacional de Historia, Caracas, and microfilm of the Records of the US Department of State relating to the internal affairs of Brazil, Cuba and Mexico from 1910 to 1929.

A useful acquisition is the thirty-volume Schlagwortkatalog des Ibero-Amerikanischen Instituts Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin.


Flinders University

Flinders University reports steady acquisition in Latin Americana, with emphasis on literary works. No formed collections have recently been acquired.
MONOGRAPHS FROM LATIN AMERICA RECEIVED IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA
JULY 1977 TO MARCH 1978

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CURRENT TRENDS AND STATUS OF
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES

William P. Glade

During much of the last eight years most Latin American studies meetings have reminded me of the old story about the psychiatrist who was invited to address a conference of masochists. "I have good news and bad news," he began, "and the good news is that I definitely have bad news." It is undoubtedly true that circumstances have not been conducive to much optimism among Latin Americanists in the United States for the past several years. Over a decade ago the largest foundations cut back drastically in their support of Latin American studies and have provided no program support at all since around 1970. As for the federal government, the record of the National Defense Education Act funding has been rather like the Perils of Pauline. Threatened repeatedly with extinction, it never quite vanished altogether but the total level of funding declined precipitously through dollar cuts and the erosion of inflation. Latin American studies, moreover, were allotted a declining share of a shrinking pie. What is worse, although university administrations had previously argued that federal and foundation financing were required as seed money to get new area studies programs going, and old ones revitalized, once the seeds were planted they themselves proved reluctant to supply the fertilizer, at least the sort useful for the growth of our programs.

In some respects the present picture is no brighter. The high optimism felt last fall in Washington concerning the Carter administration's commitment to international studies vanished even before the Canal treaties were signed. No one takes very seriously anymore the government's feigned interest in Latin America, and even its policy toward Mexico, our closest neighbor, has been almost totally bereft of constructive elements--to put it most charitably. Moreover, the resurgence of strong inflationary pressures in our economy does not suggest that low priority federal programs are likely to receive major increases in their budgets. The recent passage of Proposition 13 in California makes the prospect for increased financing at the state level almost equally bleak.

Nevertheless, let me suggest that there is a very real basis for optimism if we take a comprehensive look at the field. I shall mention five or six elements as the basis for this optimism.

First, Latin American studies have managed to survive at most universities, where they came into being, in spite of cutbacks in budget, and, in many cases, a total loss of federal financing.

Two, new Latin American studies programs have even appeared on some college and university campuses over the past four or five years or so.
Three, Latin American studies courses have begun to crop up with increasing frequency in community and junior college offerings and area-related courses have joined the language courses in the curriculum of quite a few secondary schools as well.

Four, that the foregoing developments have occurred reflects a fourth basis for optimism, namely, that the heavy investment made during the 1960s in preparing new area specialists has, indeed, borne fruit. For the first time we can begin to speak with some accuracy of the possibilities of a truly national effort in Latin American studies. A large number of very bright young scholars have taken jobs on campuses where Latin American interest was minimal, if it existed at all, while other bright graduates of the same programs have taken positions in government and private businesses and with international agencies. One hopes that, as they make their way up in these organizations, that they will provide us with a growing number of non-academic friends for generating broader support for university programs in Latin American studies in the years ahead.

Fifth, the quantity and quality of research on Latin America have both risen markedly in the past decade in the United States, in Latin America itself, and elsewhere, too, as far as I can tell. Compared with the scholarship of yesterday, the research of today is far more refined at the conceptual level and far better grounded in social theory. Further, it rests upon a vastly expanded and improved base of empirical data. I think that we have all been aware in years past of what has come to be called, in the popular parlance of today, the Rashomn effect. Latin America perceived through the eyes of U. S. scholars seems to differ, in many significant respects, from the Latin America perceived by Latin American scholars. And these two, in turn, differ from the Latin America that is perceived, say, in European scholarship. I think we have here, then, the possibilities, perhaps for the first time, of a sort of social triangulation process of putting these three sets of perspectives on Latin America together to come up with something that approximates, more closely than any of them alone, the objective reality of the region.

Sixth, the research libraries of today are far richer than they were only a decade or so ago. And while there are some severe problems in keeping up, it is nevertheless true that with the increasing scarcity of travel funds, a cruel fact belied by this meeting, more and more research will be primarily based in library research rather than field-based in the years ahead. I am happy to report that our libraries are increasingly adequate to this task. To be sure, with the spread of teaching programs in Latin American studies to other university campuses, to community colleges, and so forth, there is increasing need for SALALM to provide outreach programs, as the instructional faculty have done for several years, to help librarians spend scarce resources more wisely in this field, away from the specialized centers of Latin American studies. I think the record of SALALM demonstrates over the years that it is fully adequate to
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this task, as well, and there exists within the profession of Latin American library scientists a great capability to go and help librarians at community colleges, smaller campuses, and even public libraries, to build up adequate collections for the needs of adult and continuing education programs and similar undertakings in the future.

In short, in spite of the very negative and undeniable elements in the scene that we wish were not there, there seems to be a basis for arguing that Latin American studies, financial considerations aside, is on a much more solid footing than ever before in the United States and that we can all look forward to a real renaissance of interest, a flourishing of creativity to deal with new paradigms, new theories, new models, to help sort out the very complex and changing reality of Latin America today.
EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES: A SYNOPTIC VIEW

Harold Blakemore

1. Introduction

The study of Latin America in Europe may be said to antedate Latin America itself, from the time of the earliest letters of the conquistadores and the accounts by chroniclers of Iberian conquest and colonization. Nor, as is well-known, was this interest confined to the Iberian peninsula itself: as other European powers sought to secure, by fair means or foul, and mostly foul, at least a share of the wealth of the Indies, theoretically monopolised by Spain and Portugal, so, in other countries, literati were caught up in the intellectual questioning which the discovery of the New World had stimulated. Thus began that long and distinguished tradition of European interest in America from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, and it was continued after independence, deriving further impetus from the deep involvement of European statesmen, entrepreneurs and mercenaries in that process itself, and from the subsequent major contribution of Europe to the economic development of the Latin American republics through capital, enterprise and immigration.

But the rise of the United States to hemispheric predominance, not least in the economic sphere, the preoccupations of the European powers, both with one another and with their imperial involvement in Asia and Africa, and the shattering impact on the Old World of two world wars, separated by economic depression, combined to diminish both the physical stake and the intellectual interest of Europe in Latin America.

These, of course, are generalizations and, as Alexandre Dumas once remarked: "All generalizations are suspect - including that one." Nevertheless, and despite some distinguished exceptions, the broad proposition is true: the neglect of Latin America as an area for serious study in European universities, the paucity of publication on the continent by European presses, and the scant coverage of Latin American issues and events by European newspapers until, broadly, the 1960s, all reflected the fact that, for Europe in general, Latin America was truly terra incognita, compared with other major world regions.

It is true, as Lewis Hanke observed in 1968, that, for the United States also up to that time, Latin America rated a low priority of attention, despite the obvious political and economic hegemony of the northern colossus. But the United States had at least a number of flourishing university and other centres of Latin American studies,
it certainly had far more scholars, proportionately, working in them; it had specialised journals of international repute, such as the Hispanic American Historical Review and, far from least, with the post-war developments in the institutionalization of Pan-Americanism, it had on its own soil the Organization of American States and other regional bodies promoting publication and interest in Latin American affairs. Nothing comparable to these characteristics existed in Europe, though there were a number of outstanding scholars dedicated to the study of Latin America, such as Robin Humphreys in the United Kingdom, Pierre Konbeig in France and Magnus Körner in Sweden. There were also institutions such as Canning House in London, the Institut des Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine in Paris, and various other foci of Ibero-American interest in these and other European capitals. All in all, however, these were oases in a broad desert of ignorance and neglect, and if Latin American studies in Europe were to grow and blossom, reflecting not only the absorbing intellectual interest of the continent's experience but also its growing significance as an active, rather than a passive, element in world affairs, the oases had to be enlarged, other areas irrigated, seed-corn provided and a favourable climate ensured.

So far as Europe is concerned, it was largely in the 1960s that these desiderata appeared, and it is an interesting fact that this was a continental development, quite unconcerted, but one which reflected a similar recognition in different countries that almost all of them had largely ignored Latin America, that this gap in national knowledge and understanding ought to be filled, and that, in order to do this, more resources had to be channeled towards Latin American studies and more deliberate attention given to ways of promoting interest in the continent's development. Before sketching the actual process of the re-discovery of Latin America, however, it might be useful to set it in the broad context of world developments at that time and to guess - it can be no more than that - at the factors which shaped this European development.

2. The European Re-Discovery of Latin America

In the case of the United States, there can be little doubt that renewed interest in Latin America in the 1960s arose in large measure from political developments in the continent itself, and primarily from the impact of Castro's revolution in Cuba, to which the Alliance for Progress under President Kennedy in the early 1960s was a clear response. In Europe, however, while that event certainly played a part in the re-discovery of Latin America, it was far from being a major influence. There, political, economic and strategic considerations related to a perceived challenge to national interests did not apply, and we have to look elsewhere to explain the renewed interest in Latin America.

One element, in my view, was the changed situation of Europe and, incidentally, of Japan, which also showed at precisely the same time
fresh interest in the trans-Pacific continent. By the 1960s, both Europe and Japan had not only recovered from the ravages of war; they were also becoming aggressive economic competitors with the United States for world sources of raw materials, markets for their manufactured goods, and fields for investment. Latin America was an unexploited region from their point of view in all three areas.

Secondly, for those European powers—and notably the United Kingdom, Holland and France—the process of decolonization of their Asian empires was virtually completed, though the subsequent complication of Vietnam was, of course, to become, perhaps, the major international issue of the 1960s and 1970s. And the same process in Africa was well under way in the early 1960s, though, again, in certain areas, such as the Congo and Algeria, the birth of new nations was to prove both bloody and protracted, partly because the midwives were unskilled. Nevertheless, compared with the preoccupation of European colonial powers in the first two post-war decades with the abandonment of empire, by the 1960s European governments and statesmen had fully realized the necessity of a more global approach to international relations, and, in this context, Latin America inevitably assumed greater comparative importance.

A third factor of some significance was the impact of developments in Latin America itself. Panoramically, after a decade of dictatorship, military rule and violence in some of the major countries, the early 1960s seemed to presage a period of democratic, civilian government, until, later in the decade, a new cycle of authoritarian control intervened. Put, in the first half of the decade, the rise of new political, democratic forces, and notably the Christian Democrats and Social Democratic parties, touched a strong chord in European political development and provided a new link between the two continents. The ties between, for example, the Christian Democrats in Chile and COPEI in Venezuela, and the European Christian Democratic Parties—notably in Western Germany and the Low Countries, were concretely expressed in the activities of European bodies such as the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in technical training schemes, co-operative research and trade union education. Similarly, with the Social Democrats, the Freidrich Ebert Foundation in West Germany was but the most tangible expression of co-operation between Europe and Latin America for political organizations in both continents which saw eye-to-eye on major world issues, leading to the establishment in Latin America of research institutions of high quality and voluminous publication. The Institute Latino-Americano de Investigaciones Sociales (ILDIS) is, perhaps, the most striking example.

And, as in politics, so in economics, by the early 1960s Latin America looked to many Europeans to be, of all the regions of the so-called Third World, the one which offered the best hope of breaking the monotony of underdevelopment, since its problems were much less those of overcoming inertia than of sustaining considerable momentum.
Such were some of the factors behind Europe's new interest in Latin America in the 1960s, an interest underlined during that decade by state visits of European heads of government – Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, President De Gaulle of France, and President Saragat of Italy – to particular Latin American countries. Yet, the growing relationships which such visits symbolised were essentially bi-lateral in nature – between individual states of Western Europe on the one hand, and individual Latin American republics on the other. It could hardly be otherwise, at that stage in the development of the European Community, to which Great Britain did not yet belong, and in which the painful process of reconciling national sovereignty and common goals was necessarily limited to European economic integration. It is true that, from 1963, there existed an EEC contact group with the Latin American ambassadors in Brussels, and this was given more formal status in 1969, but the fact remains that even today, in 1978, there is no genuine EEC policy towards Latin America, and such economic agreements as do exist are bi-lateral agreements between the Commission in Brussels and individual Latin American states, Europe's preoccupations with the economies of third-world states, as everyone knows, have been with Africa, Asia and, particularly since the entry of Britain into the Common Market, the Caribbean. In terms of Community policy, Latin America remains on the periphery. As we shall see, the community of Latin Americanists in Europe is ahead of Brussels in terms of co-operation on more than bi-lateral lines.

This development itself, however, arose from the growth of Latin American studies in the individual countries of Europe, again a process which, more or less, was taking place at the same time in different environments. Only when Latin American studies were sufficiently strongly represented in a number of countries was it possible to begin to think of European co-operation in their furtherance, and it is a striking fact, small leads and lags apart, that it was a European intellectual re-discovery of Latin America in the 1960s, though taking place in the separate national states. The broad political and economic factors set out above did not necessarily mean that governments or businessmen deliberately espoused the cause of Latin American studies in pursuance of their own less altruistic objectives, though it is true that, in some instances, non-academic interests played a part in the growth of centres of Latin American studies. But the existence of a receptive ambiente for that growth was crucial to its success.


A considerable number of the papers being presented at this Seminar are concerned with national or even sub-national developments in Latin American studies during the past decade or so, and, it would, therefore, be redundant here to put Europe under the microscope, as it were, in looking at the remarkable growth of Latin American
studies which has occurred since the early 1960s. The purpose of this paper is instead to offer a bird's eye-view of European developments, though the bird is flying at a considerable height, there may be occasional cloud cover, and the flight may, at times, follow an erratic direction. Moreover, although Britain has now been of, as well as in, Europe for some years now – not always smoothly – and the writer is a convinced advocate of Europeanism, he knows his own country best, and a certain amount of bias is bound to creep in. Despite these drawbacks, it may be of interest to offer a panoramic view of European developments in Latin American studies in recent years, personal though it may be, partly to provoke discussion on the nature and scope of the relationship between the two continents, but also to speculate on ways in which that relationship might be developed in the future, to the mutual advantage of both regions.

Perhaps the major development in the United Kingdom, the establishment and growth of the university centres or institutes of Latin American studies, following the Parry Report in 1964, is dealt with in detail in other papers at this seminar. But it would be quite wrong to assume, as many do, that the growth of Latin American studies at Cambridge, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Oxford, as well as Essex, (where developments were co-terminous with, but independent of, the more-or-less planned arrangements recommended by the Parry Committee as a national programme of development) exhausts the university story. Today, no fewer than twenty-four other British universities offer courses at various levels on Latin American subjects, and in some of them the courses are remarkably wide and varied. That is to say that well over half the total of British universities now provide some teaching in Latin American studies though, clearly, this ranges from individual courses or supervision provided by the isolated specialist to a full range of programmes in many disciplines offered by large teams of staff, backed by adequate library resources. And, within this broad framework, highly specialised work is being done: there is a Centre of Latin American Linguistic Studies at St. Andrews, and a School of Comparative American Studies at Warwick, each originating in the enthusiasm of an individual member of staff, who, with university support, has built up, over the years, a team around him, and justified the development in terms of the numbers of students attracted to the courses.

Secondly, in the field of higher education generally, it is relevant to note the growth of Latin American studies outside the universities, notably in Polytechnics, in large measure the result of graduates, many of them with doctorates, from the centres, entering this branch of further education. Of the Polytechnics, that at Portsmouth has undoubtedly the most impressive programme: with no fewer than eight specialist teachers in Latin American studies, it offers a multi-disciplinary programme to undergraduates, and the four-year course includes a year's study at a Mexican university, with which the Polytechnic has very close ties.
Another random example of the rate of growth of Latin American studies in the United Kingdom in recent years lies in the increase in research theses in progress, though no one, and least of all an academic, would necessarily correlate quantity with quality. Nevertheless, whereas in the academic year 1966/67, 117 theses were in progress at British universities, ten years later no fewer than 339 were being pursued, and it is gratifying to add — though it would not be entirely surprising for an academic audience to note — that no student's name appears in the lists for both years! And, crude though this indicator might be, it does testify to the statistical growth of Latin American studies in the United Kingdom over the past decade.

Yet, qualitative criteria, as well as quantitative, are not hard to find. If it is not immodest in one of its editors to point out, The Journal of Latin American Studies, founded in 1969, as a multi-disciplinary vehicle for research publication, now has some 1,400 subscribers, world-wide; the Cambridge Latin American series, based initially on research theses, now runs to almost thirty monographs; and, in short, the volume of high-class research and publication on Latin America in Great Britain today is nothing less than astonishing, compared with the picture a decade ago. So far as publication is concerned, the international success of the weekly newsletters Latin American Political Report, Latin American Economic Report and Latin American Commodities Review, all produced in London, is a further indication that Latin America now claims from the British academic community, and from certain publishers that attention which is no more than her due, but which, until the 1960s, was generally denied.

Lack of space forbids a further catalogue, and, in any event, other papers by my British colleagues in this Seminar will do much to fill the lacunae in this broad and sporadic picture. There are, in addition, a number of accounts in print of the growth of Latin American studies in Great Britain in recent years (see Bibliography). But, before turning from the British Isles to the continent of Europe, one should note the role of government in these developments. Apart from its acceptance of the Parry Report in 1964, which implied, and entailed, the provision of finance through the University Grants Committee to implement the Parry policy, the British government, whether Labour or Conservative, has supported the view that relations with Latin America needed to be improved and that the academic community had an important role to play in that process. It was a Labour government which accepted the Parry Report, though a Conservative one which commissioned it; and it was a later Conservative government which, in 1972, convened a major conference of distinguished Latin American and British figures to discuss British relations with Latin America, an initiative which certainly contributed to the close relationship which the present Labour government has pursued with certain Latin American states. In other words, bi-partisanship
at the national political level on relations with Latin America has aided Latin American studies.

At the same time, due credit should be paid to the continued pressure from the interested academic community, individual businessmen and government officials who, long before the Parry Committee was set up, had urged the provision of more resources for Latin American studies, had themselves taken various initiatives to focus attention on the question and then found, in the early 1960s, that receptive ear which had for so long been deaf to them. The fact is that Latin American studies are strong in Britain today because of their dedication and because the time was ripe for the achievement of their objectives. Consequently, it was logical of the Parry Report to insist on the concentration of scarce resources at existing points of strength, namely those universities which already had a tradition of interest in Latin American studies, staff, however small in number at that time, some library resources to be able to implement new programmes of teaching as soon as possible, and a favourable attitude of mind on the part of their university authorities. With the inflow of earmarked money for a period of some twelve years, the designated centres were able to plan their further growth effectively, but it may be doubted whether they could have done so without the foundations already laid.

Similar considerations undoubtedly obtained elsewhere in Europe where the boom in Latin American studies, though nowhere planned as systematically on national lines as in Great Britain, owing to completely different systems of higher education and finance, occurred at about the same time. Here, too, many of the key developments took place at points of existing strength, around individual scholars who had already established their reputations, and had done something — often a great deal — to build up teaching and research collections of material. A few examples only must suffice, invidious though selection is from so large a range of activities in the Latin American field. In France — and here we might remember in passing the large influence exercised by French scholars historically in Latin American universities, not least those of Brazil in the 1930s — the Institut des Hautes Etudes de l'Amérique Latine under Pierre Monbeig, an interdisciplinary centre founded after the Second World War, was undoubtedly the best-equipped and best-known academic institution, and its links with the Faculties of the University of Paris gave it added strength. Other institutions in Paris, as well as university faculties, were also very active in the Latin American field; for instance, the Centre Nationale de Recherches Scientifiques, with such distinguished scholars as Claude Autant, J.P. Berthe, Jacques Lambert, Alain Touraine and François Bourricaud, to which we should add the names of Frédéric Keuro in history at Nanterre and Henri Favre in sociology, also at CNRS. The publications
of the Institut, many of them originating as doctoral theses, have made a major contribution to the study of Latin America in Europe, particularly in contemporary sociology, politics and economics, while the Cahiers de l'Amérique Latine has, since 1961, been an important vehicle of research articles.

Other university centres in France have also expanded considerably in the last two decades on the basis of existing interest. Toulouse is a major centre, particularly for Luso-Brazilian studies, and its journal, Cahiers du Monde hispanique et luso-brésilien (formerly Caravelle) has a deserved international reputation for high-quality academic output. The Institute at Bordeaux, associated particularly with the name of Francois Chevalier, and that of Perpignan, with Jean Mayer and his school of Mexican studies, are but two more selected indications of the variety and quality of French efforts and achievements in Latin American studies in Europe.

To date, however, France does lack what other European countries have created to promote wider interest in Latin America, though in Le Monde it has without doubt the best daily coverage of Latin American developments among European newspapers. I refer to a national association of Latin Americanists, on the lines of the Latin American Studies Association in the United States (LASA), the Society for Latin American Studies in the United Kingdom (SLAS), the Associazione di Studi Sociali Latino-Americani in Italy (ASSAL), and the Scandinavian Committee for Latin American Research (KOSALF). These umbrella organizations perform the valuable function, through their conferences and newsletters, of bringing together Latin Americanists within their national or, as in the Scandinavian case, international ambit, and are important, not only as clearing-houses of information for their many members, but also as focal points of interest in Latin America among a still largely disinterested public. Nor does France yet possess anything analogous to the British Conference of Directors of Centres of Latin American Studies, or the West German Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche-Latinamerika-Forschung, which periodically bring together representatives of the different centres and institutes for discussion not only of Latin American issues but also of common problems. It is understood, however, that, at this very time, discussions are taking place in France to set up a national organization of Latin-Americanists, and it is to be hoped they will succeed.

Since papers are to be presented at the Seminar on Latin American Studies in the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain and the Netherlands, this paper will not dilate on them. But it would be a great surprise to hear from our colleagues in those countries a dissimilar story from that presented for the United Kingdom or, briefly here, for France. In other words, while details may differ enormously, according to each country's particular background,
the general ambiente will be much the same. It is in comparison, rather than in contrast, that we find the European contemporary re-discovery of Latin America, and it is in co-operation rather than in national rivalry that we shall, in my view, make that re-discovery important for the continent of Latin America itself.

In this context, to which I shall return, the part played by Latin American interests in Germany, the Netherlands and Spain has been very significant, and although detailed reports are to be presented for those countries, brief mention should be made here of institutions such as the Centro de Estudios y Documentación de América Latina of Amsterdam (CEDIA), with its important journal, the Boletín de estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe, the Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos of Seville, with its Anuario de estudios americanos, and the Institut für Iberoamerika Kunde of Hamburg, with which are associated the names of Harry Hoetink and Cees den Boer, Francisco Koralés Padrón and Albrecht von Gleich.

So far as other European countries are concerned, it will, perhaps, be sufficient, in this highly selective and very brief survey, to take two other examples of national developments in Latin American studies which have characterised the past twenty years and which, again, reflect the combination of broad general factors, growing national interest and the personal involvement of scholars. In Sweden, attention must be focussed on the Stockholm Institute of Ibero-American Studies, which, though founded long before the 1960s, certainly received its major impetus in the 1950s and early 1960s under the direction of Kårgus Körner. Swedish material interests in Latin America, very much less than those of the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy, for example, were far less significant in the growth of Latin American studies in this period than the influence of Sweden's global posture, her interest in third world problems, and, it must be admitted, a certain romantic view of such Latin American figures as Che Guevara. For Italy, on the other hand, the long historical relationship with Latin America, personified by the vast numbers of migrants who left her shores, and whose family relationships survive, coupled with new economic and political attitudes towards Latin America, including the Christian Democratic parties there and in Italy and the ever-present factor of Vatican interest in the most Catholic of continents, combined to bring Latin America more centrally into the Italian world-view in the 1960s. In this process, also, a negative factor was the end of Italy's African empire as a consequence of the Second World War. Yet, it was really only in the second half of the 1960s, some years behind other European countries, that such Latin American interests as existed were given institutional strength, though individual scholars such as Marcello Carmagnani in history, Riccardo Campa in literature, Carlos Barbé in politics and Pierangelo Catalano in juridical science were well-known outside Italy and not least in Latin America. And, in Italy, government played a significant role directly in founding in 1967, the Instituto Italo-Latino-Americano,
whose president has ambassadorial status in Italy's diplomatic service, and which was established as an arm of policy to promote economic and cultural relations with Latin America. University institutions, too, were set up, such as the Centro di Ricerche sull' America Latina, in the late 1960s, the result of collaboration between the Institute in Rome, already mentioned, Italy's National Research Council and the University of Florence, and the Instituto di Studi Latino Americani, also in Rome, by the international university Pro Deo.

The Italian case is an interesting example of external influence and of the 'demonstration effect' of developments in other countries co-incident with an internal impetus to improve the state of Latin American studies. For as, in Latin America, political fashions in major countries often have ripple effects in others (as in the various cycles of civilian-military government), so, in Europe the strong growth of interest in Latin America in certain countries was a factor in their development in others. In Italy, certainly, those who were already committed to this task were heartened and assisted by the co-operation of their colleagues elsewhere. The ASSILA, for example, was partly modelled on the West German ADLAF, and individual scholars, such as Hanns-Albert Steger, formerly of Bielefeld and now of Nuremburg-Erlangen, contributed not a little to the promotion of Latin American studies in Italy.

In fact, by the end of the 1960s, sufficiently strong national bases of Latin American studies existed in a number of European countries for some of their members to be thinking beyond national boundaries, to see what scope existed for the creation of a European framework of co-operation in the study of Latin America. And, as was the situation with the various national developments, there was already something on which to build.

4. European Co-operation in Latin American Studies

It is an interesting fact that the early efforts at European co-operation owed a lot to American finance, particularly from the Ford Foundation. In the British case, it was the Foundation which financed the visit of members of the Parry Committee to United States' centres of Latin American studies, a visit of great comparative value to them. And it was the Ford Foundation which, in October, 1966, financed a small international meeting of Latin Americanists at Bellagio, Italy, to discuss how best to promote closer contact between European, North American and Latin American institutions. CEDLA, in Amsterdam, had been founded that same year, and one concrete proposal emanating from Bellagio was that CEDLA should act as a clearing-house of information on Latin American studies for Europe, publishing a modest bulletin at
regular intervals, and publishing also a Directory of European Latin Americanists. To this end, correspondents with CEDLA were nominated in different countries and, for a time, its Bulletin was virtually the only European (as opposed to national) vehicle for information on current research. A Directory, produced by CEDLA in co-operation with the Institute in London and the Centre at Oxford, also duly appeared, though its compilers had a practical example of the difficulties of genuine co-operation in the failure of many correspondents to return questionnaires and the long time others took in doing so. Despite the hard efforts of CEDLA, and of some others, this first initiative faltered in the late 1960s, possibly in part because individual and institutional preoccupations were with national developments, rather than international ones.

But no real experience is ever wholly lost, and the contacts made in these early days of European co-operation proved very valuable later.

The second initiative came in 1969 when, again supported by the Ford Foundation, a gathering of European Latin Americanists was convoked at Brussels. Its prime movers, both, alas, no longer with us, were Kal Silvert of the Foundation, and Luis Mercier-Vega, and it was the latter who organized the meeting. Mercier-Vega was then Director of the Instituto Latino-Americano de Relaciones Internacionales (ILARI), a modestly-endowed but highly active private centre for research and publication, based in Paris, which from July, 1966, published the quarterly journal of Latin American studies, Aportes. The journal ran for six years and then, like ILARI itself, was forced to close for lack of finance. At that time, it was probably the best publication of its kind in the social sciences on Latin America and its twenty-six numbers, written by outstanding scholars from Europe, the United States and Latin America, still represent the best in contemporary scholarship of the period. Aportes had another distinctive feature, a regular inventory on social science research in progress, invaluable to all scholars in the fields it covered.

Mercier's initiative at Brussels called together fourteen European scholars, from eight countries, Kalman Silvert from New York, Gino Germani from Harvard, and two Latin Americans, Aldo Soleri from CEPAL and Domingo Riverola from Paraguay. Together, they surveyed, on the basis of national reports presented by the Europeans, the overall state of Latin American studies in Europe after the initial expansion of the 1960s and drew up concrete recommendations for closer co-operation, not only between European institutions and individuals, but also between them and Latin American counterparts. Not all the recommendations could be carried into effect - lack of finance was always the major inhibiting factor - but the proposal for regular meetings of European scholars to maintain the momentum resulted,
finally, in 1971, in the formation of the Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales Sobre América Latina (CEISAL), which survive today and which, despite considerable difficulties, has some achievements to its credit. At the foundation meeting, at Rheida, West Germany, twenty-four European scholars subscribed, on behalf of their institutions, to a document which set out CEISAL's objectives and provided for an interim constitutional framework. It elected Hanns-Albert Steger as its first Co-ordinador-General, in effect, its chief officer, as well as a small comité de iniciativa to help him plan a programme of activities.

The Rheida meeting was also attended by representatives of a number of Latin American regional institutions, such as CLACSO, FLACSO and ILPES, and their representatives, as well as other Latin American organizations are members of CEISAL in the category of huespedes permanentes. Categories of membership for Europeans are those of (a) national associations of Latin Americanists (eg. ADLAF), (b) European disciplinary associations (eg. the European Group on Latin American Politics), (c) individual Latin American centres or institutes (eg. St. Antony's College, Oxford) and (d) unaffiliated individual scholars who, for quite specific reasons, are invited to join (eg. Professor Ricardo Campa of the University of Bologna).

In the early 1970s, a number of conferences and meetings were held in Vienna, 1971; Rome, 1972; London, 1973; Vienna, 1975—and, more recently, Amsterdam, 1976. The usual form is a combination of business-meeting and academic conference on some specific Latin American theme but, between such meetings, regular letters from the Co-ordinador-General keep members informed of activities and plans, and, since 1976, the Boletín of CEDLA has provided space for a twice-yearly column, "Noticias del CEISAL."

In its early years, CEISAL depended almost entirely on the efforts of Professor Steger, who acted as its chief officer from 1971 to 1975, when the present writer was elected to succeed him, and on the small executive committee consisting of Steger, Blakemore, von Gleich, Campa, Körner and Kerzier Vega. Like all institutions which depend on the active support of a diverse number of organizations, the individual good-will of its members, and their enthusiasm for common objectives, CEISAL has had its ups-and-downs, and will, no doubt, continue to do so. It has suffered throughout from a lack of funds, and its continuity has depended essentially upon the support of the institutions to which its more active members belong. These members can only devote such time and energy to it as they are allowed by the demands of their other private and professional obligations. But they are convinced that CEISAL plays a useful role in the creation of a European network of scholarly concern for Latin America, and they believe that its potential contribution in the formation of a solid nexus of co-operation between Europe and Latin America is great. Plans are currently in hand to secure financial support beyond the subscriptions of the members, in order to promote joint research projects with Latin American bodies, organize summer schools.
for Latin American students in Europe, develop a programme of publication, and sponsor similar activities.

Though the performance of CEISAL to date, compared with its promise, might well seem to many modest enough, it is an active instrument of European co-operation in Latin American studies, and the combination of personal friendship and professional esteem between its members are among its greatest assets. The example from a previous age of Humboldt and Bonpland is perhaps not a bad one to cite, and the scope for more modest repetition of that relationship in Europe today is almost infinite.

5. Conclusion: Possible Prospects

Concentration on CEISAL as an instrument of European co-operation in Latin American studies is almost inevitable from one who has been involved with it from the beginning. But it is by no means the only expression of close ties across frontiers in that field. The European Association of Latin Americanist Historians (the subject of a separate paper at this Seminar by Magnus Mörner) is a flourishing organization which, like CEISAL, embraces East European as well as West European scholars; its most recent conference at Torun, Poland, held last May, has continued the work begun at the previous conference in Cologne and Bonn in 1975 by concentrating on an historical theme (in this case, the image of Latin America in various European countries, historically considered) of common interest in the field of Euro-Latin American relations.

The Association of Historians is linked with CEISAL through its president, Frédéric Nauro, who is a member of the Comité Co-ordinador ex officio, and the historians have surely indicated one positive way forward for wider co-operation among European scholars, namely the formation of other disciplinary organizations, possibly under the aegis of CEISAL, for common purposes. Within CEISAL itself, we are seeking to identify and put into touch practitioners of the same disciplines from the different countries to this end.

Another area for development is clearly that of bibliographical information. Given the existence of a number of union catalogues of Latin Americana in different European centres, it ought to be possible to extend the exchange of information which already exists between, say, London, Hamburg and Amsterdam, to facilitate the flow of information to scholars particularly on current bibliography in their specialist fields. The volume of research in progress on Latin America in Europe today is enormous, but one is always struck at international gatherings by one's own ignorance of work in other countries, and by the ignorance of one's European colleagues of what is being done here.
It is current information which is often the most valuable and, of course, current information is often out-of-date as soon as it appears. But, although one of the most striking manifestations of the growth of Latin American studies in Europe has obviously been a dramatic increase in publication of all kinds on Latin America—books, journals, working papers, and so on, the dissemination of such material across national boundaries is still deficient.

A further area of co-operation we might profitably seek to extend is that of scholarly exchanges in this geographically rather small continent. Naturally, a good deal already goes on in all countries in this way, but the scholars tend to be visiting scholars, here today to give a seminar paper and gone tomorrow, useful and pleasant experiences for both sides, but often transitory in effect. Longer-term visits, on-going joint programmes of research and publication are what we should aim at.

It would be easy to extend such a list of possibilities, obvious enough in themselves, but each representing expenditure of time, of which most of us have very little, and the spending of money, of which we have even less. And there are very few scholars in Europe today who are not aware that the boom in Latin American studies of the 1960s is over, and that we are in a stage of consolidation, in some places, in fact, in a process of retrenchment. A time of international inflation and world economic recession is hardly a propitious time for ambitious talk. But, on the other hand, perhaps this is the best time to be talking of pooling resources rather more, and of looking for more common solutions to common problems.

But, whatever the future of European co-operation in Latin American studies may be, one fundamental consideration should lie at the heart of it, namely that what we do, and how we operate should always be, so far as is practicable, in partnership with Latin American interests as well. Never before have there been so many Latin Americans in Europe and, however regrettable the reasons for their being here as refugees, we should turn their presence to advantage. And, of course, it is to European centres of Latin American studies that many of them have turned, enriching in the process in many cases the scholastic output of those centres and receiving in return the benefits of a sympathetic environment for their own interrupted work. When, happily, they return to their own countries, let us hope that intellectual co-operation between Europe and Latin America will have been fostered by their experience. For that objective, in my view, is really the ulterior motive behind European co-operation itself.


On May 29, 1978 an Asociación de Historiadores Latinoamericanistas Europeos came into being at a meeting at Toruń, Poland. This hopefully marks a step towards a closer collaboration between European specialists in this field in the future. Organized collaboration among them started almost a decade ago, however. The purpose of the present paper is to provide a summary of what has been done so far.

The initiative of organizing periodical meetings on Latin American history in Europe was taken by a group of Spanish historians, in particular Prof. Francisco Morales Padrón of the University of Seville, best known for his work on the Spaniards in the West Indies and the role of the Canary Islands for Spanish American trade and colonization during the colonial period. A first Reunión of European Americanist Historians took place at the Universidad Internacional Menéndez y Pelayo, Santander, in July, 1969.

The II. Reunión de Historiadores Americanistas Europeos met in September 1970 already at the Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos of Seville. The theme discussed was "Society and Economy of Seventeenth Century Spanish America". However, non-Spanish participants had also been asked to prepare reports on the state of the study of Latin American history in their respective countries. Eleven such reports were prepared. This was the first meeting in which I participated myself. It was a very rewarding one. There were some thirty participants, representing several countries, among them three of Socialist Eastern Europe as well, a very promising sign. By focussing on a neglected period in Latin American historiography, the meeting was a very stimulating one. Furthermore, the extraordinary charm of Seville made it particularly pleasant. The proceedings soon appeared in the Anuario de estudios americanos, the impressive periodical of the Seville school. 1)
At the Seville meeting Dr. Jacques Lafaye, the French Mexicanist ethno-historian, secretary of the "Société des Americanistes", offered to arrange the third meeting in Paris. He kept his promise in an excellent way. In October, 1972, this meeting took place at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. The theme was "Social and Intellectual Change in Nineteenth Century Latin America". The number of participants was rather small but several countries were represented. This time, Prof. Manfred Kossok of Leipzig, East Germany, however, was the only historian from the Socialist countries. Also Great Britain was not at all represented. Some of the interesting papers presented have been published but not as a collection. At the end of the Paris meeting it was decided to set up a Coordinating Committee to see to it that new meetings should be arranged on a regular basis and to help the local organizers in their task. Also, the Committee should take steps towards the foundation of an Association of European Latin Americanist Historians. The Committee was presided by Prof. Morales Padrón. The undersigned took over the secretary's duties. The other members elected included Lafaye, Kossok, Prof. Marcello Carmagnani (Italy) and Prof. Hermann Kellenbenz (West Germany). In 1973, another two members were added: Dr. Harold Blakemore, Great Britain and Prof. Nicolai Lavrov, Soviet Union. In the same year, the West German Latin Americanist historians accepted the task of organizing the next meeting.

The intentions of forming an European association proved difficult to carry out, in particular due to the fact that plans were also underway to form an international body of Latin American and Latin Americanist historians. The Europeans did not want to precipitate the formation of their own association in the event of an even more ambitious scheme of international collaboration. These questions were discussed at a special session of the XIV. International Congress of Historical Sciences which took place in San Francisco in August, 1975.

Meanwhile, the West German organizing Committee, in particular its secretary, Dr. Horst Pietschmann of the University of Cologne, energetically prepared the IV. Meeting of European Latin Americanist Historians which took place in, first, Cologne, then, for a final session, Bonn, in October, 1975. The same as the previous meetings, it was financed with funds raised in the host country.
The theme this time was "European Emigration to Latin America in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries". It had been agreed upon in Paris that, at the least for some time, our meetings ought to focus on European sources and contributions to Latin American history. The theme and, perhaps, Cologne's location helped to attract a considerable number of historians, around ninety from the great majority of the European countries. With the assistance of the Institute of Latin American Studies in Stockholm, ten reports had been distributed in advance to be discussed at the meeting. So were more than twenty papers, all of them published in Spanish or Portuguese. A year later in the yearbook of the Cologne Center for Latin American history. The publication of the reports, on the other hand, has suffered a delay but they will eventually appear as a volume in the series *Bibliotheca Ibero-Americana* of West-Berlin. As such, the materials presented at the meeting in West Germany constituted a significant contribution to the state of research on the history of international migrations.

At the Cologne-Bonn meeting, the Coordinating Committee was merely strengthened and complemented. It would soon comprise one representative of each of the 18 countries which had so far participated in the activities of the group. Prof. Frédéric Mauro, the well-known French economic historian and Brazilianist, became the new president of the Committee while the undersigned continued to serve as a secretary. Together with Blakemore and Kossok, vice-presidents, Morales Padrón, Carmagnani and the Swiss historian H.V. Tobler they also formed a new Executive Committee. In the course of the new period of work, the Coordinating Committee agreed upon a draft of Statutes for a European Association. It also submitted a draft proposal for an International Sub-Commission on Latin American History to the International Commission of Historical Sciences. The future fate of such a body now clearly depends on the interest taken by the organizations concerned in Latin America itself and other parts of the world.

Meanwhile, the group of Polish Latin Americanist historians in Warsaw, led by Prof. Tadeusz Lepkowski, best known for his work on nineteenth century Haiti, had accepted the task of organizing the Fifth Meeting. With the dynamic Dr. Ryszard Stemplowski as chief organizer they managed to carry out an extremely wellrun conference in May, 1978, located at the beautiful provincial city of Toruń some 200 km West of Warsaw. The theme of this meeting had been formulated
as "The Image of Latin America in Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries". This time, active participants totalled about 60 but representing as many as eighteen European countries. This time, to be sure, the interdisciplinary character of the topic attracted quite a few scholars from neighbouring disciplines, such as the history of literature. The first day was devoted to the discussion of eleven reports which had been distributed in advance of the meeting. During the second day, about 40 papers were presented and discussed in three different sections. Notwithstanding the heterogenous character of the materials presented at the meeting, new perspectives were opened up and interesting parallel phenomena discerned. It was a pioneering contribution. The reports and papers will be published in the yearbook of the Warsaw Center. As in all the previous cases, they will appear in either Spanish or Portuguese, that is such as they were originally presented.

At the Toruń Meeting our group of Swedish Latin Americanist historians presented a proposal which was accepted to organize the next meeting in 1981. The main theme will be "The role of European capital, Entrepreneurs and Workers for the Latin American Process of Industrialization and Unionization".

The main decision of the Toruń Meeting, though, was to launch the Association planned for so long. This body (Asociación de Historiadores Latinoamericanistas Europeos = AHILA) retains the main purposes of the previous group, that is, to form a link among the Latin Americanists of the various European countries, to promote research in the area and to represent the European Latin Americanists in matters of international collaboration. The membership comprises three different categories: regular members who are European historians with Latin American specialization residing in Europe; associate members, that is, students, foreign residents of Europe, and others interested in the subject; and institutional members, that is, European organizations or centers of research. The dues for the triennial period of 1978-1981 were fixed at 60, 30 and 100 Swiss Francs respectively. The regular members, only, have the right to vote. As already established, general meetings will be held every third year. The possibilities of carrying out efficient work have been considerably increased. Member-
ship dues will finally give the body an economic basis for continuous work, something hitherto sorely lacking. Also, contacts can now be made and maintained with a very large number of colleagues whether they are able to attend the general meetings or not. Possibilities have also increased for organizing smaller, more specialized symposia in the intervals of the general meetings.

Prof. Lepkowski became the president of the Association for the next three year period. Prof. John Everaert of the University of Ghent, a Belgian specialist on trade history, became the Secretary General. The board also comprises representatives of seven other countries.

As one of the "veterans", I can very frankly state that the experience of the European collaboration in the field of Latin American history has been most positive so far. The contacts with colleagues in the other countries have often turned into links of friendship, our mutual knowledge has increased considerably. Collaboration has probably meant most to the smaller groups or individuals working in middle-sized or smaller countries. Their feeling of scholarly isolation has no doubt been reduced. On the other hand, the small groups of Latin Americanists in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Scandinavia already used Spanish as their main means of external communication. Thanks to the meetings and other common activities during the seventies, the use of Spanish or Portuguese in this context has also been imposed on and accepted by the Latin Americanists of the major countries. Also, collaboration has developed in a natural and friendly atmosphere, devoid of problems and tensions of political character. Thus, our experience has shown that an authentically European group of professionals can be brought into being and can function smoothly on a Continental level.

Notes
1) Anuario de Estudios Americanos, XXVII (Seville, 1971). See also the note by José Ventura Reja in Historiografía y bibliografía americanistas, XV: 1 (Seville, 1971), pp. 169-173. The late Spanish historian Prof. Florentino Perez-Embid helped to promote the Spanish initiative.
2) See the notice by Morales Padron in Historiografía y bibliografía americanistas, XVI:3 (Seville, 1972), pp. 463-464.

3) The minutes of this session on "Cooperación y coordinación en las ciencias históricas" on the 27 of August, 1975 are recorded in mimeographed form (copies can be requested from the undersigned who chaired the session: Askrikevägen 17, S-181 46 Lidongö, Sweden). The discussions were also tape-recorded (Minute Tape, 2825 S. Sepulveda Blvd, Suite 1, W. Los Angeles, Calif. 90064: ref. 42 A-B 14th ICHS, San Francisco, Aug. 1975).

4) Jahrbuch für Geschichte von Staat, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Lateinamerikas, XIII (Böhlau Verlag, Cologne, 1976), 490 p. Prof. G. Kahle (Cologne) and Prof. H. Pohl (Bonn) were hosts at their respective universities.

5) During the period of 1975-78, the countries and their representatives have been: Belgium: J. Everaert; Czechoslovakia: J.V. Poličenský; Denmark: B. Essinger; Finland: M. Jääskeläinen; France: F. Mauro; Great Britain: H. Blakemore; Hungary: A. Anderle; Italy: M. Carmagnani; Netherlands: H. Hoetink; Norway: G. Stang; Poland: T. Lepkowski; Portugal: J. Serrão; Democratic Republic of Germany: M. Kossok; Federal Republic of Germany: H. Kellenbenz; Sweden: M. Mörner; Switzerland: H. W. Tobler; Soviet Union: N. Lavrov; Spain: F. Morales Padrón. Later on, at the 1978 meeting still another country and representative were added: Austria: F. Anders.


7) For my permanent address see above note 3. In addition, from January to April each year I teach at the Dept. of History, University of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260, USA).

8) His address is: Department of Colonial History, Rijksuniversiteit Gent, Blandijnberg 2, B-9000 Gent, Belgium.
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES AT OXFORD

D. C. M. Platt

I realize that you will be spending a day at Oxford during the course of this conference. Mr. Robert McNeil, Assistant Librarian in the Foreign Accessions Department of the Bodleian, knows infinitely more than I do about library holdings and policy in Oxford. He will be looking after you when you visit us, and he will tell you as much as you want to know, professionally, about Oxford. My brief is reduced, therefore, to some discussion of the Latin American Centre, of teaching and research.

The Oxford Centre was the first of its kind to be established in the United Kingdom, antedating, although by only a year, the other "Parry" Centres and Institutes of 1965. Oxford's Centre was part of an effort by St. Antony's College to create a special corner for itself in social studies overseas, in parallel with Nuffield College's intention to do the same for itself for social studies in the United Kingdom. The Latin American Centre at St. Antony's was added, in 1964, to existing Centres of Middle Eastern Studies, Far Eastern Studies, African Studies, and Russian Studies, and it has since been joined by Centres of Iberian and West European Studies. There are obvious advantages. St. Antony's is an extremely lively place, with an immense variety of seminars - too diverse for easy digestion - and a constant stream of visiting scholars from all over the world. Obviously our interests within the College overlap; perhaps most so in areas like economics which recognize no national frontiers, but all of us tend to gain from exposure to the scholarship of every part of the world. The relationship of St. Antony's College to the Latin American Centre is unique among the Latin American Centres and Institutes in Britain. The other Centres are departments of their Universities. Like any department, they are simply offices and libraries for use during defined hours in the working week. St. Antony's College provides both the means to exchange scholarship between regions, and a social base for graduate students, visiting scholars, and Fellows. I know that when I was Director of the Cambridge Centre, before I came to Oxford, what we missed most was an institutional attachment of this kind. We had nothing at Cambridge other than offices and a small reference library, in what happened to be an uncomfortable (although beautiful) building. We had only one visiting scholar for one term each year; he had no social base in the colleges, which are the heart of Cambridge, and his position was one of some isolation in the University. St. Antony's has solved this problem for Oxford - and it is a real problem - so that our visiting scholars feel that they have a home base in the University; they are also accessible to students, both in and out of office hours, and, of course, directly in touch with the faculty as well.

This brings me to another aspect of the Oxford Centre which differentiates it from the others. Long before my time, back in 1964 when the Centre was established, the College was successful in obtaining a very comfortable grant from the Ford Foundation, chiefly for the financing of students and visiting fellows from Latin America. The grant was renewed at the beginning of this
decade, and although the term of the grant has now expired, a balance remains which should, if the Foundation permits, enable us to keep our visiting fellowships in existence until October 1981. In the meantime, the University has undertaken to provide the funds for up to two visiting fellowships a year, and the Central Bank of Venezuela has given us a generous capital sum to finance an annual visiting fellowship from Venezuela, the Andrés Bello Fellowship at St. Antony’s College. The effect of this, at least ever since I came to Oxford in 1972, has been to bring to Oxford annually up to eight scholars from Latin America and the United States. What with occasional fellowships for Latin Americanists at All Souls, Nuffield College, and Queen Elizabeth House, and an increasing number of scholars self-financed at Oxford from the Americas, we find ourselves within a relatively large community of scholars. I know that we have benefited immensely from this, and I like to think that our visitors have also found some advantages in the remarkable libraries at Oxford and in the social and professional contacts which they have been able to make while here.

I seem to have been sounding my own trumpet, but I can partly excuse myself because the peculiar advantages of the Oxford Centre - the College attachment, the visiting fellows; the fine libraries - were all in existence before I returned to Oxford. I have merely benefited from what others pioneered. For instance, the Bodleian Library was particularly lucky, when the Parry money became available for book purchases after 1965, in discovering a fruitful partnership between Mr. Malcolm Deas, a Fellow of St. Antony’s and a founding member of the Latin American Centre, and Mr. Colin Steele, the Assistant Librarian with responsibility for Latin American purchases at the Bodleian. This was obviously a critical point for Latin American studies at Oxford, and we were lucky in having the right people at the right time. I can say this with some confidence since I know how much less fortunate we were at Cambridge. Anyway, Colin Steele has gone to higher things in Canberra, and we have again been fortunate in acquiring Mr. Robert McNeil, one of Colin Steele’s own men, as the Latin Americanist in the Bodleian. I don’t have to tell a Conference like this how important an individual appointment can be in building up a collection, almost from scratch. We have certainly had no more money for Latin American acquisitions than any other Centre, but I imagine that we would agree that, among the “Parry” Centres, Oxford (under Colin Steele) and London (under Bernard Naylor) have made the most of what they had.

I am afraid that in rambling on like this I have failed to answer the detailed questions which were suggested to me when I was asked to prepare this paper. It may be that it doesn’t matter too much and that it is more useful to you to know some of the more striking differences between the Centres than it is to gather material on our similarities. However, I would be failing in my duty if I did not give you at least the basic information on Latin American studies in Oxford.
Latin American options are offered at undergraduate level in a number of faculties. Yet the Latin American Centre, and St. Antony's College, deal solely with graduates in the social sciences, including history. The majority of the students attached to us are candidates for the "research" degrees of B.Litt., or D.Phil., examined, in the British tradition, only by thesis. We also administer a "taught" post-graduate degree - a peculiarly Oxford institution, the two-year B.Phil., which requires four examination papers and a short thesis.

The B.Phil. in Latin American Studies, the only two-year degree of its kind in the United Kingdom, was initiated when the Centre was first established. In 1965 the Oxford Centre was chosen as one of the five "Parry" Centres, the outcome of the Parry Report on Latin American studies in the United Kingdom. This meant that the Oxford Centre, in future, was to be jointly financed. St. Antony's provides the building and some of the services; the University supplies us with a secretary, some assistance with petty cash, seminar expenses, books and periodicals, and cataloguing. Our teaching fellows hold university posts: a chair in Latin American history, lectureships in Latin American politics, government, economics, sociology, and geography, and, a bit out on a limb among these social scientists, a lectureship in Latin American literature. This means that the staffing of Latin American studies is the responsibility of the University, rather than the colleges.

You will not be surprised to learn that we have never succeeded, among the "Parry" Centres, in allocating area priorities to centres and to libraries. The Centres themselves, with a small and relatively immobile staff, have tended to follow the interests of the faculty, and the libraries, quite naturally, have done the same. So far as we at Oxford can be said to have a special interest at all, the Centre makes a particular claim to the countries of the Andean Pact. In the south we are fond of Argentina and Chile. We have a slight, rather under-developed interest in Brazil. We have very little competence in Mexico. We happen to possess the reigning experts on Salvador and Bolivia, but the other, smaller countries are ill-represented. As for institutional relations with Latin America, our strongest link is with the Di Tella Institute in Buenos Aires, and we have good connections with CEBRAP in São Paulo, and the Colegio in Mexico City. Our publications, and this might be of interest to the conference, have been rationalised recently into a single, microfiche series, published for St. Antony's College by Oxford Microform Publications Ltd. at astoundingly low prices! I have brought some leaflets which I will distribute at the conference. The series publishes working papers, statistical data, and the best or more suitable of the theses presented for the B.Phil. degree (which are not necessarily available elsewhere).

These are random pieces of information, and much will become clearer when you visit us. But I think that I have said enough to provide a basis for present inquiry and discussion. The Latin American Centre at St. Antony's College is not the biggest of the "Parry" Institutes and Centres in the United Kingdom, but it has some peculiar advantages which have helped us to overcome our deficiencies in staff and finance.
Although the history of Latin American Studies at Cambridge
dates from at least the 1920's, when first F.A. Kirkpatrick and
then J.B. Trend offered lectures on the subject in the Spanish
Department, nevertheless, it was only in 1966 that the Centre
of Latin-American Studies was set up, as a result of the
recommendations of the Parry Committee. Until then only one
University Lectureship was assigned to this field of study, a
post held for several years by Dr. John Street, an historian
attached to the Spanish Department.

If Cambridge in broad outline accepted the recommendations
of the Parry Committee, it only did so with the proviso that
Latin American Studies should be accommodated within the exist-
ing institutional framework of the University. In retrospect
it is clear that the differing development of the five centres
in Great Britain was determined as much by the administrative
structure of their respective universities as by the prior
emergence of these studies. Thus, London University not only
possessed a Chair of Latin American History since 1948, it also
had a tradition of autonomous research institutes, headed by
directors of professorial rank, independent of both colleges
and faculties. Similarly, at Oxford, where the colleges by
reason of the preponderance of the Arts subjects, have retained
greater control over faculty appointments than at Cambridge,
St. Antony's was established to cater for overseas studies.
By contrast, in Cambridge the existing Centres of South-East Asian
and African Studies were relatively small institutes headed by
part-time Directors recruited from University teaching officers
attached to faculties. In consequence of this institutional
structure, the expansion of Latin American studies in the
University had to be promoted as much through the faculty as
via the Centre.

To define the situation more clearly, the Centre of Latin
American Studies at Cambridge exists to promote research and to
serve as a focus for the advancement of the subject in the
University. It is governed by a Committee of Management consist-
ing of the representatives of those faculties and departments
which have a declared interest in this field. The director is
the executive officer of this Committee, and is appointed for a
term of three years. The appointment is on a part-time basis
since the director has to be a University teaching officer,
attached to a faculty with a regular teaching load. To assist
in the operation of the Centre there is a secretary and a
part-time assistant. In addition, the Centre has two research
officers, appointed for a period of three years; these posts
are usually awarded to candidates completing rather than beginning
their doctoral dissertations. In addition, each year the Centre invites a scholar from Latin America to spend a term at Cambridge. Housed in the History Faculty Building, the Centre essentially consists of a corridor of offices.

Despite the exiguous funds appropriated for the Centre - the total current sum including library purchases does not exceed £24,000 - a variety of activities are maintained. In the first place the Centre each year organises an Open Seminar, a series of public lectures followed by discussion, in which scholars from Latin America and from other British universities are invited to Cambridge. These lectures are designed to arouse general interest in the University, and to provide a means for acquainting its members with the most recent research. Secondly, the Centre produces a series of duplicated Working Papers, which it distributes free of charge to relevant institutions. These papers are written by the research officers, faculty lecturers and by the visiting scholars. In recent years, the Simón Bolívar Professors have also submitted papers. This series, therefore, reflects the latest work on Latin America carried out at Cambridge. Appendix No. I provides a list of the most recent titles. In respect to publications it should be emphasised that the Centre has no voice in the Cambridge Latin American Series published by the Cambridge University Press, which, with the appointment of Mr. Malcolm Deas as general editor, is managed, so to speak, in partibus infidelis, although it is noteworthy that most of the British contributors to that series have been at one time members of this University. The Centre has also organised a series of conferences, from which have emerged two books. The papers of the Conference on the State and Economic Development in Latin America (ed. FitzGerald, Lehmann and Plotó) were reproduced in a bound volume, and copies are still available on application.

The Centre offers a graduate degree. At the outset, this degree had to be a diploma in accordance with existing regulations, but once the University revised its ordinances to permit one year taught graduate degrees, the Centre presented proposals for the establishment of an M.Phil in Latin American Studies. This degree, which is organised to permit concentration on one of the five principal options of Agrarian Sociology of the Andean Zone, History of Mexico, Economic Development of Latin America, Ethnography of Lowland South America, and Twentieth Century Latin American Literature, will be offered for the first time in 1978-79. It will be taught via seminars, supervisions, and prescribed lectures, and is open to all candidates, both British and from overseas, with a good undergraduate degree and a knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese.

It would be quite false to concentrate on the activities of the Centre. The main strength of Cambridge as a University lies in the teaching of undergraduates and the individual research of its faculties. In accordance with the recommendations of the Parry Committee, the General Board invited faculties and
departments to appoint teaching officers in this area. If not all the relevant bodies chose to take immediate advantage of this opportunity, nevertheless, it is a cause of some satisfaction to note that over the years, in addition to the existing post held by Dr. Street, there are now five University lecturers whose principal research interest lies in Latin America. These posts are located in Economics, Geography, History, Spanish and Social Anthropology. In addition, the Course on Development, which administers an M.Phil for overseas students, has two assistant directors, whose prime research focus is on Latin America the one an economist, the other a political sociologist. In all the faculties mentioned above there are optional tripos papers on Latin American subjects, so that undergraduates at Cambridge can study the area as an integral part of their degree requirement. In addition there is a paper on Latin American sociology in the Department of Social and Political Science. Similarly, it is possible for candidates for the Ph.D to offer dissertations on Latin American themes in all these faculties and departments. It should be emphasised that the undergraduate and doctoral levels of instruction are controlled by the faculties; the Centre only intervenes at the M.Phil stage, where the degree is administered via the Faculty of Geography and Geology.

In the absence of any joint research project organised by the Centre, or through the faculties, it would be invidious to single out any particular line of work. Nevertheless, it is fair to say that the greatest concentration of research activity lies in the field of economics, where in addition to the equivalent of two University lecturers, there is also a senior research fellow, a post generously endowed by the Bank of London and South America (now incorporated in Lloyds International). The main work here relates to Brazil, Mexico and Peru.

As regards library collections, the main agency here is the University Library, which although it does not have a librarian devoted exclusively to the acquisition of Latin American materials, obviously has a continuing allocation for the expansion of its collection, which provides a serviceable foundation. For undergraduate purposes, each faculty purchases a wide range of books in its own discipline, and college libraries often have unsuspected riches of older materials. The Centre operates a small working collection, designed to cater for the graduate students. The principal strength here lies in the economics of Brazil, agrarian sociology and the history of Mexico.

Finally, it should be noted that Cambridge also has the Simón Bolívar Professor of Latin American Studies. This Chair was endowed in 1968 by the Venezuelan Government, to permit the election each year of a leading scholar or intellectual from Latin America. The existence of this Chair has brought to Cambridge a distinguished series of scholars, who have participated in the teaching work of the relevant faculty and at the Centre. In status it is comparable to the Pitt Chair of American History.
By way of conclusion, it may be said that if the study of Latin America on a systematic basis is a relatively new line of academic endeavour at Cambridge, it is none the less by now well established at all levels of University instruction, with papers in several triposes, a M.Phil, and a respectable scatter of doctoral candidates. Its strengths or weaknesses are closely related to the institutional framework of the University. It survives or flourishes more on the basis of the individual quality of its faculty than on the exiguous allocation of resources set aside for its Centre.
APPENDIX I

Working Paper Publications

No. 1b: E.V.K. Fitzgerald
No. 19: J.C.H. King
No. 20: A.R. Brewer-Carias
No. 21: T.J. Cassidy
No. 22: E.V.K. Fitzgerald
No. 23: E. Floto
No. 24: J.R. Wells
No. 25: R. Cortes-Conde
No. 27: J. De Souza Martins
No. 28: F.H. Cardoso
No. 29: E. Floto
No. 30: E.V.K. Fitzgerald
No. 31: F.H. Cardoso

All the above Working Papers are 50p. per copy.


The Public Sector in Latin America.
Ethnographic Notes on the Maya of Belize. (Out of print)
Regional Integration in Central and Latin America; A Progress Report. (Out of print)
British Capital and the Mexican Silver Mining Industry 1820–50.
Aspects of Industrialisation in Peru. (Out of print)
Partners in Dependency: The Case of Private Foreign Capital in the Andean Group.
Underconsumption, Market Size and Expenditure Patterns in Brazil.
Trends of Real Wages in Argentina (1880–1910).
Agriculture and Industry in Brazil: Two Studies.
The Originality of the Copy: ECLA and the Idea of Development.
Agrarian Dualism in Non-Agricultural Economy.
Patterns of Saving and Investment in Mexico 1939–76.
On the Characterisation of Authoritarian Regimes in Latin America.

The State and Economic Development in Latin America. £2.50 per copy.
APPENDIX II

Staff of the Centre:

Director: Dr. D.A. Brading (St. Edmund's), Faculty of History.

Research Officers: Mr. E. Floto (Mrs. F. Scazzocchio from October 1978),
Mr. L. Taylor

Secretary: Miss P. Hawley

Administrative Assistant: Mrs. H.V. Clements

Simón Bolívar Professor: G. Carrera Damas (1978/79)

Secretary: Mrs. A.G. Gray

Visiting Scholar: Ariel Dorfman (1979)

Associate Members

Dr. S. Hugh-Jones (King's), Faculty of Anthropology
Dr. E.V.K. FitzGerald (St. Edmund's), Faculty of Economics
Mr. M. Kuczynski (Pembroke), Faculty of Economics
Dr. J.R. Wells (King's), Faculty of Economics
Dr. R.A. Donkin (Jesus), Faculty of Geography

Professor J.A. Jolowicz (Trinity), Faculty of Law
Dr. A.D. Lehmann (Wolfson), Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Mr. J.T. Boorman (Corpus Christi), Faculty of Spanish

Dr. J. Street (Fitzwilliam), Faculty of Spanish
The M.Phil in Latin American Studies is intended to meet the needs and interests of graduates wishing either to gain knowledge of Latin America in preparation for a career associated with that part of the world, or to broaden their existing knowledge before proceeding to further study and research for a higher degree. Candidates need not have any previous training in specifically Latin American areas of study, although such experience would of course be an advantage. They will be expected, however, to have obtained a reading knowledge of the Spanish or Portuguese languages before coming into residence, or to be prepared to do so within the first weeks of residence.

1. The scheme of examination for the one-year course of study in Latin American Studies shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation 2 below, consist of:

(a) a thesis, not exceeding 15,000 words in length, including footnotes, tables, appendices, and bibliography, on a subject approved by the Degree Committee for the Faculty of Geography and Geology, which shall fall within the field on the group of papers in which the candidate offers two written papers.

and (b) three written papers, each of three hours, to be chosen by the candidate, subject to the approval of the Degree Committee, from the following list of papers. Each candidate shall offer both papers from any one group together with any paper that is listed first in another group.

**Group A**

Paper 1. The agrarian sociology of the Andean Zone.

**Group B**

Paper 3. The history of Mexico.

**Group C**

Paper 5. Latin American literature of the twentieth century.
Paper 6. Two authors in twentieth-century Latin American literature.

**Group D**

Paper 7. The ethnography of lowland South America.
Paper 10. A topic in the economic development of Latin America.

2. In place of the examination prescribed under Regulation 1 above, a candidate may, by special permission of the Degree Committee, granted after considering the candidate's experience, special qualifications and proposed topic, offer a thesis of not less than 20,000 and not more than 30,000 words in length, including footnotes, tables, appendices, and bibliography, on a topic approved by the Degree Committee.

3. The examination shall include an oral examination on any thesis submitted and upon the general field of knowledge in which it falls.
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

Simon Collier

Background

The University of Essex was established in 1961 and began its first teaching programmes in the autumn term of 1964. From the outset, the University envisaged a very definite interest in the study of Latin America, and from the academic year 1965-66 onwards it proceeded to build this declared interest into its academic programmes and administrative arrangements. The development of these studies at Essex occurred too late for the Parry Committee to take them into consideration at the time it prepared its important Report (which mentions the Essex plans in a footnote), with the result that the growth of Latin American studies at Essex has taken place largely outside the framework established by that document and on the basis of somewhat divergent principles.

The academic programme of the School of Comparative Studies (one of the four schools of study, or groups of Departments, into which the University is divided) was originally designed to incorporate a very large element of foreign area study for all students, and three particular areas of the world were chosen for this purpose: North America (in practice, the U.S.A.), Russia, and Latin America. These areas were to be studied alongside and compared with (hence the title of the School) Great Britain and Europe more widely, but firmly within the framework of a discipline; and the first degree schemes in the School of Comparative Studies were in fact constructed on the basis of this principle. Although the initial design has since been loosened up and altered in several important respects, the three foreign areas mentioned still occupy a key place in the academic structure of the School.

It was the policy of the University from the start to go in for specialisation in a limited number of subjects and fields, with the aim of securing rapid growth in these particular subjects and fields. It was thus possible for academic departments to develop fairly quickly, and for specific programmes of study to receive a far higher proportion of the budget than would be possible in a more conventional and diversified institution. For Latin American studies, this has meant a rapid build-up in library provision and a guaranteed level of academic staffing. Several new departments have been formed since the original academic design of the School of Comparative Studies went into effect in 1965-66, but no new foreign areas have yet been added to the original three.

Of the seven departments which form the School of Comparative Studies, four have a major, formal and established interest in Latin America. These are the Departments of Government, History,
Literature and Sociology. The Department of Art is also committed to the study of the region, albeit on a smaller scale. Service language teaching for the Latin American programme, as well as independent courses in Spanish and Portuguese, are provided by the Department of Language and Linguistics. The Departments of Government, History, Literature and Sociology are all formally obliged, as part of the academic structure of the School, to offer courses on Latin American topics, and they are also required to maintain a 'statutory' level of academic staffing: each of these departments must employ, at any given time, two full-time area specialists. (Two of the departments in fact employ three).

Student enrolment in the Latin American studies programme over the years has been uneven. At the undergraduate level, admissions to the specialist degree schemes in Latin American studies have varied from 5 to 40 per year. The School of Comparative Studies normally plans for an annual intake of between 10 and 15 specialist students. (Many Latin American courses, however, are open to non-specialist undergraduates, which means that course enrolments at any given moment are very much higher than the enrolment of specialist students as such). At the graduate level, admissions to the specialist mastership schemes vary between 15 and 25 per year. Taking into account the three undergraduate "years," the mastership schemes, and candidates for the M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees, somewhere between 70 and 100 students are specializing in Latin American studies in any given academic year at Essex, and this has been true for the last ten years.

Academic Staff

During recent years, some eleven full-time members of the academic staff have been associated with the Latin American studies programme in the Departments of Art, Government, History, Literature and Sociology, and some four staff members in the Department of Language and Linguistics have also been concerned with area language instruction. This group of fifteen consists (in 1977-78) of one professor, two readers, two senior lecturers, nine lecturers and one chief instructor.

Organisation

The Latin American studies programme does not have a separate centre or institute as such. (The Latin American Centre serves a somewhat different purpose and is mentioned below). The programme as a whole is subject to the supervision and control of the School of Comparative Studies (as are the parallel programmes in North American and Russian and Soviet studies), and is co-ordinated by a director of Latin American studies and by a Committee on Latin American Studies, responsible to the dean of the School and reporting to the Board of the School. Second- and third-year under-
graduate courses and mastership courses are organised, mounted and administered from within the Departments participating in the programme, although the director and his Committee assume direct responsibility, under the School, for the running of the "interdepartmental" B.A. scheme in Latin American studies, and also for the introductory first-year Latin American area courses (see below). The director of Latin American studies is appointed by the dean of the School on the nomination of the Committee and normally serves for two years at a time. Any member of the Committee may serve. The Committee consists of all academic staff appointed to Latin American area posts in the six Departments mentioned above.

The programme has no formal budget of its own, since it is fully covered by the standard University and departmental budgets, but finance is available through the School of Comparative Studies and the Departments for certain common purposes, e.g., the organisation of interdepartmental lectures or seminars. (As a general rule, however, the participant Departments are strongly encouraged to include a reasonable number of Latin American topics and themes in their departmental public lecture or seminar programmes, and Essex has not therefore developed the weekly Latin American seminar series common elsewhere). The programme does not have recourse to outside funding, although it should be mentioned that individual members of the academic staff have frequently received outside grants for help in their own research activities. The programme does not occupy separate accommodation as such, and uses the common secretarial resources of the School and the Departments, as well as general University facilities, e.g., the audiovisual aids unit. There is no separate Latin American library.

**Teaching Programmes**

(a) Undergraduate Schemes

All undergraduates in the School of Comparative Studies are required to follow a Common First Year consisting of four courses before they proceed to their second- and third-year specialist degree schemes, all of which lead to the degree of B.A. The Common First Year includes a compulsory course on the European Enlightenment (whose relevance to Latin America should be clear), various introductory subject courses, and introductory area courses. Students intending to follow degree schemes which involve Latin American studies are required to take two introductory area courses in the Common First Year, as well as appropriate language instruction.

There are two principal methods of specialising in Latin American studies in the second and third years. (1) Students may elect to follow what is usually known as a Latin American area
specialisation in a particular subject, i.e., a special, area-orientated syllabus, currently available in the degree schemes in Government, History, Literature and Sociology, and also in the joint degree schemes combining these disciplines (Government & Sociology, Government & History, History & Literature, History & Sociology). In these syllabuses, Latin American courses amount to between one third and one half of the student's work over the two years. The study of the area is thus combined with training in a particular discipline, and is confined to that discipline. Single-honours degree schemes of this type include a number of "core" courses in the discipline concerned (these are obligatory) together with a number of optional courses. Undergraduates are also required to submit a "project" (short dissertation) in their third year. (In joint-honours degree schemes, the range of optional courses is somewhat reduced). These syllabuses preserve the original framework of the School of Comparative Studies as established in 1965-66. (2) Students who wish to undertake a more exclusive specialisation in area study, outside the constraints of a single discipline or combination of disciplines, are now enabled to do so in a new degree scheme, the B.A. in Latin American Studies, introduced in October 1977 as an addition to the School's area programme. (Parallel to this B.A. are the scheme in Russian and Soviet Studies, already established, and a projected scheme in United States Studies). The scheme draws on the range of Latin American courses provided by the participant Departments and also includes obligatory language instruction in both years. The Latin American element amounts to roughly three quarters of the student's work over the two years; individually-tailored syllabuses are devised and approved by the director of Latin American studies in consultation with the student in question. This scheme makes possible a broad coverage of Latin American topics (students are required to take courses in both the humanities and the social sciences) and in general can be said to conform to an "area studies" model more familiar, perhaps, in the United States than in Great Britain, at least at the undergraduate level. It is intended for the really devoted area enthusiast who perhaps foresees a career connection with the region. The initial enrolment in this degree scheme for 1977-78 was 11 students.

The language qualification for admission to any of the degree schemes involving Latin American specialisation is Advanced Level Spanish and/or Portuguese, or an equivalent standard as defined by the University. Candidates for admission who do not possess this qualification are able, finances permitting, to do a Preliminary Language Year before entering their Common First Year. This normally includes one term of language study either in Spain or Portugal, and is designed to give the student a fluent command of Spanish. A Spanish/Portuguese 'conversion course' is taken by Latin American area specialists during their Common First Year.
The second- and third-year courses on Latin American topics mounted by the participant Departments are often open to students following conventional or 'mainstream' degree schemes in those Departments. The Latin American studies programme caters in this way to a large number of students who are non-specialists as far as the area is concerned but for whom a certain exposure to Latin American affairs is considered valuable by the School of Comparative Studies; one of the fundamental aims of the School has always been to break down the Anglocentricity with which many students arrive at the University. For these non-specialist students taking Latin American courses, no language qualifications are required, and certain Latin American courses (e.g., in Literature) are therefore closed to them. The conventional degree schemes where this non-specialist work on Latin America is possible are the B.A. in Government, B.A. in History, B.A. in Sociology, and B.A. schemes combining these disciplines.

(b) Graduate Schemes

Several Mastership schemes offered in the Graduate Division of the School of Comparative Studies embody a high degree of specialisation in Latin American studies. These are the M.A. schemes in

- Art History and Theory (Pre-Columbian and Latin American Colonial Art).
- Latin American Government and Politics.
- Literature (Latin American Literature).
- Sociology of Latin America.

An element of area specialisation will also be possible in a new M.A. in Comparative History, available from October 1978. Among these mastership schemes, the M.A. in Latin American Government and Politics has been the most consistently successful in terms of annual enrolments, admitting an average of 10 to 15 postgraduate students per year. The remaining schemes have tended for the most part to have smaller enrolments, and have not been offered every year.

The Departments of Art, Government, History, Literature, Sociology and Language & Linguistics all accept candidates for the higher degrees of M.Phil. and Ph.D., though acceptance is dependent on the ability of the Department concerned to provide adequate supervision for the topic proposed by the candidate. Both degrees are obtained by research and the submission of a thesis. During the academic year 1977-78 some 30 candidates for the Ph.D. degree have been registered: 19 in Government, 4 in Literature, 4 in Sociology, 2 in Art and 1 in History.

University Library

The Library has built up a collection of Latin American materials which appears to be large by the standards of most British libraries. It is estimated that its current (1978) holdings of
books and pamphlets on Latin American topics amount to around 45,000 items. Its national coverage is strongest on Brazil (9,000), Argentina (4,000), Uruguay (4,000), Chile (3,000) and Mexico (3,000). In terms of disciplines, history (9,000) and literature (8,000) are particularly well-off. The Library also holds runs of some 250 periodicals and journals in the field, 150 of which are current. It also subscribes to 7 Latin American daily papers and approximately 20 weekly or monthly news-magazines. Because of recent economic stringency, the acquisition of Latin American materials is now proceeding at a somewhat slower pace than previously. The Library staff includes a full-time Latin American subject specialist. Until 1977 this was Dr. Lawrence Hallewell, whose devoted efforts deserve to be singled out here.

The Latin American Centre

The Latin American Centre is not a centre for Latin American studies, nor is it formally connected with the Latin American studies programme outlined above. It was established at the beginning of 1968 with the aid of a generous grant from the Nuffield Foundation in order to foster contacts and collaboration between British and Latin American scholars in all disciplines, including the experimental sciences. In pursuit of this aim, and as a deliberate "pump-priming" exercise, an ambitious programme of visiting fellowships and scholarships for Latin American academic staff and graduate students was carried out between 1968 and 1973, the period of the Nuffield grant, which the Centre was obliged to spend before the latter date. The University as a whole, not to mention the Latin American studies programme, has greatly benefited from the contacts with Latin American scholars and institutions which the Centre organised prior to 1973. Two especially promising bilateral collaborative projects were set in motion: one between the Department of Government at Essex and the Political Science Institute at the Catholic University of Chile (Santiago), the other between the Electrical Engineering Science Department at Essex and the Department of Electricity at the University of Chile. (The first of these was in part financed by the Overseas Development Ministry of Her Majesty's Government). Subsequent events in Chile have unfortunately reduced these operations to an informal level. In the circumstances which currently prevail in many Latin American countries, it has not been easy to work towards the establishment of further formal bilateral arrangements. As a consequence of the Centre's work, however, the University continues to enjoy especially cordial contacts with a small number of academic institutions in Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Chile. More recently the Centre has also undertaken an extensive publicity campaign with a view to acquainting Latin American institutions with the University's graduate programmes. It could perhaps be mentioned in passing that the enrolment of Latin American nationals as students at the University
has risen consistently over the years. Some 75 Latin Americans - 38 undergraduates, 37 graduates - are currently (1977-78) enrolled, as compared with 64 in the academic year 1976-77. There is a flourishing student Latin American Society on the campus.

The Latin American Centre is run by a part-time director drawn from the academic staff (normally but not necessarily the director of Latin American studies) and enjoys the services of a part-time secretary. It has an office of its own. The title "Centre" has, perhaps, led to occasional confusion both inside and outside the University - not surprisingly, given the existence of centres and institutes for Latin American studies elsewhere in the country - and a change is under consideration at present.

Conclusions

It is impossible for those who participate in a particular programme, and especially for those who took part in setting it in motion, to evaluate its achievements and failures in national terms. It can certainly be claimed that the University of Essex has played a useful part in building up Latin American studies in the United Kingdom in the period since the Parry Report, and it is probably the case that a degree of divergence from the recommendations of that Report by at least one institution has been of interest, if only as an experiment, on the national scene. (A representative of Essex now attends the regular meetings of the directors of the five "Parry" Centres). The fundamental strength of the programme is that it is formally integrated into the academic structure of a School and six Departments, and is therefore a protected interest with a guaranteed level of support. It can be said to be vulnerable only insofar as the University itself - a young and sometimes volatile institution - is vulnerable. The weaknesses of the programme are perhaps twofold: (1) Through a quirk of the original academic planning at Essex, it has not been possible to associate additional departments with the programme, economics being an unfortunate case in point. Given the University's specialisation policy, certain disciplines (geography, archaeology, music, etc.) are simply absent from the programme. (2) The established position of Latin American studies within Departments, coupled with the initial hostility of the School of Comparative Studies to the "area studies" approach, has meant that interdepartmental co-ordination for the purpose of organising common "area" pursuits has sometimes been difficult to sustain. Neither weakness is easy to counteract. There is no real incentive for additional departments to develop Latin American interests; and many of the present members of the academic staff associated with the programme regard themselves less as "Latin Americanists" than as political scientists, literary critics, historians, etc., whose research interests happen to fall within the Latin American area. Means are, however, being sought to improve the interdepartmental aspects of the programme.
APPENDIX

(1) Academic Staff (1977-78)

DEPARTMENT OF ART

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
Joseph Foweraker, B.A.(Cantab), D.Phil.(Oxon). Lecturer.
Ernesto Laclau, Lic.(Buenos Aires), Ph.D.(Essex).

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
Alan Knight, M.A., D.Phil.(Oxon). Lecturer.

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE
Arthur Terry, M.A.(Cantab). Professor. Chairman of Department.
Gordon Brotherston, B.A.(Leeds), Ph.D.(Cantab). Reader and Professor-elect. Dean of the School of Comparative Studies.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
Mrs. Alison MacEwen Scott, M.A.(Edinburgh). Lecturer. Director-designate of Latin American Studies, 1978–.
Ms. Lidia Lozano, B.A.(Essex). Lecturer.
Ms. Maxine Molyneux, B.A.(Essex). Lecturer.

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS
Juan de la Cruz, Lic.Fil., D.Lit.(Madrid), Ph.D.(Belfast). Senior Lecturer in Spanish.
Fernando Camacho, Lic.(Lisbon). Lecturer in Portuguese.

(2) Library Staff (1977-78)

Christopher Anderton, B.A.(Cantab), F.L.A.

(3) Undergraduate Courses (1977-78)

FIRST YEAR
Csl41-2 Introduction to Latin America. Two courses. (Taught by members of staff from the participant Departments).
SECOND AND THIRD YEARS

AR241  Pre-Columbian and Colonial Latin American Art (Mrs. Ades)
LT342  Latin American Literature
LT343  Latin American Literature  (Tutorial courses taught by members of the Department)
LT442  Latin American Literature
LT588  Art and Literature of Ancient Mexico (Dr. Brotherston)
HR218  The Mexican Revolution, 1908-20 (Dr. Knight)
HR441  Latin American History, 1770-1870 (Dr. Collier)
HR442  Latin American History, 1870-1930 (Dr. Collier)
GV241  Political Systems of Latin America (Dr. Foweraker)
GV242  Introduction to Latin American Politics (Dr. Foweraker)*
GV341  Politics and Economic Growth in Latin America (M. Anglade)
SC241  Sociology of Latin America (Ms. Lozano)
SC341  Special Topics in the Sociology of Latin America (Mrs. Scott)

Some Latin American colonial history is included in:
HR233  Reconnaissance and Empire, 1415-1795 (Dr. Collier)

*Course limited to non-specialists.

Note

The B.A. scheme in Latin American Studies consists of eight courses and one Project. Two of the courses must be in Spanish and/or Portuguese language. Four courses must be chosen from the above list. Two further courses must be chosen from a list of non-Latin American offerings in the School of Comparative Studies. The Project must be devoted to a Latin American theme. The construction of each student's syllabus is the responsibility of the director of Latin American studies in consultation with the individual concerned.
background

The Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of Glasgow was one of the five Latin American centres established in Britain following the publication of the Parry Report. The Institute was opened in 1967. Its first director was Professor William Atkinson, who held the position jointly with his Chair of Hispanic Studies to which he had been appointed in 1932.

Professor Atkinson retired in 1972, and was replaced by Mr. Peter Flynn, the present director of the Institute. Since 1972 the Institute has concentrated on being an interdisciplinary teaching and research centre engaged primarily in social science research on Latin America, especially Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela. These focal interests are complemented by work in contemporary literature and history.

Staff

There are currently seven full time permanent members of staff, together with one research fellow, a post which is renewed every two or three years. In addition, the Institute has a visiting professor from Latin America every second year. The Institute also has two secretaries, and a person who works in the library. We have recently been told that the Venezuelan government agreed to finance a research fellowship in the Institute, to be called the José María Vargas Fellowship. This should finance a British researcher for a period of about three years, one year of which would be spent in Venezuela.

Teaching

The Institute operates at graduate level and its function is to stimulate and develop research on Latin America, providing supervision for M.Litt. (two year thesis) and Ph.D. (three year thesis) candidates and teaching the one year postgraduate-taught M.Phil. in Latin American Studies.

The M.Phil. is a one year course consisting of:

1) Course I: A single discipline course, chosen from the following: politics, economics, sociology, history, literature, geography. The aim of Course I is to deepen the student's grasp of his discipline through its application to the particular problems and issues stemming from the study of the changing society of Latin America.

2) Course II: An interdisciplinary "core" course, intended to encourage the student's understanding of the contribution of disciplines other than his own. This course focuses on the general issues of social change in contemporary Latin America, aiming to set social, economic and political factors in their broad historical context, while also seeking to provide some understanding of the cultural and literary expressions of Latin American society.
3) **Language:** Spanish and/or Portuguese.

4) **Dissertation:** A topic chosen from within the student's main discipline.

The Institute can offer two S.S.R.C. scholarships for the M.Phil. course. Supervision for M.Litt and Ph.D. is naturally concentrated within the areas of interest of the Institute. However, use is made of the system of joint supervision so as to be able to draw on the expertise of members of other departments. In this way supervision can be offered on a wider range of topics than that indicated by the specialties of members of the Institute. Staff in the Institute also teach in the department of their discipline, both at the undergraduate and graduate levels. At present the Institute has about twenty-seven postgraduate students doing M.Litts. or Ph.Ds. A high percentage of these come from Latin America, and many already have had some postgraduate training, often an M.A. from a University in the U.S.A. or their own country.

**Research**

All members of staff are engaged in research. Research covers contemporary Brazilian poetry, the socio-economic problems of North-East Brazil, agrarian reform in Cuba, Brazilian populism and the military coup of 1964, the re-structuring of the state in Chile since 1973, the international relations of Mexico, nineteenth century Brazilian history, and the armed forces and contemporary Brazilian politics.

The University of Glasgow finances periodic short-term trips to Latin America for members of staff to carry out research. Mr. Flynn and Mr. Dreifuss are engaged in a S.S.R.C. research project on the state, the armed forces and policy formation in Brazil. This project which began in 1975 was originally for two years, and ended in December 1977. In 1978 Mr. Flynn and Mr. Dreifuss submitted a new project, developing the work of the earlier project, to the S.S.R.C. and were awarded a research grant for a further two years.

Mr. O'Brien has submitted a project on the re-structuring of the state and interest articulation in Chile, 1973-1976 to the S.S.R.C.

**Seminars:**

The Institute holds regular seminars during term time. These cover general Latin American themes in the different disciplines and many are given by leading scholars from other specialist centres in Britain and abroad. In certain circumstances, and particularly when a visiting scholar is in residence, a whole term may be devoted to a series of seminars dealing with specific problems relating to one country. In this way, successful series have been held, for example, on Chile during the Allende government, and the state and politics in Brazil, the proceedings of which have been or are in the process of being published. In addition to these public seminars, the members of the Institute, staff, and graduates, are involved in group workshops and other internal seminars to debate specific problems related to Institute research, methodology, and general theoretical issues, such as the theory of dependency and the role of the state in Latin America.
Visiting Scholar:

The Institute tries to bring to Glasgow, every other year, a distinguished scholar from Latin America who assists in the development of research, directs seminars and offers lectures arising from his own work. Recent guests under this scheme have included Professor Nelson Valdés, a specialist in contemporary Cuban history; Dr. Cristóbal Kay, a Chilean economist from the Centro de Estudios Económicos in Santiago; and Dr. Hégis de Castro Andrade, from the Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Pesquisa (CEBRAP) in São Paulo. Other colleagues, primarily from Latin America, have chosen to spend their sabbatical leave working in the Institute.

Links with other Institutions:

The Institute is a member of CEISAL, European Council for Social Science Research on Latin America. There are strong personal links with colleagues and institutions both in Latin America and in European countries. One of the Institute's particular hopes is to foster such links and to encourage frequent interchange of staff and students between the Glasgow Institute and similar institutions abroad. Exchanges have already taken place with CEDLA (Centre for Latin American Documentation and Research) in Amsterdam, and joint conferences have been held in Amsterdam, November 1974, and in Glasgow, January 1976. Close contacts also exist with CEBRAP in São Paulo, PIMES (Programa Integrado de Mestrado en Economia e Sociologia) in Recife, the Central University in Caracas, the University of Carabobo, Venezuela, CIDE (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas) in Mexico City, and the University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte.

Field work

The University of Glasgow finances members of staff for two to three months, once every two or three years. In this way members of staff carry out field work for their research and keep in close contact with developments in Latin America. Money for field work can sometimes also be obtained from elsewhere, for example, through S.S.R.C. projects, from the Nuffield Foundation, the Carnegie Trust, etc.

Occasional Papers

The Institute publishes a series of Occasional Papers embodying the result of research carried out by members of staff, research fellows and graduate students at Glasgow University, particularly with the Institute, and by colleagues from other universities, especially in Scotland. The Occasional Papers are envisaged mainly as working papers, to communicate with and invite reaction from colleagues elsewhere. They can, however, afford an opportunity to publish a lengthy piece of finished research which is too long for an article, yet shorter than monograph. See Appendix I for a list of our Occasional Papers.

Quarters and equipment

Occupying the whole of one building, the Institute is a self-contained unit. Its two libraries provide study space for graduate students and its common room acts as a central meeting ground for staff and students, including those in other departments of the University who are working on Latin America. All students are encouraged to take a full part in the academic life and work of the Institute, and make an important contribution to the shaping of both teaching and research.
Administrative structure and relationship within the University

Policy decisions are taken at staff meetings at which student representatives are invited to attend. Most members of staff are also members of departments and take part in departmental affairs. The Institute is also part of the Faculty of Social Science and Faculty of Arts, and Institute members take part in the various committees of the University.

In addition to the above, the Institute has an Advisory Committee which is made up of professors from various interested departments. The Advisory Committee, as its name suggests, advises the Institute, and helps to represent Institute interests at the level of Senate.

Relations with other departments are close as can be seen from the number of joint supervisions. Moreover, Glasgow University has a number of people working on Latin America in departments other than the Institute.

The Institute, in wider terms, hopes to act as a focal point for interest in Latin America in other universities in Scotland, offering to their staff and students its library facilities and general participation in its work.

Finance

For its first quinquennium the Institute was financed from ear-marked Parry funds. In 1972 the University of Glasgow undertook the financing of the Institute from within its block grant from the University Grants Committee.

Other finance will come from specific activities such as research grants from the S.S.R.C., travel money from the Carnegie Trust, conference money from Nuffield Foundation and a research fellowship from the Venezuelan Government.

Library

The central University Library houses the Latin American material. Latin American material is not catalogued under Latin America as such, but is dispersed over the various discipline headings. Main acquisitions are now being made in the countries and disciplines on which the Institute concentrates most attention. This is particularly true of Brazil, in which Glasgow University now has a strong collection. In addition, the Institute's own libraries contain duplicate holdings of basic works as well as some Latin American journals and newspapers.

The special strength of the Library is its research collection on Brazil since 1964.

Publications


For a fuller list of publications by Institute members, see attached list.
Occasional Paper No. 1, 1971, by Roger J. Sandilands:  
The Modernization of the Agricultural Sector and Rural-urban Migration in Colombia.

Occasional Paper No. 2, 1971, by Philip B. Ellis:  
Changes in Agriculture and Settlement in Coastal Chiapas, Southern Mexico.

Occasional Paper No. 3, 1971, by Francis J. D. Lambert:  
Planning for Administrative Reform in Latin America: The Argentine and Brazilian Cases.

Occasional Paper No. 4, 1971, by Barry Carr:  
The Peculiarities of the Mexican North, 1880-1928.

Occasional Paper No. 5, 1973, by Douglas W. Howkins:  
A Quechua Legend of Peru: Yaku Runa or "River Man"

Occasional Paper No. 6, 1973, by E. W. Loveday:  
Sánchez Cerro and Peruvian Politics 1930-1933

Occasional Paper No. 7, 1973, by Peter Pyne:  
The Role of Congress in the Ecuadorian Political System and Its Contribution to the Overthrow of President Velasco Ibarra in 1961

Occasional Paper No. 8, 1973, by David E. Stansfield:  
The Mexican Cabinet: An Indicator of Political Change?

Occasional Paper No. 9, 1973, by John M. Parker:  
Brazilian Fiction, 1950-1970

Occasional Paper No. 10, 1974, by Michael González:  
"Cambio de piel" or The Myth of Literature.

Occasional Paper No. 11, 1974, by Jaime Reis:  
Abolition and the Economics of Slave-holding in North East Brazil.

Occasional Paper No. 12, 1974, by Philip O'Brien:  
A Critique of Latin American Theories of Dependency.

Occasional Paper No. 13, 1974, by Christobal Kay:  
Chile: An Appraisal of Popular Unity's Agrarian Reform.

Occasional Paper No. 14, 1974, by Ian Roxborough:  
Agrarian Policy in the Popular Unity Government.

Occasional Paper No. 15, 1975, by Nelson P. Valdés:  
Ideological Roots of the Cuban Revolutionary Movement.
Occasional Paper No. 16, 1975, 
by Arthur S. Morris: Regional Disparities and Policy in Modern Argentina.

Occasional Paper No. 17, 1975, 
by Alastair White: Squatter Settlements, Politics and Class Conflict.

Occasional Paper No. 18, 1975, 

Occasional Paper No. 19, 1975, 
by Ernest Feder: The New Penetration of the Agricultures of the Underdeveloped Countries by the Industrial Nations and Their Multinational Concerns.

Occasional Paper No. 20, 1976, 
by Walter Little: Peronism: Was It and Is It Populist?

Occasional Paper No. 21, 1976, 
by Vincent Cable: Foreign Investment, Economic Integration and Industrial Structure in Central America.

Occasional Paper No. 22, 1977, 
by Regis de Castro Andrade: On the Relationship between the Subsistence Sector and the Market Economy in the Paraiba Valley (Brazil).

Occasional Paper No. 23, 1977, 
by Andrés Guerrero: La hacienda precapitalista y la clase terrateniente en América Latina y su inserción en el modo de producción capitalista: el caso ecuatoriano.

APPENDIX II
INSTITUTE OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES: PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS


C. T. Smith

It was in February, 1966 that the Centre for Latin-American Studies was formally established at the University of Liverpool. In common with most other centres in Britain, its formation was a direct consequence of the national initiative taken by the Parry Committee which had previously recommended that Liverpool should be one of the five designated centres to be given support by earmarked funds from the University Grants Committee. The choice of Liverpool rested to a large extent on the strength of the university's tradition in Hispanic studies. Geoffrey Ribbons had succeeded Professor Sloman as the head of the Department, and inherited a strong tradition of Iberian studies not only in the University itself, but also in the Merseyside schools where the teaching of Spanish language was unusually strong in Britain. The Bulletin of Hispanic Studies, edited and published from Liverpool, strengthened the image of the Iberian connection. In the Department of History Professor Quinn was well known for his work on the initial impact of the Spaniards in the New World, and there was some Latin American expertise in the Department of Geography. But other considerations were regarded as significant, at least in university circles. Liverpool itself was the major port handling trade with Latin America, with links over a long period to Argentina, to the west coast of South America and to Brazil and the Caribbean. In the event, Liverpool was to be the only centre of Latin-American studies in the north of England, with the implication that there should be some regional function in addition to its role internally within the University.

With the help of earmarked funds from the University Grants Committee in the first ten years of its existence, and in a period of rapid university expansion, new members of staff were appointed, resources were devoted to library acquisitions and a full-time director took over from Geoffrey Ribbons, who presided over the first few years of the Centre's existence. Built essentially from a base in literary studies, the interests of the staff came to be much more catholic, with a strengthening of historical studies, but with a substantial shift towards the social sciences, particularly in politics, sociology, geography and economics. At the present time eight out of the twelve members of staff most directly concerned with the work of the centre are in the social science field.

The basic structure that was initially adopted for the institutional status of the Centre still operates, and works very satisfactorily. New members of staff, financed by earmarked Parry funds, were formally appointed jointly to the Centre and to a department. It was regarded as fundamental that staff members should maintain a full working role in departments with respect to undergraduate teaching and with respect to their basic discipline, and at the same time be responsible to the Centre for postgraduate teaching. The only exceptions to this arrangement have been the director, wholly appointed to the Centre, and research fellows, appointed on short-period tenure. Staff consultations are held frequently, but the governing body of the Centre consists of a Board of Studies which reports to the appropriate faculties (of Arts and of Social and Environmental Studies) on matters relating to students and degrees, but otherwise directly to Senate and its major committees.
Although the functions of the Centre are formally concerned almost entirely with post-graduate studies and research, as initially recommended by the Parry Committee, the appointment of staff and their incorporation within the normal departmental structure as well as that of the Centre, has made possible a very considerable expansion in undergraduate teaching in the direction of Latin American studies. Out of some 2,500 students in the Faculties of Arts and Social and Environmental Studies, it may be estimated that about 250-300 are involved at some stage in their undergraduate career in courses which are concerned either wholly or partly with Latin American affairs. In Hispanic studies undergraduates may concentrate almost the whole of their attention on Latin American literature and history in their final year, and by judicious combinations of courses in history and politics or history, geography and sociology, undergraduates may concentrate on Latin American topics for a substantial section of their final year courses. Yet so far there has been relatively little pressure for a wide-ranging interdisciplinary undergraduate course in Latin American studies. There has been, I believe, a fairly strong premise that Latin American expertise can best be built on a strong foundation in one of the accepted basic disciplines, particularly in the social sciences.

The implication is that an interdisciplinary approach to Latin America may best be made at a postgraduate level, and this is indeed the function of the postgraduate course in Latin American studies, which is a central concern of the Centre. This involves the student in three major operations. The application of his undergraduate disciplinary training to Latin American topics in his field through seminar and tutorial work; the widening of his intellectual horizons by way of a more general approach to Latin American topics through some course work, seminars and tutorials in two other disciplines; and the preparation of a dissertation which may take the form of an introduction to research techniques or a review of the secondary literature on a fairly precisely delimited topic. Within the framework of rules and regulations, however, these is a fair degree of flexibility within which students may orient their studies in such a way as to cope fairly satisfactorily with one of the major dilemmas of postgraduate course work in this kind of interdisciplinary or multi-disciplinary structure: how to cater for the needs of the student who sees his course as a termination of his studies and as a means of obtaining a wide knowledge of Latin America, and how to cater for the needs of those who see the course as a preparation for research leading to a doctorate. There are, of course, many complications. Some need language teaching, especially those whose school and university careers have been focussed on social science subjects, and language training is provided as an essential part of the course for those who need it. Latin American students frequently have rather different needs and may require more emphasis on basic disciplinary work to focus knowledge of Latin America which is often diffuse. Numbers taking the course have hovered in recent years, about 10 - 20, so that individual tutorial attention is possible.

Over the years, a fairly large proportion of students taking the course have gone on to research for a Ph.D. either at Liverpool or elsewhere. The preparatory function of the course for research has been of considerable importance and for many it has been a stepping stone en route to a career in
higher education either as university teachers or as lecturers in polytechnics and colleges of further education. The subsequent careers of graduates of the course does, however, suggest one important conclusion. Although a few have gone into administrative posts where they may have opportunity to use their Latin American expertise, very few have found their way into the world of business, industry or commerce in a way in which they can make direct use of their Latin American knowledge. In this sense, the hopes of the Parry Committee that the expansion of Latin American studies may have a direct bearing on industrial and commercial interests seem not to have been realised. I suspect the process is more indirect, and that university postgraduate courses and research in Latin America is diffused more generally by way of those of its graduates who are involved in teaching others, spreading widely a greater awareness of Latin America and its problems among pupils at schools and polytechnics.

Research training is seen as a fundamental aspect of the Centre's functions. Recruitment to the ranks of research for the Ph. D. has been from three directions: from those who participate in the Centre's postgraduate course; from students proceeding directly from undergraduate studies in Liverpool or in some other British university; and from Latin Americans. Currently, there are 32 students registered for research degrees. Of these, 9 are Latin Americans; 10 are graduates of our own postgraduate course. The main emphasis is on the social sciences with a total of 25 research students, involving 11 in geography, 7 in sociology, 5 in politics and 2 in economics.

The fields of research in which the Centre is engaged are, in effect, as highly varied as the interests of members of staff. It would be tedious to outline them in any detail, but perhaps a few characteristics may be drawn out. First of all the emphasis has been very largely on individual scholarship and initiative, though there is emphasis on the pooling of ideas and the exchange of information. In effect, there is a concentration on certain areas in Latin America. Mexico and Argentina are included among the research interests of the staff, together with Uruguay, Chile and Venezuela, but the major areas of concentration to emerge have been Peru and Brazil. Four of the twelve members of staff have focussed on Brazil in the fields of industrial and regional development, marginality and changing rural structures, and Brazilian literature. Five research students are also working in this area. The concentration of effort on Peru is equally striking, with, again, four members of staff closely concerned with some aspect of Peruvian affairs: colonial and nineteenth century history; agrarian structures and historical geography, and Peruvian literature. Over the years a number of research fellows have been concerned with Peruvian matters, together with 7 of the current research students.

A monograph series was begun in a modest way about eight or nine years ago, partly as a public relations exercise within the University and outside it, partly as a means of consolidating links with Latin American institutions as a basis for contacts and exchanges. But over the years I believe that it has made substantial progress both in terms of quality and the range of its distribution.

Library holdings on Latin America at the inception of the Centre were quite small, but a substantial initial allocation, followed by annual allocations, first from earmarked funds and then later from general library funds have enabled a collection to be made, currently totalling some £0,000
items. A special collection of nineteenth century English language travel literature on Latin America has been made, and most current English language material on Latin America is collected, and Dr. Newell, who has presided over the acquisition of Latin American material, has concentrated especially on Peru and Brazil, for which there is now a good research collection in history, literature and the social sciences, but there is also a fairly good coverage of Caribbean material. Official statistics and census material are collected as far as possible, but one of the most difficult areas has been that of Latin American periodicals. Compared with many other libraries, financial resources have been, and are likely to remain, relatively meagre, but a policy which combines a general coverage of important material and of specialised material on Peru and Brazil has fitted well with the needs of staff and students.
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

John Lynch

1. Origins

The history of Latin American studies in London is one of lengthy, preparation culminating in swift growth. Before Latin American studies were institutionalised they were developed by individual teachers and departments within the framework of particular disciplines. The true pioneering work was done by R.A. Humphreys, who gradually and with great perseverance made the Department of History at University College a focus of interest and development in this field. While Professor Humphreys was at first responsible mainly for the teaching of American history, he began in the 1930s to introduce Latin American history into the syllabus of the University history school, and to undertake research in the sources of the subject at the Public Record Office and the British Museum. It was he who began the systematic collection of library resources at University College and the Institute of Historical Research. Starting from virtually nothing, he had established by the late 1930s the nucleus of what became a substantial monographic collection at University College, while the Institute of Historical Research had acquired the beginning of its bibliographical and source collections. It was R.A. Humphreys, too, who made the first professional contacts in the field of Latin American studies with scholars and institutions across the Atlantic, visiting libraries, universities, historical societies and scholars in the United States and Mexico in the years 1934-36.

These developments were interrupted by the Second World War, but in 1946 R.A. Humphreys introduced two new courses of Latin American history into the history syllabus. And when, in 1948, the University of London instituted a Chair of Latin American History, he was appointed to it. This was the first Chair of its kind in the United Kingdom, and it remained the only one until Oxford established a similar Chair two decades later. From his new vantage point Professor Humphreys increased the number of his undergraduate and research students in the 1950s, and he established a research seminar of Latin American history which made its influence felt on both sides of the Atlantic. It was in this seminar that a new group of scholars served their apprenticeship and a number of new monographs had their origin. Meanwhile Professor Humphreys continued to publish books, articles and source collections. And in 1958 he wrote for the Hispanic American Historical Review a short article, "Four Bibliographical Tools needed for Latin American History," which has particular interest for members of SALALM. One of these "tools" was a Guide to Latin American History, and this, edited by C.C. Griffin, duly appeared in 1971. A second was a Guide to the Sources for Latin American History in the Libraries and Archives of Great Britain, and this, edited by Peter Walne, was published by the Clarendon Press in collaboration with the Institute of Latin American Studies in 1973. The third and fourth "tools," guides to the materials for Latin American history in the official publications of the United Kingdom and of the United States, have yet to be comprehensively produced.
By the late 1950s, as Professor Humphreys has written, his "period of isolation as a Latin American historian was ending." The London initiative was beginning to attract attention outside. Funds had never been easy to obtain. Now the Leverhulme Trust, under its enlightened Director, Sir Miles Clifford, began to take an active interest in this area of studies. In 1958 it established an assistant lectureship in Hispanic and Latin American History at University College, and also provided funds in the next few years for similar appointments in geography and economics, with supporting book grants, and for the establishment of a Department of Spanish. Thus for the first time in London private foundation money was injected into Latin American studies, providing funds for a fixed number of years, after which University College took over and maintained the appointments from its own resources. Departments of Spanish, of course, already existed in the University and in these, particularly at King's College and Queen Mary College, Latin American literature was taught and studied. At King's College, moreover, the Camoens Chair of Portuguese was occupied from 1947 by a distinguished scholar in Luso-Brazilian history, Professor C.R. Boxer, whose writings in these years did much to enhance the University's reputation in this field.

Meanwhile Latin American studies were about to pass from the age of individual enterprise to the age of institutional growth. In 1962, as a result of government concern and academic interest, the University Grants Committee set up a Committee on Latin American Studies under the chairmanship of Dr. John Parry. Its terms of reference were "to review development in the Universities in the field of Latin American Studies and to consider and advise on proposals for future development." As The Times observed on 16 October 1962, "If ever a committee of learned men deserve to be given a fair wind it is the one just set up by the University Grants Committee to deal with the highly unsatisfactory state of Latin American Studies in Britain. Need for action is long overdue. South America has become in recent years the world blind spot of the British."

The Parry Committee reported to the UGC in August 1964 and its report was published early in 1965. The Government approved its "broad objectives" in March 1965, and these objectives may be summarised as follows. It was recommended that five centres or institutes of Latin American studies should be established, at Cambridge, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Oxford, and these should be financed by grants specifically earmarked for the purpose from the UGC over a ten-year period. Each centre should establish a number of "named" posts in Latin American studies, distributed among different disciplines. Each should be responsible for the introduction of postgraduate courses of a multi-disciplinary, area-studies kind. The earmarked grants should also be applied to the development of libraries, the provision of travel grants and the financing of visiting scholars. Finally, one of the centres, that in London, should become a central clearing house for the receipt and distribution of information about Latin American studies and related matters. All five of the Universities nominated by the Parry Committee accepted the invitation to establish centres, and the UGC established a special Latin American Sub-Committee to examine the proposals and the costs of each centre.
London prepared its development programme in the course of 1965, and on 1 August the Institute of Latin American Studies came into existence. Its objects, as laid down in the Scheme of Management approved by the Senate, were "to promote and co-ordinate Latin American studies at the graduate level" in the University, to "provide opportunities for discussion and collaboration between members of the University and other interested persons," and to "collect and distribute information about Latin American studies in all British universities and provide co-ordinating services." Thus the Institute became a focal point for the organisation of Latin American studies in the University, a meeting place for scholars, a centre of research and teaching seminars, a National Information Centre, a library which also houses a Union Catalogue of Latin American holdings in various collections throughout the United Kingdom.

2. Organisation

The Parry Committee recommended a ten-year development period during which Latin American studies would be promoted by earmarked grants. This initial development programme has now ended. As Latin American studies emerge from the security of Parry protection, so they compete for resources within the University on their merits.

Latin American studies have taken root and developed in two directions, on the one hand in the growth of the Institute of Latin American Studies, on the other in the establishment of teaching posts with supporting library and travel facilities. The funds for these studies have thus been divided into two categories, (1) those designed to maintain the Institute of Latin American Studies and to develop its teaching and research programme, its National Information Centre, its Union Catalogue, and (2) those intended for the establishment of "joint posts" in Latin American studies (held jointly between the Institute and a school, college, or institute of the University), for travel to Latin America by holders of named posts, and for the building up of libraries.

Like similar Senate institutes, the Institute of Latin American Studies is under the direction of a Committee of Management, of which the vice-chancellor, the chairman of convocation, the principal, and the director are members ex-officio, the appointed members falling into three groups: (a) Heads of schools or institutes or teachers of the University in subjects relative to the Institute's work; (b) representatives of other universities (at present, Oxford, Liverpool, Essex, Warwick and Hull); (c) other persons (including at the moment members from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the British Council, the Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Councils, and Lloyd's Bank International). The Chairman during the first twelve years of the Institute's history was Sir Miles Clifford, former Director of the Leverhulme Trust. The present Chairman is Professor Sir Cyril Philips, formerly director of the School of Oriental and African Studies and vice-chancellor of the University. The Institute of Management is a valuable source of expert advice, a watchdog of the Institute's interests, standards and procedures, and an advocate of its needs in the University. Its membership should ideally consist of those who carry some weight in the University and the outside world together with
representatives of the academic staff who contribute to the subject by teaching and research.

3. Staff

The principal officers of the Institute are the director, who is also professor of Latin American history in the University; the secretary, who is also Reader in Latin American history and who combines administrative with academic duties; the assistant secretary, whose role is essentially administrative; and the librarian, who is also in charge of the Union Catalogue project.

In July 1966, immediately after the Institute had moved into its permanent home, the Senate resolved that all academic posts financed from earmarked recurrent grants for Latin American studies should be held jointly at a college, school or institute of the University specialising in some aspect of Latin American studies and at the Institute. The teacher would thus be placed in a discipline-based department as well as in an area studies institute, and would divide his teaching duties roughly between undergraduate teaching (in the department) and postgraduate teaching (in the institute). To assist the Senate in the institution of "joint" posts and the allocation of library and travel grants, the University established the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the Academic and Collegiate Councils. The Committee adopted a policy of building on the existing resources of the University within a general plan of development. Under this plan all appointments financed by the earmarked grants were to be closely related to the teaching programme for the M.A. in Latin American Studies, to such teaching and research programmes within Colleges as had long been developed or for which there was evidence of a serious intent to develop, and to existing library resources. By 1975, nine joint posts had been established, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Institute of Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>King's College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>London School of Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Geography</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>University College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic History</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>London School of Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Sociology</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Wye College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>University College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>London School of Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Sociology</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>London School of Economics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition there are a number of "named posts" established by the colleges themselves before the Parry development programme and independently of earmarked grants:

- Hispanic American and Brazilian History: University College
- Latin American History: University College
- Latin American Geography: University College
- Latin American Literature: King's College

Finally there are a number of specialists who hold neither joint posts nor named posts but who participate in the teaching programme and who strengthen the resources of the University in Latin American studies, particularly in the following disciplines:
Altogether the Institute can count on the services of some eighteen members of academic staff throughout the University, and in its turn it brings these together in a specific teaching programme, offers them research seminars and other facilities, involves them in the development of policy through membership of the Committee of Management and of the Staff Committee, and in general gives them a common focus and permanent structure of Latin American studies.

The Parry development programme, therefore, appears to have accomplished its objectives in terms of appointments. All the major disciplines in Latin American studies are now covered by a teaching post somewhere in the University. In particular the social sciences have been greatly reinforced in the recent quinquennium, thus balancing the initial weight towards the humanities. Even if postgraduate student numbers grow substantially, which is not expected, these could be accommodated within existing teaching resources. It is true that undergraduate student numbers could also increase and, unlike the postgraduate programme, this would be beyond the Institute's control. It is also true that the Parry Report argued a case for two posts in the same subject in order to spread the teaching load and free teachers occasionally for research visits to Latin America. This has been achieved in some subjects, but it would be unrealistic to expect it in every case.

The provision of travel grants for members of staff is becoming more difficult. The development of Latin American studies will be frustrated unless scholars are able to visit the area regularly for the purpose of research and academic contacts. In the quinquennium 1972-77 there were earmarked funds, supplemented by generous grants from the University itself, for travel to Latin America, and these enabled some three or four scholars a year to visit the area for periods between three and six months. But the inflation of travel costs, the growth in the number of teachers and therefore of applicants, and the termination of the earmarked Parry funds, have all combined to make travel grants a serious problem and one which is likely to remain with us in the future. Scholars will no longer be able to rely automatically on the provision of money by the University. They will first have to apply to outside bodies, such as the Social Science Research Council and the British Academy, and approach the University only as a last resort.

4. Teaching Programme

The Parry Report drew attention to the academic value of Latin American studies and to their rich multidisciplinary content. It concluded that "on intellectual grounds, both in research and in formal education...Latin American studies demand a much larger place in the curricula of our universities..." The University of London responded positively to this plea, and it now offers a range of Latin American courses, undergraduate and postgraduate, which are probably unsurpassed in Europe. At the same time the conceptual development of the subject and the research advances made in the last ten years in Latin America, the United States and Great Britain itself have placed before
the student a far greater collection of source material and monographic works than was available when the Parry Report was written. These developments make the study and the teaching of the subject at once more practicable and more demanding, and have further enhanced the intellectual stature of these studies.

London has rejected the idea of area studies at an undergraduate level, and there is no B.A. degree in Latin American studies. The reasoning behind this decision is that multi-disciplinary studies in a first degree course would be superficial and wasteful, giving the student a smattering of knowledge of a number of subjects and a mastery of none. The preferred object is to provide the student with a firm training in one or perhaps two disciplines and, within the framework of the disciplines, to make some Latin American options available. Among the various courses in the history degree, for example, the student can take a number of courses in Latin American history. There are similar provisions in many of the other disciplines. Recent years have seen the development of a variant of the traditional degree in Spanish, namely Modern Iberian and Latin American Regional Studies, in which language and literature are joined by history to form an integrated degree.

The most appropriate place for Latin American area studies is at the postgraduate level, at an intermediate stage between the first degree and a research degree. In London this is occupied by the M.A. in Area Studies (Latin America). This is a taught degree by course work, examination and a small dissertation, and it is normally taken in one year. It is multi-disciplinary in character, the student taking one major and two minor subjects. The number of M.A. students, after a period of growth, has now reached a reasonably high plateau of 20-25 students a year, drawn principally from Britain, the United States, and increasingly from Latin America. Most of the Latin American students are financed by their governments. British students, on the other hand, are experiencing an acute shortage of grants, and this is producing a trend towards part-time study over a period of two years. The London M.A. programme is a substantial one, both in the number of staff and students involved, and in the course options offered. The Institute administers admissions, the syllabus, and timetables, and provides a complete range of courses in all the disciplines specifically for the M.A. degree. The teaching programme of the Institute also serves research degrees, the M.Phil. and the Ph.D. The Institute does not register students, but its staff, in addition to teaching in the M.A. degree, also supervise research students in collaboration with the Colleges where they are registered and we provide research seminars for them. In 1976-77 there were 70 students registered for research degrees in Latin American studies in the University of London.

5. Research

Graduate institutions are judged by their research programmes as well as by their teaching, and research personnel are vital to their well-being. An area institute, moreover, needs direct contact with scholars from its particular area. Research programmes are developed at the Institute (1) by its own staff and the "joint" teachers; (2) by the research fellows; and (3) by visiting scholars. The Institute normally has two research fellows, and in recent years their projects have comprised "the economy of New Granada
in the eighteenth century ;"emigration from the British Caribbean to Spanish America ," and "agrarian reform in Peru ." In the present session, for reasons of economy, one of these fellowships has been left vacant upon the holder moving to another appointment. On the other hand the Institute has been able to retain its research assistant, who in addition to helping the director also develops a research project of his own, at present "Great Britain and the Mexican Oil Industry 1901-1946 ." Moreover, the Institute has been able to expand its research resources by the appointment of a Latin American Research Fellowship, tenable by a young Latin American scholar for one year. Recent incumebts have developed projects on industrialisation in Chile, and the coffee industry in Colombia. The Institute regards its annual Latin American visiting scholar as a valuable part of its research resources at a more senior level. These are also extended by the Fellowship in Latin American Studies, jointly with St. Antony's College, Oxford, of which the present holder, Professor Juan Carlos Torre, of the Institute Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires, is working on the role of the trade unions in the Peronist movement.

There are in addition, two research projects at present based on the Institute and funded by the Social Science Research Council of New York: (1) Gabriel Palma, "The role of the State in Chilean industrialisation, 1930-1950"; (2) Enrique Tandeter, honorary research fellow of the Institute, (in collaboration with Ruggiero Romano and Nathan Wachtel), "History of prices in South America in the eighteenth century ." A further research project has recently been established jointly at the Institute and University College, "Public intervention, housing and land use in Latin American cities" (Bogota, Mexico City and Valencia). This is directed by Dr. Alan Gilbert and Dr. Peter Ward, with the participation of two research assistants, and it is funded by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

The Institute operates, jointly with Canning House, the scheme of Schoolteacher Fellowships financed by the Leverhulme Trust. The Trustees have had sufficient confidence in the scheme to extend it for a second quinquennium (1975-80). This programme has helped to form a group of interested and committed teachers in schools and colleges throughout the country, and has produced a number of valuable research projects and studies, some of which the Institute has helped to publish.

The research seminars organised by the Institute are an integral part of its work. In the present session, 1977-78, there are eight such seminars: (1) Latin American History; (2) Latin American Literature; (3) Agrarian Class Structure; (4) Current Problems of Latin America, a seminar for officials, businessmen and academics; (5) Brazil Seminar; (6) Caribbean Seminar; (7) Argentine Workshop; (8) Colombia Seminar.

6. Publications and Information

The object of research is frustrated if it cannot find an outlet in publication. The increasing difficulty of finding commercial publication for basic research makes it imperative that the Institute should have a publications fund and a monograph series of its own. These we have tried to maintain, and since the inauguration of the monographs in 1969 nine have been published;
the authors are members of the Institute or scholars who are associated with its work. In a period of financial constraints it is sometimes argued that a publications programme is a luxury, and that publications which cannot find commercial outlets should not be subsidised by University funds. The Institute has never taken this view. Much valuable research would be wasted, were it not published and promoted by the Institute. And in this case the Institute retains the right to allocate its resources according to its own order of priorities.

Together with the Centres of Latin American Studies at Cambridge, Glasgow, Liverpool and Oxford, the Institute has sponsored the Journal of Latin American Studies, which is published twice a year, in May and November, by the Cambridge University Press, and of which the first issue appeared in May 1969. The offices of the Journal are at the Institute, and Dr. Harold Blakemore, the Institute's secretary, is joint editor (with Professor Clifford T. Smith, Director of the Liverpool Centre), and Miss Daphne Rodger, Assistant Secretary, is editorial assistant.

In fulfilment of its obligation to "collect and distribute information about Latin American studies in all British Universities" and to act as, in some sense, a national information centre, the Institute began the publication in 1966-67 of two annual pamphlets: Latin American Studies in the Universities of the United Kingdom, a list of courses and teachers, and Theses in Latin American Studies at British Universities in Progress and Completed. To these was added in 1968-69 a further pamphlet, Staff Research in Progress or Recently Completed in the Humanities and the Social Sciences, also planned as an annual publication, and designed to serve as an inventory of work being done by members of University staffs.

The work of the Information Centre of the Institute is greatly assisted by the correspondents who have been appointed in every British University and who both send information to the Institute and receive information from it. The Institute is also in close touch with the Centro de Estudios y Documentacion para America Latina of the University of Amsterdam, which seeks to provide information about European activities in the Latin American field. Dr. Blakemore is secretary-general of the Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales sobre America Latina (CEISAL), which exists to promote co-operation between centres of Latin American studies in Europe, and between those centres and academic institutions in Latin America itself. Finally, mention should be made of the Standing Conference of the Directors of Centres of Latin American Studies, which consists of representatives from Cambridge, Essex, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Oxford. The Conference meets at the London Institute twice a year under the chairmanship of its director, to exchange information and discuss common problems. Its ultimate goal is to coordinate as closely as possible the research, teaching, development and library plans of the various centres, and thus to avoid waste of resources and duplication of efforts.

7. Library Collections and Services

In recommending that capital grants for library expansion should be made to each of the five centres of Latin American Studies, the Parry Committee insisted that in order to make the best possible use of scarce
resources and to ensure a proper national coverage, it would be essential for the centre libraries to take co-ordinated action. None of them by itself could hope to develop a first-rate research collection in all aspects and areas of Latin American comparable to such as exist in half a dozen great libraries in the United States. It was hoped that they would reach some division of interest between them, and that the meetings of the directors of these centres would work out a joint acquisitions policy by areas and disciplines. But in practice this policy has been easier to state than to apply.

London is in a peculiarly difficult position because there is not only one library, there are several libraries within the University which could make some claim on Parry funds. In allocating grants the University took the view that their principal purpose was to advance post-graduate studies and to build up co-ordinated research collections; that the major research collections in each field should, as far as possible, be concentrated at a single library; that the librarians of these collections should collaborate in a joint acquisitions policy, for which purpose a standing committee of the London librarians concerned should be established. It was evident, however, that given the peculiar problems of the London colleges some duplication must occur. It was thought proper, therefore, that modest grants should be made to a number of colleges for small basic collections of books commonly in use, thus relieving the strain of intercollegiate demands by undergraduates on existing collections. It was made clear, however, that Parry funds were not designed to absolve librarians of the responsibility of supporting undergraduate programmes from general library funds. They were primarily intended for the advancement of postgraduate studies and the building up of research collections.

In pursuance of these principles the final distribution by the University of the earmarked capital grant was made. In 1966 the University received a capital grant of £17,000 for the strengthening of its library resources in Latin American studies, and this was supported for the rest of the quinquennium by an annual recurrent grant of £2,000. This was allocated to fifteen institutions, six of whom received only modest sums. In retrospect it can be said that the capital and recurrent grants were too small and the distribution too wide. Reporting in 1970, the first director of the Institute observed: "It is worth noting in the first place that a recurrent grant of £2,000 divided between nine important libraries of the University of London compares with an annual expenditure of some £25,000 by the University of Texas, quite apart from the special grants made to that University for the purchase of special collections." It was not surprising, therefore, that one institution after another reported not only that its recurrent grant had been spent but that the grant had had to be substantially supplemented from general funds, while the capital grants were totally exhausted. Capital and recurrent grants, of course, lost much of their real value during the late 1960s as a result of devaluation, which raised prices overnight by as much as one-seventh. Furthermore, the steady rise in prices meant serials, which once subscribed to have to be maintained, absorbed a steadily increasing proportion of a static annual grant. A further point, which is less obvious than the actual financial shortfall of the Parry funds, was the fact that in only one of the constituent libraries in London, the London School of Economics, had it been possible to
appoint a specialist in the building up of Latin American materials. In all the other libraries this work was done by extremely busy assistants who had many other calls upon their time to divert them from the difficult problems of the purchasing and processing of Latin American books. For all these reasons the first director of the Institute reported in 1970: "It may be that the Parry Centres and their libraries will be forced to set their sights lower than was originally planned. If those sights are to be maintained, it now seems clear that Parry funds for library purchases should be considerably increased on the one hand, and on the other, that the larger libraries should be allowed, and indeed encouraged, to make special appointments in the Latin American field."

The University Grants Committee appears to have been impressed by the library problems in the Latin American field, and in the second and final quinquennium of Parry development (1972-77) out of the larger sums made available for Latin American studies the University allocated £6,000 a year to libraries, and supplemented this with additional grants to the total of some £11,000 over the whole quinquennium. And although the Parry development programme and its earmarked grants have now come to an end, the libraries have received in the session 1977-78 an allocation of £6,000 for Latin American studies from the University's own resources.

Since 1972 increase of funds has been accompanied by their growing concentration. In 1977-78 the process of concentration resulted in resources being allocated as follows. (1) Seventy-five per cent of available resources for books should go to three libraries which offered vital support to a wide range of disciplines. These are the University Library (bibliographies, maps, music, general periodicals, monographs), University College (history, geography, economics and colonial literature), and the London School of Economics (anthropology, economics, politics and sociology), each library receiving 75 per cent of the total book allocation. (2) Important specialised libraries were also given a grant: King's College (literature); Wye College (rural sociology); Institute of Historical Research (bibliographies and sources); Institute of Archaeology. (3) Two other libraries were thought deserving of some small support: Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (Latin American law) and Bedford College (geography). These priorities were established with the advice of the Latin American Subject Sub-Committee of the Library Resources Co-ordinating Committee, which has become the chief instrument of rationalising the University collections in this field and coordinating acquisition policy, and of which the librarian of the Institute is secretary.

Thus during the ten-year development programme the capital and annual grants allocated to books have enabled the University enormously to improve its various Latin American collections. Through the Institute and the Subject Sub-Committee a coordinated library policy has been developed. Book collections in the various disciplines, with one or two exceptions, have now advanced beyond their primitive beginnings. Development policy, therefore, need no longer be directed to the basic task of acquiring a vast back-log of material, but to maintaining and improving existing collections.
The Institute's own library is limited to bibliographies, guides, aids to research and works of reference, together with a limited collection of standard works and monographs in constant demand by M.A. students, and a small number of periodicals. It was recognised from the beginning that it would be folly to attempt to build up a large Institute library and that the proper course was to expand those Latin American collections already existing in the University, most of them within or near the University precinct and in close proximity to the British Library, and for the Institute to provide a Union Catalogue.

8. Union Catalogue

The Parry Committee recommended the establishment in a convenient central place, where all scholars could use it, of a union catalogue of the Latin American holdings of the major British libraries. The Institute, in February 1966, appointed Mr. Bernard Naylor as its librarian and Bibliographer, and through the generosity of the Leverhulme Trust, Mr. Naylor was able to spend three months later in the year visiting the great Latin American collections in the United States and drawing on the experience of American librarians in formulating the methods which might be followed in making both the London catalogue and the national catalogue. His proposals were discussed with the directors of the five centres and with the Latin American Sub-Committee of the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries (SCONUL). At first limited to the libraries of the University of London, the Catalogue has been gradually extended to cover more than seventy British Libraries. Under Mr. Naylor's successor, Mrs. Brigid Harrington, the rate of expansion has grown to 5 per cent a year; the locations cited in the Catalogue has grown to over 200,000 by 1977, with some 120,000 items. Over the years a continuous effort has been made to incorporate some of the retrospective holdings of the libraries which are participating in the scheme. Further searches remain to be carried out and the existence and size of retrospective holdings of all participating libraries not already incorporated in the Union Catalogue have to be assessed. The Catalogue can only claim the title "Union" if an even greater attempt is made to include not only the recent accessions but also as much of the retrospective material as possible. For example, a very extensive search will have to be conducted in the British Library. To undertake this and other searches will be a major operation and probably require additional staff. By 1976-77 the running cost of the Catalogue was some £17,500. The justification for its existence is that it is a vital link between many and various library collections, and remains one of the Institute's national obligations.

A further problem concerns the publications output of the Union Catalogue. From the beginning regular lists of additions were duplicated and circulated to collaborating libraries, and author indices were produced by computer. New Latin American Titles was published from October 1968 (vols. I-II, 10 issues a year; vol. III, 3 issues a year), accompanied by Indices to Vol. I (1972) and Vol. II (1973). The Institute Library has also published Supplement I. Latin American Periodicals A Union List of Holdings of the Libraries of Six British Universities (1970). These publications have been given to the collaborating libraries in return for
the information which they regularly send to the Catalogue on their holdings and acquisitions. As a result of a survey carried out among participating libraries, however, the Institute began to question the value of publishing New Latin American Titles. It appeared to be little used by libraries or readers; it was very selective, listing only about a third of the titles in the Union Catalogue; and it was failing to keep up with the volume of material being incorporated into the Catalogue. It was decided that a much better service would be to produce a new series of subject bibliographies. The series New Latin American Titles, therefore, has now been closed, the last number being Part 3, Summer 1977. Subject bibliographies, prepared by the Institute's library staff with the advice of academic specialists, are now being planned. One major advantage over New Latin American Titles, it is hoped, is that the new bibliographies may be sold, if published in sufficient numbers, to people and libraries outside the Union Catalogue. A second advantage concerns the content of the publications. The former series contained only such material as had locations, and because of computer record length, a maximum of six locations was introduced. The future bibliographies will contain any item, whether located in the United Kingdom or not, thus providing an up-to-date bibliography as well as a location list. Meanwhile the Institute continues to discuss ways and means of improving and expanding its bibliographical services, of developing its publications and involving academic colleagues in the problems of the library.

9. Conclusion

To describe the structure of Latin American studies in London is one thing. To assess their quality is more difficult, at least for someone involved in them. What are the particular characteristics, the essential values of Latin American studies in London? In answering these questions, it is more appropriate perhaps to refer to objectives than to achievements. From the pioneer of the subject, Professor Humphreys, London inherited a concern that our standards should be at least as high as that of other fields. In the appointment of staff and selection of students, in research and teaching, high standards of training, scholarship and output have always been sought. From the beginning, moreover, Latin American studies have been firmly rooted in the great disciplines, and it is this disciplinary tradition which has assured their survival. Teachers and students alike are first qualified in their discipline, then in the area studies. In a vast university like London, where Latin American studies are a relatively small sector competing for resources with very large colleges and departments, and where even in the field of area studies there are alternative, well-established programmes, the quest for excellence has been the only way ahead. In terms of size, we have now reached an appropriate level of activities and do not aspire to further substantial growth. This at least is my view. Future development will lie in improvement and refinement rather than in expansion. And it is to be hoped that Latin American studies will continue to build upon their particular strengths. Among the various disciplines, Latin American studies in London have always had a particular attachment to history, and before the Parry development this was the principal area of growth. Since then, of course, London's resources have been given complementary strength in literature and archaeology, and finally in the social sciences. But history has continued
to provide a framework for our activities and the historical dimension has never been far from our work. A further characteristic of the London programme is its national and international role. In accepting earmarked funds from the UGC, London undertook the obligation of fulfilling a national function, and of providing a national information centre. Although we no longer receive a particular allocation for this, we hope to continue and indeed to improve our national services to Latin American studies in the United Kingdom. Institutions and scholars abroad, in Europe and the Americas, look to London for links with Latin American studies in Britain, and for our part we will seek to extend and strengthen these international ties.

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THE LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN BERLIN AND
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN WEST GERMANY

Wilhelm Stegmann

The subject of my brief talk is going to be the Latin American Institute of Berlin within the framework of Latin American research and library resources in West Germany.

The actual name of this central institution is Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preussischer Kulturbesitz, i.e. Latin American Institute of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation, and reveals an essential part of its history. Having been founded in 1930 as a cultural institute of the State of Prussia, it functioned in this capacity throughout the thirties and until the end of the last war. It was fortunate enough to move from its first location - a palatial building in what is now East Berlin - to one of the western suburbs in 1941, a circumstance which saved it from certain liquidation by the Russian authorities after the war. But even in the West its prospects for the immediate future did not seem to be hopeful then. The State of Prussia was dissolved by the Allied Powers in 1946, which meant that the Latin American Institute together with fourteen large museums, the Prussian State Archives, the State Institute of Musicology in Berlin and the extensive holdings of the Prussian State Library then evacuated to Marburg in West Germany were left without an owner, without any superior state agency that would be able to maintain it in the long run. It simply exceeded the financial resources of the municipal government of Berlin to support such a number of large institutions which had formerly belonged to a state of the size of Prussia covering half the territory of the Reich. On the other hand it was impossible for the federal government in Bonn to take over these institutions, since the Bonn Constitution had transferred all authority in cultural and educational affairs to the federal states. There is no minister of culture and education in Bonn and the Constitution does not allow the federal government to embark upon such cultural enterprises as the running of museums and libraries other than for its own immediate ends like, for instance, the institution of libraries that serve the various federal ministries and the parliament in the capital. The solution was found at the end of the fifties, when a law provided for the establishment of a public foundation financed and supervised at almost 50% by the federal government and for the rest first by four federal states and later, beginning in 1972, by all ten federal states. Thus the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation - the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz - was born. Its statutory aim is to keep, care for, and enlarge the cultural property of the former State of Prussia, preserve the intended traditional context of its collections and guarantee a utilization of this cultural heritage in
the general interest of science and culture and for the cultural ex-
change between nations. This is the institutional framework within
which the Latin American Institute of Berlin operates and which ac-
counts for its somewhat elaborate and complicated full name.

Its organizational set up differs from many Latin American in-
stitutes and libraries represented in this meeting. On the one hand
it is not a large research institute with a small or middle-sized
library, the principal aim of which is to primarily serve its re-
search staff members; on the other hand it is not only a large li-
brary. It employs research workers in the fields of Precolumbian
cultures, of Latin American art and history and of Hispanic liter-
atures. It publishes two periodicals, one (Indiana) on Precolumbian
and Indian cultures and a more general second one (Ibero-Amerika-
nisches Archiv) on all research problems concerning Latin America,
Spain and Portugal. Four monograph series

1) the Monumenta Americana
2) the Quellenwerke zur alten Geschichte Amerikas, aufge-
zeichnet in den Sprachen der Eingeborenen (Sources of the
Ancient History of America Recorded in the Aboriginal
Languages)
3) the Stimmen indianscher Völker (Voices of Indian
Peoples)
4) the Bibliotheca Ibero-Americana
deal with the multiple problems of Indian cultures, problems par-
ticularly well covered by the holdings of the Institute library,
whereas the last mentioned series treats all other subjects in
general.

All these publications listed in the leaflets that were handed
out to you with the text of my talk contribute essentially to Latin
American research and give the Institute a good standing among simi-
lar institutions of learning. In contrast to most of them, however,
it does not provide for teaching nor does it confer academic degrees.
Forming part of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation it is not
affiliated with any of the two universities in Berlin, but it serves
them nevertheless, because students and faculty members flock to the
Latin American Institute in order to take advantage of its library
and research facilities.

In addition to engaging in research and providing library ser-
vice, the Institute sees its third task in devoting itself to cul-
tural exchange with Latin American countries. It tries to help
foreign scholars in Berlin, maintains a closely knit net of direct
contacts with cultural institutions in the Hispanic world, and, after
moving into a new spacious and centrally located building, is now
going to start a series of talks and musical programs by Latin Ameri-
can scholars and artists on its own premises. It is also organizing
book and art exhibitions, like the current exhibition of Catalan books
in Berlin and the art exhibition showing the vision of Latin America created by German nineteenth century artists (Deutsche Künstler in Lateinamerika) in Bonn, where it can be seen until August 13th.

In spite of these manifold activities the library constitutes the main attraction of the Institute. Its very size of almost half a million volumes makes it outstanding in Europe. To my best knowledge the only comparable collection here would be the Biblioteca Hispánica del Centro Iberoamericano de Cooperación in Madrid. In the United States one has to refer to the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division of the Library of Congress and to the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection of the University of Texas. The prominent characteristic of the Berlin collection is its universal nature. It is not a special collection catering only to certain study areas such as the historical sciences, language and literature or more broadly speaking the humanities in general. Its policy of acquisition includes relevant publications on all branches of knowledge pertaining to the Hispanic world, the exact definition of the area being geographical: all of South and Central America plus Mexico with the inclusion of such English, Franch and Dutch speaking enclaves as Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Haiti and Surinam, and - last not least - the mother countries on the Iberian Peninsula. Peninsular studies in the broadest sense are felt to be essential for the understanding of Latin American culture just like, on the other hand, Pre-Columbian and present Indian studies cannot be dispensed with for a comprehensive intellectual penetration of the southern part of the New World. The only disciplines excluded from this all embracing policy of acquisition are such scientific fields as mathematics, physics, and chemistry, which are not characteristic of any particular geographical area.

The yearly increase in volumes amounts to approximately 12,000. 2,700 current periodical titles are filed in the catalogue. These conventional holdings are supplemented by a variety of non-book material: a collection of about 30,000 topographic and thematic maps, 13,000 slides and countless other photographs, almost 9,000 phonograph records containing art and folk music, author readings and political speeches, a file of newspaper clippings dating back to 1930, a collection of Brazilian folk art consisting of 700 exhibits, and furthermore the unprinted manuscripts and drawings bequeathed to the Institute by five leading German scholars in the field of Indian cultures and folklore.

The library holdings of the Institute are particularly valuable because of the highly developed catalogue system and the bibliographic service offered free of charge to specialists and the general public alike. An alphabetical author and title catalogue gives a complete listing of the library holdings. In accordance with German library practice only anonymous titles are filed besides authors. A shelf-list consisting of subject groups was kept until the end of 1974, when the Institute started shelving its books in the stacks by current number.
A catalogue of subject headings in alphabetical order was begun in 1958 and has now become the library's most important source of information for research purposes. It is divided into four parts:

1) a general section
2) a geographical section
3) a section of place names
4) a biographical section.

In the first section this subject catalogue lists all titles under subject headings ranging from the very specific to the more general ones. The geographical section concentrates on titles of a primarily regional interest. The section called "Places" contains literature on cities, towns, villages etc. arranged by countries, whereas the last section documents writings on persons from all walks of life with the titles listed again by countries and within each country by professions. For those readers who merely want to look up individual places or persons without knowing under which countries or professions to find them, the last two sections have been made more accessible by general alphabetical indexes.

I want to call your attention to the fact that the subject catalogue just described was photographed and published in thirty volumes by G.K. Hall in Boston. The title material contained in these volumes reaches up to the summer of 1977, and a supplement of newly acquired titles will be printed in two or three years. Since the subject headings are in German, two indexes have been added to this catalogue edition for the benefit of speakers of English and Spanish, who can find here these subject headings under their English and Spanish equivalents. Composite forms of German subject headings such as "Altertumskunde: Peru: Kunst: Keramik" have to be looked up in the two indexes under each individual part.

Articles from periodicals are filed in the catalogues together with all other titles both under author and subject. The catalogues therefore inform fully about monographs and articles alike, making possible a generous documentation service which is at the disposal of the general public in West Germany and in other countries. No printed lists are issued, but anyone who writes to the Institute stating the subject he needs bibliographical information on will receive his list of titles in a very short period of time. This is a practical documentation service offered free of charge and taken advantage of by a great many scholars and students seeking advice on their points of interest.

The Latin American Institute has always been fortunate with its quarters. It first occupied the palatial building in East Berlin mentioned before, then stayed for 35 years in a large private residence in one of the outlying suburbs of West Berlin, and finally moved into a new central building especially designed for its own purposes by the famous architect Hans Scharoun and inaugurated in June 1977. It is located near the business center of West Berlin in an area which is intended to serve as a cultural forum for the whole city. The National
Gallery, five museums of European art, the State Institute of Musicology, the Prussian State Library and the Latin American Institute all form an interrelated complex of buildings here, a sort of center for the arts and sciences. The Latin American Institute is now connected with the building of the Prussian State Library which will be officially inaugurated in December 1978.

Such a close contact and co-operation between a specialized collection with a large universal library of 3 million volumes is sure to stimulate the work of both institutions since the reader of the large general research library enjoys the possibility of seeking information about special problems concerning Latin America, Spain, and Portugal, whereas the Institute can always take recourse to the vast literary resources of its larger neighbour. A common pneumatic post and book conveyor system facilitates this mutual co-operation technically. An agreement has been reached on acquisitions to avoid the unnecessary duplication of book purchases.

A ground plan showing the main floor of the new Institute building comprises Appendix I. It gives you an idea of the general concept for the whole building. The general reading room and the open-plan office for librarians form one large unit divided only by the alphabetical author and title catalogue arranged in a single row. This set up has so far been unusual in German libraries, but turns out to be beneficial to both readers and librarians, because it permits a close contact between them. The circulation desk is to be found at the back of the general reading room and the offices of research assistants and academic librarians are within easy reach for consultation purposes. The reading room for Precolumbian cultures adjoins the general reading room and the special collections of slides, records, maps, and folkloric art are located within the same area. A stairway leads up to a small floor of administrative offices. The stacks, which hold almost 1 million volumes, occupy two basement floors underneath the main floor. At the moment they are fortunately filled to no more than 50% of their capacity, which leaves plenty of stack room for future acquisitions. The possibilities for further activities of the Institute have been greatly enhanced by the addition of two lecture halls, a large one with 500 seats on the main floor level and a small one for 100 persons in the basement directly underneath the large one.

On the whole the building means a considerable improvement over the former quarters of the Institute. Modern equipment, air conditioning, and a perfect insulation from the traffic noise outside guarantee excellent working conditions for the staff.

This staff consists of some 70 persons, 11 of whom with an academic background. 24 members of the Institute are professional librarians, while 12 other employees do less qualified work in the library. There is a translation service composed of 4 and a general administration consisting of 3 persons. The rest are clerical personnel and manual workers.
New openings for more employees would be desirable, because enough additional work is waiting for the Institute, but staff increases have not occurred during the past five years due to the present limitations on the budget, which is probably a problem besetting most other institutions of learning too.

Before going on to say a few words about German research on Latin America in general, I want to discuss briefly the methods of acquisition employed in Berlin. We are probably agreed that Latin American library materials cannot be acquired to a very large extent through local bookdealers, who may be able to supply general libraries with standard titles, but lack the bibliographical tools and the necessary personal connections overseas to gain access to certain periodicals and monographs that come out in remote places and are not quoted in any bibliography. The Berlin Institute uses its local bookstores only for the purchase of publications from neighbouring European countries, whereas it maintains direct contacts with institutions of higher learning, state agencies, ministries, libraries, publishing houses, and bookdealers throughout the Luso-Hispanic world. The director of the Institute has kept these contacts alive by touring Latin America every two years, covering about half the countries of this area during one trip. This means that he normally visits each country at intervals of four years, which does not seem to be frequent. Experience has proved that such visits which always result in personal contacts are indispensable, because they tap new literary sources and promote good will on a cultural level, starting a flow of publications to Berlin either through purchase, gift, or exchange. These trips are particularly successful, because Latin American cherish such personal contacts, whereas an impersonal connection with a distant anonymous institute in Europe would soon wither away. Direct correspondence in Spanish and Portuguese with all the aforesaid institutions and their representatives is an essential prerequisite for keeping a large library up-to-date with publications that are normally difficult to obtain.

The Latin American Institute is the principal and central agency engaged in and sponsoring Latin American research in Germany, which looks back to a long historical development. Other institutes with smaller libraries exist, some institutes have come and gone in the first decades of this century, but the tradition is still very much alive. In the nineteenth century soon after the wars of independence close economic and cultural relations were established between Germany and the newly created national states in Latin America. This development was paralleled by a number of travels German natural scientists and artists undertook to explore the continent, a movement that was started by Alexander von Humboldt, whose thirty-volume work on his long expedition to Central and South America inspired several generations of explorers. Their scientific reports were widely read and finally aroused interest in the history of these countries. The results of Latin American research found their way into German libraries and museums, but there were no special institutions that would devote themselves exclusively to the new field and collect
such literature comprehensively. This unsatisfactory situation changed in the first half of the twentieth century, when several research institutes were founded in rapid succession:

1912 the German-South American Institute in Aachen
1917 the Latin American Institute in Hamburg
1922 the Institute for American Research at the University of Würzburg
1923 the Latin American Institute in Bonn
1930 the Latin American Institute in Berlin.

The Aachen and Würzburg institutes existed but a few years. The Bonn Institute merged with the newly founded Berlin Institute in 1930, and the Hamburg Institute lives on as a Seminar for Hispanic and Portuguese Languages and Literature at the University of Hamburg. Another important institute was founded in Hamburg in 1962: the Institut für Iberoamerikakunde, which is very active in the social sciences and runs a good documentation service.

In 1965 the various large and small institutions engaged in Latin American research founded an association for the promotion of their interests. It was first called ADLAI (Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen Lateinamerikainstitute), but two years later, when it started admitting individual scholars and scientists, changed its name to ADLAF (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche Lateinamerikaforschung). To-day it comprises approximately 20 institutes and 100 individual members. Its declared aims are

1) to facilitate the utilization of all existing experiences and sources on Latin America by its members and other interested circles
2) to intensify the cooperation of all branches of learning dealing with Latin American studies
3) to promote services of documentation
4) to cultivate and strengthen relations with kindred institutions at home and abroad.

Several common research projects have been initiated since 1971, but it would go too far to discuss them in detail here. Congresses on various topics, such as for instance nationalism in Latin America, or the historical, political, economic and cultural relations between Latin America and the United States, are held at regular yearly intervals. The Hamburg Institute serves as a secretariat of the association and publishes a valuable quarterly "Documentation Service".

Within German universities Latin American research is mainly financed by the German Research Community (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft), a semi-public organization for the promotion of sciences, and by various
foundations. An outstanding example of public support is the famous "Mexico Project", which was started by the German research community in 1962 and is still being continued to-day. In the region of Puebla-Tlaxcala about 70 scholars and scientists from German and Mexican universities have in the course of the past 16 years inquired into the development of human culture from the beginning to the present time. It is a multidisciplinary enterprise and the principal sciences involved are prehistory, archaeology, history, ethnology, and geography. Practical difficulties have occurred in the cooperation between the various disciplines and also between the two national elements, but on the whole the Mexico Project promises to be an overriding success. It could be an exemplary model for future cooperative efforts in scientific research on an international basis.

Such efforts are impossible without strong research collections, and it is my belief that the knowledge we derive from this meeting in London will serve to make Latin American library holdings even more effective than they have so far proved to be.
APPENDIX I

Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut
Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Berlin

Ground Plan of Main Floor

1 Entrance
2 Entrance hall and porter's lodge
3 General reading room
4 Subject catalogue
5 Alphabetical author and title catalogue
6 Circulation desk
7 Slide collection
8 Record collection
9 Listening cubicles
10 Special reading room for Precolumbian cultures
11 Folkloric collection
12 Stacks for records, tapes, and geographic maps
13 Open-plan office for librarians
14 Stairway leading to administration floor
15 Newspaper microfilming and bookbinding workshop
16 Post office
17 Offices of research assistants and academic librarians
18 Entrance leading down to small lecture hall
19 Lecture hall lobby
20 Large lecture hall (small lecture hall directly underneath it)
21 Passage way to Prussian State Library
SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES TO LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN WEST GERMANY

Wolfgang Grenz

I would like to make some brief remarks on the activities of the West German Latin American Studies Association (ADLAF), already mentioned by Dr. Stegmann, and on the situation in general.

1. Since 1966 there have been initiated five major projects (see Appendix I), all of them sponsored by the "Stiftung Volkswagenwerk." The projects No. 1-3 were (or are) multidisciplinary research projects which gave remarkable stimulations to new ways of investigation, as e.g. to work not only about but with Latin America. On the other hand, one should be aware that they also suffered the typical problems which arise in the concrete realization of the principle of cooperative investigation with scientists and institutes in the countries concerned. In the case of the Spanish language course it should be pointed out that this successful project had to be cut short for the simple reason that whilst the Volkswagen Foundation grants considerable financial incentives, a permanent guaranty could not be achieved. The only ADLAF project that could be assured a continuous public support is the Latin America Documentation Center in Hamburg which runs now as a department of the "Institut fuer Iberoamerika-Kunde." There is an ADLAF membership list available of institutional and individual members. Please write to the Secretariat of ADLAF:

Forschungsinstitut der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
Dr. Michael Domitra
Godesberger Allee 149
D-5300 Bonn 2 (Federal Republic of Germany)

2. Due to the federal structure of West Germany there have been created many new Latin American institutes or sections in the last eight to ten years. There is no doubt about the fact that the Latin American library of Berlin, which has been described by Dr. Stegmann in a very clear way, is the biggest and the most complete one we have in Germany, and it is -- as some of you will know -- even one of the biggest collections in the world. On the other hand, it should be made quite clear that there is no central institute for Latin American studies in the Federal Republic of Germany, nor is there one German research review comparable with the "Latin American Research Review" in the United States. The Documentation Center in Hamburg has compiled a list of the periodical publications in the German language which shows that there are at least four or five serious reviews dealing with Latin America.

3. Due to the historical structure of the German university system there are very few Latin American institutes within the universities which do research or documentation on an interdisciplinary level. Recently there have been created some multidisciplinary centers for regional studies, such as the "Zentralinstitut 3 (Lateinamerika-Institut)" of the Free University of Berlin, or the "Zentralinstitut 06 - Sektion Lateinamerika" of the University of Erlangen-Nuernberg.
4) During the past five or six years we can observe an increasing polarization in social science research on Latin America as a consequence of a profound dispute on scientific methods between the neopositivistic and the critical school, as well as due to the fact that the reception of the "teoría de la dependencia" has been especially great in West Germany. The consequence of this development has been that there exists today a remarkable production of books and articles from young German latinamericanists with an evidently Marxist approach, as well as several research units on Latin American studies in German universities which can be considered as "left" or "Marxistic."

5. Last but not least, we cannot disregard the fact that, as to regional research in general, Latin American studies do not play precisely a leading role. On the contrary, the West German administration, specifically the Ministry of Economic Cooperation as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which -- among others -- used to sponsor regional studies, do not hide their increasing interest in the developments in Africa and the Middle East. Research promotion programs, such as the one mentioned above by the Volkswagen Foundation, have not been extended or renewed. Thus the diversification of studies and documentation about overseas regions has had a certain negative effect on the activities of the institutes involved in Latin American studies.

6. Let me finish with a recommendation to this conference which has been very helpful in giving an overview of what is going on in the field of Latin American studies in other Western countries. I still have the impression that we all are missing and actually urgently need a directory of Latin American research institutes, library facilities, and documentation centers in Europe. Referring to earlier discussions on this topic on the European level I guess that it might be of some importance if one of the resolutions to be passed at this SALALM conference would be to recommend such a directory, which possibly could be sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris.
### APPENDIX I

**LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN WEST GERMANY**

Common projects of the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche Lateinamerikaforschung (ADLAF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Theme/Name of Project</th>
<th>Institutes Involved in Performance</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Development Problems in Extra-tropical Latin America from the Historical, Geographical, and Regional Political Point of View. A Case Study on Chile.</td>
<td>Forschungsinstitut der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn; Iberische und lateinamerikanische Abteilung des Historischen Seminars, Universität Koeln; Geographisches Institut, Universität Bonn</td>
<td>Finished in 1976; Several publications within the publication series of the corresponding institutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Intensive Language Course in Spanish: Latin America (twice a year for 6 weeks)</td>
<td>Institut fuer Iberoamerika-kunde, Hamburg</td>
<td>Cut short in Spring, 1977 after 17 courses for want of permanent financial guaranty; continued in several West German universities as traditional language courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Latin American Documentation Center (indexing of periodical articles from more than 500 social science related reviews; dissemination of information about the actual development of the Latin American region)</td>
<td>Institut fuer Iberoamerika-Kunde, Hamburg</td>
<td>Financial support by the Volkswagen Foundation concluded in 1972. Since 1973 financed by public funds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN SCandinavia

Roland Anrup

The Institute of Latin American Studies in Stockholm

In 1951 the forerunner of the Institute of Latin American Studies - the Institute and Library of Ibero-American Studies - was founded at the Stockholm School of Business Administration and Economics. Magnus Mörner was appointed director of the Institute in 1953, and remained with it for ten years until a lack of funds limited its activities to library work only for five years and forced Mörner to relinquish his post. After a Commission of Enquiry had been held the Institute was reorganized in 1969 as the official central institution for studies and research connected with Latin America. The Institute was placed under the National Board of Universities and a Board consisting of ten members was constituted by the Government. Among the institutions represented in the Board of the Institute are the University of Stockholm, Stockholm University Library, SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority), the National Federation of Adult Educational Associations, the Swedish National Union of Students, the Trade Union Movement and the Federation of Swedish Industries.

Doctor Mörner was in 1969 reinstated as director of the Institute and held this post until 1 September 1976. From the Spring of 1976 Mörner has been Andrew W. Mellon Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A. He remains however at the Institute as a research fellow. Mörner was succeeded as director by Doctor Weine Karlsson, the previous research associate of the Institute.

During the seventies, in spite of limited resources, the Institute has been able to constantly expand its activities largely due to the imagination and energy of its directors. This expansion also reflects a growing Swedish interest in Latin America. This part of the world has attracted the attention of Swedish public opinion and been spotlighted by the mass media. More and more time is also being devoted to the study of Latin America in schools and adult education classes. Requests for information from the Institute have multiplied markedly, as have the numbers using the library facilities. In 1976 the aims and the work of the Institute were reviewed by the Board and it was decided to develop the information service. The growth of the Institute's activities has so far affected the library and research functions in the first instance, provision of information and teaching being somewhat inhibited by lack of money and staff.
The latest government ordinances of 1976 state the aims of the Institute as follows:

- to encourage the study of social and cultural development of Latin America and the contacts between Sweden and Latin America
- to promote research and education on Latin America
- to disseminate information about the current situation in Latin America
- to provide a library service and to constitute a documentation centre for research workers.

From 1 July 1977 the Institute became an administrative unit of the University of Stockholm.

The Institute collaborates with the Gothenburg Institute of Ibero-American Studies (founded in 1939, from 1969 affiliated to the Department of Romance languages at the University of Gothenburg). The Gothenburg Institute possesses a library of some 30,000 volumes, and with its stress on cultural studies it complements the concentration of the Stockholm Institute on the social sciences.

The Library

Since July 1977 the library has formally been a part of Stockholm University Library, but it does not just provide a documentation centre for Stockholm but also for all of Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries.

At present the Institute library comprises approx. 27,000 books and almost 350 periodicals. Most of the stock and recent acquisitions are related to history and the social sciences (economics, human geography, politics, social anthropology, sociology).

A practical reference collection has been developed and there is a working collection of monographs, mainly from the period after 1945. There are author and subject catalogs. The monographs are arranged on the shelves by broad country and subject classification and are available for direct consultation. This material is also available for loan. From 1950 onwards there are the statistical yearbooks of most countries, in some cases also complete census data. In addition to the main bibliographical tools, the library has such materials as the large surveys of A. Ballesteros y Baretta and J. Vicens Vives on the history of Spain and Latin America, those of J. Basadre of the history of Peru, of R. Levene on Argentina and of R. Guerra y Sánchez on Cuba. Among the original source materials are the large Brazilian series Documentos Históricos (108 vols.), Paso y Troncoso's Epistolario de Nueva España, and the Venezuelan Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia,
which includes materials from both the Colonial and the independence eras. Venezuela is well represented with material from other periods as well.

There are two special collections. One contains the documents of the O.A.S. (Organization of American States) almost complete from 1960 onwards. A special Cuban collection has also been formed. We also possess a collection of reference maps which we hope to enlarge considerably. The library is also equipped with audiovisual aids and material.

The Royal Library's acquisitions catalogue, covering as it does all foreign acquisition of scientific libraries in Sweden, also lists our recent acquisitions. These (and those of similar libraries in Scandinavia) are further listed in the twice-yearly publication Latinoamericana.

There is a copying service for articles etc., which also deals with orders by post. We also undertake the compilation of short reading lists for specific fields of interest. Since 1971, in order to maximize this service, the Institute has been printing a series of select bibliographies on topics of current interest. These are provided to the public and are kept up to date. The topics covered at present include:

1. Population Problems
2. The Indian Question
3. Family Structure and the Position of Women
4. Education
5. Urbanization
6. Slums
7. Agrarian Problems
9. Energy
10. Industrial Development
11. Economic Integration
12. Foreign Investment
13. Trade Unions
14. Guerrillas
15. Militarism
16. The Catholic Church.


Information

Our information service has long been limited to isolated efforts. Two travelling exhibitions have been produced in collaboration with other organizations. The first, on Cuba, toured Sweden 1971-73. An accompanying booklet (in Swedish) entitled Controversial Revolution: Facts and Opinions about Cuba 1959-71 was distributed at the exhibition halls. The second exhibition, "Latin America's Indians: their History, Current Problems and Uncertain Future", was produced jointly with such bodies
as SIDA and the National Adult Education Association. For this exhibition Magnus Mörner published a popular introduction with the same title (in Swedish. Stockholm 1973, 64 pp.).

In conjunction with a major exhibition on Latin America at the Stockholm Cultural Centre in 1975, SIDA financed an informative produced by the Institute (in Swedish) entitled Do you want to know more about Latin America? (40 pp.). This booklet was very much in demand by schools and study circles, for example, and the first edition was exhausted by the end of the year. A second edition was prepared early in 1976 and a third revised edition in 1977.

Plans for the future include a considerable increase in the amount of informative material published by the Institute, in the first instance cheaply produced booklets (stencil or off-set) containing basic facts about Latin America and its problems, and highlighting current political, social and economic issues.

The Institute arranges contacts between the organizers of lectures or courses and experts on Latin America. Many social scientists from Latin America living in exile in Sweden now have a sufficient command of Swedish to be able to contribute to this service.

**Seminars and teaching**

The Institute organizes a series of seminars of various kinds. Three of these have concentrated on individual countries: Chile, Brazil and Bolivia. One seminar is on Latin America in general with international experts giving lectures. At present a seminar on the Latin American labour movement is in progress with active participation from the Swedish trade union movement. In addition, the Institute often organizes informal symposia in conjunction with visits by well-known foreign specialists.

The Institute was a co-sponsor of the first Nordic Seminar on "Cultural Dependency in Latin America" held in Västerhaninge, August 1977 and of the Scandinavian symposium on "The Agrarian Sector in Latin America" held in Uppsala, November 1977. In collaboration with the Department of Political Science at the University of Stockholm, the Institute offers a course on social conditions in Latin America. The current teaching programme also includes weekly courses on Latin American economic history, Mexico, and modern Latin American drama.

With these exceptions university teaching on Latin America is incidental and sporadic. Latin America is however beginning to be more frequently included in university curricula. In schools too Latin America is receiving more attention at all levels. This development is reflected in textbooks for secondary schools as well as in more scholarly textbooks. It is also reasonable to expect that possibilities for specialization in Latin American studies will be improved within the framework of the new university and research system presently under way.
Research

The director of the Institute was for a long time its only research worker. In 1974 a bibliography of Professor Mörner’s extensive writings was published. In 1971 the post of research associate was created and the present director, Doctor Weine Karlsson joined the Institute. Further, in 1974 a Latin American social research team was affiliated to the Institute. This led to a considerable development of the research programme. Institute publications (in Spanish and English) may be obtained from Almquist & Wiksell in Stockholm. The most recent major publication is Doctor Weine Karlsson’s Manufacturing in Venezuela. 

Studies on Development and Location, the fruit of many years of painstaking empirical research.

Since 1977 the Institute publishes a research paper series and copies of research papers may be obtained from the Institute on request. To assist research-workers the Institute has compiled two pamphlets: Handbook vid samhällsvetenskaplig och historisk forskning rörande Latinamerika (3 ed. 1976) and Statistical Sources on Latin America available at the Institute of Latin American Studies and the National Central Bureau of Statistics, Stockholm.

The research policy of the Institute gives priority to the process of industrialization, the development of agrarian structures and the labour and trade union movement in Latin America. A major research project directed by Professor Magnus Mörner concerns the evolution of the agrarian structure of Cuzco, Peru. Other projects deal with the industrialization process in Chile and the labour movement in Argentina and Chile.

NOSALF

Since the Institute has the activation and co-ordination of research projects as one of its most important tasks, not only within Sweden but throughout the Nordic countries, it co-sponsored the first Scandinavian Research Conference on Latin America, held in Turku, Finland in 1970. It also took the initiative in convening the first Scandinavian Research Comittee meeting as early as 1970. In 1973 The Scandinavian Association for Research on Latin America (NOSALF) was founded, replacing the work of the committee.

The Board of this Association is composed of two representatives for each Scandinavian country together with the director of the Institute in Stockholm, which institute functions as NOSALF’s secretariat. The Board normally meets three times a year.

NOSALF aims to provide a common research forum for Scandinavian Latin American specialists, to stimulate research and disseminate information about Latin America and to facilitate contact with Latin American research in other parts of the world. Another important task is to organize conferences and seminars. NOSALF conferences were held in Copenhagen in 1973 and in Bergen in 1976. The theme of the Bergen conference was "Levels of Dominance in Latin America: Past, Present and Future".

Financial support has been provided by the Nordic governments through their
Council for Nordic cultural cooperation. Compared with the two Nordic Institutes for Africa and Asia, both founded in the 1960's, NOSALF, however, still receives much less financing from these governmental funds, which to a large extent explains the still relatively limited activities of NOSALF. Besides conferences, the activities comprise above all a travel grant program, organization of seminars and publication work. The journal *Ibero-Americana* is issued twice a year.

As a special issue of *Ibero-Americana*, no. VII:1 (1977), three selected papers presented at the Bergen Conference were published. Next number of the journal (VII:3-VIII:1) has as its theme "The State and Militarism in Latin America" and is scheduled to appear by fall this year.

NOSALF was a co-sponsor of the First Nordic Seminar on Cultural Dependency in Latin America, held in Västerhaninge in August, 1977 and of the Symposium on the Agrarian Sector in Latin America, Uppsala, November 1977. NOSALF is presently organizing a symposium on the economic, political and cultural relations between the Nordic countries and Latin America, to be held in August this year in Kungälv, a place close to Gothenburg.

The Association furthermore awards some 20 travel grants yearly to Nordic students specializing on Latin America to enable them to visit research institutes in Scandinavia. These study grants have almost entirely been used for visits to the Institute in Stockholm.

**The Development of Latin American Studies in Scandinavia**

Latin American studies on a broader basis did not get under way in Scandinavia until after 1960. During these last 15-20 years, however, widespread interest in the study of Latin America has developed in the Scandinavian countries. Before the early 1960's and especially prior to World War II, Scandinavian scholarly interest in this field was limited to a few individuals working in an isolated research environment. Some significant contributions were made during this period, however, and some of them are still of value in current work.

The Indians and their cultures were very much at the centre of this early interest, particularly in Sweden. Erland Nordenskiöld, a student of Indian cultures in Bolivia, Paraguay and Central America became perhaps the only Scandinavian Latin American scholar to gain international recognition before the 1950's, that is, before the historian Magnus Mörner embarked on his momentous and still productive research career.

Other Scandinavian anthropologists followed Nordenskiöld and produced a series of thorough ethnographical descriptions, each based on many years of field work. Since they wrote a number of high quality popularizations they came to influence the contemporary image of Latin America in their countries. They brought rich ethnographical and archeological collections to Scandinavia which are still useful and which provided fundamentally important additions to several Scandinavian ethnographical museums, principally in Gothenburg and Stockholm, but also in Oslo, in Bergen (the Historical Museum) and in Helsinki and Copenhagen (the National Museums). An account of the nature and extent of these collections is provided in a research guide edited by the Institute of Latin American Studies in Stockholm.
As mentioned above, more comprehensive studies of Latin America only developed after 1960. This trend was headed by historians, the most distinguished of these being Magnus Mörner, later followed by growing numbers of social scientists. A number of factors have been at work here. In the first place general interest in Latin America has grown during the past two decades, a growth reflected particularly by more extensive news coverage in the mass media and by the growing volume of publications of various kinds. Secondly, their developments have been coupled with radical changes in the Scandinavian image of Latin America. These changes have affected the orientation and extent of Latin American research.

In the 1940’s Latin America was generally regarded in Scandinavia as the continent of future, possessing enormous natural resources and a huge potential for economic development. This image began to change during the 1950’s when Latin America was facing severe economic problems and it was drastically altered in the early 1960’s when the Cuban revolution drew attention to the urgent social problems of the continent. Latin America rapidly became known as a region of frequent crisis and great social injustice. The well-known political developments of the past ten years have reinforced this new image. Thirdly, a large number of intellectual refugees from Latin America have found their way to Scandinavia during the past three or four years, and their presence has meant an increasing level of activity in Latin American studies in all the Scandinavian countries. Moreover, not a few Latin American social scientists have made important contributions to development theory, especially the dependence theorists. This has led Scandinavian researchers with a general interest in the Third World to deepen their knowledge of Latin America’s development problems.

The degree of interest in Latin American studies varies from discipline to discipline. The following remarks will be limited to the social sciences.

In history the remarkable work of Magnus Mörner is too well known to require further comment. Other historians such as Åke Medin and Harald Runblom have however also made important contributions.

At the Latin American Institute we have carried out surveys of Scandinavian research projects in the social sciences in progress. The surveys indicate that numerically projects undertaken by social anthropologists predominate. Sweden shows a particular strong interest in anthropology as do Norway and Denmark (to a slightly lesser degree). The Indian cultures still command great interest. The strong ethnographical tradition has been maintained by such scholars as Henry Wassén in Gothenburg, Niels Fock in Copenhagen and Henning Siverts in Bergen. But the most striking feature of recent decades has been the concern of many young social anthropologists for the marginal groups in Latin America, the slum dwellers and the Indian peasants. A number of projects are investigating the social effects of land reform on Indian communities selected for study.

In sociology and political science interest has also been on the increase. Göran G. Lindahl at the Department of Political Science at the University of Stockholm published already in 1962 a dissertation entitled Uruguay’s New Path and has since then been carrying out further work on that country.
The political developments of recent years in South America have attracted a lot of research - in these as in other disciplines - on aspects of Latin American militarism and fascism. Research in these fields has been noticeably stimulated by the work of PRI in Oslo and the Department of Political Science in Turku.

In economics there is fairly little research in progress on specifically Latin American problems, although there is an awakening of interest here too. The same goes for geography. This contrasts with the pattern in France, the Federal Republic of Germany or the Soviet Union, for instance, where economists and geographers have made important contributions to Latin American research. In Sweden the valuable work of the economic geographer Weine Karlsson has until recently provided the only significant example of this type of research. Two factors which may have a bearing on this tardy Scandinavian interest are the traditional concentration on national problems and the equally traditional sway of conventional thinking.

Let us now turn to the question: which parts of Latin America are Scandinavian scholars most interested in? The most striking feature in this respect is the great imbalance between countries studied. Social scientists have concentrated their research effort on just a few countries: Castro's Cuba, Chile during and after Allende and Peru after 1968. These countries are by far the most intensively studied, especially where the work of university students and young specialists is concerned. It is evident that much of this interest has been linked to an increasing concern with political events in these countries. It has been reflected in an abundant flow of studies, from student term papers to interpretative books and dissertations. With some exaggeration it might be said that for a few years in the early 1970's, as far as Scandinavian social science was concerned, Latin America just meant Chile, Peru and Cuba - three countries with between them just one-tenth of the total population of the continent. In recent years, however, there has been a fairly strong trend towards studying other countries too, principally Brazil and Argentina, but also Colombia and Venezuela as well as Mexico.

There are some previously neglected areas of study to which Scandinavians could well make valuable contributions. A natural topic here is Scandinavian - Latin American relations especially studies of economic links. A number of valuable studies have already been made, it is true, but many gaps still remain. We need studies analyzing the structure of trade, the export of machinery, the emigration of technicians and entrepreneurs, and the role of Scandinavian multinationals, for instance. Such studies should be carried out from a Latin American point of view, that is to say, trying to assess the effects of the phenomena concerned on industrial development and the patterns of economic dependence developed in Latin America. Not unrelated to another neglected area of study, the labour movement in Latin America, where Scandinavians possibly have special advantages since Scandinavian research has a strong tradition in this field.
In connection with these suggestions it may be noted that the next meeting of the Association of European Latinamericanist Historians to be held in Stockholm and organized by the Institute of Latin American Studies will have as its main theme "The part played by European capital, Entrepreneurs and Workers in Process of Industrialization and Unionization in Latin America".

And how does Latin American research in Scandinavia compare with that in other parts of Europe? Here it must be borne in mind that although the last 15 years have seen considerable developments in Scandinavia, we are still far below the level attained in Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, and this for evident reasons - we do not have the same resources, and we lack the close historical ties of the other countries. As for the orientation of our research, we seem to be comparatively more concerned with the study of contemporary Latin America and current social and economic problems than are most other European centres.

It is a truism that many important tasks still challenge the student of Latin American history and society, and there is no reason why Scandinavians should not participate in tackling them. Granted we face problems. Library facilities are, for instance, still inadequate for research purposes in the Scandinavian countries in general. Even the 30,000 volume collections at the two specialized regional institutes in Scandinavia, the Latin American Institute in Stockholm and the Ibero-American Institute in Gothenburg are not fully adequate for all the specialized interests of research work.

There is a great need for Scandinavian Latin American specialists not only to organize their efforts better within Scandinavia, but also to seek collaboration and coordination with the leading centres for Latin American studies in the rest of Europe.
Introducción

La afición americanista en España tiene hondas raíces en el pasado y se alimenta en la actualidad no sólo por la existencia de magníficos archivos y colecciones documentales (el Archivo General de Indias en Sevilla, el Archivo General de Simancas en Valladolid, el Archivo Militar en Segovia y en Madrid: el Archivo Histórico Nacional, la Real Academia de la Historia, el Archivo Naval y la Biblioteca Nacional), sino también por la intimidad de relaciones que siguen ligando América y España (por ejemplo, el Centro Iberoamericano de Cooperación, ex-Instituto de Cultura Hispánica).

Para el investigador es imprescindible la consulta de guías y catálogos, como Guía de fuentes para la historia de Iberoamérica, o el Índice histórico español—con copiosa sección de Iberoamérica—o finalmente la Historiografía y bibliografía americanistas de Francisco Morales Padrón, sin olvidar la magna colección Biblioteca de autores españoles (BAE) que en su última serie ha publicado cerca del centenar de obras de interés americanista. Recordamos finalmente que la preparación del Medio Milenario del Descubrimiento de América va a dedicarse activamente a la edición de varias series de libros que dignan relación con América.

Las cuatro instituciones que examinamos a continuación constituyen ejemplos de lo que significa el americanismo activo en España; dos, el Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y la Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos, integrados en el Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); otras dos, la Sección de Historia de América en Sevilla y el Seminario de Historia de América en Valladolid, dependientes de las Universidades. En cualquier caso ambas series de organismos se complementan mutuamente en su trabajo.

La información que damos para cada instituto responde a la misma serie de puntos y así el lector puede encontrar en forma paralela los datos siguientes: (1) historia, (2) dependencia, (3) fuentes de ingreso, (4) locales y equipo, (5) cuerpo docente y/o de investigación, (6) programas de enseñanza, (7) programas de investigación, (8) trabajos de campo y relaciones con instituciones latinoamericanas, (9) servicios de biblioteca y de documentación, (10) aspectos destacados y notables, y (11) publicaciones.

Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo

El Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo se fundó a principios de 1940 para el estudio de la Historia Hispanoamericana. Sucedía en su campo de trabajo a la sección hispanoamericana del Centro de Estudios Históricos y englobó muy pronto a la Sociedad de Historia Hispanoamericana.
1. En septiembre de 1945 se separó del Instituto, para formar entidad aparte, la Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos de Sevilla; y en 1947 se trasformó en Instituto, con vida independiente, lo que había sido sección de historia misional y que desde entonces se denominó Instituto Santo Toribio de Mogrovejo.

Han sido sus presidentes a lo largo de estos años, don Antonio Ballesteros Beretta, don Ciriaco Pérez Bustamante y don Juan Pérez de Tudela y Bueso.

2. Forma parte del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), entidad autónoma de ámbito nacional, que fue creada a 24 de noviembre de 1939; pero es independiente de cualquier universidad.

3. El Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas asigna al Instituto, como contribución fija, lo que corresponde a los salarios de los individuos que pertenecen al equipo del Instituto; cada año además fija la cuantía de su contribución en lo que se refiere a contratos temporales (becarios o empleados eventuales) y en lo que atañe a gastos generales de mantenimiento; y a los que se refieren a biblioteca y a publicaciones. En contrapartida no goza el Instituto de las entradas que corresponden a la venta de sus publicaciones, que se concentran en los servicios generales del Consejo Superior.

4. Los servicios generales del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas están domiciliados en la calle Serrano, 117, Madrid; el Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo sigue en el antiguo edificio central del Consejo, situado en la calle Duque de Medinaceli, 4, Madrid, 14, en el que ocupa once salones de su planta cuarta.

5. Su equipo personal está compuesto por un director, un vicedirector y dos investigadores que forman--por el momento--su plantilla fija a nivel investigador; el equipo se completa con tres ayudantes a nivel administrativo. En ambos niveles hay puestos eventuales (becarios y contratados) que se renuevan anualmente.

6. El Instituto no tiene programas de enseñanza.

7. Los programas de investigación se han orientado hacia la publicación de crónicas (con introducción y notas), y hacia la publicación de series documentales. (p.e., el Diplomatario Colombino y otras colecciones de cédulas y disposiciones legales).

8. El Instituto ha organizado en el pasado trabajos de campo en América; en el momento actual su trabajo se centra en las investigaciones documentales que se realizan de manera habitual en los archivos españoles y americanos.

El Instituto ha mantenido, y mantiene, constantes y excelentes relaciones con las instituciones similares de América Latina: a cuyos representantes invita, y es invitado por ellos, a congresos y manifestaciones similares.
9. La biblioteca del Instituto, abierta a todos los investigadores que se interesan por problemas latinoamericanos, cuenta con unos 20,000 volúmenes, con un aumento anual de unos 500. El número de revistas recibidas—de todos los países del ámbito hispánico—llega a 800. La biblioteca cuenta con un fichero dicionario que se completa con un fichero de materias, organizado por países; los artículos de revista están en proceso de catalogación. El Instituto cuenta con un aparato de microfilmación y varios "lectores", uno de ellos reproductor; también cuenta con un reproductor 3M con el que sirve los pedidos que se le hacen.

10. Dentro de los programas de investigación que el Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo tiene en curso, hay que mencionar el gran programa que prepara la celebración del Medio Milenario del Descubrimiento de América, 1492-1992. Este proyecto, que el Instituto ha iniciado y proyecta llevar hasta su coronación se inició con dos asambleas previas a las que fueron invitados institutos de investigaciones afines e historiadores que tuvieron intereses latinoamericanos en su sentido más amplio. Sus objetivos son principalmente editoriales ya que se trataría de editar o reeditar—en presentación monumental y rigurosamente crítica—las obras que se puedan considerar fundamentales para el conocimiento de la historia de América en toda su amplitud, aunque el enfoque se dirige al siglo XVI y en menor escala a los siglos siguientes.

Además de las ediciones mencionadas, se pretende publicar series documentales que completen y perfeccionen las ya existentes, dotándolas de índices; y añadiendo otras nuevas—como los diplomarios, o cedularios ya mencionados—que faciliten la investigación y el conocimiento del pasado común a todas las naciones de estirpe hispánica.

En ese mismo interés prioritario entraría una labor de computarización bibliográfica y documental que completaría los índices históricos y catálogos de documentos ya existentes; y facilitaría el empleo de fuentes históricas tanto impresas como manuscritas a los historiadores del próximo futuro.

11. En la línea de publicaciones ha de mencionarse—en primer lugar—la veterana Revista de Indias, iniciada en 1940, está en su año 37 y su número 148 con una periodicidad de dos números al año. La circunstancia de estar todas las publicaciones sometidas al control central del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, ha favorecido poco en los últimos años al Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo. Todos nuestros suscriptores recuerdan la drástica reducción de páginas que reunió en un sólo número, los cuatro que correspondían al año 1975, con 300 páginas frente a las 600 usuales. Desde entonces se ha procurado ganar fechas, y en la actualidad se hallan preparados para su distribución los números 147-148, correspondientes al primer semestre de 1977 y han entrado en imprenta los números 149-150 que corresponden al segundo semestre del mismo año.
Por lo que se refiere a las publicaciones no periódicas se contabilizaban 55 a finales del año 1975; desde esta fecha han aparecido dos volúmenes más, uno en 1977 titulado El Corregidor de Indios y la economía peruana del siglo XVIII, del profesor Alfredo Moreno Cebrián (802 pp.) y otro de Carmelo Sáenz de Santa María titulado Historia de la educación jesuítica en Guatemala: 1ª Parte siglos XVII y XVIII (316 pp.).

Por las mismas dificultades mencionadas, los miembros del Instituto se han visto obligados a entregar sus obras a distintas editoriales científicas, como el Instituto de Cultura Hispánica, en el que el último volumen aparecido se debe al especialista en temas colombinos, Juan Manzano y Manzano, con su magnífica monografía Colón y su secreto, 1976 (746 pp.). A los que hay que añadir largas series de ediciones de crónicas antiguas aparecidas desde 1940 en la Biblioteca de autores españoles, en la que pasa del centenar el número de volúmenes preparados con estudio preliminar, notas e índices por miembros del Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo.

Sección de Historia de América en la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid

1. La sección de Historia de América opera con personalidad propia dentro de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid desde el año 1945; recientemente se ha modificado el plan de estudios y la ascripción a la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, sin que esto haya influido demasiado en el contenido de los planes de estudios.

2. La sección forma parte en la actualidad de la Facultad de Historia y Geografía.

3. No tiene economía propia; depende totalmente del presupuesto nacional a través de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

4. Ocupa una planta especial en el edificio universitario.

5. Como todas las facultades universitarias españolas, cuenta con catedráticos, agregados, adjuntos y un número variable de contratados temporales.

6. Sus enseñanzas se organizan en departamentos y cátedras aisladas; actualmente hay tres departamentos: Historia general de América, América prehispánica y Arqueología; y una Cátedra con la misma denominación general de Historia de América. El curso de licenciatura se completa en cinco años; y para el doctorado se exigen dos años más. Cada uno de los departamentos organiza sus seminarios dirigidos especialmente a la preparación de las "tesinas," o memorias previas a la obtención de la licenciatura.

7. Ha organizado distintos trabajos de investigación en las líneas señaladas
en cada uno de los departamentos.

8. Por lo que hace a trabajos de campo, los lleva a cabo en campañass de verano en Perú, Ecuador, Guatemala y México; con cuyas universidades está en continua relación.

9. Cuenta con bibliotecas altamente especializadas para cada uno de sus departamentos.

10. En relación con el Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, aunque en su origen estaban íntimamente conectados, en la actualidad siguen trayectorias diferentes. La sección universitaria de Historia de América se especializa en programas de enseñanza; y en trabajos de campo en áreas arqueológicas de América; en tanto que el Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo se especializa en ediciones de fuentes y en estudios de alto nivel sobre series documentales.

11. La Sección de Historia de América ha publicado durante años la Revista española de antropología (último número 1972, vol. 7/2); de sus trabajos de campo merecen destacarse los cuatro volúmenes de Arqueología de Chincheros (Perú) de importante contenido y magnífica presentación.

**Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos de Sevilla**

1. La Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos surgió, en su forma actual, como entidad desgajada del Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo de Madrid, en 1945.

2. Su estructura administrativa es la misma que la explicada en el caso del Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo: un instituto especializado en Historia de América que forma parte del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Es diferente su relación con la Universidad de Sevilla y la Sección de Historia de América que en ella funciona; la Escuela--como su nombre la indica--tuvo siempre cierto carácter docente, y sus componentes han participado en mayor o menor grado de las labores universitarias. Otro tanto puede decirse de los catedráticos, agregados y adjuntos universitarios que suelen contar con un despacho para su trabajo personal en el edificio de la Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos.

3. La situación administrativa es semejante--en sus líneas generales--a los demás institutos dependientes del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas.

4. Cuenta con un edificio "ad hoc" que alberga despachos, aulas, habitaciones de estudiantes y hasta una imprenta particular--su dirección: Alfonso XII, nº 12.
5. En contraste con su instalación material, es muy escasa su dotación de personal; cuenta con tres individuos pertenecientes a la escala de investigadores del Consejo, estando formado el resto por los cargos de director y subdirector, que—como en el caso del Fernández de Oviedo—perciben un sueldo simbólico.

6. Su calidad docente se fijó en el decreto de su instalación, quedando desde entonces unida con la Sección de Historia de América de la Universidad de Sevilla. La Escuela ofrecía títulos de Diplomados en Historia de América, títulos que quedaron incorporados a la licenciatura y doctorado que se im parten en la—repetidas veces—mencionada sección universitaria.

7. En 1946 presentó la Escuela sus líneas de investigación que, en aquel momento, eran 12;10 científicas y 2 técnicas; en el momento actual han quedado reducidas de hecho en cuanto a la organización exterior, pero siguen trabajando las líneas habituales. Frente al Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo se caracteriza por su proximidad al Archivo General de Indias, fuente casi inagotable de documentación que colorea todos los trabajos de la Escuela en sentido de historia de la América colonial.

8. En la Sección Universitaria de Historia de América ha adquirido mucha importancia en los últimos años del Departamento de Antropología, que organiza—o por su cuenta—en colaboración con el mismo Departamento de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid—temporadas de trabajo en distintos países americanos. En la actualidad dedica atención preferente a un proyecto situado en las tierras altas—dominio quiché—de Guatemala.

9. Es muy rica su biblioteca y es muy amplia su colección de revistas.

10. Como se ha dicho más arriba, la Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos se consagra especialmente al estudio de la riquísima documentación guardada en el Archivo General de Indias; y al tiempo que sus miembros titulares benefician sus particulares líneas de investigación, cooperan con la multitud de investigadores que llegan a Sevilla atraídos por esa inmensa riqueza documental. Es típica del carácter de la Escuela su apertura a la colaboración y cooperación, tanto con los individuos del cuerpo de Archivos que tiene a su cargo la catalogación de aquellos fondos, cuanto con las distintas cátedras que en la Universidad de Sevilla tocan de alguna manera temas americanos.

11. Es publicación de la Escuela, el Anuario de estudios americanos que hasta fecha muy reciente ha ido apareciendo con ejemplar puntualidad; el último número aparecido es el XXXI (1974); en el mismo año apareció el último número (el XVIII) de la Historiografía y bibliografía americanistas, de importancia capital para el estudiante del americanismo; y en el conjunto de publicaciones de la Escuela se llega al número 244 (1978). Así como el Anuario sigue en vías de publicación y está en prensa el volumen XXXII (1975) y el último número de Historiografía, que corresponde al 1974, es relativamente reciente, data de más atrás el último número de otra revista—también de la Escuela—que desaparecen con el volumen XXII que incluye los números 109 a 111 y que...
correspondía al año 1962--consecuencias todas de las diversas crisis económicas que han incidido sobre el país.

Seminario de Historia de América de la Universidad de Valladolid

1. El Seminario de Historia de América de la Universidad de Valladolid continúa la tradición americanista de esta Universidad que se centraba en la Sección de Estudios Americanos; aunque en aquellos tiempos se orientaba más a lo jurídico que a los restantes aspectos del quehacer histórico. En su forma actual es obra personal del catedrático Demetrio Ramos Pérez, desde hace años jefe del departamento de Historia de América en la Universidad de Valladolid.

2. Como se desprende de su título oficial, el Seminario de Historia de América forma parte de la Universidad de Valladolid.

3. Es la Universidad de Valladolid la que administra sus fondos.

4. La misma Universidad cedió al Seminario la llamada Casa de Colón, que es su sede oficial (calle Colón s/n, Valladolid).

5. El equipo está presidido por el catedrático Demetrio Ramos Pérez.

6. Sus enseñanzas se ajustan al modelo nacional universitario, aunque no llegan a constituirse en Sección aparte, como las correspondientes de Madrid y Sevilla.

7. Las investigaciones cuentan con el magnífico Archivo de Simancas, que en su aspecto americanista había sido poco estudiado.

8. Es buena la biblioteca y surtida su colección de revistas, aunque la circunstancia de ser reciente su constitución le limita algo en sus números.

9. Ya se ha indicado que su característica principal se halla en la proximidad del Archivo de Simancas que proporciona la base documental, en las colecciones que no llegaron a pasar al Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla.

10. Aunque casi todas agotadas, cuenta en su catálogo editorial con las publicaciones de la antigua Sección de Estudios Americanos de la Universidad de Valladolid; en su etapa más moderna ha iniciado una publicación periódica que se titula Cuadernos prehispánicos de periodicidad anual (último número, el 5/1977).

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

Kees den Boer

Introduction

Only recently has the Netherlands developed any tradition in the field of social sciences with respect to Latin America. Only in the mid-1960s did the universities begin to show real interest for this part of the world. Much more important traditionally were the (former) Dutch colonial possessions, the East Indies, and to a lesser degree Surinam and the Dutch Antilles. But interest for Latin American studies has grown rapidly in recent years, a trend which may be observed in the growing number of Dutch scholars who specialize one way or another in the region. Originally isolated, Dutch Latin-Americanists had little or no access to specialized bibliographical or other resources. It was in 1964 that the University of Amsterdam set up a modest Center for Latin American Research and Documentation (CEDLA), dedicated exclusively to the study of the region. This remained the only academic institution of its kind until the present decade, when two new institutes came into being - in Leiden in 1972, in Utrecht in 1977 -, both of which set their sights on the Caribbean area. CEDLA, which originally operated only within the University of Amsterdam, aside from its objectives in the fields of research and instruction, also has always been active in that of documentation. In the early years a healthy economic climate made a relatively rapid growth possible, and partly because of this growth CEDLA was able to expand its facilities quickly. In the early 1970s, and partly through CEDLA's activities, the group of Dutch Latin-American specialists got to know one another better, and CEDLA was converted into an inter-university center; by means of this formal conversion CEDLA's facilities are no longer at the sole disposal of the University of Amsterdam, but are formally linked to practically all Dutch universities, the so-called 'participating institutions'. Each participating institution is represented on CEDLA's governing body or board of trustees. This board answers directly to the Ministry of Education and Science in The Hague.
This development does not mean in the least that Latin American area studies in the Netherlands are carried out only under auspices of CEDLA. On the contrary, individual scholars and students are better able than ever to pursue their own work, having access to CEDLA's library and other resources.

In the next few pages I will try to give a brief sketch of the effects of the organizational background of the Dutch universities for area studies in general, and of the activities of CEDLA and other university institutes where Latin American studies are being carried out.

The Dutch university system and area studies

The Netherlands has thirteen universities, including a number of technical universities. They are all expected to conform to the state norms as legislated for the system of university instruction. With three exceptions (Tilburg, Nijmegen, Free University of Amsterdam) they are all state universities, and even in the three exceptional cases mentioned - these universities have Church ties, which gives them a slightly different administrative structure - funding is almost completely subsidized by the state.

In general, a university education lasts five to six years and is usually divided into three phases. The first two phases (one year propaedeutic, two years candidacy) are general course work within the chosen major field. The third phase (two to two and a half years) consists of a specialized course package. But all majors are organized along disciplinary lines, and the degrees awarded are defined in terms of the disciplinary content of the major. It is thus impossible to graduate with a degree in a given 'area study'. It is possible, nonetheless, to take a regional specialization within a given discipline, especially in the third phase of study.

1. Universiteit van Groningen; Universiteit van Utrecht, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Vrije Universiteit van Amsterdam, Universiteit van Maastricht, Universiteit van Rotterdam (Erasmusuniversiteit); Katholieke Hogeschool Tilburg, Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen, Landbouwhogeschool Wageningen and the Technische Hogescholen at Delft, Eindhoven and Twente, and the Institute of Social Studies.

2. The Technische Hogescholen at Delft, Eindhoven and Twente.
A consequence of this is that within the university system little thought has been given to the regional approach. The one exception to this rule which I know of was the major in Eastern studies (Indologie) offered by the University of Leiden; this was a course of study which was instituted in the time that the Netherlands still possessed her East Indian colony (now Indonesia), and was intended for the education of future colonial officials. Outside the system of universities, but in close cooperation with it, a few institutions exist which specialize in area studies. Examples are the Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen (Royal Institute for the Tropics), the Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (Royal Institute for Linguistics and Anthropology) and the Afrika Studiecentrum (African Study Centre).

CEDLA

The Center for Latin American Research and Documentation (CEDLA) was founded, as has been mentioned, in 1964. It was then an interfaculty institute of the University of Amsterdam, with functions in the fields of research, instruction and documentation. From one man in 1964, the Center's staff grew to eight in 1971. In that year the already existing plan to convert the Center into an interuniversity institute was realized. At present, CEDLA has a staff of sixteen, all of whom are directly employed by the Center. Of the sixteen, eight are active in research (Geert Banck, Kees den Boer, Jean Carrière, Leo Hagedoorn, Fred Jongkind, David Slater, Jean Stroom, Adriaan van Oss). Nine universities - in other words, all the Dutch universities which possess Social Science faculties except for the University of Groningen - participate in the management and financing of CEDLA's activities. Aside from these universities, the Royal Institute for the Tropics and the Royal Institute for Linguistic and Anthropology also participate. Together, these institutions form, through their appointed representatives, CEDLA's board of trustees. At the same time they also finance the Center, via the Ministry of Education and Science.

This form of cooperation has made it possible to build up a limited but stable infrastructure for the carrying out of research and instruction in the field of Latin American studies. There is almost no single Dutch university where there is sufficient student interest and faculty to enable it to establish such an infrastructure on its own. But by means of cooperation, all these universities now have access to one central Latin American Institute, CEDLA.
CEDLA has six small disciplinary sections in the fields of anthropology, economics, history, political science, social geography and sociology. All the sections are active in research, instruction and in bibliographical and documentation work in their fields. CEDLA's program of instruction is aimed at doctoraal students (third phase of study). These students come to CEDLA from the various participating universities. They receive credit from their universities for the courses followed at CEDLA.

Research activities reflect the individual preferences of the individual investigators, but have tended to concentrate themselves around the following four themes: social and economic consequences of patterns of natural-resource exploitation; dependent industrialization; problems of regional development; and the role of the state in Latin America.

In the field of documentation, CEDLA's most important facility is its Library, with some 12,000 books and a collection of about 500 current periodicals. This material is classified according to subject, author, and region, and is recorded on computer tape. Three times per year a completely revised edition of this Catalogue is published on microfiches. In total, the Catalogue contains some 70,000 references at present. Since the Catalogue is printed in the compact, microfiche edition, it can also be consulted outside CEDLA. Moreover, it is useful as a general bibliographical tool, since it gives a preliminary bibliography on any number of subjects, either for Latin America as a whole, or for a particular region (for example, urbanization in northeastern Brazil).

Another CEDLA publication is its Boletín de estudios latinoamericanos y del Caribe, published twice yearly in cooperation with the Caribbean Section of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology in Leiden. This form of cooperation with Leiden dates from 1974 (Boletín no. 16). The first 15 issues (1965-1973) did not include articles on the non-Spanish Caribbean region, and its title was simply Boletín de estudios latinoamericanos. Beginning with no. 16, approximately one-third of each issue of the Boletín consists of articles dealing with the non-Spanish Caribbean. The Boletín is also the communications medium of CEISAL (Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales sobre América Latina). Each issue contains a column written by the secretary general of CEISAL.

3. Since 1977 CEDLA is able to accommodate a visiting scholar from Latin America for six months per year.
CEDLA also has a series of incidental publications, in which monographs are published, mostly in Dutch. Up to now, ten volumes have appeared in this series. Finally, CEDLA publishes a bio-bibliographical guide to European Latin Americanists, as a rule one completely revised edition every three years. This guide contains a summary of personal data and the most important publications of - at last count - more than 500 European scholars. The most recent edition is that of 1976.

Aside from its activities in the fields of instruction, research, documentation and publications, CEDLA also organizes seminars, workshops and lectures every year, for the general public as well as for Latin American specialists. CEDLA also provides secretarial facilities for the Association of Dutch Latinamericanists, an association which will be discussed below.

All in all, CEDLA may be seen in its present structure as a medium sized center which is able to provide a focal point for Latin American studies in the social sciences in the Netherlands. It is especially suited to do this because of its interuniversity status.

Latin American studies at the Dutch universities

At the University of Utrecht a number of Latin Americanists are to be found in the Subfaculty of Social-Cultural Sciences and especially in the Department of Cultural Anthropology (Henk van Dijk, Harry Hoetink, Ans Klomp, Jan Ooyens, Benno Thoden van Velzen) and in the Department of Comparative Social-Economic Studies (Dirk Kruijt, Menno Vellinga and Jan Kees Verkooyen). The Department of Cultural Anthropology directs its main attentions to the theme of marginal societies in the Caribbean area; the Department of Comparative Social-Economic Studies is especially concerned with problems of industrialization in Latin America. In 1977, moreover, the Center for Caribbean Studies was founded; this is an interfaculty research center for the Caribbean region (including the Spanish parts). The University of Utrecht thus gives form to a proposal of the Academic Council (of the Netherlands) to divide the field of Cultural Anthropology among the different Dutch universities according to regional specialization: according to this proposal Utrecht would be allotted the Latin American and Caribbean regions. Besides the Department of Cultural Anthropology, the Department of Spanish and Portuguese also participates in the Center for Caribbean studies, and it is also possible for other departments to join.
In Leiden there are three places in which attention is given to the Latin American area. First, within the University of Leiden, where the Institute of Social and Cultural Studies and especially the Section Sociology of the Non-Western Peoples provide instruction on Latin America and do research on access to resources by the poorest segments of society in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela (Raymond Buve, Benno Galjart, Jan Heijmerink, Arnaud Marks, Laurens van Vroonhoven). Second, also within the University, in the Subfaculty of History a number of scholars form the Leyden Center for the History of European Expansion (for Latin America, Peter Emmer and George Winius). Also in the Subfaculty of History is Bernard Slicher van Bath. Finally, the Royal Institute for Linguistic and Anthropology directs attention to the Caribbean region. In 1972, the Royal Institute founded its Caribbean Section (CARAF) (Arnaud Marks). One of the main activities of this section is the Centrale Catalogus Caribiana, the first volume which appeared in 1978 (two to three additional volumes must still appear). This catalogue is identical to the CEDLA Catalogue with respect to its coding system. Each year the Caribbean Section (CARAF) also organizes an interuniversity course in Caribbean studies, in cooperation with the various Dutch universities. The CARAF library (about 10,000 volumes, 95 periodicals) forms a part of that of the Royal Institute. About half of CARAF's collection deals with Surinam and the Dutch Antilles. Aside from the library, CARAF also has its own documentation collection, including unpublished dissertations and archive materials. As has already been mentioned, CARAF participated in the publication of CEDLA's Boletín de estudios latinoamericanos y del Caribe.

A third important concentration of Latin Americanists is to be found in Tilburg. At the Catholic University there is a group of persons active in Latin American studies, especially in the Institute for Development Problems, where the Section Economics of Developing Countries (Ben Evers, Leon Janssen, Wim Pelupessy, Ruud Picavet, Leo Theuns, Jan Vingerhoets) works jointly with the Section Sociology of Development (Chris Bertholet, Lou Keune, Leo Vladar). The Institute for Development Problems conducts a variety of research projects. The Section Economics of Developing Countries has concentrated most of its attention on problems related to the "New Economic Order": questions of structural change and trade in industrial products and raw materials. Aside from this, development strategy (accent on Peru) and tourism are also objects of investigation. The Section Sociology of Development is mainly concerned with the unequal rates of development between industrial and developing countries.
The Vrije Universiteit (Free University) of Amsterdam also has a considerable group of persons working on Latin America, especially in the sections of Social Geography (Ad de Bruine, Jan Hardeman, Theo van der Pluym), Cultural Anthropology (Jan Tennekes), History (Peter Boomgaard, Alex Fernández) and Economics of Development (Jan de Groot).

At a number of other Dutch universities investigators are active on a more individual basis. As far as the social sciences are concerned, there are investigators at the University of Nijmegen in the Social Geography Section (Jan Kleinpenning, Frans Schuurman), who are working on the Amazon region and Amazonian integration. At this University there is the Third World Center (Gerrit Huizer) and the Institute for Cultural Anthropology (Ligo Wawoe). Others are at the Agricultural University in Wageningen (Section Agrarian Sociology: Luke de la Rive Box), the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague (Jos Hilhorst, Sandro Sideri, Frits Wils) and the University of Groningen, Institute for Cultural Anthropology (Dick Papousek). At the Sociological Institute of the University of Amsterdam (Hans Brandsma, Emile Drooglever Fortuin, Gé Kruijer, Peter Oud) and the Department of Geography (Wim Heinemeijer, Jan Lambooy) there is a lively interest for Latin America, as there is at the Institute for Less Developed Areas (Oscar Catalán) and in the International Institute for Social History (Thea Duijker, Rudolf oe Jong, Marcelo Segall) which has a unique archive (not yet completely inventoried) in social history especially the history of the labour movements of Brasil, Argentina and Mexico.
DEPARTMENT OF CARIBBEAN STUDIES,
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS AND ANTHROPOLOGY

The Department of Caribbean Studies was founded in 1972. Its interest is focused on the study of the social sciences (sociology, social and cultural anthropology, social geography, law, economics and political science) and history with regard to the Caribbean Islands and the Central American states, as well as Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam and French Guiana. The Department is carrying out several projects:

Creation of a modern library specialized in social sciences and history of the Caribbean and Circum-Caribbean areas

The Netherlands, we think, are no exception to the rule that policies of the individual libraries generally lead to incomplete coverage, serious gaps in acquisition and unnecessary duplication. Traditionally, the Netherlands have practically complete coverage of the publications on the former Dutch colonies in the area, but the coverage of the English, French, and Spanish speaking Caribbean countries was highly inadequate. For several years the acquisition policy of our Department has therefore been focused upon:

(a) Continuation of the complete coverage of social-scientific and historical publications on Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles

(b) Expansion of the library in social science and historical literature on rather neglected parts of the area.

Now the collection of books and periodicals with regard to the English, French and Spanish countries is sizeable and partly complementary to the collection of major libraries in Amsterdam, The Hague and Leiden.

Realization of a central catalogue of relevant publications present in libraries in the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles

Project organization

In order to create a "centre of bibliographical access" to the collections of the most important libraries in the Netherlands, as far as the Caribbean and circum-Caribbean areas are concerned, a survey was carried out to provide the Department with exact information on the number of relevant books and periodicals and their differentiation as to subjects and regions.

For each library a matrix subject/region was plotted. The results enabled us not only to estimate the cost involved in the duplication of information on behalf of the central Caribbean catalogue but also to gain an insight into the acquisition policy of the different libraries.

After the decision as to which libraries were to be included first, arrangements were made for the photocopying of the relevant information and for the receipt of acquisition lists in order to update the central catalogue. Up until
now the book collections of fifteen libraries in the Netherlands have been included and updated. For the past few years the School for Higher Learning in the Netherlands Antilles has collaborated with the Department in order to include the relevant Antillean libraries in the central catalogue. Hopefully, a similar arrangement can be made with the University of Surinam in the near future. The incorporation of the remaining Dutch libraries will be rather time consuming, owing to the fact that these libraries have no regional catalogue-entry.

Once the photocopies are received there follows a process of reclassifying, cutting, pasting, typing, alphabetizing, filing and the filling in of the computer punch-concepts.

The classification system used and the manual belonging to it were developed by CEDLA (Center for Latin-American Research and Documentation, Amsterdam). This system was especially developed for the social sciences and the humanities with special regard to Latin America, and is completely adapted to computer processing. Minor adjustments have been made for the Caribbean region and the subjects language and literature. The codes are not compatible with other coding systems, mainly for reasons of simplicity for the user as well as for the coder.

The central Caribbean catalogue

(a) An alphabetical card-catalogue with complete bibliographical information about books, contributions by readers and periodical articles which can be consulted at our Department. A modest start was made with the registration of reviews and occasional annotations have been added.

(b) A cumulative catalogue on micro-card with a printed manual. In this not yet fully complete catalogue the information on each publication is always given on one line, and is necessarily abbreviated to the main information components.

The same set of information has been arranged in three different ways, so there are three sections in this catalogue:

First section: according to author/editor (alphabetical order)
Second section: according to subject (numerical order)
Third section: according to region (numerical order)

While the first catalogue is limited in its usefulness mainly to the visitors of our Department, the micro-card catalogue can also be used as a bibliographical aid for scientists and students in finding new materials in their fields of interest.

Considering the fact that the printing expenses of a cumulative and easy to handle catalogue mount up very high, we chose, after CEDLA, to publish the catalogue in micro-card form. The advantages of this procedure are many. It offers the possibility for the publication of a cheap annual or bi-annual cumulative catalogue. One thousand printed pages, for example, can be reduced to six micro-cards.
The micro-card has the size of a postcard (105 x 150 mm) and is as thick. This effects a considerable economy in the cost of mailing of the catalogue. There are also some drawbacks in the use of micro-cards: access to the information can only be had through a micro-reader which optically enlarges the card 42 x on a 30 x 23 cm screen to the actual size. Many institutions which might be interested in this catalogue (especially libraries) already have a micro-reader at their disposal; we expect that many others will consider acquisition of such a reader, above all, since the use of micro-information is growing considerably.

The catalogue is available at request. However, as the number of copies is limited, those libraries which have collaborated with us as well as the libraries with which we have an exchange agreement will receive one first. It turns out that more libraries are interested in receiving the catalogue than there are copies available we shall consider the extension of the number of copies.

Publication of a journal of Latin American and Caribbean studies, of bibliographies and of books on Caribbean subjects

The Department participates on the basis of parity in the publication of the bi-annual Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (Boletín de estudios latinoamericanos y del Caribe) of the Center for Latin American Research and Documentation (Centro de Estudios y Documentación Latinoamericanos, CEDLA) at Amsterdam. Together with scientific articles and bookreviews, information is given on recent and forthcoming publications and on current research.

Some recent articles on the Caribbean are:


H. J. Duller  "La Economía y la actividad empresarial de las Antillas."
Boletín no. 20, June 1976.

E. Dew  "Anti-consociationalism and Independence in Surinam."
Boletín no. 21, December 1976.

"Prospects and Priorities for Caribbean Studies:
Boletín no. 22, June 1977.

The Boletín — with publications in English, French and Spanish — is distributed to Latin American and Caribbean institutes in Latin America, the Caribbean and circum-Caribbean areas, Europe and the United States. Articles on Caribbean subjects have also been published in the regular journal of the Royal Institute, the Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde:


Besides the participation in the above-mentioned journal, the Department publishes — or contributes to the publication of — research inventories and bibliographies on the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam. The first research inventory was published in 1974 and includes research on the Caribbean conducted by Antillean, Dutch and Surinamese scholars in the period 1945-1973. A second and updated inventory will be brought out at the end of 1978.
The first bibliographies on the Netherlands Antilles and on Surinam include all literature in the library on these countries published between the 17th century and 1970. Additional updated bibliographies are going to be prepared and will be published at the end of 1978 also. A very recent bibliography lists the library's books and articles on the Indians of Surinam.

Other books that have been published and are forthcoming with assistance of the Department are to be found in the Appendix.

Promotion of research on the Caribbean and Circum-Caribbean areas

Thanks to the strong support of ZWO, The Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Scientific Research, WOTRO, The Organization for the Advancement of Research in the Tropics, STICUSA, the Foundation for Cultural Cooperation between the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles, and NIAS, the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies, the Department has been able to provide facilities for scholarly research.

(a) Research that has been completed recently:


Centre for the Study of the History of the European Expansion: Archival research, indexing the 18th century diaries of the Governors of Surinam.

E. Dew: Research on the political history of Surinam up to Independence.

H. J. Duller: Research on the role of entrepreneurs in the Antillean economy.

J. van Soest: Research on the economic history of Curaçao.

(b) Current research:

B. A. Cohen Stuart: Bibliographical research on the position of women in the Caribbean.

Th. Oltethen and T. Meiners-Pieters: Research on the effects of differences in socialization at home and at school on the school performance of lower class children in Curaçao and Aruba.

D. Meiners: Research on the medical, sociological and economic consequences of the alternative use by Antilleans of medical facilities in the Antilles and in Colombia.

(c) Planned research:

Research-proposals are being prepared with regard to participation-processes in development projects and structures and processes of intergroup relationships.
These proposals will not exclusively refer to the Netherlands Antilles or Surinam, but intend to include other countries or islands in the area as well. Where possible and relevant, a comparative perspective will be developed. Hopefully, these — and other — proposals can be further developed into research-designs in dialogue and co-operation with scholars in the Caribbean.

**Organization of a post-graduate interuniversity course on the Caribbean**

The Department has nominated a committee which organizes a post-graduate interuniversity course on the Caribbean. Antillean, Dutch, English and French scientific instructors co-operate in this endeavour to present the students with a comprehensive eight months' course in Caribbean history, origin and development of political, economic and cultural dependency relationships and their impact on Caribbean development processes. Examples are as much as possible taken from all cultural parts of the area. During the last course forty five students from five Dutch universities took part in it.

**Conferences and seminars**

The Department takes an active part in the practical and scientific organization of conferences and seminars. For example, it was heavily involved in conferences of the Association for Applied Anthropology, of the New York Academy of Sciences, of the Committee on Family Research of the International Sociological Association, of the Centre for Latin American Studies at Cambridge, England, of the Caribbean Studies Association and in colloquia of the Universities of Sussex and Surrey, England. Also it is regularly represented at meetings of UNICA, and other professional organizations in the fields of science and library of which it upholds membership.

Dr. Arnaud F. Marks (Head Department of Caribbean Studies)
Drs. Juliette L.M.G. Henket-Hoornweg (Ass. Head)
Miss Bertie A. Cohen Stuart (documentalist)
## Recent and Forthcoming Publications

### Recent Publications:

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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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<th>Pages</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nagelkerke, G.A.</td>
<td>Literatuur-overzicht van Suriname tot 1940; literatuur aanwezig in de bibliotheek van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde te Leiden. (A bibliography of Surinam up to 1940; a list of the literature present in the Library of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology at Leiden). Index. 200 pp. 2 vols.</td>
<td>Dfl. 16.00</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Dfl. 16.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ziel, H.F. de (ed.)</td>
<td>Johannes King: Life at Maripaston.</td>
<td>Den Haag, Nijhoff</td>
<td>1973</td>
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<td>Mevis, R.</td>
<td>Inventory of Caribbean Studies; an overview of social research on the Caribbean conducted by Antillean, Dutch and Surinamese scholars in the period 1945-1973.</td>
<td>Den Haag, Nijhoff</td>
<td>1974</td>
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Goslinga, C.Ch.  
1975  
Curacao and Guzman Blanco; a case study of small power politics in the Caribbean.  
Den Haag, Nijhoff, 1975, 143 pp. Dfl. 25.00

Marks, A.F.  
1976  
Male and Female and the Afro-Curacaon Household.  
Den Haag, Nijhoff, 1976, 355 pp. Dfl. 55.00

Groot, Silvia W. de  
1977  
From Isolation Towards Integration; The Surinam Maroons and their Colonial Rulers, Official Documents relating to the Djukas (1845-1863).  
Den Haag, Nijhoff, 1977, 113 pp. Dfl. 30.00

Buve, R.Th.J.  
1977  
Landhervorming en mobilisatie van boeren tijdens en na de Mexicaanse Revolutie; de vallei van Nativitas, Tlaxcala (1910-1940) (Peasant mobilization and agrarian reform during and after the Mexican Revolution: the valley of Nativitas, Tlaxcala (1910-1940). Amsterdam (CEDLA), December 1977. 503 pp. Dfl. 30.00

Nagelkerke, G.A.  
1977  
Bibliographical survey of the Indians of Surinam. December 1977. Dfl. 10.00

Central Catalogue Carabiana  
1977  
December 1977.  
This microfiche-catalogue contains 12,000 books and articles, present in many relevant libraries in the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles. It has three entrances: author, subject and country.

Marks, A.F. and Romer, R.A. (eds.)  
1977  

Forthcoming publications:

Lamur, H.E. and Speckmann, J.D. (ed.)  
Cross, M. and Marks, A.F. Peasants, Plantations and Rural Communities; Leiden and Guildford.


For further information on the activities of the Department and the above mentioned publications, please contact Dr. Arnaud F. Marks, Head of the Department of Caribbean Studies, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, 10 Stationsplein, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.
There has almost certainly been a university library in Oxford as long as there has been a university - since the end of the twelfth century. The first formal library was in a building adjoining St. Mary's Church and dates from the beginning of the 15th century.

The first library of which detailed records exist consisted of the gifts of manuscripts made by Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester from 1439 onwards. The library which was built to receive them was finished in 1488, and is still in use. The manuscripts in this library - there were no printed books - were dispersed in the political and religious upheavals of the 16th century, and few of them survive in Oxford or elsewhere.

The libraries of the colleges survived this period fairly well and were indeed being expanded. Many of the books bought in the 16th century can still be found on college shelves.

The University Library had to wait till the end of the century before its refoundation by Sir Thomas Bodley had much success in persuading wealthy donors to give books and money. While Bodley and his early librarian saw the library as a bastion of the reformed church, it was not narrowly sectarian in its collecting. Most of the books and manuscripts which were acquired by the new Library were of foreign origin, as the number of scholarly books printed in England in Bodley's time was small. Nevertheless he concluded an agreement with the Stationers' Company of London which was to have great importance later in time. The agreement by which the Library received a free copy of every new book from 1610 onwards was frequently disregarded, even though it received the power of law in 1637 and again under the Licensing Act of 1662. The Copyright Act 1709 gave this right to nine libraries in all; but again, this provision was ineffective. Agitation in the early years of the 19th century by Cambridge University, another beneficiary of the Act, ensured a greater flow of British books to the Library. The Act was enforced more strictly from about 1850 onwards, and from that date the Library's collections of British and Irish books are virtually complete. Five other libraries share this privilege.

The Library expanded rapidly during the 17th century, but during the 18th there was very little money available for purchases before about 1780. The University itself was at a low ebb in the middle years of the century. Nevertheless some large bequests came to the Library, such as the historical books and manuscripts of Richard Rawlinson (1755), the topographical collection of Richard Gough (1809) and the library of Edmund Malone (1821) which was particularly rich in early editions of Shakespeare.

Since about 1780 the Library has had regular funds available for purchase. These have never been wholly adequate and in recent
years have been severely hit by inflation; nevertheless, Oxford spends more on books per student than any other British university.

The Library's buildings have expanded outwards from the room built for Duke Humphrey's books in 1488. In the 17th century the Bodleian quadrangle was built onto the end of it. In the 18th century the Radcliffe Library was built as a separate institution, but the Bodleian took over the Camera as a reading room in the 19th century. In the 20th, the Radcliffe Library, after a spell in the University Museum was given its own building and united with the Bodleian as the largest of its dependant libraries. The New Bodleian with its eleven floors of stack was begun in 1936. The most notable changes since then have been the extension underground of the Radcliffe Science Library and the opening of the book repository at Nuneham Courtney.

I shall now attempt to describe Oxford's somewhat complex library scene. The Bodleian is usually described as the University Library. So it is, but there are others, such as the Taylorian (whose field is modern European languages and literatures) and the Ashmolean (whose field is art, archaeology and classics). Nor is the Bodleian itself one monolithic library; it consists of a central library and four dependant libraries, three of which, the Radcliffe Science Library, the Law Library and the Library of Rhodes House are housed elsewhere; the fourth, the Indian Institute, is housed in the new Bodleian. The central Library consists of a secretariat and four departments; those of Printed Books, Western Manuscripts, Catalogues and Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts.

It is important to remember that the Bodleian and its dependants are regarded primarily as research libraries and are reference libraries. Nevertheless they can be, and are, used extensively by those taking their first degrees.

The main burden of providing Oxford's 10,000 undergraduates with copies of books on loan falls firstly upon the faculty libraries. All the arts faculties have them; so do the scientific departments. There is also a general scientific lending library, the Hooke Library which is administered by the Bodleian.

All members of the University do, however have access to another source of loanable books; the college libraries, which are independent and are not run or financed by the University. There are over thirty colleges; all have libraries ranging in size from hundreds of volumes to hundreds of thousands. Many of the older colleges have separate undergraduate lending libraries, and some have specialist libraries in subjects like law and mathematics. Two of the colleges, Nuffield and St. Antony's are really specialised research institutes and have appropriate collections.

In building up its collections the Bodleian rarely knows what books the colleges are buying; between the libraries, particularly the very large ones, which are controlled either directly or indirectly by the University, there is a great deal of
rationalisation and cooperation. There are unfortunately few union catalogues, but those that do exist help to ensure that the Bodleian does not buy old and rare books which are already in the college libraries. Many of the colleges have deposited their mediaeval manuscripts in the Bodleian.

The Bodleian however is not only a university library, though its first duty is to support the teaching and research of the University. It is also a national and international library. For centuries it was Britain's largest library, only being overtaken by the British Museum in the mid-19th century, and it is still the second largest. There are several areas in which the Bodleian's collections are richer.

The purchasing policy of the Library is dictated by its primary object - to support the teaching and research of the university. At the same time the possession of the privilege of copyright deposit imposes the duty to anticipate the research needs of the future. The Library also tries to build upon the strength conferred by major gifts and bequests in the past. A good example is the great Harding Collection, received in 1975, which transformed it into a major library in the fields of French and Italian opera and in American music.

The Library is open in the first place to all Oxford students and graduates. Graduates from other universities are admitted upon recommendation and statement of needs. Undergraduates of other universities are only admitted in University vacation. The summer vacation sees a great influx of foreign scholars into the Bodleian.

Though the Bodleian is mainly a closed access library, there are something like 750,000 books on open access in the various reading rooms of the old Library, the New Bodleian and the Radcliffe Camera.

Finally I shall say something of the catalogues which the reader uses to gain access to this vast collection. Apart from specialist catalogues, the western manuscripts can be found in two major sequences; the quarto catalogues and the Summary Catalogue. More recent acquisitions can be found in a slip catalogue in Duke Humfrey's Library. The original books and manuscripts are catalogued separately by language. The printed books are catalogued in two sequences; those printed before 1920 and those printed after 1920. Both are in the form of moveable slips mounted in guard volumes. The pre-1920 catalogue has long been in course of revision, a process which will be completed in two or three years. The revised catalogue has been converted into machine-readable form, and will ultimately be available as computer print-out.
LATIN AMERICANA IN OXFORD LIBRARIES:
A STUDY IN COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

R.A. McNeil

At a conservative estimate, there are upwards of 150 libraries in Oxford, ranging from small working collections of a few hundred volumes to major research centres like the Taylorian Institute, which counts its holdings in hundreds of thousands. Each college or hall (of which there are 43) provides a working library for its members; in addition, many of the older foundations have collections of books dating back to the fifteenth century, or even earlier. More than a hundred libraries are attached to University faculties or departments for the study of individual subjects, and to institutions such as the Ashmolean Museum for art and archaeology, or the Museum of the History of Science. And at the head of the list stands the University Library, which has been in existence since the fourteenth century, but was re-founded in its present form in 1598 as the Bodleian Library; it now occupies seven separate buildings, and contains rather more than four million volumes.

A surprising number of these libraries contain Latin American material: the Directory of Libraries and Special Collections on Latin America and the West Indies includes thirteen Oxford libraries, compared to 72 in London, and there are others in Oxford which might have been deemed worthy of inclusion. I shall be concentrating here, however, on the three which I think must be regarded as the most important for the study of Latin American history and literature: the Bodleian, the Taylor Institution and the library of the Centre for Latin American Studies of St. Antony's College.

It is a sad fact that before the twentieth century there was little systematic collection of Latin American library materials in Oxford. This is certainly not to say that nothing of Hispanic American interest came into the libraries of the University before that date; but that the works that the Bodleian, for one, acquired during its first three hundred years came quite unsystematically, through gifts or bequests, or because they happened to catch the librarian's eye. The spirit of dilettantism gave the Bodleian most of its major Latin American treasures, particularly during the early years.

As far as can be ascertained, there was nothing of American interest in the old University Library before its destruction by the commissioners of King Edward VI. The first recorded American acquisition arrived several years after the work of reconstruction had begun: some time between 1603 and early 1605 the Bodleian received from an unknown source the Mexican manuscript known as the Codex Bodley. Its origin and date have been much in dispute: all that is certain is that it is a pictographic screenfold of dynastic history, of Mixtec origin,
and probably executed before the Spanish conquest. This proved
to be an auspicious start, for the first half-century of the
Bodleian saw many Hispanic and Latin American acquisitions.
Sir Thomas Bodley - by no means unsystematic in his plans for
the library - sent an agent to Spain in 1604 to buy books (he
obtained, among other works, the first edition of Don Quixote
straight from the presses, and this copy has occupied the same
position on the same shelf since 1605). Close on a hundred
books were received as the result of a military expedition
against Spain, under the command of the Earl of Essex; these
are mainly theological works, though, looted from libraries in
Faro and Cadiz. Sir Thomas's library was becoming well known
in informed circles - by 1610 it had obtained copyright privil-
eges - and donations were coming from many eminent men. Another
Mixtec screenfold was received from William Laud, the Archbishop
of Canterbury, in 1636; his gift included numerous other manu-
scripts, together with "a magical wand or staff...of dark
polished wood, two feet nine inches long, with a grotesquely-
carved figure at the head, apparently of Mexican workmanship".3

This was of course the great age of English antiquarianism,
when antiquaries like William Camden and Sir Robert Cotton were
accumulating large stocks of old books, most of which ultimately
benefited the great libraries of the time. Much of this
collecting was magpie-like: attractive pictorial manuscripts,
books in incomprehensible Indian languages, strange objects
which may or may not have been religious in origin - all was
welcome. John Selden, the next important University benefactor,
was in many ways a collector of this type, but he was also a man
of extraordinarily wide learning. More to our purpose, he seems
to have been one of the first Englishmen to interest himself in
Mexican civilization. His library, which came to the Bodleian
between 1654 and 1659, numbers some 8000 volumes, and includes
some early printing from the New World. Two works printed by
Pedro Ocharte in Mexico in 1567, for example, are in Selden's
library, bound together: the Doctrina Christiana en lengua
castellana y capoteca by Pedro de Feria, and the Dominican
primer Hore Beate Marie virginis. From Selden the Bodleian
received three more manuscripts from Central Mexico, known as
the Selden Codex, the Selden Roll and the Codex Mendoza. To the
last of these we can, for a change, assign a definite provenance;
an instructive one, in that its complexity is probably typical
of many acquisitions of the period. It was compiled especially
for the Emperor Charles V, by order of Antonio de Mendoza, first
Viceroy of New Spain; but it never reached the Emperor, as the
ship carrying it across the Atlantic was captured by the French.
The manuscript came into the possession of André Thevet, geog-
rapher to Henry II of France, and was sold by him around 1587 to
Richard Hakluyt, compiler of the famous collection of voyages.
From Hakluyt it passed to Samuel Purchas, who used it in
compiling Purchas His Pilgrimes, from Purchas to John Selden,
and finally to the Bodleian in 1639.

It should perhaps be stressed here that there was virtually
no organized teaching of modern languages or literature, or even modern history, in the University of Oxford until the early nineteenth century. This would go far to explain the fact that through the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries very little came to the various Oxford libraries that would interest the modern Latin Americanist. An exception, perhaps, is the bequest of Charles Godolphin, who died in 1720, to Wadham College: this includes many Spanish manuscripts and books from all periods, the property of Sir William Godolphin, British ambassador in Madrid from 1671 to 1678. But it was not until well into the nineteenth century that Latin American books began to come to Oxford in any numbers.

In 1831 Viscount Kingsborough started the trend: he presented to the Bodleian a magnificently coloured copy of his Antiquities of Mexico, printed on vellum. This was a multi-volume folio collection of Mexican paintings and pictographs from libraries in Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Rome, Bologna and Oxford, all reproduced in facsimile at Lord Kingsborough’s expense (he died six years later in a debtor’s prison in Dublin). In 1843 the library purchased for £8 a copy, wanting two leaves, of a grammar of the Milkayak and Alentiak languages by Luis de Valdivia, printed in Lima in 1607. By an extraordinary coincidence the two missing leaves of this work (whose very existence was not known to Medina) were found between the pages of a Mexican book in Harvard University Library; they proved to be the very leaves wanting from the Bodleian copy, and they are now back in their original place.

The 1840s saw the building of the second major Oxford library to collect Latin America: that of the Taylorian Institute, established following the bequest of Sir Robert Taylor for the teaching of modern European languages and literature. Over the next century the Taylorian library began to acquire a representative collection of Latin American literature in Spanish and Portuguese. Indigenous languages of the subcontinent remained the responsibility of the Bodleian; but all other literary works were henceforward regarded as falling within the purview of the Taylorian. There is probably no connection, but from about 1847 the Bodleian began to make a point of buying much more American, including early books from or about Latin America: in 1853 the library acquired its earliest American “incunable”, Dionisio Richel’s Compendio Breve (Mexico, 1544), and in 1856 the Paezi nuovamente ritrovati of Amerigo Vespucci (Vicenza, 1507). The principal agent for Bodleian Latin American purchases around this time was Henry Stevens, a young bibliographer and bookdealer from Vermont, who was described by Bodley’s Librarian as being “full of vigour and bother”. It was through his agency that the Bodleian received one of its most substantial nineteenth century Latin American acquisitions: the collection of Mexican pamphlets put together by Henry Lane Poole in Mexico City in 1861. The collection consists of 41 volumes, containing nearly 1500 separate pamphlets (several in duplicate,
triplicate and occasionally quadruplicate) and a few periodical runs; most of it dates from the years 1820 to 1827. This collection alone makes the Bodleian one of the major centres for the study of Mexican Independence pamphlets in general and the work of Fernández de Lizardi in particular. Strangely enough, the importance of the pamphlets was not realised until the late 1960s, when the individual works were catalogued for the first time. It would be pleasant to imagine that there are more such discoveries to be made in the Bodleian stacks.

As it happens, another discovery was made in 1972: it was found that since 1949 the Bodleian had been in possession of what must be the most unusual Latin American relic in Oxford – a small piece of Pizarro's battle-standard, which accompanied the Conquistador throughout his successful campaign against the Inca Empire. Officially, this flag is still in the Museo Nacional in Bogotá, where it was placed by Simon Bolivar; but it seems that some time during the nineteenth century one of the museum directors illicitly purloined a fragment, as a gift for the British Minister in Colombia. The minister presented it to the 4th Earl of Clarendon, who was three times Foreign Secretary between 1853 and 1870, and the scrap of material was placed among the Clarendon Papers, which were deposited in the Bodleian in 1949. And here it remained until 1972, when it came to light and its pedigree was traced. It would be interesting to know how many more fragments of this historic relic are scattered about the globe, bearing witness to the generosity of the nineteenth-century museum director towards foreign envoys.

With the twentieth century came the Bodleian's first attempt to systematize its Latin American collections. This was done through the traditional methods of gift and exchange, from government departments, universities, banks and some other institutions. Contact was made with most of the major libraries of the subcontinent, and profitable exchange agreements were reached with more than a dozen of them, in such places as Mexico, Buenos Aires, Havana, Rio, Santiago and even Asunción. The Bodleian became a depository library of both the Pan-American Union and the United Nations. In 1963 it was estimated that the South and Central American material in the library comprised some 8000 volumes, almost all in the fields of history, archaeology and the social sciences. There were approximately 280 current or dead periodicals; and, in addition to the works received by gift or exchange, an average of £200 per annum was being spent on works from the area.

From 1964 the acquisition of Latin American library materials in Oxford was revolutionized, first by the setting up, with the aid of the Ford Foundation, of a Latin American Centre at St. Antony's College, and secondly by the increased finance for Latin American studies received by the University from the Parry Fund. The Centre rapidly built up its own small library, and started a union catalogue of Latin American publications in
Oxford; this led inevitably to increasing cooperation between the various Oxford libraries with Latin American holdings. Informal guidelines were laid down to decide which areas should be covered by the Bodleian, the Taylorian, the Centre, and such libraries as that of the Institute of Economics and Statistics. An attempt at a wider system of cooperation, between the various United Kingdom Parry Centres themselves, proved much less successful; the Bodleian continued to collect intensively in those areas in which it found its holdings to be particularly strong. This in effect meant that the bulk of the Bodleian purchases related – and still relate – to the history, geography and sociology of Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and the Andean republics, though of course attempts were made to give at least a basic coverage to the other nations of the sub-continent. For several years a special annual grant for Latin American book-purchase came from the Inter-Faculty Latin American Committee, and though the bulk of the money being spent at the moment comes from the University's central library administration there is still at both the Bodleian and the Taylorian a special fund earmarked for the purchase of books from South America. Both these libraries also have full-time members of staff with special responsibility for Latin American acquisitions (though both have also to deal with purchases from Spain and Portugal). The Latin American Centre warrants only a part-time librarian, though the teaching staff take a large part in running the library and selecting the books.

I do not intend to deal here in any depth with the current acquisitions policy of the libraries of the University: I am sure that the problems we face are familiar to most SALALM members. Both the Taylorian and the Bodleian are spending large sums of money in attempts to make up the deficiencies in their Latin American holdings caused by earlier lack of interest or lack of funds. Both are expected to pay particular attention to those subject-areas in which the University chooses to teach; though, conversely, much of the teaching and research is concentrated in those areas where the libraries are strong. And further research into such areas does much to make the collections stronger still. For example, a few months ago an Oxford student researching into the history of the Argentine labour movement noticed in a Buenos Aires bookshop a run of an extremely rare Socialist periodical of the 1920s; at her urgent recommendation the Bodleian was able to acquire it. The Taylorian too has benefited greatly from this reciprocal approach; in recent years their holdings of Borges, García Márquez and Neruda have been brought to a very high standard through the interest of a member of the teaching staff, culminating in the recent acquisition of Neruda manuscripts. The Latin American Centre library, on the other hand, is constrained by its lack of finance and of space; it has become a small working-collection at a more basic level. A few years ago there was a rationalization of the Centre's holdings: several hundred books of more specialized interest were transferred to the
Bodleian, which agreed to create an open-shelf Latin American section in one of the reading rooms.

It would be invidious to compare and contrast the services of the various book-suppliers we employ. Generally speaking, as it is free from the necessity of purchasing any English publications, the Bodleian prefers to buy its Latin American directly from the country of publication, while the Taylorian makes greater use of specialist dealers in the U.K. We are very fortunate in Oxford in the matter of exchange-agreements: Oxford is the one English university that virtually every institution in the Americas has heard of. The Bodleian has exchange arrangements with libraries and other institutions in almost every country of Latin America: this is of great help to the budget, and has the added advantage of enabling us to obtain books which are sometimes not commercially accessible. The Taylorian too has exchange-agreements with several major libraries in the Americas.

So what are the results of three and a half centuries of Latin American book-collecting? The Taylorian holdings in the area consist of between 7500 and 8000 volumes, while about 40% of the principal Latin American literary periodicals are currently taken; the library is particularly strong on the literatures of the Argentine, Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Colombia. The Bodleian has works on Latin America and the Caribbean which must by now be in excess of 80,000 volumes - not very impressive, perhaps, by U.S. standards, but certainly the best collection in Britain outside the British Library. The current and dead periodical holdings number close on a thousand. The collection of Mexican codices can hardly be matched outside the American continent; while the holdings of Latin American "incunabula", though by no means outstanding, date from 1544 for Mexico and 1585 for Peru. The Latin American Centre library is geared to the teaching and researching needs of its readers: it contains upwards of 2000 volumes, dealing principally with current political and economic developments. The Centre also takes a selection of periodicals, news reviews and newspapers, and has an extensive boxed collection of press-cuttings and offprints. But perhaps most important of all, it maintains the union catalogue, and acts as the liaison for Oxford University with UCLA, The British Union Catalogue of Latin Americana based at the University of London, through which the Latin Americana in Oxford libraries becomes accessible to researchers in Britain and throughout the world.
Notes and References

I should like to acknowledge the help and advice I have received in the preparation of this paper from John Wainwright of the Taylorian Institute, and Ruth Hodges of the Latin American Centre library. Any errors are, of course, my own.

1. The term Latin America is here deliberately used to exclude the English-speaking Caribbean. Most of the books in Oxford dealing with this area and the rest of the former British Empire (including the U.S.) will be found in Rhodes House Library. As a dependent library of the Bodleian, Rhodes House has for many years benefited from the copyright privilege, and has extensive holdings of West Indian government publications.


4. An abortive attempt to change this had been made in 1724 with the institution of Regius Professorships of Modern Languages and Modern History, but the experiment soon lapsed and both posts became sinecures.

5. La imprenta en Lima, 1584-1824, por Jose Toribio Medina. Vol.1 (1904). He discusses the possibility of the work's existence on p.105-8.

One of the most astonishing facts in the history of technology is the spread of printing with movable types. Soon after its invention in Mainz printing presses were established in quick succession in Cologne (1464), Basel (1466), Rome (1467), Venice (1469), Paris, Nuremberg, Utrecht (1470), Milan, Naples, Florence (1471), Augsburg (1472), Lyon, Valencia, Budapest (1473), Cracow, Bruges (1474), Lübeck, Breslau (1475), Westminster, Rostock (1476) Geneva, Palermo, Messina (1478), London (1480), Antwerp, Leipsig (1481), Odense (1482), Stockholm (1483). The New World had not even been discovered yet. In fact, in less than a century after its invention, printing was being quite successfully carried out on a continent the very existence of which had been unknown fifty years earlier.

Discussing the spread of printing in Europe, S. H. Steinberg, states in his work *Five Hundred Years of Printing*:

It is quite in keeping with the well-organized and world-wide net of international trade at the end of the Middle Ages that printing by no means spread in ever-widening circles from Mainz over southern Germany, central Europe, and to the fringes of the then known world. On the contrary, the ease of firmly established communications all over the continent permitted the printers to reach out at once to those places which offered the brightest prospects, that is to say the flourishing centers of international trade...University towns as such had no attraction for printers: learning and diligence is no substitute for ready cash. Cologne, Basel, Paris, Valencia, Seville and Naples acted as magnets because they were thriving centers of trading, banking, and shipping, and seats of secular and ecclesiastical courts. 1/

The mushroom-like clustering of presses around commercial cities and/or centers of government suggests that utilitarian applications of the technology may be identified in those areas. The New World with its strongly centralized forms of secular and ecclesiastical governments, provides the ideal medium to test this hypothesis.

The establishing and flourishing of the presses of the New World have been most frequently identified with the Spanish Crown's commitment to catechise Native Americans and, in general, to support
the Church in its efforts towards having orthodox catholicism prevail in the New World.

A dominating theme regarding book production is that it was largely, if not exclusively, composed of religious books in Indian tongues. This belief is largely based on arguments used by religious institutions to support the establishment of presses in both Mexico and Peru. 2/ An analysis of the intellectual content of materials printed, however, reveals that while, indeed, a number of religious books in Indian tongues were printed, production of the printing presses of Mexico and Peru was not limited to this topic.

In this work the productions of the first printers of Mexico and Peru are analysed in order to judge if the subject matter of their intellectual content reveals a utilitarian application of the new technology of printing. This utilitarian application of the press in America may be considered the real arm of Spanish colonialism. The materials in question have been organized into categories which are similar for both, Mexico and Peru. Tables I and II give further information on the Mexican and Peruvian materials respectively. In the discussion that follows, a brief background of the printers is provided first, followed by a description and comment on the Mexican and Peruvian materials.

Discussion

The Printers

Printing began in Mexico only twenty years after Cortez's first landing. Juan Pablos, or Giovanni Paoli, generally considered the first printer of the Western Hemisphere, was a native of Brescia, in Lombardy. 3/ By the 1530's, Juan Cromberger of Seville, had given some thought to establishing a branch of his printing shop in Mexico. A request from Juan de Zumárraga, Archbishop of Mexico, to print a catechism in the Nahuatl language proved to be the catalyst. Recognizing the importance of immediate contact with Nahuatl speakers, Cromberger approached Juan Pablos, then a resident of Seville, and on 22 June 1539 signed a contract with him to establish a Mexican press. The contract did not last long, for Cromberger died in Seville in September, 1540, and Pablos took over the Mexican press under his own name. 4/ He printed in Mexico between 1539-1559.

While most scholars believe Juan Pablos was the first printer in the New World, some believe Esteban Martín preceeded him and printed at least one book, Escala espiritual para llegar al cielo, by Saint John Cimacus (circa 1535). All the arguments in favor of Esteban Martín have established that documents exist referring to someone by that name who called himself a printer and lived in
Mexico before Pablos. Years ago, Douglas McMurtrie made this observation:

That Martín was printer by trade and that he was in the city of Mexico before Juan Pablos arrived there may perhaps be conceded, but whether he actually did any printing in Mexico is still open to question. 5/

Since the methodology followed in this study is that of content analysis, only materials which have been described are taken into account. This leaves out Esteban Martín and selects Juan Pablos' production as the only one to consider.

Antonio Ricardo, a native of Turin, Italy, was the first printer of Peru and South America. He arrived in Mexico City from Seville in 1570 after working, probably as journeyman, in printing houses in Seville, Medina del Campo, Lyon, Venice and Turin. Between 1577-1579 he is known to have printed thirteen books in Mexico. Probably pressed by economic difficulties, and the promising possibilities of Peru, he migrated there arriving in Lima in 1580. He printed in Peru between 1584-1605. 6/

**Juan Pablos' Press**

**Religious Books**

At a glance, Table I suggests that the production of Juan Pablos in the areas of Religion and Philosophy was considerable. Out of a total production of approximately 43 books and other items, 32 or 74.5 per cent, belong to this category. This Table also suggests a high number of books in native tongues. Most likely the views that the press functioned largely, if not exclusively, to print religious books in native tongues originated from uncontrolled observations of Pablos' production. A closer look at this production, however, portrays a somewhat different picture. The religious nature of the books vary a great deal. For convenience they have been grouped with philosophy on Table I, though for discussion they will be subdivided into books of prayer, instructional books, and philosophical-metaphysical books. As might be expected, books in native tongues tend to fall into the second category, while those in Spanish and Latin tend to embrace all three subdivisions.

The majority of religious instructional books were, at least in the first forty years of press activity, of a kind called doctrinas. They were printed, as the name implies, for the purpose of indoctrinating Indians and others in religious matters. For example, the first book Juan Pablos printed was Doctrina christianá, in Spanish and Nahuatl; the second Manual de adultos, and the fourth, Doctrina christianá for children, edited by Bishop Juan de Zumárraga, were both in Spanish.
Other children's books, not always religious, were instructional. In 1559, for example, a Cartilla by Maturino Gilberti was published in Tarascan language for the purpose of teaching children how to read. This Cartilla was reissued in 1575 as part of Gilberti's *Thesoro spiritual de pobres en lengua michoacana*.

Six books of prayer were printed in Mexico in the first forty years of book production. One was in Spanish: Bartolomé de las Casas' *Cancionero spiritual*. Two were in Latin: *Misale romanum* and *Incipit ent dont*. The remaining one, *Sermones* was in a native tongue.

Sixteenth century Mexican philosophical books dealt mainly with theology. While books in this category were written in a variety of languages, the majority were in Latin. Most important are the two editions of *Dialéctica resolutio cum textu Aristotelis*. The first edition appeared in 1554, printed by Juan Pablos; the second, in 1578, by Antonio Ricardo while he printed in Mexico.

**Linguistic Books**

The next category is that of books in linguistics. The six books listed under this category may be divided into two subdivisions, vocabularios, or dictionaries; and *artes de la lengua*, or grammatical studies. Alonso de Molina's *Aquí comienza un vocabulario en la lengua castellana y mexicana* is a dictionary of Spanish words translated in Nahuatl, or "Mexican". It contains a statement regarding the importance of language which reads:

> Since on earthly matters, where only property or corporal life are at the stake, it is so important for the governing group to communicate with the natives, how much more important it would be on spiritual matters where what is at stake is either their salvation or eternal doom. It is for this reason that the ministers of the church should work very diligently to know well the language of the people... 7/

This argument is representative of the time and was frequently used. Indeed, as will be seen, it motivated both government and other institutions.

The second linguistic work is a study of a native grammar, Gilberti's *Arte de la lengua de Michoacan*. The purpose of this work, as the author explains it, is to translate and explain the Michoacan language to Spaniards, as well as to facilitate the acceptance of Spanish by native Michoacan speakers.

Gilberti followed this book with three linguistic works, all of which appeared in 1559. The first, *Vocabulario en lengua de Michuacan* is a Michoacan-Spanish/Spanish-Michoacan dictionary, one of the first bilingual dictionaries printed in America. The second, *Grammatica*, is a Latin grammar written for the Indian students of Tlatelolco. And
the third is the Cartilla para los niños, previously mentioned.

Communication and Entertainment

Three, or perhaps four books (about 7 per cent) of the total book production belong in this category.

The third book printed in the Western Hemisphere, Relación del espantable terremoto que agora neuvamente ha acontecido en las Indias en una ciudad llamada Guatemala...1541, belongs here. As the title indicates, this work is a narrative of an earthquake which struck Guatemala City in 1541. While the subtitle implies the book was published to encourage religious fervor, the five pages of text is narrative in style and was meant to tantalize readers with another wonder of the New World. The author, a notary public by the name Juan Rodriqez, presumably an eyewitness, describes in detail the circumstances of the event and its consequences. In a fashion that has journalistic flavor, he gives the precise date and time of the event (Saturday, 10 September 1541 at 2:00 AM). He gives also names and occupations of victims in a manner reminiscent of present-day death-toll lists.

This early application of the printing press for the purpose of disseminating or communicating information of popular appeal is significant because it was repeated in Mexico and, as will be seen later, also in Peru.

Another book in this category was Francisco Cervantes de Salazar's Commentaria in Ludovici Vives exercitationes lingual latinae. The book includes the "Dialogos" in Latin of Ludovico Vives, who taught Latin to Mary Tudor, Queen of England. The parts of the book that are important for this study are those written by Cervantes de Salazar in Mexico. One, "Academia Mexicana", is a description of the University of Mexico, founded the year before in 1554, with information on the faculty, subjects, and organization of classes. This is presented in the form of a dialogue between Mesa, a resident of Mexico, and Gutiérrez, a man who had (presumably) just arrived from Spain. The purpose was to inform and entertain, and to emphasize the intellectual achievements of the colony.

The second part of the book, entitled "Civitas Mexicus interior," focuses on residents of Mexico City, Zamora and Zuazo, who take a new arrival, Alfaro, on a promenade through the city and, in a conversational manner, describe the city, its important buildings, parks and attractions. In the third part, "Mexicus exterior," this same group takes a trip to Chapultepec, then on the outskirts of Mexico City. Again, using the same style, they describe not only the city and its surroundings, but on occasion give information about New Spain in general as well as ancient customs of the Pre-Columbian Mexicans.

The next book in this category is an item found only in fragments by Garcia Icazbalceta which he attributes to Cervantes de Salazar. The work, apparently a commentary on the pledge of Phillip II, seems to have an informative purpose.
Books on Law and Economics

This category includes four items, or 9.3 per cent of the total book production of Pablos. Fairly early in colonial times, it seems that Spanish institutions, governmental and clerical, began to make use of the press for the dissemination of pertinent information, as well as for the codification of their articles and regulations. This category reflects an application of the printing press that, in Peru, was highly significant.

The term "law" is used here for the mandates generated by either the Spanish Crown, the Church, or other institutions for the purpose of governing the activities of persons under their jurisdictions. This type of legislation, which may be thought of as administrative, is divided into governmental: local or monarchical; ecclesiastical; local or papal; and "other".

The first work on legislation was Ordenanzas y copilación de leyes, ordered by Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza in 1548. The contents of this book were included in the second edition of Vasco de Puga's Provisiones, cédulas...printed by Pedro Ocharte in 1563.

The year of 1556 was a very active one for church legislation. Juan Pablos printed two works dealing with the subject. The first, Constituciones Fratrum Hermitarum is a work on the constitution of the hermit priors of the Order of St. Augustine. The second, Constituciones del arzobispado y provincia de la muy insigne y leal ciudad de Tenuxtitlan Mexico de la Nueva España, is significant because, in addition to the dispositions of ecclesiastical nature, it contains material relating to the social life and customs of Indians. The book is also helpful in understanding the attitude of the Church toward Mexican natives.

Publication of the first book on economics in the Western Hemisphere occurred in 1556. The book, Sumario compendioso de las quentas de plata y oro que en los reinos del pirú son necesarios a los mercaderes y otro genero de tratantes by Juan Diez Freile, represents an application of the printing press to an economic problem generated by the American colonies. With the discovery of much gold and silver, especially in Peru, the question of equivalency in other regions of the kingdom frequently arose. This book describes, in carefully devised tables, the values for the various kinds of gold and silver pieces and presents a series of practical examples in the form of arithmetical problems.

Peruvian Books

While the production of books in Peru can also be organized into categories similar to those of Mexico, the distribution of books within these categories is even more suggestive of a utilitarian application of the printing press. These books are listed in Table II.
they will be referred by their number in that Table.

Religious Books

Of the forty books printed by Ricardo in Lima, only five (12.5 per cent) deal with religion. As with Mexican ones, these may also be divided into prayer books and instructional books. The first prayer book, Tercero cathecismo y exposicion de la doctrina christiana por sermones (no. 4) was printed in 1585 in the three important languages of Peru: Spanish, Quichua, and Aymara. The purpose of the work was to provide the priesthood with the means to teach prayers to natives in their own tongues. The book contains a "Provision" stating that it as well as others published by the Third Provincial Council of Lima were to be used only for prayer or instructional purposes. As the Royal Provision states, this book, and others printed in the same year and the year before, were prepared and finished in the College of the Jesuits in Lima. The other books in question were Doctrina christiana (no. 2) and Confesionario para los curas de indios (no. 3). Father José Acosta, a notable scholar of the time, approved these books by signing his name on their title pages. The originals of Tercero cathecismo used in this study were: a copy at Harvard, 8/ one housed in the Library of the Monastery at Ocopa, Jujín, Peru, and one at the Biblioteca Nacional del Perú, in Lima.

It is difficult to say much about Indulgencias concedidas por Nuestro Santissimo Padre Clemente VIII (no. 17), printed in 1597, since it could not be located in the Biblioteca Nacional del Perú, in Lima, where according to Vargas Ugarte, it is supposed to be housed. 9/ Presumably it consists of only one folio containing prayers and descriptions of relics that Clement VIII blessed and sent to the Jesuits of Peru and the Philippine Islands.

Another book supposed to be housed in the Biblioteca Nacional, 10/ though this author was not able to see it there, is Pedro Gutiérrez Flores' Sermon que predicó en el Auto general de la Santa Inquisición en la cuidad de los Reyes a 13 de Marzo de 1605 (no. 39). It is a series of sermons in Spanish, delivered by Father Gutiérrez Flores on the occasion of an Auto of the Inquisition in Lima. 11/

There are three religious books of an instructional nature. The first, printed in 1584, is the first book printed in South America: Doctrina christiana y catecismo para instruccion de los indios (no. 2). Like the first known Mexican Doctrina, it, too, was printed in both Spanish, Quichua, and Aymara. The title page states that it was published by the Third Provincial Council which met in Lima in 1583 for the purpose of instructing Indians "...as well as those others who must be taught." 12/

Three originals of this work were consulted for this study: one
previously reported 13/ in the Harvard Library; one in the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, Rhode Island; and a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional del Perú.

Two editions of Doctrina were issued in Europe before Ricardo's death. The first, containing only Spanish and Quichua sections, was published in Rome in 1603; the second, adding Aymara, was edited by Diego de Torres Bollo and was published in Seville, in 1604.

It should be mentioned that Medina noticed a number of discrepancies between 1) the permission and the documents referring to the permission for the Doctrina to be printed and 2) the date of 1584 that appears on the title page of the book. 14/ These documents suggest that there were two previous imprints of Doctrina by Ricardo in 1583. In fact, Antonio Rodríguez de Léon Pinelo indicates in his bibliography:

Catecismo en lengua espanola y quichua, 1583,
1603, 12:
Catecismo en lengua espanola y aymara, impreso
1583, 1604, 8: 157

Further, in title pages of the two European editions previously mentioned, it is stated that the work was printed in Lima in 1583. It should be mentioned that previous studies done by this author suggest Ricardo may have printed some parts of his early Peruvian books as separate entities before Doctrina. 16/

Confessionario para los curas de indios (no. 3), printed in 1585, contains a series of instructions to be used by the priests against the rites of the Indians. The languages of the text are in Spanish, Quichua, and Aymara, and the style is colloquial. It must be mentioned that knowledge of native religion, customs, and language was considered crucial for the speedy and successful colonization of America.

As mentioned, the first part of Confessionario, also called "Confessionario", has its own colophon and pagination. This suggests that it was published individually.

During Ricardo's lifetime, a second edition of Confessionario was published. This was in Seville in 1603. The originals consulted for the present study were those of Harvard University Library, Biblioteca Nacional del Perú, and John Carter Brown Library.

The last item in this category is Luis Jeronimo de Oré's Symbolo catholico indiano (no. 18). Like previous similar ones, this book exhibits a combination of religious instruction and ethnographic data. Symbolo catholico contains a large body of ethnohistoric data, as well as sections in Quichua and Aymara, including the first post-Columbian
romanized poem in a native American language. In the permission
to publish the book granted to Oré by Don García Hurtado de Mendoza,
Viceroy of Peru, there are various statements. First, it is indi-
cated that the author had previously written other books on similar
subjects, though these works have not been reported. Furthermore, it
is not clear in the permission whether these books were printed in
Peru. 17/ However, Montalvo reports 1) the description of the New
World, 2) the Christian doctrine in Quichua and Aymara, and 3) the
"Symbolo cathólico" as three separate publications rather than parts
of the Symbolo cathólico indiano. This is seen as still another
indication that parts of later books were issued individually in
earlier years. 18/

The second important note seen in the permission of Symbolo is
the first copyright statement granted to an author in South America,
and possibly in the New World. Oré was granted permission to have
his book printed at his discretion for ten years following the date
of signature of the permission (4 April 1596). Nobody could print
this book without the author's permission under penalty of losing
"type, moulds and equipment, plus one thousand pesos in gold". 19/
Two implications can be drawn from this statement. One is the
separation of the printer's rights from those of the author, perhaps
a setback in a printer's privileges. The other is that Francisco del
Canto, assistant to Ricardo, may have attempted to "steal" printing
jobs from his master. The Viceroy, then, in view of a possible legal
dispute, may have decided to leave the matter of printing this or
future editions to the author. In fact, in one document in the Hark-
ness Collection, it is stated that a law suit was brought at this
time by Ricardo against Canto. Because of this dispute, Canto was
put in jail. 20/

Linguistic Books

The first book in this category, Arte y vocabulario en la lengua
general del Perú (no. 5), was printed in 1586.

There were several European editions that had the same title:
some were published before the Peruvian ones, others came after them.
The differences between them and their bibliographical history have
been thoroughly studied by Guillermo Escobar 21/ and Medina. 22/ The
originals of both editions of Vocabulario consulted for this study
were the 1586 edition of the Biblioteca Nacional de Perú and the 1604

The next work is Julian Martel's Praecepta grammaticesex variis
collecta... published in 1594 (no. 12). This book served as a text
in Latin grammar for seminary students in the Monastery of Saint Augustine. The book is entirely in Latin. The original consulted for this study was that of the John Carter Brown Library.

The last book in the category of linguistics, Juan Vega's *Instituciones grammaticae latino carmine hispana...* (no. 14), is a text of Latin grammar also for seminary students of various Dominican monasteries where such instruction was provided. The original seen by this author is housed in the Library of the Monastery of Santo Domingo, in Arequipa, Peru.

News and Entertainment

The next category into which Peruvian books may be divided is that of news-entertainment which composes 15 per cent of the total book production of Ricardo's shop. Three items printed in Peru in 1594 had the purpose of communicating current information which had a great deal of popular appeal. These items are Pedro Balaguer de Salcedo's *Relación de lo que hizo don Beltrán de Castro* (no. 8), *Relación de lo sucedido desde diez y siete de mayo* (no. 9), and *Richard Hawkin's Traslado de una carta* (no. 10). The three items deal with the spectacular imprisonment of the buccaneer, Richard Hawkins, by Beltrán de Castro y de la Cueva en Atacama, on 2 July 1594. The tone and style of these items are narrative, with many sensational overtones recounting attacks of the buccaneers; the chase by Beltrán de Castro which resulted in Hawkins' ship, Dainty, being trapped; and the capture and imprisonment, in Lima, of Hawkins himself. *Traslado de una carta* is a translation into Spanish of a letter written by Hawkins to his father while in prison. The document describes the events as follows. The armada gathered by Viceroy Hurtado de Mendoza to pursue Richard Hawkins, set sail due south on 25 May 1594. Days later, Hawkins attacked the port of Arica. News of this reached Lima on 3 June, and, a few days later, it was known that he was near the small Chincha Islands, in southern Peru. A message was sent immediately to Castro, who was at this point on the high seas and had crossed the buccaneer's path without seeing him. He turned the armada around and in a few days caught up with Hawkins. A chase began, but fortunately for Hawkins a hurricane separated him from Castro. The armada returned to Callao for some repairs and very soon after it was once again in search of the buccaneer. After losing him once again, Castro's men finally caught up with Hawkins, boarded his ship and took him prisoner. The armada moved to Panama for repairs. All except Hawkins and two of his officers were sent to Spain from Panama. Castro took his captives to Lima where he was given a victor's reception.

Viceroy Hurtado de Mendoza showed great interest in Hawkins, who was staying in Castro's house as a guest. He went so far as opposing the Inquisition in its claim for jurisdiction over the buccaneer. Probably to avoid confrontation with the Inquisition,
Viceroy Hurtado de Mendoza asked the King for advice regarding
Hawkin's fate, and the answer was that he should be sent to Spain.
However, the letter arrived after Hurtado de Mendoza had already
been replaced by Viceroy Luis de Velasco, and it was up to him to
take care of the shipment of the prisoner.

At least three books printed by Ricardo fall into the sub-
category of entertainment. The first, Pedro de Oña's Primera parte
del Arauco domado of 1596 (no. 15), an extensive epic poem, the first
written by an American author, is the sequel to the famous epic
La araucana by Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga. However, while Ercilla's
work deals with the conquest of Chile, the region of the Araucanean
Indians, Oña's focus is on the settlement of the region. The work,
overflowing with ethnographic and geographic descriptions, all in
octave verses, was obviously for the enjoyment and entertainment of
the intellectual circles of Lima. The original consulted for this
study is housed in the Harvard Library. Extensive information about
the work and the author can be found in Medina's Biblioteca hispana-
chilena. 23/

Another entertaining work is Diego de Avalos y Figueroa's Primera
parte de la miscelanea austral of 1602 (no. 19). Though mostly in
prose, this work includes many poems. Its contents, as its title
implies, is indeed a miscellaneous assortment of unrelated trivia,
such as information on the pleasures of music, the qualities of a
wife, and the images and temples of Venus. However, it also include
noteworthy descriptions of Peru. The quality of these materials is
at a level that could not be thought of as anything but entertainment.
In fact, in his dedication the author states: "What I pretend and
hope in writing (the Miscelanea) is agreeable entertainment and
pleasure of the reader." 24/

The Miscelanea includes a separate work by the same author,
Defensa de damas, published by itself the following year (no. 32).
This is an apology to women in octavo verses. Dipping into history,
the author deals with notable women of various countries grouping
them together according to their virtues and defending them against
allegations of folly. The work is obviously for the enjoyment or
entertainment of an intellectual audience. The original consulted
for this work is that of the Hispanic Society of America in New York.

Books on Legislation, Administration, and
Economics

The materials on law can be divided into those which deal
with law or jurisprudence at a theoretic level, those on legisla-
tion of monarchical nature, and those on local legislation.

There are two books that may be said deal with law or jurispru-
dence at a theoretic level. The first of these is by Juan de Hevia
Bolaños entitled Curia philiphica, donde breve y comprehendidios se traida de los juzyios mayormente forenses, ecclesiasticos, y seculares, ... (no. 21), published in 1603. A law text to be used by lawyers, law professors, judges, public accountants, and "other interested persons", 25/ there are several European editions of this work; the one most similar to the Lima edition was printed in Valladolid in 1609 by Manuel Enríquez. However, only the first part of the book was published in this edition. The original consulted for this study was that of the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico.

The second book that deals with law or jurisprudence at a theoretic level is Miguel de Agia's Tratado que contiene tres pareceres graves de derecho of 1604 (no. 36). This is a legal interpretation of a decree dealing with Indian services and repartimientos in gold, silver, and quick-silver mines of Peru, New Spain, and all the provinces of the Indies.

There is only one item that deals with legislation at the monarchical level. This is the Pragmática sobre los días del año (no. 1), the first item printed in South America, a royal mandate requiring promulgation of the papal decree by which Gregory XIII had reformed the old Julian calendar. It required the adding of ten days to the old calendar in compliance with the Gregorian one which had been in effect in Europe since October, 1582. 27/ The printing of Doctrina christiana was presumably in progress when the arrival in Lima of the Pragmática on 19 April 1584, required that Ricardo interrupt his work. Thus, Pragmática became the first imprint of South America. 28/ Only two originals of this work are in existence, one in the John Carter Brown Library, and the other in the Harvard Library.

A large number of items were printed by Ricardo on matters of local legislation, nearly all of which deal with the treatment of Indians and "mestizos". 29/ The first, presumably, is an ordinance concerning the rights and legitimizing of "mestizos", granted by Don García Hurtado de Mendoza, Marquis of Cañete and Viceroy of Peru (no. 20). However, no original of this ordinance has been found, though it was reported by Vargas Ugarte. 30/

The same Viceroy had another set of ordenanzas (no. 11) printed in 1594 for the purpose of correcting excesses of the corregidores against the natives. At the conclusion of these ordinances, it is stated that they were ordered printed to order to distribute them on a larger scale than was otherwise possible. For each folio, Ricardo was to receive four reales, which was in accordance with his own estimate. He was, furthermore, free to sell them to anyone who was interested in buying them. 31/ The original consulted for this study is the one in the John Carter Brown Library.
The next items, all four-leaf ordinances, were printed in the year 1603 (nos. 22-35). Of these thirteen items, ten focus on the kind of treatment that Indians were to be given including punishment of those who sold or forcefully retained Indians, proper payment for labor Indians were to do, limitation of some of the labor Indians were to do, and, in general, very strong statements for the protection of the natives. One of the mandates demanded that the ordinances issued by Viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo in the 1570's be followed. Another ordinance in this group called for a census in various towns, and another calls for the apprehension of unemployed or vagabond Spaniards. Of these thirteen, originals consulted for this study include eight located in the John Carter Brown Library and one in the Rosenblatt Foundation in Philadelphia.

Ricardo only printed two works dealing with the subject of administration. One, ecclesiastical administration, is Pedro Ordonez de Flores' Definiciones y constituciones que han de guardar la Abadesa y monjas del monasterio de la Santissima Trinidad...de la orden de San Bernardo de el Cistel...1604 (no. 38). This work was reported only by Vargas Ugarte, though it has not yet been found despite our search in the Archives of the Convento de Santissima Trinidad in Lima. 32/ Educational administration is the subject of Constituciones y ordenanzas de la universidad y estudio general... 1602 (no. 20). This book deals with the faculty, courses, organization (both administrative and physical), student body, and operation of the Universidad de San Marcos, now the National University of Peru. It was intended for the faculty and administrative body within the university and outside of it, even outside the colony. It was probably used in Spain as the official document regarding the functioning of the university. This point is substantiated by the fact that it was printed in Spain in 1624, and later in 1735, with additional articles accumulated until that time.

Two books deal with economics. The first, Aranzel real de la Alcavaque que el Rey Neustro Señor manda se cobre en las Indias a razón de dos por ciento published in 1592 (no. 6), deals with the royal order to increase by two per cent all property taxes. The order caused in uprising in Quito. The second book is Juan de Belveder's Libro general de las reducciones de plata y oro... published in 1597 (no. 16). The need that this book attempted to satisfy must have been the subject of a great deal of discussion among officials of the kingdom. The book established, in tabular form, the value of various kinds of gold and silver throughout the Empire. Gold and silver were not exchanged at this time in the form of coins alone; but pieces of them measuring conventional weights were exchanged for goods. It will be recalled that a similar book by Juan Diez Freile (Table I, no. 29) was printed in Mexico in 1556. This suggests the importance given to Peruvian gold and silver exchange and its buying power. As King Philip stated, when he
granted permission for the book to be published:

...it will be of great use for all kinds of contracts among independent merchants, officials, and other persons that live throughout my Kingdoms. 33/

It is important to indicate that in the Privilegrio or permission granted by the King, the only person with authority to have the book printed was the author, Juan de Belveder, "...and no one else, under the penalty of losing moulds and equipment, plus one thousand pesos in gold". 34/ This as another example of the rights of the author prevailing over those of the printer.

Conclusion

What are some of the conclusions that may be drawn from the information submitted in this study.

Of approximately thirty-two religious books printed by Pablos in Mexico, about twenty-one or 75 per cent are in either Spanish or Latin. Five of these were doctrinas (books of instruction), most of the remaining ones being on theology or prayer. One of the works listed is a translation of Aristotle's Dialectica resolutio. Probably these books were addressed to the needs of priests to be well informed on matters of ritual and spiritual instructions of the Church. Actually, there are only eight, or 18.6 per cent of the total book production, "religious books in native tongues" produced by Pablos in twenty-one years.

From the Mexican materials discussed and listed in Table I it is possible to make some observations regarding the history of printing in Mexico during these years. This table suggests, for example, priorities of the Spanish Crown during these years. Of the forty-two items printed by Pablos, twenty-one were religious in nature, either in Spanish or Latin. This suggests that the major effort of Pablos' press was to supply the religious needs of the population who read these languages. Among the titles are works in native tongues. The first item listed is such a work. However, these works form only the second most numerous category. The subjects of law, economics and studies of Spanish grammar were of lowest priority.

It is interesting to note that the third item on the list, Relación del espantable terremoto (Table I, no. 3), is an eyewitness account of an earthquake that struck Guatemala in 1540. Thus, it seems that the press also served as a news medium.

Antonio Ricardo was the fifth printer of Mexico, and the first of Peru. While in Mexico (1577-1579) he printed thirteen books. From the Peruvian materials discussed above and listed in Table II, some important observations may be made.
After an initial period of active production of religious books in native tongues that lasted two years, books on this subject were not produced for thirteen years. Of a total production of forty items, only four books and one broadside are on religious subjects. Three of these books are in the three major languages of Peru: Quichua, Aymara and Spanish. The broadside, which is an indulgence, is in Spanish.

Four items are on linguistics. Two of them (the two editions of Arte y vocabulario en la lengua general del Peru elamada Quichua) are in a native tongue, and two are Latin grammars.

Six items may be classified under the subjects of communication and entertainment. It is remarkable to notice the high involvement of the press reporting news.

Law and economics represent over 50 per cent of the press' total production. There are two extensive treatises of economics, twenty decrees, one extensive treatise of jurisprudence, and one substantial work on the constitutions of the university.

From the above observations, it may be said that the press of Mexico and Peru were substantially put to serve utilitarian interests of the local government, local church, and well educated Spanish speaking Latin-reading populations.
NOTES


2Representative arguments that suggest this frame of mind will be found in Francisco Vindel, "La escritura y la imprenta como arma espiritual en la conquista de America." Artículos bibliográficos (Madrid: Editorial Gonzaga, 1948), pp. 205-229.

3Agustín Millares Carlo and Julián Calvo, Juan Pablos, primer impresor que a esta tierra vino (México: Librería de Manuel Porrua, 1953).


7Alonso de Molina, Aquí comienza un vocabulario en la lengua castellana y mexicana, compuesto por el muy reverendo padre fray Alonso de Molina, guardián del convento de San Antonio de Tetzcuco de la orden de los frayles menores. (Imprimióse en la muy grande e insigne y muy leal ciudad de Mexico: en casa de Juan Pablos,...a quatro dias del mes de Mayo, de 1555), Prologue 1. II. Harvard University, Peabody Museum, Tozzer Library's copy).


12Lima. (Ecclesiastical province) Council, 1583, Doctrina Christiana y catecismo para instrucción de los Indíes, y de los demás personos, que han de ser enseñados en nuestra Santa Fe. (Ciudad de los Reyes: Antonio Ricardo, 1584), title page.

13Rodríguez-Buckingham, "First Printings of South America," p. 41.


16Rodríguez-Buckingham, Colonial Peru and the Printing Press of Antonio Ricardo, pp. 71-74.


19Luis Jerónimo de Oré, Symbolo cathólico indiano... (Lima: Antonio Ricardo, 1598), p. 2.

20New York Public Library, Harkness Collection, folio 34.

21Guillermo Escobar Risco, Vocabulario y phrasis en la lengua general de los indios del Peru, DaMada Quichua (Lima: Edición del Instituto de Historia de la Facultad de Letras, 1951).


24. Diego de Avalos y Figueroa, Primera parte de la miscelanea austral... (Lima: Antonio Ricardo, 1602), Dedicatoria.

25. Juan de Hevia Bolaños, Curia Philiphica... (Ciudad de los Reyes: Antonio Ricardo, 1603), title page.

26. Repartimiento was a system of forced-sale according to which the principle of allotment was applied to surplus commodities in the Spanish economy while the common Indian became the recipient, at a price, of goods he did not want and could not use. (Charles Gibson, Spain in America, New York: Harper Torchbooks, 1966), p. 151.


29. Mestizo referred to a combination of a white or part-white with Indian and by extension to any person of mixed ancestry." (Gibson, Spain in America, p. 116).


31. Spain, Laws; statutes, etc. Viceroyalty (García Hurtado de Mendoza, fourth Marquis de Cañete, Viceroy of Peru and Chile), Ordenanzas... (Ciudad de los Reyes, Antonio Ricardo, 1594), p. 6.


33. Juan de Belveder, Libro general de las reducciones de plata y oro... (Lima: Antonio Ricardo, 1597), p. 6.

34. Ibid.
List of References


Belveder, Juan. *Libro general de las reducciones de plata y oro de diferentes leyes y pesos, de menor a mayor cantidad, y de sus intereses a tanto por ciento, con otros reglas y avisos muy necesarios para estos Reynos del Piru*. Lima: Antonio Ricardo, 1597.


Hevia Bolaños, Juan de. *Curia Philiphica*.

Lima. Ecclesiastical province, Council, 1583. *Doctrina christiana y catecismo para instrucción de los Indios, y de las demás personas, que han de ser enseñadas en nuestra Santa Fe. Ciudad de los Reyes*: Antonio Ricardo, 1584.


Molina, Alonso de. Aquí comienza un vocabulario en la lengua castellana y mexicana, compuesto por el muy reverendo padre fray Alonso de Molina, guardián del convento de San Antonio de Tetzcuco de la orden de los frailes menores. Impriéndose en la muy grande e insigne y muy leal ciudad de Mexico: en casa de Juan Pablos, ... a quatro días del mes de mayo, de 1555.


Ore', Luis Gerónimo. Símbolo católico indiano, en el cual se declaran los misterios de la Fe contenidos en los tres símbolos católicos, apostólicos, niceno y de S. Athanasio. Contiene así mismo una descripción del nuevo orbe, y de los naturales de Ten de enseñársela doctrina cristiana en los dos lenguas generales, Quichua y Aymara, con un confesionario breve y catecismo de la comunión. Lima: Antonio Ricardo, 1598.


Spain. Laws, estatutes, etc. Viceroyalty (García Hurtado de Mendoza, fourth Marquis of Coñete, Viceroy of Peru and Chile). Ordenanzas que el señor Marques de Cañete Visorey de estos Reynos del Piru mando hazer para el remedio de los excesos que los corregidores de Naturales hazen en tratar y contratort con los Indios y daños y agravios que de esto reciben. Ciudad de los Reyes: Antonio Ricardo, 1594.


TABLE I
THE PRINTING PRESS IN MEXICO
1539 - 1560
This table lists, by number, the typographical production of Juan Pablos of Mexico between 1539, the year of the first recorded printing, and 1560. Since this is not a bibliographic tool, it is recommended that the works of Jose Toribio Medina, La imprenta en Mexico, and Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, Bibliografia mexicana del siglo XVI, be consulted for full bibliographic descriptions.

Columns I - III refer to the numbers assigned listed items in this study and those of Jose Toribio Medina and Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta cited above.

Column IV lists the author of the work according to either Medina, Icazbalceta, or both, as appears in the above cited works under the number given in columns II - III.

Column V lists the printer Pablos whose name is abbreviated as "p".

Column VI lists the year of publication as given by Medina, Garcia Icazbalceta, or both in the above cited works, under the number listed on columns II - III.

Column VII refers to the language of the text, which has been abbreviated as follows: H for Huastec, Lat. for Latin, Mex. for Mexican, Mix. for Mixtec, S. for Spanish, T. for Tarascan, and Z. for Zapotec.

Column VIII lists, under the first two or three words of the title, those items whose subject is religion or philosophy.

Column IX lists, under the first two or three words of the title, those items whose subject is either the study of native or Spanish languages, or whose subject is medicine. Placing these two subjects under the same column is strictly logistical and does not imply a relationship between the subjects.

Column X lists, under the first two or three words of the title, those items whose purpose was to communicate news or simply to entertain readers.

Column XI lists, under the first two or three words of the title, those items whose subject is either law or economics.

Column XII refers to libraries that have copies of the items listed. The libraries have been abbreviated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Library Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>E. E. Ayer Library of Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAS.</td>
<td>American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCR.</td>
<td>Archivo de la Iglesia Parroquial de Cartago, Costa Rica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGI.</td>
<td>Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN.</td>
<td>Biblioteca Andrade, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banc.</td>
<td>Bancroft Library, University of California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM.</td>
<td>The Library of the British Museum, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC.</td>
<td>Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Santiago de Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNM.</td>
<td>Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNMa.</td>
<td>Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BO.</td>
<td>Biblioteca de Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bod.</td>
<td>Bodleian Library, Oxford University, Great Britain</td>
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This Table lists, by number, the typographical production of Antonio Ricardo in Peru: 1584-1605. Since this is not a bibliographic tool, it is recommended that the works of Jose Toribio Medina, *La imprenta en Lima*, and Ruben Vargas Ugarte, *Biblioteca peruana*, vol. 7, be consulted for full bibliographic descriptions.

Columns I-III refer to the numbers assigned listed items in this study and those of Medina and Vargas Ugarte cited above.

Column IV lists the author of the work according to either Medina, Vargas Ugarte, or both, as appears in the above cited works under the number given in columns II-III.

Column V lists the year of publication as given by Medina, Vargas Ugarte, or both in the above cited works, under the number listed in columns II-III.

Column VI refers to the language or languages of the text, which have been abbreviated as follows: A for Aymara, Q for Quichua, and S for Spanish.

Column VII lists, under the first two or three words of the title, those items whose subject is religion or philosophy.

Column VIII lists, under the first two or three words of the title, those items whose subject is the study of native or Spanish languages.

Column IX lists, under the first two or three words of the title, those items whose purpose was to communicate news or simply to entertain readers.

Column X lists, under key words from the title, those items whose subject is either law or economics.

Column XI is an abbreviated list of libraries that are reported to have copies of the items in question. Their full names are found at the end of Table I, except for the following:

- BMNM Biblioteca Museo Nacional Madrid
- BNP Biblioteca Nacional del Perú
- HUL (PM) Harvard University Library (Peabody Museum)
- O Monasterio de Ocopa, Junín, Peru
- RF Rosenblatt Foundation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- SDA Monasterio de Santo Domingo de Arequipa, Peru
- Y Yale University

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<th>Columns</th>
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<td>I-III</td>
<td>Numbers assigned to listed items in this study and those of Medina and Vargas Ugarte cited above.</td>
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<td>Libraries that have copies of the items in question, abbreviated. Full names are found at the end of Table I, except for the following: BMNM, BNP, HUL (PM), O, RF, SDA, Y.</td>
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BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

RELATING TO LATIN AMERICA

Mary Ellis Kahler

The formal opening of the Hispanic Foundation, now the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division, of the Library of Congress, was marked by a moving speech by Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish and took place on Columbus Day, October 12, 1939. Some three months earlier Lewis Hanke, the first Director of the Hispanic Foundation, had reported to a newly created position in this new division of the Library of Congress. The formal ceremonies signaled a momentous and auspicious event, but the occasion was by no means unprecedented.

Thomas Jefferson, whose library had formed the nucleus of the Library, was a man of global interests and his collection included works about the Hispanic world. The 1802 catalog of the Library listed "Clavigero's [sic] History of Mexico" in two volumes. It was true that in 1846, Congressman George Perkins Marsh, in a speech on a bill for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution castigated the Library because its collections contained "not a volume in the language of Portugal, rich as it is in various literature, and especially in the wild yet true romance of oriental discovery and conquest; [and] only the commonest books in Italian and Spanish." But by 1898, Librarian John Russell Young had issued a letter to U.S. diplomatic and consular representatives stating that all types of publications would be gratefully received. In response, American ministers to eight countries of Latin America and to Portugal acquired and sent to the Library more than one hundred publications and three consular offices in Chile, Jamaica, and Costa Rica followed suit with over 30 items. Two years later the Librarian's Annual Report listed among its current receipts 21 newspapers from 14 countries and one territory in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 1927, Archer M. Huntington made the first of several gifts to the Library in the form of an endowment which furnished an annual income that was to be devoted to the purchase of Spanish, Portuguese, and South American books relating to arts, crafts, literature, and history. The following year another endowment was received from Mr. Huntington, to provide an honorarium for a consultant in the field of Hispanic literature. The first consultant in Hispanic literature was former Spanish Ambassador Don Juan Riaño y Gayangas. He was succeeded by Professor David Rubio, of the Catholic University of America, in 1931; Professor Rubio was to serve as Consultant until 1943 and was also curator of Hispanic Collections during his last years at the Library. Some measures of the effectiveness of
Mr. Huntington's gift in enriching LC's Hispanic collections can be seen in the fact that by June 30, 1938, it could be reported that the Huntington Acquisition Funds had made possible the purchase of some 19,925 volumes and pamphlets.

Further gifts from Mr. Huntington were probably the added incentive that led to the refurbishment of quarters vacated by the Card Division when the latter moved to quarters in the newly opened Thomas Jefferson Building. Paul Philippe Cret, the distinguished architect who designed the Folger Shakespeare Library, was commissioned to create an appropriate setting for a "center for the pursuit of studies in Spanish, Portuguese and Latin-American culture." The Hispanic Foundation was to fill this purpose, supported in part by additional gifts from Archer M. Huntington. The Hispanic Society Room was decorated in the style of the Spanish Golden Age; two years later four murals were painted directly upon the walls of the room's two entrance foyers by the Brazilian painter Cândido Portinari. In the intervening year a mural representing the arms of Columbus had been painted by Buell Mullen on stainless steel and presented to the Library by the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation; it was placed over the plaque stating the purpose of the "center" and its cooperative relationship with the Hispanic Society of America "in extension of its service to learning."

Lewis Hanke went about setting his goals and objectives in his first divisional annual report. First among his stated aims was "to build up a comprehensive collection of materials on all aspects of Hispanic culture." The second was to "prepare a great Hispanic catalog" to include materials throughout LC and other Washington libraries. "To compile-- and to assist other institutions to compile-- basic reference works" was his third aim, while "to build up a photographic Archive of Hispanic Fine and Folk Art" was the fourth aim. The first and third of these objectives turned out to be the most attainable. The Library's Hispanic collections now include over a million volumes. The compilation of a massive union catalog had to be abandoned in the face of inadequate personnel to assume the prodigious clerical tasks necessary to collect, prepare, and file catalog cards. The Archive of Hispanic Culture was subsequently transferred to the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, but there too, as in the Hispanic Foundation, personnel limitations have impeded its full development.

Unstated in the published annual report but implicit in the details furnished elsewhere in this first annual report and in the other annual summations of activities are at least two other basic objectives. One is fulfilling the function of providing reference service to government personnel and agencies, the scholarly world, and the general public. The function of providing continuing liaison with persons, associations, and the scholarly world interested in Latin America and Iberia is also expressed indirectly, through the reports of everyday and regular consultations, advisory meetings, and strong ties with the academic community.
The coming of World War II created a feeling of hemispheric unity and emphasized U.S. technical and professional leadership. Within the U.S. Government, the activities of the Department of State and the mission of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs testified to official concern; funds furnished by the Office of the Coordinator and by the Rockefeller Foundation aided the Hispanic Foundation in its efforts to maintain its momentum and productivity in a job market that lured away trained and capable personnel and demanded the exportation of professional expertise to assist in professional activities abroad. In the face of heavy demands made upon an extremely small nucleus of personnel, the Hispanic Foundation began a long tradition of service to Latin American and Iberian studies through the preparation of publications. One of the first of these was issued as an unnumbered volume in a Latin American Series in 1942; it was entitled "Investigations in Progress in the United States in the Field of Latin American Humanistic and Social Science Studies." It was designated a preliminary edition and was edited by Alexander Marchant and Charmion Shelby under the advisory editorship of John E. Englekirk. It foreshadowed the Latin American Research Review in certain respects. Another project that was plagued by broken stretches of editorship and by an evolving body of material was Latin American Periodicals Currently Received in the Library of Congress and in the Library of the Department of Agriculture. It appeared in 1944, was also edited by Charmion Shelby, and was no. 8 in the Library's Latin American Series.

The Handbook of Latin American Studies is, without a doubt, the most important and enduring bibliographical contribution of the Hispanic Foundation and its successor, the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division. Lewis Hanke was editor of the Handbook of Latin American Studies at the time he was appointed Director of the Hispanic Foundation and continued to be closely connected with it personally during its first years of publication. In a very real sense he brought the Handbook with him when he came to the Library from Harvard University where he had edited the first three volumes. The Handbook, which began publication in 1936 with a volume covering 1935 publications, was sponsored by the Committee on Latin American Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and funded by the Rockefeller Foundation in its early years. Associate Editors assisted Dr. Hanke in the fourth and fifth numbers of the publication and by the volume for 1940 (no. 6) another editor, Miron Burgin, was appointed.

Today, with volume 39 in press and volume 40 in preparation, the Handbook of Latin American Studies continues to be an annual, annotated, selective bibliography covering monographs and journal articles in the humanities and social sciences that are concerned with Latin America. The humanities and social sciences are covered in alternate years by a corps of about one hundred contributing editors who serve without compensation and help to ensure the Handbook's continued publication. These editors have as their goal the coverage of the important current literature in their respective fields. In 1944, the Library assumed the formal responsibility
for the issuance of the Handbook. Prior to that time, the Library had cooperated to the extent of furnishing space and some staff support, but only then did the Handbook become an LC publication. Beginning with volume 27, issued in 1965, the subject matter has been divided into social sciences and humanities. This division decreased the number of subjects covered in each volume and gave each contributor a biennial rather than an annual deadline. A consolidated author index to the first 26 volumes was prepared by Francisco José and María Elena Cardona and published by the University of Florida Press in 1968. Throughout its existence, the Handbook has had an Advisory Board of distinguished Latin Americanists who aid in the developing and establishment of policy for this key publication. Members of the Board have also served as contributing editors and the second director of the Hispanic Foundation, Howard F. Cline, had visited the Hispanic Foundation as a contributing editor for history before his appointment as director. The Handbook has, over the years, been not only an important scholarly tool, but also a cooperative enterprise which has brought many scholars together in a common effort.

The Latin American Series, initially undertaken in 1941, was the result of a Library program of cooperation with the other American republics, assisted by funds transferred by the Inter-departmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics of the Department of State. The series included, among other titles, guides to the law and legal literature of the republics and of guides to the official publications of the American Republics. Guides were issued covering the law and legal literature of twelve Latin American republics and some nineteen guides were produced covering the official publications of "other" American republics. The editors of the Latin American Series were drawn from many parts of the Library; among them were James B. Childs, John T. Vance, John De Noia, Otto Neuberger, Henry V. Besso, and Helen L. Clagett. The project was begun under the direction of Henry McGeorge, who was appointed when the project began. James B. Childs was general editor of the series from 1943 to July 1946, when its administration was turned over to the director of the Hispanic Foundation; Henry V. Besso was subsequently appointed general editor. The first issue was A Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics, no. 1, Argentina and appeared in 1947. Three years later the final volume, no. 19, Venezuela, was published. The entire set has been reprinted in two volumes by the Johnson Reprint Corporation.

The coverage afforded by the Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics has been continued by the series of volumes entitled Latin American Serial Documents, compiled by Rosa Quintero Mesa at the University of Florida Libraries and published by University Microfilms.
The companion series on the law and legal literature of Latin American nations was prepared by members of the Law Library of the Library of Congress. Some ten numbers covering twelve countries appeared between 1943 and 1948. Revisions to two of these volumes (for Mexico and Peru) were issued in 1973 and 1976.

Other works that appeared in the Library's Latin American Series were more varied and less unified in content. When Cecil K. Jones completed a second revised and enlarged edition of his Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies, it appeared as no. 2 of the series. Latin American Periodicals Currently Received, cited above, was issued in the series. Perhaps two of the most important works in this series were Gilbert Chase's A Guide to Latin American Music and A Guide to the Art of Latin America, edited by Robert C. Smith and Elizabeth Wilder. The first of these has been superseded by the author's Guide to the Music of Latin America (2d ed. rev. and enl. Washington, Pan American Union, 1962), the second supported in part by the Library's Music Division.

Another series of publications, the Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series, began in the 1940's. No. 1 in the series was James A. Granier's Latin American Belles-lettres in English Translation; a Selective and Annotated Guide ([2d rev. ed.] 1943). Later works have replaced this effort, but it was significant in increasing awareness of Latin American writers. Two earlier numbers were superseded by no. 8 in the series, Spanish and Portuguese Translations of United States Books, 1955-1962; a Bibliography (1963). Latin America in Soviet Writings, 1945-58; a Bibliography, compiled by Leo A. Okinsheich and Cecilia J. Gorokhoff (1959), appeared as no. 5 in the series, and was later superseded by Latin America in Soviet Writings; A Bibliography, published by the Johns Hopkins University Press. The sixth number, Works by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra in the Library of Congress, edited by Francisco Aguilera, appeared in 1960 and listed 459 titles, a number which has since grown. Henry V. Besso's compilation of Lado Books in the Library of Congress; a Bibliography appeared in 1963 and was reprinted in 1976. Latin America; a Bibliography of Paperback Books (1964), compiled by David H. Andrews was issued as no. 9 in the series and was the first of four works covering paperback books relating to Latin America and, in the last two editions, Spain and Portugal. Georgette M. Dorn's Latin American, Spain, and Portugal; an Annotated Bibliography of Paperback Books (1976) is the most recent edition and is no. 14 in the Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series (nos. 11 and 13 were also lists of paperback works, now superseded).

The National Directory of Latin Americanists; Biobibliographies of 1,884 Specialists in the Social Sciences & Humanities was published in 1966 as no. 10 in the series, later to be superseded by a second edition, The National Directory of Latin Americanists; Biographies of 2,695 Specialists in the Social Sciences & Humanities, issued in 1972.
Number 4 of the series, by C. Harvey Gardiner and entitled William Hickling Prescott; an Annotated Bibliography of Published Works was published in 1958, and constituted a real contribution to the bibliography of history. Three years earlier, in 1955, the Hispanic Foundation and the Manuscript Division had collaborated on the joint publication of A List of Spanish Residencias in the Archives of the Indies, 1516-1775; Administrative Judicial Reviews of Colonial Officials in the American Indies, Philippine and Canary Islands, compiled by José María de la Pena y de la Cámara.

During the early years of the Hispanic Foundation there were other publications, some published by cooperating institutions and others reflecting conference activities. In 1947 the Foundation organized and sponsored the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas. This conference lasted over a month and was followed by extensive escorted professional travel and observations by the participants. The following year the Library published the Proceedings of the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas, May 12 to June 6, 1947, A Report by Luther H. Evans, prepared by Francisco Aguilera and Marietta Daniels. The International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies was held at the Library of Congress in October 1950 under the sponsorship of the Library of Congress and Vanderbilt University. The director of the Hispanic Foundation served as secretary-general for the Colloquium and acted as one of the principal organizers. Three years later the Proceedings of the first International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies were published by Vanderbilt University.

Another conference in which the Foundation was involved through the activities of its director was the first meeting of the Congress of Historians of Mexico and the United States, held in Monterrey, Mexico, in September 1949. A volume of Proceedings appeared, but without substantial involvement on the part of the Library.

In accordance with the wishes of Archer M. Huntington and his view of the respective focuses of the Hispanic Society of America and the Hispanic Foundation, the Hispanic Foundation tended to emphasize Latin America more than the Iberian world. One exception came in the early years of the Foundation, when plans were made to compile a bibliography of the writings of Spanish intellectuals who had come to the New World after the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936. The bibliography, entitled La Obra impresa de los intelectuales españoles en America, 1936-1945; Bibliografía, was considered to be one way of measuring the gifts that the arrival of these emigrés brought to their new countries, for many were scholars, writers, and artists. The compiler, Julian Amo, who was himself a Spaniard, and at that time editor of the Anuario bibliográfico mexicano, spent several months at the Library working on the compilation and Alfonso Reyes, distinguished Mexican writer, agreed to prepare a foreword. Foundation personnel completed the work and it was published by the Stanford University Press in 1950 under a cooperative arrangement.
The Division has cooperated with the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies since the formation of that Society. Recently, acquisition of a microfilm file of El Socialista as part of a program to gather in the United States a significant collection of Spanish newspapers essential to historical research illustrated one aspect of this cooperation. The Society held its annual conference at the Library in 1973 and the Library of Congress will again host for the 1979 meeting.

Shortly after the creation of the Hispanic Foundation, a recording laboratory was established in the Library's Music Division, making it possible to create an archive of voice recordings. An initial recording by Emilio Oribe, of Uruguay, who read his "Ode to the skies of the New Atlantis," a poem dedicated to Archibald MacLeish, was the first of a continuing series of readings by writers for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape. Gradually readings--first by poets and later by other writers as well--were recorded when these writers visited the Library. Francisco Aguilera, Chilean poet, was appointed assistant director of the Hispanic Foundation in 1944 and later became the curator of the growing Archive. Other writers were recorded in their homeland, through the good offices and cooperation of the State Department and the United States Information Agency. Three missions, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, were undertaken by Francisco Aguilera in 1958, 1960, and 1961 and he was able to record a large number of writers in Southern, Central, and Northern Latin America. Forms and procedures were devised to describe and organize the readings and to provide supporting biobibliographical information. This task accomplished, it was possible to prepare a published guide to the Archive. In 1974, the guide was published, covering the first 252 readings. It was entitled The Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape; a Descriptive Guide and was compiled by Francisco Aguilera and edited by Georgette M. Dorn. The Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, through recordings made at the Library and with the cooperation of U.S. cultural missions in Latin America, now includes some 360 writers. Following processing of the newly added tapes, a supplement or a new edition of the Guide will be prepared.

While progress was being made in developing an Archive of Hispanic Literature that reflected contemporary Hispanic writing, the Library took its first step in the issuance of a literary recording based upon a reading for the Archive in 1957. The Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña provided funds for publishing 500 copies of a long-playing record, accompanied by a textual brochure, of Pedro Salinas, reading his classic, El Contemplado. Since then three others have been issued; Gabriela Mistral Reading Her Own Poetry (1972), Two Colombian Poets: Eduardo Carranza and Germán Pardo García (1975) and Readings by Julio Cortázar (1978).

The late 1940's and 1950's were years of consolidation for the Hispanic Foundation. Wartime sources of outside support diminished and the Library had been unable to put into effect the plans drawn by the
Librarian of Congress in his vigorously stated budget request for Fiscal Year 1947. During these years personnel resources were adjusted and reassigned in order to ensure uninterrupted publication of the Handbook of Latin American Studies, which required the lion's share of the Congressionally supported positions. General financial retrenchment, post-war doldrums, and a lessening of U.S. interest in Latin America were doubtless responsible for the situation. As the 1960's approached, the second director began a series of internal documents which received only limited distribution.

These were the Hispanic Foundation Survey Reports of Teaching and Research Resources and Activities in the United States of America, nos. 1-8, prepared in 1958 and 1959 and supported principally by a grant by the Creole Foundation. The survey itself was designed to provide needed information on the teaching and research resources and activities in the United States on Latin America. At the fourth SALAHL, held in Washington, D.C., at the Library of Congress and the Pan American Union in June 1959, Jean Luft presented the session's Working Paper no. 2, A Synthesis of the Hispanic Foundation (LC) Survey Reports of Teaching and Research Resources and Activities in the United States on Latin America. The director of the Hispanic Foundation had participated in the first two sessions of SALAHL and manifested a continuing concern for cooperative measures such as LACAP (Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program) and the Library's subsequent NAPAC (National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging) activities. The final number of the Hispanic Foundation Survey Reports focused on Latin American studies in the United States and constituted the Proceedings of a meeting sponsored by the Newberry Library and the American Council of Learned Societies, with the assistance of the Hispanic Foundation. At the conference, the stated concerns of the Library of Congress centered upon "Resources and Tools" and many of the ideas circulated at the sessions foreshadowed subsequent bibliographical activities of the Foundation.

The survey and evaluations undertaken for the Creole Foundation, the continuing work of liaison and coordination with government agencies, professional groups, and academic bodies sharing the Foundation's concerns placed the director, Howard F. Cline, in contact with officials of the Ford Foundation who were much interested in information generated by the survey and otherwise available through the Hispanic Foundation. It was therefore not unexpected when the Ford Foundation made two substantial grants to the Library of Congress in order to permit the Hispanic Foundation to expand or initiate various programs to prepare and publish material in the social sciences and humanities which would improve training and research on Latin America in the United States. The specific activities were for programs unlikely to be supported by Library appropriated funds. The first grant aided in the publication of the National Directory of Latin Americanists, issued in 1966 and supported also by funds provided under the National Defense Education Act, intended to encourage teaching and training in area related studies. A second edition was prepared and issued in 1971; it included nearly half again as many specialists and showed the results of the expanded academic programs of the 1960's. Its preparation,
using automated techniques, was in accordance with the objectives supported by the Ford grant.

During the 1960's the program of the Hispanic Foundation served as a stimulant or catalyst for cooperative or related activities involving other institutions. Two related projects were the Handbook of Middle American Indians (Austin, University of Texas Press [1964-76] 16 v.) and the volumes which eventually comprised the Guide to Ethnohistorical Sources (HMAI v. 12-15 [1973-1975]). Funded from several sources and carried out at several institutions, the Guide was edited and portions of it written by Howard F. Cline, with the aid of Mary W. Cline, who completed the work after the death of her husband. Simultaneously and as a related resource, a file of the Mexican Indian Pictorial Documents Collection was created; it is made up of mounted positive photographs numbered according to the census that appears in the Guide. The Mexican Indian Pictorial Documents Collection is now housed in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. The Guide itself was published as Vols. 12-15 of the Handbook of Middle American Indians. During the years of preparation of the Guide to Ethnohistorical Sources, the director of the Hispanic Foundation and his collaborators prepared a series of HMAI Working Papers (nos. 1-80, 1960-1969) and another of HMAI Notes (nos. 1-13, 13 bis, 14-39). These were circulated to a limited group and chiefly for purposes of preliminary review; while they are not conventional publications, complete sets have been retained in the Howard F. Cline Papers in LC's Manuscript Division where they are available to scholars.

The Author Index to the Handbook of Latin American Studies, Nos. 1-28, prepared by Francisco José and María Elena Cardona (Gainesville, University of Florida, 1968) was funded by the Ford grant, as was a special conference on Cuban bibliography and acquisitions. The papers of this International Conference on Cuban Acquisitions and Bibliography, held at the Library of Congress, April 13-15, 1970, were issued as Cuban Acquisitions and Bibliography and appeared in 1970.

The Hispanic Foundation was very much involved in the development of professional associations of Latin Americanists and was similarly concerned with the continuing development of the Conference on Latin American History. Both the Conference and the Latin American Studies Association, which was formed in 1966 and had some precursors that foundered because of dissension and lack of an adequate organizational framework, had their secretariats in the Hispanic Foundation at some time during the 1960's and 1970's. Both associations were the direct recipients of Ford Foundation grants which covered critical expenses, but the guidance and stability afforded by an institutional secretariat also did much to consolidate and reinforce the status of these organizations. Reservations on the part of some of the membership about such dependency or involvement with a government agency, shrinking office space, and the reduction of personnel that came with the end of the Ford grants led to transfer of these secretariats to academic institutions, but the Hispanic Foundation had made a very significant contribution to CLAH and to LASA. The early issues
of the LASA Newsletter and, subsequently, CLASP Publication No. 7, Latin America; An Acquisition Guide for Colleges and Public Libraries ([Gainesville] 1975) were compiled by the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division, the latter under a grant from the Tinker Foundation made to the Latin American Studies Association.

In the face of personnel cutbacks, activities with respect to assistance to libraries and librarianship in Latin America, which had been initiated by Lewis Hanke, lessened. At the same time U.S. and international programs of technical assistance and training were developed and offered alternative channels for such activities. An exception occurred in 1974, when the Division organized the Seminar for Latin American Librarians and Documentalists, held immediately before the 1974 IFLA meetings in Washington. For this seminar, Josefa E. Sabor was asked to prepare a summary paper on El Planeamiento bibliotecario a través de los congresos y reuniones celebrados en America Latina.

On a local level Division personnel have been active as officers and in program activities of the Inter-American Council, the regional unit of the Latin American Studies Association. Each year the IAC holds a final meeting at the Library of Congress at the invitation of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division. At the national level, staff members have worked with LASA groups such as the Scholarly Resources and Women's Committees, participated in national meetings, and shared with the University of Texas the responsibility for the preparation of the annual lists of dissertations that appear in the LASA Newsletter.

Four publications grew out of close cooperation between the Hispanic Foundation and the Conference on Latin American History, a group of historians affiliated with the American Historical Association, and were made possible by Ford grants. They are the first four numbers of the Conference on Latin American History Publications Series. Number 1, compiled by Howard Francis Cline, was Latin American History: Essays on its Study and Teaching (1967. 2 v.). Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries; a Union List, compiled by Steven M. Charno (1968), was the second in the series. J. Gregory Oswald's Soviet Image of Contemporary Latin America: a Documentary History, 1960-1968 was edited at the Library by Robert G. Carlton and published in 1970 as the third in the publications series. The fourth number was Latin America: a Guide to the Historical Literature (1971), edited by Charles Carroll Griffin and J. Benedict Warren. These volumes were published for the Conference on Latin American History by the University of Texas Press.

In 1967 the Hispanic Foundation cooperated with the Johns Hopkins Press in the publication of Carlos Blanco Aguinaga's Lista de los papeles de Emilio Prado en la Biblioteca del Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América. As the Preface states, the papers were arranged and described
by Professor Carlos Blanco prior to their being microfilmed for the Library of Congress. Under a more formal arrangement two other works were commissioned by the Library and published by the Johns Hopkins Press. The first to appear was a two-volume compilation, Latin America in Soviet Writings; a Bibliography, compiled by Leo Okinshevich and edited by Robert G. Carlton (1966). The second was an edition of Selected Poems of Gabriela Mistral (Lucila Godoy Alcayaga), translated and edited by Doris Dana, with woodcuts by Antonio Fasconi, which was published in 1971, also as a Hispanic Foundation publication.

The Library's principal manuscript collections relating to Hispanic America have been described in printed guides. The most recent is the Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts; a Guide by J. Benedict Warren, which describes this collection received by the Library in 1969 as a gift from Hans P. Kraus. Galley proof has been received for Las Casas as a Bishop, a work including a facsimile, a transcription, and a translation by Helen Rand Parish of a letter written by Bartolomé de Las Casas shortly before he left Spain to take up the responsibilities of the Bishop of Chiapas.

Three volumes describe the manuscripts in the Edward S. Harkness Manuscript Collection. The first two covered the manuscripts relating to Peru and are The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress; The Calendar of Spanish Manuscripts Concerning Peru, 1531-1651, which was published in 1932, and a work that followed in 1936, The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress; Documents from early Peru; the Pizarros, and the Almagros, 1531-1558. These volumes were prepared in the Manuscript Division of the Library by Stella R. Clemence. Years later, through the initiative of the Hispanic Foundation, the Mexican portion of the Harkness Collection was described in The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress; Manuscripts concerning Mexico; a Guide (1974). This volume combines the features of the two volumes on Peru, with a calendar as well as transcriptions and translations by J. Benedict Warren.

Two other guides are currently in progress. One, covering the Library's Portuguese Manuscript Collection, will soon be sent to press, and another on the cartobibliography of the U.S. and Mexican War, awaits final editing. Yet another publication by Louis-André Vigneras and centered around Kraus manuscripts pertaining to Dominique de Gourgues but drawing also from additional documentation in the Library, is in preparation. Future publication of additional works based on documents in the Hans P. Kraus Collection is also planned.

The Division has its own exhibit area and a long procession of exhibits has been placed in its display cases. The most recent, commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of the Liberator General José de San Martín, was opened by a formal reception sponsored by the Library, the Embassy of Argentina, and the San Martín Society of Washington. Other exhibits have been prepared on subjects such as the influence of the
American Revolution upon Latin America, the Sesquicentennial of Brazilian Independence, and the 400th anniversary of the publication of Camões' epic poem, Os Lusiadas. Several of these exhibits have been used by the USIA, now the International Communications Agency. Other public aspects of the work of the Division include occasional sponsorship of readings or lectures by literary figures such as Juan Goytisolo, Fernando Alegría, and Alberto de Lacerda and by such Iberian historians as Miguel Artola and Pierre Vidal.

As what Howard Cline used to term an outpost of scholarship within the government and an outpost of government within the scholarly community, the Division is in a position to serve as a clearinghouse of information on scholarly resources and the research activities of scholars and institutions. By sharing its own information sources and acting as a referral center for additional and alternate resources, the Division truly fosters and promotes "the pursuit of studies in Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin-American culture." Throughout this account, the work done with and on behalf of personnel and agencies of the U.S. government, scholars and scholarly groups, other institutions, and the general public should be clear.

The Division provides general and specialized reference service for materials in its fields and areas of concern, drawing upon materials in the Library's general collections and in its special format and category divisions. Division personnel take part in the formulation of the Library's acquisitions policy and make recommendations for the acquisition of current and non-current materials needed to develop and maintain the depth and breadth of the Library's Hispanic collections. The Division cooperates with other institutions, directly and through such organizations and agencies as SALALM and the Center for Research Libraries Latin American Microform Project (LAMP).

The Division maintains a reading room, a specialized reference collection, and the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape. It participates in the orientation of visitors and foreign scholars and in national and international conferences of direct interest to the Division. Periodically, staff members make acquisitions trips on behalf of the Library.

This summary is by no means all-inclusive, for it omits many of the daily concerns and activities of the Division as well as a number of publications that are no longer current or not available outside of the Library. A selective bibliography of Library of Congress publications relating to Latin America follows; some are publications of the Hispanic Foundation or its successor, the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division, and others have been prepared on a cooperative basis or elsewhere within the Library.
American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies.  
Latin American Studies in the United States. Proceedings of a  
meeting held in Chicago, November 6-8, 1958 (under the auspices of  
the American Council of Learned Societies and the Newberry Library,  
assisted by the Hispanic Foundation.] [compiled by Howard F. Cline.  
"Not for publication."  
Issued also as Hispanic Foundation Survey Reports of Teaching and  
Research Resources and Activities in the United States of Latin America,  
o. 8.

Andrews, David H.  
Latin America; a bibliography of paperback books. Washington,  
Hispanic Foundation, Reference Department, Library of Congress, 1964  
(Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series, no. 9.)  
See later editions under Dorn, Georgette M.

Assembly of Librarians of the Americas.  
Proceedings of the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas, May 2 to  
June 6, 1947. A report of Luther H. Evans, Chairman of the Assembly.  
"Prepared in the Library of Congress by Francisco Aguilera and  
Marietta Daniels."

Besso, Henry V.  
Ladino books in the Library of Congress; a bibliography. Washington,  
Hispanic Foundation, Reference Department, Library of Congress; [for  
[i.e. 1964]  
44 p. (Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series, no. 7)

Chase, Gilbert.  
A guide to the Music of Latin America. 2d ed., rev. and enl. A  
joint publication of the Pan American Union and the Library of Congress.  
See also Latin American Series, no. 5.

Dorn, Georgette M.  
Latin America, Spain, and Portugal: an annotated bibliography of  
paperback books. Compiled by Georgette Magassy Dorn, Latin American,  
Portuguese, and Spanish Division, Reference Department. 2d rev. ed.  
Washington, Library of Congress; for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S.  
Govt. Print. Off., 1976. 323 p. (Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical  
Gardiner, Clinton Harvey.

Guides to the law and legal literature. See Latin American Series

Handbook of Latin American Studies.
no. 11, 1935- annual.
Beginning with vol. 28, volumes have covered humanities and Social sciences in alternate years.

Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series.
Selected numbers are listed under main entry in this bibliography.

International Conference on Cuban Acquisitions and Bibliography,
Sponsored jointly by the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress and Yale University.

Jones, Cecil Knight, 1872-1945
A bibliography of Latin American bibliographies. See Latin American series no. 2.

Latin American Series:

Electrostatic print (OP 35164) available from University Microfilms for $10.

2. Jones, Cecil Knight.
Reprint: Greenwood or Negro Universities Press, $21.


5. Chase, Gilbert.  

Superseded by his Guide to the Music of Latin America.


Superseded by no. 38.


Reprint of A Guide to the official publications of the other American republics, in 2v: Johnson Reprint, $60. Includes all nos. listed here.

10.  

11.  
12. Clagett, Helen Lord.  

Electrostatic print (OP 34684) available from University Microfilms for $10.

13. ------.  

Electrostatic print (OP 41821) available from University Microfilms for $10.

14. ------.  

Electrostatic print (OP 34191) available from University Microfilms for $6.


Electrostatic print (OP 34297) available from University Microfilms for $10.


18. Clagett, Helen Lord.  

Electrostatic print (OP 34288) available from University Microfilms for $6.

20. Clagett, Helen Lord.
   188 p.
   Out of print; superseded by no. 39.

21. Smith, Robert Chester, ed.
   A guide to the art of Latin America, edited by Robert C. Smith
   140 p.

   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,
   no. 15. Panama, compiled by John De Noia. Washington, Library of

23. -----.
   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,

24. -----.
   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,
   no. 6. Costa Rica, compiled by Henry Besso. Washington, Library of

25. -----.
   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,
   no. 8. Dominican Republic, compiled by John De Noia. Washington,

   A guide to the law and legal literature of Uruguay. Washington,
   Electrostatic print (OP 34682) available from University Microfilms
   for $10.

   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,

28. Clagett, Helen Lord,
   A guide to the law and legal literature of Chile, 1917-1946.
   Electrostatic print (OP 34296) available from University Microfilms
   for $6.
   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,

30. -----.
   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,

31. -----.
   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,
   no. 9. Ecuador, compiled by John De Noia. Washington, Library of Congress,
   1947. 56 p.

32. Clagett, Helen Lord.
   A guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, 1917-1946.

   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,
   1948. 89 p.

34. -----.
   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,

35. -----.
   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,
   no. 3. Brazil, compiled by John De Noia. Washington, Library of Congress,
   1948. 223 p.

36. -----.
   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,
   no. 17. Peru, compiled by John De Noia. Washington, Library of Congress,
   1948. 90 p.

37. -----.
   A guide to the official publications of the other American republics,
   no. 18. Uruguay, compiled by John De Noia and Glenda Crevenna. Washington,

38. Clagett, Helen Lord.
   A revised guide to the law and legal literature of Mexico, by Helen L.

   Supersedes no. 6.
39. Valderrama, David M.
Supersedes no. 20.

Okinshevich, Leo, 1898-

Peña Cámara, José María de la

Peraza Saraura, Fermín.
See Latin American Series, no. 7.

Smith, Robert Chester.
Guide to the Art of Latin America.
See Latin American Series, no. 21.

U.S. Library of Congress.
A Guide to the official publications of the other American republics. See Latin American series, no. 9.

U.S. Library of Congress.
Latin American periodicals currently received in the Library of Congress. See Latin American series, no. 8.

Issued as operational documents for limited distribution; summarized in Jean Luft, A Synthesis of the Hispanic Foundation survey reports of teaching and research resources and activities in the United States on Latin America. Washington, 1959. 18  (SALALM IV, Working Paper, no. 2)


Superseded by 2d ed.


U.S. Library of Congress.


LITERARY RECORDINGS

Cortázar, Julio


Godoy Alcayaga, Lucila 1889-1957


Salinas, Pedro

El Contemplado, poema leído por su autor. [Washington] Recording Laboratory, Library of Congress; Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña [1957]. HPL-1

Two Colombian Poets: Eduardo Carranza and Germán Pardo García.


COOPERATIVELY PUBLISHED AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY PUBLICATIONS

Cline, Howard Francis

Latin American history; essays on its study and teaching, compiled and edited by Howard F. Cline. Austin, Published for the Conference on Latin American History by the University of Texas Press [1967] 2v. (Conference on Latin American History. Publications, no. 1)
Charno, Steven M. comp.


Griffin, Charles Carroll, 1902-


Oswald, Joseph Gregory.


PUBLICATIONS

PUBLISHED BY THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS

Blanco Aguinaga, Carlos.


Godoy Alcayaga, Lucile 1889-1957.


Okinshevich, Leo, 1898-

Latin America In Soviet Writings; a bibliography, compiled by Leo Okinshevich. Edited by Robert G. Carlton. Baltimore, Published for the Library of Congress by the Johns Hopkins Press [1966] 2v. (Hispanic Foundation Publications, 1-2)
OTHER RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Amo, Julian, 1908-

Bibliography prepared by the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress.

Handbook of Middle American Indians.

International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies. 1st, Washington, D.C.

Latin America: an acquisition guide for colleges and public libraries,
HISPANIC BOOK SELECTION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRINTED BOOKS, BRITISH LIBRARY

H. G. Whitehead

In 1846 Panizzi, at that time Keeper of the Department of Printed Books of the British Museum, stated that the British Museum Library should be "a public library giving the necessary means of information on all branches of human learning from all countries in all languages ... capable for some years of keeping pace with the increase of human knowledge". Even at that time, Panizzi must have realised that this encyclopaedic view of our role required some limitation: hence his proviso "capable for some years...".

A century and more later, we are forced to become even more restrictive. The enormous increase in world publication, particularly in the post-war years, the growth of local collections in public and other libraries, indeed the growth of national libraries abroad -- all these factors release us from the obligation of following Panizzi's directive to the letter: if indeed, it was ever possible to do so. But the spirit which motivated his statements still lies at the heart of all our acquisitions policy; this is, quite simply, to endeavour to acquire all printed material which serious researchers are likely to need.

In the case of foreign material, where, of course, we do not have the benefit of the Copyright Act, we must aim to buy all publications of significant value in the broad general fields of the humanities and the social sciences. We leave modern scientific works to our colleagues in the Science Reference Library, nor do we buy books in Oriental languages, which are looked after by the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books.

Our Hispanic selection policy follows the above very general guide-lines, and I use the word Hispanic in its very widest sense, as embracing all the countries of the Portuguese and Spanish speaking world. Note, too, that due to our structure within the Department, and the general financial arrangements which obtain, the Hispanic Section is responsible for acquisition from Spain and Portugal, including dependent, or recently-independent, territories, as well as from the countries of Latin America. Books in our language, published elsewhere, are bought in consultation with the appropriate language section.

The sections were set up some years ago, with the aim of rationalising book selection and processing, and also, if I may use the modern jargon, to help create greater job satisfaction. The Hispanic Section as at present constituted, consists of myself and two other assistant keepers, two senior research assistants, and five research assistants, plus an executive officer and three clerical officers. The section is also responsible for Italian and Modern Greek acquisitions, and this reduces the Hispanic staff to two assistant keepers, one senior research assistant and four research assistants. The assistant keepers do full-time selection work; the research assistants have as their main task the cataloguing and subject indexing of our acquisitions. They also have responsibility, under the general direction of the section head, for specific areas of selection: so far, these are Chile, Bolivia, N.E. Brazil, Portuguese-speaking Africa. Clearly, however, these areas cannot be researched in depth, as priority must be given to processing.
There are three ways in which we acquire books.

1. By International Exchange

This method can be recommended when it is the only practicable means of supply: particularly in the case of foreign governmental publications. The Department now has to pay for all British official publications issued by the Stationery Office and sent to our exchange partners; similarly we now pay for all publications of the British Museum sent out by us as exchange material. Clearly, there is no financial advantage in this kind of transaction, and indeed there are serious disadvantages, in that the endless correspondence needed to keep exchange partners up to the mark is extremely wasteful of staff time and, more often than not, relatively unproductive. Again, in our area, we are handicapped by having to deal with a multiplicity of state institutions, there being no centralised body on the lines of our H.M.S.O. to deal with.

2. By donation

This is a useful supplement - but no more - to other forms of supply. Certain of our material, especially some quasi-official and academic publications, has in the past been donated to us: though in present-day circumstances this practice is diminishing. There is, however, a not inconsiderable amount of material which comes by way of unsolicited donation, usually from aspiring authors anxious to ensure their literary immortality in the pages of our General Catalogue.

3. By purchase

Experience has taught us that this is by far the most reliable and rapid means of acquisition. It can be stated as a general rule that we would always prefer to buy, rather than set up elaborate exchange systems which may or may not function, remembering always that we are subject to the limitations, however wide, of available finance.

We began active buying in the Hispanic field over a century ago, and in a library whose total holdings must now amount to about nine million volumes, our Hispanic holdings form a significant part of that inspiring total, constituting a collection certainly unrivalled in this country. At no time has the area been wholly neglected, not even during the lean years of the last war when Henry Thomas saw to it that some selection, at least from the more important countries, continued. However, since the end of the war we have made strenuous efforts to keep up with the vast increase in the output of publishing from Latin America, though until I had the help of a full-time selector, about four years ago, certain areas, notably Central America, Cuba and Venezuela were still largely neglected. Our purchase grant has increased very considerably: we now spend over fifty times more than we spent on Latin America in the late fifties; so at least we have kept ahead of inflation and increases in production - a very important consideration when one remembers that there are now several Latin American countries whose present book production equals that of major European countries of a century ago. In other words, the time required by our predecessors in the 1870's to order books from France is now required for each of Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.
Of course, we must not sound too optimistic: as Latin American book production in general reaches the levels, both in quantity and quality, of these three countries, then clearly, neither our financial resources nor our complement of staff will be adequate.

I have already referred to certain limitations imposed on our selection policy by organisational factors. There are as well certain other specialised areas which we prefer to leave to specialist libraries, the most notable being that of foreign law reports. These, with their frequent amendments, supplements etc., present special processing and storage difficulties; they are, moreover, not easy to obtain, nor is it easy, without specialised legal knowledge, to provide an adequate reader service in this field. On the other hand, I should point out that our collections of laws, single laws, constitutional documents, date back to the earliest years of Latin American independence, and we do our best to add to this rich store.

Other areas we avoid consist of translations (unless, perhaps, the translator is important in his own right), unaltered reprints, school text-books, trade literature (unless of special humanities interest), popular handbooks (unless of 'ethnic interest'), cheap fiction, erotica (unless by important authors or accompanied by factual background on the arts or sexual debate in the countries concerned), inspirational literature of no intrinsic theological or ecclesiastical history interest: such material generally contains no useful matter and moreover goes far beyond any conceivable processing, housing and purchase resources we may have.

To sum up so far, then, we may say that our general aim is to acquire all publications of significant value in the humanities and the social sciences. Here we come to the very heart of the matter: how to define what we mean by significant value. We believe that this is fundamentally a matter of judgement, based upon sound personal knowledge of the area of selection and, above all, upon experience acquired and deepened over the years. Our selection programme depends ultimately upon the judgement and expertise of the selectors and although general criteria of selection can be laid down, we believe that it is on an individual's special knowledge and interests that the development of the collections depend. Naturally selection policy will vary in detail from country to country as the nature and quality of book production varies, or as the significance of publishing in specific areas of knowledge changes in different countries.

These views, which I believe are common to all selectors, of whatever language area in the Department of Printed Books, explain why I, for one, have never been very keen to adopt the blanket-order method of selection so often suggested to me by Latin American booksellers. To be frank, we are not prepared to accept, even within pre-defined areas, the booksellers' judgement as to what we should buy as final; nor are we willing to involve ourselves in the extra chore of returning unwanted material. By the same token, we should not be happy about selection by committee: this is conceivably a useful exercise - albeit time-wasting - in the context of a university, or university faculty library, but not, I think, in ours.
If we had more time available, it might be possible for us to maintain a
list of "collected authors", to be revised annually, so that all new works by
these listed writers would be acquired almost automatically. As is well known,
the only certain way of obtaining first editions from Latin America is to buy
them when they first appear.

I referred to experience. This is obviously unquantifiable and mercifully
incapable of mechanisation. We believe it is acquired over the years by wide
reading in one's chosen area, and, above all, by reading and evaluating
booksellers' catalogues. These, in our field, are our main source of infor-
mation. It used to be said with some justice that the production of booksellers'
catalogues was uncommon; but this appears no longer to be true, particularly
in the case of Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay
and Venezuela, where we have good contacts with booksellers who send us their
catalogues regularly. Thus national bibliographies, when they exist, or other
works of reference, such as the Handbook of Latin American Studies, which appear
with more than a year's delay are relatively useless to us, except as a back-up.

In addition to catalogues of current material, we receive a constant supply
of catalogues of second-hand and early books, and a large proportion of our
grant is spent on these purchases.

Let me emphasis that reading and selecting from catalogues is not, and should
not be, a mere clerical exercise: it is a task, demanding care and attention,
which calls into play all the inherent skills and knowledge of the selector.
However, let us admit at once, that as we are all human, the better the catalogue
is produced, the more care is likely to go into the reading thereof.

We read and order from something like fifty catalogues every month, and deal
with some 200 booksellers throughout the Hispanic world, not to mention several
suppliers in the United States. We also read catalogues of all the important
auction sales in the United Kingdom. We do not order from publishers' catalogues,
except in very rare instances, but use them as additional sources of information.

As far as Latin America is concerned, the bulk of our orders goes to Brazil,
Argentina, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela, followed by Chile, Peru, Uruguay and
Venezuela. Next come Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay and Puerto
Rico and lastly the remaining Central American countries and the Dominican
Republic. I suspect that we buy less from the last group than we ought, but the
reason is that we lack information and are too pressed for time to seek it out.
In the case of Cuba and Puerto Rico, particularly, but also as regards Colombia,
Ecuador and Venezuela, we have, mainly through the efforts of my colleague,
Leslie Thomas, developed extremely good contacts, and we are now able to buy
at least a reasonable selection of works from these countries.

Our purchases of second-hand and other books generally are to us as important,
or almost so, as our intake of current literature. I say almost simply
because, in any financial cuts we may have to suffer, we should endeavour to
maintain our level of purchases of the latter; after all, the current books of
today are the out-of-print books of the future, or, in our field, the near-
future. With that proviso, we must remember that the Library has in its His-
panic collections a basic strength far exceeding that of any other library in the United Kingdom, and we conceive it to be one of our first duties to build on that strength. To do this effectively, we need a good knowledge of the collections, strengths as well as weaknesses; and where the gaps exist, whether caused by war damage or for any other reason, we try to make them good.

We know, for instance, that we have an uneven collection of Argentine and Brazilian historical and literary works of the present and the previous centuries. The earlier part of the nineteenth century is particularly well represented, which is remarkable when one remembers the smallness of the original editions and of the high rate of wastage of early Brazilian books - many of which can be assumed to have been eaten by insects. Some years ago when a special independent survey in this area was carried out for us, it was found that our coverage for Argentine history over this period was good, that for Brazilian literature not so good. For instance, for 200 Brazilian authors checked, 48 were found not to be represented, and a number of others by only single works or inadequately. Needless to say strenuous efforts have been made to improve on this situation, and I venture to say that a similar check done today would yield different results.

In official publications, our areas of greatest strength appear to be in those from Brazil and Mexico, with the period 1820-1850 being particularly well represented. These two countries, together with Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela, contribute most of the older books, whereas documents from, say, the Central American republics are mainly recent acquisitions. Official gazettes are reasonably well represented, particularly for the post-war years, but parliamentary proceedings are uneven. The same is true of our holdings of population censuses.

At this point, it may be useful to give some statistics, referring to our purchases during the last financial year, April 1977 to March 1978.

| Books ordered from Spanish America: | 5,111 |
| Books received from Spanish America: | 4,760 or 93 per cent of requests |
| Books ordered from Brazil: | 696 |
| Books received from Brazil: | 505 or c. 73 per cent of requests |
| Books ordered from Spain: | 1,932 |
| Books received from Spain: | 1,584 or c. 82 per cent of requests |
| Books ordered from Portugal: | 1,078 |
| Books received from Portugal: | 992 or c. 92 per cent |

In addition we received as donations 70 Spanish, 27 Spanish American, 29 Portuguese and 2 Brazilian items; a total of 128.

This makes a grand total of 7,969 items received, and over the whole field of Hispanic purchases, we have an acceptance rate of about 85 per cent (83 per cent from Latin America; 87 per cent from the Peninsula.)
If we divide the figures into two categories, current works (by which we mean at present books published from 1971 onwards) and older books (those published up to the end of 1970), we have:

Spanish America: new 2,751 old 2,009
Brazil: new 444 old 61
Spain: new 1,241 old 343
Portugal: new 500 old 492

All the selectors try to improve their knowledge of the general culture of the countries they deal with. We try to keep in touch by reading - so far as time allows - the most important journals, paying particular attention to the book reviews. Our reading would include such important journals as Insula, Estafeta literaria, Arbor, from Spain, Revista de Ocidente and Brotería from Portugal, Jornal de Letras from Brazil, Sur from Argentina, Revista Nacional de Cultura from Venezuela and others.

What we find frustrating is to order books which we have seen reviewed, only to be told by the bookseller that they are unobtainable, or unknown. This happens frequently in the case of books reviewed in the Rio "Jornal de Letras", especially when the books concerned are from the North-East. Details of publishers are often lacking, which presumably means that the edition is a private one and never appears in Rio or Sao Paulo. Doubtless we miss many significant works from this area and I imagine the same is true of some other provincial areas throughout Latin America. One area, however, where we do of late seem to have good regional cover is in Colombia and Venezuela, thanks to the efforts of one or two very efficient booksellers.

As for our holdings of newspapers, there has been a significant improvement since the late fifties and early sixties, when, believe it or not, we bought only two dailies from the whole area, plus one other which came in by donation. Now we receive about seventeen newspapers on a regular basis; here constant checking is needed, and contact has to be maintained with our Newspaper Library at Colindale. Where possible, files of foreign newspapers are microfilmed at Colindale, though opinion is divided as to whether the originals should be stored or destroyed. We are always on the lookout for back-files of newspapers and periodicals of historical importance, especially those of the nineteenth century. These we buy as funds allow, either in original form, or in microfilm, if the originals are unobtainable. Other material too, such as long runs of state papers, gazettes, censuses, periodicals, are bought on film, if the originals are unobtainable, or if they might add considerably to the burden of our existing storage and conservation problems. The undoubted inconvenience of consultation has to be balanced against the advantages of storage and durability. But before we buy microfilm, we now like to know that the filming is acceptable - that, for instance, all the documents are well-positioned, and none missing and that the image is not blurred or illegible: all of which faults have, I regret to say, occurred in some films we have bought. Needless to say, the film needs to have archival permanence.
An important part of our work is the compilation and constant up-dating of desiderata lists. These are based, not only on the lists of destroyed books compiled soon after the last war (in which the then British Museum Library lost by incendiary bomb action over a quarter of a million books), and on the specialised survey relating to Argentina and Brazil already referred to, but also as a result of personal knowledge of the selectors, whether from reading, or from readers' and correspondents' requests. These lists can be used in conjunction with our marking of catalogues and can be distributed to individual booksellers. Their usefulness has been demonstrated repeatedly, particularly in my visits abroad, when I have frequently found wanted items on booksellers' shelves.

The importance of visits can hardly be over-emphasised, particularly to Latin America, where personal knowledge counts for so much. Over the years I have made many visits to Spain and Portugal but alas only two to Latin America. Results in the form of personal contacts and the improved flow of information that followed were very marked and there is no doubt that in the future every effort will have to be made to send selectors, at not too infrequent intervals, to their areas of specialisation.

Co-operation with other U.K. libraries with Hispanic interests and with Hispanists generally, is invaluable to us if our knowledge is to be kept up to date. We try to maintain contact with bodies such as the Institute of Latin American Studies, Canning House, the Latin American Committee of SCONUL and other bodies. These links usually take the form of membership of committees formed for joint consultation, though it must be remembered that the Department of Printed Books must inevitably stand aside from any scheme of co-operative acquisition devised by the universities. This, I think, is well understood by the latter, and indeed during the last few years, as inflation and financial restrictions have increased their impact on budgets, the Department has come to be seen more and more as the only possible purchaser of expensive monographs and more particularly of serials. This is repeatedly shown by the response to the circulation of journal specimens so usefully undertaken by the Institute of Latin American Studies. It need hardly be said that, within the limits of our own budget, and the very general parameters of our selection policy, this is a role we are privileged and happy to fulfill.

Over the years, our Hispanic purchases have been limited by lack of staff and of funds. It is not mere boastfulness to claim that, in spite of these limitations, the wealth and continued growth of our collections are remarkable. Although for many of the thirty years or so in which I have been involved in this work, whether single handed or with occasional cataloguing help, many areas have regretfully had to be neglected, the recent formation of a reasonably staffed Hispanic Section (for which I was campaigning as long ago as 1964) means that we may be able to keep pace with worthwhile publishing throughout the Hispanic World. This is our fervent hope.

N.B. I am indebted to my colleagues, P.R. Harris, B.F. Holt and L.J. Thomas, for help in compilation of this report.
A. Ouvrages

Les fonds latino-américains de la Bibliothèque nationale ne consti-
tuent pas un fonds séparé du fonds général. C'est pourquoi, ils sont diffi-
ciles à évaluer.

On peut cependant avoir une idée de leur importance en inventoriant
le nombre de cotes réservées à l'Histoire de l'Amérique latine, c'est-à-dire,
celles qui se trouvent regroupées actuellement sous les lettres :

Pc : histoire de l'Amérique latine.

et celles qui, de 1875 à 1940 environ, ont désigné l'histoire
de chaque pays d'Amérique latine soit :

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Pd} & : \text{histoire du Mexique.} \\
\text{Pe} & : \text{histoire du Guatemala.} \\
\text{Pf} & : \text{histoire du Honduras.} \\
\text{Pg} & : \text{histoire du Salvador.} \\
\text{Ph} & : \text{histoire du Nicaragua.} \\
\text{Pi} & : \text{histoire du Costa Rica.} \\
\text{Pj} & : \text{histoire de Colombie.} \\
\text{Pk} & : \text{histoire de Panama.} \\
\text{Pl} & : \text{histoire de l'Equateur.} \\
\text{Pm} & : \text{histoire du Vénézuela.} \\
\text{Pn} & : \text{histoire du Pérou.} \\
\text{Po} & : \text{histoire de Bolivie.} \\
\text{Pp} & : \text{histoire du Chili.} \\
\text{Pq} & : \text{histoire de l'Argentine.} \\
\text{Pr} & : \text{histoire du Paraguay.} \\
\text{Ps} & : \text{histoire de l'Uruguay.} \\
\text{Pt} & : \text{histoire des Antilles.} \\
\text{Pu} & : \text{histoire d'Haïti.} \\
\text{Pv} & : \text{histoire de Guyane en général.} \\
\text{Px} & : \text{histoire du Brésil.} \\
\text{Py} & : \text{Magellan.}
\end{align*}
\]

Si l'on ajoute les fonds cotés dans le P Argentin et le P Angrand
(2 donations), on arrive à un total de 15.276 cotes qui ont été attribuées
jusqu'à la date présente à l'Histoire de l'Amérique latine, ce qui représente
un nombre encore supérieur de volumes. On peut y ajouter aussi une bonne
partie des 6.435 cotes attribuées dans le Pz aux biographies américaines,
aussi que les cotes citées ci-dessus + w = Publications officielles des pays
d'Amérique latine.

L'Histoire de l'Amérique latine fait l'objet des tomes 3 et 4 du
Catalogue de l'Histoire de l'Amérique par George A. Barringer, publiés par la
Bibliothèque Nationale en 1907 et 1909. Ce Catalogue n'a pas été continué.

Une autre approche des fonds latino-américains peut être faite à
partir des fichiers-matières de la Bibliothèque nationale (en excluant donc la
littérature). Il existe 5 fichiers-matières englobant respectivement les
effectué dans ces fichiers nous permet de dégager 2 types d'informations :
1.- Tout d'abord, les fonds de la Bibliothèque nationale sont spécialement riches pour la période antérieure à 1925, en ce qui concerne l'Amérique latine. Ils s'appauvrissent ensuite environ jusqu'en 1960. Ceci reflète l'état général des collections étrangères après la première guerre mondiale, car on a fort peu acheté entre les deux guerres.

2.- Les pays les mieux représentés dans nos fonds à toutes les époques, sont de loin en tête le Mexique et le Brésil suivis par l'Argentine, le Chili, l'Uruguay, le Vénézuéla, Cuba et Panama. Les fonds sur l'Amérique Centrale dégarnis actuellement, étaient importants avant 1925.

Sur le plan national le Catalogue collectif des ouvrages étrangers, C.C.O.E., créé en 1952, répertorie les acquisitions étrangères de plus de 500 bibliothèques françaises. Il dispose actuellement d'environ 3 millions de fiches, classées par vedette-auteur mais n'a pas de fichier par langues ni par pays.

Il serait très intéressant de faire l'inventaire des fonds latino-américains de la Bibliothèque nationale par pays. Ce travail a été effectué récemment pour le Vénézuéla lors de la création d'un service de documentation à l'Ambassade du Vénézuéla à Paris. Cela n'a pu que confirmer l'importance et la richesse du fonds ancien de la Bibliothèque nationale, certains ouvrages vénézuéliens du 19ème siècle (par exemple : tout ce qui concerne le President Guzmán Blanco) introuvables au Vénézuéla, sont à Paris.

B.- Périodiques


D'autre part, depuis 1956, la Bibliothèque nationale publie l'Inventaire Permanent des Périodiques Etrangers en Cours (I.P.P.E.C.) qui répertorie les périodiques étrangers reçus en France par les Bibliothèques et organismes de documentation. La classification est alphabétique : ce n'est pas non plus un inventaire par pays.

C.- Accroissement du Fonds Latino-américain

Le Service des acquisitions étant divisé par secteurs linguistiques, les achats et le choix des listes d'échange pour les pays d'Amérique latine, ainsi que pour l'Espagne et le Portugal, sont effectués par le Conservateur chargé des acquisitions espagnoles et portugaises.

De 1972 à 1977, 5.604 ouvrages en provenance de l'Amérique latine sont entrés à la Bibliothèque nationale par acquisitions ou échanges internationaux, soit autant que dans les 20 années qui avaient précédé cette période.

Les accroissements sont sélectifs : littérature, linguistique, histoire et économie sont les matières les plus achetées.

On s'efforce de suivre la production contemporaine, en effectuant une commande par acquisition dans chaque pays d'Amérique latine au moins une fois tous les 2 ans.

D.- Manuscrits

Le fonds américain du Département des Manuscrits est géré par la Section orientale de ce département. Il s'agit uniquement d'un fonds constitué par des documents concernant les peuples autochtones : langues, petits dialectes, grammaires, manuscrits de missionnaires etc. et tout ce qui contribue à l'enrichir.

Un fichier entrepris en 1936 a réuni aux Manuscrits tous les fonds du Catalogue général sur ce sujet et a été régulièrement alimenté jusqu'à la date actuelle : L'Amérique latine y est représentée par environ 20.000 fiches. Ce fichier est à la disposition des lecteurs depuis 1962.


Dernièrement, en 1972 les fonds latino-américains se sont encore enrichis par la donation faite par Miguel Angel Asturias de tous ses manuscrits.
The purpose of this paper is to review the current status of the Venezuela Project and to describe in some detail each of the tasks carried out by the Project staff over the past year and a half. Some emphasis will be placed on a description of the functions and operations of the data processing component of the Project as it relates to the creation and the maintenance of the Venezuelan bibliographic file. Unfortunately, due to the costs it was impossible to arrange to have a live demonstration for this meeting. In the course of this paper the author will share with the audience some of the problems that were encountered and identify those tasks that in retrospect would be managed differently if the Project were to start today.

At its inception the broad goals of the Project were to identify from secondary sources (the bibliographies and catalogs of American libraries) all Venezuelan imprints, authors and material about Venezuela; to transfer and store the bibliographic data with holdings in a machine file in accordance with the MARC II communication format; and finally to supply the Foundation for the Recovery of Venezuelan Documental Material with the bibliographic information so as to enable it at a later stage to acquire the material for the National Library. In the planning phase of the Project prior to the signing of the contract with the Foundation, Northwestern University staff met with the senior staff of the National Library and the National Librarian, Mrs. Virginia Betancourt, to learn more about
their requirements and to discuss specific tasks that would be undertaken by Northwestern to meet those requirements. The final document which emerged from those meetings incorporated many of these points.

An important point that both parties felt was basic to the agreement was that the Project needed to be developed in such a way that the technology, expertise and methodology could be transferred and successfully implemented and maintained by the National Library at a later date. The Foundation was created to assist the National Library in meeting that goal and to facilitate the acquisition of Venezuelan material. The bibliographic records identified by the staff were to serve both agencies but for different purposes. The National Library would use the catalog cards as a functional product for its internal operation.

Who would use the catalog cards, and for what type of application, were not precisely spelled out in the initial stages. Consequently, there were some problems that developed during the course of the work due to different interpretations of the product's utility. The Foundation's objective, to use the catalog records to create a type of directory of libraries with Venezuelan holdings, was clearly defined from the start. Each catalog record listed up to nine institutions that held the individual volume. These records could be processed by computer and various lists printed to assist in the acquisition process. This capability of creating a variety of records in different formats could only have been accomplished by using a data processing system with many of the features of Northwestern's On-Line
Total Integrated System, NOTIS-3. This system enabled the Project staff to carry out a variety of operations that would otherwise have been impossible to complete in the allotted time.

Briefly described, NOTIS-3 is a system developed at Northwestern that supports acquisitions, serial control, cataloging and circulation. It utilizes an IBM 370/138 computer and IBM 3270 cathode ray tubes. NOTIS-3 bibliographic records are in full MARC format and utilize LC tags for ease of field identification. Data access is by bibliographic record number, author/title, title/author and ISSN indexes. The basic bibliographic record is used for computer production of all hard-copy output from purchase orders and claims through catalog cards and punched circulation cards.

Although there are a wide range of services available through the system the Project staff drew only on that portion of the capability necessary to carry out its tasks. These tasks and the sequence of operations were designed with one goal in mind, to identify the largest number of bibliographic records in the allotted time. This emphasis on production while very important, needed to be balanced against the other goal of the project, the creation of a quality bibliographic record in MARC format. To achieve the proper balance between these goals was often very difficult. It was finally decided with the concurrence of the Foundation to extend the Project for an additional eight months to meet the production goals and to create a quality record.
The Project goals under the new time frame were more realistic and allowed the staff sufficient time to deal with many unanticipated problems that could not have been identified early in the work. The single most important of these was the size and the mix of the Venezuelan bibliographic population. Early in the planning stages it was estimated that upwards of 200,000 records were extant worldwide that might be located in the secondary sources. While the figure at best was an estimate it was thought that by searching the catalogs and bibliographies of American libraries with strong Latin American holdings it would be possible to locate a great number of these records at a reasonably low cost in man-hours and also that most of the bibliographic descriptions would be of a very high quality.

Perhaps the lesson learned here is that one should never operate on the principle that there is a best possible case when trying to reconcile cataloging records drawn from multiple institutions and also that estimating the size of a bibliographic universe is very difficult at best. The Project staff soon recognized that because of the differences in cataloging practices among institutions there were often several ways that the same item could be bibliographically recorded. Since the staff was operating from secondary sources a judgement needed to be made as to which of the several catalog records describing a particular item was to be entered into the file. In some cases the decision was made on the basis that a particular library at some point in time was noted for the quality of its Latin American cataloging and therefore the record from that institution should
be accepted. In other cases the records were placed in the file with
the understanding that some modification would be necessary. No attempt
was made to review the primary sources. The number of records entered in
the file with few changes was small. What was very surprising was the
extent of the duplication of records that were found during the search
phase. Many libraries had acquired the same material and there appeared to
be no discernible (national) pattern in the acquisition of Venezuelan
material.

From the beginning of the Project it was recognized that not all Venezuelan
materials could be located in the various secondary sources and that it
might be necessary to visit a number of libraries to locate additional
material. The few visits that have been made have resulted in only a
small number of new items added to the file. This tends to suggest that
the secondary sources adequately represent the holdings of American
libraries. Although the yield of new items appears to be relatively small
it is still planned to have the staff visit a number of libraries and in
some cases to subcontract certain portions of this work. To date the Project
staff has conducted searches at the New York Public Library, the Library of
Congress, Chicago area libraries, University of Illinois and a few libraries
on the Continent. This latter group of libraries have been visited by staff
who have combined some business with their vacations.

Within the next year it is planned to visit other libraries with strong
Latin American Collections, particularly those with strong serial and
pamphlet holdings. This serial phase of the work which has already been
started by the Project has presented certain difficulties that have required a great deal of time and meetings with consultants to resolve. Within six months of the start of the Project it was apparent that the number of new cataloging records for monographic material entered into the file each week was diminishing and that the unit cost of continuing on this approach could be very high. After discussion with the principals at the Foundation and the National Library and a two-day meeting with a panel of consultants it was generally agreed that the file should contain monographic materials that had an indirect bearing on Venezuelan history and culture. These items would be tagged to permit identification at a later date. It was also agreed that a major portion of staff time should be dedicated to identifying serial material: journal articles, newspaper articles, etc. This material would be kept in a separate file and not merged with the monographic file.

Considerable time was devoted to discussing what items were to be candidates for inclusion in the file and to developing criteria for making such decisions. Journal articles, which do not have a MARC format, posed a special problem. To process the journal articles it was necessary to develop a MARC-like format. Consultation with those experts at the Library of Congress and elsewhere assisted the staff in arriving at such a format. At the time the decision was made to concentrate on serial records there were fewer than 30,000 monographic items in the file. There are presently almost 95,000 items in the file, two-thirds of which are of a serial nature. At the termination
of the project in April 1979 a number of additional records will have been added. What that number will be is difficult to estimate at this time. The success of the subcontracting phase and the on-site visits by staff will certainly be a factor in this determination.

Before a monograph record is entered into the file there is a series of tasks that must be carried out. Each newly identified record is checked to see that all the bibliographical elements are present. The catalog copy is modified in accordance with the ISBD rules. All fixed fields are entered on the worksheets and the record, with the modifications, is keyed into the system. Six IBM terminals are in operation on a full shift basis. Once the record is entered there are several displays that can be called up on the on-line system. (See Appendix I.)

Slide 1. is a display of a complete bibliographic record with all the appropriate MARC tags. Those familiar with the tags can make the proper translation.

Slide 2. is an abbreviated bibliographic display containing the NUC code of holding institution. In this particular case eight libraries own this book. If the Foundation is interested in acquiring a copy or a microfilm of the item it knows which institutions to approach.

Slide 3. is the first page of an index search. The operator who is interested in looking up all the works of Pedro Grases types into the keyboard A = Grases P; A signifying an author search. The system displays all works authored by Grases Pedro. Because of the large number of works by this author, additional displays may be requested.
Slide 4. shows the second "page" of the display.

Slide 5. is the third "page" and at this point the operator has requested more information on item number two. An abbreviated display of item number two appears at the bottom of the screen. If the operator needs additional information on item #2, a complete display of the Grases record can be obtained as shown in Slide 6.

Slide 7. is a display of a representative journal article record.

All these records are stored on discs and are available to the operator in a few seconds. A similar search can be conducted using the title of a particular record. Subject searches are presently under study as is the incorporation of an authority file into the system architecture.

The capability of the system in its present form has enabled the Project staff to complete all their assigned tasks. Also the various forms of output from NOTIS-3 to meet the requirements of the National Library has been more precisely defined in the last ten months. Of the available options, catalog cards and COM, it appears that for the present the National Library is interested in having catalog cards. The Project will investigate methods to replace English with Spanish equivalents in selected fields, such as the main entry, collation, some notes, and subject headings. The National Library will prepare a list of Spanish equivalents in the designated fields. The NOTIS-3 system will make the English deletions and substitutions in the record. At the termination of the project the National Library will receive a full set of the catalog cards and that
portion of the NOTIS-3 system which will enable librarians at the National Library to enter new records and to create various products to meet their needs.

Prior to that event all necessary steps will be taken to insure that the technology, methodology and expertise is transferred in such a way that the full system can be successfully implemented and maintained by the principals. Some serious thought has been given to this issue and Northwestern University is fully aware that there are many people in the field who question whether this can be accomplished. The successful transfer of this sophisticated technology to Caracas is an accomplishment that in the minds of many at Northwestern transcends the importance of the project itself. It is a challenge of a higher order and obviously involves taking certain risks. Both Northwestern and the Foundation agree on this point and have concluded that the system should be implemented on a small scale at the Foundation rather than the National Library. All the required computer equipment is already available in Caracas. A few terminals and some peripheral equipment are all that is needed.

Although there appears to be at this time no apparent reason why Northwestern software cannot run on this equipment, the larger problem seems to be who will maintain the system over the long term. The present planning calls for several librarians employed by the Foundation to spend several months working with the Project staff familiarizing themselves with
the entire program. These individuals will operate the bibliographical module and in turn be prepared to train other librarians when they return to Caracas. There will be an overlap period during which time the Venezuela Project continues at Northwestern University and a parallel project starts at Caracas. In this final phase of the Project several staff from Northwestern and members of the Project team will assist their counterparts in Caracas. If all events take place according to present plans the Venezuela Project will return to its rightful home.
APPENDIX I

Slide 1. Display of Complete Bibliographic Record for Monograph.

Slide 2. Display of Brief Bibliographic Record Plus Holding Institutions.

Slide 3. Display of Index Search (First Screen). Operation Entered A = GRASES P

Slide 4. Second Screen on Index Display.

Slide 5. Third Screen of Index Display. Operator Has Requested Brief Display of Line 2.

Slide 6. Complete Display of Grases Record.

Slide 7. Display of a Record for a Journal Article.
Una constante en la poesía de Andrés Eloy Blanco.


Contiene bibliografía.

Slide 1.
Miliani, Domingo.
Una constante en la poesía de Andres Eloy Blanco. (Maracaibo): Ediciones de la Dirección de Cultura de la Universidad del Zulia, (1961)

STATUS a DT 03/04/77 AD NONE

NOTES la (KJ)
001 OA CN la DLC
NOTES
002 OA CN la DPU
NOTES
003 OA CN la IaU
NOTES
004 OA CN la CSt
NOTES
005 OA CN la TNJ
NOTES
006 OA CN la MoU
NOTES
007 OA CN la UU
NOTES
008 OA CN la PST
NOTES

Slide 2.
1 VP *GRASES PEDRO A LOS DIEZ ANOS DE LA MUERTE DEL DOCTOR VICENTE LECUN (1964
2 VP *GRASES PEDRO ACERCA DEL GRUPO ZC EN LA CONJUGACION CASTELLANA (1942
3 VP *GRASES PEDRO ACTAS DEL CONGRESO DE ANGOSTURA FEBRERO 15 1819 JULIO (1969
4 VP *GRASES PEDRO AMOR A LA PAZ (1970
5 VP *GRASES PEDRO ANDRES BELLO EL PRIMER HUMANISTA DE AMERICA (1946
6 VP *GRASES PEDRO ANDRES BELLO EN LOS ANDES MERIDENOS (1967
7 VP. *GRASES PEDRO ANDRES BELLO Y CARACAS (1965
8 VP. *GRASES PEDRO ANDRES BELLO Y LA CULTURA (1970
9 VP *GRASES PEDRO ANDRES BELLO Y LA CULTURA COLONIAL (1948
10 VP *GRASES PEDRO ANDRES BELLO Y LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CARACAS DICTAMEN SOB (1950
11 VP *GRASES PEDRO ANDRES BELLO 1781 1865 GUIA ELEMENTAL DE UNA VIDA EJE (1952
12 VP *GRASES PEDRO ANORANZAS DE VENEZUELA ANTOLOGIA (1946
13 VP *GRASES PEDRO ANTOLOGIA (1953
14 VP *GRASES PEDRO ANTOLOGIA (1964
15 VP *GRASES PEDRO ANTOLOGIA DE ANDRES BELLO (1949
16 VP *GRASES PEDRO ANTOLOGIA DE ANDRES BELLO (1970

Slide 3.
01 VP *GRASES PEDRO +ANTOLOGIA DEL BELLISMO EN VENEZUELA (1969
02 VP *GRASES PEDRO +ARGENTINA EN LOS AÑOS LONDINENSES DE BELLO (1956
03 VP *GRASES PEDRO +ARGENTINA EN LOS AÑOS LONDINENSES DE BELLO (1960
04 VP *GRASES PEDRO +BIBLIOTECA DE FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA (1966
05 VP *GRASES PEDRO +CALENDARIO MANUAL Y GUÍA DE FORASTEROS EN VENEZUELA P (1968
06 VP *GRASES PEDRO +CALENDARIO MANUAL Y GUÍA UNIVERSAL DE FORASTEROS EN V (1959
07 VP *GRASES PEDRO +CASO DE LETRAS ESPAÑOLAS OBRA FALSAMENTE ATRIBUIDA A (1962
08 VP *GRASES PEDRO +CATÁLOGO DE LA EXPOSICIÓN BIBLIOGRÁFICA BOLIVARIANA O (1962
09 VP *GRASES PEDRO +CATÁLOGO DE LA SEGUNDA EXPOSICIÓN DEL LIBRO VENEZOLAN (1942
10 VP *GRASES PEDRO +CATECISMO RELIGIOSO POLÍTICO DEL DOCTOR JUAN GERMAN R (1964
11 VP *GRASES PEDRO +CENTENARIO DE VALENTIN ESPINAL 1803 1866 (1966
12 VP *GRASES PEDRO +COLECCIÓN MINIMA DE INFORMACIÓN Y CONOCIMIENTO VENEZUELO (1969
13 VP *GRASES PEDRO +COLOMBIANO DE FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA Y DOS DOCUMENTO A (1966
14 VP *GRASES PEDRO +CONSERVADORES Y LIBERALES LOS GRANDES TEMAS POLÍTICOS (1961
15 VP *GRASES PEDRO +CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE LA OBRA BIBLIOGRÁFICA EN VENEZU (1962
16 VP *GRASES PEDRO +CONSPIRACIÓN DE GUAL Y ESPAÑA Y EL IDEARIO DE LA INDE (1949

Slide 4.
329

rases, Pedro, 1909-

Contribucion a la bibliografia de Antonio Jose de Sucre, "Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho," 1795-1830: (homenaje del Ministerio de la Defensa, anio estucentenario de la Batalla de Ayacucho, Caracas, 1974) / (Caracas): publica de Venezuela, Ministerio de la Defensa, (1974?)

Slide 5.
Pedro Grases.

IMP:N : la (Caracas) : lb Republica de Venezuela, Ministerio de la Defensa, 1c (1974?)

COL: : la 165 p. : lb ports. ; 1c 23 cm.

NOB1: : la Cover title: Bibliografia\'ia de Antonio Jos\'e de Sucre, 'Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho,' 1795-1830.

NOB2: : la Running title: Bibliografia\'ia del Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho.

SUP1:SL: la Sucre, Antonio Jos\'e de, 1c Pres. Bolivia, 1d 1795-1830 1x Bibliography.

Slide 6.
LCVJ DONE ABB66824
LIB12--NUL CATALOGING L8NR
VJ6 ABB66824 FMT B LGND am DT 01/04/78 R/DT 07/11/78 STAT nn E/LEV 5 DCF p
CAS: : la AAC5616
HEP:S : la Lombardi, John V.
TIL:AO: la Manumission, manumisos, and aprendizaje in republican Venezuela.
SUT1: L: la Slavery in Venezuela.

Slide 7.
APPENDICES
BIographies INFORMAtION about the auTHORS

Harold Blakemore, Ph.D. (University of London), has taught history and international relations at the University of Sheffield. He is currently secretary of the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of London. Professor Blakemore's many published works include Latin America: Geographical Perspectives and British Nitrates and Chilean Politics, 1886-1896. He is co-editor of the Journal of Latin American Studies.

Kees Den Boer, Dr. (Katholieke Hogeschool Tilburg), was associated with the United Nations' Development Program in Bogotá and is now director of the Centro de Estudios y Documentación Latinoamericanos in Amsterdam. Among his publications is the book Het Algemene Preferentie Stelsel van de EEG; een evaluatie van de betekenis zowel in het algemeen als ten aanzien van Latijns Amerika.

David Anthony Brading, Ph.D. (University of London), has taught history at Yale University and is currently the director of the Centre of Latin American Studies at Cambridge University. His publications include Miners and Merchants in Bourbon Mexico, 1763-1810 and Los Orígenes del nacionalismo mexicano.

Simon D. W. Collier, Ph.D. (Cambridge University), teaches history at the University of Essex. Among his publications are the books From Cortes to Castro, an Introduction to the History of Latin America, 1492-1973 and Politics of Chilean Independence, 1808-1833.

William P. Glade, Ph.D. (University of Texas at Austin), has taught at the Universities of Maryland, Wisconsin, and Texas and is director of the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. He is the editor and author of several books and many other publications on Latin American economic development, among them The Latin American Economies. Dr. Glade is president of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) for 1979.

Juliette L.M.G. Henket-Hoorweg, Dr., is the assistant head of the Caribbean Department at the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology in Leiden, Netherlands.

Marie Thereze Jiptner studied at the University of Paris and had a fellowship in Brazil. She is currently in charge of Latin America acquisitions at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Alma Theodora Jordan, D.L.S. (Columbia University), has been associated with libraries and library development in Trinidad and Tobago since 1949, and she is currently in charge of the library on the St. Augustin campus of the University of the West Indies. Dr. Jordan is also an associate of the Library Association of Great Britain. Her publications include The Development of Library Service in the West Indies through Inter-Library Cooperation and Research Library Cooperation in the Caribbean. Dr. Jordan is the president of SALAIM for 1978-79.
MARY ELLIS KAHLER, Ph.D. (American University), has been with the Library of Congress since 1949 and is the chief of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division (LAPS). She is a member of the American Library Association, the Latin American Studies Association, the Society of American Archivists, and the Special Libraries Association. In August she goes to Rio de Janeiro as director of the Library of Congress Office in Brazil.

JOHN LYNCH, Ph.D. (University of London), has taught history at the University College of London and currently is the director of the Institute of Latin American Studies there. Among his many publications are British Policy and Spanish America, 1783-1808 and The Spanish American Revolutions, 1808-1826.

JOHN PATRICK MCGOWAN, M.S. (Columbia University), has been a librarian at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and is now university librarian at Northwestern University and on the board of trustees of EDUCOM. Mr. McGowan was a president of the ALA-RSD and is a member of the American Society of Engineering Education. He has contributed to many scholarly publications.

ROBERT A. MCNEIL is in charge of Latin American acquisitions at the Bodleian Library of Oxford University. He and Thomas Kabdebo wrote an article "Reading and the University Student: A Survey Based on Bilingual Questionnaires, Part 4: Comparisons Between Reading Habits of British and Italian University Students" which appeared in Research and Librarianship.

CARL MAGNUS BIRGERSSON MORNER, Dr. Fa. and Letters (University of Stockholm), was director of the Biblioteca e Instituto de Estudios Ibero-Americanos in Stockholm and has taught Latin American History at Queens College of the City of New York. He now spends part of every year in the United States as Mellon Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh and the remainder in Stockholm. Among his many publications are Race and Class in Latin America and La corona española y los foráneos en los pueblos de indios de América.

DESMOND C. M. PLATT, D.Phil. (Oxford University), has taught history at the Universities of Edinburgh, Exeter, and Cambridge. He is currently professor of Latin American History and director of the Latin American Center at Oxford University. Dr. Platt's publications include Business Imperialism, 1840-1930: An Inquiry Based on British Experience in Latin America.

ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ-BUCKINGHAM, Ph.D. (University of Michigan), was a visiting professor and assistant director of the Institute of Librarianship Training at the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras and for some years librarian of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University. He is a member of the American Library Association and the Friends of Casa del Libro.

CARMELO SAENZ DE SANTA MARIA, Ph.D. (Georgetown University), has taught history at the University of Duestro and is with the Patronato González de Oviedo of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Historia verdadera de Bernal Díaz del Castillo is one of Dr. Saenz's many publications.
HAROLD GEORGE WHITEHEAD has had a long career in the Department of Printed Books with the British Museum (now the British Library), where he is currently the assistant keeper in charge of the Hispanic-Italian section of the South European branch. Mr. Whitehead's work deals with both Southern Europe and Latin America. He edited Lope de Vega; 1562-1635, Catalog of an Exhibition of Materials Held in the King's Library September 1962.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location and Dates of Seminar; Topics Considered</th>
<th>No. of Working Papers</th>
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<td>Acquisitions from Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay</td>
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<td>Acquisition of Retrospective Material</td>
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<td>The Collection of Latin American Material for Legal Studies and Social Science Research</td>
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<td>16th, University of the Americas, Puebla, Mexico, June 14-17, 1971 (Hosts: University of the Americas and Asociación Mexicana de Bibliotecarios)</td>
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<td>Library Development and Acquisition Problems of Latin American Libraries</td>
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<td>17th, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, June 11-14, 1972</td>
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<td>Education and Training of Librarians for Area Collections</td>
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<td>18th, Trinidad Hilton Hotel, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, April 29-May 2, 1973 (Hosts: Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago and the University of the West Indies)</td>
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<td>National, Regional, and International Planning for Library Services in Latin America</td>
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<td>19th, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, April 23-26, 1974</td>
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<td>The Acquisition of Central American and Caribbean Materials</td>
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<td>20th, Biblioteca Luis-Angel Arango, Bogotá, Colombia, June 15-20, 1975 (Sponsored by Instituto Colombiano de Cultura)</td>
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<td>New Writers of Latin America</td>
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<td>21st, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, May 2-6, 1976</td>
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<td>Twenty Years of SALALM</td>
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<td>The Multifaceted Role of the Latin American Subject Specialist</td>
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<td>Latin American Studies in Europe</td>
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\(^a\) Sources: Marietta Daniels, *The Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials* (Washington, Pan American Union, 1962); SALALM, Final Report and Working Papers (Washington, etc., 1956-1978); unpublished lists of participants distributed by SALALM Secretariat.

\(^b\) Counted from published papers in Final Report and Working Papers from 1st through 20th meetings and from unpublished papers from 21st through 23rd meetings. In some years arbitrary decisions made on counting parts A and B of a paper, discussion papers, etc. (In some years numbers were reserved for papers "not issued.")

\(^c\) Counted from lists in Final Report and Working Papers or in Resolutions and List of Committees (Amherst, etc., 1973-1977).

\(^d\) Counted from lists in Final Report and Working Papers or from figures given there or in SALALM Newsletter; those registered but not attending not counted. Some figures vary in different sources.

\(^e\) Counted as follows: A series 4, B series 12, C series 10.

\(^f\) Counted as follows: A series 4, B series 7, C series 1.

\(^g\) Counted as follows: A series 4, B series 8, C series 1 (special reports excluded).

\(^h\) Counted as follows: A series 4, B series 12, C series 3 (D series and papers for postconference excluded).

\(^i\) Counted as follows: annual reports 8, working papers 31.

\(^j\) Counted as follows: annual reports 8, working papers 21.

\(^k\) Counted as follows: annual reports 6, working papers 10.
# Officers and Membership of SALALM, 1968/69 - 1977/78

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice President</th>
<th>Executive Secretary</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>Institutional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968/69</td>
<td>A. Curtis Wilgus</td>
<td>Carl W. Deal</td>
<td>Marietta Daniels Shepard</td>
<td>Albert J. Diaz</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969/70</td>
<td>Carl W. Deal</td>
<td>Nettie Lee Benson</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970/71</td>
<td>Nettie Lee Benson</td>
<td>Glenn F. Read</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971/72</td>
<td>Glenn F. Read</td>
<td>Donald Wisdom</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972/73</td>
<td>Donald Wisdom</td>
<td>Rosa Q. Mesa</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973/74</td>
<td>Rosa Q. Mesa</td>
<td>Emma C. Simonson</td>
<td>Pauline P. Collins</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974/75</td>
<td>Emma C. Simonson</td>
<td>Rosa M. Abella</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>Rosa M. Abella</td>
<td>Mary M. Brady</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>194&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>54&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976/77</td>
<td>Mary M. Brady</td>
<td>William V. Jackson</td>
<td>Louella V. Wetherbee</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>109</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977/78</td>
<td>William V. Jackson</td>
<td>Alma T. Jordan</td>
<td>Anne H. Jordan</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>118</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


<sup>b</sup>As of May 1976; final figure for year not available.