WINDWARD, LEEWARD, AND MAIN:
CARIBBEAN STUDIES AND LIBRARY RESOURCES

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

University of California
Los Angeles, California
June 17-22, 1979

Sonia Merubia
Rapporteur General

Laurence Hallewell
Editor, Working Papers

Coordinated by
Suzanne Hodgman
Executive Secretary

SALALM SECRETARIAT
Madison, Wisconsin
1980

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Cover design by Roger Roche.
FOREWORD

The papers of SALALM XXIV have been a pleasure to edit, particularly for their most gratifying unity of theme, even though they fall short of unanimity in its definition. Some authors embraced almost all the Eastern Americas between Dixie and Brazil. A few took Mexico as implicitly excluded. Several left out Central America, or all but Belize. One author clearly regarded the Guianas as a South American concern, and there are some papers which limit themselves to the islands of the American archipelago.

My choice of a somewhat eccentric title is contrived to stress this problem of definition, for no one term seems entirely satisfactory. Columbus's shortcomings as a geographer imposed the misnomer Indies upon all the New World (and the confusing gentilic Indians upon all the aboriginal inhabitants). It soon became necessary to prefix a clarifying West, at least in the languages of those colonizing nations with Asiatic ambitions. But as Mexico, Peru, and all the other countries of the Spanish Main began to acquire their separate identities, the area covered by the term began to contract rapidly. Only the Dutch continued using West-Indies for all their American colonies - even the Brazilian North-east while they kept possession of it. The English discriminated to a nicety: by the end of the eighteenth century Jane Austen's Mrs. Croft in Persuasion could declare: "We do not call Bermuda or Bahama, you know, the West Indies." (Chapter 8.) The short-lived West Indies Federation of the 1960s limited the term even further, excluding not only Miss Austen's Bermuda and Bahamas, but also British Guiana (now Guyana), British Honduras (now Belize), and a number of smaller colonies: the Turks and Caicos, the Caymans, and the British Virgins.

A word popular with the French and Dutch is Antilles, meaning just the islands, and divided into Greater and Lesser. The area also got divided into Windward and Leeward, for the convenience of masters of sailing vessels - but as interpretation depended on where one was, they came to vary from time to time and from language to language. English (sublimely ignoring all the non-English-speaking territories) finally settled for putting St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, and (until 1889) Tobago, and possibly Barbados (so inconsiderately aloof from the general north-south chain of islands) to wind'ard and all the more northerly islands as far as Puerto Rico to lee'ard.

Middle America would have been a useful description of our region in the widest sense, but that expression, like its synonym Central America, has been irrecoverably appropriated for the republics of the isthmus.

The current vogue word is Caribbean (with its useful extension Circum-Caribbean), even though the Caribs never got west of Trinidad nor north of the Virgin Islands. And, at least in the form Commonwealth Caribbean, the word is stretched far beyond the shores of the Caribbean Sea to embrace Guyana. In the last analysis, language has to follow Humpty Dumpty and demonstrate its mastery by making words bear whatever meaning be required for contemporary needs. If Latin America, the politically-loaded invention of Napoleon III's Mexican adventure, can be strained to include entities as un-Latin as Barbados or Bermuda, why cavil if we bring the Caribbean almost to the delta of the Amazon?

Laurence Hallewell
Editor, Working Papers
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INTRODUCTION

The choice of a theme for SALALM XXIV - Caribbean Research and Resources - was the logical outcome of a combination of circumstances. First, SALALM's general concern with this region had been highlighted only once, nearly twenty years earlier, when the 1960 Seminar had the same emphasis. Second, growing international interest in the area had been heightened by acute economic problems with political and social upheaval in many Caribbean states in the late seventies. Indeed, after the theme had been selected and a few months before the Seminar, the Eastern Caribbean area was identified for the first time by the American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as a "trouble zone." The need for greater awareness and preparedness on the part of librarians in particular, and Latin Americanists as a whole, was thus underlined. Third, SALALM was actively discussing a joint meeting with ACURIL (Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries), to be held in the eighties. And, last, it was felt that this theme for SALALM XXIV would appropriately culminate the first ever Caribbean-based Presidential Year in this organization's history.

The programme was conceived in direct pursuit of SALALM's stated objectives - "the development of library collections of Latin Americana in support of educational research, the control and dissemination of bibliographic information about all types of Latin American publications, and the promotion of cooperative efforts to achieve better library services for institutions and individuals studying about Latin America and the Caribbean."

The papers focus initially on background information, four of them (Baptiste, Thomas-Hope, D'Oyley, and Keefer) being devoted wholly to reviewing Caribbean Studies teaching and/or research programs in different areas. The teaching patterns revealed are similar everywhere, with the Caribbean being given peripheral treatment within subjects or wider area studies, no coordinating centers, and a general dearth of full-fledged programs. The need for promotion both within and outside the region in order to develop essentially Caribbean programs on an independent scale is stressed in most of these papers.

A second group (Thomas-Hope, Jefferson and Alleyne, Pagan Jimenez, and Dahlin and Nelson) describes some of the library and special collections which have been developed to support these programs; they stress areas of strength but also highlight gaps and the need for coordination of effort, and of these resources themselves, in the interest of improved service to researchers. Henket-Hoornweg combines the information on both these aspects for the Netherlands.
Another group (Bloomfield, Mella Chavier and Florén, Benjamin) examines the state of bibliographic control, identifying problems and deficiencies as well as achievements; they all include extensive bibliographies as aids to the acquisition process.

In a fourth and final group, both Veenstra and Wetherbee look ahead at the prospects for development of the library services in the region, utilizing modern technology through cooperation.

In the spirit of promoting better library services, SALALM XXIV also featured several lists and bibliographies, some of which were especially prepared by individual librarians within and outside the region for circulation on the occasion as aids to Caribbean researchers. Abstracts only were submitted for a few of these which were being published separately. A list of these C-Series papers (not published herewith) follows:

Elena V. Peraza: Bibliografía de Fermín Peraza Sarausa.
Alma Jordan and Barbara Comissiong: A Bibliography of Bibliographies on the West Indies: Aids to Research on the Commonwealth Caribbean.
Sandra Barnes, Maureen Henry, and Annette Knight: Basic Caribbean Reference Material for Foreign Embassy Collections.
Kelvin A. Jarvis: V. A. Naipaul: A Selective Bibliography.
Bertie A. Cohen Stuart: Women in the Caribbean.
Wilhelmina A. Benjamin: A Guide to Trinidad and Tobago Official Publications.
Theo Oltheten: Inventory of Caribbean Studies II.
Diana Clarke: List of Selected Organizations with Caribbean Interests.

Although contributions solicited from the French and Dutch territories did not materialize to pull the strands together for the Spanish-, French-, English-, and Dutch-speaking areas of the wider Caribbean region, the group of papers published here covers a useful cross-section, including information on some of the mainland territories as well as most of the islands of the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Together they should forge a strong link in the information chain leading not only to increased awareness and enthusiasm, but also, it is hoped, to the urge for, and achievement of, greater coordination of efforts and resources devoted to the study and documentation of the Caribbean and its peoples.

Alma Jordan.
President, SALALM XXIV
St. Augustine, Trinidad
Trinidad & Tobago
August, 1980
PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE
OF ACTIVITIES

RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-FOURTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF
LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS
University of California
Los Angeles, California
June 17-22, 1979

PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

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Welcome from the University Library, University of California, Los Angeles: Russell Shank, University Librarian

Greetings from the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (UNICA): Thomas Mathews for Sir Philip Sherlock, Secretary-General

Introduction of the Local Steering Committee:
Barbara G. Cox

Officers' Reports:
President: Alma T. Jordan
Executive Secretary: Anne H. Jordan
Treasurer:

Introduction of Conference theme and Program:
Alma T. Jordan

12:00-1:30 pm | Lunch/Viewing of Exhibits | Georgian

1:30-3:00 pm | PLENARY SESSION I | Georgian

Panel Discussion:
"Trends in Caribbean Studies Teaching and Research Programs and their Library Implications"

Presiding: Thomas Mathews
Rapporteur: Colleen Trujillo

Panelists: William Stegmann
Robert Hill

Discussant: Pierre-Michel Fontaine

Background Working Papers

Caribbean Studies at the University of the West Indies, 1963 to the Present:
(Paper No. B-1) Fitzroy André Baptiste
Monday, June 18 (Cont'd)

3:00-4:00 pm

PLENARY SESSION I (Cont'd) Georgian

Background Working Papers


OAS Activities in the Caribbean: (Paper No. B-10) Alice Keefer

Caribbean Teaching and Research Programs in Canada: (Paper No. B- ) Enid d'Oyley


Institutes with Caribbean Teaching and Research Programs in the Netherlands: (Paper No. B-11) Juliette Henket-Hoornweg


"Caribbean Resources in Europe and North America"

Presiding: To Be Announced
Rapporteur: Peter T. Johnson

Working Papers

Caribbean Resources in the United Kingdom: (Paper No. B-6) Elizabeth Thomas-Hope

Libraries with Caribbean Collections and Institutes ... in the Netherlands: (Paper No. B-11) Juliette Henket-Hoornweg

Caribbean Religion: A Survey and Bibliography: (Paper No. B-8) Therrin C. Dahlin and Reed Nelson

Discussion

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Monday, June 18 (Cont'd)

4:15-7:00 pm Visit to Huntington Library and Gallery

4:15 pm Depart by bus from main lobby, Huntington-Sheraton Hotel

4:30-5:30 pm Perusal of library, art gallery and garden

5:30-6:30 pm Wine and cheese reception, "Seminar Room" adjacent to Rose Garden

6:45 pm Return by bus to hotel

Tuesday, June 19

9:00-10:15 PLENARY SESSION II

"Caribbean Bibliography: State-of-the-Art"

Presiding: Pauline Collins
Rapporteur: Nan Rieman

Working Papers


National Bibliography in the Dominican Republic: (Paper No. B-2) Próspero Mella Chavier and Marisol Florén

Bibliography of Guyana; An Outline Survey: (Paper No. B-9) Joel Benjamin


Discussion

10:00-5:00 pm Book Exhibits

10:15-10:30 am Refreshments Break

10:30-12:30 pm PROGRAM OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACQUISITIONS

Chairman: Robert Sullivan

(A) Workshop on Central American Acquisitions

Presiding: Tom Niehaus
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<td>7:30-9:00</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
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<td>9:00-11:00</td>
<td>Dancing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday, June 20</td>
<td>PLENARY SESSION III</td>
<td>Georgian</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-10:30 am</td>
<td>&quot;Caribbean Resources in the Americas&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presiding: To Be Announced</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rapporteur: Elizabeth Mahan</td>
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</table>
9:00-10:30 am  PLENARY SESSION III (Cont'd.)  
Georgian  

Working Papers  
Caribbean Library Resources in Puerto Rico: (Paper No. B-3) Neida Pagán  

Discussion  
10:00-2:00 pm  Book Exhibits  Mirror  
10:30-11:00 am  Refreshments Break  Patio  
11:00-12:00 noon  PLENARY SESSION IV  Georgian  
"Special Services and Networking"  
Presiding: Marietta Daniels Shepard  
Rapporteur: Gayle Williams  

Working Papers  
The Environment for Library Networking in the Caribbean: (Paper No. B-12) Louella Vine Wetherbee  
Una Nueva Etapa de Caracas: La Información para los Investigadores Venezolanos: (Paper No. B- ) Morris Matza  
Networking; U.S. and the Caribbean: (Paper No. B- ) John Veenstra  

Summary of Theme Sessions  

Discussion  
12:30-10:00 pm  VISIT TO UCLA  
12:30 pm  Buses depart for UCLA from main lobby of the hotel. En route, members of the local steering committee will distribute maps and provide information about the campus.
Wednesday, June 20 (Cont'd)

1:15-2:00 pm  
VISIT TO UCLA (Cont'd)  
No-host lunch at UCLA, North Campus Center

2:00-5:00 pm  
Tours: Please sign up for these tours at the Registration Desk in the hotel by Monday, June 18th.
- Campus Tours: Tours will assemble in front of the North Campus Center.
- Research Library Tours: Tours will assemble in the U.R.L. lobby ... Jim Davis.
- Latin American Center Tours: The Latin American Center and HAPI offices located at 10343-49 Bunche Hall will be open for informal visits ... Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr. and Barbara G. Cox.

Audio-Visual Presentations: Screenings in Bunche Hall of two Latin American Center films and video cassette taped interviews with prominent SALALM members. Please refer to Info. Doc. No. 3 for exact times, locations, and titles of the presentations to be offered.

5:30-9:00 pm  
Bookseller/UCLA Cocktail Party and Buffet Supper, James West Center

9:15 pm  
Buses depart from the James West Center for return to the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel

Thursday, June 21

9:00-10:00 am  
SECOND GENERAL SESSION  
Georgian

Presiding: Alma T. Jordan, President
Rapporteur: Sonia Merubia

Reports of the Executive Board Committees

Policy, Research and Investigation: Laura Gutierrez-Witt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, June 21</td>
<td><strong>SECOND GENERAL SESSION (Cont'd)</strong></td>
<td>Georgian</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Cont'd)</td>
<td>9:00-10:00 am</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constitution and Bylaws: Pauline P. Collins</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nominating Committee: Carl Deal</td>
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<td>Newsletter Committee: Barbara J. Robinson</td>
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<td>Budget and Finance: Donald Wisdom</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Microfilming Projects Newsletter: Suzanne Hodgman</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Membership: Suzanne Hodgman</td>
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<td>Editorial Board: Ann Graham</td>
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<td>Reports of other Committees</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Book Exhibits</strong></td>
<td>Mirror</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-5:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>Refreshments Break</strong></td>
<td>Patio</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:30 am</td>
<td><strong>PROGRAM OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NON-PRINT MEDIA</strong></td>
<td>Georgian</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-12:30 pm</td>
<td>Chairman: Martin Sable</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: Sonia Merubia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panel Discussion: Use of Audio-Visual Materials in Teaching</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Panelists: E. Bradford Burns Robert Stevenson John Mraz</td>
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<td></td>
<td>**PROGRAM OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR THE SPANISH-AND</td>
<td>San Marino</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING IN THE U.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-12:30 pm</td>
<td>Chairman: Eugene Moushey</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Workshop on Library Instruction for Latin American Students</td>
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<td>Presiding: Elizabeth Mahan</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, June 21 (Cont'd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-12:30 pm</td>
<td>HAPI meeting</td>
<td>Garden</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presiding: Barbara G. Cox</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30-2:30 pm</td>
<td>Lunch/Viewing of exhibits</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00-4:00 pm</td>
<td>PROGRAM OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACQUISITIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chairman: Robert Sullivan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C) Roundtable on Acquisition of Puerto Rican and Cuban Publications</td>
<td>San Marino</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presiding: Rosa Abella</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panelists: Rosa Mesa, Marian Goslinga, Ana G. Duarte, Lesbia O. Varona</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00-4:00 pm</td>
<td>(D) Workshop on Acquisition of English-speaking Caribbean Materials</td>
<td>Alhambra</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presiding: John Hébert</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00-4:30 pm</td>
<td>Refreshments Break</td>
<td>Patio</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30-6:00 pm</td>
<td>Committee Meetings (see separate schedule)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sierra Madre</td>
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<td>San Gabriel</td>
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<td>Alhambra</td>
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<td>San Marino</td>
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<td>7:30-9:30 pm</td>
<td>LAMP</td>
<td>Garden</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>Dinner Open Round Tables</td>
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<td>Friday, June 22</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-9:45 am</td>
<td>FINAL GENERAL SESSION</td>
<td>Georgian</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presiding: Alma T. Jordan, President</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rapporteur: D. Gibbs</td>
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<td>Reports of Committees (continued)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Committee on Acquisitions: Robert Sullivan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Committee on Bibliography: Juan Freudenthal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-9:45 am</td>
<td><strong>FINAL GENERAL SESSION</strong> (Cont'd)</td>
<td>Georgian</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45-11:00 am</td>
<td>Business Meeting</td>
<td>Georgian</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presiding: Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., President</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rapporteur: D. Gibbs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation of New Officers</td>
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<td>Appointment of New Committee Chairpersons and Nominating Committee</td>
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<td>Resolutions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Arrangements for SALALM XXV</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closure of SALALM XXIV</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00-11:30 am</td>
<td>Refreshments Break</td>
<td>Patio</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00-12:00 noon</td>
<td>Executive Board Meeting III</td>
<td>Garden</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>Departure for Disneyland</td>
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</table>
LOCAL STEERING COMMITTEE FOR SALALM XXIV

Chair: Barbara G. Cox
Maj-Britt Nilsson
Nan B. Riieman
Carol Starcevic

Exhibits: Maria S. Kano

Conference Assistants:
Kenneth Feder
Ines Galindo-Radford
Pamela Howard
Steve Phillips
Colleen Trujillo

CONFERENCE COORDINATORS FOR XXIV SALALM

Anne H. Jordan, Executive Secretary
Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr.; Director, Host Institution
Alma T. Jordan, Program Coordinator
Barbara G. Cox, Local Arrangements Coordinator
Maria S. Kano, Book Exhibits Coordinator
M. Clara Mann, Fiscal Coordinator
Howard Kano, Coordinator, Bookseller/UCLA Cocktail buffet
Audio-Visual Presentations, UCLA
Wednesday, June 20, 1979
2-5 P.M.

**Videotape Cassette Showings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>&quot;The Hispanic Foundation at the Library of Congress&quot;... Interview with Lewis Hanke</td>
<td>Black and White 1 hr</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>&quot;The Latin American Collection at the University of Texas&quot;... Interview with Nettie Lee Benson</td>
<td>Color 1/2 hr</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>&quot;The Latin American Library at the University of Florida&quot;... Interview with Irene Zimmerman</td>
<td>Color 1/2 hr</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>&quot;The Benjamin Franklin Library&quot;... Interview with Jovita Zurbarán and Jesse Reinburg</td>
<td>Color 1/2 hr</td>
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**Film Showings**

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>&quot;Eduardo the Healer&quot;... Douglas G. Sharon</td>
<td>1 hr</td>
<td>2-3 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>&quot;To Find Our Life&quot;... Peter T. Furst</td>
<td>1 hr</td>
<td>4-5 P.M.</td>
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RESOLUTIONS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SEMINAR
ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN
LIBRARY MATERIALS

University of California
Los Angeles, California
June 17-22, 1979

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

1. That SALALM express its pleasure and convey its gratitude to the University of California, Los Angeles, and its Latin American Center for their sponsorship of the Twenty-fourth SALALM and for its hospitality during the sessions.

2. That sincere thanks be given to Larry Lauerhass, Barbara G. Cox, the other members of the local steering committee, and the conference coordinators for XXIV SALALM.

3. That SALALM extend special thanks to the officials and docents of the Huntington Library for their gracious hospitality on Monday, June 18.

4. That SALALM express special appreciation to the UCLA Latin American Center, the College of Letters and Science, Alzofon Books, the South California Chapter of the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America, Dino Moro Sánchez, Howard Karno Books, Librería Antaño, Editorial Inca, Librería del Plata, Libros Latinos, Nicolás Rossi, Richard Ramer, Zeitlin and Verbrugg, Librería Puvill, Luis Retta, and Librería Adolfo Linardi for the enjoyable cocktail buffet on June 20.

5. That SALALM thank Alberto Díaz for his long and faithful service and able stewardship as treasurer.

6. That SALALM strongly urge the Department of State of Puerto Rico to proceed with the transfer of the administrative and fiscal responsibility for the Caribbean Regional Library to the Library of the University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras. This transfer will allow the Caribbean Regional Library to retain its regional identity while maintaining and developing its collections and publishing the Current Caribbean Bibliography on a regular basis and by mechanized means. The fulfillment of these goals would enable it to contribute more fully to the development of the region. The use of the good offices of the Organization of American States is suggested as a means of facilitating the transfer, insofar as intergovernmental matters are involved.

7. That SALALM note with pleasure the current OAS program in promotion of regional area studies in Latin America and the Caribbean. SALALM urges that equal support be given to the development of suitable library resources related to these programs drawing on assistance from UNICA, ACURIL, and other interested organizations in the region.
8. That the SALALM Executive Board seek ways and means of actively cooperating with UNICA, the Caribbean Studies Society and other similar organizations in the promotion of the Caribbean studies teaching and research programs, in the development of adequate library collections and special ancillary services in support of these programs, and in the preparation of a directory of Caribbean scholars.

9. That SALALM exhort the Organization of American States to take all necessary measures to return the Columbus Memorial Library to its former position as a center of excellence as a comprehensive collection of library materials from and about Latin America and the Caribbean, including the Organization of American States, inter-American relations, and international matters of importance to inter-American affairs, benefitting scholars and researchers throughout the world and vital to the daily operations of the OAS General Secretariat. As a center of excellence, the Columbus Memorial Library can take full advantage of technological advances to make information more readily available to potential users in member states through the development of an inter-American network of libraries for the automated transmission of bibliographic information.

10. That SALALM ask the Organization of American States: a) to prepare a summary of existing international conventions concerning postal rates relating to the shipment of educational publications; b) to study present internal and external postage rates for these materials in Latin American countries; and c) to initiate an intensive effort to persuade Latin American governments that their interests will be served best by facilitating the exportation of publications with low postage rates and the minimum of governmental restrictions.

11. That SALALM record its pleasure at the establishment of a position at the Library of Congress to direct area studies collections. SALALM urges that library to a) identify and treat English-language publications emanating from the Caribbean as regional material in its processing procedures; b) develop and intensify its acquisition program for the Caribbean area by engaging the services of an agent in this area; and c) review and revise its policy on the retention of pamphlet material to insure the availability of the variety of non-commercial publications of potential research value which are issued in this area.

12. That all members send to the SALALM Archives Depository, Benson Latin American Collection, General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin, all non-current SALALM documents that have archival value as specified in Appendix III of Working Paper A-1 (XXIV SALALM, 1979).

13. That SALALM adopt as a policy the inclusion of materials related to the Hispanic peoples in the United States as being within its area of concern.
SUMMARY REPORTS
OF THE
SESSIONS

Sonia Merubia
Rapporteur General
OPENING GENERAL SESSION
(June 18, 1979 11:00-12:00 noon)

Chairperson: Alma T. Jordan, SALALM President.

Rapporteur: Pamela F. Howard, Student, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, UCLA.

Speakers: Barbara G. Cox, Host Representative, Latin American Center, UCLA.
Carl W. Deal, Executive Director, Latin American Studies Association.
Anne H. Jordan, SALALM Executive Secretary.
Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., SALALM Vice-President and President-Elect.
Thomas Matthews, Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes.
Donald F. Wisdom, SALALM Committee on Budget and Finance.

Ms. Alma Jordan welcomed participants to SALALM's twenty-fourth seminar, then introduced Mr. Ludwig Lauerhass. On behalf of the host institution, the University of California, Los Angeles and the Latin American Center, Mr. Lauerhass extended a cordial welcome to the participants. Mr. Lauerhass acknowledged the importance of SALALM to UCLA in helping to develop their Latin American collection and the Hispanic American Periodicals Index bibliographic project. He expressed pleasure at seeing many new participants at the session and hoped that the program and collateral events would prove interesting.

Ms. Jordan thanked Mr. Lauerhass and introduced Mr. Thomas Matthews, who brought greetings on behalf of the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes. and Mr. Philip Sherrill, Secretary General, UNICA. He expressed gratitude to SALALM for the attention and dedication librarians have focused on the Caribbean in SALALM seminars and encouraged further attention to Caribbean affairs.

Mr. Carl Deal then delivered greetings on behalf of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) and thanked Anne Jordan, Louella Wetherbee and Marietta D. Shepard for the work they have done for LASA. He encouraged SALALM members to join the association and to participate in LASA programs.

Ms. Jordan next introduced Barbara Cox, who welcomed SALALM participants on behalf of the local Steering Committee. She thanked the committee members
for their help and made several announcements in regard to the arrangements for the local program.

An account of the present SALALM stewardship was then reported by the President, who reviewed briefly the year's activities from a non-North American base. She shared her views on where SALALM stands and seems to be heading by noting her objectives for the year: 1) the long-term objective of the promotion of Caribbean studies independent of or with Latin American studies programs, 2) the strengthening of ties with other associations of similar interests and objectives, such as ACURIL and LASA, and 3) the organization of a seminar that would combine these objectives. She noted that the second objective had been advanced considerably and encouraged members to participate in future ACURIL meetings. It is possible that a joint meeting of the ACURIL and SALALM associations will be held in 1981.

Referring to her mid-winter report, Ms. Jordan then reviewed some of the problems facing SALALM administration, including the relocation of the SALALM Secretariat. In September 1978 invitations were sent to member institutions to bid for the Secretariat. They remain unanswered. One critical factor of this problem is the extent of local subsidy required to run the Secretariat. The reality of today's economic crisis will probably limit future institutional subsidy for the Secretariat and consequently the Finance Committee concluded that SALALM membership must contribute to the Secretariat financially. This will probably require a minimal increase in dues, from $15 to $25 for personal membership and from $30 to $50 for institutional membership.

Also mentioned was the need for a better procedure to evaluate resolutions made each year. The President proposed the formation of a separate resolutions committee to evaluate old resolutions and improve procedures. She also suggested that perhaps the president's responsibility for the program could be shared with a committee that might work with the president on the preparation of the annual program in order to allow extra time for the growing business of the association.

In conclusion she commended the Executive Board for their counsel and contributions in making the presidency easier. She paid special tribute to Anne Jordan for her capable management of the association during the year. She expressed gratitude to all those who were supportive and helpful, especially those librarians and academics who supplied papers and special bibliographies, and to the academic and library staff of the University of the West Indies.

Ms. Jordan then asked Anne Jordan to give the Executive Secretary's report. The report included two facets of the Secretariat's operations: membership and publications. The full report will appear in the September newsletter. She reported that SALALM membership was at its highest for a two-year period, with a total of 384 members. She announced two new SALALM publications in the Bibliography Series, number four by Sara de Mundo Lo and Beverly Phillips on Colombian serial publications in the University of Illinois Library ($3.75) and Barbara Robinson's on doctoral dissertations in Hispanic American literature ($3.25). The papers of SALALM 21, Bloomington, entitled "Twenty
Years of Latin American Librarianship" and those of SALALM 22, Gainesville, entitled "The Multifaceted Role of the Latin American Subject Specialist," are available for $21.00 each from SALALM's publisher in Texas. Proceedings of SALALM 23, London, should appear before the fall of this year. Lastly, she mentioned that due to the lack of bids for housing the Secretariat elsewhere, plans had been devised for interim operations in Texas until a new location is found.

Next the Treasurer's report was given by Donald Wisdom. He announced that Al Díaz had submitted his resignation from the post of Treasurer after twelve years of service. Mr. Wisdom reported that SALALM's current operations were financially stable, with a balance of $15,000. A written report will be available at the close of the fiscal year.

Concluding the session, President Jordan spoke of the need for awareness of Caribbean activities. Control, dissemination and promotion of cooperative efforts should be encouraged to develop in the Caribbean, and SALALM can help to meet these objectives. SALALM discussion papers for this program will focus on networking and new technology for research, with emphasis on the planning of future activities. She gave a special word of thanks to those who prepared papers and came to give them.

The session closed at 12:00 noon.
PLENARY SESSION I

Panel Discussion: "Trends in Caribbean Studies Teaching and Research Programs and Their Library Implications"

(June 18, 1979 1:30-3:00 p.m.)

Chairperson: Thomas Mathews, Program Coordinator for UNICA and Professor of Social Science, University of Puerto Rico.

Rapporteur: Colleen H. Trujillo, Editor, Latin American Center, University of California, Los Angeles.

Panelists: Robert Hill, University of California, Los Angeles.
Alice C. Keefer, Organization of American States, Index and Classification Unit, Columbus Memorial Library
Wilhelm Stegmann, Institut Ibero-Americana, Berlin, West Germany.

Discussant: Pierre-Michel Fontaine, University of California, Los Angeles.

Mr. Mathews introduced the topic of the session and presented the panelists and discussant. He began with comments relating to the increased interest in Caribbean Studies in the Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean, stating, however, that there was much to do in order to reach the level attained in the United States, at the University of the West Indies, or at the University of Puerto Rico.

Caribbean Studies relates to a unique entity that is distinct, diverse, and heterogeneous; culturally, linguistically, politically, economically, and geographically. It does, however, share a common historical development with the rest of the Americas and programs of research and teaching on the Caribbean must address this reality. A curriculum in Caribbean Studies should help the people of the region and be developed and placed in a key spot within our academic offerings. There is diverse opinion as to what Caribbean Studies are. Thus, the importance of self-knowledge is the most compelling justification for the development of Caribbean Studies programs, since the people of the Caribbean must know and understand themselves.

The contributions of academicians and librarians will have an important impact on the continued development of Caribbean Studies programs. Several projects currently underway document the increased interest in Caribbean Studies programs among Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean. Of particular note are those in Venezuela and Mexico. Underscoring the new seriousness of Caribbean Studies is a project being carried out under the auspices of the Conference of Latin American Historians. This group has commissioned a committee to prepare a research guide to Central America and the
Caribbean which will be available in 1980. The guide is comprised of two divisions: (1) a description of archival and resources depositories and (2) a discussion of resources available for topical or period research.

Mr. Mathews felt that in view of the increased interest in Caribbean Studies, it was essential that archival and library holdings sustain and support Caribbean research and Caribbean teaching.

Ms. Keefer described activities of the Organization of American States (OAS) in the non-Spanish-speaking Caribbean (Barbados, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Surinam), as reflected in the 1978-79 program and budget. There are three major program areas of the OAS into which these numerous activities can be divided: (1) Inter-American Council on Education, Science, and Culture, (2) Inter-American Council on Economic and Social Affairs, and (3) the area of development and cooperation.

The paper provided a country-by-country project summary. Of particular interest to Ms. Keefer was the control and accessibility of documents and reports resulting from these projects. The Index and Classification Unit of the Columbus Memorial Library is responsible for sorting and listing these technical documents and putting them on microfiche. The result of this undertaking is the Catálogo de Informes y Documentos Técnicos, a source of possible documentation on the Caribbean.

Mr. Stegmann spoke about Caribbean Studies in Germany. German research has not engaged to any great extent in Caribbean Studies, particularly compared with the involvement of the Dutch and English. The Arnold Bergstraesser Institut at the University of Freibourg is involved in a large-scale, ongoing comparative study of local government in the Spanish- and English-speaking Caribbean. Small-scale individual studies have dealt with literature, social science, economic history, and geography. The library of the Latin American Institute of Berlin has excellent holdings on Caribbean research, though few are German publications. In short, Germany has much to do in order to make up for lack of development in Caribbean research.

Mr. Hill addressed the topic of Caribbean Studies programs in the United States, stressing that Caribbean Studies really does not exist in any significant way in this country. Caribbean Studies and Caribbean research, like much of Caribbean society today, are floundering. Any analysis of Caribbean Studies must recognize that the intellectual and political prospects and perspectives that inform Caribbean Studies have been those of decolonization and development. Today the Caribbean stands at a different level, confronting the problem of transformation. This is why programs which emphasize decolonization and development are at an impasse.

It is impossible at this moment to talk meaningfully about trends in Caribbean research with any precision because of (1) the absence of a directory of Caribbean scholars, (2) no regular update of Caribbean research topics, and (3) no current bibliography of Caribbean research.

The immediate tasks are these: (1) creation by the Library of Congress of a Caribbean division, (2) preparation of a directory of Caribbean scholars,
and (3) consideration of the possibility of cross-over.

Mr. Fontaine responded to the panelists with these comments:

(a) What is the Caribbean? The area is or has been characterized by plantation economy, heterogeneity, Europeanization, colonialism, and cultural dependency.

(b) The development of Caribbean Studies has been centered at the Institute of Caribbean Studies at the University of Puerto Rico and at the University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica.

(c) There are few Caribbean scholars of Caribbean origin.

(d) Plans for Caribbean Studies in the 1980s should include consideration of the following issues: (1) social and political use of Caribbean research, (2) "transformation" to what?, (3) field methodology, (4) ideology and framework, (5) interdisciplinary studies, (6) level of study (macro versus micro), (7) manipulation of quantitative studies, (8) proper social environment for research, and (9) economic resources for research.

(e) Essentially, Caribbean Studies, as a field of research, does not exist.

The remaining minutes were devoted to a comment from the floor. Bill Carter, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress, explained that it is not realistic to work toward a separate division for the Caribbean region, given the relative size of other regions (Hispanic, Asia, Africa and the Middle East, Europe). At present, there is no division for the English-speaking world.

Mr. Hill responded that the issue is not a terminological one and wondered whether a program in Caribbean acquisitions or bibliography to organize Caribbean materials would be possible within the Hispanic Division.

The session concluded.
PLENARY SESSION I

Caribbean Resources in Europe and North America

(June 18, 1979 3:00-4:00 p.m.)

Chairperson: Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, Head Librarian, Benson Latin American Collection, University of Texas Library, Austin, Texas.


Panelists: Therrin C. Dahlin, Latin American Studies Librarian, Brigham Young University Library, Provo, Utah.

Juliette L.M.G. Henket-Hoornweg, Associate Head, Caribbean Department, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, Leiden, The Netherlands.

Elizabeth M. Thomas-Hope, Department of Geography, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England.

Ms. Thomas-Hope emphasized the vast archival resources available in the United Kingdom, and noted that although research is by discipline rather than area, the rise of regional studies may alter this situation.

Ms. Henket-Hoornweg discussed the wide range of Dutch libraries with Caribbean resources as well as the various access points to the holdings.

Mr. Dahlin summarized the results of his survey of eleven libraries with Caribbean religion holdings, the theological seminaries being the institutions with the widest range of topics covered. In assessing the status of collections, he identified three areas for improvement: (1) cooperation, especially in acquisitions; (2) preparation of union lists and other bibliographies in those institutions where materials are available; and (3) the need for accessibility of certain types of materials.

Ms. Gutiérrez-Witt noted that both Ms. Thomas-Hope and Ms. Henket-Hoornweg prepared complementary papers about the teaching and research programs in their respective areas.
PLENARY SESSION II

Theme Presentation: "Caribbean Bibliography: State-of-the-Art."

(June 19, 1979 9:00-10:30 a.m.)

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

Rapporteur: Nan B. Rieman, Student Advisor, Latin American Center, University of California, Los Angeles.

Panelists: Carole Travis, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London.

Marisol Florén, Fondo para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales, Dominican Republic.

Peter de la Garza, Coordinator, Hispanic Acquisitions Project, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Pauline Collins introduced the panelists and remarked that the state of Caribbean bibliography is a healthy one. She explained that the first paper, written by Valerie Bloomfield, would be presented by Carole Travis.

Carole Travis explained that Valerie Bloomfield's paper, "Guide to the Bibliography of the English-speaking Caribbean Islands," was divided into nine sections and included an eleven-page bibliography. She then touched upon each section: national bibliography, retrospective bibliography, subject bibliography, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, research, maps and atlases, and audio-visual materials. Ms. Travis concluded with the remark that although much more work is necessary in the area of Ms. Bloomfield's research, the 1970s had been a time of considerable activity.

Pauline Collins then introduced Marisol Florén, a "daughter of SALALM," since her father was a member and she herself was trained by Miss Nettie Lee Benson. Próspero Mella Chavier, co-author of the paper, was unable to attend, and Ms. Florén made the presentation on "National Bibliography in the Dominican Republic" in Spanish. She gave a brief historical background of Dominican bibliography, and explained the work of her agency, the Fondo para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales, which is coordinating the compilation of a "bibliografía nacional retrospectiva." This bibliography will list everything written in and about the Dominican Republic up to 1978, and will hopefully be completed by July 1980.

Pauline Collins announced that Joel Benjamin could not attend the conference. An abstract of his paper, "Bibliography of Guyana: An Outline Survey," was provided in the conference folder, and the work will be published in the SALALM Working Papers.
The next paper, "Haitian Publications: An Acquisitions Guide and Bibliography," was assigned Working Paper no. B-17. Chairperson Collins announced that Peter de la Garza from the Library of Congress would be summarizing the paper, which was written by Lycia María F.C. Ballantyne. Mr. de la Garza explained the purpose of contract agents for the Library of Congress. In October of 1978, Ms. Ballantyne was named to be the agent in Port-au-Prince. Although she was not originally a Haitian specialist, the Library of Congress is very pleased with her work and hopes to have it made as widely available as possible. Ms. Ballantyne's paper is divided into three sections, and includes bibliographic references, a directory of bookstores and publishing houses, institutional publishers, Haitian serials, and Haitian monographs for 1970-79.

Chairperson Collins then called for questions. Dr. Knox inquired as to the political situation in Haiti and how it affects publishing. The response was that no works on or against the government are permitted. It was brought up that the works of Haitian exiles should not be overlooked. Alma Jordan commented that librarians should be striving to acquire materials published outside the country. Marisol Florén added that both national and foreign lists must be kept. There was little time for additional comments and questions, since the session was running overtime.
ROUND TABLE ON LATIN AMERICAN MAP ACQUISITIONS

(June 19, 1979 2:00-3:30 p.m.)

Chairperson: Helen Armstrong, Map Librarian, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.


Panelists: John Hébert, Assistant Chief, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress.

James Minton, Map Librarian, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Donald Wise, Head, Acquisitions Unit, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

Juan Ignacio Risso, Director, Librería Adolfo Linardi, Montevideo, Uruguay.


Ms. Armstrong opened by noting that the round table had been organized because of the problems map librarians and bibliographers have had in acquiring maps of Latin America. It was felt that there was a need to exchange information on publishers and what is being published in the field. This would also provide an opportunity to increase awareness of the variety of ways in which maps can be used in research.

John Hébert spoke of the value of the map as a tool for Latin American research. He illustrated the variety of ways in which scholars can use maps, in addition to purposes of distance and location. He discussed the many types of maps (e.g., topographical and thematic) and emphasized the particular value of general atlases, gazetteers and maps in manuscript form. Maps and atlases are an integral part of any Latin American research collection; too often these research materials are untapped resources.

James Minton outlined a number of the problems in acquiring Latin American maps: (1) Few library schools provide training in map acquisitions, (2) Order departments are less informed about verification and order procedures for maps than for books and this leads to delays, (3) Many maps, especially those produced in Latin America, are published in small quantities, and this requires speed in ordering, (4) Bibliographic information about maps is scant, (5) Few exchanges exist, (6) Frequently, there is little information provided in dealers' catalogs, often leading to unnecessary duplication, and (7) The on-line networks, such as OCLC, do not adequately reflect the map holdings of the various institutions.
Donald Wise described the map acquisitions program of the Library of Congress, which probably has the largest cartographic collection of Latin American materials in the western hemisphere. Their acquisitions methods include: (1) mutual international exchange with foreign government agencies, academic institutions and national libraries; (2) donations; (3) copyright deposits; (4) transfers of unwanted or duplicated cartographic items by U.S. federal agencies; and (5) purchases. Most official cartographic materials are acquired by the Inter-Agency Map and Publications Acquisitions Committee (IMPAC), administered by the Department of State's geographic attachés. He cited a number of published sources used for selection purposes and mentioned several hand-outs available from the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress.

Juan Risso spoke on map publishing in Uruguay. The major agency responsible for this area, the Servicio Geográfico Militar, is in the process of publishing a national map of Uruguay. The Intendencia Municipal de Montevideo has recently published a map of Montevideo. Salvador Miranda translated.

Ms. Armstrong moderated the discussion. Carl Deal noted the problem of the inaccessibility of guides and indexes to map series (such as the maps published by the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia). Peter Johnson mentioned the added importance of using the indexes to detect the absence of some of the materials because of their sensitive nature (such as maps covering areas in which there have been boundary disputes). The need for a cooperative map acquisitions program among institutions was discussed. There was some disagreement as to whether this was necessary. The question was raised as to what guidelines could be followed in the collecting of maps. Ms. Armstrong mentioned a campus survey she had conducted in order to identify collection and curriculum needs and to build awareness of the usefulness of the map collection. Peter Johnson suggested the acquisition of new city maps every five years and the purchasing of basic topographic series as a general guideline. He also recommended the usefulness of a separate catalog of maps appearing in pre-1700 or pre-1800 books held in rare books collections. John Hébert cited several additional useful sources for acquiring Latin American maps. Ms. Armstrong closed the discussion by asking for contributions to improve their lists of map acquisition sources.
Chairperson: Rosa Abella, Professor, University of Miami Library, Coral Gables, Florida.

Rapporteur: Eudora Loh, Foreign Documents Librarian, University Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

Panelists: Graciella Cruz-Taura
Elena V. Peraza, University of Miami Library, Coral Gables, Florida.
Lesbia Varona, Assistant Professor, University of Miami Library, Coral Gables, Florida.

Chair Rosa Abella reported that Graciella Cruz-Taura was unable to attend the conference. Since Ms. Abella felt that only Ms. Cruz-Taura could answer questions about her own work, her paper on "Periodization: a Problem in Recent Cuban Historical Literature" (Working Paper no. B-1) was read in its entirety without further discussion by Suzanne Hodgman, Bibliographer for Ibero-American Studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Ms. Abella spoke briefly about the "Bibliography of Fermín Peraza Saraua" (Working Paper no. C-1) prepared by his wife, Elena V. Peraza. The bibliography includes both books and articles written by the noted compiler of the Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano, which first appeared in 1937. The bibliography on Peraza is part of a more extensive work.

Ms. Abella then introduced Lesbia Orta Varona, who spoke about her "Bibliography of Cuban Bibliographies, 1970-1978" (Working Paper no. C-11). Her work supplements two bibliographies: one prepared by Dr. Peraza in 1944, which includes all the bibliographies on Cuba in the Library of Congress up to that time; the other, Fernández Robaina's bibliography which covers bibliographies on Cuba published until 1972. Ms. Varona's bibliography covers works published from 1970 to 1978, including general works which include separate country chapters on Cuba. About ninety per cent of the works, those available at the University of Miami, are annotated in the bibliography. The remaining ten per cent were not available for perusal.

Alicia Godoy, Director of the Miami Public Library, was introduced by the program Chair. She reported on a bibliography she is preparing of materials on José Martí published after 1960. Ms. Abella mentioned the existent voluminous bibliography on Martí compiled by Fermín Peraza, the one by Bianchi, as well as the Anuario Martiano.

After thanking all who attended, Ms. Abella concluded the program.
ROUND TABLE ON CARIBBEAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES
(June 19, 1979 2:00-3:30 p.m.)

Moderator: Alvona Alleyne, Head, West Indies and Spanish Collection, University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica.

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

Discussants: Juliette Henket-Hoornweg, Associate Head, Caribbean Department, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, Leiden, Netherlands.
Kelvin A. Jarvis, Welland Public Library, Welland, Ontario, Canada.
Alma Jordan, University of the West Indies, Trinidad.
Haydée Piedracueva, Herbert Lehman Library, Columbia University, New York.
Margaret Traylor, Reference Librarian, College of Alameda, Oakland, California.

The audience was invited by the moderator to participate in the discussions of the Round Table, which made for a most interesting and productive session.

Haydée Piedracueva led off the discussion by commenting on the Annual Report on Latin American and Caribbean Bibliography, of which she is the editor. The purpose of this Annual Report is to call attention to bibliographies, monographs and articles that are bibliographic in scope, excluding bibliographies that appear at the end of books or articles. The imprints are for 1977-1978 plus some that were not included previously. Coverage is primarily the social sciences and humanities, but in the future more science will be included. Procedures used by the members of the Committee on Bibliography in compiling the Report were explained. This year's Report, as a new feature, has an author/subject index, plus an essay on the state of the art. In the next issue there will be a section on works in progress. Ms. Piedracueva asked the participants to send bibliographies to her, particularly titles of those that are in progress.

Alma Jordan raised the question as to the value of works in progress because some of them never seem to be completed. UNESCO has a project on research work in progress in librarianship, and some of the group wondered if there would be any relationship between it and work for the Annual Report. It was mentioned that the Latin American Research Review had a section on works in progress, but it had been dropped because it was so time-consuming.
After further discussion, it was suggested that perhaps the gathering of material on bibliographies in progress could be a good assignment for a member of the Committee on Bibliography.

Alma Jordan next discussed her paper, *A Bibliography of Bibliographies of the West Indies: Aids to Research on the Commonwealth Caribbean*, which she said may list some materials not found in orthodox bibliographies. Originally, there was no attempt to include bibliographies in books nor bibliographies in journals, but she did find some significant ones, particularly those in three basic journals, *Caribbean Quarterly*, *Caribbean Studies*, and *Social and Economic Studies*. Also included were materials which treat the West Indies as part of Latin America, including Belize, Guyana, Bahamas and British Commonwealth countries. The Bibliography is arranged by subject, form and country subdivision, and is fully annotated. If known, location of material is given.

In the discussion which followed, Alvona Alleyne thought that foreign journals should be listed but Ms. Jordan said they already were, as some selected foreign journals were included. There were further comments on the scope and arrangement of the Bibliography. Also, it would be a mammoth job if journals outside the Caribbean were included. However, most of the participants felt that bibliographies of the West Indies are very important and that the Bibliography should include all journals that cover the area.

Ms. Alleyne discussed the next paper, *Basic Caribbean Reference Material for Foreign Embassy Collections*, in the absence of the compilers. This bibliography is a list of material recommended for libraries of West Indian foreign embassies and covers a wide range of material on which these embassies would most likely be expected to provide information. Such a bibliography is needed and several suggestions were made. It was felt that the compilers omitted some important sources such as *The Nation*, an important Barbados newspaper, and the *Trinidad and Tobago Review*, a cultural journal. Some of the material was questioned as being of poor quality, but the bibliography was considered a step in the right direction and does fill a gap. It should also prove useful to libraries in general. One criticism raised was about the availability of the items listed and whether or not they were still in print.

Margaret Traylor was the discussant on Juan R. Freudenthal's paper, *Caribbean Acronym List*. This List has sixty-one acronyms related to Caribbean bibliography, library science and documentation, with historical and descriptive annotations. Suggestions were made for additions and corrections. The group wondered why the Netherlands and French West Indies were not included, but felt that Mr. Freudenthal was probably writing only on the British Caribbean. It was noted that some of the acronyms had appeared in the *SALALM Newsletter*, which is more or less restricted to libraries and librarians. Ms. Jordan said the List may not be a part of the *Final Report* and may be published elsewhere. Since there were additions, corrections and suggestions from the participants, she suggested that the Round Table could send comments to Mr. Freudenthal through the Committee on Bibliography. These are to be sent to Ms. Piedracueva.
Juliette Henket-Hoornweg discussed Inventory of Caribbean Studies II by Theo Oltheten and Women in the Caribbean, a bibliography compiled and annotated by Bertie A. Cohen Stuart. The Inventory gives an overview of social research on the Caribbean by Antillean, Dutch and Surinamese scholars from 1945-1978. Part III should be available in three years. It covers material published in the Netherlands as well as current research on the Caribbean. The bibliography on women in the Caribbean lists over 600 titles of books and articles from periodicals and newspapers and tries to be as complete as possible. The Caribbean Department at the Royal Institute screens over 300 items and intends to keep updating its records. The Institute has recently published a bibliography on the Indians of Surinam. The Caribbean Department has a bibliography of its own library collection covering material from the 17th century to 1970, which is constantly being updated.

Kevin A. Jarvis discussed his selective bibliography on V.S. Naipaul, the author and journalist. Basically, this bibliography includes Canadian and U.S. sources and is divided into two sections: (1) North American sources, mostly primary and (2) secondary sources and critical reviews of Naipaul's novels. Books, chapters in books, and articles are included. There are over 300 entries but no annotations. Material from the United Kingdom was omitted, as well as theses and translations.

This discussion brought up the subject of Caribbean Studies (and literature) as an academic program. The Association of Caribbean Language and Literature Studies has a number of branches throughout Canada. Canadian universities offer some courses on the Caribbean. As a rule, it is the English departments which are offering Caribbean/Commonwealth literature. There is a growing interest in the United States and Canada on the Caribbean. Because of this, more attention is being paid to the works of Naipaul. All of this surge of interest may to some extent be due to the development of Black Studies generally. It was reported that a survey has been made of the collection of Caribbean literature in the National Library of Canada, and also, that the resource collection of the University of British Columbia has been published. Ms. Evelyn said she would like to see all of the sources brought together because Caribbean sources are so fragmented. It was suggested that dissertations and theses should be used, particularly for material on Naipaul. The consensus was that there is a lot of material that has not been touched as yet.

Derek Walcott: A Bibliography of Published Poems, with notes of publications and variant versions, 1944-1979, was mentioned by Ms. Alleyne, who had seen it. This bibliography was published by Yale and includes everything Walcott has written. It will be an essential work on Caribbean literature.

Ms. Jordan said that a guide to Trinidad and Tobago official publications by Wilhelmina Benjamin is being published. It is an attempt to provide an authoritative manual describing the official publications of the government. A brief history of the Government Printing Office is given and of the ways of obtaining official publications.

Ms. Jordan also saw the need to pull together data on the various institutes dealing with the Caribbean, given that Current Caribbean Bibliography
is now defunct. Ms. Alleyne said that many ACURIL items are published outside the West Indies. If anyone has data on such items, send them to her.

Ms. Alleyne thanked everyone for participating in such a lively discussion on Caribbean bibliographies which produced many suggestions and ideas for future work.
BOOKDEALER PANEL DISCUSSION

(June 19, 1979 4:00-5:30 p.m.)

Chairman: Peter Johnson, Latin American Bibliographer, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Rapporteur: Sammy A. Kinard, Alzofon Books, Columbus, Ohio.

Bookpeople present:
Alfredo Breitfeld, Librería de Antaño, Buenos Aires.
Juan Capel, Librería del Plata, Buenos Aires.
George Elmedorf, Libros Latinos, Redlands, California.
J. Noé Herrera, Libros de Colombia, Bogotá.
Howard Karno, Howard Karno Books, Los Angeles, California.
Alfredo Montalvo, Editorial Inca, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Robert Nehmeyer, Caribbean Books.
José Puvill, Librerías Puvill, Barcelona.
Luis Retta, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Juan Antonio Risso, Librería Adolfo Linardi, Montevideo.
Nicolás Rossi, Libros Argentinos Para Todo el Mundo, Buenos Aires.

The panel convened at 4:20 p.m. Rob Sullivan, chairman, Committee on Acquisitions, asked Peter Johnson to moderate the panel discussion as a bilingual Spanish-English proficiency seemed necessary. Peter suggested that discussion focus on economic and political conditions affecting publishing in the respective countries. Alfredo Montalvo picked up this theme, discussing the new Bolivian government.

A political amnesty in Bolivia, combined with upcoming elections, has produced a surge of publishing with four new newspapers in Cochabamba alone. Both the useful and the vindictive publication are appearing to fill a seven year publishing void. Alfredo also reported that he is now using air freight for shipments to the United States due to the high cost of postage.

Noé Herrera reported that the quality of Colombian publications is improving. In addition, procurement costs are steadily rising due to increased postage, a multitude of government forms, and problems in dollar conversion. With regard to Central American publications, Noé reported that he would continue to supply these materials. However, it is becoming more and more time-consuming.

From the floor Ellen Brow asked if it might be possible to have SALALM
take a public position on Latin American postage barriers. It was suggested that this would be an appropriate resolution for the entire group to discuss.

Juan Capel, Librería del Plata, noted the increasing difficulty of book exports from Argentina. There has also been a steady decline in both the number of titles and the number of volumes of each title being published. Indirect government censorship is occurring in the withdrawal of state support from the now defunct Instituto Torcuato di Tella, although new institutions are filling the gap left by the Instituto's demise.

Juan Risso reported that the major Uruguayan problem is that so many of the country's authors are in exile. He also noted that government censorship is exercised on books imported into the country. Alfredo Breitfeld concurred with Risso, noting that censorship is a problem throughout the La Plata area.

Various ongoing problems were then discussed; e.g., mail theft. The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.
PLENARY SESSION III

Theme Presentation: "Caribbean Resources in the Americas"

(June 20, 1979 9:00-10:30 a.m.)

Chairperson: Peter T. Johnson, Bibliographer for Latin America, Spain and Portugal, Princeton University Library, Princeton, New Jersey.

Rapporteur: Elizabeth Mahan, Doctoral Student, Department of Radio-Television-Film, University of Texas at Austin.

Panelists:

Alvona Alleyne, Head, West Indies and Special Collection, University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica.

Helen Jane Armstrong, Map Librarian, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Albertina Jefferson, Deputy Librarian, University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica.

Neida Pagán Jiménez, Head Librarian, Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Mr. Johnson introduced Neida Pagán Jiménez, who spoke about Caribbean library resources in Puerto Rico, particularly the Caribbean Regional Library and its problems. Administratively, the Caribbean Regional Library is part of the State Department of Puerto Rico. Since the State Department provides little or no support for the library, Ms. Pagán asked for a SALALM Resolution urging the State Department of Puerto Rico to transfer the Caribbean Regional Library to the University of Puerto Rico, where it would receive greater financial support and the collection could be strengthened.

Mr. Johnson introduced Alvona Alleyne, who delivered a summary of the paper she and Albertina Jefferson had prepared on Caribbean resources in the English-speaking West Indies. She briefly outlined the strengths and weaknesses of collections in the West Indies, major or unique collections in the West Indies, and the directory of collections which she and Ms. Jefferson have prepared.

Mr. Johnson then introduced Mary Larsgaard, Map Librarian at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, who read Helen Jane Armstrong's paper on Caribbean and Central American map resources in United States libraries.

During the question and discussion period which followed, Laurence Hallwell, Peter Johnson, Enid D'Oyley, Alan Moss, John Hébert, Peter de la Garza, and Neida Pagán discussed the problems of identifying and acquiring publications of exile and dissident groups. Ms. Alleyne said that these are sometimes fairly easy to track down because they are often published in countries where they get listed in standard bibliographies. Neida Pagán added...
that this holds true for Puerto Rico to some extent, but that since dissident groups publish for internal distribution generally, the librarian must maintain personal contacts with members in order to collect their publications.

With regard to special collections of materials in the Caribbean, John Veenstra mentioned the Colección Cautíño owned by the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico and housed in its library in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. This collection consists of approximately 400 books written during the 18th and 19th centuries and includes materials on travel and official correspondence between governors of Puerto Rico and the king of Spain.

Mary Larsgaard emphasized the main problems of acquiring maps from Latin America. These are: 1) Since maps are considered to have strategic importance, they tend to be less readily available to collectors; and 2) since most map libraries have small staffs, problems of conducting the multilingual correspondence necessary when attempting to acquire maps are exacerbated.

Alma Jordan brought up the issue of the future of the Caribbean Regional Library, asking whether we should continue to view that as a potential regional collection or accept the fact that it is languishing due to lack of attention and support from the State Department of Puerto Rico and attempt to develop regional strengths in the area.

Neida Págán responded that attempts were being made to do more regional collecting and that some small progress has been made. However, until the library is transferred to the University of Puerto Rico Libraries, little can be done to build up the library. She reiterated her belief that a SALALM resolution directed to the president of the University of Puerto Rico and the officials of the Department of State of Puerto Rico would be an important source of support for proponents of the move and would ultimately result in the strengthening of the library.

Thomas Mathews spoke briefly about the situation of the Caribbean Regional Library and expressed the view that a SALALM resolution could indeed be instrumental in transferring the library to the University of Puerto Rico, where it could begin to develop and serve as the regional collection it was originally intended to be.
PLENARY SESSION IV

"Special Services and Networking"

(June 20, 1979 11:00-12:00 noon)

Chairperson: Marietta Daniels Shepard, Chief (retired), Library and Archives Development Program, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C.

Rapporteur: Gayle Williams, Latin American Monographs Cataloger, General Libraries, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas.

Panelists: Morris Matza, Executive Secretary, Comisión Coordinadora, Sistema Nacional de Servicios de Bibliotecas e Información Humanística, Científica y Tecnológica (SINASBI), Caracas, Venezuela.

John Veenstra, Director, George Mason University Library, Fairfax, Virginia.

Louella Vine Wetherbee, Head, User Services, Amigos Bibliographic Council, Dallas, Texas.

Marietta Daniels Shepard opened the session, announcing that the Resolutions Committee, chaired by Laura Gutierrez-Witt, should receive the texts of all resolutions to be submitted to the Final Session of SALALM by 6:00 p.m. Though officially retired from the Organization of American States since July 1978, Ms. Shepard said that the matter of networking in the Americas is still of interest to her, as it is to the OAS. Noting that most people do not know what the Organization of American States is, Ms. Shepard described it as the next to oldest continuous international organization in existence, having at present a total of twenty-six member countries. One of the primary concerns of the OAS' Library and Archives Development Program has been to provide Spanish-speaking countries with library tools in their language in order for them to be able to work effectively.

Library systems have existed for at least a century and networking has come about with the computer. However, in Latin America, there is little or no centralization among libraries. In the United States, networks have gone beyond local and state levels to become regional and national systems, such as OCLC, RLIN, the Washington Library Network and the University of Toronto network. These networks not only have centralized cataloging services but also provide services such as interlibrary loan and circulation records maintenance.

Naturally, these developments are reflected in Latin America and the Caribbean, where libraries and librarians attempt to discover the implications of networks for their areas. It seems that it will require more consistency in their procedures in order to cooperate with other libraries on their campuses or within their country. The Organization of American States has tried
to encourage a library network in Latin America by developing a bibliographic library component that would make a system of transmitting information feasible. Four projects have been put in progress to meet this need. An authority control system of name and subject headings in Spanish and English has been expanded from the Novima list of subject headings. This will eventually be automated. The OAS has aided the University of Costa Rica in creating an inter-American center for the standardization of library techniques. The center will take over the OAS' function of creating standards and library manuals for Latin America. Their first project will be a Spanish translation of the Anglo American Cataloging Rules (AACR-II). A similar committee in Brazil is also working on the Portuguese edition. It is hoped that the two will be compared in order to maintain uniform terminology. Centralized cataloging services are available from the University of Costa Rica for sale to other Latin American countries. In order to meet future demands for automation, MARC has been translated into Spanish (MARCAL). Mexico's CONACYT (Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia) may be chosen as the center to develop MARCAL for Latin America. These services should all contribute to an individual country's network that may in time connect with other network systems, leading to an inter-American network.

Ms. Shepard then introduced the three panelists.

John Veenstra first mentioned a project that he and Ms. Shepard had worked on three years ago in Puerto Rico. Funds were received from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a long distance system through SOLINET or some other network into OCLC. The project was well received but was discontinued when it was discovered that it would involve a monthly telephone bill of $7000. His paper describes another attempt in this as well as other networking developments in the Caribbean.

Foreign librarians are quick to realize that U.S. networking is in a state of flux. The lack of an overall plan makes it hard to know where to start. Mr. Veenstra described some of the principal cataloging data bases, hoping to clarify the situation and possibly to show how Caribbean librarians and researchers may take advantage of these services. OCLC was seen as a supermarket chain developed through independent systems (SOLINET, NELINET, AMIGOS, etc.). Some of these may have begun to compete with OCLC. RLIN and the Washington Library Network especially have become more independent.

Mr. Veenstra also reviewed bases used for bibliographic searching. There are some 500 of these in the U.S. that offer a variety of subject material. Access to these bases is through such jobbers as Lockheed, BRS and SDC. It was predicted that demand in the Caribbean would grow for these services. Currently only a few government offices with telnet lines to the U.S. have access to data base searching. The most feasible ways to conduct data base searching are via telnet or satellite. With the expense of telnet lines still a problem, satellite use could become a possibility. Due to U.S. interests in the use of satellites for cultural purposes, terminals could be set up in a few Caribbean countries to transmit search requests to U.S. data bases selected according to interest and need. A satellite could be tried on an experimental basis with some network such as AMIGOS or SOLINET.
or a large library with search capability. Document delivery service could also be established. Mr. Veenstra mentioned that cataloging services could be provided via satellite but did not go into this area. At the present time it is easier to use existing U.S. data bases to satisfy needs while local resources are being built.

Ms. Shepard asked that the panelists ask each other questions at the end of the reports. She then introduced Mr. Matza.

Morris Matza thanked the SALA/IM authorities for the invitation to speak. His discussion was on the transformation of the Venezuelan library scene as described in his paper. The National Library and Information Service System came into being as a result of a survey made of all institutions in the information field. It was recommended to the President that a national body be created to plan a national library and information system and that the National Library become an autonomous institution in order to have more authority to carry out various projects. The government has shown its interest in information in the widest sense by providing legal support and by showing a willingness to fund these projects.

The System is made up of four parts which have responsibility for the various libraries and information centers: the National Library, CONACYT, the National Archives and the National Statistics Office. The latter was especially created to provide data to aid with planning. The National Council of Universities also belongs to the System in order to represent research libraries.

Mr. Matza also mentioned other bibliographic activities in Venezuela. The transfer to Caracas of the Venezuelan Project done with Northwestern University has been completed. This is especially important for current library development. This historical, retrospective bibliography of Venezuelan holdings has been converted to an on-line data bank. It is in MARC format, a step toward international library standards. It has created a 17,000 subject heading list in Spanish and English which may be compared with a similar project in Colombia. The data bank itself will be kept up-to-date with legal deposits and exchanges.

The Ministry of Mines also has data base access with Lockheed by long distance phone lines to New York. This service is basically for the use of ministry offices and therefore not highly publicized, but it may be used by others also. The Anuario bibliográfico is currently up-to-date and has also taken care of gaps from earlier periods.

With regard to future prospects, networking is being considered, though many problems still need to be resolved. Continued political support is optimistic but proposals for library development need to gain both governmental and wider grass roots approval in order to expand. For the present, the main objective is to create closer ties between university and industrial research.
Louella Wetherbee spoke about the environment for networking in the Caribbean. While Mr. Veenstra and Mr. Matza had covered points worth mentioning, she felt matters should be looked at from a different viewpoint. Ms. Wetherbee borrowed two assumptions from Alma Jordan's 1970 work on library development in the West Indies as a basis for her study: that library development has been hindered by low economic and cultural levels, and that the extension of modern library service is assumed to be an important factor in the social, economic and educational development of the area. These concepts can be applied to all of the Caribbean.

These assumptions raise several questions. What is the relationship of a well-developed information infrastructure to the development of a whole society? Is cooperation for the exchange of bibliographic information and services viable in areas of varying cultural, religious and social patterns such as the Caribbean and Latin America? Can the computer be assumed to always make a positive contribution to library development? Is its introduction advantageous in an area where traditional library services are not fully developed? Although these questions will not necessarily be answered here, an effort will be made to describe the basic pattern of networks in the United States.

Library networks in the United States did not spring up overnight but developed from a long history of library systems. OCLC and other networks have been successful for varying reasons. They originally answered an economic need. They met the demand for centralized bibliographic control at the lowest cost possible. The economic, political, social, human and professional factors in North America in the late sixties and early seventies were ready to accept library networking. Since many systems had well-organized but dispersed records, these were enhanced by MARC and networking. Library service was already an accepted and supported public service. Therefore networks developed without significant public assistance.

What can we say about the state of readiness for library networking in the Caribbean? Presently the Third World is seeking to accelerate library development by utilizing outside technology. Venezuela is an example of this trend. In the future there will probably be an increase in the provision of systems made in developed countries by the private sector (i.e., Lockheed) as opposed to those which are the result of the work of OAS and State Department consultants.

The environment for library networks in the Caribbean has some positive aspects, with some important limitations. The many differences in the political, economic and social structures of the region must be considered. The technical environment is not well-developed, especially with regard to the expense of telecommunications. The human resources needed to plan, support and run networks may be lacking. The social environment does not encourage the same commitment to make available the free information services that made networks successful in North America. Policy and decision makers need to view information as a vital tool for development rather than as a superfluous cultural or recreational appendage.

In conclusion, there is a need for modern cooperative library services
in the Caribbean as well as greater communication for the purposes of data-gathering, in order to provide the background which might be conducive to the creation of an automated network. Linking the data base of a developed country with the not yet fully evolved one of a less developed country will not necessarily advance the latter's library service. Developing areas in the Caribbean must first concentrate on the creation of strong local systems that would meet local needs.

Ms. Shepard asked for questions from the panelists. Mr. Matza pointed out that Caribbean development usually refers to the islands and to some of Central America. Venezuela does feel that it is part of the area also. Ms. Wetherbee mentioned that there are over thirty definitions of the Caribbean. Ms. Shepard felt that this was important, since Venezuela might become a leader for networking in the Caribbean and eventually participate with OCLC. Mr. Matza responded that the local situation still needs to be put in order but that they are interested in cooperating both with the Caribbean and Andean regions. Mr. Veenstra felt that Ms. Wetherbee's paper did bring up some good points, but he stated that providing services can help promote development. Ms. Wetherbee agreed but felt that it is hard for someone outside a region to determine its needs. Networking in the Caribbean does have problems due to political barriers. Ms. Shepard regretted that Jamaica was not represented, since it too is developing a national library and information system. She then asked for questions from the floor. Laurence Hallewell commented on the dangerous situation of library systems in developing countries purchasing sophisticated technology that is often inappropriate for their needs. Tropical America needs information on tropical problems, not on middle class problems. These practices can prove detrimental to local development, as with the case of the IBBD (Instituto Brasileiro de Biblioteconomia e Documentação) in Brasil.

Ms. Shepard adjourned the session.
SECOND GENERAL SESSION
(June 21, 1979 9:00-10:00 a.m.)

Chairperson: Alma T. Jordan, President

Rapporteur: Sonia Merubia, Serial Records and Acquisitions Librarian, Benson Latin American Collection Serials Unit, University of Texas at Austin.

Speakers: Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, Policy, Research and Investigation Committee.
Pauline P. Collins, Committee on Constitution and Bylaws.
Carl Deal, Nominations Committee.
Donald Wisdom, Committee on Budget and Finance.
Suzanne Hodgman, Microfilming Projects Newsletter, Membership Committee.
Ann Graham, Editorial Board.
Susan Benson, Committee on Library Operations and Services.

President Alma Jordan opened the session and then asked for committee reports.

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt reported as Chair of the Policy, Research and Investigation Committee, which had been assigned the task of streamlining the committee structure of the organization. This committee drafted a "Committee Function Statement" which would be included in the new Operational Handbook. Ms. Gutiérrez-Witt then reported on consolidations and mergers in the various committees. Changes in the Executive Board committees consisted of the following: the Editorial Board will now include the Newsletter editor as an ex-officio member and the Newsletter Committee as such was abolished. The Newsletter contributors, however, will continue to meet with the Editor. The Membership Committee was revived and the Finance Committee resulted from a merger of the Budget and Finance Committee and the Ad Hoc Committee on Dues and Fees. In addition, the Nominations and Conference Committees were continued without change along with two ad hoc committees: SALALM Archives and the Relocation of the Secretariat. These will disappear when they have completed their assignments.

Ms. Gutiérrez-Witt then reported on the changes in the Substantive Committees. The Acquisitions Committee retained the Bookdealer/Publisher Subcommittee, the Gifts and Exchange Subcommittee, and the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on a Modified Farmington Plan-Type Arrangement for Latin American Acquisitions. Both the Cost Statistics Subcommittee and the Microfilming Projects
Newsletter Subcommittee were abolished since they consisted of one person, and these projects will continue under the parent committees. On the recommendation of the Committee on Acquisitions and due to the existence of LAMP, the Advisory Subcommittee to CRL was also abolished.

The Bibliography Committee continues with its two Subcommittees on Cuban Bibliography and on Non-Print Media. The Bibliographic Technology Subcommittee, formerly under the Bibliography Committee, became the Cataloging and Bibliographic Technology Subcommittee under the Committee on Library Operations and Services. In addition, this committee will include the Library Education Subcommittee and the Subcommittee on Collaboration with the OAS. A recommendation was received to continue another subcommittee under this committee, and this will be taken up by the Executive Board. The Project Committee on the Oral History of Latin American Library Development was abolished, but the project itself continues under the Committee on Library Operations and Services.

Of the two joint committees, the Joint Committee on Official Publications was retained, while the Joint Committee on Library Materials for the Spanish- and Portuguese-Speaking in the U.S. was abolished. A resolution, however, will express SALALM's continuing interest in this area.

Affinity groups will be the words used to describe those quasi-legal groups which meet concurrently with SALALM but which are not an official part of the organization. Four of these were identified: the Central Bank Librarians, the Cooperative Cataloging Group, the HAPI indexers, and LAMP (Latin American Microform Project).

Ms. Gutiérrez-Witt closed her presentation by stating that all viable committees with active members were retained.

There were no questions or comments.

President Jordan asked for the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, presented by Pauline Collins, Chairman. She distributed a copy of an amendment which would be voted on the following day. Its purpose was to replace the specific dues amounts stated in the by-laws with a general statement, thus avoiding the amending of the Constitution and the need to file in Washington, where SALALM is incorporated, every time a change in the dues is required.

At the Bloomington meeting, two resolutions with regard to this committee were made: that a third edition of the Basic Documents, along with an index, be published in order to incorporate various changes, and that statements be included in these concerning the duties, purposes, and activities of all committees. The Committee on Constitution and By-laws has virtually accomplished this by having completed most of the work toward the Basic Documents. These will consist of the Constitution, By-laws and Articles of Incorporation; the Operational Handbook, listing the duties of officers and committees; and a Calendar of Activities.

There were no questions or comments.
Carl Deal, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported that the candidates for Vice-President/President-elect were Laura Gutiérrez-Witt and Jesús Leyte-Vidal, and for the Executive Board, Ann Graham, Barbara Cox, Donald Henderson, and Howard Karno. Laura Gutiérrez-Witt was elected Vice-President/President-elect, and Ann Graham and Barbara Cox were elected to the Executive Board.

President Jordan welcomed the incoming officers and asked if there was a report from the Editor of the Newsletter. Barbara Robinson stated that there was no report. Peter Johnson commented from the floor that Rick Puhek of the Yale Economic Growth Center would appreciate receiving more serial changes for that section of the Newsletter.

Donald Wisdom, Chairman of the Committee on Budget and Finance, reported that the organization had entered the budget year with about $15,000, and that the Secretariat budget had been exceeded by only a slight amount. The preliminary reports on the cost of the current meeting appeared to indicate that the meeting would break even.

The Committee on Budget and Finance also submitted a tentative budget for the forthcoming year to the Executive Board. This budget will remain tentative until two matters are resolved: the relocation of the Secretariat, for which it is expected that SALALM will be paying some of the personnel costs, and the results of the proposition to raise dues and fees.

With respect to dues and fees, the Committee recommended that regular membership dues, beginning September 1, be $25 outside of Latin America, and $20 for Latin America, Puerto Rico, and the Caribbean; that student membership be 50 percent of regular membership dues; and that there be no charge for honorary members. Changes in institutional dues would be: $50 for institutional members and $100 for special members. The raise for regular members amounted to $10; for institutional members, $20; and for Latin America, Puerto Rico, and the Caribbean, $8. It is projected that the organization will raise about $5,000 in order to support the extra Secretariat costs.

The Budget and Finance Committee also plans to approach foundations for support for the SALALM publications program, since it concluded that it would be very difficult to get funding to cover clerical and secretarial costs. A long-term four- or five-year grant would alleviate some expenses which must now be budgeted annually.

Mr. Wisdom stated that the long-term objective of the Committee is to build up the reserves of the organization in order to strengthen its financial structure further.

Finally, he mentioned that a proposal to change conference fees would be brought before the Executive Board by his committee.

There were no questions or comments.
President Jordan called on Suzanne Hodgman to report on both the Microfilming Projects Newsletter and the Membership Committee. Ms. Hodgman stated that the latest issue of the Newsletter had been placed in the conference packets and that she was working on a cumulative index to the first twenty issues. She also announced that she had given a report on SALALM microfilming activities at the meeting of the Latin American Studies Association held in April, 1979, and that LASA had evidenced some interest in the Newsletter.

With respect to the Membership Committee, Ms. Hodgman stated that, as of the current date, membership stood at 287 personal members and 119 institutional members. The conference was responsible for the recruiting of eighteen new personal members and one new institutional member.

Ann Graham then reported for the Editorial Board, saying that, in keeping with current plans to decentralize the functions of the Secretariat, the Executive Secretary would no longer edit the Final Report and Working Papers of the conferences. Individuals would be asked to do this on a year-to-year basis. Laurence Hallewell had agreed to edit the papers of the present conference. In order to maintain the quality of the materials published by SALALM, the Board would work with the President to evaluate the papers submitted at conferences and make recommendations regarding those which should be included in the Final Report and Working Papers.

The Editorial Board also recommended that the Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies continue to be published under the auspices of SALALM. It further recommended that its scope be humanities and social sciences broadly interpreted to include some peripheral areas that would be of interest to most of the persons who would be using the publication.

Finally, Ms. Graham stated that the Board, along with some other members of SALALM, was planning a twenty-fifth anniversary publication for next year.

Susan Benson gave a report which was scheduled for the following day: Committee on Library Operations and Services. The Subcommittee on Oral History, which had begun a series of interviews with people who were outstanding in library development in Latin America or in Latin American collections in this country, had completed interviews with Curtis Wilgus and Esther González. Still outstanding were interviews with Irene Zimmerman, Marietta Shepard, and Rosa Mesa. The Subcommittee proposed that advantage of the annual meeting be taken either to interview or to prepare a questionnaire. Since this will become a standard activity of the Committee on Library Operations and Services as a whole, Ms. Benson asked that she be kept informed of persons who should be interviewed or who might be interested in participating. John Veenstra would coordinate this project, and Ellen Brow would continue her involvement.

The Subcommittee on Collaboration with the OAS was revising the questionnaires that were prepared several years ago in order to determine who has gained new expertise in different areas. This is so that the OAS can have an updated human resources file to utilize in its library development programs.
The Subcommittee on Library Education carried out three principal activities. The first was to prepare to co-sponsor with the Association of American Library Schools and the OAS a meeting, to be held in February, 1980, on library education in Latin America and the Caribbean. Second, provided SALALM meets in Venezuela, the subcommittee will co-sponsor with ACURIL a workshop on library education in the Caribbean. Third, a plan of action is being developed to translate into Spanish one or two key professional articles in order to contribute to the resources for library education in Latin America.

The Subcommittee on Library Operations finished a guide to libraries in Ecuador which will become a part of a series of guides to the libraries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It will be published by the National Library of Canada, and will be available for sale directly from the Editor, André Preibish.

A question from the floor asked if the Subcommittee on Library Education planned any translations into Portuguese. Ms. Benson replied that no present members of the subcommittee were capable of doing so, but that volunteers would be accepted.

Peter Johnson suggested that selected book dealers be included in the Oral History Project.

There was no further discussion, and the meeting was adjourned.
Program of the Subcommittee on Non-Print Media

Panel Discussion: "Use of Audio-Visual Materials in Teaching"

(June 21, 1979 10:30-12:30 p.m.)

Chairman: Martin Sable, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.


Panelists: Robert Stevenson, Professor, Department of Music, University of California, Los Angeles.

E. Bradford Burns, Professor, Department of History, University of California, Los Angeles.

Douglas Sharon, Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Mr. Sable introduced the session and reviewed the status of several projects involving Subcommittee members and of interest to participants at the session. A directory of non-print media is being prepared by Dan Hazen and Marta Solares. Brigid Harrington is compiling a union list of Latin American slides. A filmography by Karen Schmidt is to be published shortly.

Mr. Sable introduced the panelists. Mr. John Mraz, announced as a panelist for this session, was not able to be present. Mr. Douglas Sharon of the UCLA Anthropology Department was introduced as the third panelist taking Mr. Mraz' place.

Mr. Robert Stevenson, of UCLA's Music Department, spoke of his experience in teaching courses in Latin American music. He distributed a list of Latin American phonodiscs which he has found useful in his classes and circulated copies of some of the listed recordings.

He stressed the importance of good quality recordings for classroom use. His discussion also covered the sources of Latin American recordings and the difficulty in obtaining much valuable material. Mr. Stevenson mentioned those records which have proved most popular in his classes and pointed out examples of poor recordings.

Mr. E. Bradford Burns, of UCLA's Department of History, described his approach to teaching Latin American history as it has developed through his course, "Latin American Social History through Film," social history being defined as the view of society from the point of view of the average citizen.

For his courses he chooses "fictional documentary" films, which he sees as imaginative interpretations of reality. He thus perceives and uses film as a document.
Mr. Burns described his course structure, student reactions (which have been highly favorable), as well as UCLA's arrangement which has Latin American films purchased through grant monies and housed in the UCLA media center. He also touched upon the film distributors which he utilizes.

Mr. Burns' discussion prompted many questions from the audience. Barbara Robinson (UCLA-Riverside) questioned the extent of the library's responsibility in building audio-visual collections and the film's comparative value with the book. Dr. Burns responded that the most obvious obstacle to purchasing film was its relatively high cost, but that the cost could be borne by several departments within a university. Additionally, he saw the trend toward films on cassette and videotape as a move to reducing their cost. Mr. Sable added that existing consortia can share the costs of audio-visual resources.

In answer to a question by John Veenstra (George Mason University) on film borrowing privileges from the UCLA media center, Mr. Burns described the complicated series of restrictions on renting and lending, making it difficult for all but California institutions.

Audience questions also centered on photographic collections. Thomas Niehaus (Tulane) said that he was starting a photographic archive, but has had difficulties in funding the collection, partly due to restrictions on the use of book funds for non-print materials. From his own experience he felt that librarians must actively sell the idea of photographs as valuable historical sources. Mr. Burns acknowledged the value of pictures and noted the vast and largely untapped source held by individuals -- photographs from private vacations and trips.

John Hébert (Library of Congress) commented that once a collection is acquired, a larger problem exists in accessing a large file of prints and photographs.

The third speaker, Douglas Sharon from UCLA's Anthropology Department, recounted his making of the movie "Eduardo the Healer," about the life and work of a Peruvian healer.

Mr. Sharon described his use of classical anthropological methodology in making the film, e.g., letting the subject speak for himself. He acknowledged the occasional conflict between the needs of the anthropologist viewing his subject and the technical needs of the producer in putting together the film.

Mr. Sharon used the film in setting up a course on rural medicine for Peruvian medical students who must spend a year of service in the countryside. Thus the film served a didactic purpose in preparing these students for their field service.

After the discussion ended, a segment of the film was shown.

In response to a question from Mr. Sable, Mr. Sharon noted the comparatively long history of film use in anthropology and related fields.
Final General Session

Reports of Substantive Committees and Business Meeting

(June 22, 1979 9-11:00 p.m.)

Chairpersons: Alma T. Jordan, outgoing President.
Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., incoming President.

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

Reports: Robert Sullivan, Committee on Acquisitions.
John Hébert, Committee on Bibliography.
Rosa Mesa, Joint Committee on Official Publications.
Jane Garner, Ad Hoc Committee on SALALM Archives.
Central Bank Librarians.
Mina Jane Grothey, Ad Hoc Committee on Cooperative Cataloging.

President Jordan opened the meeting by asking for reports from the Substantive Committees.

Robert Sullivan reported for the Committee on Acquisitions. After thanking the various persons who had helped to make the conference programs of that committee a success, he reported that the Subcommittee on Statistics on Latin American Acquisitions chaired by Don Gibbs had met on Monday and examined a sample questionnaire. They hoped to secure statistics from the major libraries collecting Latin American materials by September. They were also planning a workshop or round table for the next conference.

In addition, Suzanne Hodgman began work on a cumulative index to the Microfilming Projects Newsletter.

The Subcommittee on Latin American Book Prices reported the average book cost in the SALALM Newsletter as well as in the 1979 Bowker Annual.

The Subcommittee on Gifts and Exchange, chaired by John Hébert, will update and supplement the earlier information which they published through the SALALM Newsletter.

There was an exchange of correspondence between the Chair of the Spanish Language Acquisitions Committee of ACURIL and the Committee on Acquisitions of SALALM. Information was sent to them about our program and they agreed to reciprocate. Another project consisted of the compiling of a directory of bookdealers in the Spanish Caribbean.
At the Austin Midwinter it was resolved that a tribute to María Elena Capel be included in the Final Report and Working Papers of SALALM XXIII.

The Committee requested that the Newsletter ask libraries to indicate their acquisitions policy by subject so that the Acquisitions Committee could compile a list to aid book dealers in preparing their catalogs.

Mr. Sullivan finished his report by thanking all committee members for making it a most successful year.

President Jordan asked if there were any questions. From the floor Barbara Robinson asked for clarification on what it was that the Newsletter was supposed to publish. Mr. Sullivan said that libraries would be asked to indicate the particular categories for which they wished to receive offers from booksellers. The booksellers, in turn, would write to the committee Chair stating what they could supply. A list would then be compiled and published in the Newsletter. Someone mentioned that the Subcommittee on the State of Acquisitions was also sending out a questionnaire requesting the same type of information and it was suggested that they could perhaps cooperate in some fashion.

John Hébert was then asked to report for the Committee on Bibliography. He thanked all those members who chaired panels which dealt with bibliography. He felt that the packets had contained a great deal of useful and valuable information. He thanked Haydée Piedracueva for compiling the Annual Report on Latin American and Caribbean Bibliographies. She will continue to head this particular portion of the Bibliography Committee's annual work and would like reporting from the membership on bibliographic titles.

The first supplement to the Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies was published this year by Scarecrow Press, covering the years 1974-1976. It was compiled by Daniel Cordeiro and other members of the Committee. A new editor will be named by the Committee later on this year.

Haydée Piedracueva had been compiling the list of new reference works which have been appearing in the Newsletter. She hopes to put together a five year cumulation of this into publication form.

In conclusion, the committee contemplated the formation of an interest group or possibly a subcommittee on Hispanics in the U.S. More information would be provided about this during the coming year.

There were no questions and, after reminding everyone that the Committee on Library Operations and Services had reported the previous day, President Jordan called on reports from the Joint Committees. Rosa Mesa spoke for the Joint Committee on Official Publications, announcing that she was stepping down as Chair and that the committee had been working on the presentation of the program of publications for SALALM XXV.

President Jordan then called for the Ad Hoc Committee reports. Since
both the Ad Hoc Committee on the Relocation of the Secretariat and the Ad Hoc Committee on Joint Meetings had reported elsewhere, Jane Garner presented her report for the Ad Hoc Committee on SALALM Archives. She stated that the Committee had been created at the London conference in order to consider two matters: which SALALM documents were worth preserving and in what form and location, and, what would be the cost of maintaining these archives. At the Midwinter meeting a statement was drafted on what the archives should be. It appeared as Appendix III of the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting held in Austin, that is Working Paper no. AI, p. 13.

The committee has submitted a resolution with regard to the archives which was designated number 12 on the resolutions handout.

The President then read a report from the Central Bank Librarians stating that the group would be meeting in Washington at IDB headquarters in October, where the main topic of discussion would be the bibliographical resources of financial libraries. They were also in the process of preparing a national economic bibliography and were gathering information in order to compile a guide to financial libraries.

Mina Jane Grothey, reporting for the Ad Hoc Committee on Cooperative Cataloging, invited all interested persons to address themselves to her. The project, made up of nine academic libraries, is of growing importance because it is not known whether changes in data bases will compete or supplant OCLC.

President Jordan then installed in-coming President Ludwig Lauerhass Jr. who opened the meeting by thanking everyone for voting for him and for their confidence in him. He announced that he would be continuing some of the directions that Alma Jordan had put into effect and also establishing some new goals. The forging of linkages with organizations such as LASA and ACURIL would be continued. A joint meeting with the latter organization was planned for Caracas in 1981. He saw no major obstacles to the meeting, and favored the negotiating of a joint meeting with LASA also.

Mr. Lauerhass felt that for the future it was important to broaden the financial base of SALALM and so the President would spend more time with the Finance Committee, exploring various fund-raising possibilities.

Mr. Lauerhass then introduced the theme of next year's meeting by stating that everyone was aware of the evaluation which was going on regarding the future of international studies in general. A Presidential Commission on Foreign Language and International Education had been appointed and had been asking for input. Its final report would be issued in November and would deal with a number of matters that would have a bearing on the future of SALALM. It would include a statement on a need for more attention to Latin American studies at lower school levels as well as in the mysterious area of citizens' education. This would, of course, create new patterns of funding. In military circles there existed an old saying to the effect that generals were all brilliantly prepared to fight the wrong war, namely the last war. Librarians will have to be prepared to fight as well by anticipating new directions and planning for them.
Thus, a tentative theme for next year's meeting would be: Latin American Collections, bibliographic development and services over the coming decade. If such a theme were to facilitate an appraisal of the directions which the organization has taken, it will have made a positive contribution. In relation to this we might study the connections between Latin American studies and the more broadly based area of international education. Other area studies librarians could be invited to take part in panels and to look at common problems. Attention must also be given to the growing importance of Hispanic populations in the U.S. It is hoped that the meeting will assess the growing interchange of ideas between these groups. Mr. Lauerhass concluded by asking all members who were interested to submit program ideas.

Then followed the installation of Laura Gutiérrez-Witt as Vice President/President-Elect and of the new members-at-large of the Executive Board: Barbara Cox and Ann Graham.

After the introduction of the new committee chairs, Pauline Collins presented an amendment to the Bylaws which was distributed to the membership at the meeting and had been discussed the day before. She moved the adoption of the amendment, which would allow the membership to change dues without formally amending the Bylaws each time. The motion was seconded and passed after no discussion.

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt then led the consideration of the resolutions. She commented that all the resolutions had been edited and reworded by the Policy Research and Investigation Committee in order to make them more uniform. She asked for discussion from the floor about the first five resolutions. Peter Johnson asked that "Librería Inca" be changed to "Editorial Inca" in resolution number four. After considerable discussion from the floor, resolution number six was amended to read: "That SALALM strongly urge the Department of State of Puerto Rico to proceed with the transfer of the administration and fiscal responsibility of the Caribbean Regional Library to the library of the University of Puerto Rico at Río Piedras while maintaining its regional character and identity in order to maintain and develop its collections and to publish a Caribbean bibliography by mechanized means on a regular basis. The fulfillment of these goals will enable it to contribute to the development of the region. The use of the good offices of the OAS is suggested as a possible means of facilitating the transfer insofar as intergovernmental matters are involved."

There being no discussion for resolutions seven through 13, President Lauerhass moved all resolutions be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried.

Next, Paul Vassallo extended an invitation on behalf of the University of New Mexico and its General Libraries to SALALM XXV. Mina Jane Grothey discussed some of the more specific arrangements for the meeting, which would be held from June 1 to 5.

President Lauerhass then called for the consideration of new business. Donald Wisdom moved the adoption of the new dues structure. He asked that
beginning September 1, 1979, dues be as follows: regular members $25.00; regular members for Latin America, Puerto Rico and the Caribbean $20.00; student members, 50 per cent of regular membership dues; honorary members, no dues; institutional members $50.00; special members $100.00. The motion was seconded and passed.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.
ANNUAL REPORT
ON
LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
1979

Haydee Piedracueva
Latin American Bibliographer
Columbia University Libraries

Submitted for the Twenty Fourth Seminar on the
Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California
June 17 - 22, 1979

SALALM Secretariat
University of Texas
Austin, Texas
1979

PREFACE

This compilation is the result of the work and cooperation of the following members of SALALM Committee on Bibliography: Donald C. Henderson (Pennsylvania State Univ.); Paula A. Covington (Joint University Libraries); Barbara Cox (Univ. of California at Los Angeles); Juan R. Freudenthal (Simmons College), Chairman of the Committee; Mary Gormly (California State Univ., Los Angeles); John Hébert (Library of Congress); Jan Herd (Library of Congress), and Sara do Mundo Lo (Univ. of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign). The Committee’s past Chairman, Daniel Raposo Cordeiro, made a contribution of about 200 citations that deserves a special mention.

Included here are bibliographies published as monographs or as articles in journals, but not bibliographies appended to books, chapters in books, or to articles. Imprints are mainly 1977 and 1978, but some monographs and articles published in 1976 or before were also included if they did not appear in previous Annual Reports. Annotations are not included because of the time problem. Prices are mentioned where available.

Our geographic coverage is Central and South American countries and the Caribbean area; to make this more explicit, the title has been changed somewhat to: Annual report on Latin American and Caribbean bibliographic activities.

This work consists of three parts: first, a state-of-the-art article by Juan R. Freudenthal, entitled "Toward a current national bibliography in the West Indies" which will be of particular interest since the theme of this year’s SALALM annual conference will be Caribbean research and resources; second, a selected list of recent bibliographies on Latin American and Caribbean topics, arranged by broad subject categories; and third, a section on "Works in progress" which we hope may be useful in avoiding duplication of effort. Author and subject indexes complete the compilation.

For future editions of this Annual Report we expect to include short annotations, and to revise and expand the list of journals now being checked for bibliographies. We would also like to encourage SALALM members to write "state-of-the-art" articles on bibliographic developments in countries or regions, or perhaps in connection with SALALM’s annual theme, and make these a regular feature of the Annual Report.

As editor, I would like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Committee on Bibliography, to other SALALM members, and to institutions here and abroad, for their invaluable help and collaboration.

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TOWARD A CURRENT NATIONAL
BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE WEST INDIES

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The following overview of the progress of national and regional bibliographic undertakings in the West Indies is a synthesis of one section derived from an article entitled "Libraries in the West Indies" to be published in the last volume of the Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science. Other topics included in that article will be concerned with historical, social and political developments; the people and their literary traditions; early and contemporary library developments; planning for national development; education for librarianship; historical, political and library-related chronology; and a selected annotated bibliography.

Notwithstanding worldwide efforts to map out the bibliographic territory of each country, there have been obstacles of a cultural, economic, political and natural nature which have precluded the dream of achieving universal bibliographic control (UBC). Librarians and documentalists everywhere, conscious of the need to attain universal bibliographic control through local resource sharing, to develop national bibliographic infrastructures, as well as international cooperation and assistance, have worked toward this end with undiminished enthusiasm. Yet they also have learned that before UBC can be successfully achieved, they will have to create workable and compatible national bibliographic mechanisms capable of becoming contributing components of a worldwide information system. Toward this end, more and more efforts have been devoted to accomplish national and regional bibliographic self-sufficiency. The West Indies is no exception to this trend.

Scanning the compilations by Robert L. Collison, Paul Avicenne, and Marcelle Baudiquez, entitled Bibliographic Services Throughout the World (Paris, UNESCO, 1950-1974), we learn of several attempts at developing better national bibliographies in the West Indies. Beyond 1974, similar although infrequent information can be found in several issues of UNESCO's Bibliography, Documentation, Terminology, 1961- and UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries, 1947-.

The 5th Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SAALM), held at the New York Public Library, June 14-16, 1960, established one of the earliest frameworks for the bibliographic universe in the West Indies. Some discussions centered on the exchange of publications, publishing patterns, and the need to microfilm important archives. At least one paper, Fermín Peraza's "Bibliography in the Caribbean Area," focused on the systematic availability of retrospective and current national or regional bibliography. Additional papers on bibliographic activities in the West Indies were presented by Enid M. Baa (No. 10) and E. C. Baker (No. 15) during the 8th SAALM conference held in Madison, Wisconsin, July 11-12, 1963. During
the 12th SALTALM meeting held June 22-24, 1967, in Los Angeles, California, further papers on current bibliographic sources in the West Indies were presented by Judith E. Richards (No. 13), Carl W. Deal (No. 22), and William E. Gocking (No. 25). The latter discussed library collections covering all areas of interest and study in and about the West Indies, and surveyed retrospective bibliographical and archival efforts in that region.

Deficiencies occurring in current national bibliographic control (or access) to materials dealing with the Caribbean area have been partially offset by the existence of regional compilations such as Current Caribbean Bibliography, 1951- , first published by the Caribbean Commission (CC) and now by the Caribbean Regional Library (CRL) in Puerto Rico; Caribbean Acquisitions, 1959- , an annual compilation of materials acquired by the University of Florida at Gainesville (the last volume covers 1973-1975, but further issues are expected); the "Current Bibliography" section of Caribbean Studies, 1961- , a quarterly published by the Institute of Caribbean Studies at the University of Puerto Rico; and the CARICOM Bibliography. The latter title is a recent addition to the field and may become the most important regional bibliography in the West Indies. The first volume, published by the Caribbean Community Secretariat Library, in Georgetown, Guyana, appeared in 1977. This annual compilation is a list of current national imprints of the Caribbean Community member countries and territories of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Guyana, Bahamas, Grenada, Antigua, Belize, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. A second volume was in press by the end of 1978.

Another area of bibliographic concern in the West Indies relates to publications of an official nature, some of which cease altogether or reappear issued by different authorities. Access to and organization of government publications in this region depends upon political and administrative structures in a constant state of flux, which makes it difficult to assign responsibility for the regular supply of such documents. This situation has not encouraged the practice of more systematized legal deposit or archival regulations. It is important to note that government archives, particularly in England and France, offer a plethora of research materials related to the West Indies. In the United States, the National Archives and Records Service, in Washington, D.C., also has holdings of microfilmed publications relating to Latin America and the Caribbean islands, particularly documents of an official nature. Included are materials from the Virgin Islands, French West Indies, British West Indies, Jamaica, Netherlands West Indies, West Indies Confederation, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

The establishment of the Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries (ACURIL) in 1969 was a further step toward a redefinition of the nature and role of academic and research libraries in the West Indies. This association has encouraged local and regional cooperative movements and bibliographic undertakings since it first met in San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 14-17, 1969. In 1977 its new official name became Association of
Caribbean University, Research, and Institutional Libraries to describe a broader range of its membership. ACURIL proceedings and papers are finally being published. ACURIL has also maintained close ties with UNESCO, SALALM, and the Caribbean Archives Association (CAA). The latter organization has worked with vigor toward the establishment of essential archival systems and services. One of the first regional conferences devoted to archives and libraries in the Caribbean was held at the University of the West Indies, Jamaica, in 1965. Some of the best archives today can be found in Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Bermuda and the Bahamas. Among the major problems faced by archives in the West Indies are the need for better housing of valuable materials, proper legislation, insufficient funds, inadequate microfilming facilities, and lack of proper training in the preservation and restoration of rare documents.

Strong West Indian collections in university or urban public libraries are the prime beneficiaries of legal deposit regulations. In Guyana, a recent and most enlightened legal deposit provision allows printers and/or publishers to either demand compensation or present a copy (or copies) of their new titles as a gift.

National current bibliographies in developing nations have always benefited from the support of international agencies, external resources, or information systems. Papers presented in innumerable annual meetings of SALALM, ACURIL, UNESCO, OAS, and others have surveyed the impact of these external bibliographic support structures, including well-known Latin American collections around the world.

Among the most outstanding bibliographic, academic and research centers in the West Indies are: the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica (the National Library since 1978), in Kingston, which represents one of the world’s preeminent research collections of West Indian and includes newspapers, maps, and manuscripts; and the campuses of the University of the West Indies at Mona (Jamaica), St. Augustine (Trinidad) and Cave Hill (Barbados). The University of the West Indies at Mona has a broad coverage of English-speaking Caribbean materials, including manuscripts on literary figures, archival materials on microfilm, and a special collection on university publications. Overall, these academic libraries and some major urban public and special libraries serve as regional information centers in the humanities, social sciences, and science and technology.

Access to the periodical literature published in the Caribbean and about the Caribbean has been expanded recently with the creation of two new indexing tools; Caribbean Index; Social Sciences (CARINDEX), and the Hispanic American Periodical Index (HAPI). CARINDEX hopes to provide access to the most important newspapers and journals in the English-speaking Caribbean, particularly those which are published in Barbados,
Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Jamaica. The introductory issue, which appeared in 1976, covered a selection of thirteen periodicals from Trinidad and Tobago only. Subsequent issues, which will appear bi-annually, will include cover-to-cover analysis of selected articles from approximately fifty-five periodicals throughout the Caribbean. This regional cooperative effort has been planned and undertaken by members of the ACURL Indexing Committee. Presently, CARINDEX headquarters are located at the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad.

The Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI) is published by the UCLA Latin American Center. The first issue appeared in 1978 and provided an author and subject index to more than 200 journals in the humanities and the social sciences from Spanish America, Brazil, Europe, the United States, and the Caribbean. This issue represents 7,700 articles published during 1975 and includes journals from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica. HAPI hopefully will fill the gaps left by the discontinuation of the Index to Latin American Periodical Literature, 1929-1965, and the Index to Latin American Periodicals, 1961-1970, and the 1974 and only volume of the Hispanic American Periodicals Index, published by the Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

The creation of these new regional and international indexing services will help ameliorate problems of identification and access to resources in the West Indies and abroad. Yet, as the decade of the 1970's comes to a close, many indexing efforts in the Caribbean are still local, small scale undertakings for the convenience of users of individual libraries. The first important attempt to break this parochialism came in 1974, with the appearance of West Indian Social Sciences Index; an Index to Moko, New World Warterly, Savacou, Tapla, 1963-1972 (St. Augustine, 1974), which provided access to four seminal Caribbean periodicals.

We have highlighted the most successful national bibliographic efforts in the West Indies. Yet, smaller and less developed islands have also given evidence of progress in this area. One particular example — although humble in its dimensions — should be noted. Montserrat: a Bibliography, published in 1977, is a 16-page listing of local publications in Montserrat held by the Public Library, the University Centre, and the Museum. Compiled with the help of a librarian and Peace Corps volunteer, this list covers works about Montserrat and by Montserratians and includes local newspapers, maps, phonograph records, unpublished typescripts, booklets, stenciled materials, etc. Since no legal deposit regulations exist in Montserrat, this list cannot be considered representative of a current national bibliography, but it becomes a unique document which reflects local collections not likely to appear in international bibliographies.
Governments, institutions and individuals (in the Caribbean) have assumed a responsibility to provide material that helps to mould a spirit of identification, struggle and achievement within its own environment. This has sparked off a growing number of locally published material which remains relatively unknown. In the absence of sophisticated publishing services, libraries must promote the local and regional booktrade by compiling and distributing book lists (p. i).

In summary, most local and regional bibliographic undertakings in the West Indies have aspired toward completeness and accuracy with a varied degree of success, but their most salient contribution is the fact that they have appeared in a region where locally published items are soon out of print.

National Libraries, National Bibliographies and Library Associations

Barbados

No officially designated National Library, although similar responsibilities rest to a great extent with the Public Library in Bridgetown. Has published a current national bibliography since 1975. The first quarterly, covering January-March 1975, also included material on St. Vincent and St. Lucia. The University of the West Indies at Cave Hill continues to publish a List of Accessions on the West Indies. The Library Association of Barbados (LAB) was launched May 14, 1968 at the Bridgetown Public Library and publishes an informative Bulletin.

Cuba

The National Library, Biblioteca Nacional José Martí, was established October 18, 1901. It has issued a current national bibliography since 1938 entitled Anuario bibliográfico cubano. The first library association in Cuba (Asociación Bibliotecaria Cubana) was also founded in 1938.

Dominican Republic

No officially designated National Library as of 1978. The Anuario bibliográfico dominicano appeared in 1946 and 1947 only and replaced the July-August and September-December 1945 Boletín bibliográfico dominicano, which covered that country's national bibliographic output for the years 1944 and 1945. The Asociación Dominicana de Bibliotecarios (ASODOBI), Dominican Association of Librarians, was founded November 28, 1974, in Santo Domingo, based on an earlier association named Grupo Bibliográfico Nacional de la República Dominicana.

Guyana

The Public Free Library in Georgetown became the new National Library in 1972. The Guyana National Bibliography, a quarterly with annual cumu-
lations, appeared in 1973. A new legal deposit law allows printers and publishers to place books and other materials in the National Library, the national Archives, and the University Library. The Guyana Library Association (GLA) was formed in May 1968, at the Georgetown Public Free Library and has published the Guyana Library Association Bulletin since 1969.

Haiti

The National Library opened services to the public in 1939. The only extant national bibliography is Max Bissainthe's Dictionnaire de bibliographie haïtienne, covering the years 1804-1949. Supplements spanning the years 1950-1965 appeared in Conjonction; revue de l'Institut Français d'Haiti. Further entries can be found in such regional bibliographies as Current Caribbean Bibliography and Caribbean Studies. There is no evidence of a formal library association.

Jamaica

A National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation Services created in 1974 is responsible for Jamaica's future national library development. The Institute of Jamaica's West India Reference Library (WIRL) became the National Library in 1978. A current national bibliography -- known originally as Jamaican Accessions (1964-1974), has been published since 1964 by WIRL and covers holdings from the Jamaica Library Service, the University of the West Indies at Mona, and WIRL itself. The Jamaica Library Association (JLA) was established January 26, 1950, at the Institute of Jamaica, in Kingston, and started publishing an annual Bulletin that same year.

Puerto Rico

There is no National Library. Among the most important current national bibliographies, the following three should be mentioned. Anuario bibliográfico puertorriqueño, first published in 1948 and prepared -- as the compilations in Haiti and Cuba -- by one individual. It has not appeared since the volume covering items for the years 1959-1960 was published in 1966. The others are the "Current Bibliography" section of Caribbean Studies, the official journal of the Institute of Caribbean Studies at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, and Current Caribbean Bibliography, 1951- , published by the Department of State, Caribbean Regional Library, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. The latter regional compilation was published four times a year between 1951-1953, became an annual in 1954, and the last volume, No. 23 appeared in 1973. Efforts are being made to continue its publication. The Sociedad de Bibliotecarios de Puerto Rico (SBPR) was created in January 1961 at the University of Puerto Rico. The Society has issued an irregular Bulletin since 1961.

Trinidad and Tobago

There was no officially designated National Library in 1978. In all probability, this role will be taken over in the near future by Trinidad's Central
Library. A current national bibliography has been published since 1975, a joint effort between the Central Library and the University of the West Indies Library at St. Augustine. This list is a successor to Recent Acquisitions of Trinidad and Tobago Imprints, issued by the University Library at St. Augustine between 1973 and 1975. In the meantime, the Central Library continues to publish its Trinidad and Tobago and West Indies Bibliography, Bi-Monthly Accessions. The Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago (LATT) was established January 16, 1960 and has published an annual Bulletin since May 1961.
A SELECTED LIST OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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MICROFILMING PROJECTS NEWSLETTER
1979

Committee on Acquisitions, SALALM
Memorial Library
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Submitted for the Twenty Fourth Seminar on the
Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
University of California at Los Angeles

Los Angeles, California
June 17 - 22, 1979

SALALM Secretariat
University of Texas
Austin, Texas
1979
EDITOR'S NOTE

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

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

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

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Archivo Histórico Pablo L. Martínez.
See: La Paz, Baja California, Mexico. Archivo Histórico Pablo L. Martínez

Argentine Republic. Boletín oficial de la República Argentina. 1974-1976 (14 reels, $1,256), 1977+ (Est. per year: $478) Continuing project DLC


Baluarte; semanario político socialista (Newspaper). Quito. No. 10; August 10, 1932. Completed InU
Barros Arana, Diego. *Historia general de Chile.* Santiago, 1930-1937. Filmed with Revista chilena de historia y geografía; Fernando Montessus de Ballore, Bibliografía general de temblores ... and Chile. Archivo Nacional, Indice del Archivo Hidrográfico .... (16 reels)

El Bisturí (Newspaper). Quito. No. 7; Aug. 10, 1932. Completed DLC


Bolivia. Gaceta oficial. 1970-1976 (8 reels, $266), 1977+ (Est. per year: $60) Continuing project DLC


Miscellaneous documents. Secção dos Negócios Estrangeiros. 1865-1866. (Original of Itamarati) Completed TNJ

Campamento; semanario para el magisterio y de interés nacional (Newspaper). Quito. Nos. 1-2, 4-10, 12-35, 37-43, 45-46; Nov. 23, 1931 - Dec. 28, 1932. Completed InU

Candidatura de las izquierdas; publicación electoral pro Carlos Zambrano (Newspaper). Quito. Nos. 1-5; Nov. 18, 1933 - Nov. 29, 1933. Completed InU

Catilinarias; órgano del Centro Bolivarense de Izquierdas (Newspaper). Quito. No. 4; Aug. 10, 1932. Completed InU
Chile. Diario oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. 1970-1977 (30 reels, $817), 1978+ (Est. per year: $120) Continuing project DLC


Filmed with Revista chilena de historia y geografia; Fernand Montessus de Ballore, Bibliografia general de temblores...; and Diego Barros Arana, Historia general de Chile... (16 reels)


Colombia. Diario oficial; órgano de publicidad de los actos del gobierno nacional. 1832-1969. 1970-1976 (28 reels, $769), 1977+ (Est. per year: $145) To begin 1979 DLC

Continuing project DLC


Continente (Newspaper). Quito. Nos. 1-7; Nov. 15, 1943 - Apr. 1, 1944. Completed InU


Derecha popular (Newspaper). Quito. Nos. 44-97; Mar. 22, 1945 - Sept. 23, 1945
Completed InU

To begin 1979 FU

Continuing project DLC

Completed NJP

Eco popular (Newspaper). Quito. No. 8; Oct. 19, 1944.
Completed InU

Ecuador. Registro oficial. 1970-1975 (9 reels, $328), 1976+ (Est. per year: $90)
Continuing project DLC

Ediciones COR. Havana. Nos. 8-13; 1967-1972. (Incomplete. For exact holdings, consult Lee Williams.) (2 reels)
Completed CtY

Completed InU

Completed InU

Completed InU

Frente único; órgano del "Frente Unico de Izquierda" (Newspaper). Guayaquil. Nos. 1-3; Dec. 2, 1933 - Dec. 27, 1933.
Completed InU

Gaceta municipal (Newspaper). Quito. Nos. 1-28; Aug. 17, 1940 - June 14, 1941.
Completed InU

Completed InU
Góngora Marmolejo, Alonso de. Historia de Chile desde su descubrimiento hasta el año de 1575. 1852. Filmed with Academia de la historia, Madrid, Memorial histórico español... and Zorita de los Canes, Spain. Charters, El fuero de Zorita de los Canes..., 1911. (10 reels, $160)  

Great Britain. Foreign Office. Registers for Chile, Colombia, New Granada, Venezuela (prior to 1890). Completed DLC

_______. Public Record Office. General correspondence Brazil (to 1906) (317 reels) Completed TNJ


Honduras. La Gaceta diaria oficial de la República de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. 1971-1976 (18 reels, $141), 1977+ (Est. per year: $80) Continuing project DLC

Hora roja (Newspaper). Tulcán, Ecuador. No. 3; Aug. 10, 1932. Completed InU


116
Latin American gazettes

See: Individual countries or title entries.

Also, consult issues 17 and 19 of the MPNL.

Completed InU

Completed InU

Vols. 1-60; Mar. 7, 1877 - Sept. 30, 1936.  
(Lacks vol. 4, no. 93; vol. 9, nos. 190-191.)  
(11 reels, $155)  
Completed DLC

(1 reel)  
Completed CtY

Martínez, Pablo L. Archivo Histórico.  
See: La Paz, Baja California, Mexico. Archivo Histórico Pablo L. Martínez.

Mexico. Diario oficial; órgano del gobierno constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.  
(Est. per year: $165)  
Continuing project DLC

Completed DLC

Filmed with Revista chilena de historia y geografía; and Diego Barros Arana, Historia general de Chile.... (16 reels)  
Completed DLC

Movimento. São Paulo. Nos. 79-130; 1977. (1 reel)  
Continuing project CtY

El Mundo (Newspaper). Quito. Nos. 8-10, 12-52; Feb. 1, 1941 - Dec. 6, 1941.  
Completed InU

El Nacional; diario oficial (Newspaper). Quito.  
Nos. 2-139; July 5, 1886 - Dec. 16, 1886.  
Completed InU

El Nacional; periódico oficial (Newspaper). Quito.  
Año 5, nos. 458-481; año 6, nos. 490-571; año 7, nos. 1-113; año 9, nos. 154-222; Oct. 9, 1875 - Dec. 29, 1875; Feb. 2, 1876 - Nov. 29, 1876; Jan. 27, 1883 - Dec. 2, 1884; Feb. 24, 1885 - May 23, 1886.  
117  
Completed InU
Nicaragua. La Gaceta; diario oficial. 1970-1974
and Subject Index (11 reels, $316), 1975+
(Est. per year: $85)
Continuing
project DLC

Noticia; el mundo desde la línea ecuatorial
(Newspaper). Guayaquil. Nos. 1-15, 19; Aug. 22,
Completed
InU

Nueva España; órgano de la Unión Nacionalista Espan-
Hola del Ecuador (Newspaper). Guayaquil. Nos. 1-23;
Completed
InU

Orígenes; revista de arte y literatura. Años 11-12,
nos. 35-40; 1954-1956. (S00192)
Completed
NjP

Pan; síntesis de toda ideal mundial. Buenos Aires.
Año 1, nos. 1-39; 1935.
Completed
FU

Panama. Gaceta oficial. 1876-1969.
1970-1976 (13 reels, $316), 1977+ (Est. per
year: $60)
To begin 1979
Continuing
project DLC

To begin 1979
DLC

Patria libre; bisemanario de actualidad política
(Newspaper). Quito. Nos. 1-30; Feb. 18, 1956 -
Completed
InU

La Paz, Baja California, Mexico. Archivo Histórico
Pablo L. Martínez. Documentos, 1744-1900.
Completed
CU-B

(75 reels, $1,914), 1977+ . (Est. per year:
$168)
Continuing
project DLC

Le Petit samedi soir. Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Nos. 40-174 (inc.), 175-222; Dec., 1973 -
Dec., 1977. (3 reels)
Complete
CtY

Portugal. Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros.
Boletim comercial. Vols. 1-15; Apr., 1898 - June,
(9 reels, $150)
Completed
DLC

Completed
NjP
Completed CtY

Completed InU

Completed InU

Completed InU

Completed InU

Completed InU

Completed InU

Completed InU

Revindicación (Newspaper). Quito. No. 4; Aug. 10, 1932.  
Completed InU

Revista chilena de historia y geografía. Santiago. Vols. 1-92; 1911-1942. (Lacks vols. 34-35.) Filmed with Chile. Archivo Nacional, Índice del Archivo Hidrográfico...; Fernando Montessus de Ballore, Bibliografía general de temblores...; and Diego Barros Arana, Historia general de Chile... (16 reels)  
Completed DLC

Completed InU

Revista literaria. Bogotá. Tomos 1-5, nos. 1-55/56; May, 1890 - Oct., 1894?  
Completed MH

Completed DLC

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S.NOB. Mexico. Edited by Salvador Elizondo. Nos. 1, 4, 6-7; 1960? (1 reel) Completed CtY


Sociedad geográfica de Colombia, Bogotá. Boletín. Vols. 5-26; 1938-1968. In progress NNC


Tungurahua; órgano de la Asociación Tungurahuense (Newspaper). Quito. Nos. 1-4; May, 1946 - June, 1947. Completed InU

Unidad nacional; órgano oficial de los comités populares de Pichincha (Newspaper). Quito. Nos. 1-5; Oct. 9, 1944 - Nov. 5, 1944. Completed InU


Sección avisos. Montevideo.
1974-1976 (33 reels, $1,165), 1977+ (Est. per year: $400)
Continuing project DLC

(20 reels, $519), 1976+ (Est. per year: $120)
Continuing project DLC

Ministerio de Guerra y Marina. Memoria.
(16 reels, $245)
Completed DLC

La Voz del pueblo (Newspaper). Quito. Nos. 2, 5-6, 8-20, 22, 28, 30-75, 77-78, 80; Mar. 12, 1944 - Oct. 25, 1953.
Completed InU

Zarita de los Canes, Spain. Charters. El fuero de Zarita de los Canes según el código 217 de la Biblioteca Nacional (Siglo XIII al XIV) y sus relaciones con el fuero latino de Cuenca y el romanceado de Alcázar. 1911. Filmed with Academia de la historia, Madrid, Memorial histórico español... and Alonso Gongora Marmolejo, Historia de Chile...
1852. (10 reels, $160)
Completed DLC

INSTITUTION CODES

CU-B  Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley
CtY   Yale University
DLC   Library of Congress
FU    University of Florida, Gainesville
InU   Indiana University, Bloomington
MH    Harvard University
NJP   Princeton University
NCC   Columbia University
TNJ   Joint Universities, Nashville

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WORKING PAPERS

Laurence Hallewell
Editor
CARIBBEAN ACRONYM LIST

Juan R. Freudenthal


ACURIL  Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries. Established in 1969, this organization was known as the Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries until 1977. Publishes a newsletter and conference proceedings.

AGRINTER  Inter-American System of Information in the Agricultural Sciences.

AGRIS  Agricultural Information System.

ASODOBI  Asociación Dominicana de Bibliotecarios (Dominican Association of Librarians), established November 28, 1974.

BLATT  Bulletin of the Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago.

CAA  Caribbean Archives Association. Includes English-speaking as well as other nations and territories of the Caribbean. This Association met jointly with ACURIL during ACURIL's ninth annual meeting in Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, November 6-12, 1977.


CALAS  Canadian Association for Latin American Studies. Founded in 1969, with headquarters in Toronto, it is the counterpart of the United States' LASA.

CARICOM  Caribbean Community. Integrated by Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Guyana, and the West Indies Associated States. Often referred to as the Caribbean Community Secretariat and also known as the Caribbean Community and Common Market. An association for economic development with headquarters in Georgetown, Guyana. Its library was established in 1970 and since 1977 produces an annual regional bibliography entitled The CARICOM Bibliography.

CARIFTA  Caribbean Free Trade Association.

CARINDEX  Caribbean Index: Social Sciences. 1976- . A regional co-operative effort sponsored and prepared by the Indexing Committee of ACURIL.
CARIRI  Caribbean Industrial Research Institute. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.


CC  Caribbean Commission, 1946-1961. Instituted in 1946 as a consulting and advisory body in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, it superseded the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission (A:CC). Between 1947 and 1960, CC published The Caribbean, a periodical which included some bibliographical information of regional interest. The Caribbean Regional Library (CRL) became the official library of the CC and was open to scholars, university and high school students. In September, 1961, CC was superseded by the Caribbean Organization (CO) and its headquarters (including the library) were moved to Puerto Rico.

CDCC  Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee.

CELADE  Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía. Latin American Demographic Center with headquarters in Santiago, Chile, it publishes up-to-date demographic statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean.

CEP  Caribbean Educational Publications. Located in the Institute of Education of the University of the West Indies, it was established in 1964 with a Ford Foundation Grant. Its aim was to publish educational materials relevant to the needs of the region on a non-profit basis. It ceased activities in 1968.

CERLAL  Central Regional para el Fomento del Libro en América y el Caribe. Regional Center for the Promotion of the Book in Latin America and the Caribbean. This center, with headquarters in Bogotá, Colombia, is sponsored by UNESCO and publishes a regional trade bibliography and a newsletter.


CLADES  Centro Latinoamericano de Documentación Económica y Social. Latin American Center for Economic and Social Documentation.

CO  Caribbean Organization, September, 1961 - April 26, 1965. Succeeded the Caribbean Commission (CC) and moved with the Caribbean Regional Library (CRL) to new headquarters, in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. Eventually CO foundered on its cumbersome system of requiring consent, before any significant action could be taken, from the four "metropolitan authorities": Great Britain, France, Holland, and the U.S. Bibliographical activities of CRL were taken over by CODECA.

In June, 1971, CODECA was dissolved and CRL became part of a new institution, founded in 1971, the Centro Norte-Sur para el Intercambio Técnico y Cultural (North-South Center for Technical and Cultural Exchange).

COMLA

CRL
Caribbean Regional Library. Biblioteca Regional del Caribe. Established in 1946 as part of the Caribbean Commission (CC). It opened services to the general public in 1949. Was transferred to Puerto Rico when the Caribbean Commission (CC) became the Caribbean Organization (CO). In 1965 it was taken over by CODECA and upon the dissolution of the latter in 1971, it became part of the Centro Norte-Sur para el Intercambio Técnico y Cultural, created that same year. In 1978, the status of this invaluable research collection remained uncertain. Still under the trusteeship of Puerto Rico's Department of Foreign Affairs (Departamento de Estado), CRL will eventually be housed at the University of Puerto Rico.

ECLA
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America. The documentation center began operations in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in January, 1977, as a specific unit within the ECLA Office of the Caribbean.

ECRL
Eastern Caribbean Regional Library (1945-1962). A regional library cooperative project and offshoot of Trinidad's Central Library scheme. ECRL started as a pilot project to help develop rural library services in Trinidad. By 1948, ECRL was sufficiently well established to offer services to the whole Caribbean region. It also operated a library training school. When ECRL disbanded in 1962 for lack of funding, its holdings were absorbed by the Central Library.

GLA

HAPI
Hispanic American Periodicals Index, 1978-. Published by the UCLA Latin American Center.

IATUL
International Association of Technological University Libraries. Housed at the Library, University of Technology Loughborough, Leicester, England, it has offered special courses to West Indians on library and archival sciences.

ICTA
Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Founded in 1922, it was absorbed by the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, in 1960.
Instituto de Documentación e Información Científica y Técnica. Cuba. Institute for Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information. Cuba.

International Development Research Centre. Canada. Has given technical assistance to the West Indies in many areas.

International Federation of Library Associations. All four local Caribbean library associations from Guyana, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica are affiliated with IFLA.

Institute of Social and Economic Research. Established in 1948 as part of the then University College of the West Indies (UCWI). The Institute has published original research as well as a series of mimeographed working papers on research in progress.


Latin American Studies Association. Established in the United States in 1968. (See CALAS)

Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago. Founded January 16, 1960. Since May, 1961, publishes the Bulletin of the Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago (BLATT)

Less Developed Country. Many documents use LDC to refer to Antigua, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

Lista de Libros para las Bibliotecas Universitarias. List of Books for University Libraries. A project sponsored by the OAS.


More Developed Country. Used in the West Indies to identify Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, in contrast to LDC.
SALALM Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials. The first annual conference was held in June, 1956, in Chisengut Hill, Florida. SALALM's primary mission is the control and dissemination of bibliographic information about all types of Latin American and West Indian publications and the development of library collections of Latin Americana and Caribbeana in support of educational research in the United States. SALALM is also concerned with the special problems of librarians of Latin America and the Caribbean and with library development in those areas. SALALM XIV was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in 1969, and SALALM XVIII in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in 1973.


UBC Universal Bibliographic Control. Aims at placing the responsibility for the definitive record of each item of a country's output with the national bibliography of that country.

UCWI University College of the West Indies. Founded in 1948 as a university college associated with London University. In 1962, it received a fully independent charter and became the University of the West Indies (UWI).

UNDP United Nations Development Programme.


UNICA Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes. A regional organization which became the first antecedent of ACURIL.

UNISIST Intergovernmental Programme for Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technological Information. A UNESCO program for increased international cooperation in scientific and technical information. Publishes a Newsletter since 1973, which describes national, regional, and international efforts, with special emphasis on developing countries.
UWI
University of the West Indies. A university complex with three main campuses (and three important libraries) located in Mona, Jamaica; Cave Hill, Barbados; and St. Augustine, Trinidad. Originally founded in 1948 as the University College of the West Indies, it changed to its present name when it ended its association with London University in 1962.

VILA
Virgin Islands Library Association.

WIRL
West India Reference Library. Established in 1894, it is one of the five collections within the Institute of Jamaica. It collects, preserves, and disseminates materials by, on, and about Jamaicans and Jamaica. WIRL became the National Library of Jamaica in 1978.
SUMMARY OF OAS ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

Alice C. Keefer

INTRODUCTION

On May 22, 1979, Dominica and St. Lucia were admitted into the Organization of American States, raising to six the number of English-speaking Caribbean nations in this hemispheric body. More Caribbean island-nations are expected to follow their steps within the next few years.

Although OAS involvement in the Caribbean is certain to increase with the influx of new members, there is already considerable activity on the part of OAS programs in the area. This paper will describe the current OAS projects undertaken in Barbados, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago, and also (although it is not part of the Caribbean), Dutch-speaking Suriname.

Represented here are projects for the 1978/79 biennium from the three major programming areas of Economic and Social Affairs; Education, Science and Culture; and Development Cooperation. Each program is introduced with a general description, followed by a project summary for each country. The end of each section has a list of documents issued by the program. Titles followed by '(CIDT)' are on sale, in either microfiche or photocopy, through the Catálogo de Informes y Documentos Técnicos; price schedules are provided in the Catálogo (1974-76) and its Suplemento (1977). General sales publications are indicated by their sales number (e.g. 77.XXII.A.003.E) and price. Both types of material are available from:

Sales and Promotion Unit
Department of Publications
Organization of American States
Washington DC 20006.

Those documents with no additional information are not available for sale.

This compilation of program activities was prepared by Alice C. Keefer of the Department of Publications, Indexing & Classification Unit. Any omission of projects is unintentional, and any interpretations derived from the original source material are those of the author.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Regional Educational Development Program (PREDE) collaborates with the member states, through advisory services, technical assistance, training, and technical meetings, to accelerate their development in the field of education and to promote regional
integration. PREDE's activities focus on the areas of educational administration and planning; curriculum and educational technology (including school and university libraries); technical education; adult education; and educational research.

Barbados

Improvement of Language Center. The objectives of this project are to upgrade language skills with attention to teaching and curriculum techniques for the teaching of culture and of cross cultural inquiry.

The Curriculum Development Project is working with the Audio-Visual Aids Division and the Erdiston Teacher Training College in expanding facilities and training technical personnel involved with the care and maintenance of production equipment, e.g. printing presses, electronic equipment.

Improvement of Educational Technology. This project is also working with the Audio Visual Aids Division and the Erdiston Teacher Training College, with a focus on developing the capability to design, produce and evaluate instructional materials.

Grenada

Training in Techniques of Curriculum Development. PREDE is working with the Ministry of Education on establishing techniques of curriculum development. Workshops are being conducted in curriculum development in the areas of language arts, mathematics and science, agricultural science and home economics, social studies, and industrial arts.

The Educational Planning Project under the Planning Development and Training Division of the Prime Minister's Office, is organizing a sub-system of educational planning integrated within the national system of planning and projects. Studies and organizational plans will precede the preparation of an educational development strategy, and programming of investments in the educational sector for the next decade.

Haiti

Université d'État d'Haiti: PREDE is assisting in the preparation of a Master plan for the University.

Adult education: working with the National Office on Literacy and Community Action, this project is assisting in the development of an infrastructure for an integrated system of adult education.

Jamaica

Language teaching. In order to establish a language teaching center for the Caribbean area, this project is working to upgrade the competence of teachers of Spanish, and thus to develop and improve Spanish teaching in the school system. Scholarships are being given to teachers from Trinidad, Barbados, Grenada and Venezuela for summer workshops.

Science for All Age School. This project aims to improve science teaching in primary and post-primary grades (grades 1-9). Project activities include the production of curricula grids; teacher
workshops; and the redesigning of the entire science curriculum.

Training of prospective physics teachers. The general objectives are to provide a training course for the Physics Department of the University of the West Indies and to provide pedagogic materials for teachers in the school system.

Mathematics Summer Institute provides a three year in-service program for the teachers of the New Secondary School as well as providing necessary support materials.

Primary Reading. Specialized training of six resource teachers and initiation of a quarterly publication for reading teachers are two of the activities undertaken to assist in the development of a program of developmental reading skill instruction.

Suriname

The Educational Planning Project is involved in the improvement of the Ministry of Education's planning mechanism. Activities involve the design of a system for collecting, analysing and publishing educational statistics.

Agricultural School. Studies on the current agricultural situation, including manpower, existing educational facilities, etc., are the first steps toward the design of a model agricultural school for training both potential and practising farmers in practical agriculture. Also being undertaken is the review of existing curricula at the primary and secondary levels for the eventual inclusion of agricultural education.

Model Community School. The main objective is to design a model school, both in its curricula and its physical plan, to serve as a catalyst for development in the concentration areas proposed by the Government in overall development programs. The plan includes devising curricula for community development and adult education programs as well as for teacher training. A new administrative structure of the Ministry of Education and Community Development is also being considered.

Institute of Special Education. A survey is being prepared on the handicapped in the country. Based on the analysis of resultant data and recommendations, an Institute of Special Education is to be designed.

Trinidad & Tobago

In-service Teacher Training, aimed at teachers in secondary schools. Additionally, training courses are planned, including higher degrees in Education, for supervisors and lecturers in the Teacher's College of the West Indies.

Teaching of Spanish, Portuguese and French. The general object of this project is to establish a Language Institute for government and business personnel. Activities also cover the training of staff, and the improvement of language teaching methodology and materials for use in the education system.

Special education for the physically handicapped. A survey will be conducted among the English-speaking member states of the Caribbean on special education and rehabilitation services in the area.
The long-range goal is the development of a plan for special education with special emphasis on the design of curricula and training of personnel.

**Regional**

OAS-LASPAU Project for Post-secondary Education in the Caribbean. This project assists the governments in the English-speaking Caribbean in identifying their needs for training at the university level and in providing university training in American institutions of higher education, in those fields not served by other programs in the area.

University Administration for English Speaking-Caribbean. Improvement in university administration, through regional cooperation and integration, is the basic objective of this project. Activities include collecting literature on university administration and structure, and organizing meetings, workshops and conferences on related themes.

**Studies**

Educación de adultos en América Latina y el Caribe, 1975 (312p.) (CIDT EDU/III/37);

Hacia una política estructural para la enseñanza superior en Haití, 1977 (86p.);

OAS-UWI Workshop in multinational projects in education for the Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago, 1978. Final Report. (46p.) (CIDT);

Physics Teacher's Guide for the Caribbean, 1975 (225p.) (CIDT EDU/II/11);

------, Supplement, 1975 (300p.) (CIDT EDU/II/12);

Séminaire de formation, alphabetisation fonctionelle. (Haiti), 1976 (18p.) (CIDT EDU/III/51);

Seminar on science education projects in Caribbean countries, Kingston, 1976 (146p.) (CIDT);

Seminario sobre la enseñanza del español en los países de habla inglesa de la región del Caribe. Informe provisional, 1977 (24p.) (CIDT EDU/II/35).

**REGIONAL PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Regional Program for Scientific and Technological Development (PRDCYT) promotes improved capacity in science and technology, especially as applied to problems of development, at the national, subregional and regional levels. The Program has five areas of concentration:

1) Basic sciences: mathematics, physics, chemistry, biochemistry, genetics, biology and environmental sciences;
2) Applied sciences: engineering, data-processing, agricultural sciences, earth sciences and marine sciences;
3) Technological development: metallurgy, agroindustry, standardization and food technology;
4) Scientific and technological policy and planning: policy
and strategy formulation, design and development of instruments, and design of plans, programs and projects;

5) Technological change: technological management and technical information.

In addition to these regular areas, the Program supports special projects, the objectives of these being the solution of specific problems. In recent years topics covered have included ecology of tropical rain forests, subproducts of sugar cane, solar energy and ecology of arid and semi-arid zones.

Barbados

A study of marine invertebrates has been undertaken at the Biology Department of the University of the West Indies to determine optimum conditions for the cultivation of molluscs and echinoderms.

The Barbados Agricultural Development Corp. is studying processing of food products, including food preserving through drying, canning and refrigeration.

The Animal Nutrition Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Science and Technology is receiving support in research and studies leading to the establishment of industrial policy for the improved utilization of sugar cane.

Haiti

Laboratory equipment was provided for the Department of Sciences in the Université d'État d'Haïti.

Sugar cane: in cooperation with the Service for Studies and Execution of Industrial Projects (SERPI), this project is exploring the introduction of new varieties of sugar cane, and undertaking an industry evaluation to determine improved cultivation methods at the level of the small plantation.

Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel is being assisted in developing a national strategy to deal with the major technological problems faced by the industrial sector.

The Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel is also being assisted in research and studies to set up industrial policies for the increased utilization of sugar cane.

The Département de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural is being given support in its research into the recovery and utilization of arid and semi-arid zones.

Jamaica

Applied physics. Working with the Dept. of Physics of UWI, teachers are being trained at the post-graduate level in applied physics.

The College of Arts, Science and Technology is coordinating a program of professional training for instruments technicians.

The Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation is being supported in technical research in such specialized areas as fruits and vegetables, starches for children's food, and processes for food drying.
The National Planning Agency is being assisted in institutional development for planning and policy of scientific and technological activities.

A national network for the dissemination of scientific and technical information is being implemented with the Scientific Research Council, to serve the academic, scientific and industrial communities, both governmental and private.

The Sugar Industry Authority is receiving assistance in its efforts to establish industrial policy to improve utilization of sugar cane.

The College of Arts, Science and Technology is working on the development of solar refrigeration systems for rural applications.

Suriname

Hydraulic power microplants: a pilot project is being developed with the Hydroelectric Division of the Ministry of Development (B.W. K.W.)

Trinidad & Tobago

Engineering of electrical power systems: research and post-graduate courses are being offered by the UWI in Trinidad.

The Dept. of Biological Sciences of UWI is developing a methodology and carrying out experiments in the cultivation of marine species having high commercial value.

The Dept. of Chemical Engineering, UWI: research is being conducted with the department on local basic food products; the project is also contributing towards the development of human resources.

The National Council for Technology is being given assistance for scientific development programs at the national level in the areas of hydrocarbons and agriculture.

The Soil Science Department of UWI is receiving support for research and studies of the physical-chemical properties of tropical rain forests.

The Caribbean Industrial Research Institute, Food and Chemistry Division is developing industrial policy to increase the utilization of sugar cane.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering of UWI: a special project is supporting the department in its efforts for improving solar panel designs. Also being studied are systems for drying vegetables, distillation and heating of water, and refrigeration and air conditioning.

Studies

Agro-industrial science and technology needs in Grenada, 1977 (50p.) (Studies on scientific and technological development, No 33) (77.XXII.A.004.E $3.00)

Assistance technique à Haïti dans le domaine de la planification des activités scientifiques et technologiques, 1977 (34p.)

Caribbean Seminar on Science and Technology Policy and Planning, 1977
Financial mechanisms and technology exchange transactions in Haiti, 1976 (49p.);
Guidelines for a survey of statistics on science and technology in Trinidad, 1977 (50p.);
Information sur l'agriculture et l'agro-industrie dans Haiti, 1976 (31p.);
Obstacles au changement technologique dans l'agriculture traditionnelle haïtienne, 1976 (24p.);
Performance of the agro-industries sector in Trinidad & Tobago, 1976 (17p.);
Priority areas of scientific and technological development in Barbados, 1976 (32p.);
--------: Report of the Meeting on Grenada, 1976 (97p.);
--------: Report of the Meeting on Jamaica, 1976 (115p.);
Sectorial Task Force for the Caribbean: Marine Resources and Environmental Conservation: Report of the Meeting in Trinidad, 1976 (53p.);
--------: Report of the Meeting in Jamaica on Barbados, Haiti and Jamaica, 1976 (46p.);
Séminaire National de Science et Technologie d'Haiti: Documentation, 1976 (40p.);
Seminar on Scientific and Technological Policy and Planning (Second Caribbean): Studies on scientific and technological development, NQ 28, 1976 (186p.);
Survey of Jamaican science and technology research institutions, 1976 (55p.) (Studies on scientific and technological development, NQ 28) (76.XXII.A.002.E $1.50);
Survey of science and technology needs in Barbados, 1977 (132p.) (Studies on scientific and technological development, NQ 30) (77.XXII.A.003.E $3.00).

REGIONAL CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Regional Cultural Development Program provides support to member states in the areas of the arts, information science, conservation of cultural patrimony, and cultural planning, in the form of technical assistance, training programs, fellowships, technical meetings, publications and the purchase of equipment.

Barbados

Restoration in the Barbados Archives. This project combines the training of restoration and photographic personnel and the purchasing of equipment for the preservation of documents, both historic and modern. A microfilming laboratory is being set up in the
Archives, with technicians being trained in reprographic techniques.

Development of a Division of Culture. This project is designed to promote cultural activities and to preserve the national heritage, with special attention to music, dance, drama and painting. Support is provided through scholarships, fellowships, grants and subsidies; collecting and recording folk culture; and extending cultural activities throughout the nation.

Librarianship: fellowships for advanced training in the U.S.A.

Haiti

Pilot Plan for Intensive Cultural Development. This project will upgrade the coordination and development of various cultural activities and institutions through: 1) technical assistance to the National Archives on conservation/restoration needs, including technician training; 2) providing teachers for wind and string instruments; 3) creating a national symphony orchestra; 4) integrating music education into elementary and secondary school curricula; 5) technical assistance to develop a national plan for archeological excavations.

Jamaica

Jamaican Records Management and Manuscript Restoration/Reproduction Capabilities. The system of records management of the Jamaican government is being modernized in coordination with the Jamaican Archives, including the restoration and microfilming of material. Training courses are being provided to government personnel in records management, archives restoration and microfilming.

Institute of Jamaica. Funds are provided to salvage rare book holdings in the West India Reference Library, to develop a museum system within the Institute, and to expand the cultural training center, bringing citizens of other Caribbean countries to participate in the courses.

Regional Meeting on National Libraries in the Caribbean. Funds have been requested for 1979 from the OAS for the planning and participation of OAS member states in this meeting. The British Council will provide financial support to non-OAS nations.

Regional Project to Develop Information Systems in the English-speaking Caribbean. This project will be carried out with the National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation and the University of the West Indies Regional Library School, beginning in 1980. It will involve seven countries, including Suriname.

Mobile Theatre for use in rural Jamaica. Working with the Cultural Training Centre in Kingston, this project is developing the center's capacity to present theatrical and music productions, and to provide training in artistic disciplines throughout the country. Funds are provided to purchase equipment and to establish extension courses.

Spanish Town Restoration Project. The initial proposal calls for the restoration and rehabilitation of most of the buildings in the Town Square, to begin in 1979, as the first phase of a long term restoration program for the entire historic district. Facilities to accommodate visitors, such as a restaurant, sanitary facilities, information center, exhibition hall, are also planned. Visitor tours will be organized with the Jamaica Tourist Board.
Suriname

Stichting Surinaams Museum. A documents restoration project is providing the Museum with assistance in the initial stages of setting up a conservation and restoration program, through training courses in the restoration of documents, books and fabric. Assistance in museum technology is being given to develop the Museum's capacity to preserve and restore valuable pieces, through fellowships in these areas.

Trinidad & Tobago

Development and expansion of the National Archives. This project aims at preventing the further deterioration of material in the national and local archives, and to preserve on microfilm all unsalvageable material. Assistance consists of establishing a microfilming laboratory, training staff in microfilming techniques, and purchasing basic filming equipment.

Regional

Centro Taller Regional para Restauración y Microfilmación de Documentos para el Caribe y Centroamérica. This long-term program, established between the OAS and the Dominican Republic, works towards the improvement of conservation and preservation procedures for documents and books in the Caribbean and Central America. It also seeks to develop microfilming capability through technical assistance, course in restoration and microfilming, and technical publications on the subject.

Caribbean Exchange Program on the Arts. A center of Caribbean Studies in the Arts at the Duke Ellington School for the Arts (in Washington DC) is planned, to serve as an international Maison between member Caribbean states and the U.S.A. Coverage would include theatre, dance, music, painting and sculpture. A two-way exchange would be established to bring students from seven countries in the Caribbean to Duke Ellington, with students from Washington participating in the Drama School of Jamaica's theatre seminar.

Studies

Patrimonio cultural haitiano y los problemas de conservación. Seminario sobre experiencias en la conservación y restauración del patrimonio monumental de los períodos colonial y republicano, 1974;
Plan de puesta en valor de la Citadelle Henry (Haití), 1973 (53p.) (CIDT CULT/VIII/34);
Puesta en valor de Cap Haitien (Haití), 1972 (68p.) (CIDT CULT/VIII/52);
Puesta en valor del Palacio de Sans Souci en Haiti, 1974;
Revitalización de la Villa de Lopinot en Trinidad y Tobago, 1976.

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The Development Projects Program was established in 1977, continuing the activities of the Center for Training in Economic Development (CETREDE). National centers for this program exist in Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay, Bolivia and Trinidad.

The program cooperates with member countries in assisting local institutions involved in investment analysis and programming, in accordance with the individual country's needs. Serving in an advisory capacity, the program provides technical assistance and supports training and applied research. The services also provide for the exchange of information on preinvestment activities among the countries of a given region.

Technical assistance is provided in the form of missions. These are staffed by specialists in investment processes, as well as in the given economic sector specified by the country. The missions identify obstacles in the project cycle and recommend solutions and the measures to implement them.

Grenada

Project formulation and evaluation in the national planning system. Working with the Planning, Development and Training Division in the Office of the Prime Minister, the Program is contributing to the preparation of a tentative investment program for the next ten years. This includes training in project formulation and evaluation for a number of high government officials. In the near future the program will help in the preparation of a development strategy for investment for the next decade, including preinvestment studies for possible external financing.

Haiti

Strengthening of a System of development planning and resources. Development assistance in Haiti consists principally of training support. The work is undertaken in cooperation with the Conseil National de Développement et de Planification.

Jamaica

Project formulation, evaluation and implementation. In 1978, in conjunction with the Jamaican National Planning Office, a training program has begun for professionals from public agencies in these fields. Studies are currently underway for external financing of projects within the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Suriname

Project Formulation and Evaluation System. In 1978 a study was carried out of the decision-making structure for investments. The work was performed in conjunction with the Stichting Planbureau Suriname.
Training in Project Formulation and Evaluation and Investment Programming. The Central Training Unit of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development is receiving assistance in the designing and development of an on-going training program in project formulation and evaluation. The instructors from this program will also be used in advisory capacities by other national agencies.

The Administration Staff College is currently being aided in the preparation of documents on the planning, financing and management of public sector development for a national seminar on the subject.

Studies

Beef production using sugar cane as the major feed stock (Trinidad & Tobago), 1978 (115p.) (CIDT ECO/VII/158);
Canned herring plant (Trinidad & Tobago), 1973 (75p.) (CIDT ECO/VII/12);
Establishment of a bay oil industry (Trinidad & Tobago), 1973 (67p.) (CIDT ECO/VII/46);
Extraction de sel (Haiti), 1974 (153p.) (CIDT ECO/VII/50);
Fabrication de céramique industrielle (Haiti), 1974 (98p.) (CIDT ECO/VII/61);
Fabrication de chaux (Haiti), 1974 (151p.) (CIDT ECO/VII/51);
Folk village at Lopinot, Trinidad, 1978 (98p.) (CIDT ECO/VII/174);
Mise en valeur de la Zone Arcahaie/ Duvalierville (Haiti), 1974 (103p.) (CIDT ECO/VII/102);
Plastics industry in Trinidad & Tobago, 1978 (78p.) (CIDT ECO/VII/185);
Soya bean processing facilities (Trinidad & Tobago), 1973 (121p.) (CIDT ECO/VII/149).

PUBLIC SECTOR PROGRAM

The Public sector program, a continuation of the former Development Financing program, is made up of two technical groups: Public Revenue and Public Expenditures. Its fundamental objective is to work with the member states to improve their financing systems, allocation of resources, and social development. To reach this objective, the program provides technical assistance, training, applied research and publications. Cooperation is maintained with regional and sub-regional organizations that deal with integration.

Barbados

Tax Systems Review and Modernization: a two-year project being carried out with the Office of the Prime Minister. Support is being given in the form of technical assistance and training programs.

Technical assistance to the Tax Administration Dept. to review the existing system of indirect taxation; to study the use of data
processing in tax administration; to study alternative systems of indirect taxation, with particular reference to VAT; and to recommend measures to simplify tax collection and to reduce the level of tax evasion. Training benefits are offered in the form of scholarships and fellowships in tax administration, with special attention to the development of tax administrators, and the administration of oil, gas, and income taxes.

Haiti

Analysis of alternatives for revenue increase: working with the National Council for Development and Planning (CONADEP), the Program is offering technical assistance for this analysis. Training assistance is provided in the form of scholarships.

Jamaica

Public Sector Development. This two-year project is providing assistance to the Jamaica Staff College in designing a general plan for the public sector development program and preparing support documents as needed. Support has also been given in the preparation of a joint seminar to be held by the Administrative Staff College and the Jamaica Institute of Management on the role of the public and private sectors in a mixed economy. The project has also provided for training through participation in the National Health Seminar and the National Regional Development Seminar; and fellowships offered for the UWI Accounting Program.

Trinidad & Tobago

Coordination needs among the main agencies charged with public sector development: the Program is currently working with the Central Training Unit in diagnosing these. A coordination structure is to be established within the Administrative Staff College, according to recommendations resulting from the current study. A National Seminar on Public Sector Development Policies is scheduled with Program support.

Studies

Administration générales des contributions (Haiti), 1977;
Assistance technique dans le domaine fiscale (Haiti), 1977;
The Buoyancy of the tax system in Jamaica, Nov. 1974 (CIDT);
Collection and its role in controlling taxpayer compliance, presented at the Third Annual General Assembly, Caribbean Organization of Tax Administrators, Georgetown, Guyana, 1975 (CIDT);
The Ecology of development and administration in Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago and Barbados, 1977 (77-XI-D-001-E $5.00);
Mission in Haiti: report on technical assistance on taxation, July 1971—June 1973, March 1974 (Confidential);
A Survey of indirect internal taxes in Jamaica: analysis and recommendations, August 1974 (Confidential).

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The Rural Development Program, established in its present form in 1977, has the twofold function of advising the Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs in the area of rural development policy and of providing services to the member states. The program's objectives are to develop and carry out strategies and projects designed to raise the productivity, income and general well-being of the low income populations in rural areas.

The program works to these ends by establishing policy and methods; stressing an interdisciplinary and interinstitutional approach to solutions, with primary attention given to rural-urban integration; supporting national and regional integration of rural development policy and strategy; and assisting member nations to develop and carry out training programs. Assistance is extended within the context of an integrated rural development plan in such areas as agricultural and livestock production, rural industries, local/municipal development, health and nutrition, housing and related services, organization of rural cooperatives, marketing, role of women, rural credit, land ownership, and project administration.

Barbados

Establishment of a Planning Unit in the Ministry of Housing. This project is assisting the Government in preparing housing development programs to improve the country's housing conditions. Assistance involves assembling and analysing information needed in preparing a national housing plan, housing subsidy programs, tenant policy and rehabilitation. The project also provides for four fellowships for technicians of the Planning Unit staff in the areas of housing sociology, housing programming, housing economics and housing management.

Grenada

National Planning System (Rural Sector). This is a joint project with the Program of Development Programming, in which the Rural Development Program offers advisory services in preparing the agricultural sector development program, by studying the factors of natural resources, population, and productive activities. Assistance is in the form of resident specialists, consultants and fellowships for study abroad.

Missions in cooperation with the Government's preparation of agroindustrial projects: these include projects on spices, cocoa and cocoa products, and the corresponding prefeasibility studies.

Haiti

Islands of Development. This OAS/Israeli assistance project, working with the Haitian Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, provides technical and advisory support to cooperative farming projects in chosen 'poles' or 'islands' of development. The model for these cooperatives is the village of Bas Boen in which the individually owned plots of land worked by eighty families are farmed collectively with the income shared among the...
members of the coöperative. The experiment has been extended to other villages in the Cul-de-Sac and Bognotte areas. This project will also involve the introduction of new crops (corn, hybrid sorghum, tomatoes, beans); extension of tobacco cultivation for industrial purposes; and establishment of new methods for organizing production, marketing and coöperatives. It also includes training for national technicians who will work in the project as well as for the farmers and their families.

Grains project. In addition to the 'Development Islands Project', the Haitian assistance includes a Grains Project to promote the production of wheat in regions suitable for its cultivation.

Jamaica

Rural Youth Settlement and Training (OASIS). Following a joint OAS/Israeli/FAO prefeasibility study for an agricultural pilot project, the OASIS program combines employment, training and production objectives. The goals were to settle and train 350 young couples over a five-year period in Ebony Park, a plot of land organized on a coöperative basis. Israeli experts are working in the field with Jamaican counterparts, with the OAS providing technical assistance in the areas of education, machine maintenance and operation, produce grading and marketing, social organization etc. The Rural Development Program itself has provided an agricultural economist to prepare the planning of the agro-economics component of OASIS.

Spice Survey. The Government requested this to estimate the potential total production of selected spices, and to analyze factors affecting spice production. Assistance provided by OAS includes the design of survey questionnaires used in a pilot survey; organizing the survey task force, including training of field surveyors; and data processing and statistical analysis of the survey results.

Coöperative Training and Development. Working with the Coöperative Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Coöperative Development Centre, this project assists in the development of coöperatives through training programs, both in Jamaica and abroad. A national course on coöperatives is being organized and taught by an Israeli expert, with three study fellowships abroad (one at the University of Wisconsin and two at sugar coöperatives in Peru).

Public Sector Development Program for the Jamaica Staff College (Agricultural Sector Development). This project was created to provide technical support to the newly created Staff College in the preparation of technical documents to be used in the Seminar on Public Sector Development. Staff College seminars to receive technical assistance will cover agricultural planning process and the statistics needed for the sector's planning; financial allocation for project implementation; and management of rural development projects.

Studies

Cocoa processing in Grenada: a feasibility study, 1978 (134p.);
The Organization of American States and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1979 (38p.) (CIDT);
Posibilidades de desarrollo rural integrado en Haití, 1976 (25p.) (CIDT);
Seminario regional sobre equilibrio urbano-rural en el desarrollo de los países miembros de la OEA en el Caribe: Informe final, 1976 (161p.) (CIDT).

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Program of Social Development, begun in 1976, is divided into three technical groups: manpower and employment planning; labor market development; and human resources studies. The program works to promote development and improved utilization of human resources through direct technical cooperation activities, training programs and methodological studies on human resources and employment. Working generally with the Ministries of Labor and Planning and the Social Security institutions in the member states, the program supports the public sector agencies responsible for policies in the areas of: employment and human resources planning and policies; manpower planning and policies; coordination and planning of vocational training; employment services; labor statistics; wages; income maintenance and protection; and the development of a social security system.

Barbados

A vocational training project is currently underway to organize youth development programs aimed at 15- to 19-year-old dropouts. Training centers are being set up to offer courses to prepare the youths for productive employment. An eventual credit system is planned that would assist them to set themselves up in an enterprise.

Advisory services in the area of Social Security Administration are being provided to the National Insurance Office. A study is being prepared of the Administration and an actuarial review of the system has been completed.

Jamaica

Project OASIS, being carried out in coordination with other program areas of the OAS, is establishing an agricultural cooperative in the interior of the country to benefit 350 families, combining training activities with actual employment. The families are to be settled over a five-year period. Cooperative endeavors included the purchase, use and maintenance of heavy equipment and the marketing of produce. The land will be individually held though worked cooperatively. This project is jointly funded with the Israeli Government.

Suriname

The Ministry of Labor and Public Housing is being provided with technical cooperation on setting up a mechanism for estimating manpower and training requirements of the public investment program. Advisory services have been extended for the preparation of all documents for a census of public sector employees. Also being prepared is a methodology to measure the employment-generating impact of public investment projects.
Studies and publications

Continuing development of the Labor Statistical Programmes of the Ministry of Labour, Jamaica, August 1977 (63p.);

Coordination of Technical/Vocational Education with Occupational Training in the English-speaking Caribbean and Suriname. Technical document, Regional Seminar on the Coordination of Vocational Training and Vocational and Technical Education, Bridgetown, Barbados, April, 1979 (36p.) (CIDT);

Rural Settlement and Youth Training in Barbados: a pilot project, St. John, 1976 (102p.) (CIDT);

Rural Settlement and Youth Training in Jamaica: a pilot project, OASIS, 1976 (98p.) (CIDT);

Seminar for senior social security officials of the English-speaking Caribbean, Mexico City 12-13 February 1979: Final report, 1979 (50p.) (CIDT);


TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

CICATUR, the Inter-American Tourism Training Center system, provides technical and advisory services in the areas of tourism sector planning; formulation and evaluation of specific projects; tourism promotion; legislation and regulations; and tourism infrastructure organization and management. The Caribbean Tourism Research Center, one of CICATUR's three regional centers, is located in Barbados.

Barbados

Tourism development: assistance has been given in formulating and developing a national plan. Fellowships have also been awarded for attendance at Inter-American and regional courses.

Grenada

A Promotion and Publicity Plan, the National Plan for Tourism Development, an institutional reorganization of the tourism sector, and a national program for tourism marketing have been supported through the aid of the CICATUR system.

Haiti

Over the years, the Program's involvement in Haiti has been varied. In addition to assistance in developing a National Plan for Tourism Development, the Program has contributed in: organization of the National Tourism Office; tourism legislation; activities of the Théâtre de Verdure, a folklore group; preparation of a promotional program in Europe; and feasibility studies of tourist sites in the areas of Cap Haïtien and the North Coast. Fellowships have also been granted for regional courses.
Jamaica to Jamaica has been in the form of research into an analysis of the tourism sector in national development and of fellowships.

Studies

Développement du tourisme en Haïti: grandes lignes d'un Plan National de Développement Touristique et aspects institutionnels, 1972 (2v.) (CIDT TUR/II/34, 34a);

Grenada Tourism Development Plan, 1978 (104p.) (CIDT);

Tourism Development Plan, Barbados, 1977 (91p.) (CIDT TUR/II/48);

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Supplementing the activities funded by the OAS's own budget are cooperative projects with non-member states and international and private agencies. There also exists horizontal cooperation among the member countries. Development Co-operation coordinates this assistance and provides financial support for these activities. These extra-organizational financial resources and services cover the broad range of areas of economic and social affairs, science, culture and education.

Barbados

The National Speleological Society of the U.S. is assisting the Ministry of Housing and Lands in developing the Harrison Cave as a tourist attraction.

Haiti

The National Council for Development and Planning (CONADEP) is working with the University of Panama in specialization of Haitian doctors, in the fields of gynecology, obstetrics, pediatrics, orthopedics, surgery and internal medicine.

With support from the governments of Canada and Israel, the Secretary of State for Agriculture, National Resources and Rural Development is undertaking a rural development program.

The Israeli Government is assisting Haiti in a training program for the design of hand-made rugs.

Jamaica

The Japan International Co-operation Agency is providing assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Development Corporation for the development of a rice industry with focus on field production and processing.

The Israeli International Institute for Cooperatives and Labor is working with the Department of Cooperatives in cooperatives.
development and training.

The United States Government provided an expert for the Symposium on the Prevention and Control of Insects in Stored Food.

Regional

A Symposium on Crime and Violence in the Caribbean was held by member states in December 1978 to study various aspects of criminal activities and rehabilitation efforts, and to make recommendations. The Symposium was held in conjunction with the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes and the University of Suriname.

A Regional Seminar on Planning and Development of the Public Sector in the Caribbean was held in July 1978, with the cooperation of the Brazilian Secretariat for International Economic and Technical Cooperation and the Secretariat of Planning.

Studies

OAS technical assistance services to the Caribbean, 1977 (82p.) (Occasional Papers on Technical Cooperation) (CIDT).

OFFICE OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

In 1976, following a recommendation by the Permanent Council, the General Assembly approved the establishment of a program of youth affairs. The Program, non-ideological in orientation, cooperates with member states in the areas of sports and voluntary services for youth. To these ends, the Office offers seminars, technical assistance, and training programs, as well as producing the bulletin Juventud.

Barbados

Development of sports (hockey). The Ministry of Labour is receiving technical assistance in developing hockey programs.

Grenada

Assistance toward a master plan to develop youth and sports programs has been temporarily suspended.

Jamaica

Amateur athletics: an Accutron timing device for track and field events was recently provided for the national stadium.

Trinidad & Tobago

The Ministry of Education and Culture is being supported in a program of leadership training for professional staff in volunteer youth organizations.
CARIBBEAN TEACHING AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS
IN CANADA

Enid F. D'Oyley

This report on Caribbean teaching and research programs in Canada is drawn mainly from replies to a questionnaire sent to forty major universities of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC). Thirteen universities responded, often in general terms. This report, consequently, presents general tendencies, and should not be regarded as a conclusive account of Caribbean teaching and research programs in Canada.

Of the 13 universities replying, five, the universities of Alberta, Waterloo, Sherbrooke, Queen's and Dalhousie, declared they had no such program. Five others, the universities of Guelph, Toronto, Acadia, McMaster and Laurentian, indicated that there was no formal Caribbean studies program, but that the Caribbean was taught and studied as part of a variety of fields and disciplines, in the departments of English (Commonwealth literature course), Political Science (Politics and government), History (British imperial and colonial), Geography, Anthropology, Sociology and Language and Linguistics. At Concordia University the Caribbean was taught as part of its Third World Studies Programme, whilst at the University of Calgary it was included in the Latin American Programme. York reported that it had two separate programs directed towards teaching and research on the Caribbean: the Latin American and Caribbean Studies Programme (LACS) and the Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAC). These last named programs are discussed in detail below.

Most teaching was at undergraduate level, sometimes given as half courses, or in alternate years for the full academic year, although the faculty engaged in research projects, and graduate students pursued research and wrote theses on the Caribbean or circum-Caribbean areas. In the Sociology Department at the University of Toronto, for example, two graduate students were writing theses on the Caribbean: "The Bourgeoisie in Cuba", and "Capitalism and Rice Production in Guyana".

The number of faculty involved in teaching varied considerably. Two universities had one faculty member each: one part-time visiting lecturer in the History Department at the University of Toronto, and one professor in the Department of Political Science at Acadia University. Calgary had six faculty engaged in teaching the program, Laurentian eight, and York University in its LACS program, eleven. During the academic year, 12 students were enrolled in the history course at the University of Toronto, 12 in the political science course at Acadia, and nine students were majoring in Caribbean studies within the LACS program at York, although many more students took courses on the area.
The areas covered in the teaching and research programs embraced the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking Caribbean and circum-Caribbean regions, but the French-speaking Caribbean was included in the teaching program at Laurentian University, which also reported three faculty specializing in Belize, and special publications on Colombia, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Falconbridge Dominica which were available gratis. Master’s level students at Calgary have conducted research in the circum-Caribbean area in anthropology, history, geography and archeology; whilst the Yucatán peninsula was an area of specialization for faculty research (four faculty), and two geographers have special interest in the English-speaking enclaves and islands.

Library collections were usually rated as adequate to support teaching, but a few, including York, stated that the collection was barely adequate. Acadia reported a first-rate collection, and McMaster had a special microfilm collection of the Royal Archive of the Audiencia and Vice-royalty of Guatemala, the only one outside Guatemala City. Only McMaster, Laurentian, Acadia, York and Toronto mentioned having a special librarian or other person responsible for the Caribbean collection.

To summarize from the very inadequate response to the questionnaire, it would appear that Caribbean studies in Canada is still in its nascent state. With most Canadian universities facing a period of retrenchment and consolidation rather than expansion, and the change from a Liberal Government with avowed interest in multiculturalism and trade interests in the Caribbean, to a Conservative Government, optimism for future growth has to be tempered now with a 'wait-and-see' attitude.1

However, the two programs at York University, LACS started in 1973, and CERLAC started in 1978, as well as the special Ontario Cooperative Program for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (OCPLACS) founded in 1969, might very well become the bulwark of Caribbean studies in Canada.

LACS is an interdisciplinary undergraduate teaching program. Graduates from the program having combined their chosen departmental specialization from one of the following disciplines: anthropology, economics, history, political science, sociology or Spanish, with six or more courses in the field of Latin American and Caribbean studies, receive a General Honours Degree in the Faculty of Arts. The teaching staff belong to regular university teaching departments, but give courses that fit within the wider framework of the LACS program. They conduct independent research on the Caribbean, although they are not yet formally integrated in the CERLAC research program.

CERLAC, essentially a faculty research oriented institution, established in 1978 under the auspices of the Faculty of Arts, is the first of its kind in Canada. It grew out of the team effort of York University faculty engaged in the LACS program, who, with the support of the University administration, organized an advanced research program on Latin America and the Caribbean. The Donner Canadian Foundation, responding to the initiative of the faculty and the administration, gave a generous three-year grant which made possible the establishment of CERLAC as an active research institution. It is
an interdisciplinary organization. The Fellows participating in CERLAC research projects and other activities are drawn from various Canadian universities, Latin American institutions, and other universities outside Canada and Latin America. Offices and other facilities, including a Reading Room, jointly supported by LACS and CERLAC, are located at Founders College, York Campus.

The primary aim of CERLAC is to contribute to knowledge about economic development, political and social organization and culture through the advanced study of Latin America and the Caribbean. The results of these studies will be made available to the academic community and the public through publications. Lectures, seminars and conferences will be sponsored.

Although no major research project on the Caribbean has yet been undertaken by CERLAC, it has provided two minor grants for research in the circum-Caribbean area. The first went to the Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, to prepare a documentary film on the cultural ecology of the Miskito Indians of eastern Nicaragua; the second was given to a Ph.D. student (geography) to conduct field research for his dissertation on "The management of Central American pine savannas: ecological constraints and economic projects."

The Ontario Cooperative Program in Latin American and Caribbean Studies (OCPLACS) was founded to promote interdisciplinary and inter-university coordination of research and graduate teaching relating to Latin America and the Caribbean. Six universities participate in the program: Guelph, McMaster, Queen's, Western Ontario, Windsor and York. OCPLACS does not have its own teaching program, nor does it prepare students for special degrees. Rather, its students register in existing graduate programs in the university of their choice, but have the benefit of the special facilities offered through OCPLACS: easy access through an efficient inter-library loan service to reference material in the OCPLACS universities (made possible because of Union Lists prepared under their Library Coordination scheme); making administrative arrangements, and providing travel grants for graduate students to take classes in an OCPLACS university other than the one in which they are registered; arranging for graduate students to have access to staff members in OCPLACS for the direction of their research; financing the occasional lectures or direct seminars in OCPLACS universities, which staff members give, on invitation, without honoraria; arranging conferences, twice during the academic year, which deal with various aspects of teaching or research in Latin America or the Caribbean.

OCPLACS publishes a yearly report, OCPLACS Reports. These sometimes include selected papers given at the conferences, and are available on request.

Not many programs on the Caribbean exist in Canadian universities, yet public awareness and interest in the area has been growing. To foster this interest, programs directed towards the general university population and the community at large have been sponsored. During the 1978/79 academic year, York University hosted a "Founders College Annual International Week: Latin America and the Caribbean" which featured lectures, films, plays, as well as an arts and crafts
exhibition from that area. The Community Relations Office of the University of Toronto together with the University's Robarts Library prepared a display: "The English-speaking Caribbean: aspects of its culture" and arranged a series of three lectures on music, art and literature of the Caribbean, to which the public was invited.

Finally, Professor Graeme Mount of Laurentian University is preparing a Research guide on Central America and the Caribbean (Canadian holdings) for the Conference on Latin American History. Likewise, Professor Lorrice Elliott of McGill University is compiling a bio-bibliography of Black writers of fiction in Canada which will include writers of Caribbean origin. The last-named project is funded by the office of the Secretary of States. With these positive steps, the future for Caribbean studies may not be so gloomy after all.

NOTE

(1) Since this was written, the general election of February 1980 has returned Pierre Trudeau's Liberal Party to power again - ed.
THE CARIBBEAN IN BRITISH EDUCATION:
TEACHING AND RESEARCH ON THE CARIBBEAN
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Elizabeth Thomas-Hope

No coordinated program of Caribbean studies exists in the United Kingdom. However, scholars in a wide range of disciplines are actively engaged in research and teaching in higher education on Caribbean-related topics. Educators and community workers in various capacities are among those who have an interest in the region stemming from their own professional concerns. They seek opportunities for understanding Caribbean societies to help equip them for their work among people of Caribbean descent, especially the increasing number of young people in Britain's cities. Teachers are in many instances expected to give instruction in their schools on Caribbean topics. Overall, interest in the Caribbean region and its peoples is certainly not lacking. Wherever Caribbean studies are offered, they undoubtedly fill an essential role in British education and society.

Yet, neither national developments in the Caribbean itself, nor the significant population of Caribbean origin in Britain, has generated the attention that could have encouraged the establishment of a directive force at the research level and a central source of information on Caribbean affairs. Peripheral coverage is accorded the region in a number of research institutes which focus respectively on the British Commonwealth, Latin America, Africa, Third World development, and ethnic relations in Britain. In none of these is the Caribbean a central theme and in each, only a select part or aspect of the Caribbean is included at all. A fragmentary conceptual framework relating to the Caribbean therefore persists, in turn perpetuating a fragmented allocation of resources which consequently reduces the optimal level of their utility.

Only where the quality of scholarship is high can the impact upon the total education system be either effective or worthwhile. Thus it is in research and higher education that rests the responsibility for maintaining the vigor of the subject and ultimately disseminating informed opinion among the public at large. It is for this reason therefore, that, while taking cognizance of the interrelationship between all aspects of education, it is principally on the position of Caribbean studies in higher education that this paper will focus.

HIGHER EDUCATION
CARIBBEAN STUDIES AND THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF U.K. EDUCATION

In view of the foregoing comments on the lack of an integrated institutionalized structure embracing Caribbean studies in the United
Kingdom, it is interesting to reflect that there has been a long and distinguished tradition of British scholarship in the Caribbean field. Caribbean historiography of the pre-Second World War period owes much to this tradition. As topics forming parts of undergraduate courses, the Caribbean has long been offered in both history and geography. Teaching relating to Caribbean societies were later included in the systematic aspects of sociology and anthropology, politics, economics, literature and linguistics. Universities and polytechnics throughout the country now offer a diversity of courses relating to the Caribbean spanning this range of disciplinary perspective.

Disciplinary variations notwithstanding, there has been no uniformity of approach to the region itself. Consensus over meaningful delimitations has been lacking and the grouping and selection of territories for study has been made on different bases. The Caribbean was traditionally included in history within the context of the wider colonial spheres; the region was seen primarily as distinct parts of four separate colonial histories, with the British colonial Caribbean enclave naturally dominating the interests of the British historian. The tradition in geography, on the other hand, was to place the Caribbean within the broader scope of Latin America (or America south of the Rio Grande). This was largely conditioned by an early regional approach to geography in analysing global affairs. Internal changes in the philosophy and methodology of the subject resulted in a major shift away from the regional approach towards one that is spatially analytical and process-oriented. Nevertheless, despite the changes of emphasis, the Caribbean remains taught within its originally perceived Middle American context in most geography courses. Variations between territories of differing colonial backgrounds are regarded with as much interest as those between territories of similar colonial histories.

The contexts in which the Caribbean has been traditionally included in the disciplinary teaching of history and geography underscores some of the significant differences which characterize the approach to the region. On balance, the view of a colonially segmented region has predominated, has conditioned the organization of Caribbean studies in most fields and has encouraged the fragmentation of teaching and resources.

For the social sciences, primarily dealing with current issues and present-day societies, the separation of former colonial enclaves must surely have little justification for making sharp divisions in a region where all the societies were molded by a common system — the plantation, and where decolonization has long unleashed and continues to release new opportunities for interaction and potentials for change, in them all. Yet, the former raison d'être of the divisions and the institutional reinforcement of this pattern in education have channeled most social scientists into distinct Caribbean 'camps' with an emphasis on the British sphere and in some cases, an almost total neglect of the rest. Meanwhile, the study of British Caribbean colonial history in the United Kingdom has declined. Cuba, on the other hand, has attracted the attention of scholars who have dealt with it, not within its Caribbean framework, but solely as an example of the transposition of Marxist doctrine.
and the process of revolutionary change. This has had the effect of producing yet another tangential branch to Caribbean studies, dividing many of its resources yet further. The historian must inevitably continue to search out the past, thus the enclaves of former empires will never cease to be significant in the Caribbean context. But, in the light of contemporary changes in the Caribbean, the historian's work on the various former colonial groupings in the region would greatly benefit from the abolition of these institutional barriers which at present compartmentalize these studies. Such a trend would also be of lasting benefit to the social sciences as a whole.25

Apart from debates on fundamental issues within several disciplines, the 1960s witnessed many controversies about the philosophies relating to education itself. In higher education the major criticism leveled against the traditional disciplinary departmental structure was that it aimed at narrow self-sufficiency. Advocates of study 'in-breadth' emerged to oppose the traditional emphasis on study 'in-depth'. Coincident with this period of flux within the educational system was the dramatic increase in the size of both school and university populations — the result of the 'baby boom' of the immediate post-World War Two years. Bottlenecks at various stages of the educational system were evident by the late 1950s. Thereafter, a massive expansion of primary and secondary schools, vocational colleges and colleges of further education, polytechnics and universities, followed throughout the decade of the 1960s.

The new universities of this era of educational expansion reflected the tenor of the educational debate at the time. Departmental organization and curricula were planned with major departures from the traditional patterns. Multi-disciplinary schools were established around central themes. "Race relations", "Underdevelopment and development: the Third World" at the University of Kent, the Schools of Development Studies at the Universities of Warwick and East Anglia, were among the thematic interests which characterized the organization of the new universities of the 1950s and 1960s and which had some potential for including Caribbean-related topics2. Yet none of them have attracted any real interest in the region. Teaching staff are appointed to fill the range of disciplinary perspectives required to produce coherence in the department's selected theme. The real coverage is secondary in such organization, the Caribbean topics are rarely included, and if they are, it is not through departmental policy.

A further departure from traditional degree organization included the establishment of Schools with regional foci, where students take subjects in combination with those taken in their major disciplinary field. This is the case with the School of African and Asian Studies at Sussex, and the School of Comparative American Studies at Warwick. Still, no named Caribbean posts exist within this framework, nor is the Caribbean regarded as a priority in their programs. Nevertheless, both Schools have appointed Caribbeanists who offer courses in their own fields of interest3.

The University of Kent at Canterbury comes closest to a specialization on the Caribbean in its Department of African and Caribbean Studies. A program of courses for the Bachelor of Arts degree
includes history, sociology and literature (in English and French) within an overall conceptual framework of the African diaspora.

With respect to area studies, a wider concern beyond that of undergraduate teaching had emerged in British intellectual and government circles by the end of the 1950s. The international climate in the decade after World War Two gave rise to concern about the lack of research and informed opinion on several major parts of the world. New power blocks were emerging, and the notion of the Third World was developing in the consciousness of the industrialized West. The only regionally based institutes already in existence were to be found in two of the large, federally organized universities: London and Oxford. In each there was an Institute of Commonwealth Studies. Neither of these institutes is primarily involved in teaching, although some teaching is done jointly with colleges. More important is their role in providing central locations for resources relating to the Commonwealth, and a focus for staff and students who, though attached to other schools and colleges of the respective universities, are engaged in work on countries of the British Commonwealth. The School of Oriental and African Studies is, in contrast, an autonomous degree-awarding school of London University, engaged in both undergraduate teaching and postgraduate research.

In accordance with the intention to promote research and teaching on those parts of the world which were seen to be neglected, two sub-committees of the University Grants Committee (UGC) were set up to investigate the situation and make proposals for redressing the balance. The first, chaired by Sir William Hayter (now Lord Hayter), was concerned with the provision for research and teaching on Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. Its investigations resulted in a recommendation that the UGC make grants to establish centers designated to deal with these three parts of the world. Those centers thus established for African studies had some marginal overlap of interest with Caribbean studies through the slave trade and the role of Africa in New World culture.

In 1962 Dr. J.H. Parry chaired the other such sub-committee, which advised on developing Latin American studies. There were, at that time, nine 'named posts' in Latin American subjects in U.K. universities: one each at Cambridge, Manchester and Edinburgh, and six in London. In spite of this there was no specific center that could act as a catalyst for the development of the study of the area. An organizational structure of this nature was believed to be necessary; the subsequent Parry Report recommended that, in view of the general neglect of Latin America in British universities, five centers of Latin American studies should be established. Accordingly, in 1966, centers were formally established in the Universities of Cambridge, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Oxford, financed by earmarked grants from the UGC for an initial nine years.

In Latin American and African studies alike all the staff at the centers are joint appointments with other colleges or departments of their university. In this way a strong disciplinary framework is maintained. There is, nevertheless, a certain degree of specialization of interest reflected in each. Coordination of policies is effected by means of a joint committee which includes

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all the directors. The only teaching that takes place formally in
the centers is postgraduate, towards a Master of Arts or comparable
degree. Libraries established at the centers are primarily in-
tended to service those degree programs. No research degrees are
taken at the centers, although they do form a focus for researchers
working with staff jointly appointed to them. Research is further
promoted through fellowships tenable for a specified number of
years, usually not exceeding three. Funding of the centers also
provides for the invitation of visiting scholars from Latin America
and Africa respectively.

In the mid-1960s attention was turned to the establishment of
a university-linked research center for the study of Third World
development. The Institute of Development Studies was established
at the University of Sussex in 1966, with a library planned as a
national center of documentation on the Third World. Postgraduate
teaching is undertaken in collaboration with the University, though
the center is maintained by grants from the UK government's Overseas
Development Administration, and research grants from a variety of
funding bodies. With quite different origins, the Centre for De-
velopment Studies at University College Swansea grew (in 1976)
from the former Department of Public Administration. Its speciali-
ization is, therefore, in social policy and administration.

The Ethnic Relations Unit was the last of the institutional de-
velopments to have taken place in the United Kingdom that has a
bearing on Caribbean-related research. Financed by the Social Sci-
ence Research Council, the unit was established in 1970 at the Uni-
versity of Bristol, moving to the University of Aston in Birmingham
in September 1979. This research center for the study of ethnic
relations in Britain was a response to the large populations of
ethnic minorities in the country following migration from the New
Commonwealth through the 1950s and 1960s. Only very select aspects
of Caribbean societies are included in its research. Nor has re-
search associated with it generated the interest that it might have
done, either in Caribbean issues, or in the society from which the
migrants had come.

THE PLACE OF CARIBBEAN STUDIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

At the end of the period of educational expansion in the United
Kingdom, with its developments in multi-disciplinary undergraduate
schools and area studies postgraduate and research centers, the in-
stitutional structure of Caribbean studies had not significantly al-
tered. None of the new centers had developed any focus on studies of
the Caribbean, although they did provide increased opportunities for
Caribbeanists to offer Caribbean-related courses, to use the re-
sources that became available, and to involve themselves in the life
of the centers.

Caribbeanists have been appointed to the research and teaching
staff of the London and Liverpool Latin American Centres, and a Ca-
ribbeanist has been among recent visiting scholars to the Liverpool
center. In each case, however, the appointees have had Hispanic Ca-
ribbean and Middle American interests as well as Anglo-Caribbean
expertise. For, curiously enough, without any published justification for the definition, (though clearly reflecting the traditional bias concerning the Caribbean) the Parry Committee stated that 'Latin America' would be interpreted to cover 'the area from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn with the addition of Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico'\(^{17}\). Thus, while former Dutch Suriname and English-speaking Guyana and Belize were by definition included, the rest of the former British, Dutch and French territories were deliberately excluded.

In the African centers the Caribbean has been included insofar as it relates to the slave trade and Africa in the New World. In the two Institutes for Commonwealth Studies, the Caribbean remains overshadowed by the much vaster areas of the Commonwealth, though their library resources on the Commonwealth Caribbean are extensive.

A summary of the position of Caribbean studies in British institutions of higher education would conclude that the traditional single-disciplinary based department remains the principal framework both for undergraduate teaching and postgraduate research. Most departments offering Caribbean courses are to be found in universities, there being only two polytechnics that include Caribbean topics in their degree programs, and two colleges of further education where the Caribbean forms parts of other courses\(^{18}\). It would also be true to say that developments in area studies have expanded opportunities for Caribbeanists, though they have not provided a niche in which Caribbean studies could play their full role. On the contrary, they have accentuated the peripheral nature of Caribbean studies in the United Kingdom and the fragmented nature of their related resources.

**TEACHING AND RESEARCH ON THE CARIBBEAN**

**RANGE AND FOCI OF UNDERGRADUATE COURSES**

There are almost as many ways in which undergraduate courses include topics on the Caribbean as there are courses themselves\(^{19}\). There is no single degree structure common to all universities and polytechnics. The stage in the degree program at which a Caribbean course may be offered, whether it be part of a larger compulsory course or an option, is a matter of considerable variability, not only between institutions, but between different departments of the same institution. It would therefore be fruitless to attempt any discussion of the Caribbean courses offered other than in the most general terms.

A broad differentiating characteristic of the courses is the extent to which they focus on the region. In some cases, courses are only concerned with the Caribbean, whilst in others the Caribbean is included solely as part of a course in order to exemplify a broader theme. In the latter cases the Caribbean content is incidental rather than central to the major concern.

a. *Courses specifically on the Caribbean*

There are some fifteen courses offered specifically on Caribbean topics at universities and polytechnics throughout the United
Kingdom. The range includes some which are broadly based both territorially and in content, whilst others focus upon a single theme relating to only one territory. Of the broad regional approach, "the Geography of the Caribbean" offered at the University of Hull includes topics on the physical environment, the cultural setting and economic change, selecting examples from a number of territories to illustrate the pattern. Similarly, "the Caribbean and Central America" offered in geography at Lancaster provides a wide regional framework within which topics on plantation economies, de-colonization and contemporary patterns of economic growth are stressed. Others focus more specifically upon Caribbean societies and their development, limiting the scope by concentrating on societies of a single colonial background. "West Indian Societies" offered in geography at University College of London University, and "the West Indies" in anthropology at Sussex both follow this pattern. A somewhat different perspective is emphasized in the course "Caribbean Societies" offered in the Liverpool University Geography Department. Here, process-orientated themes on dependency and inequality are illustrated through presentation of a number of case studies. The case studies are included for their specific relevance to the selected themes, as well as their comparative and contrasting patterns resulting from different, rather than similar, colonial traditions.

Specialized study of a single theme, or narrow territorial scope, or both, provide the framework for a second group of courses offered with major focus on the Caribbean. Among these could be included "Art and Myth" offered in anthropology at Durham, and "Pidginization and Creolization" in the Department of Language at York. In each, the theme is narrow while the territorial scope over which the theme applies includes both the archipelago and the circum-Caribbean mainland. Both territorial scope and theme tend to be selective in history courses. "Imperialism and anti-imperialism in the Hispanic Caribbean, 1890 to the present" may be read at University College, London, whilst "The Cuban Revolution" is offered at the Polytechnic of North London. Specificity of topics at the undergraduate level has no limits, as exemplified by the course option "V.S. Naipaul" in the Department of African and Caribbean literature at Kent.

The multi-disciplinary schools do not differ from the separate, single-disciplinary departments in their offerings of Caribbean-specific courses. It is, rather, the combination of courses that may be taken by students in which a marked contrast occurs. Hence, as already indicated, a general anthropological course on "the West Indies" is offered in the School of African and Asian Studies at Sussex and, in the History Department of the same school, "the British Caribbean 1780-1870" may be read. A similar situation obtains in the School of Comparative American Studies at Warwick, where "Caribbean History" is taught with special reference to British Caribbean colonial developments. Also offered is a course on Cuba; this provides an interesting departure from the typical structure in that, though the entire course is on Cuba, half is devoted to the history of the island and the other half to its literature.

The combination of two-disciplines in Caribbean teaching at the School of Comparative American Studies at Warwick formalizes a situation that has long been done informally. It is not unusual for the
same lecturer to introduce several disciplinary components as varied dimensions of a thematic course content. This points to the fact that whatever the focus of a Caribbean course, it essentially calls for appreciation from a range of disciplinary viewpoints. This can only be done, insofar as it is attempted at all, with severe limitations by any one university teacher. It follows, therefore, that conceptually much can be gained, and resources maximized, by the facility to offer more than one Caribbean course to the same students as it is done in the multi-disciplinary schools. Resource wastage seems particularly acute where there is, in fact, more than one scholar offering Caribbean courses in a single university but in different departments. In such cases students rarely have the benefit of both courses because, reading for degrees in different subjects, they take all courses in their honours subject in the department of that subject. However, an optimistic note with regard to universities where multiple course offerings are made is the fact that library resources on the Caribbean are so much the more comprehensive. This whole issue underlines the importance of interdisciplinary cooperation in Caribbean studies and greater integration of work carried out by scholars on different parts of the region.

3. Courses with reference to the Caribbean

Approximately the same number of courses are offered in which the Caribbean forms only a part as there are on the Caribbean alone. The fact that Caribbean topics are introduced to greater or lesser extent as an incidental component of the thrust of courses in no way implies that this component is insignificant. Yet, where the emphasis is upon a disciplinary theme, the Caribbean aspect is generally less well developed than in the specific courses. Secondly, the constraints of time spent on the Caribbean topic in combined or comparative courses reduces the extent to which any real appreciation of the region can be developed. In several departments of universities and polytechnics, however, organizational structure and dominant departmental interests preclude the opportunity for offering Caribbean topics by interested staff other than in a comparative or case study framework of broader subject concerns.

The interesting aspect of courses in which the Caribbean content is incidental or partial rather than specific, is the wide range of themes in which the region is, in fact, introduced. This range includes courses on "Social Stratification" offered in social anthropology at Aberdeen, in which the Caribbean constitutes a half; "Language and Anthropology" at Durham where Caribbean topics form about one quarter of the total content; "Socialism and Development in the Third World", taught in the Department of Politics at Hull, devotes half of the course to the Caribbean and circum-Caribbean; and "Third World Development" in the Geography Department of Liverpool incorporates the Caribbean to illustrate specific themes. Other degree subjects have a specifically comparative emphasis in which Caribbean topics find a place. Of these, "Social geography with special reference to the USA and the Commonwealth Caribbean" at the School of Geography, Oxford, has a comparative regional framework with a thematic focus on social organization and plural societies. "Latin America" offered as a course in anthropology at Durham, reflects another regional focus and thematic interest. Yet a
different comparative perspective, both in the areal and thematic sense, is expressed in the course on "African and Caribbean Literature" at the University of Kent. Themes on "International Organization" and "the Politics of Development", taught in government at the North Staffordshire Polytechnic, further demonstrate the wide spectrum of themes in which Caribbean examples are included where staff interest in the Caribbean is to be found.

Caribbean-related topics in the multi-disciplinary schools, not surprisingly, reflect the major foci of the respective schools. At the School of African and Asian Studies at Sussex, "Black Slavery and its Consequences" devotes approximately half the course to the Caribbean case. Similarly, the course on "Slavery and Labour Oppression in Africa and the New World" incorporates the Caribbean within the context of a specifically African theme.

Perusal of the titles and descriptions of Caribbean-specific and Caribbean-related courses reflects the wide range of perspectives from which the Caribbean is studied in departments of universities and polytechnics throughout the United Kingdom. The traditional disciplinary approaches to the Caribbean to which this paper has already alluded, are also demonstrated, even though there is now considerable overlap. While several courses adopt an inter-disciplinary framework, areally, the region remains taught in isolated compartments on the basis of former colonial divisions. However, other themes are brought out in Caribbean teaching, namely the broader contexts of Middle America, the New World and the African connection.

THE ORGANIZATION OF UNDERGRADUATE COURSES ON THE CARIBBEAN

There are no 'named posts' for the Caribbean in any British university. All teaching on the Caribbean is done only where a member of the teaching staff in any field wishes to include it and has the opportunity within the departmental structure for doing so. While this may appear to be a haphazard way of making course assignments, it has its advantages. Foremost, this situation reflects the level of academic freedom that exists in higher education: a freedom which all who teach in the system would wish to preserve. This structure, furthermore, ensures that Caribbean topics are only offered where there is both genuine interest and expertise.

The debit side of the balance points to the weaknesses. The lack of named posts in the field leaves Caribbean studies denied the institutional impetus that would ensure its continuity and growth. The record of Caribbean teaching at the undergraduate level in the U.K. demonstrates the fluctuations that occur with staff appointments and resignations. Where such staff have Caribbean interests, course offerings appear, and later disappear. Library resources assembled to service courses are thus left unused, or underused. Meanwhile, at other centers, the same process is begun in accordance with new interests.

Few courses currently offered in British higher education were in existence before 1970. Many established before that time have passed away without trace, except in the library collections that
were associated with them. Happily, still others have developed into new courses as they kept pace with changing disciplinary trends. But in most cases it is true to say that no Caribbean courses are at present offered other than by the individuals who had first insti-
tuted them.

The vigor of Caribbean studies in the U.K. at the present time is a reflection of their spontaneity of development, with the con-
tent and context in which courses are offered determined solely by the volition of those who teach them. Nevertheless, by the same to-
ken, the low status of the Caribbean in curricula, due to its inci-
dental and transient inclusions, is a factor to be noted. If growth in other area studies on the one hand, and the record of Caribbean studies on the other, are to be a guide, then it appears that with-
out some measure of institutional protection, continued interest in the region will be simply a matter of chance. The attendant utiliza-
tion or wastage of resources will be commensurate with such in-
terest.

POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Postgraduate degrees in the United Kingdom fall into two major categories. The one group comprises a taught element in addition to the preparation of a special paper or dissertation and leads to a Master's degree, either in Arts, Science or Education, or to an equi-

valent degree, the Bachelor of Philosophy; otherwise, diplomas are awarded in special programs of study. A second type of postgraduate degree is entirely by research, and leads to the Bachelor of Letters, Master of Philosophy or Doctor of Philosophy.

a. Caribbean studies and postgraduate degrees with a taught com-
ponent:

Virtually all the degree programs at this level are in an inter-
disciplinary, or applied, field. This is the stage at which it is felt that the disciplinary grounding and skills acquired in the first degree can most effectively be brought to bear upon more com-
plex combinations of issues and practical application. It is, there-
fore, at this stage that area studies may form the focus of a degree in the British educational system. Although there has been no such development with regard to Caribbean studies, Caribbean topics do enter other programs in the ways that this paper has already de-
scribed.

Of the five Latin American centers in the country, no students at the present time are taking a Caribbean subject as their selected major, nor as the topic of a thesis. In addition to these two re-
quirements, a minor subject must be presented. For this, some five students at the Institute in London are taking "The Latin American experience of economic imperialism", a course with a Hispanic Carib-
bean component, and M.A. students at the Liverpool Centre for Latin American Studies are taking as their minor "Caribbean studies", a course which draws upon Spanish, French, British and Dutch Caribbean examples.
The M.A. in African Studies also draws upon the Caribbean courses offered in the relevant schools. At the London School of Oriental and African Studies, some twelve students currently include Caribbean-related courses in their programs. The Caribbean also forms part of the M.A. in Commonwealth Studies at London, taken at present by five students at Birkbeck College.

Postgraduate work in the Institutes of Development Studies combines Caribbean interests with other thematic and global issues. Currently enrolled in the Sussex Institute are five students working on Caribbean-related topics. The Swansea Centre of Development Studies offers a range of postgraduate degree and diploma courses on public administration and policy; taught courses include some Caribbean material. Eight students from the Caribbean (out of a total 140 from various parts of the world) are also preparing their special papers on Caribbean themes, using secondary source materials.

Institutes of Education also provide scope for the inclusion of the region within the framework of comparative education. That at the University of Hull offers M.A. and M.Ed. students a course on "Education in the Americas", taken, on average, by about 20 persons. Currently, five are engaged in preparing theses on Caribbean topics.

3. Caribbean topics in research degrees:

Doctoral research on the Caribbean is carried out in university departments in the Arts and Social Sciences throughout the U.K. The total number of persons currently working on doctoral theses is hardly greater than 25. Of this number, some 16 are either currently working in the departments in which they are enrolled, or are engaged in research in the Caribbean. The rest, no longer postgraduates in their former departments, are working in various institutions of higher education.

As regards the 16 postgraduate students, research topics vary widely, and include work on the Guyanese Wai-wai tribe, the role of education in Belizean development, development in St. Vincent, the origins of the Trinidadian Senate, the politics of the Caribbean Community, and U.S. foreign policy in Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. The disciplinary distribution of the total number of postgraduates in departments ranges between one and three persons each, in politics at Hull, political economy at Birkbeck College London, geography at Liverpool, anthropology at Sussex, sociology at Surrey, history at Sussex, linguistics at York, and literature at Kent.

No formal requirements are made in doctoral work, other than the preparation of a thesis based on primary and original research. However, a valuable aspect of the doctoral student's experience in his or her department, is participation in research-based seminars. These are usually joint doctoral and staff seminars which provide the opportunities both for the presentation and discussion of research conducted in the department, and also for inviting scholars from elsewhere. These seminar series usually take place within the disciplinary framework of the individual department, with Caribbean topics included on an ad hoc basis. There is one specifically Caribbean series sponsored jointly by the Institutes of Commonwealth Studies and of Latin American Studies in London. Speakers from a wide
range of disciplinary and Caribbean expertise are invited, and those who attend also represent varied interests.

CARIBBEAN STUDIES OUTSIDE THE DEGREE STRUCTURE

An essential aspect of the growth of Caribbean studies, as for any subject, is for the scholarship fostered in higher education to extend beyond academia into the total education system and to the public at large.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The curriculum framework in secondary education is fundamentally a reflection of the structure in higher education. Where Caribbean topics have been introduced at all, they have been traditionally in history and geography. However, in metropolitan areas where the school population now includes large numbers of children of Caribbean parental background, a wider range of classes, especially in the first, second and third forms, have increasingly incorporated Caribbean themes. In many schools in the London area (for example), English, home economics and a number of integrated courses have a Caribbean component.

The content of classes in the first three years of secondary school is largely left to the discretion of the individual teacher. Therefore, the national picture is one of considerable variability with respect to the Caribbean content of subjects. Syllabuses for the public examinations (Certificate of Secondary Education or CSE, and General Certificate of Education at Ordinary Level alias O-level GCE) determine the content of fourth and fifth form classes, and the GCE Advanced (A) Level syllabus determines that of the two sixth form years. In most examination board syllabuses Caribbean topics are altogether omitted; where it does appear it forms part of the geography syllabus, which offers Latin America as an option.

A crucial audience for Caribbean studies is the teaching profession. To the present, the effect of Caribbean scholarship upon this sector has been minimal, although the educational authorities in certain metropolitan areas have themselves set up committees to advise on and arrange remedial action to meet the more pressing needs in this area.

The Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) World History Curriculum Project has been established to investigate the provision of teaching material through a wide range of media for the teaching of World History at all levels in the secondary schools and to evaluate the material. Over several years the project has produced a number of television series and a great variety of multi-media teaching packs. The programs can be used to provide a survey of aspects of Caribbean history and culture. Within the ILEA area, an in-service series of programs has been developed to prepare teachers to use the material in their classroom instruction. The programs include evening sessions, as well as full-day and four-day conferences and workshops.
The emphasis placed by the London authority on developing Caribbean history and the history of other parts of the world in secondary school curricula is no indication of advances at the national level. By far the most important directive will be through the syllabuses of the public examinations. It is, therefore, in this regard, as also through the dissemination of information to teachers and prospective teachers in training colleges, that Caribbean studies in higher education will make their most significant contribution to the total framework of the education system.

ADULT EDUCATION

Twenty-eight university extra-mural departments and departments of higher education exist in England and Wales, eight in Scotland and two in Northern Ireland. Extension classes are offered by these departments, not necessarily leading towards diplomas. Few of them offer classes on the Caribbean, and the lack of continuity where there have been such courses in the past, makes generalization about them misleading. This is an area of potential growth where the impact of the university could play a major role. Teachers of the extra-mural classes are drawn from university departments, and those who take the courses represent a wide spectrum of the general public, professional and non-professional alike. Teachers, community relations and social welfare workers are among those who have enrolled in Caribbean courses. The extra-mural departments have their own library resources, including lending facilities, directly relating to the subject being taught.

Other Caribbean courses of an 'extra-mural' nature include training courses on the Caribbean at the Centre for International Briefing at Farnham in Surrey. This week-long residential course, run at approximately two monthly intervals throughout the year, has been developed for persons recruited to work in a wide range of fields in the Caribbean, as also in Latin America and other parts of the world.

The central offices of the Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) organization plans courses along similar lines to those offered at the International Briefing Centre. The VSO sessions are arranged only once or twice a year when a group of volunteers is about to be posted to the Caribbean. Those who take the residential courses, both at Farnham and at VSO, are either professionals or young graduates. In virtually all cases they have had no previous instruction or information about the Caribbean in their educational background.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

It is essential that Caribbean studies be developed, not solely for the advancement of research and scholarship within the confines of universities and polytechnics, but also for the advancement of knowledge among the wider public. But the necessary prerequisite in coordination of effort and the growth of institutional impetus in higher education is as yet lacking.
The most positive step taken in recent years has been the establishment of an association of Caribbean social scientists, historians, journalists, teachers, and community relations and social welfare workers, inaugurated in 1977, as the Society for Caribbean Studies. This has no secretariat, only a committee elected from among its members, and no source of funds beyond membership dues. Its objectives are therefore modest. Conferences organized by the Society are, at the present time, the main vehicle for bringing together various territorial interests and disciplinary perspectives relating to the region. Whilst such occasions provide a valuable forum for discussion and contact between scholars and people with varying Caribbean interests, it can support no central source of information or library of any kind. Nor do its aims, let alone its informal and loosely-knit structure, allow it to involve itself directly in educational programs. Perhaps the greatest contribution it can make is in the communication that it can facilitate between people from the entire spectrum of Caribbean interests.

NOTES

(1) Whilst undergraduates at United Kingdom universities and polytechnics obtain degrees awarded by their own institutions (so called internal degrees), those at colleges of further education, institutes of technology and colleges of education (the former teacher training colleges) study for external degrees of other institutions: a local university, the University of London or the Council on National Academic Awards (CNAA). Graduate education, however, ('postgraduate' in U.K. terminology) is virtually limited to universites |ed.|


(3) For example, in the prospectus of the University of Sussex, it states that, in the School of African and Asian Studies, "two areas have been chosen for consideration — Africa south of the Sahara, and Southern Asia (the Indian subcontinent), but special reference is also made to the Caribbean". University of Sussex: Guide for applicants 1979, B.A. and B.Sc. degrees, Brighton, June 1979, 88.


(6) Lord Hayter was formerly British ambassador to the Soviet Union and Warden of New College, University of Oxford.


(8) Dr. Parry was then Vice-chancellor of the University of Wales and Principal of its University College of Swansea.


(11) Ibid, 7-12.


(13) Other development centers had already been set up in 1960 by the member countries of the Organisation of European Economic Co-operation, Canada and the USA. The Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House, London, has run a research project on the Caribbean: "Patterns of outside influence in the Caribbean" (1970). But none of these centers provides a teaching element, nor is any of them linked to a university.


(16) Campus of the University of Wales [ed.]


(18) Viz. Luton College of Further Education and Roehampton Institute of Technology.

(19) Information on Caribbean courses taught in universities and polytechnics was obtained by a questionnaire, 'Caribbean' being defined as including all the islands in the region, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana and Belize. The continental circum-Caribbean was only included where the topic related to the Caribbean in the aforementioned sense. 'Caribbean related' topics included studies relating to Caribbean peoples and ethnic groups outside the region.

(20) In Scotland, Master of Philosophy (as an M.A. there is a first degree) and at Cambridge a Master of Philosophy or an appropriate Diploma (for the same reason) — see note 12 [ed.]

(21) English secondary education begins in the child's twelfth year; after 5 one-year forms of compulsory attendance comes a two-year Vth form pre-university course for 16-18 year olds. [ed.]

(23) *The Yearbook of the National Institute of Adult Education* (Leicester, the Institute), 1978: 25-27.

(24) Analogous to the US Peace Corps |ed.|

(25) In regard to Cuba, the Britian-Cuba Resource Centre (76 Sydenham Park Road, London SE26) seeks to act as something more than a 'Friendship society' by providing information about Cuban material available in the UK.

(26) Formerly the Ministry of Overseas Development; see footnote on p. 304 |ed.|

(27) 'New Commonwealth' refers to territories whose decolonization was subsequent to World War Two (as opposed to the 'Old Commonwealth' countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand). |ed.|

**APPENDIX**

**ACADEMIC SOCIETIES IN THE U.K.**

*Contributed by the Editor from information supplied by F.A. Baptiste*

**SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN STUDIES**

Founded 1977, its third annual conference was held April 3-5, 1979 at High Leigh Conference Centre, Hoddesdon, Herts., on 'Politics, people and power in the Caribbean'. Its *Newsletter* is a mine of information on developments in Caribbean studies in the UK, Europe and elsewhere.

**Contacts:** Dr Colin Clarke, Department of Geography, The University, Liverpool L69 3BX; Dr Gad Heuman, Department of History, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL; Dr Stephanie Goodenough, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, Bucks., MK7 6AA.

**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Although concerned with the 'Third World' in general, the programs and conferences of DSA often have a Caribbean content. This association was also founded in 1977.

**Contact:** Ray Bromley (DSA Secretary), Centre for Development Studies, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, Wales.
CARIBBEANA RESOURCES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Elizabeth Thomas-Hope

The fragmentary nature and unplanned development of Caribbean studies in the United Kingdom are reflected in the national resources of Caribbeana. No central source of information exists on the Caribbean. There is no co-ordinated expansion of library holdings, nor any integrated catalog of collections. Bibliographic material relating to different areas and aspects of the region are variously included in collections on Latin America, the British Commonwealth, and the African diaspora with its related New World developments. The Caribbean components of the collections are peripheral to them all. On the other hand, depositories of both government and private documentary material are extensive. Few major libraries in Britain are without some manuscript material relating to the Caribbean. This reflects an era of over 300 years when British interests in her Caribbean colonies touched upon virtually every aspect of life in the region, and in Britain people from a broad spectrum of society had some Caribbean contact. Whilst resources for teaching Caribbean subjects at the present time range from adequate to totally inadequate, research, especially of British colonial history, is supported by a wealth of resources.

The inferior position of the Caribbean in respect to the nationwide development of bibliographic resources, reflects the position of the Caribbean in British education generally. Contributory factors are discussed in my paper on Caribbean teaching and research. The extent and range of interest in the Caribbean that exists in the UK and, above all, the necessity for studying this region, demonstrates the irony of the current situation in which the development of library resources, as also the development of studies on the region, are receiving few funds and little specific attention.

CARIBBEAN TEACHING AND RESOURCES

Some encouraging signs are evident in the growth of the number of Caribbean courses offered at UK universities. Related to this is a parallel, though slower, development in the acquisition of library resources. Anthropology at Aberdeen, geography at Lancaster, history at Warwick and education at Hull are but four of the most recent growth areas in Caribbean teaching with related expansion of library collections. The other side of the coin has also to be cited. As staff who teach on the Caribbean leave, courses are taken away from degree programs and their associated bibliographic collecting remains at a standstill as existing resources become under-utilized. The Caribbean course in geography has been taken from the curriculum at Durham (since 1978), albeit, one would hope, temporarily. Caribbean interest in anthropology at University College, London, has gone (since 1976). Other cases show that, whilst the Caribbean interest
has not altogether ceased, it has, nevertheless, declined significantly within recent years. But the major concern is not so much for the various additions and subtractions in the subject at specific locations, though their impact on the total system is not insignificant. The fundamental issue worthy of attention is rather the absence of either institutional direction or impetus given to Caribbean teaching and the attendant lack of earmarked funds for a planned development and continued updating of the resource base. The present uncoordinated and ad hoc basis for the acquisition of Caribbean material can only lead to undesirable wastage. This issue stems from the underlying problems that beset the entire field of Caribbean studies in the UK, namely the lack of centrality of focus and the absence of financial resources specifically assigned for Caribbean material.

Most library collections of Caribbeana in universities and polytechnics have been built up in relation to course requirements. There are about 25 such collections throughout the UK. In response to a questionnaire, the teachers of 20 of these courses indicated their overall evaluation of their library collections in terms of the courses that they offer. This assessment was made on a five-point scale ranging from 'superior' to 'totally inadequate'.

Only one part of one collection was evaluated as being superior in quality for the purpose of supporting its related course. This referred to the history and politics of Cuba at the library of University College, London. The Puerto Rican section on this same theme was rated 'very good', but for Haiti and the Dominican Republic—both dealt with in the same course—the holdings were regarded as 'barely adequate'. This 'superior' quality of the Cuban, and the Puerto Rican, collection undoubtedly reflects the allocations for library sources set aside for Latin American collections. The section on British Caribbean history at the same library was, by comparison, rated 'somewhat inadequate' and has no immediate funds to improve it.

Other collections also benefit from funds designated for Latin America. This only occurs, however, where both a Latin American center and related Caribbean teaching are found in the same university. The social sciences at Liverpool and Cuban literature at Essex both fall into this category. Otherwise, over recent years the polytechnics rather than universities have received substantial allocations of funds for building their resources. These have been channeled into Caribbean collections where there are courses offered. Thus, both for teaching Caribbean politics at the North Staffordshire Polytechnic and recent Cuban history at the Polytechnic of North London, library collections were evaluated as 'adequate'.

At the other end of the scale are to be found those courses dealing with contemporary Caribbean societies of the former British colonial sphere. Courses dealing with this aspect at Sussex and University College, London, are serviced by resources deemed 'totally inadequate' by those who teach them. Slavery as a theme is only marginally better off in terms of library holdings. At the (London) School of Oriental and African Studies and at Sussex, history courses on slavery have 'barely adequate' support collections, each containing major deficiencies. The courses at Kent stressing the African connection in Caribbean literature and society are also hampered by
'barely adequate' collections.

Other strengths and weaknesses in the collections used specifically in subjects read for degrees indicate the particular record and circumstances of collecting at that place. Caribbean socio-linguistics, for example, has been taught at the University of York ever since its foundation and its library resources have benefited from a long and continuous attention to building up the collection in that field. Discontinuities, or a late start to collecting (other than in those few situations where earmarked funds can be channeled into some aspect of the Caribbean field), leave teachers with difficulties in obtaining even the most basic of library acquisitions for their courses.

RESEARCH AND RESOURCES

The researcher is better placed for utilizing nationally held resources irrespective of their location than is the undergraduate, or postgraduate in course-orientated programs. Indeed, for the researcher, the existence of central facilities is particularly beneficial. Taking both national and university libraries together, the major Caribbean collections are located in London and Oxford. This provides centralization of location to be sure, but centrality of location is not necessarily coterminal with centralization of the system. Indeed the work of the researcher is still confounded by the fact that no integrated catalog exists for Caribbean collections in the UK. Caribbean coverage in the National Union Catalogue of Latin Americana has been, till recently, spasmodic and uncomprehensive. This applies even to Hispanic areas of the Caribbean, let alone to the Caribbean as a whole in all its related aspects.

Five libraries are depositories for all material published in the UK: the British Library Reference Division (formerly the British Museum Library), the Bodleian (the central library of Oxford University), the Cambridge University Library, and the National Libraries of Scotland and Wales. All, therefore, have substantial holdings on the Caribbean, though none has such material grouped under a special Caribbean heading. The directory of libraries on Latin America and the Caribbean produced by Naylor, Hallewell and Steele, provides a useful aid to locating Caribbean holdings.

Documentary sources relating to the Caribbean are to be found both in national archives and widely distributed over a large number of locations in private collections. The major archival resources are, as in the case of bibliographic collections, chiefly centered in London, with important sources also at Oxford.

Special emphasis of UK libraries in terms of their Caribbean collections are illustrated in Table 1. This demonstrates the pattern of coverage existing for different languages or former colonial areas in the region, as also the disciplinary strengths and weaknesses in the overall system. Some 100 libraries were circulated with a questionnaire and those from which replies were received and which, in fact, had Caribbean holdings, are included in the listing indicated in the table. Some of those libraries that have particular Caribbean collections or specializations are described more fully.
below; much of the information given derives from librarians' replies to the questionnaire.

LIBRARIES WITH SPECIAL CARIBBEAN COLLECTIONS

Rhodes House Library, University of Oxford

As part of the Bodleian complex of libraries, Rhodes House, established in 1954, is a depository for all material published in the UK relating to the library's specialization. It receives books and periodicals on the Caribbean as part of its wider concentration on British colonies and (most) British Commonwealth countries. Early Caribbean material in the Bodleian dates back to 1602, and its copyright privileges (from 1610) have resulted in an unrivaled collection of British Caribbean resources. A special feature of Rhodes House Library is the recently assembled Oral History project of tape recordings made of Commonwealth leaders, including many from the Caribbean.

The Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of Oxford

This library has been assembling material on the Caribbean since its inauguration in 1947. In addition to its monographs, it holds 45 periodicals and 560 pamphlets relating to current developments in political, economic and social issues.

The Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London

Collecting Caribbean material began with the Institute's establishment in 1949. The library now forms a major repository of books, serials, pamphlets and government publications relating to the British Commonwealth Caribbean and, to a lesser extent, the French Caribbean territories. The main subject fields of interest are politics, economics, sociology and history, predominantly of the 20th century. In 1978 the Institute received the accessions of the West India Committee Library on deposit, providing an invaluable addition to the already large collection: the West India Committee had been collecting on the British West Indies since 1900, with specializations on slavery, sugar and general history.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library and Records Department

This library is particularly strong in official publications obtained through exchange agreements with a number of countries. Works on law, travel and exploration, modern Cuba, and economic subjects relating to the former British Caribbean colonies are the special features of the library.

The British Library Reference Division

The BLRD (housed in the British Museum building) has a comprehensive coverage of British publications and selective coverage of material published overseas on the Caribbean. The Spanish, French- and Dutch-speaking areas are each dealt with separately in different departments of the library.
A number of libraries with small, and in some cases highly specialized, Caribbean collections exist. Being too numerous for separate discussion, they are enumerated in Table I. Reference should, however, be made to the special service provided to researchers at the Institute of Latin American Studies:-

The Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London

The Institute's library was established in 1965, and developed with special funds as one of the Parry centers. It has concentrated on the collecting of bibliographies, catalogs, handbooks, yearbooks and guides to libraries and archives. These relate principally, although not exclusively, to sources in the UK. Although comprehensiveness is the aim, the Caribbean, especially the non-Hispanic Caribbean, has thus far received much less coverage than it warrants in relation to the rest of Latin America. The second major objective of the library is the compilation of the British Union Catalogue of Latin Americana. This provides a unique service begun in 1966/67, with over 70 libraries contributing information on their holdings. Recent developments have made much progress towards filling previous gaps in covering the Caribbean, which was hitherto only spasmodically included (and only in respect of some of the contributing libraries).

ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS OF CARIBBEAN MATERIALS IN U.K. REPOSITORIES

Given Great Britain's colonial interests in the Caribbean, reaching back over 300 years, it is obvious that perhaps the largest volume of Caribbean source material in the world should be found today in British archives. The fact is underlined by the large numbers of foreign scholars who annually converge on London in their pilgrimage to the Public Record Office (PRO). It is acknowledged in the policies of several Caribbean governments who seek to build up their own libraries and archives on the basis of microfilm material on their countries from the PRO. Nor is the concentration exclusively focused on the former British West Indies, although naturally that is the most extensive and complete. Considerable data are to be found concerning the non-English-speaking Caribbean, especially Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and the French possessions.

The Public Record Office, now located in ultra-modern premises at Kew (a south-western suburb of London), houses the documents from government departments selected for permanent preservation and available generally under the 30-year rule. PRO handbooks nos. 3, 6, 8 and 13 guide the searcher to the detailed inventories. Important map collections, topographic surveys, town plans and architectural drawings complement the manuscripts, letters and reports. Private collections acquired by gift, deed or purchase are also relevant to Caribbean studies. Consular and ambassadorial reports for the whole Caribbean region form the most complete archival collection in Great Britain.

Second only to the PRO in importance for Caribbean source data is the Manuscript Department of the British Library Reference Division. The holdings of private papers, memoirs, correspondence, estate documents, material on the slave trade, as well as maps and drawings, are extensive. Although rarely, if ever, conserved as
specifically Caribbean collections, these varied holdings of private papers require considerable background knowledge in order to be traced. No thorough-going guide to Caribbean documentary data in the UK exists, although the two-volume study by K.E. Ingram and the work by Peter Walne are important aids. The services of the National Register of Archives in assisting researchers to locate material are invaluable. Their check lists of the guides from all the county record offices and major libraries in the UK, with computerized cross-reference checks to named individuals within these collections, greatly facilitate the researcher's task.

The university libraries are obvious repositories for archival material, but once again, much of the Caribbean material lies buried in named family collections. Thus the Barham manuscripts in the Clarendon Papers at the Bodleian Library consist of the detailed West Indian estate papers of the Barham family. Many other such examples are to be found up and down the country, the quantity being determined more by the size of the institution, than by any geographical location.

More recent trends have led to greater efforts to conserve legal and business archives. The collections of company papers at the Guildhall Library in the City of London, and Cuban railway archives at University College London library are two cases in point. There is still a long way to go in this direction, but a start has been made.

Press archives are probably the least exploited of all source material. No central press archive exists, but all the major national British newspapers have their own libraries, with cuttings, correspondents' reports, managers' correspondence etc. The Reuters News Agency library has filed copy of their correspondents' reports from the Caribbean. The British Library Newspaper Library at Colindale in North West London has the most comprehensive collection of British newspapers, national as well as local, and incomplete but important sets of several Caribbean papers. The more recently established Contemporary Archive on Latin America in London is endeavoring to build up a comprehensive collection of Latin American newspapers, including a representative sample from the Caribbean.

Missionary archives have again long been recognised as important to Caribbean history. Those of the Church Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee and the Baptist Union have all been listed elsewhere, though not all in detail.

GENERAL EDUCATION AND RESOURCES

Caribbean library collections have become a feature of many public libraries in major UK cities over the past ten years. Indicative of this is the fact that Westminster City Library (London) has recently appointed at its Queen's Park branch a librarian to specialize in service to the local West Indian community (from July 1, 1979). The London borough of Brent has also made a similar appointment in 1979. Caribbean holdings of these and similar libraries tend to be principally in novels and in histories of a popular nature. This is a development showing the growing awareness of local government authorities of the interests of those sectors of the population whose
origins are Caribbean and, further, the necessity to increase knowledge about the Caribbean among the public at large.

The Commonwealth Institute Library and Resource Centre is particularly valuable as an extensive source on Caribbean literature and culture. It has been collecting material on the British Commonwealth since 1962; special features of its acquisitions are the collections of slides, films, discs, tapes, pamphlets and charts. Borrowing membership (including a postal loan service) is open to any UK resident over 14 years of age.

CONCLUSION

With so valuable a collection of publications, unpublished documents and pamphlets in the UK concerning the Caribbean and at the present time a small but lively scholarly interest in the region, some integration of knowledge about the existing resources would certainly maximize their use. The lack of complete communication also works the other way. Keepers of specialized library departments comment upon their wish to have greater information about the topics that researchers would like to see covered more fully. Caribbean studies at the undergraduate level continue to be the nuclei for developing and updating university collections. Relatively few are truly adequate for the courses they support, but financial constraints at the present time do not suggest encouraging prospects. Caribbean resources of public libraries are on the increase, but not before their time. Overall, the resources available on the Caribbean in the UK reflect the trends and circumstances of Caribbean studies themselves. This returns, therefore, to the central theme of this paper. Great coordination of effort and resources at the level of research would undoubtedly set in motion developments throughout the system of higher education and extend beyond those confines to the wider public. The longstanding commercial interests of Britain in the Caribbean, the British tradition of scholarship in the Caribbean field and, at the present time, a large ethnic Caribbean community, all point to the necessity for the maintenance and future development of Caribbean studies with supporting resources.

NOTES


(3) The Institute itself was established in 1945 as the Institute of Colonial Studies, altered to The Institute of Commonwealth Studies in 1956. Oxford University calendar 1978/79:184.

(4) The term 'Parry center' refers to those centers established on the recommendation of the University Grants Committee's
sub-committee chaired by Dr. J.H. Parry, published as Report of the Committee on Latin American studies, London, HMSO, 1965; see p.182 of Lynch's article mentioned in Note 1 above |ed.|

(5) See Note 1.

No.6: List of papers of the Committee of Imperial Defence, to 1914. London, HMSO, 1964;
No.8: List of Colonial Office confidential print, to 1916. London, HMSO, 1965;


(9) A library notable for having recently acquired several missionary societies' archives of Caribbean interest is that of London University's School of Oriental and African Studies |ed.|

TABLE I

CARIBBEAN COLLECTIONS OF LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ABERYSTWYTH

University College (University of Wales): geography, history, politics (whole Caribbean). Current serials: 3.

BIRMINGHAM

University of Birmingham: no special Caribbean collecting; items occasionally ordered by the Centre of West African Studies. Current serials: 2.

BRIGHTON


CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Library: all disciplines (whole Caribbean); collections built through Copyright Act. Current serials: 20.

COLCHESTER

University of Essex: economics, history, language, literature, politics, sociology, bibliography (Spanish & English areas). Speciality: Cuban history and literature. Current serials: 48.
COVENTRY

University of Warwick: anthropology, economics, geography, history, literature, politics, sociology (whole Caribbean); emphasis on English & Spanish areas). Speciality: social & economic history, sociology and literature of Cuba, Haiti and Jamaica). Current serials: 4.

EDINBURGH

University of Edinburgh: history of English area.

LEEDS


LEICESTER

University of Leicester: geography (English, Spanish and French areas). Small special collection on soils.

LIVERPOOL


LONDON: UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

University of London Library (Senate House): anthropology, archaeology, economics, education, geography, history, language, literature, natural history, politics, sociology, bibliography, maps (whole Caribbean). No special collection, but considerable holdings relating to history, economics, literature, slavery. Current serials: 32.

LONDON: SCHOOLS & COLLEGES OF LONDON UNIVERSITY


Institute of Ophthalmology: overall Caribbean coverage. No serials.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine: demography, medicine and health (whole Caribbean). No serials.


LONDON: PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Hackney Central Library: geography, history (whole Caribbean). No serials.


LONDON: OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

British Library, Reference Division:

Dutch section: anthropology, economics, education, geography, history, language, literature, music, politics, sociology, with aim of being as comprehensive as possible in material on the Dutch Caribbean.

Science Reference Library: science and technology, including patents (whole Caribbean).

Commonwealth Institute: anthropology, economics, education, geography, history, language, literature, music, natural history, politics, sociology, arts, religion, bibliography (English area). Specialities: contemporary literature in English, especially fiction, poetry, drama; audio-visual material.


Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Council (Canning House): anthropology, economics, geography, history, literature, natural history, politics,

Imperial War Museum, Department of Printed Books: history (English area). Specialities: military history since 1914, and the role of Commonwealth countries in the two World Wars, including a small collection of histories of West Indian regiments.


Public Records Office: economics, education, geography, history, politics, sociology (whole Caribbean; emphasis on English area). Speciality: British government activity and any other matters in which the government intervened.


MANCHESTER


OXFORD UNIVERSITY


Latin American Centre, St. Antony's College: economics, history, politics (English area & Haiti). Current serials: 1.

Rhodes House Library: anthropology, economics, education, geography, history, politics, sociology (English area with some overall coverage).


PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Polytechnic: anthropology, economics, history, literature (Spanish area). Speciality: Cuban history and literature.

Note: 'Serials' includes periodicals and serials published in the Caribbean and elsewhere if they relate specifically to the Caribbean: variability of interpretation may have caused some error in relation to the latter.

Considerable variability existed in the replies with respect to 'Caribbean-related topics', such as race-relations in the UK, as also for the commencing dates of coverage and/or collecting. Both these items have, therefore, been excluded from the table.

Omission of the number of serials received indicates that such information was not available.

The information contained in the table was supplied by the librarians and keepers of special departments in the libraries listed. This assistance given towards the preparation of this paper is gratefully acknowledged.
Although it is difficult to arrive at a definite classification of Dutch libraries with Caribbean collections, it is clear that many of them exist primarily in relation to academic education and research. For practical reasons, the discussion that follows is divided into two sections. The first, dealing with research and teaching programs, does not attempt to portray in detail all research and teaching programs in the Netherlands, but rather to give an overview of these activities. The number of academic staff and students reported as involved in these programs reflects the situation in 1977 and 1978. In the second section I shall discuss the essential characteristics of Netherlands libraries with Caribbean collections, giving more detailed information about a few of the more notable.

RESEARCH AND TEACHING PROGRAMS

In regarding the Caribbean as a specific study area, we should bear in mind that, in the Netherlands, it is impossible to graduate in a given area study. Regional specialization is possible within a given discipline, but all degrees are in terms of the disciplinary content of the major.

A first survey revealed 22 university institutes and two non-university institutes in the Netherlands with a Caribbean teaching and/or research program. The chief such institutes are listed in Table I.

At the State University* of Utrecht, the 'Center for Caribbean Studies', founded in 1977, coordinates several research projects, including one on Comparative studies of maroon societies. A second group within the Center is doing political anthropological research on Central America and the Caribbean. Five members of the academic staff are exclusively involved in the Caribbean studies teaching program of a full year. This course covers the disciplines of anthropology, history and sociology concerning the whole Caribbean and circum-Caribbean region, and is attended by 30 undergraduate and 10 postgraduate students.

At the Amsterdam Municipal University, a working group on labor relations and employment in the Caribbean has been established at the Center for Anthropological and Non-Western Sociological Studies

*Rijksuniversiteit: i.e. 'state' in the European sense of 'nation'.

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(CANSAn). The Center provides a regular, one-term Caribbean teaching program, involving four members of the academic staff (part-time) and 109 undergraduate students. Research is restricted to the Dutch and English-speaking areas, the predominant disciplines being anthropology, history, sociology and demography.

At the History Seminar, Amsterdam, an independent area study 'European expansion and reaction in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean' began in 1973. This is a regular, full-academic-year program at undergraduate and postgraduate levels involving one member of the academic staff exclusively, 500 undergraduates and 300 postgraduates. Particular attention is paid to Suriname, the Guianas, the Caribbean islands and South America. Disciplinary emphasis is on anthropology, history, politics and government, and sociology. The research program concerns history and oral tradition in Suriname and Jamaica.

The interuniversity Center for Latin American Research and Documentation (CEDLA), Amsterdam, has its disciplinary emphasis in the fields of anthropology, economics, history, political science, social geography and sociology. These disciplines represent sections that are all active in research and teaching. CEDLA's teaching program, involving, part-time, seven members of the academic staff, is part of the broader area studies program on Latin America (social sciences). CEDLA acts as an interuniversity center on Latin America for the majority of Dutch universities, especially for their social science faculties). Its 1979 course is being attended by 60 undergraduates and four postgraduates.

At the State University of Leyden, the Department of Political Science organizes a regular course on politics and government in the Third World, paying attention to the whole Caribbean region but with special emphasis on the Dutch areas. This program began in 1964 and involves (part-time) one member of the academic staff and 50 postgraduate students.

The Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Non-Western Sociology at Leyden has regular courses on Latin America and the Caribbean, at undergraduate and postgraduate levels: six academic staff are involved (part-time). Research topics include: the peasantry in Mexico and Colombia, medical sociology of the Netherlands Antilles, family and kinship in the Netherlands Antilles, and intergroup relationships in the Caribbean.

At Leyden University we also find teaching and research programs on the Caribbean in the Sub-faculty of History and at the Leyden Center for the History of European Expansion.

At a number of other Dutch universities, Caribbean researchers are active on a more individual basis, and occasional teaching courses have been organized: Catholic University of Tilburg, Institute of Development Problems, and Free University of Amsterdam, sections of Geography and Cultural Anthropology.

Among non-university institutes, I should like to draw attention to the Caribbean Department of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, Leyden. This Department has been running a
regular two-year interuniversity graduate course on the Caribbean since 1974, involving some 15 scholars from the universities of Amsterdam, Leyden, Nijmegen and Utrecht, as well as visiting academics from the Netherlands Antilles, France, UK and USA. Its 1978/80 course attracted 40 students.

The Royal Tropical Institute of Amsterdam, founded in 1910 as a private organization with a collection on the then Dutch colonies, widened its field of operations considerably in 1951, to embrace research, education, development projects and instruction on the tropics in general.

LIBRARIES: CARIBBEAN COLLECTIONS

Dutch libraries and documentation centers present a varied picture, with a large number of institutions providing information in both conventional and more modern ways. Caribbean collections exist in 13 central libraries of universities and of the so-called polytechnics, in the libraries of learned societies, museums and special research institutes and in those of religious communities.

The largest general collections are at the libraries of Leyden and Utrecht state universities and of Amsterdam municipal university. These collections have a universal character and are organized along disciplinary lines. In contrast, Rotterdam's Erasmus University's library consists of works on the social sciences, with emphasis on economics. The library of Wageningen Landbouwhogeschool (agricultural college) is a specialized library with the largest collection in the country, covering both temperate and tropical regions.

The total holdings of Dutch universities are, however, much larger than that of their central libraries. An increasing number of scientific institutes have been set up, especially since World War Two, most of which have their own libraries. In some universities the Central Library retains overall administrative and acquisitions control, at others the institute libraries are autonomous, although the Central Library always maintains a union catalog of all library holdings throughout the university. The institutes possess various specialized collections, and many of them emphasize documentation (in the sense of providing more in-depth retrieval) to meet a growing demand for information.

The university central libraries, taken together, provide a wide coverage on Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles. Collections on the Caribbean as a whole can be found at the libraries of the faculties that have research or teaching programs on the region. Although most of these collections are rather modest, being mainly to support the programs, they are expanding rapidly as a result of the growing interest in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Table II gives estimates of the Caribbean collections of six libraries which were chosen to illustrate the nature of the collections on the Caribbean in the Netherlands, and to indicate the ways in which these are made accessible.

The Utrecht 'Center of Caribbean Studies' previously mentioned
has a supporting collection of some 600 titles, with emphasis on the social sciences. Books, unconventional documents and periodicals are analyzed by UDC.

Also at Utrecht is the Spaans-Portuguees en Ibero-Amerikans Instituut, emphasizing language and literature, whose Caribbean and circum-Caribbean holdings total about 10,000 titles and 450 current periodicals. The library has an author catalog, a regional catalog subdivided by subject, and two separate subject catalogs: for language and for literature. It has developed its own system for the contents analysis of its material.

The library of CEDLA in Amsterdam contains some 12,000 books on Latin America (including the Spanish-speaking Caribbean) and 300 current periodicals. The computerized catalog, arranged by subject, author and region, is cumulated and published in microfiche thrice a year. The CEDLA system is intended to provide a national Latin American Union Catalog, but this is not yet fully functioning. The Center's own collection emphasizes anthropology, economics, history, political sciences, social geography and sociology.

Coming now to the non-university institutes: the Central Library of the Royal Tropical Institute in Amsterdam has a total collection of some 100,000 titles (of which 5,600 concern the Caribbean and 4,200 the circum-Caribbean), 5,000 current periodicals (of which 500 relate to the region) and a reference collection of 500 titles. Disciplinary emphasis is on agriculture and the social sciences. Books, documents and the contents of some agricultural journals are analyzed according to a modified UDC; periodicals published in Holland are analyzed according to the OECD macrothesaurus. The card catalog has entries for author, subject, region and title.

The Library of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology in Leyden has been collecting on Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles since its foundation in 1851. While the Library continues a comprehensive coverage of these areas, the acquisition policy for the rest of the Caribbean is the responsibility of the Institute's Department of Caribbean Studies. The Department aims to complement other Caribbean collections in the country, rather than achieve comprehensive coverage, and its priority is to expand social science and history holdings on hitherto neglected parts of the region. At present there are about 4,300 Caribbean titles and 2,200 on the circum-Caribbean, with accessions of some 500 volumes per annum. The reference collection amounts to 100 titles, and 300 current periodicals are received. Each year the Department publishes a cumulated Central Caribbean Catalog on microfiche, currently containing some 30,000 references, and arranged by author, subject and region. It is a union catalog for the collections and new acquisitions of monographs on the Caribbean in the Netherlands and Netherlands Antilles (which helps the Library avoid duplicating the acquisitions of other Dutch libraries), but also includes periodical articles in the Institute's own collection. The author card catalog includes periodical references, and occasional annotations have been added. The Library uses the OECD macrothesaurus for the contents analysis of its total book collection (including Indonesia and South-East Asia), a project begun in 1975 and which is meant to form the basis of the Institute's accessions list.
The Caribbean collection of the Library of the Museum voor Land-en Volkenkunde (anthropological museum) in Rotterdam amounts to some 500 volumes, plus photographs, slides and music on tape and discs. The Library compiles information sheets and bibliographies for high school students on request. The catalog is by author and by region subdivided by subject.

Also worth mention are the collections of two religious communities active in the Caribbean. The Library of the Moravians at Zeist is scattered over various small libraries in the city, whilst their archival collection has been donated to Utrecht University Library. The Library of the Fraters van Onze Lieve Vrouwe Moeder van Barmhartigheid (Brethren of Our Lady Mother of Mercy) at Tilburg is very interesting for the history of education and missions.

Several government libraries include material on the Caribbean. The library and documentation center of the Economic Information Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (for instance) has some 85,000 books, 2,500 periodicals and 1,500,000 microfiches, and has become a central economic library for the business world and for economists. Other ministries, such as that of Foreign Affairs, also show developments in the direction of special libraries: the general public have been allowed access to their collections and information retrieval systems have been developed. Unfortunately, in the short time available for the preparation of this paper, I was unable to obtain adequate estimates of the amount of material on the Caribbean included in these government collections.

CONCLUSION

The main centers for Caribbean teaching and research programs are: (a) within the universities, the faculties of social science, political science and history, and (b) outside the universities, but closely related to them, the Department of Caribbean Studies of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, and the Royal Tropical Institute. For agricultural subjects, there is the Landbouwhogeschool at Wageningen.

The largest modern Caribbean collection within the university framework is that of the Center for Caribbean Studies at Utrecht. Otherwise, apart from the Wageningen collection, Caribbean holdings of the various university department libraries are modest, specialized and serving mainly to support teaching programs. These libraries do not, as yet, provide any special services beyond participation in the university interlibrary loan system.

Outside the universities, the largest Caribbean collections are at the Royal Tropical Institute and at the Royal Institute for Linguistics and anthropology. The latter's Caribbean Department maintains a union catalog and also compiles restricted area/subject bibliographies on request.
MAIN INSTITUTES WITH CARIBBEAN TEACHING/RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Only serial publications are named; other publications are blanketed as 'occasional publications'.

AMSTERDAM

Cansa (Antropologisch-Sociologisch Centrum; Center for Anthropological and non-Western Sociological Studies)

Sarphatistraat 106a, 1018 GV Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Contact: drs. C. de Beet
PUBLICATIONS:
Occasional publications, available on exchange or by purchase.

CEDLA (Internationale Institut voor Studie en Documentatie van Latijns Amerika; Centro de estudios y documentación latinoamericanos; Interniversity Center for the study and documentation of Latin America)

Nieuwe Doelenstraat 16, 1012 CP Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Contact: drs. Jean Stroom
PUBLICATIONS:
Boletín de estudios latinoamericanos y del Caribe;
Latinoamericanistas en Europa: registro bio-bibliográfico;
Catalogus (on microfiche);
Occasional publications, mostly in Dutch, available on exchange, by subscription or purchase.

HISTORY SEMINAR

Herengracht 286, 1016 BX Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Contact: dr. Silvia de Groot
PUBLICATIONS:
Occasional publications, available on exchange.

KONINKLIJK INSTITUUT VOOR DE TROPEN (Royal Tropical Institute)

Mauritskade 63, 1092 AD Amsterdam, The Netherlands
PUBLICATIONS:
NEDO abstracts (Dutch publications on Third World countries);
Acquisitions list.

LEYDEN

CARAF (Caribische Afdeeling, KITLV; Department of Caribbean Studies, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology)

Stationsplein 10, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands
Contact: dr. A.F. Marks
See also: article on the Department by Dr. Marks and others, Latin American studies in Europe: final report and working papers of SALALM XXIII (1978), 1979: 230-235.
PUBLICATIONS:
Boletin de estudios latinoamericanos y del Caribe;
Catalogus (on microfiche);
Occasional publications, available on exchange or by purchase.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
Hugo de Grootstraat 27a, 2311 XK Leiden, The Netherlands
Contact: B.J.S. Hoetjes.

INSTITUUT VOOR CULTURELE ANTROPOLOGIE, LEIDEN (Leyden Institute for
Cultural Anthropology)
Stationsplein 10, 2300 RA, Leiden, The Netherlands
Contact: dr. R.Th.J. Buve
PUBLICATIONS:
Occasional publications, available for purchase.

UTRECHT
CENTRUM VOOR CARIBISCHE STUDIE, INSTITUUT VOOR CULTURELE ANTROPO-
LOGIE, RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT UTRECHT (Center for Caribbean Studies, Insti-
tute for Cultural Anthropology, University of Utrecht)
Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands
Contact: drs. H.J. van Dijk
PUBLICATIONS:
Nieuwe West-Indische Gids (1919- );
Accessions lists;
Occasional publications, available on subscription or by purchase.

WAGENINGEN
AFDELING AGARISCHE SOCIOLOGIE EN SOCIOGRAPHIE VAN DE NIET-WESTERNE
GEBIEDEN (Department of agrarian sociology and sociography of non-
Western lands)
De Leeuwenborgh, Hollandsweg 1, 6706 KN Wageningen, The Netherlands
Contact: Prof. dr. R.A.J. van Lier
PUBLICATIONS:
Occasional publications.
TABLE II

SELECTED NETHERLANDS LIBRARIES WITH CARIBBEAN COLLECTIONS

For addresses, publications and other further information, see Table I. Area and subject specializations and figures for bookstock and periodical holdings relate to the Caribbean and circum-Caribbean, defined as: 'the Caribbean islands, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas, plus general studies on the Spanish-speaking areas;' Classification and cataloging relate to monographs and to individual periodical articles, unless indicated otherwise.

AMSTERDAM

CANSA

*Predominant subject interests:* Social sciences.
*Bookstock:* 350 (99% cataloged) plus 60 annual accessions.
*Reference collection:* 170.
*Current periodicals:* 5 (no content analysis).
*Classification:* Own (monographs only).
*Cataloging:* Author, subject, region (books). Title (periodicals).

CEDLA

*Predominant subject interests:* Social sciences, government documents.
*Predominant area interests:* Spanish speaking countries.
*Bookstock:* 12,000 (100% catalogued).
*Current periodicals:* 300 (100% content analyzed).
*Classification:* Own decimal.
*Cataloging:* Author, subject, region for books and articles on card, magnetic tape and microfiche. Title catalog of periodicals on card.
*Special services:* Xerox photocopying (at cost). Inter-library loans.

KONINKLIJK INSTITUUT VOOR DE TROPEN

*Predominant subject interests:* Agriculture and social sciences.
*Predominant area interests:* Suriname, Netherlands Antilles, Mexico, Venezuela.
*Bookstock:* 10,200 (95% cataloged) plus 200 annual accessions.
*Reference collection:* 500.
*Current periodicals:* 500.
*Classification:* modified UDC for books and the content analysis of part of the agricultural periodical intake; journals published in Holland are analyzed by OCED macrothesaurus.
*Cataloging:* Author and title (books and periodical articles); subject and region (books only).
LEYDEN

KITLV (Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde; Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology)

Predominant subject interests: History and social sciences.
Predominant area interests: Suriname, Netherlands Antilles, Caribbean islands.
Bookstock: 6,500 (95% cataloged) plus 500 annual accessions.
Reference collections: 100.
Current periodicals: 300 (70% content analyzed)
Classification: CEDLA (q.v.) for books and periodicals; OECD macrothesaurus also used for content analysis of books.
Cataloging: Author (books), author and title (periodical articles) on cards; author, subject, region and title on microfiche.
Special services: Compilation of bibliographies on request. Interlibrary loan. Maintaining Central Caribbean (union) Catalog.

UTRECHT

CENTRUM VOOR CARIBISCHE STUDIE

Predominant subject interests: Social sciences.
Bookstock: 600 (100% cataloged)
Reference collection: 10.
Current periodicals: 5 (100% content analyzed).
Classification: UDC

SPAAANS-POR'TUGUEES EN IBERO-AMERIKANS INSTITUUT (Instituto de estudios hispánicos, portugueses e iberoamericanos de la Universidad estatal de Utrecht; Spanish, Portuguese and Iberoamerican Institute of Utrecht University)

Predominant subject interests: Language, literature, history.
Predominant area interests: Mexico, Venezuela.
Bookstock: 10,000.
Current periodicals: 450.
Classification: Own.
Cataloging: Separate subject catalogs for language and for literature. Author and regional (subdivided by subject) for books. Periodical title catalog.

EDITORIAL NOTE

For further information on Caribbean and Latin American studies in the Netherlands, see:

Society for Caribbean Studies (UK). Newsletter, 4 (February 1979);
APPENDIX

OUTLINE OF THIRD INTER-UNIVERSITY COURSE ON THE CARIBBEAN DEPARTMENT OF CARIBBEAN STUDIES, LEYDEN

1. AIM OF THE COURSE

The Department of Caribbean Studies of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology at Leyden, the Netherlands, organizes a postgraduate course on the Caribbean, offering advanced students the chance to specialize in the Caribbean area. Its staff is drawn from the faculties of four Dutch universities: those of Amsterdam, Leyden, Nijmegen and Utrecht. As occasion arises, foreign scholars are also invited to contribute, and in recent years these have come from the universities of the Netherlands Antilles, London, Surrey, Paris, Toulouse and Florida.

Attending the course and acquiring a basic knowledge of the Caribbean have been increasing numbers of graduate employees of a variety of organizations, and of students from advanced vocational training institutes.

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE COURSE

The Third Inter-university Course on the Caribbean began in October 1978 and will last two years.

The first year is a general introduction to the region, and consists of 25 classes of three hours each, giving ample opportunity for discussion. Section I introduces Caribbean history; Section II deals with the contemporary Caribbean, and in Section III specific contemporary problems are selected for detailed treatment: these central problems form a guiding set of themes that structure the earlier sections. They are, moreover, recommended for further study in the second year so as to obtain the greatest possible integration of the course as a whole.

About 2,200 pages of relevant literature have to be studied, and the students have also to prepare themselves for their role in a simulation game.

Entry to the second year of the course depends on passing two examinations and taking part in the simulation game.

At the beginning of each course the Department also provides the participants with basic information compiled from the latest available sources and issued as What you should know about the Caribbean.

3. THE COURSE IN MORE DETAIL

In Section I, 'Caribbean history', a general history of the region is presented and relevant literature, and possibilities for further research, are discussed. Two handbooks and a number of articles have to be studied. A main theme is the analysis of plantation
society and of slavery. Types of colonization and plantation economy are described, with special attention given to the spread of sugar production. The emergent dependency relationships between the Caribbean, Europe and West Africa receive ample discussion.

The Atlantic slave trade is broken down into such separate topics as its organization on the West African coast, the way negotiations were carried out and voyages (including the return cargoes) planned, the Middle Passage and the sale of slaves. Reference is made to the differential profitability of this trade, and recent views on the abolition of slavery are examined. Following on from discussion of slavery and abolition, the characteristics of labor and race relations in the Caribbean are outlined, and these are linked to demographic phenomena (birth and death rates and the racial and sexual balance in the population) and to types of plantation economy. Urban-rural differences in these relationships are considered, and the position of colored freedmen is analyzed in regard to the class status, social relationships and cultural characteristics of the whites. Similarities and dissimilarities between slavery and post-slavery conditions are outlined, with more detailed treatment being reserved for Suriname. For example, daily life on a Suriname plantation is discussed in regard to food, housing, working hours, labor differentiation, rewards and punishment, and healthcare. A special class is devoted to the maroons of Jamaica and Suriname and their great importance for the development of those societies.

The Section concludes by discussing the 19th-century efforts to recover a dominant role on the world market as a sugar and coffee producer. The 'new system of slavery' (East Indian contract labor) is described, including the push-factors at work in British India. The consequences for several societies of the abolition of contract labor are outlined.

In Section II, 'External relationships and dependence', a detailed analysis of external relationships is given. The contemporary situation is discussed and theories of development and development strategies are examined. Case studies of Suriname, Guyana, Jamaica and Cuba form the core of this section. Special attention is paid to institutionalized external relationships such as those with the EEC (Lomé Treaty), COMECON and the USA. Regional organizations such as CARICOM and IBA are also included here.

During the classes, positions and roles in the simulation game are distributed. The students play such parts as: national or multinational employers, trade union leaders, prime-ministers, representatives of a Caribbean country in a regional organization, or officials of the USA and EEC. The knowledge they need to play such roles is gradually and increasingly introduced into the lectures and discussions.

In Section III, 'Contemporary problems in the Caribbean', six problem areas receive attention: dependency relationships, development strategies, labor problems, class and ethnic relationships, demographic processes, and tribal compared with peasant societies. Different theories regarding these areas are discussed and possibilities for further desk- or field-research are explored. The simulation
game concludes this Section and precedes the examination that forms the basic requirement for entry into the second year of the course.

In the Second Year, students are required to produce a written study on some specific topic, under a supervisor. They are, within certain limits, free to select any topic they wish, provided there is a supervisor to guide them in their study. A list of acceptable themes is distributed to help their choice and to secure them a supervisor.

The course in general, and the Second Year in particular, are considered of great importance, as it is hoped it will create a pool of future researchers.

It is planned to publish a reader for 1980. This will reflect the structure of the 1978 course and will consist mainly of contributions from scholars who took part as lecturers.
Puerto Rico, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, is roughly a rectangle, 100 miles east to west and 35 miles north to south. It has a mixed Amerindian, African and Spanish descended population of 3.2 millions. The former Spanish colony was annexed by the USA in 1898, although since 1952 it has had internal self-government as the Commonwealth (Estado Libre Asociado) of Puerto Rico.

The present survey is based on a questionnaire sent to forty selected libraries throughout the island representing various types of collections. I have also drawn upon personal knowledge and have consulted the few available reference sources.

The forty or so countries of the Caribbean vary greatly in size, in political, economic and social conditions, and in language. This last factor constitutes a particular barrier, seriously affecting the amount of material available on the French- and Dutch-speaking territories. But, thanks to the Open Door policy, these have been overcome, and our current Cuban acquisitions are second only in amount to those from Puerto Rico itself.

Although Puerto Rican libraries obtain most of their materials by purchase, donations are also significant. Many libraries are depositories for publications of the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas.

Lack of any generally available Caribbean indexes comparable to the H.W. Wilson Company indexes to US material obliges many libraries to create their own. Other problems are: lack of funds; the scarcity of material in certain fields (e.g. public administration); inadequate information on what is being published; and the rapidity with which material goes out of print.

THE COLLECTIONS

THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL LIBRARY

The Caribbean Regional Library began in 1946 as the library of the Caribbean Commission in Fort of Spain, Trinidad, where its early development owed much to the interest of Dr. Eric Williams, the present Prime Minister of Trinidad & Tobago, who was then a Commission official. When the Commission was replaced, in 1961, by the Caribbean Organization, located in San Juan PR, the Library was moved to Puerto Rico. In 1965 the
Organization went out of existence but its member countries agreed to the continuance of the Library, which was entrusted to the Government of Puerto Rico. The Government undertook to continue to develop the collection, to provide a service to the whole region, and to up-date and continue the *Current Caribbean Bibliography*, whose contributors include 21 of the region's most important libraries.

At first the Library was administered by the Caribbean Economic Development Corporation, whose principal function was conducting studies and research in the region. In 1971 CODECA ceased to exist and the Library became part of the new Centro Norte-Sur y del Caribe, whose interests embraced the entire Hemisphere. Much material was added that bore little relation to the Caribbean whilst many serials had to be discontinued for lack of space. In 1975 the Centro Norte-Sur was wound up and the Library was able to return to its main function of collecting material from or about the Caribbean.

At present the Library has no budget of its own but operates under the general budget assigned to Puerto Rico's Department of State. Its future looks promising, however, as there are plans for it to be entrusted to the University of Puerto Rico. This should give it badly needed financial and professional support (it has been without professional staff for several years). As a first step a professional librarian from the University's General Library (but not a Caribbean specialist) has already been put in charge.

The Library is currently housed in the General Library building on the University's Rio Piedras Campus. Its estimated 115,000 volumes range over most subject fields, but with particular strength in economics, political science, sociology and history. The countries best represented are Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Guyana, Cuba, Trinidad & Tobago, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Haiti.

The Caribbean Regional Library's main object is to provide a bibliographic research center that will assemble all material related to the Caribbean region, and to organize a central data bank for Caribbean resources available internationally to all libraries of the area. The successful attainment of this objective depends of course on the cooperation of all Caribbean countries in sending in their publications.

**LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS DEL CARIBE**

This library, founded in 1961, maintains an up-to-date collection for the use of the Instituto's researchers and publishes a current index of books and journals useful to scholars throughout the Caribbean. It specializes in social sciences and is strongest on the Spanish- and English-speaking territories. Its serials (200 periodicals, 100 bulletins, 15 newspapers and about 150 current reference books) are retained for one year and then sent to the Caribbean Regional Library.

**UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES**

Outstanding among the subject fields collected by the José M. Lázaro General Library on the Rio Piedras Campus of the University of Puerto Rico are its wide holdings of Latin American literature of all periods.
The General Library also houses the outstanding Biblioteca y Hemeroteca Puertorriqueña, a reference collection of works about Puerto Rico, or by or about Puerto Ricans. Begun in 1929, it now possesses 42,694 books (including a considerable number of rare 19th century imprints), 42,172 periodicals, 61,468 documents, 48,743 newspapers, 4,871 microfilms, 295 maps, 1,772 posters and 1,254 recordings.

Another important collection in the General Library is that purchased from the widow of General Alfred Nemoure, a Haitian army and foreign service officer and historian whose life was devoted to research on the French colony of Saint Domingue and the early years of the Haitian Republic (to 1806), and to the life of Toussaint L'Ouverture. The great value of the Colección Alfred Nemoure lies in its manuscripts on the French Revolution and the repercussions in Saint Domingue, and on the imprisonment and death of L'Ouverture. It also has 196 books (from 1630 onwards) and valuable paintings and engravings of historical personages.

The General Library at the Mayagüez Campus of the University has valuable resources on Cuba, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Aruba, Curaçao, Trinidad & Tobago, Colombia and Mexico, its main strengths being in social sciences, history, economics, natural sciences, literature, geography and folk music.

The Mayagüez Campus also possesses a fine local collection in the Colección Puertorriqueña attached to the Centro de Documentación y Promoción Cultural del RUM. This includes 626 paintings of Puerto Rican flora by Dr. Agustín Stahl, dating from 1876, and 184 microfilm rolls of documents from the Puerto Rican government's Sección de Ultramar for 1892 to 1899 copied from the National Archives in Madrid. It also has a series of silk-screen prints of important events in Puerto Rican history by Rubén Moreira and another serigraph set by Bill Clegg entitled Estampas de mi pueblo. The Center, which aims to serve a wider community than just the University, has recently begun an oral history project, the Archivo de historia hablada, consisting mainly of lectures by distinguished Puerto Ricans and others on Puerto Rican historical and scientific subjects, especially those related to the western part of the island.

Besides these two campuses of the state university, Puerto Rico has about 27 other institutions of higher education, both public and private, including several regional and university colleges that offer associate and bachelor's degrees. These include the Colegio Regional de Bayamón, whose Center for Learning Resources collects Puerto Rican, Cuban, Venezuelan, Colombian and Dominican literature, the Colegio Regional de Aguadilla (whose library is strong on Puerto Rico and Cuba), the Colegio Regional de Ponce and the Colegio Regional de Carolina (both of which specialize in Puerto Rican material). The University Colleges of Humacao and Cayey, not being near any large city, feel the need to concentrate on Puerto Rican material as a service to the local community, but they also maintain basic collections on the Caribbean.

Private institutions include the Inter-American University, with campuses at Hato Rey and San Germán, the Universidad del Sagrado Corazón and the Universidad Católica in Ponce. All these offer courses on the Caribbean and their libraries have basic collections on the region and strong holdings on Puerto Rico.

We should also mention the Puerto Rico Junior College which has several branches throughout the island, all with libraries possessing basic Caribbean collections that emphasize Puerto Rican material.
The oldest and most important public library in the island is the San Juan Carnegie Library, founded in 1903 as the Biblioteca Insular de Puerto Rico, and renamed in 1916 following a donation from Andrew Carnegie of $100,000 two years earlier. Until 1950 it was administered by a board of directors appointed by the Governor; since that date it has been the responsibility of the Secretary of Education. Its Caribbean resources, strongest on Venezuela, Colombia and Cuba, are of research level. It has also a Puerto Rican collection which includes a small special legal section.

The Biblioteca General de Puerto Rico is the nearest approach so far to a national library. Within its Puerto Rican Collection, the following special collections are outstanding:

* Colección José Enamorado Cuesta, added in 1973: 2,403 books and journals on Puerto Rican poetry;
* Colección Gilberto Concepción de Graça, also donated in 1973: 2,578 books and journals on Puerto Rican poetry;
* Colección Eugenio María de Hostos, acquired in 1974: 700 books and journals written by or about Hostos, plus correspondence, personal documents, photographs and newspaper clippings. Besides its Puerto Rican importance, the collection is significant for Hostos's contribution to education in the Dominican Republic;
* Colección Samuel R. Quiñones, acquired in 1976: 1,769 books and 96 journals on Puerto Rican politics and history;
* Colección Juan Hernández, also a 1976 addition: 277 volumes of books and periodicals on the theatre.

Puerto Rico has a total of 78 pueblos, and each of these administrative divisions has a public library, which, besides emphasizing the collection of material on the island, has material on the Spanish-speaking Caribbean.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The School Library Service is administered by the Department of Education, and all school libraries possess books providing general information on the countries of the region. Because of the island's close historical links with the Dominican Republic and Cuba, these are the countries best represented in school collections.

GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES

Almost all government agencies have libraries appropriate to their functions. Where the agency has close relations with other Caribbean territories this is reflected in the library's holdings, e.g. in the cases of the Biblioteca Legislativa, Biblioteca del Departamento de Estado, Biblioteca de Fomento Económico.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Last, but not less important, are the various special libraries. Among these we may mention:
Biblioteca del Recinto de Ciencias Médicas, Universidad de Puerto Rico, possessing 1084 books and 750 periodicals on health sciences in Puerto Rico;

Biblioteca de Ciencias Marinas, strong in materials on fisheries, aquaculture\(^2\), marine biology and oceanography of Puerto Rico, Cuba, US Virgin Islands, Venezuela, El Salvador, Colombia and Curaçao;

Biblioteca de Ciencias Naturales adscrita a la Biblioteca General, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras: strong in the biology of Puerto Rico, Curaçao, Jamaica, Bermuda, Colombia and the Virgin Islands;

Biblioteca de la Escuela Graduada de Administración Pública adscrita a la Biblioteca General, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras is strongest on Puerto Rico, having a Colección Municipal of 10,000 titles and 1500 documents in the field of public administration in Puerto Rico;

Library of the Graduate School of Librarianship attached to the Biblioteca General, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras has a small collection on librarianship in the Caribbean;

Library of the Graduate School of Planning attached to the Biblioteca General, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras has a collection on planning, economics, town planning, sociology and agriculture in Puerto Rico, Colombia, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Panama and Guatemala;

Biblioteca de la Estación Experimental Agrícola de la Universidad de Puerto Rico en Mayagüez (located in Río Piedras) has holdings on the agriculture of Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Trinidad, with best representation of those countries whose agricultural conditions most resemble those of Puerto Rico;

Library of the Institute of Tropical Forestry, US Department of Agriculture: very strong on the Western Hemisphere; has a world-wide exchange program. Established 1943; issues bulletins of research interest;

Colección Gerardo Sellés Solá, Colegio de Pedagogía de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras: one of best collections on education in Puerto Rico; covers also Spanish-speaking Caribbean;

Law Library, Inter-American University, well known for its collection of laws of Dominican Republic, 1936-1975. Also good coverage of Puerto Rico, Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Panama, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

There are also other special libraries belonging to cultural and professional institutions and organizations such as the Ateneo Puertorriqueño, the Colegio de Abogados, Colegio de Ingenieros. All of these maintain small collections related to the Caribbean, with emphasis on Puerto Rican material.

**SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Two Puerto Rican libraries are wholly devoted to Caribbean material, and there are also some Caribbean holdings in 81 public libraries, 468 school libraries, 41 government libraries, 84 special libraries and 61 academic libraries, but as the latter are integrated into the main collections no statistics are available. There is a general awareness of the need to develop coverage of the region and a desire to do so, but this is hampered by lack of both funds and information.
My study has led me to make the following recommendations:

1. That the appropriate authorities be approached with a request that the Caribbean Regional Library be developed into a Caribbean Data Bank;

2. That the Caribbean Regional Library maintain a union catalog of those institutions that receive Caribbean materials;

3. That, in light of the problems faced by the Caribbean Regional Library, a definite administrative transfer be made to the University of Puerto Rico to ensure its future development;

4. That a survey and inventory be made of the holdings of the Caribbean Regional Library to enhance its usefulness both now and in the future;

5. That the amount of publicity given to publications of the Caribbean region be increased;

6. That libraries be urged to avoid excessive duplication of Caribbean resources, and that joint efforts be made to make the Caribbean Regional Library unsurpassed in its field.

BIBLIOGRAPHY CONSULTED

ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES (ACURIL): Library resources for research in the Caribbean: official documents of the Third Annual Conference / Los recursos bibliotecarios para la investigación en el Caribe: documentos oficiales de la Tercera Conferencia Anual. San Juan PR, 1978 (459p.);


DELGADO CINTRÓN, Carmelo: "Misión crítica y defensa de la biblioteca", Revista del Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico, 34:157-170 (May.1973);

MORALES CARRION, Arturo: "Reflexiones sobre la Biblioteca de Puerto Rico", Sin nombre, 2(1):15-23 (1971);


ROJAS, Rubén del: Breve enciclopedia de la cultura puertorriquena. San Juan PR, Editorial Cordillera, 1976 (448p.).

NOTES


(2) Spanish acuacultura: presumably 'fish-farming' is meant - [ed.].
LA BIBLIOGRAFÍA EN LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Marisol Florén R. & Próspero Mella Chavier

INTRODUCCIÓN

No es sino hasta el siglo XX que las tareas bibliográficas se desarrollan en República Dominicana. Le cupo la gloria al cubano Carlos Manuel Trelles en su Ensayo de bibliografía cubana de los siglos XVII y XVIII, seguido de unos apuntes para la bibliografía dominicana y portorriqueña, Matanzas, 1907, de producir el primer trabajo para República Dominicana, aunque en ese mismo año el dominicano Rodolfo Cambiaso publicó en la revista La Miscelánea su breve trabajo titulado 'Bibliografía dominicana'. Trelles en una segunda edición de su obra suprimió la parte correspondiente a República Dominicana y Puerto Rico.

A estos trabajos les siguieron los de Pedro Henríquez Ureña Bibliografía literaria de Santo Domingo, 1929; Ralph Boggs A selective bibliography of Dominican literature, 1930; y en 1931 la obra de Samuel Waxman A bibliography of the belles lettres of Santo Domingo, importante por la cantidad de material que logra recopilar, unos 600 títulos de libros y folletos, aunque con errores y omisiones rectificados luego por Pedro Henríquez Ureña y Gilberto Sánchez Lustrino y más adelante por Vetilio Alfau Durán en Minucias bibliográficas dominicanas: en torno a las rectificaciones hechas a la obra del Prof. Waxman, 1956.

En líneas generales vemos en estos primeros trabajos un total predominio en literatura: el único estudio no literario es la obra de Maximo Coiscou Contribución al estudio del Plan Levasseur, bibliografía, 1933. El único esfuerzo de bibliografía general es de Damián Báez, Bibliografía dominicana, aparecida en el periódico Listín Diario, pero también tiene una concentración en humanidades.

Con la llegada de Luis Florén Lozano al país la bibliografía da un gran avance. Su influencia se deja sentir en un periodo que va de 1940 a 1960. El Sr. Florén convierte la Biblioteca de la Universidad de Santo Domingo en centro de toda la actividad bibliográfica y promotora de trabajos bibliográficos en otras instituciones como el Archivo General de la Nación y la Secretaría de Estado de Educación. Resultado de estos esfuerzos son las primeras bibliografías generales corrientes: el Boletín bibliográfico dominicano, 1945, sustituido por el Anuario bibliográfico dominicano, 1946 y 1947, continuados después por el Sr. Próspero Mella Chavier con su Bibliografía dominicana correspondiente a los años 1955 y 1957.

En cuanto a bibliografías especiales son dignas de mencionarse otras del Sr. Florén: Bibliografía de la bibliografía dominicana, 1948; Contribución a la bibliografía dominicana, 1949; Bibliografía

De 1960 a nuestros días los trabajos bibliográficos proceden en su mayoría de esfuerzos eruditos. Se observan todavía algunos restos de influencia de la época anterior, con los trabajos de Vetilio Alfau Durán Apuntes para la bibliografía poética dominicana, 1965-1970.


A partir de 1970, el panorama cultural cambia; existen dos nuevas universidades, la Universidad Nacional Pedro Henríquez Ureña y la Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, con sus respectivos centros de investigación. Se inaugura la Biblioteca Nacional (1971), y se funda el Museo del Hombre Dominicano que impulsa los trabajos arqueológicos, folklóricos. Aparece en 1975 el Fondo para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales para 'apoyar y promover aquellas investigaciones que por su naturaleza tiendan a producir algún impacto positivo en el proceso de desarrollo económico, social y cultural de la República Dominicana'. Las bibliografías que se publican provienen de investigadores de estos círculos. Así en el área de las ciencias sociales podemos mencionar a Bernardo Vega Bibliografía de asuntos económico dominicanos, 1965; Carlos Doré y Cabral Bibliografía acerca de la migración y la marginalidad en la República Dominicana, 1975. De Manuel Ortega Una selección bibliográfica sobre población en la República Dominicana, 1976. En el área de geografía y paleontología Dato Pagán publica su Bibliografía geológica de la isla de Santo Domingo, 1976.

Las bibliotecas de las universidades, a través de sus boletines de adquisiciones, dedican una sección a obras dominicanas. Productos de esta actividad por parte de las bibliotecas han sido la Bibliografía sobre azúcar, 1976, preparada por el Centro de Documentación del Centro Dominicano de Promoción de Exportaciones (CEDOPEX). INDOTECDENICIT (Instituto Dominicano de Tecnología Industrial) Directorio de tesis universitarias, 1979; el Anuario bibliográfico
dominicanos, 1978, de la Biblioteca Nacional, que más que una bibliografía corriente es el catálogo de la Sala Dominicana de la Biblioteca Nacional.

En el sector agropecuario la Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura creó este año (1979) el Centro Nacional de Documentación e Información Agropecuaria que será el centro del sistema nacional de información agrícola. Su primer producto ha sido el Índice de tesis agrícolas de la República Dominicana, 1968-1978. En programa está la compilación de la bibliografía agrícola.

En cuanto a indización se refiere, los primeros trabajos son: Próspero Mella Chavier Índice de los Anales de la Universidad de Santo Domingo, 1957; Miriam Michel de Campusano Índice jurídico dominicano, 1968; Isabel Beltré Índice del Boletín del Instituto Duríbar 1977, y Manuel Roa Índice de publicaciones periódicas de universidades dominicanas, 1978. La indización se ha desarrollado principalmente por iniciativa de bibliotecarios siendo dos de ellos productos de tesis de grado.

En resumen, como podermos ver, las bibliografías son el resultado de esfuerzos aislados. No existe una institución que asuma la responsabilidad del control bibliográfico nacional o que coordine estos trabajos. En 1976 se introdujo el ISBN en el país, pero su utilización no es obligatoria y depende de la buena voluntad e interés de los editores. La institución que lo asigna es el Instituto Nacional del Libro Español en Madrid, quien publica mensualmente en su revista El Libro español los libros editados en República Dominicana a los que se le han asignado ISBN.

Con el incremento de la producción editorial, tanto en el sector oficial como en el privado, y con el aumento de las investigaciones, se ve cada día con más urgencia la necesidad de tener los instrumentos bibliográficos al día que permitan conocer lo que se está produciendo y faciliten una rápida localización de la información. Ante esto, el Fondo para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales, conocedor de las dificultades que confrontan estudiosos al realizar sus trabajos, creó el programa BIBLIOGRAFÍA NACIONAL DOMINICANA y se propuso preparar y publicar la bibliografía nacional retrospectiva contratando a quien esto escribe, Marisol Florén, para elaborar un proyecto.

Presentado y aprobado este proyecto en 1977, se comienza su compilación para junio de 1978. Se ha enfocado como un catálogo colectivo que se nutre de los insumos en materiales dominicanos de cinco bibliotecas: UCMN, UNPHU, UASD, INTEC, BN, y permite la incorporación de otras bibliotecas que quieran colaborar y de otras colecciones privadas como las bibliotecas del historiador Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi y del Doctor Vetilio Alfaú Durán. Las primeras cinco bibliotecas han establecido un acuerdo con el PROGRAMA BIBLIOGRAFÍA NACIONAL de enviar una copia de la tarjeta catalográfica de todo el material dominicano que ellas procesen. Su objetivo es recoger todo lo que se haya escrito en el país y sobre el país hasta diciembre de 1978. En su primera etapa será una lista enumerativa y sistemática de libros, folletos de no menos de tres páginas, conferencias, documentos, tesis y disertaciones doctorales. Se han dejado para la
segunda etapa: los títulos de publicaciones periódicas, analíticas de revistas, materiales audiovisuales, mapas y otros.

Además de este proyecto y de la bibliografía agrícola que está programada por el Centro Nacional de Documentación e Información Agropecuaria, el Instituto Dominicano de Tecnología Industrial (INDOTEC) tiene en preparación un catálogo colectivo de publicaciones periódicas en ciencia y tecnología; también conocemos el servicio de indización para la revista Ahora! que están realizando los Sres. Roa-Arboleda.

Este es el panorama para un futuro inmediato. Sin embargo hacen falta mayor número de bibliografías especializadas en sectores que incidan directamente en el desarrollo del país, tales como en economía, finanzas, tecnología, ciencias de la salud etc. Hace falta el catálogo colectivo de publicaciones periódicas dominicanas que sirvan de base a futuras indizaciones. Consideramos que se puede intentar un servicio a base de una bibliografía analítica de las publicaciones periódicas dominicanas la cual se publicaría en entregas trimestrales especializadas en los campos de ciencias sociales y humanidades; y la indización de los periódicos que son una inestimable fuente de información.

A continuación presentamos esta contribución a la bibliografía de la bibliografía dominicana. Hemos querido tratar de ser exhaustivos en los trabajos bibliográficos producidos o publicados en el país. Se han introducido aquellos trabajos de autores extranjeros a los que hemos tenido acceso o que aparecen mencionados en los repertorios bibliográficos. Creemos que la información no está completa y que deben existir otros títulos de los que no tenemos conocimiento.

Se ha excluido expresamente los repertorios del Caribe a excepción de Current Caribbean bibliography, Caribbean acquisitions y Bibliografía de Centroamérica y del Caribe y sólo hacemos mención de ellas pues aportan información de los materiales que sobre el país se publican en el exterior. Creemos que el analizar el tratamiento que recibe República Dominicana en las bibliografías generales para América Latina y el Caribe habría material suficiente para otro trabajo.

Hemos querido limitar este trabajo a bibliografías propiamente dichas aunque en alguno que otro caso incluimos la bibliografía contenida en libros, por su volumen o importancia. Este es el caso de la geográfica de Cucurullo, y de la geológica de Rodríguez Demorizi. La sección dedicada a bibliografía sobre autores individuales se cumplió de acuerdo a lo encontrado en los repertorios bibliográficos. Sabemos que puede surgir mayor información en esta área.

El material está organizado en las siguientes secciones: general; de autores individuales; por materias en tres áreas: ciencias sociales, humanidades, ciencias.

Es una bibliografía anotada: las anotaciones han sido producto de nuestro propio examen o de comentarios de otros autores. Esperamos que les sea de utilidad.
(1) Fondo para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales: Información general, Santo Domingo, 1977: 5.

REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

BAA, Enid, & ESPINAL DE HOETINK, Ligia: "Actividades bibliotecarias y bibliográficas en la República Dominicana" |en| Final report and working papers of SALALM IX (1964), 1965:

FLORÉN ROMERO, Marisol: Proyecto Bibliografía Nacional, Santo Domingo, 1977 (17p.);

GIL ITURBIDES, Pedro, & CASTRO C., Martha M. de: "Information systems existing in the Dominican Republic" |en| Regional coöperation for access to information in the Caribbean, CEPAL/CAIRB 78/5, 1977: 225-230;

HERNÁNDEZ, Frank Marino: "Investigaciones bibliográficas y centros de documentación" |en| Estudios sobre la sociedad dominicana, Santo Domingo, UASD/INTEC, 1973 (13p.);

LORENZO, E., Pablo: "Panorama de la bibliografía dominicana", Boletín de adquisiciones UASD, 1970;

LA BIBLIOGRAFÍA EN LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

A. GENERAL

RETROSPECTIVA

1. ALBANEELL MacCOLL, Norah: Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico: a selected bibliography on the Caribbean area including only islands which are members of the Organization of American States, compiled by Norah Albanell [et al.], Gainesville FL, School of Interamerican Studies, University of Florida, 1956 (35h.).

Bibliografía de materiales publicados desde 1950.


La hoja suelta fue el medio de publicidad más efectivo en el siglo pasado. Es un índice de las hojas sueltas que conserva en su colección particular, ordenadas alfabéticamente por el título o por su autor. Da el pie de imprenta y pequeña descripción de su contenido.


En cien párrafos da comentarios a libros, noticias referentes a bibliotecas, librerías, editoras dominicanas. Aportan valiosa información sobre la historia del libro y la imprenta en República Dominicana.


5. ANUARIO BIBLIOGRÁFICO DOMINICANO, 1978- (Santo Domingo, Biblioteca Nacional, 1978- )

Es el catálogo del acervo bibliográfico dominicano de la Biblioteca Nacional. Ordenado sistemáticamente por la clasificación Dewey; dentro de cada clase en orden alfabético por autor. Índice de autores y una tabla de materias. Recopila un total de 3413 asientos; valiosísima fuente de información no sólo para los estudiosos sino también para los bibliotecarios.

Relación bibliográfica de los fondos dominicanos de la Biblioteca Espaillat, sobre política, sociología, economía e historia. Dispuestos en orden alfabético por materia; al final una lista de 22 títulos de revistas dominicanas. Es una valiosa guía para el investigador, pero los datos bibliográficos no están completos, pues no aparecen en el pie de imprenta la ciudad y el editor.

7. BÁEZ B., Damián: "Bibliografía dominicana", Listín diario (mar. 1, 4, 6, 11, 15, 21 de 1935)

Es un esfuerzo de bibliografía general clasificada por materias: historia, biografía, novela, teatro, cuento y poesía.


Obras dominicanas de la biblioteca de la Universidad Nacional Pedro Henríquez Ureña; ordenada alfabéticamente por materias.


Compilada por Jorge Tena Reyes. En orden alfabético 57 asientos bibliográficos de publicaciones dominicanas de 1971. No se pone el dato bibliográfico completo: excluye la fecha y el número de páginas.


Treinta y tres asientos bibliográficos en orden alfabético. Datos bibliográficos completos. Tiene una sección de Revistas que reseña en orden alfabético siete revistas publicadas este año, entre ellas cinco revistas nuevas.

11. BIBLIOGRAFÍA DE CENTROAMÉRICA Y DEL CARIBE, 1956-1959 (Madrid, Junta Técnica de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos de España; Habana, Agrupación Bibliográfica Cubana José Toribio Medina, 1958-1960?)

Compilada bajo los auspicios de la UNESCO. Director técnico Fermín Peraza Sarauza. Compilador por la República Dominicana, Próspero J. Mella Chavier. Vol.4: ...Caribe, Argentina y Venezuela.


Mimeografado. Aparecen por materias las fichas bibliográficas de los fondos de dicha biblioteca y otros datos relacionados con el funcionamiento de la misma, como el recibo de las obras de autores nacionales y de las publicaciones periódicas del país.


Relación de obras dominicanas recibidas en la biblioteca de la UNPHU ordenadas por materias alfabéticamente: biografías, ciencias, derecho, economía, educación, filosofía, geografía, historia, lingüística, literatura (novela-cuentos, poesía),
medicina, política, religión, sociología y una lista alfabética de revistas dominicanas. A partir de Aula 6/7 ya no aparece más. La sección bibliográfica está dedicada a resena de libros y libros anotados.


Organo de la Oficina de Canje y Difusión Cultural adscrita al Archivo General de la Nación. Guía de las publicaciones que aparecen en la República en ese año. Ordenada: historia y biografía, literatura, obras diversas, adiciones a la bibliografía de 1944, el libro dominicano en el extranjero. Información bibliográfica completa para cada asiento y análisis algunos extensísimos de las obras que aportan valiosa información sobre la misma. Continuado por el Anuario Bibliográfico dominicano.


Se reúnen 124 títulos. Estas notas constituyen la primera tentativa dominicana de bibliografía nacional.

17. **CARIBBEAN ACQUISITIONS: materials acquired by the University of Florida Libraries, 1957/58** (Gainesville, 1959- )

18. **CURRENT CARIBBEAN BIBLIOGRAPHY,** 1, 1951- (v1-7, Puerto de España; v8, San Juan PR, v9/11- , Hato Rey) Actualmente compilada y editada por la Biblioteca Regional del Caribe.


20. -----: "Bibliografía de los profesores universitarios 1945-1951", <i>Anales de la Universidad de Santo Domingo</i>, 43/64 (jul/dic.1952) (lxviii p.) Ordenada por el sistema de clasificación Dewey.


22. -----: "Bibliografía de los profesores universitarios en 1949", <i>Anales de la Universidad de Santo Domingo</i>, 53/58 (ene/dic.1950) (ix p.).

23. -----: "Bibliografía dominicana: obras de referencia", <i>Anales de la Universidad de Santo Domingo</i>, 69/70 (ene/jun.1954) (xv p.).


Libros, folletos y artículos de autores dominicanos o relativos a Santo Domingo. Alfabéticamente por materia, completa información bibliográfica para cada asiento. Falta índice.


Publicaciones dominicanas desde 1492 (Diario de navegación de Colón) hasta 1492. En orden cronológico.


Comprende a) libros, b) folletos, c) tesis, d) revistas y periódicos.

BOLETINES DE ADQUISICIONES DE BIBLIOTECAS

32. BIBLIONOTAS, 1- (jun.1967- ) (Santo Domingo, UNPHU) 4 p.a.

Mezcladas las obras dominicanas y las generales.

33. BOLETÍN BIBLIOGRÁFICO, 1(1)- (ene/feb.1978- ) (Santo Domingo, INDOTEC. CENICIT)

Poco dominicano. Especializada en ciencias y tecnología.

34. BOLETÍN BIBLIOGRÁFICO OPS, 1- (oct/dic.1977- ) (Santo Domingo, Organización Panamericana de la Salud) Trimestral.

Obras dominicanas integradas a la colección general. En orden alfabético por materias.


Sección de obras dominicanas por orden alfabético de materias.


37. UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE SANTO DOMINGO. Biblioteca Central: Boletín de adquisiciones, 1- (Santo Domingo, UASD) Irregular.


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CATÁLOGOS DE LIBRERÍAS

39. EDITORIAL EL DIARIO, Santiago: Lista de las más importantes obras editadas por la Editorial El Diario de Santiago de los Caballeros, R.D. Santiago, 1944 (11p.).

40. LIBRERÍA DOMINICANA, Santo Domingo: Libros dominicanos...

Catálogo de los libros dominicanos disponibles a la venta en la librería; ordenados por materia.


42. LIBRERÍA AMERICANA: Catálogo, 1979.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA DE BIBLIOGRAFÍA

43. FLOREÑ LOZANO, Luis: Bibliografía de la bibliografía dominicana. Ciudad Trujillo, Roques Román, 1948 (66p.)

Parte 1: bibliografías generales. Parte 2: bibliografía por materias. Parte 3: bibliografías personales. Índice de autores, materias y de personas bibliografíadas. Valiosa fuente de información; responde a las necesidades de la época cuando se comenzaban las actividades bibliográficas y existían pocas bibliografías; recoge cuanta información sobre bibliografías pudo reunir ya hubieran sido trabajos bibliográficos propiamente dichos, o bibliografías valiosas en libros.

CORRIENTE

44. EL LIBRO ESPAÑOL, 1(1)– (Madrid, Instituto Nacional del Libro Español, 1958– ) Mensual

Tiene una sección dedicada a los libros editados en República Dominicana. Corriente, pero no completa pues sólo incluye los editores afiliados al ISBN (Taller, Editora de Santo Domingo, Sociedad Dominicana de Bibliófilos, INTEC, UCMM).

45. En los periódicos El Caribe, Listín Diario aparecen secciones como "Biblioteca al día" y "Reseña bibliográfica", donde se analizan las publicaciones más recientes.

REVISTAS-ÍNDICES


48. ———: "Índice dominicano de historia". Medellín, tesis, licenciatura en bibliotecología, Escuela Interamericana de Bibliotecología, 1969 (242p.).

Índice a Clio y Bol. del Archivo Gral. de la Nación, ordenado por

208
materias alfabéticamente. Quedaron sin indizar algunos núme-
ros. Total de 1248 asientos bibliográficos. Índice de nombres.

49. FLORÉN LOZANO, Luis: "Las publicaciones periódicas en la bibli-
1953)

Es una lista de 123 publicaciones periódicas aparecidas hasta
la fecha. Ordenadas alfabéticamente por su título, consta la
fecha de publicación del ler. número y del último si han des-
aparecido. Indica cambios de nombre, el director y directores
anteriores de cada revista. Muy valiosa fuente.

50. GARCÍA LLUBERES, Leónidas: "Periódicos dominicanos del siglo
XIX", Listín diario (9 set.1933).

51. -----: "Los primeros impresos y el primer periódico en Santo
Domingo", Listín diario (28 ago.1933).

52. "ÍNDICE general por temas de los 'Anales de la Universidad de
Santo Domingo', años 1937-1947", Anales de la Universidad Autó-
noma de Santo Domingo, 47-48 (jul-dic.1948) (xxxvii p.).

53. "ÍNDICE general por autores de los trabajos publicados en 'Ana-
les', años 1937 a 1947", Anales de la Universidad Autónoma de
Santo Domingo, 45-46 (ene-jun.1948) (xxxvi p.).

54. INDICE general por autores y temas de los 'Anales de la Univer-
sidad de Santo Domingo', años 1937-1947. Santo Domingo, Univer-
sidad de Santo Domingo, 1949 (77p.) (Publicaciones de la Uni-
versidad de Santo Domingo, 67).

55. LUCÍN LOVATÓN, Ramón: Periódicos dominicanos en el Archivo Gene-
ral de la Nación. Ciudad Trujillo, Editora Montalvo, 1953 (49p.).

Periódicos dominicanos conservados en el Archivo ordenados
géográficamente: Santo Domingo, Región norte, Región sur, Re-
gión este, y en cada región cronológicamente. De cada perió-
dico da lema, fecha de ler número, lugar de impresión, impresor,
redactor o editor, periodicidad y carácter (si de interés
general, humorístico etc.). No dice los números que se tienen
en el Archivo, o si la colección está completa, ni la fecha de
cierre de los periódicos si es el caso.

56. MARTÍNEZ PAULINO, Marcos Antonio: Publicaciones dominicanas des-
de la colonia. Santo Domingo, Ed. del Caribe, 1973 (241p.).

Reseña de periódicos surgidos en el país desde 1821 hasta 1973
ordenada cronológicamente por fecha de aparición. Índice ge-
ográfico por ciudades. Da de cada periódico o revista el título,
fecha de aparición, director, periodicidad.

57. MELLA CHAVIER, Próspero: "Índice de 'Anales de la Universidad de
Santo Domingo' 1948-1957", Anales de la Universidad de Santo Do-
ingo, 81/84 (ene.1957) (xxvii p.).

58. -----: Índice general de los 'Anales de la Universidad de Santo
Domingo'. Santo Domingo, USAD, 1958 (31p.) (Publicaciones de la
Universidad, ser.1, v116, 3).

59. "PERIÓDICOS dominicanos en el Archivo de la Nación", Boletín del
Archivo General de la Nación, 7(209-216) (may-agos.1943) (6
facs.).
60. ROA SANTANA, Manuel de Jesús: Índice de publicaciones periódicas de universidades dominicanas. Santo Domingo, INTEC, 1978 (xiv, 152p.) (Serie bibliográfica, 1).

Indiza las publicaciones periódicas editadas por INTEC, UASD, UCM, UCE, UNPHU, y aparecidas hasta julio de 1977, a saber: Aula, Ciencia, Ciencia y sociedad, Derecho y política, Eme eme, Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias agronómicas y veterinarias, Universidad. No representan todas las revistas universitarias, sin embargo es una valiosa fuente de información. Alfabéticamente por materia, y dentro de estas, por autor. Índice de autor. Apéndice: catálogo de las publicaciones de las 5 universidades.


Todas las revistas filatélicas dominicanas desde la más antigua El Filatélico, 1885, hasta 1955. Da tamaño, editores, si caduco la fecha de cierre. Muy valiosa.

TESIS

62. ANALES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE SANTO DOMINGO: Relación de graduados con las tesis sustentadas para el año...

63. "CATÁLOGO de tesis de la UNPHU", Biblionotas, 28 (abr.1978) (55p.).

Tesis presentadas y conservadas en la biblioteca. Ordenado por escuelas: administración de empresas, agronomía, arquitectura, cooperativismo, derecho, economía, farmacia, ingeniería civil, medicina, servicios internacionales, sociología, veterinaria, psicología y orientación.


Por facultades: filosofía, derecho, medicina, farmacia y ciencias químicas, cirugía dental, ciencias exactas. Dentro de cada facultad, cronológico; dentro de cada año, alfabético. Faltan el número de páginas en cada tesis.


Pertenece a la serie "Materiales de estudio de la cultura dominicana". Hecho en 1952 pero publicado en 1956. Orden alfabético; completa información bibliográfica con título conferido. Introducción: requisitos para presentación de tesis en la USD.


Cronológico. Índice de autores y Índice por facultades.
67. INSTITUTO DOMINICANO DE TECNOLOGÍA INDUSTRIAL. Centro de información Científica y Tecnológica: Directorio de tesis universitarias. Santo Domingo, INDOTEC-CENICET, 1979 (288p.).

Tesis de UASD, UCMM, UNPHU, intercaladas en una orden por facultades: administración de empresas, administración pública, agronomía, biología, contabilidad, cooperativismo, economía, farmacia, física, ingeniería civil, ingeniería química, química. Importante, pero limitativo a materias que tienen mayor incidencia en el crecimiento industrial de la nación. No es exhaustivo, basándose en la información proporcionada por cada biblioteca universitaria.


Por departamento (trabajo social, derecho, ingeniería civil, educación, administración de empresas, administración pública, magister en administración pública, economía, enfermería, filosofía), por año presentado y alfabéticamente por autor.

69. MADERA FERMIN, Niris A.: "Índice analítico de los diferentes trabajos de investigación profesional (tesis) presentados por los egresados del Departamento de economía de la UCMM", Santiago, tesis (licenciatura en administración de empresas, UCMM, 1975 (158p.).

70. "RELACIÓN de las tesis presentadas por los graduados en nuestra Universidad de Santo Domingo durante el año lectivo 1939/1940", Juventud, 1(3):2.


Tesis de UCMM, UNPHU, UASD, por categorías de materias AGRINTER, con índice alfabético de materia, y uno de autores. Utiliza la metodología AGRIS/AGRINTER.


PUBLICACIONES OFICIALES


I. Publicaciones periódicas; II. Publicaciones ocasionales. No hay orden lógico dentro del orden general; sólo las memorias aparecen en orden cronológico. Basado en lo que poseen varias bibliotecas. La primera de varias entregas que no se publicaron.


Colección de leyes está incompleta, y además hay otras
ediciones. Representa lo que está en la Biblioteca del Congreso. General publications; legislative branch; executive branch; Secretaría de Agricultura, Comercio, Comunicaciones, Correos y telégrafos, Educación pública y bellas artes, Folleto-Obras públicas, Guerra y marina; Interior; Relaciones exteriores; Sanidad y beneficencia; Trabajo y economía; Judicial branch; other agencies. Index, Revistas, series, libros y folletos desde 1944 a 1946. Bajo cada rama de gobierno se divide en 1) memorias o informes, 2) periódicas, 3) monografías (las de autores individuales estando a continuación de las de los organismos oficiales).

75. El Lic. Pablo Lorenzo envió en 1975 a Mr. James B. Childs una "Selección bibliográfica de publicaciones oficiales dominicanas, 1960-75" (14p.).

B. AUTORES INDIVIDUALES

76. ALFAU DURÁN, Vetilio: "Bibliografía del Dr. Alcides García, 1906-1947", Clio, 16:179-184 (1948)

Sus obras en orden cronológico de publicación. Introducida por una pequeña biografía.


Constantes y extensas anotaciones a las obras. Valiosa fuente de información. Precedido de un estudio completo de Ramón Lugo Lovatón sobre J.C.G. Pequena bibliografía.

78. ———: "Contribución a la bibliografía del gran poeta popular dominicano 'Juan Antonio Alix'", Anales de la Universidad de Santo Domingo, 19(67/70):27-63 (ene/jun.1954):

1. Introducción biográfica; 2. Libros; 3. Décimas fechadas, décimas sin fecha, décimas sin fecha anteriores a 1893.


Orden cronológico de publicación. Sevez h. fue historiador, periodista, escribió sonetos y consagró su vida a la educación pública como profesor normalista.

80. ———: Fray Cipriano de Utrera (notas bio-bibliográficas). Ciudad Trujillo, Impresora Dominicana, 1951 (33p.).


Pequeñas anotaciones. Cuatro referencias bibliográficas con comentarios analíticos.

83. ———: "Tirso de Molina en Santo Domingo: bibliografía", Clio,
Anotaciones bibliográficas con motivo del 3er centenario de su muerte. Sobre la vida de Tirso de Molina en Santo Domingo.

84. ALFONSECA, Iván: Antología biográfica. La juventud de Santo Domingo, en la poesía contemporánea, 1924-1942. Buenos Aires, Claridad, 19—(?|184p.).

85.AMIAMA TÍO, Fernando A.: Contribución a la bibliografía de Gastón Fernando Deligne. Ciudad Trujillo, Luis Sánchez Andújar, 1944 (28p.).

Nota biográfica; contribución a la bibliografía en orden alfabetico de autor. Falta la paginación en los datos bibliográficos.

38 notas bibliográficas, alfabéticas por autor.

87. DAMRÓN, Rafael Próspero: Quién es quién en Ciudad Trujillo: directorio diplomático, consular, social, oficial, industrial y comercial. Ciudad Trujillo, [s.n.], 1943 (203p.).

88. GARCÍA, José Gabriel: Rasgos biográficos de dominicanos célebres. Santo Domingo, García hnos., 1875 (191p.).


Libros y folletos que contienen los discursos pronunciados por Rafael L. Trujillo. En orden alfabético.

Tratado de los bibliógrafos dominicanos o que se ocuparon de la bibliografía antes y después de JTM. Se reproduce integro la obra de Alonso de Zorita, Catálogo de los autores que han escrito Historia de Indias o tratado algo de ellas. Cita unos 30 autores. Es una evolución histórica de la bibliografía dominicana.


95. MORILLAS, José María: Siete biografías dominicanas. Ciudad Trujillo, Imp. San Francisco, 1946 (172p.).
En alto: Academia Dominicana de la Historia. Contiene las biografías de Pedro Valera y Gíménez, José Núñez de Cáceres, Antonio Sánchez Valverde, Juan Vicente Moscoso, José Joaquín Delmonte y Maldonado, Tomás Bobadilla.


Excelente trabajo, bastante completo. Orden cronológico.

98. THOMÉN, Luis Franklin: Directorio médico dominicano presentado por el Congreso Médico Dominicano del Centenario. Ciudad Trujillo, 1944 (230p., rets.).


C. CIENCIAS SOCIALES

100. BELTRÉ DEL ROSARIO, Isabel: "Bibliografía sobre la mujer" |en| Seminario 'Hermanas Mirabal' sobre diagnóstico, evaluación y recomendaciones modificativas de la condición de la mujer Dominicana, Santo Domingo 8-14 diciembre de 1975. (14p.).

Commemorativo del Año Internacional de la Mujer. Se recopila parte del material disponible en la biblioteca de la UASD (folletos, libros, tesis, publicaciones periódicas dominicanas). Por materias (educación, mujer, biografía, cuestiones sociales y morales, derechos, mujeres en la economía, historia de la mujer, situación legal, sociedades y clubes, trabajo, mujeres casadas, mujeres como médicos, mujeres delincuentes, mujeres en América, mujeres en el arte, mujeres en la literatura, vida en el campo), los asientos en orden alfabetico. Al final una lista de abreviaturas usadas.

Por áreas: generales, tenencia agraria, sistema de empresa, estructura sociopolítica, economía agropecuaria, reforma agraria, otros. Artículos de revistas, i.e., periódicos, libros, folletos. En el asiento bibliográfico no da las páginas.


Basado en materiales de la Biblioteca de Derecho del Congreso y de otras bibliotecas de EUA que tienen colecciones latinoamericanas y del mismo país. Fuente primerísima de consulta.


Última parte del artículo: "Bibliografía acerca de la migración y la marginalidad en la República Dominicana"; contiene 34 citas en orden alfabético de autores (folletos, libros, tesis y artículos de revistas).


Tesis, artículos, publicaciones oficiales, documentos de organismos internacionales, informes, libros ordenados temáticamente: generales, tenencia agraria, sistema de empresa, economía agropecuaria, reforma agraria, otros. Valiosa selección.


Artículos y folletos; artículos anónimos. Al final da el índice de los periódicos revisados; faltó colocar las siglas utilizadas para cada periódico, lo que dificulta la lectura.


Se intenta agrupar la literatura aparecida sobre la República desde la caída de Trujillo en 1961. Una gran parte se refiere a la intervención armada de 1965; este tema ocupa junto con el análisis de la historia y de las consecuencias de la dictadura trujillista la posición central entre las obras publicadas en el campo de las ciencias sociales. La mayoría de las publicaciones vienen de EUA. En los trabajos europeos
predominan los temas sociológicos o históricos. 900 títulos de monografías, artículos de revistas (especialmente de la Revista 'Ahora') y documentos ordenados temáticamente: política externa, política interna, sociedad, economía e historia. El material básico de trabajo se recopiló en 1967/68. Se ha recurrido a las existencias de numerosas bibliografías europeas y norteamericanas (especialmente no. 111 abajo). Da valiosa información pero algunos datos bibliográficos no están completos. En las monografías no da el número de páginas.


110. --------: "Relación de los tratados y convenciones concertados por la República Dominicana" [apéndice a la] Memoria de relaciones exteriores correspondientes a 1932. Ciudad Trujillo, 1933: 99-135. Tratados extinguidos; tratados imperfectos o nulos; tratados que no llegaron a regir; tratados y convenciones vigentes en la actualidad.


Descripción de las publicaciones, pero no es bibliografía.


Libros y folletos, una selección de artículos, así como cier-
tos trabajos inéditos asequibles y de fácil consulta. Clasi-
ficados siguiendo la división clásica de la historia repu-
blica (a partir de la separación de Haití), y agrupando
dentro de cada período lo relativo a cada asunto o a cada
nación:- Obras generales; Colecciones de tratados, convenci-
one y documentos; Primera República (1844-1861); Anexión a
España y Restauración (1861-1865); Segunda República (1865-
1916); Ocupación Norteamericana (1916-1922); Período con-
temporáneo (1922-1940); Deuda externa; Iglesia y Estado;

117. VEGA, Bernardo: Bibliografía de asuntos económicos dominicanos. Santo Domingo, Asociación para el Desarrollo de Santiago, 1965 (24p.).

General; Población; Agricultura y ganadería; Industria; Vi-
vienda; Asuntos fiscales; Cuestión monetaria; Comercio exter-
rior; Educación; Obras públicas; Miscelanea.


Bibliotecas del país con director y número de volúmenes
Gubernamentales, públicas, privadas, municipales etc.).
Bibliografía sobre política: período de Trujillo (artículos,
libros, panfletos, reportes, discursos, fuentes inéditas);
período post-Trujillo (artículos, libros, panfletos, repor-
tes, discursos, fuentes inéditas); periódicos y revistas
(con descripción de cada uno y con fecha de la. aparición).
Evaluación de los sitios donde se puede encontrar informa-
ción dentro y fuera del país. Panorama de las investigaci-
one sociales en R.D. Edición bilingüe. Valiosas indicaci-
one a una serie de trabajos inéditos.

D. HUMANIDADES

119. ALEMAR, Luis E.: "Apuntes para la cartografía dominicana", Bo-
letín del Archivo General de la Nación, 1:112-118, 263-268,

Relación descriptiva de los mapas, planos, croquis etc. de
la isla de Santo Domingo. Da la locación donde se encuentra
cada mapa. Trae la reproducción de algunos mapas.

120. ALFAU DURÁN, Vetilio: "Apuntes para la bibliografía de la no-
vela en Santo Domingo", Anales de la Universidad de Santo
Comienza con una apreciación de la novela y la novela en R.D. y antecedentes bibliográficos. Orden alfabético por autores con notas críticas para cada novela. No se completó: sólo abarca letras A a C. Consulta indispensable para formar una colección.


Sección A (con título erróneo de 'bibliografía política') tiene Antecedentes bibliográficos. Reseña histórica-crítica de la poesía en Santo Domingo. Descripción detallada de cada poeta, fechas de nacimiento y muerte, apreciación crítica a la obra, información bibliográfica completa de antologías, libros, folletos. Faltan los artículos y poemas en revistas y periódicos, hojas sueltas, de poetas que nunca publicaron libros. Fuente principalísima para estudio de la poesía dominicana.


123. ANTOLOGÍA de la literatura dominicana. Santiago, Ediciones del Gobierno Dominicano, 1944 (2v.) (Colección Trujillo).


Libros, artículos de revistas, mapas (con anotaciones en algunas obras) organizados: cartografía, obras generales, geología y relieve, clima, hidrografía.


Obras generales; prehispánica; descubrimiento y conquista; periodo colonial; independencia; periodo nacional.


Documentos inéditos (procedentes del Archivo de Simancas, España).

Sacó aquí a luz los materiales que debieron ser publicados en la administración de Vásquez en una edición crítica de los documentos transcritos en el Archivo General de Indias por la Misión que Coiscou dirigió. Presenta sucesivamente los índices descriptivos de materias, los de nombres, las notas bibliográficas y la paradiagnosis empleada en la transcripción de los documentos. Los índices y las notas bibliográficas no aparecen organizadas por materias, ni dentro de cada materia, por orden cronológico. Los documentos están distribuidos arbitrariamente y es forzosa la correspondencia entre los índices y los documentos.


  I. Documentos inéditos; II. Documentos publicados; III. Artículos de prensa; IV. Folletos; V. Libros.

130. CUCURULLO, Oscar: Geografía de Santo Domingo. Ciudad Trujillo, Montalvo, 1956 (120p.).

  Contiene p.2-22 breve bibliografía geográfica de Santo Domingo con algunos títulos que tratan los aspectos del territorio dominicano.


  I (libros exclusivamente, anotados e información bibliográfica completa): Obras generales; Prehispánica; Descubrimiento y conquista; Período colonial; Independencia; Período nacional. II (fundamentalmente libros, pero con algunos artículos): La sociedad tainá; La economía del oro 1493-1520; Azúcar y cueros; Contrabando y crisis; Despoblaciones y contrabando; Los bucaneros y la Tortuga; Potencias capitalistas y la España decedente; Santo Domingo; La España Boba; La dominación haitiana; Problemas de la separación; Báez y Santana, la primera República; Anexión y restauración; La inestabilidad política y los partidos de colores; Los azules y la modernización de la R.D.; Lilis; Orígenes de la dependencia americana; Horacio Vásquez; Era de Trujillo; Crisis de la libertad y la revolución 1961-1965; Obras generales. Buena ayuda para el estudiante.

132. FLOREN LOZANO, Luis: Bibliografía de las bellas artes en Santo Domingo. Bogotá, Antares, 1956 (53p.) (Materiales para el estudio de la cultura dominicana, 8).

  Material recogido hasta 1952, salvo algún que otro dato posterior. Por materias: general; arqueología; guías de ciudades; enseñanza; exposiciones; estética y filosofía; museos; música impresa; revistas; programas; arquitectura; pintura; escultura; cerámica; declamación; numismática; teatro; ballet; joyería; índice de autores. Incluye colección de catálogos de exposiciones y programas de conciertos. Anotaciones a algunas de la obras.


  Lista clasificada de material publicado entre los años de
1946 a 1948 (libros, folletos, artículos de revistas y de prensa): agricultura; economía y comercio; arqueología; arte y arquitectura; bibliografía; biografías; ciencias médicas; folklore; geografía y geología; historia; literatura; política internacional dominicana. Índices de autores, periódicos y revistas revisados. Incluye publicaciones de carácter jurídico y cultural.

134. HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA, Pedro: "Bibliografía literaria de Santo Domingo", Repertorio americano (San José CR), (7, 14, 21 set.1929).

Sólo figuran escritores nacidos antes de 1880.

135. -----, & SÁNCHEZ LUSTRINO, Gilberto: | Rectificación a la bibliografía de Waxman|, Revista de filología española (Madrid), 21 (3): 293-309 (jul/sept.1954)

Después de una evaluación crítica a la obra de Waxman (no. 146 abajo), dan una lista de trabajos no literarios que tienen una significación en las letras o en la vida cultural de Santo Domingo y omitidos por Waxman.

136. LUGO, Américo: Bibliografía. Santo Domingo, Imp. La Cuna de América, [1906] (6, 115p.).

Un repaso a la literatura universal y dominicana. Como dice Waxman es la más valiosa guía para literatura dominicana.


Para 1956 y 1957 en orden alfabético de autores artículos de revistas, libros, folletos, artículos de periódicos.


Libros y folletos de 1958 y 1959 en orden alfabético de autor.


Anotación bibliográfica sobre los discursos que se han pronunciado en el país. Orden alfabético de autor. No es completa.


Pequeña evolución histórica de la literatura dominicana y de su bibliografía. Es la más reciente bibliografía literaria. El índice bibliográfico anotado comprende: Antologías: generales, de poesía, de prosa; Bibliografías: generales, de
poesía, de prosa, de teatro; Historias literarias: generales, de poesía.


Incluye bibliografía geológica anotada.


Da el año, numeración general (corresponde al orden interno), número topográfico, descripción general, autor o firma, naturaleza (grabado, impreso), escala, tamaño, procedencia, observaciones y comentarios a cada mapa. Valiosa.

145. SUED BADILLO, Jalil: Bibliografía antropológica para el estudio de los pueblos indígenas en el Caribe. Santo Domingo, Ediciones Fundación García-Arévalo, 1977 (579p.).

Parte 1 por temas: obras generales, fuentes arqueológicas, fuentes etnográficas, fuentes geográficas, fuentes históricas, fuentes lingüísticas.

Parte 2 por áreas: obras generales (aportando algún elemento de interés pero no perteneciendo a nuestra área cultural), Las Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, La Española (379-405: República Dominicana, pero la información dominicana está incompleta), Puerto Rico y Islas Virgenes, Antillas Menores, Antillas Holandesas, Las Guyanas, Venezuela, Caribe colombiano, América Central (obras generales), Costa Rica, Panamá; revistas, libros, boletines institucionales.


Tiene la singularidad de reunir por primera vez unos 600 títulos de libros y folletos de autores nacidos en la Rep. Dom. Incluye títulos de revistas. Hay que examinarlo con cierto cuidado pues incurre en errores luego corregidos por Pedro Henríquez U. (no.135) y Alfau Durán (no.122). Muy meritorio trabajo. Intenta incluir no sólo literatura sino bellas artes y música; introduce algunos otros temas como historia y geografía. En orden alfabético (la falta de clasificación reduce mucho su utilidad); da referencias donde ha sido citada la obra (pero señala pocas fuentes; prescinde de la mayor parte de los escritores de la época colonial). De publicaciones periódicas dejó afuera algunas muy importantes como el Telegrafo constitucional de Santo Domingo (1821).

E. CIENCIAS

147. CEDOPEX: Bibliografía sobre azúcar. Santo Domingo, CEDOPEX, 1976 (82p.).

148. CORRIPTO PEGUERO, Alba Aurora, & otros: Bibliografía sobre nutrición y alimentos en la República Dominicana. Por A.A. Corripio P., Luis Armando Báez Pimentel, Miguel Ángel Martínez Díaz], Santo Domingo, 1978 (95h.).
1901-1977. Ordenada: artículos de revistas, tesis de grado (que constituyen la mayoría de la información), seminarios, folletos, libros, índice 'temático' (que en realidad es de títulos), Índice de autores, conclusiones (pretende cuantificar y evaluar la producción bibliográfica en la materia) y recomendaciones. Se excluyen artículos de periódicos, tesis de enfermería, trabajo social, educación etc. Menciona colecciones de revistas incompletas y no pone los números indizados. Confuso el sistema utilizado: dentro de las revistas divide por título de la revista. Trabajo incompleta; la metodología no ha sido rigurosa. A pesar de los defectos, es una ayuda a los investigadores.


Clasificada (Dewey). Índices relativo y de autores. La bibliografía agrícola más completa sobre DR (548 citas).


1. Libros y folletos; 2. Artículos de publicaciones periódicas, artículos o trabajos recopilados en libros; 3. Tesis de grado (Dentro de estas 3 divisiones se ordenó cronológicamente). Índice temático. Índice de autores. Apéndice de trabajos presentados en las Convenciones Nacionales de Pediatría. Apéndice de gráficas que abarca el total de material publicado 1901-74. Hecho con riguroso método bibliográfico, pero no indica lacunas en las colecciones de revistas indizadas.

152. "NOTAS bibliográficas de la Hispaniola y las Indias Occidentales", Zoodom 2(1) (jul.1977)

51 asientos distribuidos bajo 'invertebrados', 'reptiles y batracios', 'aves', 'mamíferos'.


66.refs. alfabéticamente bajo 'peces', 'batracios y reptiles', 'aves', 'mamíferos'.


Incluye Haití. Alfabético por autores (libros, folletos, artículos de revistas - con en algunos casos localización). Índice analítico, de autores, títulos y materias. Excluye trabajos paleontológicos.

A: Prehistoric populations; B. Living populations. Orden alfabético de autores y dentro de cada autor por fecha de publicación. La mayoría son artículos de revistas y ponencias de congresos. Se refiere a toda el área del Caribe (inglés, francesa, española): para R.D. sólo da 9 citas.


I. El empleo de la hidroterapia por nuestros indígenas; II. Las aguas termales después de la conquista. Va dando noticias sobre su uso a través de la literatura, al final presenta la bibliografía y referencias a las notas escritas.


Las referencias incluyen trabajos sobre malacología en general comprendiendo moluscos terrestres, dulceacuícolas y marinos. Alfabético de autor y dentro de cada uno por fecha de publicación. Para R.D.: 16 citas.


Es la bibliografía del libro. Orden alfabético de autor. Tan to libros como artículos de revistas algunos de ellos son reproducidos en el texto. Libros raros, valiosa información.


Importante bibliografía geográfica y geológica de la República Dominicana y de Haití.
PERIODIZATION:
A PROBLEM IN RECENT CUBAN HISTORICAL LITERATURE

Graciella Cruz-Taura

A new history of Cuba, rewritten from Marxist perspectives and nullifying the widespread bourgeois conceptions of the Cuban past, has been a goal of the present Cuban revolutionary government. Among the obstacles to this new history has been the question of what the concept of Marxist perspectives should signify. The application of Marx's famous essay "The materialist conception of history" and his belief in the inevitability of the Communist stage of society as bases to explain Cuba's historical development have posed problems to historians. The first attempts to rewrite Cuban history showed a hasty desire to apply Marx's dogmatic framework to Cuban development. The results were often poorly documented works, written in Marxist terminology and relying on the bourgeois writings that the authors set out to disprove. Eventually, the iconoclasm and pseudo-Marxism of the earlier revolutionary period has been replaced by better scholarship and a more interpretative Marxist approach. Selected examples of attempts to impose a Marxist concept to periodize the Cuban past illustrates the path that history writing in Cuba has followed since the revolution of 1959.

Cuban historians prior to the revolution had periodized Cuban history by using the convenient division of centuries. The year 1762 was also often designated to mark the beginning of a new era for Cuba. That year Havana fell to the British during the Seven Years' War and Cuban products, particularly sugar, entered world markets, which resulted in an economic boom for the island. Thousands of African slaves were then brought to Cuba to work in the prosperous sugar industry, altering the old social order and causing social tensions. Thus, following the one-year domination of Havana, Cuba underwent a series of socioeconomic changes that have attracted the attention of Cuban historians ever since, at times to the neglect of the earlier colonial period. The first two and a half centuries of Cuba's post-Columbian history were studied by only a few. Among them, one should mention Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez, perhaps Cuba's most distinguished historian of the pre-revolutionary republican period, who saw the importance of that earlier colonial period of slow harmonic development, in permitting the economic prosperity of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. But in general, 1762 was often used by traditional historians as the cut-off date in periodizing the Cuban colonial experience.

The first attempt at a different periodization of the Cuban past dates from pre-revolutionary times, but remains of interest because it is still referred to and it was quickly reprinted after the revolution. Undertaken by Cuban Communist Party member Blas Roca in 1943, *Los fundamentos del socialismo en Cuba* was a rigid effort to adapt Cuban history to the predetermined model suggested by Marx in
"The materialist conception of history": Asiatic, ancient, feudal and bourgeois. Roca divided Cuban history into four stages: primitive communism, slavery, feudalism and capitalism.

The pre-Columbian societies in Roca's scheme corresponded to the communist stage, where the produce from collective work belonged to all members of the tribe. The differences in social development among the Taíno, Siboney and Guanahatabey, the three tribes inhabiting Cuba at the time of the Spanish conquest, indicated that perhaps this mode of production had begun disintegrating and institutions of a slave system were beginning to appear. The Spanish colonization brutally replaced communism with slavery for although the Indians were not legally slaves, they were treated as such, marking the emergence of class struggle in Cuba. As the Indian population died, African slaves were brought to Cuba.

Blas Roca recognized that feudal institutions introduced from Spain at the time of the conquest, and capitalist relations, then developing in Europe, affected Cuba. Yet, he considered Cuba in the slave stage until the initial decree on the abolition of slavery in 1872. Then, feudalism became the dominant mode, as the former slaves continued to be controlled by their masters until 1886. Shortly after, in 1898, Cuba obtained its independence from Spain, and Roca associated this event with the establishment of the capitalist mode, commenting that because of Cuba's relation to the United States, certain aspects of the feudal formation remained; these were not specified. Thus the author designated certain characteristics of the colonial period and of the pre-revolutionary republic as feudal but he failed to describe properly the superstructural characteristics of the feudal mode. It seems that he was simply describing as feudal the institutional remnants of that medieval period in Europe.

Blas Roca's use of the term feudal has become common in Cuba since the revolution to refer to institutions, such as the Catholic Church, that flourished during Europe's feudal period. The term is used in the sense of carrying an aura of Dark Ages' abuses and thus the vassal-lord relationship is presented as synonymous to exploited-exploiter and bearing no relation to a society where authority was fragmented, as was the case in medieval Europe. Although Marx in The German Ideology had used the term feudal to describe an estate-property society, with nobles exploiting the enserfed small peasantry, he did limit this formation to a fragmented society.

The assignation of feudalism by Blas Roca between 1872 and 1886 portrays a superficial application of Marx's scheme, without taking into consideration the economic forces affecting Cuba during that short period. Roca's decision was based on the fact that during that time (1872-86) the former slaves were under the tutelage of their former masters, which he considered a noble-serf relationship. He ended Cuba's feudal period with reference to the decree in 1886 that finally abolished slavery, ignoring Marx's statement that 'no social order ever disappears before all the productive forces for which there is room in it have been developed'. Furthermore, Roca ignored the years 1886 through 1898, as he was unable to assign a mode to this interim.
Revolutionary figure Oscar Pino-Santos, who has since the revolution published various works on the U.S. domination of the Cuban economy, also began his periodization scheme, in Historia de Cuba: aspectos fundamentales, by placing the Indians in a primitive economic stage that had surpassed the savage stage but had not yet developed patriarchalism. Although slavery in European development preceded feudalism, in the case of Cuba the order was reversed, according to Pino-Santos. The arrival of the Spaniards, who did not accept the primitive mode of the Indians and destroyed it by establishing state and class divisions, caused feudalism to make its appearance first. Pino-Santos substantiated this view by pointing out that under the encomienda system, the Indians could continue using their parcels of land and the instruments used for cultivation. Furthermore, the first colonizers depended on Indians for food. Thus the author attributed to feudalism characteristics related to land use.

As the Indians died out, and new lands were granted to the Spaniards, the feudal system was replaced by a slave economy. The introduction of African slaves mainly contributed to its establishment. The slave mode would last until 1886 (when slavery was abolished) although it always possessed some feudal characteristics, due to the origin of Spanish institutions.

The slave system was subdivided by Pino-Santos into three different stages. The formative period lasted from the late 16th to the late 18th century. This was a time of very slow development. The late 18th century until 1840 corresponded to the exploitation phase, when slaves were introduced into Cuba in thousands to assist the growing sugar industry. Finally, from 1840 until 1886, the system was in crisis. The author also pointed out that these subdivisions correspond to three stages of capitalism in Europe, but he dismissed any possibility of a capitalist slave economy, in spite of Cuba's relationship to the Old World.

The capitalist mode of production affected Cuba from the end of slavery until the revolution of 1959. Linking capitalism to American imperialism in Cuba, he considered the 1888 to 1928 period that of US market penetration. Following the 1929-1933 economic crisis, imperialist power stabilized itself in Cuba until 1958.

Although considerably more analytical than Blas Roca's Los fundamentos del socialismo en Cuba, Pino-Santos's history still has lacunae in the analysis of the social formations that affected Cuban historical development. He mentions that his book was based on a series of lectures delivered in Peking in 1963, prepared while he was far from many sources. It is interesting how lightly the author excuses himself for the scholarly limitations of his work. Likewise, the acceptability of it for publication serves as an example of the readiness of the Cuban revolutionary government to publish works of a Marxist nature.

Like Blas Roca and Pino-Santos, Sergio Aguirre, who has been a militant Communist and a writer of Marxist history since the 1940s and who since the revolution has become Professor of Cuban history at the Universidad de La Habana, views the pre-Columbian Indian cultures that the Spaniards found in Cuba as collective and primitive
societies with no concept of private property. There was no market-place because production was meant for distribution and not for selling. No class strife existed, an assertion that is questionable since a hierarchy had developed where the more civilized Taíno Indians ruled over the Siboney. These two tribes had pushed the savage Guanahatabeys into the western part of the island. Despite the hierarchy and the displacement of another tribe which the author mentions, he claims no contradiction existed in the society.

The primitive Indian society was replaced by Spanish feudalism, which created class consciousness between the exploited and exploiting classes. Aguirre explained Spanish feudalism in terms of the wealth and large landholdings of a few nobles and Church officials, who often disguised economic motives with religious ones. Also discussed were the Spanish bourgeois and plebeian classes that come to the New World. These two groups were not fitted into the author's paradoxical scheme of a feudal and unified Spain, nor were they given a place in the colonial society.

Aguirre proceeded to assert that, from the 16th century, three different economic systems could be seen at work in Cuba simultaneously. Although the encomiendas were prohibited after 1552, the other institutions, such as the Catholic Church, as introduced from Spain, maintained a feudal character. The acquisition of African slaves contributed to defining Cuba as a slave society. At the same time, commercial capitalism, the economic system of most European nations, although only partially affecting Spain, manifested itself through the flota system which provided capital to the local residents.

The three modes of production interacted from the 16th century onwards. Due to economic development during the 18th century, capitalism was by the 19th century the most important mode. The Cuban history of that century can be described as the history of the Cuban bourgeoisie. Although Aguirre believed that this class lost its hegemony during the Independence War of 1868, nevertheless, capitalism continued to be the dominant mode of production in Cuba until the 1959 revolution. In the 20th century he observed the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, which was then linked to US imperialist interests.

Aguirre's Historia de Cuba, as well as his other works both before and after the revolution, reveals the author's desire to apply Marx's historiographical concepts dogmatically. In the introduction to the Historia, he formulated that a Marxist historian requires only a good command of Marxism-Leninism and the dialectic method, excellent knowledge of historical bibliography and familiarity with primary sources. His works do not meet these requirements. As is the case with Pino-Santos, Aguirre's references are often to bourgeois historians, despite his desire to disprove them. Nor does he rely on primary sources for his conclusions. Finally, his command of Marxism-Leninism is poorly applied to history, as he limits himself to a narrative fitting the Marxist mold; he lacks command of the dialectical method to describe the various formations.

Better documented than the other general histories of Cuba
published during the sixties was the text book prepared for the Revolutionary Armed Forces by Jorge Ibarra. Unlike the authors we have been discussing, Ibarra did not intend to disprove bourgeois history. Rather, he showed awareness of the need to rely on Cuba's earlier historians, to understand their approach and the reasons for the themes they emphasized. He considered his Historia de Cuba a provisional effort to provide the Cuban military with a Marxist history but a work in need of further revision. Nevertheless, his periodization scheme began in a similar manner to that of the authors already mentioned. He described the Indians as living in the primitive stage of a communist society. The existence of a hierarchy, where the Taíno ruled over the Siboney, and where there was excess production, led Ibarra to the conclusion that changes were then taking place in the Cuban pre-Columbian society, pointing towards its entering the slave mode. He was aware of the feudal character of the institutions introduced by Spain and how a bourgeoisie was slowly developing in Cuba, but he believed that the island went from the primitive to the servile mode with the Spanish conquest.

Thus he did not reject Marx's thesis of socio-economic formation; to Ibarra history had other dimensions, beyond this sociological analysis. He considered that, beyond Marx, the historian must also apply Friedrich Engels' 'historical method', which allows the integration of all other contingencies to the functioning of a particular mode of production. He pointed to the inadequacy of periodizing Cuba in the slave mode from the coming of the first slaves in the 16th century until abolition, because the slave formation suffered qualitative changes throughout its history.

In agreement with traditional historians, Ibarra designates 1762, the date of the opening of the port of Havana by the British, as marking the change from a patriarchal slave society to one of plantation economy. The plantation required a new type of slavery, which is better associated with capitalism than with the slave mode of earlier times. Thus Ibarra points to the impracticability of using Marx's scheme to describe Cuba's historical development. In fact he claims that Cuba was well into capitalism by the mid 19th century, despite the persistence of the institution of slavery.

Just as he divided slavery into two phases, so he attributes two phases to the capitalist period. In the first of these, the bourgeoisie was tied to Spanish colonial interests; by the end of the 19th century it had become linked to US imperialism, but its political structure was destroyed in 1933 after the ousting of the dictator Gerardo Machado, whose regime had been closely associated with the USA. From the 1933 revolt began the period of revolutionary praxis, to culminate in the revolution of 1959.

Jorge Ibarra's Historia de Cuba shows a more interpretative approach to Marx's periodization scheme, as he differentiated between the imposition and the gradual development of a mode of production. Nonetheless Ibarra too should be grouped with the other authors we have discussed, as attempting to periodize Cuban historical development according to the framework suggested by Marx, disregarding Marx's warning that his scheme was to be applied only to European development. Blas Roca followed the model strictly as a formula.
Sergio Aguirre and Oscar Pinto-Santos, considering the source of labor as the prime factor, placed feudalism before slavery, but still adhered to the scheme. Ibarra rejected the feudal mode, and subdivided both slavery and capitalism, but he retained Marx's concept of periodization into modes. All these attempts had various shortcomings, which stem from the application of Marx's scheme of gradual development to the history of Cuba, a country whose institutions were imposed on it violently by Spain.

Consequently, the periods suggested by these authors were not based on socio-economic formation, and therefore do not conform to the bases of Marx's framework. Aguirre allows the coexistence of various interacting systems, but even then he singles out one dominant exploiting class, whereas for Marx this should have implied a sharing of power by the various dominant classes.

Another shortcoming of the Marxist periodizations described was that the use of a pre-determined universal pattern had the counter-effect of placing Cuba outside the context of parallel historical developments in the rest of the world. For, as the various periods did not correspond to those of Europe, Cuba was isolated from the European development for which Marx described his scheme. Also, some of the periods assigned to Cuba, such as primitive communism and slavery had no corresponding periods in some other Latin America countries. Ironically, these works were published at the very time Castro was directing his efforts to export revolution to the rest of Latin America and was theoretically proselytizing on the basis of Cuba's common heritage with her neighbor republics in the Hemisphere.

Among the few works of the 1960s to avoid this dogmatic attempt to periodize Cuban history along Marxist lines, El ingeño⁷ of Manuel Moreno Fraginals should be mentioned. Published in 1964, this book does not deal with Cuban history ab ovo. Rather, it concentrates on the technological transformations that the Cuban sugar industry suffered as Cuba entered the world market, making it, according to Moreno Fraginals, the most modern bourgeois society in Latin America. He describes how the Cuban bourgeoisie developed institutions to fit its capitalist superstructure. He also analyzes the struggle between the Cuban sugar producers and the Spanish merchants, as the interests of these two groups conflicted. Likewise, the author describes the internal struggles of Cuban society, which needed large numbers of workers for the ever-demanding sugar industry, thus explaining the need for slaves in the midst of a capitalist society.

El ingeño is not only the best documented and most original study published in Cuba during the first decade of the revolution; it is also a more truly Marxist effort, for it moved away from the dogmatic labeling of periods and analyzed the Cuban historical process in terms of economics and of the internal struggles affecting the society. Because the book does not cover the entire span of Cuban history, Moreno Fraginals did not find himself committed to naming periods, such as the pre-Columbian, the early colonial or the republican.

Moreno Fraginals' book has definitely influenced later works. Jorge Ibarra's attribution of the capitalist mode to 19th-century
Cuba reflects this influence. Other works have also been published in Cuba that exemplify a disregard for Marx's original scheme, thus avoiding the restrictions imposed by the simultaneous presence of characteristics of various modes, which caused the unexplained contradictions in the studies of Roca, Aguirre and Pino-Santos.

Another important factor permitting Cuban historians to disregard Marx's rigid scheme of Asiatic, ancient, feudal and bourgeois modes may be found in Fidel Castro's speech during the centennial celebration of the Independence War of 1868. He then stated what has become the official government version of that War, presenting the Cuban people as having struggled for a hundred years thereafter to obtain their independence. This version is highly nationalistic, disregarding not only Marx's periodization scheme but also the cosmopolitanism of Marx's thought. In terms of the new history of Cuba, the need for which Castro expressed in that same speech, his pronouncement on the hundred years of struggle provided Cuban historians with the academic freedom to disregard Marx's periodization scheme.

Simplifying Cuban development to one mode, capitalism, is Francisco López Segreger's [italics]Cuba: capitalismo dependiente y subdesarrollo 1510-1959[/italics], a work which won a Casa de las Américas award. He is critical of historians who considered Cuba in the slave or feudal mode after the conquest. Like André Gunder Frank, to whom López Segreger's thought reveals indebtedness, he believes that throughout its entire colonial period Cuba was developing within the capitalist system. He also shares Ramiro Guerra's view that prior to the 18th century, there was harmony between the exploited and the exploiters and that the period 1700-1762 was marked by some political control, decline of municipal powers and the rise of the Cuban saccharocracy. Until then, Spain had permitted autonomous development and had protected the small landholders during a time when the island was relatively underpopulated, which delayed the development of a plantation economy. By 1762 Cuba had entered the industrial capitalist phase, but once the Cuban bourgeoisie was in crisis, US imperialism associated itself with that class and dominated Cuba until the Castro revolution.

By pushing back the introduction of the bourgeois mode of production in Cuba to 1510, date of the first Spanish settlement, López Segreger freed his analysis from the complications that arise with the presence of characteristics of other modes. Consequently he was able to consider the economic structure without the restriction of other systems and to treat the subject matter with much more depth than the other authors discussed, with the exception of Manuel Moreno Fraginals and, to a lesser extent, Jorge Ibarra. López Segreger's book also portrays its author's knowledge of other Marxist writers who, likewise perceiving the limitations of Marx's original framework, have also given it a liberal interpretation. In common with developments in Latin American scholarship, this book may be categorized as an example of dependency analysis.

Cuba: capitalismo dependiente y subdesarrollo exemplifies the best in recent Cuban historiography. It is characterized by excellent documentation. López Segreger's references are not only to primary sources, but to Cuban historians of the pre-revolutionary

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period and to revolutionary historians of scholarly stature, such as Manuel Moreno Fraginals and Julio LeRiverend. In this sense, this work contrasts with those by Blas Roca, Oscar Pino-Santos and Sergio Aguirre, whose attempts to provide the Cuban people with a new Marxist history resulted in poorly documented pseudo-Marxist histories.

The problem of periodization illustrates the course of history writing in Cuba since the 1959 revolution. At first, the Cuban past was periodized into communist, slave, feudal and bourgeois modes. It seems that Marxist terminology was more important than proper documentation and analysis. Such an approach proved inadequate. Furthermore, the official government view of the Cuban people became one based on one hundred years of struggle, following a speech by Castro that ignored Marxist periodization and universality. Thus, by including all post-Columbian history in the bourgeois mode, not only are Cuban historians better able to analyze the Cuban past but they have also displayed continuity with historians of before the revolution.

NOTES


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INTRODUCTION

SALALM XXIV takes place against the background of a surge of interest, in North America and Western Europe, in the circum-Caribbean as an area, typified by President Carter's despatch in 1977 of a mission of reconnaissance headed by his wife and Andrew Young, his controversial Afro-American Ambassador to the United Nations. The reasons for this new interest are not clear, but probably reflect the perception that the independent states of the Commonwealth Caribbean are increasingly visible actors in such international and regional forums as UNO, the Law of the Sea Conference, UNCTAD, the European Community/Africa-Caribbean-Pacific trade conference, the OAS, the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Commonwealth conference system. Mr. S.S. Ramphal, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guyana, is the current Secretary-general of the Commonwealth Secretariat in London; Mr. Alister MacIntyre, the then Secretary-general of CARICOM, the organization of the independent and non-independent Commonwealth Caribbean entities, gave his name to a report of Commonwealth experts concerning the 'North-South' dialog on the New International Economic Order; Mr. Knowlson Gift, a national of Trinidad & Tobago, is a highly-located official in the Secretariat of SELA.

Next, the new interest may have something to do with the realization that, in the post-1973 era of the international politics of energy, the circum-Caribbean including Mexico, Venezuela and Trinidad has exploitable reserves in the Caribbean continental shelf. The area is also rich in bauxite, contributing some 65% of the U.S. supply. Such strategic resources are not only close to the United States and Western Europe, but they are in a zone with a present low violence profile compared with, say, the Middle East. This is not to say that this state of affairs will persist: the potential for instability and violence is there unless regional and international solutions are found to the attendant underdevelopment which characterizes the economies of most of the mini-entities in and around the Caribbean Sea¹. The crises in Jamaica, Guyana and Grenada (the last the scene on March 13, 1979 of the first coup in the Commonwealth Caribbean)² might well be symptomatic of the 'Caribbean malaise'. Even in Trinidad, currently the pole of 'development' within the Commonwealth Caribbean on an oil- and natural gas-based foundation, recent projections by Government³ and independent experts⁴ indicate economic troubles around the corner. Decision-makers in the North Atlantic system would not be unaware of all this and of likely implications given the ideological parameter arising from Cuba's adhesion to Communism.
Hence the new interest — evidenced in the establishment of Caribbean Studies and/or Latin American Studies centers such as the Centre de Recherches Interdisciplinaires sur les Caraïbes (CRIC) in Paris, and in the Netherlands the Centro de Estudios y Documentación Latinoamericanos (CEDLA), Amsterdam and the Department of Caribbean Studies, University of Leiden. Further examples are such new associations as the Caribbean-Latin American Studies Association, Florida International University, Miami; the Society for Caribbean Studies inspired by Colin Clarke of the University of Liverpool (U.K.), and the Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales sobre América Latina (CEISAL). There are indications too of the strengthening of the Caribbean content in the teaching and research programs of some institutions of higher learning in North America and Western Europe, such as Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the Royal Institute for Linguistics and Anthropology, Leiden. The U.S. War College reportedly organizes regular conferences, colloquia and roundtables on the Caribbean which bring specialists together. Lastly, the new interest in the Caribbean is manifested in an increasing number of conferences in North America and in Europe devoted to themes relating to the Caribbean and the Developing World.

The irony in this situation is that the University of the West Indies, one of the major academic institutions in the Caribbean, lacks an integrated Caribbean Studies program. Courses with varying Caribbean content there are in plenty — in history, politics, economics, sociology, international relations, literature, language and linguistics, French and Spanish. University regulations also prescribe that all students reading for bachelor's degrees in the arts and natural sciences read a university or survey course entitled History of the Caribbean, and final year BA students are required to submit a 'Caribbean studies' paper as part of the requirement for their degree. There is also an independent Institute of International Relations at the UWI Trinidad campus which offers a master's program, including Caribbean International Relations. The Institute of Social and Economic Research at the Mona Campus in Jamaica, with ancillaries in Barbados and Trinidad, is a prestige research center oriented toward Caribbean social sciences. It publishes an important journal, Social and Economic studies, and a Monograph and Working Paper series. But there is little integration of all these activities into something we can call a 'Caribbean studies program'. The picture is one of disunity, out of which attempts at ordering and conceptualization are being made currently. This paper gives a synoptic view of the history of developments, especially from the mid-1960s to the present.

II

To a large degree, this state of disunity has arisen from the haphazard way in which 'Caribbean studies' courses have been developed within the UWI system. Courses and teaching/research began at the Mona campus around departments such as History, Government and Sociology, building in a certain 'tribalism', rather than around schools with the emphasis on the Area Studies, interdisciplinary approach. When the Trinidad (St. Augustine) and Barbados (Cave Hill)
branches of the University were established in 1963, the Mona construct was transplanted. The result has been the institutionalization of distinctions between history, sociology, political science, economics etc. But, as Dr. Louis Lindsay, a leading UWI critic of this methodology, has written:

Hard and fast distinctions between sociology, political science, economics and their respective sub-disciplines might constitute convenient points of departure for the division of intellectual labour. But it does not follow, nor is it true, that the individual citizen breaks down his life into little segments which correspond with the tribal boundaries of those who earn their living from studying the ways in which other people behave. If the pursuit of disciplined academic research demands the specialization of intellectual labour, the production of genuinely relevant research makes it imperative for specialists to operate cooperatively, drawing upon each other's knowledge in systematic attempts to reconstruct the character of social reality...16.

Lindsay's plea is that Caribbean studies, to be meaningful, must be truly interdisciplinary in scope and thrust. I adhere to this. My complaint is that this was not widely held from genesis at my University.

'Caribbean studies' at the University of the West Indies started from the outset of its establishment in 1946 at Mona. Departments such as that of History, while having a heavy teaching concentration in European and British history, began teaching and research in Caribbean history. The pioneers were a first generation of mainly West Indian-born, British university-educated academics such as Elsa Goveia, F.R. Augier and Douglas Hall. By the early 1950s articles by them began appearing in Caribbean quarterly, one of the earliest UWI journals in Caribbean studies17. In a region where scholarly journals tend to have a high mortality rate, Caribbean quarterly survives, supplemented today by UWI journals in Caribbean studies such as Social and economic studies, published by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, Jamaica; Journal of Caribbean history, a publication of the history departments; and Caribbean issues, a journal of contemporary Caribbean problems published under the auspices of the Extra-Mural Unit at St. Augustine. The Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, UWI, St. Augustine, now publishes the useful Working papers on Caribbean sociology whilst the Faculty of Arts and General Studies at the same campus has advanced plans for publishing a faculty journal in the humanities18. To return to the roots, however: the appearance of Parry and Sherlock's A short history of the West Indies in 1956 and of The making of the West Indies by F.R. Augier, Shirley C. Gordon, Douglas Hall and Mary Reckford in 1960 signaled the birth in print of a UWI school of Caribbean history19. The appearance of these books coincided with the establishment of the Federation of the West Indies and mirrored the surging confidence of the 'New World Group'20.

Such confidence was soon dissipated, by the brevity of the Federation. By 1962, the grand experiment in Commonwealth Caribbean statehood had given way to the separate island-states of Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago, followed in the 1960s by Barbados and Guyana. Out
of this balkanization, the now independent University of the West Indies was one of the few regional institutions to survive, though in a wider campus arrangement, a development pointing towards territoriality as against regionalism in the long term: i.e., if countervailing mechanisms and thought-processes were not engineered. It was within this context that the Council of the University, following a report by an Appraisals Committee inspired by Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad & Tobago, decided that all students reading for the BA (General Honours) and BSc (General Honours) degrees must do certain University or Survey courses including 'History of the Caribbean'. The Committee also decreed that all students reading for the BA (General Honours) must write two papers called Caribbean studies I and Caribbean studies II towards degree requirements. These were to be based on groups of lectures.

In retrospect, here was a missed opportunity for a bold conceptualization of 'Caribbean studies' as an Area Studies, and for the establishment of a properly funded school or department of Caribbean studies. In such a construct, research could have been set the challenge of providing the findings on which to mount a number of related undergraduate courses. The time was opportune: the area studies concept was in vogue. Thus in Britain, a Centre of West African Studies was established at Birmingham University, and at the new University of Sussex, Schools of African and Asian Studies, European Studies and English and American Studies came into being. In West Africa, at the universities of Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria—all founded at about the same time as UWI—Institutes of African Studies were being set up. A feature of the Birmingham and Sierra Leone centers was that they were primarily research institutes with teaching functions, but the Sussex schools were undergraduate teaching ones.

To illustrate, the mandate of the Institute of African Studies, University of Sierra Leone, was as follows:

1. Conduct research in two broad areas of African studies, viz. social and economic problems, and culture and history;
2. Provide an introductory lecture course in African studies for all freshman students who were required, in partial fulfilment of their degree, to take a two-term lecture course in African studies: West African history and culture in the first term, and contemporary West African social and economic problems in the second term;
3. Provide a field of focus for interdisciplinary cooperation in the field of African studies for members of the faculty and postgraduate students; and
4. Act as a center for visiting scholars in the field of African studies.

Why not the establishment of something like this for Caribbean studies at the University of the West Indies then?

Secondly, it was a missed opportunity in that at the new campuses in Trinidad and Barbados the departmental structure was not yet adopted, most of the staff were newly appointed, and there was scope for flexibility and imaginative designing of interdisciplinary
courses in Caribbean studies. An undergraduate Caribbean studies program might have been built around a number of 'contextual' courses combining, for example, history with government, economics, sociology and literature.

As things were, the field of Caribbean studies at the three campuses was a veritable free-for-all in the later 1960s. Courses with varying Caribbean content were being offered separately by History, Government, Sociology and Economics, to name some. It was possible for a student, over a normal degree period of three or four years, to do a 'Caribbean studies' major, but that would have been by the way.

By design, however, all students reading for the BA and BSc degree had to do History of the Caribbean as one of three University or Survey courses. Apart from this, the major thrust of 'Caribbean studies' was the two papers Caribbean I and II already mentioned. According to the format, each 'study' must contain 3,000 to 5,000 words and provide 'evidence of private reading' and of supervised investigation; there was to be in each of the last two years of the course a series of lectures on broad Caribbean themes which might throw out likely topics for short dissertations; and the whole exercise was to be administered by a Chief Moderator of Caribbean Studies for the whole University, and a Moderator at each campus.

A number of problems surrounding the Caribbean studies papers done on all three campuses soon showed up. The major ones were:

1. The calibre of some of the personnel used for the lectures. At St. Augustine, for example, most were part-timers. The impression was soon formed that not only did such persons look on the exercise merely as a way of supplementing earnings, but that their lextures were annual regurgitation of the same old stuff;

2. Exhaustion of topics;

3. Duplication of dissertation themes;

4. Poor supervision by staff, the result partly of heavy workloads in ordinary teaching, and partly of the image of the Caribbean studies exercise as a waste of time;

5. Inadequate library materials;

6. Plagiarism.

The outcome was an appraisal of not only the Caribbean studies but also the University course by 1968. The discussions that ensued took place against the context of a number of developments. In 1968 the Institute of International Relations at St. Augustine campus had been established and teaching in an African and Asian studies program started. In Barbados, a Centre for Multi-racial Studies linked with the University of Sussex was inaugurated. In Jamaica, a Creative Arts Centre was established in 1967 with a focus on ethnomusicology and dancing, whilst the teaching of African history was introduced in the Department of History. Finally, talks were in train about the restructuring of the BA and BSc degree and about a departmental structure for the newer campuses in Trinidad and Barbados.
The author, who joined the UWI in 1968 as the first West Indian born appointee to the African and Asian Studies 'Institute', participated in this appraisal. As a member of the 'Institute', Moderator of Caribbean Studies, St. Augustine campus, from 1968/69 to 1969/70, and member of an Area Studies Committee set up by the Academic Board, St. Augustine, I teamed up with several like-minded colleagues across disciplines at St. Augustine to try to influence a decision in favor of some area studies solution. The design was to devise a program around a number of 'contextual' courses combining Caribbean and Latin America, Africa and Asia. The directing body was to be an institute or center combining research with teaching functions. Our idea met with some favorable response at St. Augustine, but we failed to win the debate at the commanding heights of the complex University Committee centered at the Mona campus. This caused much resentment at the time, although it was some gratification to see several people at St. Augustine back our perspectives. Hence, the Area Studies Committee of the Academic Board, St. Augustine concluded thus in 1970 against the background of the 'Black Power' ferment in Trinidad:

The Committee was of the opinion that a carefully-designed programme in Area Studies was not academically unsound. The then Chairman, Board of the Faculty of General Degree Studies, St. Augustine, felt thus in March 1970:

that it might be worthwhile to consider setting up a Department of Caribbean Studies which would include African and Asian Studies to deal with all the courses concerned.

In the Chairman's conception and in that of the Area Studies Committee, the University course History of the Caribbean and a revised Caribbean studies project were two of the things that such a department should handle administratively. Concerning the former, there were many of us campus-ide who felt that every student registered for a first degree at UWI should be required to take courses and examinations in Caribbean history and/or Contemporary Caribbean affairs. Senate and Council, the two highest bodies in the University system, actually approved this idea in principle during 1970. But nothing came of it ultimately, mainly because of the strenuous opposition of the faculties of Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture. The Faculty of Social Sciences also demurred somewhat; while agreeing in principle that its students should do Caribbean History, it felt that there was no need to add Contemporary Caribbean Affairs 'as there was sufficient contemporary Caribbean content already included in subjects taken in Part I and Part II degree courses'. The final decision was that History of the Caribbean would be done by arts and natural science students, and, following the establishment of the UWI Law Faculty, law students also.

Concerning the Caribbean studies projects, there were those who wanted to see the back of them. But the majority view, to which I subscribed, was that it was academically desirable to have BA and BSc students do a dissertation in some aspect of Caribbean studies, viz. one paper of slightly more extended length instead of the two of 3,000-5,000 words each in the old format. Inherent in this was the view that supervision by staff must be tightened up, and that staff should try to encourage students to work up 'spin-offs' from
existing research or to investigate something not directly pertinent to them, provided always that they possessed a capability to supervise, and provided too that resources were available, written and/or oral. There was a growing appreciation that oral data were a resource for Caribbean studies that was not being exploited sufficiently by either staff or students. Finally, the consensus was that the papers to emerge from this new format should be deposited in the respective campus libraries to constitute foundations for further research. By and large these ideas prevailed in 1969 and were implemented in 1971 within a new degree structure for arts and social sciences adopted at that time. This also coincided with the establishment at St. Augustine and Cave Hill of a new faculty/department structure for arts and general studies and for social sciences.

III

The position obtaining since then is that final year BA students at UWI write one Caribbean studies paper of 5,000-8,000 words in fulfilment of their degree. The regulations governing Caribbean studies have been progressively strengthened over the years. Principals in this include the Moderators and Campus Interdisciplinary Committees. Attempts to define a boundary for 'Caribbean' have been made. According to 1973 records:

'Caribbean' shall be understood to mean the historical and geographical area of the Caribbean Sea, its islands and those countries whose shores are washed by this sea. The main emphasis of the topic should fall within this region.

This definition, recently reasserted, has meant that papers could be written relating to countries on the mainland coast, e.g. Venezuela. Readers are referred to Appendices I and II for the present regulations and for guidelines to students.

A corollary of the general tightening-up has been an increase in demands on the libraries, often for primary material. The result is a much healthier state of affairs than hitherto, although one would not pretend that the situation is adequate: lack of finance imposes restraints. However, as a strong advocate of close liaison between the library and the faculties and departments in acquisition of research materials, I can give the St. Augustine library credit without flattery. The most salutary result has been the improvement in the quality of students' work. Some very good Caribbean papers are being produced and faculty prizes are awarded to the best. In my personal opinion, some are even worthy of publication in respectable journals (see Appendices III and IV).

Problems remain. Supervision by staff, although improved, can be better. To this end, a system of second marking of papers has just been instituted. To quote from the records:

Faculty Executive Committee...agreed that:
(t) Caribbean Studies should be routinely second marked;
(ii) the mark for each study should be formally verified by the signatures of two examiners;
(iii) the supervision of Caribbean Studies should be allocated
not merely to an individual but to the relevant department, which should approve the appointment of the supervisor in conjunction with the Moderator, and be responsible for identifying a second examiner;

(iii) the Moderator should seek to ensure that no one individual became too heavily burdened by the supervision of Caribbean studies.

This innovation is, in my opinion, a good one.

Such is the pace of development that there is now a proposal before the Boards that, in future, Caribbean Studies papers should count towards the class of degree (first class, upper second, lower second and pass). At present, although the paper is indispensable to the grant of a BA, an A-class effort or a mere pass does not influence the class of degree. The new proposal, in line with what has been occurring since 1971, emanated from the Faculty of Arts and General Studies and was first rejected, then endorsed in principle by higher boards, including the Academic Board of the St. Augustine campus on which representatives of all the faculties, the library and the student guild sit. Academic Board approved in late 1977 'with some reluctance', a reluctance stemming from opposition by the Faculty of Social Sciences which felt (and still does) that their personnel, who are roped into the supervision and marking of the papers 'would... be required to give greater supervision to the students and their theses, which would entail much more additional workloads'. Independently the Board had its own reservations. These concerned the control of the assessment procedures, proper supervision to police plagiarism, monitoring to ensure that individual supervisors were not overloaded, and more adequate methods of preparing students for the task of researching and writing papers. These concerns are valid. They, plus the opposition of the Social Sciences Faculty, were sufficient to create a blockage to the intention of the Faculty of Arts and General Studies to have the new proposal introduced with effect from academic year 1978/79.

This issue has provoked a debate whether or not the Caribbean Studies dissertation should be phased out or made optional. It has been argued that there exist today many more 'Caribbean content' courses in the Arts Faculty than when Caribbean Studies was first introduced in the mid-1960s. Also, many BA students now do coursework projects for regular courses that might be considered 'Caribbean Studies' in terms of content and workload.

IV

Personally I support the opinion that at this stage of our development, the Caribbean Studies undergraduate dissertation should be dispensed with altogether. In its place should be introduced a certificate or diploma in Caribbean studies, with an Africa- and Asia-in-the-Caribbean content. The intake for this course could include graduates of the University who had done no or little 'Caribbean content' courses in the arts and social sciences (e.g. doctors, engineers) and also non-graduate personnel in different sectors of the Public Service and in private business. In the historico-socio-
logical context of Trinidad & Tobago particularly (also Guyana where there is a Division of Caribbean Studies) and of the Commonwealth Caribbean generally, the rationale of such a certificate program would be instrumental and policy-oriented. As I put it in a memorandum, the rationale would be:

*to sensitize in particular strategic groups of people in our society, e.g. university students and schoolteachers, about a field of study aimed at delineating the lineaments of the relationships between the Caribbean (and wider Americas) on the one hand, and Africa and Asia on the other*\(^1\)\(^2\).

Also, of course, the parameters of the within-Caribbean social reality. The idea would be to make such categories better informed in order, they might assist, instrumentally, in the task of molding the minds and attitudes of the rising generation about the essential elements of that social reality. Problematic issues such as race should not be dodged as has been the case generally, but grappled with at all levels of our educational system. With George Beckford, Lloyd Best and others, I believe that our social reality has been shaped in a relatively unique way by the plantation system. To quote Beckford:

> When I say Plantation system...I am talking about the planting of labour as the critical element. That the labour of the Caribbean is planted here in a specific way in relation to capital (and other means of production to which labour is related)...that this labour is based on race. Race is the specific element in the Caribbean reality. That is to say, labour was organised within the Caribbean environment from the very outset as an interlocking part of an international racist system...\(^1\)\(^3\).

This is one direction in which we at St. Augustine can move for the future. Jamaica is further advanced in this regard than Trinidad — the result in part of the Third World oriented foreign policy and the 'democratic socialism' of the Manley government\(^1\)\(^4\). A summer school in African-Caribbean Studies was held in Jamaica, August 2 to September 2, 1977, with the general theme 'The integratedness and philosophical unity of the Black experience'. Within the rubric, African continuities in the Caribbean area were examined. The organizing body, the African-Caribbean Institute of Jamaica, had been set up by the Jamaican government in 1972

*as the principal cultural agency in Jamaica for the study of, and dissemination of information on, Africa and African heritage and culture and their relation to Jamaica and the Caribbean...*\(^1\)\(^5\)

Staff members engaged in the summer school were drawn from the Institute and from several departments and centers of the Mona campus of UWI, whilst the Director of the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, himself a musicologist, was one of many experts from African universities who conducted sessions. Given the African/East Indian cleavage in the politics of Trinidad, caution in such experimentations is the norm\(^1\)\(^6\). I disagree with this approach strongly. Hence my view that the St. Augustine campus should take steps to institute something like a certificate/diploma program in Caribbean studies.

One is mindful of the implications of this for institutional
structure (a Center for Caribbean Studies or Multi-racial Studies perhaps?), staffing and library acquisitions; above all, the financial implications. The Trinidad & Tobago government certainly has the financial resources to fund the establishment of such an institution, but the political will is lacking.

V

What of external funding: for example via UNESCO? This is a possibility, but any approach by the University in this regard would have to be backed by the Trinidad government. Politics might again impose itself.

Of the willingness of UNESCO to assist in the promotion of Caribbean studies at UWI, we have had several recent indications. In February 1978 they convened a meeting or colloquium on 'The African Slave Trade' in Haiti as part of an eight-volume History of Africa project. The Caribbean dimension forms a part of this study; and staff of UWI as well as of other Caribbean universities participated in the colloquium. The Director-general of UNESCO has just completed a Caribbean tour which took in Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica. In December 1979 Barbados was to be the venue of another UNESCO colloquium, on 'The African Negro cultural presence in the Caribbean and in North and South America'. The objective was to be the examination of:

1. The concept of the African diaspora, its characteristics and significance in the Americas and the Caribbean;
2. The various expressions and interpretations of African Negro cultures in the Caribbean and in the Americas;
3. The illustrations of the presence of the cultures of different African ethnic groups in the region;
4. The links between the diaspora and Africa;
5. Proposals for research and publications;
6. Preparation of a plan of studies and dissemination of information on Africa and the African diaspora in the Caribbean and in North and South America.
7. The modalities of exchange of specialists between Africa, the Caribbean and the Americas for the collection and translation of oral traditions transmitted through African languages.

UNESCO has also expressed an interest in supporting financially a conference on East Indians in the Caribbean due to be held at St. Augustine in September 1979. This is the second such conference to be held there in four years, which indicates the contributions being made to this aspect of Caribbean studies by scholars in the region and outside.

It is hoped that ultimately these research findings relating to Africa and Asia in the Caribbean will be crystallized in a History of the Caribbean project à la UNESCO History of Africa project. Indeed, the History Departments of UWI in Trinidad, Barbados and

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Jamaica have taken some first tentative steps towards requesting UNESCO funding for such a Caribbean history project. The aim is to have a pan-Caribbean involvement via the Association of Caribbean Historians. This body is one of the few Caribbean-based organizations that bring together Caribbeanists from the different 'linguistic' Caribbeans and from outside the region annually in deliberations.

Relatedly, the St. Augustine History Department is associated with the Departments of Government, Sociology and Economics and the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the same campus, in an approach to UNESCO to fund the establishment of a high-level, postgraduate institution for the social sciences in the Caribbean. It is proposed that this institution should be 'an intergovernment organization, serving all the independent countries of the Caribbean region'. The model is the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLASCO), an intergovernmental autonomous organization established about twenty years ago by independent Latin American and Caribbean states, with centers in Santiago de Chile, Quito, Buenos Aires and Mexico City. The experience of the Latin American Council for Social Sciences (CLACSO) will also be taken into account. The packet of proposals being put to UNESCO includes a Regional Documentation Center in the Caribbean region and supportive translation services.

All this indexes the perspectives for the future relating to Caribbean studies held increasingly by academics in the arts and social sciences at UWI. But we are not the first to develop such large perspectives: librarians and archivists in Latin America and in the Caribbean have been ahead through organizations such as SALALM and ACURIL. Indeed, the idea for a Regional Documentation Center was advanced as far back as April 1961 at a meeting of a SALALM Sub-committee on Caribbean Bibliography held at the Lucerne Hotel, Miami Beach. It was later taken up by UNICA and by ACURIL.

The UNICA-5 University Consultation on Caribbean Higher Education held in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, between April 20 and 24, 1977, reiterated the call for the creation of a regional center for documentation and communication, among a number of recommendations. A feature of this conference was the workshops on the state and prospects of Caribbean studies, as well as of African and Asian studies, in the Caribbean. Staff of all three UWI campuses made a significant input to this consultation through their reports and discussions.

There is yet another regional organization whose efforts in 'the promotion, strengthening and preservation of Caribbean cultures' we must note: the Caribbean Development Cooperation Committee, CDCC, an agency of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) in respect of Caribbean issues, has, in conjunction with the Caribbean offices of UNESCO, defined a number of proposals which are in line with those being advanced by academics, librarians and archivists in the Caribbean and Latin America. The proposals are:

(i) A Caribbean Documentation Centre which will endeavour to eliminate deficiencies in communication, data gathering and distribution.

(ii) A programme for the removal of language barriers which will expedite the process of mutual exchange among member countries.
(iii) Two Caribbean Councils for Sciences and Technology to ensure the collaboration of academic and other research centres.

(iv) A Caribbean system for life-long education (educación permanente) which will include a Caribbean enterprise for production and distribution of printed and audio-visual materials, and a net of Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation58. Steps aimed at the implementation of these proposals have been initiated59. Again, staff of UWI have been roped in as consultants60.

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What will emerge out of all this, time will tell. One problem seems to be that there is not sufficient liaison between the various organizations and their professionals toward the achievement of what are common objectives. I can end this presentation in no better way than by calling for such liaison between ECLA and UNESCO Caribbean representatives, academics, librarians and archivists in the interest of the promotion of Caribbean studies in the Caribbean area and elsewhere61.

NOTES


(2) The apparent development of a Grenada-Cuba axis, following the coup that overthrew the repressive regime of Sir Eric M. Gairy, is causing some concern among CARICOM states: cf. Selwyn Ryan (Dept. of Government, UWI, St. Augustine) "Coup fear grips the Caribbean" and Sunday Opinion "Cuban presence result of Cuban misprint for 'Carib' disunity", Sunday Express (Port of Spain), May 13, 1979.

(3) Report of the Committee to Review Government Expenditure (known as the Bobb Report, after its chairman, Dr. Euric Bobb, Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago), submitted to the Government of the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago on October 18, 1978.

(4) For example, a survey of Trinidad by 2000 A.D. done by a group of economists at UWI, St. Augustine, and by Lloyd Best of the newly-founded Trinidad & Tobago Institute of the West Indies for UNIDO. The author is privy to the contents in advance of publication.

(5) A principal in the establishment of CRIC is Professor Leslie F. Manigat (of note 1). Apparently too there is an Institut
CaraTbe de Recherches Historiques in France; contact address: 14 Rue Wallon, 93800 Epinay s/Seine, France.

(6) On CEDLA, see pp. 182, 186, 188.
(7) Publishes the quarterly Caribbean review.
(8) See p. 168.

(10) Personal information of Professor Franklin Knight, West Indian-born Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University, who recently visited all three campuses of UWI.
(11) Recent Caribbean specialists at the Center include Lloyd Best and Leslie Manigat.
(12) This Institute (which has a Dept. of Caribbean Studies) is part of Leyden University; see pp. 182, 186, 189.
(13) Leslie F. Manigat: "The manifestation of a 'conjuncture of crisis in the Caribbean as an object of international concern', CYIR 1976:54
(15) The Barbados and Trinidad branches of ISER have their own Working paper series, both separate from the Jamaica one.
(17) Also in the now defunct Caribbean historical review.
(18) The Institute of Development Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Guyana, has just started a new Caribbean and Third World oriented journal, Transition. Contact address: Professor Maurice Odle, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Guyana, PO Box 841, Georgetown, Guyana.
(19) In much the same way, the publication in 1957 of Caribbean studies: a symposium, edited by Vera Rubin, was indicative of the maturing of Caribbean sociology at UWI.

For a review of the state of historical writing on the Commonwealth Caribbean since about 1940, see the article by Professor Woodville Marshall (Dept. of History, Cave Hill Campus) in Social and economic studies, 24(3):271-307 (1975).
(20) Though the New World Group appeared in the early 1960s as a reaction in part to the demise of the W.I. Federation, its roots and spirit antedated this event. During the 1960s it published New World quarterly. Its spiritual successors in the 1970s have included Savacou, Tapia (both surviving) and the defunct Moko.

Shirley Evelyn, assistant librarian, UWI Library, St. Augustine campus, has prepared the West Indian social sciences index: an index to 'Moko', 'New World quarterly', 'Savacou', 'Tapia', 1963-1974 (since supplemented by ACURIL's CARINDEX), published by the
author, St. Augustine, 1974, with an introduction by Dr. Gordon Rohlehr, Senior Lecturer, Dept. of English, St. Augustine (and who served as Moderator of Caribbean Studies there, 1970/1971 to 1975/1976.)

(21) Information by courtesy of Professor Keith O. Laurence of the St. Augustine History Department, who has sat and still sits on several of the key University bodies.

(22) African and Asian Studies Unit files: circular memorandum of October 25, 1968 by the author to all members of the Faculty of Social Sciences, St. Augustine. The memorandum also gave data on the centers and programs at Birmingham and Sussex Universities, gleaned from bulletins of the U.K. African Studies Association.


(25) An 'Institute of Afro-Asian Studies' at St. Augustine was created June 26, 1963 by the University Council on the initiative of Dr. Eric Williams, but funds to make it a reality have never been forthcoming: it survives as an African and Asian Studies Unit with three staff: a visiting professor of Indian studies (the incumbent is a social anthropologist) and one historian each for Indian and African history; administratively the staff are attached by teaching subjects to relevant departments. For purposes of research, the administrative body is a Committee of African and Asian Studies, which controls the Unit's budget.

(26) African and Asian Studies Unit files: minutes of meeting of Area Studies Committee held February 5, 1970 in the Social Sciences Conference Room, John F. Kennedy Building, St. Augustine.

(27) Registry File 86/21/1 St. Augustine, minutes 178-179, meeting of the Board held in the Conference Room, Registry, March 6, 1970.

(28) Ibid: for approval in principle by the Senate at its January 29, 1970 meeting (minutes 268-269); and by Council at its February 18-19 meeting (minute 52). Both meetings were held in the Council Room, Mona campus.

(29) Ibid: extract from minutes 169-172 of meeting of Board, Faculty of Engineering, May 21, 1970.

(30) Ibid: Senate meeting minutes 268-269, January 29, 1970: for objections by Vice-dean, Pre-clinical Affairs, Faculty of Medicine.

(31) Ibid: extract from minutes 45-47, meeting of the Board held November 19, 1970, Conference Room, Registry, St. Augustine.

(32) Ibid: report of June 1, 1970 by a Mona subcommittee of the Faculty headed by the Vice-dean. Note, however, that the Board of the St. Augustine Campus of the Faculty rejected that part of the report that stated that Caribbean history should be
introduced as a University course. It felt instead that the
course should be a compulsory, faculty course for all social
science students: Ibid, minute 76, Board meeting 16-18 June,
1970 in Conference Room, John F. Kennedy Building, St. Augus-
tine.

(33) Ibid: extract from minutes 242-243, meeting of Campus Committee,
Faculty of Arts and General Studies, St. Augustine held Febru-
ary 9, 1973 in Conference Room, Registry, St. Augustine.

(34) Ibid: extract from minute 524, Executive Committee meeting, Fac-
ulty of Arts and General Studies, July 7, 1977.

(35) Ibid: extract from minutes 547-552, Executive Committee meeting,
Arts and General Studies, July 8, 1977, especially minute 550.

(36) Ibid: (i) from minutes 474-475, Campus Committee meeting, Arts
and General Studies June 7, 1977; (ii) memorandum "Proposal
that Caribbean Studies should count towards class of degree",
August 19, 1977 from Dean, Arts and General Studies to Deans of
Social Sciences, Agriculture, Natural Sciences and Law.

(37) Ibid: extract from minute 614, meeting of Academic Board at


(39) Ibid: from minutes 108-109, Social Sciences Faculty Board meet-
ing, October 1, 1977.

(40) Same as note 38.


(42) African and Asian Studies Unit files: memorandum "Tentative pro-
posal for (a) Undergraduate area studies option in West African
studies, (b) Certificate in Caribbean studies and (c) Diploma
in African studies", February 7, 1977: from Fitz A. Baptiste,
Chairman, Committee of African and Asian Studies to Chairman,
Interdisciplinary Committee, St. Augustine.

(43) Methodology and change: problems of applied social science re-
search techniques in the Commonwealth Caribbean, edited by Lou-
is Lindsay, p.24.

(44) Arthur Drayton, then Dean of Arts and General Studies and mem-
er of English Department, Mona campus, initiated a proposal
for a Certificate in Caribbean Studies and a Diploma in African
Studies, in a memorandum of April 6, 1976. This document refers
to Jamaican Education Ministry's interest in Caribbean and Af-
rican studies: African and Asian Studies Unit files.

(45) From 1977 brochure advertizing the summer school.

(46) For example, the Government has not implemented the recom-}
dinations of the Valdez Commission, set up in the wake of the
1970 'Black power' disturbances, that the teaching of Afro-
Asian courses be introduced in curriculum of Trinidad & Tobago
secondary schools. In contrast, African history has been intro-
duced in the secondary school curriculum in Jamaica.

(47) The author attended the colloquium (lasting January 30-February
4, 1978).
(48) A memorandum of coöperation between UNESCO and the Trinidad government has been signed, but contains little about the promotion of Caribbean or Afro-Asian studies beyond platitudes.

(49) Communication from UNESCO Division of Cultural Studies inviting the author to prepare a working paper on the position relating to African studies at St. Augustine.

(50) Inquiries to Dr. Brinsley Samaro, Head, Department of History, UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad.

(51) The first was held June 25-28, 1975, jointly sponsored by the Social Sciences Faculty and the Institute of African and Asian Studies, St. Augustine. Proceedings held by the campus library.

(53) Based on a working paper.

(54) Irene Zimmerman: "Coöperative bibliographic and indexing projects in the Caribbean area", ACURIL first annual conference, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, June 14-17, 1969 (p.6).

(55) Boletín de estudios latinoamericanos y del Caribe, 23:139 (Dic. 1977)


(60) Denis Solomon, Dept. of Language and Linguistics, St. Augustine, informs the author he is serving as a consultant with CDCC in the Programme for the Removal of Language Barriers, has completed a working paper and had most of its recommendations accepted. He advises that a number of meetings of experts in this field have been held recently, and mentions Dr. Lawrence Carrington, noted UWI scholar in Caribbean linguistics attached to School of Education, St. Augustine, as also involved in this CDCC program.

(61) An encouraging development at recent Association of Caribbean Historians conferences is participation of archivists and librarians from several circum-Caribbean states. At Curaçao conference, April 5-10, 1978, representatives came from various islands of Netherlands Antilles, Trinidad, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Martinique (Archives departmentales), Venezuela (Biblioteca Nacional, Caracas) to name but some.
APPENDIX I

U.W.I. FACULTY OF ARTS & GENERAL STUDIES
REGULATIONS FOR CARIBBEAN STUDIES

1. In the final year of their degree course, undergraduates reading for the BA are required to investigate some topic relating to the Caribbean, and to report the results in the form of a paper.

2. The topic, which must not be wholly identical with the Faculty coursework undertaken by the student, must normally be chosen from one of the student's major areas of study and must be approved by the Moderator in Caribbean Studies at the campus at which the student will register.

3. An outline plan indicating the scope and organisation of the proposed study, together with a bibliography or list of source materials, should normally be submitted when seeking this approval.

4. Topics approved by the Moderator shall be registered by November 30, but changes of title will be permitted up to the first Friday of the second term.

5. The paper shall be between 5,000 and 8,000 words excluding bibliography, and must be of a quality appropriate to the work of an undergraduate in the final year of the degree.

6. The paper shall be submitted by the second Monday of the third term, and in no circumstances will a paper be accepted after the third Monday.

7. Candidates who do not submit a paper by the second Monday of the third term (or the third Monday when permitted to do so by the Moderator in special circumstances) shall be deemed to have failed. Such students must register in the next academic year and submit their paper not later than the second Monday of the third term.

8. Candidates who, having duly submitted, do not pass at the first attempt and wish to graduate without losing time, may re-submit not later than the last Friday before the beginning of the next academic year.

9. Candidates are allowed a total of four submissions, each of which must be handed in by the second Monday of the third term or the first Friday before the beginning of the first term within a period of two years from the first submission. Any change in topic must be approved by and registered with the Moderator.

10. Full-time students who take six Faculty courses (and part-time or evening students who take five Faculty courses) in their final year and wish to graduate in the same year may register for their Caribbean Study as 'deferred'. If they have successfully completed all other requirements for the degree by the end of the June examinations they will be permitted to submit their study not later than the first Friday before the beginning of the next academic year. Such students should register their topic with the Moderator by May 31st.

11. Two Faculty book prizes may be awarded on each campus each year for the best studies.
APPENDIX II

FACULTY OF ARTS AND GENERAL STUDIES, ST. AUGUSTINE
GUIDELINES TO TUTORS OF CARIBBEAN STUDIES

The role of the tutor is to supervise the student's work, and to offer all reasonable assistance, so as to enable him to submit a paper of acceptable standard. In this regard, the tutor should note carefully the guidelines set out for students concerning the kind and quality of papers they are expected to submit. At the minimum level the tutor's role should include the following:

1. ADVICE ON THE SELECTION OF THE TOPIC

By this is meant that the tutor is expected to discuss with the student the academic worth and viability of the subject the student proposes to research, and assist him to define the subject clearly. The tutor may also suggest to the student a topic which he regards as suitable for a Caribbean Studies paper. The tutor is required to sign the Caribbean Studies' form(s) as evidence of his/her approval of the topic. No registration is complete without such a signature.

2. GUIDANCE WITH REGARD TO BIBLIOGRAPHY

This includes both published and unpublished materials. The tutor is specifically required to point the student to sources of information of which the latter may not be aware.

3. GUIDANCE WITH REGARD TO APPROPRIATE RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

The tutor is expected to monitor the student's progress in carrying out his/her research, and to suggest ways in which his/her research techniques can be improved. The tutor should also assist his/her student, where necessary, in preparing such research materials as questionnaires and multiple-choice papers. Guidance should also be given as to appropriate methods of securing and noting down oral information. In this regard, it should be pointed out that the student has a right to consult with his/her tutor regularly, and should be encouraged to do so at least twice before the completion of his/her research paper.

4. GUIDANCE WITH REGARD TO FORM OF PRESENTATION AND STYLE OF RESEARCH PAPER

The tutor is required to read a rough draft of the paper (or sections of the paper) if the student so desires, and if he/she submits the same to the tutor at least three weeks before the deadline for the handing in of the paper to the Registry. The tutor should comment on the paper and suggest ways of improving its form and style of presentation.

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5. MARKING OF THESIS

Tutors should mark theses with both a letter grade and a corresponding percentage mark. In the case of all theses awarded a percentage mark below 40% (i.e. Fail) or above 70% (i.e. Grade A), tutors should add a brief written report on the thesis.

APPENDIX III

PRIZE-WINNING PAPERS: CARIBBEAN STUDIES
FACULTY OF ARTS & GENERAL STUDIES, ST. AUGUSTINE

1975/1976:
JAMES, Claudette B.: The asphalt industry of Trinidad and Tobago;
MOHAMMED, Shamoon S.S.: Mastana Bahar and Indian culture in Trinidad and Tobago;

1976/1977:
ABDOOL, Kamaluddin: P-H transport;
DELZIN, Gail M.: The folk culture of Grenada and Carriacou through story and song.

1977/1978:
ELIE, Rose Marie: Tainan culture in Hispaniola;
UDDENBERG, Tian Patrick: Freedom in the later works of V.S. Naipaul.

APPENDIX IV

B.A. CARIBBEAN STUDIES PAPERS, U.W.I., MONA

1966-1974:
ELCOCK, Theresa A.: A bibliography of the University of the West Indies Caribbean Studies, 1966-1974: submitted as her Caribbean Studies project, Faculty of Arts and General Studies, Mona, 1974.

Data not available.
PROVISIONAL LIST OF 1977/78 B.A. CARIBBEAN STUDIES PAPERS
U.W.I., ST. AUGUSTINE, STORED IN LIBRARY

ABDULLAH, Allison: Perspectives on children's literature;
ABDULLAH, Pamela: Drama in Trinidad and Tobago;
AMBROSE, Rennie Jean: A profile of crime in Trinidad and Tobago — post-Independence period;
BALDWIN, Heather A.M.: The Jamaican tourist industry — a developmental perspective;
BENDER, Mark: Socialism in Guyana;
BENOIT, George R.: Factors affecting leadership in Trinidad & Tobago: a study of leadership from colonialism to Independence 1945-1978. A social psychological analysis;
BRAITHWAITE, Joan: The Cuban crisis;
CALLENDER, Bernice M.: Drama for TTT: a study of Horace James' Play of the Month;
CHEWLIN, Elizabeth: The teaching of Spanish in the junior secondary schools, with specific reference to Curepe Junior Secondary;
CHIN, Yvonne: Trace the historical development of foreign capitalist penetration of the economy of Trinidad & Tobago since World War II period 1945-56;
CHOCY-TIN, Allan: Aspects of marijuana in Trinidad;
CLARKE, Gerald: Manpower in the health sector: a case for an auxiliary health workers training programme in Trinidad & Tobago;
COX, Lynette: The foreign service of Trinidad & Tobago;
COZIER, Carolyn: A critique of recent development within the secondary education in Trinidad & Tobago;
CUPID, Jannette: The town that oil built: a historical study of the growth and development of the oil industry in Point Fortin with special reference to its impact on the community;
DAVID, Dawn: An investigation into public relations, policies and practices in T. & T.E.C.;
DERRICK, Elizabeth: Why TTT?
EDWARDS, Angela: The role of literature in the teaching and learning of language in the junior secondary schools;
ELIE, Rose Marie: Tainan culture in Hispaniola;
EUSTACHE, Lenore: Aspects of the relationship between language and sex in Trinidad;
FIGUEIRA, Kenneth: Malvern Sports Club: its place in the sporting fraternity of Trinidad & Tobago;

FRIDAY, Hyacinth: Theme of return in the West Indies novel;

GANESS, Sharon: A study of the social use of language in a Trinidad community;

GHANY, Hamid: A comparative study of the effectiveness of the back-bencher in Trinidad & Tobago and in Barbados;

GIBBINGS, Allan: The teaching of Spanish in the junior secondary school;

GILBERT, Marlene: A comparative study of physical education in the primary and junior-secondary school;

GRANADO, Gerard: Christian theology in an era of decolonization: towards a West Indian theology of positive participation;

GREEN, Ian: The emergence and socio-religious integration of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Trinidad & Tobago;

HACKETT, Raymond S.: A comparative study of the 1956 and 1976 PNM manifestoes;

HARRIS, Churchill: Modernisation and its discontents;

HOSEIN, Noreen S.: Arturo Uslar Pielti, Venezuelan author;

HOSEIN, Zinatoo: A study of the Bahai faith;

JAMES, Jennifer: The functional distribution of papiamentu in Aruba;

JAMES, Judith: The history of the Central Library Services of Trinidad and Tobago;

JOHNCILLA, Marvin: The multinational corporation in community development: the case of Trinidad Texaco Petroleum Limited;

JOKHOO, Seela: The role of the executive secretary in relation to the management process;

JORDAN, Kenrick: The Eddie Hart Football League: a history and appraisal;

KARMODY, Jennifer: The effects of the Jamaican government's policy on their economy from abroad around 1970-1977;

LACKHAN, Karshmattee: Attitudes towards euthanasia;

LA FLEUR, Reginald: The growth of the Church in Dominica from 1850 to 1975;

LASHLEY, Gemma: The types and availability of library services in Trinidad;

LEWIS, Stephanie: The development of volleyball as a sport in Trinidad and Tobago;

LERLYN, Marcelle: School library services in North Trinidad;

MAHARAJ, Renuka: The level of confidence attached to junior secondary schools;

MARCELLE, Lisle: The role of agriculture in economic development in Trinidad and Tobago;

MARK, Sharon: The case for a securities market in Trinidad & Tobago;

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MATHURA, Rita: History of the Anglican Church in Trinidad with particular reference to the Anglican-Catholic conflict (1844-1870);

MOHAMMED-KHAN, Azad: Organization of sports at St. Augustine

OJOE, Ann Marie: The Sonata at dawn: a translation and literary analysis of 'La sonata del alba' by Cesar Rengifo;

PADMORE, Annette: The CXC syllabus in English: its effects on the teaching of English in the junior secondary school;

PARSAN, Elizabeth: A study of income distribution in Trinidad, based on household budgetary survey 1975/76, with comparison for 1957/58 and 1971/72;

PERSAD, Satee: A study of housing in San Fernando and surrounding areas;

PHILLIP, Gemma: The role, growth and expansion of the Extra Mural Department in Trinidad & Tobago;

PIERRE, Marilyn: The Servol organization: a study of urban/rural self-help programme;

PRICE, Denise: An assessment of the performance of the Royal Bank of Trinidad & Tobago in the banking system of Trinidad & Tobago;

PRICE, Allison: The organization and functioning of the postal services of Trinidad & Tobago;

RAGOBAR, Carol: A literary appraisal of 'No pain like this body' and 'Yesterdays', novels written by Sonny Ladoo;

RAHAMUT; Rewanna R.: A comparative study of teacher problems in rural and urban primary schools;

RAJARAM, Veda: The impact of television advertising on East Indian women in Central Trinidad with special reference to cosmetics;

RAMGOOLAM, Rammarine: A study of the caste system in Trinidad with special emphasis on the role of the Brahmins;

RAMJASS-MAHARAJ, D. L.: Indian dance in Trinidad;

RAPHAEL, Claire: The teaching of English at a junior secondary school;

ROBERTSON, W. Ashley: Education and political development in Trinidad and Tobago;

SAMMY, David: The role of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in the establishment of rural education in Trinidad, 1868-1916;

TAM, Ann Louise: 'Mene' written by Ramón Díaz Sánchez: a literary appraisal;

TONEY, Patricia: The historical development of Sangre Grande;

TUFTS, Judith: The impact of the Point Lisas development;

UDDENBERG, Tian P.: Freedom in the later works of V.S. Naipaul;

WHITE, Boni: Shadow: the man and his philosophy;

WILLS, Wendy: A profile of the motor vehicle assembly industry in Trinidad & Tobago;

WONG, Heidi P.: A research project on 'The impact of automation on employment and efficiency in the banking sector and financial
institutions of Trinidad & Tobago from 1968 to 1977;

YATES, Brian Phillip: The era of Thomas Picton in Trinidad, 1797–1803;

YORKE, Gonzales P.: A socio-economic analysis of night clubs in Trinidad & Tobago.

APPENDIX VI

SELECT LIST OF B.A. CARIBBEAN STUDIES PAPERS, U.W.I., CAVE HILL, 1974-1976, STORED IN CAMPUS LIBRARY

ALLEYNE, R.: Advertising techniques and their effects on the Barbadian public, 1976;

AUDAIN, C.A.: Capital availability and agricultural development in Barbados, 1976;

AUSTIN, O.E.: A critical analysis of community development in Barbados: a case study of Rockfield Community Centre, 1976;

BARKER, Frank A.: A religious organisation known as 'The Twos', 1974;

BARKER, Tyrone E.: The growth and development of private secondary schools in Barbados since 1940, 1974;

BARZEY, G.: The role of Seventh-Day Adventism in Montserrat, 1976;

BAYLEY, J.: Trade Union and unemployment: a critical analysis of recent statements on the role of unions in national development, 1976;

BELLOT-ALLEN, E.: The rise of the working class movement in Montserrat, 1946-1957, 1976;

BENJAMIN, Steadroy C.: Family planning and population control in Antigua, 1974;

BLACKMAN, Judy: The mental hospital in Barbados, 1974;

BLACKMAN, L.O.: Demand and supply of teachers in Barbados, 1976;

BLADES, C.C.: The role of the trade union in a developing society, 1976;

BOURNE, C.C.: Crop diversification with special reference to the Scotland district in Barbados, 1976;


BRADSHAW, J.N.: Barbados in World War I and II: a comparison of the political, military and economic responses, 1976;

BROWNE, Y.L.: Tourism in Barbados: an attitudinal study of workers in industry, 1976;

BYNOE, V.C.: The 4-H Movement: an instrument of decolonisation, 1976;

CALLENDER, N.: The social and economic effects of migration on Barbadian society, 1840-1975, 1976;
CAMPBELL, E. F.: A national library for Barbados, 1976;
CARRINGTON, A.W.: An analysis of secondary school results in Barbados, 1976;
CLARKE, B.E.: The social relevance of Edward Brathwaite's 'The arrivants', 1976;
COZIER, W.S.: An analysis of the instructional needs in reading of a sample of eleven-year-old pupils in the rural and urban areas, 1976.
COX, Martin E.: The political attitudes of Barbadian sixth formers, 1974;
CRICHLOW, S.V.: Language: a unifying force in the Caribbean, 1976;
DAVIS, Grace C.: The tourist industry in Barbados, 1974;
DAVIS, V.J.: Brief outline of morphology of the Bajan dialect, 1976;
DRAKES, G.H.N.: Public expenditure in Barbados since 1965, 1976;
DRAKES, Pearlie: The role of trade unions in social and political affairs in the Caribbean, 1974;
EDWARDS, H.R.: The implications of the performance of first form pupils in selected reading abilities, 1976;
FLEMING, Charles B.: The venereal diseases in Grenada, 1974;
GEORGE, U.P.: Folk-dance in St. Lucia, 1976;
GOODING, G.S.: The Church and family planning with special reference to the work of the Barbados Family Planning Association, 1976;
GREAVES, H.L.: The socio-economic context in which the 1937 riots took place, 1976;
GRIFFITH, G.E.: A socio-political study of three strikes in Barbados, 1976;
GRIFFITH, V.D.: An evaluation of the St. Lucy's Primary School reading programme, 1976;
GRIFFITH, W.L.: An analysis of trends in retail price movements in Barbados in the last decade, 1976;
GUISHARD, Lenore M.: 'Christena': disaster and its effects on Nevisians, 1974;
GUTHRIE, William: Kartabo: a sociological analysis of a rural isolated riverain area, 1974;
HERBERT, Rodina M.: St. Kitts superstitions, 1974;
HUSBANDS, V.: Aspects of the cooperative movement in Barbados, 1976;
INNIS, Esther: African survivals in the West Indies: religion, 1974;
JACKMAN, V.C.: An historical appraisal of small farming in Barbados, 1976;
JOHNSON, S.V.: Socio-cultural implications of the Barbados Landship, 1976;
JORDAN, Lionel DaCosta: The unemployment problem in Barbados, 1974;
JOSEPH, Augustine: The role of the Church and the state in the uprising in Trinidad, 1974;
JOSEPH, Patricia G.: Mass housing in St. Lucia, 1974;
KING, K.: A study of three volumes of poetry by Derek Walcott, 1976;
LEWIS, L.: Tales of Barbados, 1976;
LINDO, Hugh: The social history of cricket in Barbados: cricket and society in Barbados, 1800-1970, 1974;
McFARLANE, Neville O.: Family Planning Association of Barbados, 1974;
MERCHANT, Lestroy: Dissident pressure groups in the West Indies: a case study, 1974;
MORTLEY, Agatha: Patterns of change in primary school education in Castries, St. Lucia, 1973, 1974;
NEBLETT, B.: A socio-linguistic study of the Bajan dialect, 1976;
NORVILLE, Victor E.: Voting attitudes of the Barbados working class: a study of voting behaviour in a working class community in the 1971 general elections, 1974;
OLIVACCE, O.: The expression of culture at Dominican festive occasions, 1976;
PADMORE, B.Y.: Attitudes to agriculture among teachers in Barbadian comprehensive schools, 1976;
PENMBERTON, M.: The role of the Caribbean governments in the development of the University of the West Indies from its inception to the present day, 1976;
PERKINS, E.V.: The welfare of the aged in Barbados, 1976;
PHILLIP, Joy: Gairyism: its rise and fall, 1974;
RAWLINGS, Hugh: Jamaica 1838–1946, an economic and social survey, 1974;
REDMAN, P.E.: The career woman: a study of women in banking in Barbados, 1976;
REID, I.: The economic impact of the tourism industry in Barbados, 1976;
SEBASTIAN, V.: Economic structure and development potential of a small island: case study of Anguilla, 1976;
SIMON, L.: Underdevelopment and the question of secession in Barbuda, 1976;
SMITH, A.: Struggles for the 'barefoot class': the work of the Barbados Workers' Union from 1960 to 1975, 1976;
TEMPRO, Elizabeth M.: Health in St. Vincent: a socio-economic perspective, 1974;
TEMPRO, Patricia: Juvenile delinquency in St. Vincent: the problem and its treatment, 1974;
WEEKES, Allan: The human condition in the work of V.S. Naipaul, 1974;
WEEKES, Keith M.: A study of the Sons of God Apostolic Spiritual Baptists, 1974;
APPENDIX VII

THE CARIBBEAN STUDIES PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA

The Division of Caribbean Studies within the Department of History of the University is responsible for teaching a Caribbean Studies course to students in arts, described as 'an interdisciplinary general survey course'. The course Coordinator makes use of guest lecturers from various fields. Generally, the course attempts to focus on the comparative approach involving examination of the similarities and differences among countries and areas with different languages, historical and contemporary foreign influences, political statuses and ecological settings (from 'Course Plan CST 100: 1977/78 prepared by the then Director of the Division and course Coordinator).

The course involves course work (accounting for half the total marks) as well as tutorials intended to 'emphasize the presentation and discussion of short seminar papers'. The general outline is:

1. Introduction: the aims, plan and requirements of the course; approaches to Caribbean studies; defining the area;
2. Geographical and demographic setting: locating the physical environment and population; economy, urban-rural environment;
3. Historical development of the area: a. colonial expansion and development: English, Dutch, Spanish and French influences; b. slavery and expansion of sugar, peasant farming, marketing systems in the region;
4. Community organization: plantation, peasant and urban communities; the race, color, ethnic and class differences; internal and regional migration;
5. Domestic organization: marriage, family types, kinship structures, class and ethnic variations;
6. The social structure: race, ethnicity and social class, the 'plural society'; barriers to mixture and mobility, external migration;
7. Education: the educational system and its effects; education and mobility;
8. Political, social and cultural comments in Caribbean literature; a critical look at the writings of a number of Caribbean writers;
9. Religion and magic: Afro-Christian religions; obeah and folk-medicine and relevance of these to present day situations; Kali cult; religion and society;
10. Political organization and movements: the rise of trade unions and political parties; the role of the trade union in a socialist society;
11. Economic structure and development: problems of Third World nations; distribution of population and natural resources;
industrialism and urbanization; development and planning;

12. Regional integration: federation; problems of integration; the future of CARICOM; 'Towards a regional identity or a national identity.
('Course Plan CST 100: 1977/78').

The above note is based on a letter to the author, of May 12, 1979 from Sister M.N. Menezes, Head of the Dept. of History at the University, who comments:

This has been a Cinderella |sic| programme, believe me. Prof. Donald Hogg ran the programme for three years and when he left in 1977 no successor was forthcoming. The Department of History had to act as caretaker, so to speak, with Mr. Bassier doing his best to carry through the programme... In August we look forward to the arrival of Mavis Campbell who has been appointed Professor and Director of the Caribbean Studies Division... The main problem of that programme seems to be the lack of continuity. Each Director has restructured the programme so that there hasn't been time (as far as I am concerned) to really gauge results. To me, it needs someone to give it tone.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To Mr. Hugh Gibson, Secretary, UWI, St. Augustine, for permission to consult files in the Registry, and to the staff of the Filing Room and of Students' Affairs and Examinations, Registry, for courtesies extended while working on the files.

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To Mrs. Eauline Ashtine, Miss Shirley Evelyn, Mrs. Maureen Henry, Mrs. Annette Knight and Miss Anita Ramdial of the University Library, St. Augustine and Mr. Alan Moss, UWI Library, Cave Hill, for varied assistance in the preparation of the Appendices on Caribbean Studies papers.

Dr. Bridget Brereton in her capacity as Secretary/treasurer of the Association of Caribbean Historians, Professor Robin Cohen, Dept. of Sociology, Mr. Carl Parris, Dept. of Government, Dr. Sylvia Moodie and Dr. Keith Warner, Dept. of French and Spanish, Mr. Denis Solomon, Dept. of Language and Linguistics, and Miss Yola Alleyne and Miss Wendy Sealy, Library, Institute of International Relations, all chipped in with information for Appendix VII on developments in Caribbean studies. So did Miss Jackie Hunte, a visitor from the International African Institute, who drew my attention to items 18 to 22 (taken from the Michigan State University's African Studies Center Newsletter, 39 (December 1978/January 1979).

To Sister M.N. Menezes, University of Guyana, for kindly transmitting the data on Caribbean studies on which Appendix VII is based.
CARIBBEANA RESOURCES IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN

Albertina A. Jefferson and Alvona Alleyne

Our consideration of collections of Caribbean resources has been confined to those territories that comprise the Commonwealth Caribbean, all of them (except Belize and Guyana)\(^1\) participants in the ill-fated West Indies Federation of 1958–62. As such, these countries share a similar historical background — Barbados to a lesser extent than the others — having been pawns in the power games played so vigorously by the European powers from the sixteenth to eighteen centuries, and having suffered the distresses of slavery. With the victory of the strongest and perhaps wiliest power, they were, until recently, dominated by England, but most are now independent territories.

**PRIMARY SOURCES**

The sources for the study of the history and culture of the former British West Indies reflect, like all other aspects of their development, the relationship with the former colonizing power, or more accurately, the attitude of Great Britain to the West Indies. Since they were basically an extended estate, meant to provide the precious mineral of that era — sugar — and enrich absentee owners in England, it followed that most written records traveled to the U.K., where decisions and policies were formulated. This, to some extent, accounts for the barrenness of most of our early archival sources. These are preserved in United Kingdom repositories and, to a lesser degree, in those of the USA and Canada\(^2\). Scarce financial resources continue to be the bugbear of the Caribbean territories, and the amount of money provided by the various library authorities for capital expenditure as well as for book budgets largely explain why so much original material that rightfully belongs in the West Indies still resposes in the collections of the metropolitan countries.

Despite this, it is obvious that some records must have remained in the West Indies. In the 1950s the University of the West Indies (UWI), with the aid of a Rockefeller Foundation grant, surveyed the existence and condition of archival material in Barbados and the other Leeward and Windward Islands\(^3\). The result was the microfilming of some of these archives for deposit in the UWI Library at Mona. Approximately 130 reels of microfilm dealing with Barbados (copies of which are also available in Barbados Public Library) and 179 reels dealing with the Leewards have consequently been made available to researchers. Most of the material deals with the 19th century, although some of the Leewards data go back to the late 18th, and the fact that it remained in the West Indies perhaps reflects the growing lack of interest in impoverished colonies no longer fueled by slave labor.

The archives in Barbados and Jamaica are probably the most organized in all the countries under discussion. Both have buildings
and facilities, despite certain limitations, entirely devoted to the preservation and organization of the material under their control. It is interesting to note that the Department of Archives, Barbados, whilst collecting the private and public documents that one would expect to fall naturally under its portfolio, also makes a special effort to acquire primary source material, including economic and statistical reports, from Commonwealth Caribbean islands without archives of their own.

The Trinidad & Tobago Archives is presently located in a part of the complex now housing the Office of the Prime Minister: interestingly enough, this was the former headquarters of the Trinidad Central Library system and of the Eastern Caribbean Regional Library.

It is unfortunately true that many important records in the smaller islands are still being housed in hot, dusty rooms, the very antithesis of all the conditions needed for preservation. Knowledge of their existence is often limited to a few individuals; access to them governed by the eccentricities of their untrained curators; government acknowledgement probably locked away in a few dead files. It is against such a background that one must single out the excellent work of the St. Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society, which, under the enthusiastic guidance of Father Robert Devaux, has been responsible for collecting and making known the records of St. Lucia.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Secondary sources for the study of the Caribbean have been developed mainly over the last quarter of a century. Like Topsy, most collections have grown haphazardly, and until this decade, have not reflected any official policy that might have encouraged the belief that it was the duty of West Indians to preserve material needed for the study of their own heritage. Others, as in the case of the West India Reference Library (now the National Library of Jamaica) have evolved as the work of farsighted and dedicated individuals. Frank Cundall, who from 1891 to 1937 was Secretary and Librarian of the Institute of Jamaica (the parent body of the West India Reference Library) started the collection that is now probably the largest single collection devoted to the study of the West Indies. He is to be credited, moreover, with building this collection at a time when very few people were interested in West Indiana. Indeed, his collecting policies met with opposition, and the Jamaica Institute Commission of 1908 was totally against the specialist trend in his collecting. Today, we are extremely thankful for his foresight.

The trend that was started by Cundall is now the official policy of most of the governments of the larger territories. Thus our evolution from colonial status to political independence is being crowned by a belief in the fostering of cultural independence. Perhaps, we are at last perceiving the West Indies as 'home' and accepting the assessment of one of our historians, Professor Elsa Goveia that '...West Indians of today cannot afford to go on regarding this region as a tropical estate to be exploited for its economic returns. Whether they like it or not, this is their home. So we need to face
the problems of making the West Indies a more acceptable physical and social environment for ourselves and those who may come after us.\textsuperscript{4}

It is our belief that, in the hope of shaping our future, we must understand our past as well as examine our present positions. The preservation and the building of our West Indian Collections is an important aspect of this exercise. The development of National Libraries throughout the area, with direct responsibility for preserving all items published in or about their respective territories and being the custodian of the cultural property exemplifies this trend.

The universities of the region, namely, the University of the West Indies, with its three campuses: Mona, Jamaica, Cave Hill, Barbados, St. Augustine (Trinidad), and the University of Guyana have played prominent roles in the collecting of West Indians. The UWI's West Indies Collection at Mona is, after that of the West Indies Reference Library, the largest source of Caribbeana in the region. Both Cave Hill and St. Augustine campuses also have separate West Indian collections, each strongly emphasizing the territory in which it is located. The University of Guyana's Caribbean Research Collection has proven in its relatively short existence to be profound in its planning.

An important role played by the universities' collections has been their efforts to make available in the region copies of the earlier historical records of the Caribbean. The University Library in Jamaica has probably the largest collection of source material on microfilm, the originals of which are to be found in the U.K., and, to a lesser extent, in the USA. The Caribbean Research Collection in Guyana has started to implement a plan to bring home copies of original items, mainly from the Archives in Holland. The Barbados campus of UWI, in cooperation with the Barbados Public Library and the Barbados Archives, has been identifying source material in the U.K. for the study of Barbadian history, and plans to microfilm.

CARIBBEANA RESOURCES

If we start our tour of Caribbeana collections in Jamaica, we find the libraries holding the most extensive Caribbeana resources to be those of the Institute of Jamaica and of the UWI Mona campus — both the main university library and that of the Institute of Social and Economic Research.

The West India Reference Library is the principal collection of source material on Caribbeana in general, and on Jamaica in particular. Established in 1894, it inherited the library of the defunct House of Assembly (the old colonial legislature), and, from its inception, concentrated on building up a fine collection of early and current works on the West Indies. It has some 29,000 books and pamphlets, of which about 8,000 relate to Jamaica; several hundred bound volumes of newspapers and periodicals dating back to the later 18th century; about 3,000 printed maps, including many rate and early items; approximately 20,000 manuscript Jamaican estate plans; some 1,000 prints and engravings; and a manuscript collection of some 50,000 items overall. Negotiations have now been set in train for the
the microfilming of its newspaper holdings. The earliest book in the collection is Benedetto Bordone's *Isolario* (Venice, 1547), an atlas with descriptive texts which includes the then newly discovered islands of the West Indies. The *Bon Éspírit Magazine* of 1793, the first magazine printed in Jamaica, is the earliest item in the periodicals collection. The newspaper collection, a body of material important for research into political, social and economic history, includes Jamaican titles of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, together with runs of some 20th-century titles from the rest of the West Indies.

The library also possesses smaller, but unique, collections of maps, manuscripts, prints, photographs and negatives. More recent areas of acquisition include microfilms, phonograph records, slides and tapes. The printed map collection of antique and modern items includes West Indian maps by cartographers of the 17th to 19th centuries, such as Visscher, van Keulen, Bellin, Moll, Jeffreys and Robertson. The collection of manuscript maps of the parishes of Jamaica is an invaluable source of information for area studies. Another valuable historical record, for such topics as social life and customs, and architectural styles in the West Indies, is the prints collection. This comprises old and contemporary illustrations: lithographs, aquatints, engravings and daguerreotypes etc., including works by George Robertson, J.B. Kidd, James Hakewill and Adolphe Dupely on Jamaica, Bridgens' *West India Scenery* dealing with Trinidad, Bentley's *Views of Guiana*, and some of the works of Agostino Brunias. Among modern items are a set of twelve prints by contemporary Trinidadian artist Alfred Codallo, depicting old customs and scenes in Port of Spain.

In May 1979 the Library became the National Library of Jamaica, with legal deposit status. The catalog of the West India Reference Library's book, pamphlet and periodical holdings is now in preparation for publication by Kraus.

The strength of the West Indies Collection of the UWI Library at Mona lies not only in works dealing with Jamaica and the other English speaking countries, but also in its material on the Spanish- and French-speaking islands. In this aspect the collection differs from most of the others we have observed, which tend to concentrate on the country where they are located. The primary aim of this library being to support the research and teaching functions of the University, it was necessary to have its resources more evenly distributed. Although the collection was only established as a separate entity in 1974, the emphasis on regional Caribeana demonstrates the UWI Library's interest from its inception in 1946. Today there are more than 20,000 titles dealing with the West Indies, in addition to *circa* 1,800 serial titles and over 3,000 reels of microfilm. Important items in the collection include:

1. A collection of West Indian literary manuscripts, most important of which are those of Roger Mais;

2. Microfilm copies of archival material dealing with the English-speaking Caribbean, with strongest emphasis on Jamaica;

3. A collection of West Indian creative writings kept in as pristine a condition as possible, and including many out-of-print
early West Indian works;

4. A collection of rare West Indian, with a strong historical emphasis and including many items on slavery. There are also some rare early natural histories and many 19th-century travel works;

5. A collection of American dissertations on Caribbean topics. The Library has tried during the past five years to acquire all such dissertations listed in Dissertation Abstracts;

6. University collection: containing official publications of the University, works about it, and works by UWI staff members.

The Institute of Social and Economic Research, the research arm of the Faculty of Social Sciences on all three UWI campuses, has recently shifted the emphasis of its library to cope with the demands of users concerned with planning, for evaluating and researching social, political and economic changes in our societies. As a documentation center, it is therefore concentrating its efforts on: (a) copies of primary source material obtained from libraries abroad, e.g. the Colonial Records Office and the Library of Congress, and (b) reports and other publications of national, regional and international organizations, as well as unpublished papers and manuscripts by scholars, journalists etc., insofar as these are related to the basic problems of social change and development in the Caribbean.

Worthy of mention in the smaller English-speaking territories are the collections in St. Lucia and Dominica. Those in St. Lucia are well organized and cover St. Lucian items thoroughly. The Library of the St. Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society has responsibility for preserving local archival material; its collection comprises thousands of manuscripts and hundreds of photographs. The Central Library of St. Lucia and the Library of the Morne Education Complex emphasize St. Lucian material and attempt to acquire all works published in St. Lucia, or by St. Lucian authors. The latter library is particularly strong in the area of educational and linguistic material.

The Dominican Public Library has a strong representation of the historical, cultural and social heritage of the island. Its collection of works on the Carib Indians is unique, and an excellent research source.

Caribbeana resources in Barbados are concentrated in the main in the Public Library and in the Main Library of the Cave Hill campus of UWI. Both libraries can be considered strong in Barbadiana and are both copyright deposit libraries.

The geographical scope of the Cave Hill campus library collection is the English-speaking Caribbean; it aims to be comprehensive for all of this except Trinidad, Jamaica and Guyana. Its coverage also embraces the language and literature of the French-and Spanish-speaking islands and French Guiana, but the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname are only superficially covered. It has published a Checklist of items in the West Indies Collection as at 30th June 1971, supplemented by an irregularly published Recent additions which contains items of West Indian interest.
Worthy of mention at the Barbados Public Library are the Lucas Manuscripts, consisting of Minutes of Council and miscellaneous material, made between 1818 and 1828 by Judge Nathaniel Lucas.

The Library of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society has an important collection of maps, diaries, prints, notebooks, letter-books and files of historical and genealogical material, acquired mainly by donation or bequest. The Sir Edward Cunard Collection of color prints of the West Indies is unique, and of outstanding quality.

Attention must also be drawn to the Libraries of the Caribbean Development Bank and the Central Bank of Barbados. Whilst specifically geared to the program of work at their respective institutions, they have collections strong in the social sciences, particularly in statistical publications on economics, banking and finance, as well as material on agriculture and technology. The Development Bank collection also includes periodicals, government publications and research monographs from Colombia and Venezuela, countries in membership of the Bank since 1972.

The Library of the UWI Trinidad campus at St. Augustine emphasizes in its collection the countries that were members of the former West Indies Federation, plus the British Virgin Islands and the Bahamas, and attempts to acquire monographs, theses, newspapers and serials, including government publications, to support its teaching and research programs. The Library also inherited the collection of the West Indies Federal Information Service, of reports, newspapers and newspaper clippings. Its particular strength, however, is in its agricultural collection: it originated in 1922 as the Library of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, which became the Trinidad campus of UWI in 1960; the Catalog of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture has been published by G.K.Hall. The Library also makes a special effort to collect all material on Trinidad and Tobago, being particularly strong in local publications from about 1962 onwards. The Copyright Law of 1966 named it a legal depository, and, besides the conventional selection and acquisition methods for local material, its staff make annual visits to local printeries to ensure compliance with the law.

Also having legal deposit rights under the 1966 law is the West India Reference Section of the Central Library of Trinidad & Tobago. Its holdings are therefore quite strong in current material. Its coverage of older material, although of some size, is not comprehensive, but it includes historical documents relating to Trinidad and Tobago, abstracts of registered deeds and folklore and calypso manuscripts. From 1965 until 1973 the Library published what eventually became the Trinidad and Tobago and West Indian Bibliography Annual Accessions. Since then it has been jointly responsible with the Library at St. Augustine for publishing the Trinidad and Tobago National Bibliography.

A joint collection program exists in Guyana. The Library of the University of Guyana collects on the Caribbean islands, the Bahamas, Belize and the Guianas. Despite a concentration on Caribbean material relevant to the University's postgraduate research program,
its Guyanese holdings are quite strong because, like the National Library of Guyana, it enjoys legal deposit rights, even though neither printers, publishers nor authors comply strictly with the law. The Library also plays its part in the National Commission on Research Materials scheme, which obligates it to acquire and preserve research material on Guyana for the Nation. Furthermore; it is the caretaker of a collection of Guyanese material belonging originally to the Union of Cultural Clubs. Some of these clubs date from last century and the collection includes many very rare and some unique books and pamphlets on Guyana, among them:

1. The Jenman Herbarium Collection: many valuable items on the flora of Guyana and the Caribbean islands;

2. The Roth Collection: includes translations of some early books on the Guianas, together with notebooks on history, ethnography and linguistics;

3. Antiquarian maps on the Guianas;

4. The Giglioli Collection of pamphlets and manuscripts relating to Dr. Giglioli's medical activities in Guyana, with particular reference to the problem of malaria;

5. The Arthur Long Collection of notebooks, which it is thought might form the basis for an encyclopaedia of Guyana.

The National Library of Guyana also has a very strong collection of Guyanese works. Since its establishment in 1909 it has always emphasized the acquisition of local material, and it is now a legal depository with responsibility for preparing the Guyanese National Bibliography (since 1973). Financial and spatial restraints have limited the Library's acquisition of works on other parts of the region, and the emphasis has been on material in English.

CARICOM documents are housed at the Caribbean Community Secretariat Library. The collection includes all works related to the Caribbean integration movement and is rich in documents from international organizations of relevance to the work program of CARICOM.

NOTES

(1) The Federation also excluded the Bahamas and Bermuda (as outside the West Indies) and the tiny Caymans, Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands [ed.]

(2) See: Kenneth E. Ingram: Manuscripts relating to Commonwealth Caribbean countries in United States and Canadian repositories, Epping, Bowker, for Caribbean Universities Press, 1975; and also his: Sources of Jamaica history 1855-1838; a bibliographical survey with particular reference to manuscript sources, 2 vols, Zug, Inter-Documentation Company, 1976.

(3) The results of this survey have been published. See: E.C. Baker:


APPENDIX:
DIRECTORY OF CARIBBEANA RESOURCES

This Directory is based mainly on answers to a questionnaire sent to around 50 libraries and/or individuals. As often happens, the result was disappointing. Only 23 replies were received, and many of those left unanswered the important section on special or unique items in the collection. An ideal directory would list all collections appropriate for research or enquiry on specific subjects, territories or historical periods. It would also include archival as well as library resources, but we have had to limit ourselves in this respect to giving simply the addresses of the area's major archives.

Some collections are extremely small and, despite their willingness to answer queries by mail, they are probably more geared to serving local needs quickly than to providing information for researchers abroad. The larger research collections are to be found in the 'older' independent territories: Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana. Whilst stressing the collecting of material concerning their respective countries, they are also more likely than the smaller collections to provide information on the less developed islands. The libraries of the latter have limited facilities, buildings and finance, usually resulting in inadequate collections. The appearance of a fairy godmother (in modern terms, a benevolent foundation) would no doubt go far in solving many of our difficulties.

BARBADOS

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LIBRARY

P.O. Box 408, Wildey, St. Michael, Barbados
Tel: 61162
Librarian: Nancy St. John, ALA

The library was established in 1970 and its collection of approximately 6,500 monograph and 170 serial titles cover the subjects of economics, agriculture and technology; subjects relevant to CDB's area of interest. Geographically it confines itself to its member countries.

Classified subject catalogue (UDC). Closed access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Closed public holidays.
Admission: CBD staff. On rare occasions researchers with references.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.

Microreading: Microfiche.

Copying: Photocopying and microfilm reader-printer.

Lending: Inter-library loans.

PUBLICATIONS:

List of acquisitions (monthly).

CARIBBEAN METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY

P.O. Box 130, Bridgetown, Barbados
Tel: 03145
Librarian: Paulette Gooding, ALA

The Institute has been collecting material since 1975 and is now the largest organized collection of publications and data on meteorology and climatology for the English-speaking Caribbean in the West Indies. It contains the complete set from 1961 of data summaries for CMO territories, as well as the complete series of reports and technical notes published by the Institute.

Classified subject catalog by country. UDC with World Meteorological Organisation expansion. Open access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Closed public holidays.
Admission: Open to members and researchers.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.
Copying: Photocopying.
Lending: To members, and through inter-library loan.

PUBLICATIONS:

List of acquisitions (monthly).

CENTRAL BANK OF BARBADOS LIBRARY

P.O. Box 1016, Bridgetown, Barbados
Tel: 62250, ext. 64 or 65
Librarian: Maxine I. Williams BA, BLS

Since its establishment in 1974, the library has concentrated on acquiring economic material specifically in the area of banking and financing and which deals with Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad. The collection consists of approximately 300 monograph titles and 100 serial titles, and is particularly strong in Central Banks' statistical publications for the countries noted above.

Classified subject catalog (UDC). Closed access.

Hrs: Mon. Wed. Fri. 8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Tues. Thurs. 8.30 a.m.-5.00 p.m. Closed public holidays.
Admission: CDB and commercial bank staff; bona fide researchers.
Enquiries: By telephone and personal visit.
Microreading: Microfilm and microfiche.
Copying: Photocopying and microcopy reader-printer.
Lending: Inter-library loans.

PUBLICATIONS:

List of additions to the catalogue of the Library (quarterly).
The library which forms part of the Archives was established in 1964 and now contains some 4,500 monographs and manuscripts as well as archival material. It makes a special effort to acquire Barbados Government publications as well as economic and statistical reports for the Commonwealth Caribbean.

Author, title and alphabetical subject catalogs. LC classification. Closed access.

**Hrs:** Mondays-Fridays 9 a.m.-4.15 p.m. Closed public holidays.
**Admission:** Open to general public.
**Enquiries:** By post and telephone.
**Microreading:** Microfilm.
**Lending:** Not permitted.
**PUBLICATIONS:**

**EUSTACE SEILSTONE MEMORIAL LIBRARY**
(Barbados Museum and Historical Society)
St. Ann's Garrison, St. Michael, Barbados
**Tel:** 70201
**Director:** R.V. Taylor
Incorporated in 1933 by Special Act of the Barbados Legislature, the Society's purpose is 'to collect, preserve and publish matter relating to the history and antiquities of Barbados'. The library contains an invaluable collection of prints, newspapers, maps, photographs, manuscripts, genealogical records as well as printed material.

**PUBLICATIONS**:
National Bibliography of Barbados; Additions to West Indian collection (quarterly); bibliographies.
The unique feature of this collection, which began functioning in 1970, is its West Indian legal materials section, although this is deficient to some extent in early historical material. The most valuable segment of the West Indian collection is its set of unreported judgments of the courts of the region, now numbering c. 6,000. These unreported cases are collected, preserved, collated and indexed in anticipation of publication. The nucleus of the collection was the library of the Attorney General of the former Federation of the West Indies.

Author and subject catalogs (Moys classification). Restricted access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed public holidays.
Admission: At Librarian's discretion.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.
Copying: Photocopying.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES MAIN LIBRARY

PO Box 64, Bridgetown, Barbados
Tel: 02191
Librarian: Michael Gill, BSc, Dip.Lib.

The library began collecting Caribbeana on its establishment in 1963. It tries to be comprehensive in subject coverage for Barbados and for the rest of the English-speaking Caribbean, excepting the other campus territories of Jamaica, Trinidad and Guyana. The library now has c. 4,000 books and 59 periodical titles (of which 39 are currently received).

Author and alphabetical subject catalogs. LC classification. Closed access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 9 a.m.-10 p.m. (to 5 p.m. in university vacation), Saturdays 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (to 12 noon in vacation). Closed public holidays and on Saturdays of summer vacation.
Admission: At Librarian's discretion, on written application.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.
Microreading: Microfilm and microfiche.
Copying: Photocopying and microfilm reader-printer.
Lending: Not permitted.

PUBLICATIONS:
Checklist of items in the West Indies Collection at 30th June 1971.
Recent additions
Caribbean acquisitions (from Dec.1979)
Annual report.
BELIZE

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE (BELIZE)
Bliss Institute, Belize City, Belize
Tel: 02 3367
Librarian: L.G. Vernon, ALA.

The Caribbeana collection of the National Library Service contains some 3,000 volumes mainly pertaining to Belize with subsidiary material on Guatemala, Mexico (chiefly on the Maya Indians) and other Central American and West Indian countries. Efforts are being made to acquire all material published in Belize.

Classified subject catalog (Dewey classification). Open access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 8.30 a.m.-12 noon, 3-6 p.m.; Saturdays 8.30 a.m.-1 p.m. Closed public holidays.

Admission: Open to the general public.

Enquiries: By post and telephone.

Copying: Photocopying.

Lending: Not permitted.

PUBLICATIONS:
A Bibliography of books on Belize in the National Collection.

DOMINICA

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
Victoria Street, Roseau, Dominica
Tel:
Librarian: Mrs. C. Henry-Williams, BA Lib.

The library, established in 1906 aims to collect works about Dominica as well as local imprints and is particularly strong in items on the Carib Indians. No special effort is made to collect general Caribbeana.

Separate catalog of Dominican material (over 600 titles).

Admission: Open to general public.

Enquiries: By post and telephone.

Lending: To users, and occasionally through inter-library loan.

GRENADA

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES CENTRE LIBRARY
Tyrrel Street, St. Georges, Grenada
Tel: 2451
Librarian: Beverley M. Steele, MSc.

The Caribbeana collection of the Centre was started recently and will aim at collecting general Caribbeana, but with emphasis on Grenadian works. The highpoint of the collection is the group of items and memorabilia dealing with Theophilus Marryshow.

No separate catalog of Caribbeana. Closed access.
**GUYANA**

**CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT LIBRARY**

3rd Floor, Bank of Guyana Building, Avenue of the Republic, PO Box 607, Georgetown, Guyana

Tel: 02 6290 9

Librarian: Carol Collins, BA, Dip.Ed., BLS.

The library, which was started in 1969, makes a special effort to acquire Caribbeana relevant to the work program of the CARICOM Secretariat, stressing the acquisition of various government publications; feasibility studies, statistical information and official gazettes, particularly in the fields of economic and political development. The collection includes c.3,000 monograph titles, c.300 CARICOM Secretariat documents and c.450 serial titles.

Author and alphabetical subject catalogs. UDC classification. Open access.

**Hrs:** Mondays-Thursdays 8.30 a.m-4.30 p.m.; Fridays 8.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Closed public holidays.

**Admission:** Researchers at Librarian's discretion.

**Enquiries:** By post, personal visit or telephone.

**Copying:** Photocopying.

**Lending:** To members and through inter-library loans.

**PUBLICATIONS:**

- The CARICOM Bibliography (annual)
- Guide to the CARICOM Library
- List of additions and publications catalogued (monthly).

**NATIONAL LIBRARY**

76/77 Main & Church Streets, Georgetown, Guyana

Tel: 62464

Librarian: Agnes E. Murdoch, ALA.

Subject enquiries to: Joan L. Christiani, ALA.

The collection, started in 1966, acquires selected historical and literary material dealing with all countries of the Caribbean archipelago. It tries to get all works published in Guyana or published abroad about Guyana. In this it is helped by its legal deposit status. There are some 6,000 monographs, 3,000 government documents, 440 serial titles and a clippings file of c.4,500 items.

**Admission:** Open to general public.

**Enquiries:** By post, personal visit or telephone.

**Copying:** Photocopying.

**Lending:** To members and through inter-library loan. Persons temporarily resident in Guyana, on deposit.

**PUBLICATIONS:**

- Annual report; Bibliographies.
The collection covers all the islands of the Caribbean Sea as well as Belize, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. There are c.16,000 monograph titles and 270 serial titles and the library is starting to collect Guyanese manuscripts and old maps, and has the basis of a non-print collection. It is strongest in current Guyanese material and recognizes that its retrospective holdings, government serials, documents and unpublished reports are in need of further development.

Author, title and alphabetic subject catalog. LC classification. Closed access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 9 a.m.-10 p.m. (closing 4.30 p.m. in vacation), Saturdays 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. in vacation). Closed university and public holidays.

Admission: Members of University. Other researchers at Librarian's discretion (on written application and recommendation).

Enquiries: By post, personal visit and telephone.

Copying: Microreader-printer and photocopying.

Lending: Not permitted.

PUBLICATIONS:
List of additions (irregular)
Occasional bibliographies.
The island's library system, in particular the Kingston & St. Andrew Parish Library, has a moderately strong English-language collection on the Caribbean and Jamaica which is general in scope. Five per cent of the book budget is reserved for Caribbeana, and its collection contains 9 all-island newspapers and 39 periodical titles.

Author, title and classified subject catalogs. Dewey classification. Open access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 9 a.m.-7 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed public holidays.
Admission: Open to general public.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.
Copying: Photocopying.
Lending: To members and through inter-library loan.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY

The library, established in 1879 and the oldest and best stocked agricultural library in Jamaica, was reorganized in 1935. It is a depository for publications of FAO and the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaus. It participates in agricultural documentation and is the national center for AGRIS and AGRINTER.

Hrs: Mondays-Thursdays 8.30 a.m.-5 p.m., Fridays 8.30 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed public holidays.
Admission: Ministry staff and bona fide researchers.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.
Copying: Photocopying.
Lending: Through inter-library loan.

PUBLICATIONS:
Bulletin of recent accessions (monthly)
Annual report.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COUNCIL

The library was established 1961 and its collection reflects the
The main areas of research are centered on Jamaica in the fields of agro-industry, mineral resources, food science and nutrition. The Council has recently been made the focal point for science and technology and thus the library plans to collect all results of research done in science in Jamaica and will be the depository for the papers resulting from all government-sponsored research.

It does not maintain a separate Caribbeana catalog.

**UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES LIBRARY**

Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica  
Tel: 92 70923; 92 76661 ext.294.  
Librarian: K.E. Ingram, BA, MPhil, FLA.  
Subject enquiries to: Alvona Alleyne, BA, MS.

The library has been collecting Caribbeana from its inception in 1948, but its efforts were accelerated with the formation of a separate West Indian and Special Collections in 1974. This collection, which is particularly strong in rare West Indies material, comprises some 20,000 monograph titles, over 2,000 reels of microfilm and c.1,800 serial titles. Its coverage includes all the islands of the West Indies regardless of language, plus Guyana, Belize, Suriname and French Guiana. Whilst the collection attempts to acquire all current material dealing with these territories, it confines rare material acquisition mainly to the English-speaking Caribbean.

Author and alphabetic subject catalogs. LC classification. Restricted access.

**U.W.I. INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH LIBRARY**

Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica  
Tel: 92 76661 ext.240  
Librarian: Laura-Ann Munro, ALA.
The Institute is the research arm of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of the West Indies. Since 1948 it has been involved in a large number of research projects throughout the English-speaking Caribbean, and has published its findings in a wide variety of monographs, working papers and its quarterly journal. The documents and data generated from its projects form the basis of its information system and resource base. It aims to be comprehensive for Caribbean social policy research. Its Colonial Records Data Bank Project is a collection of primary social science research material on the terminal phases of colonial rule within the former British West Indian region.

Author and alphabetic subject catalogs. LC classification. Restricted access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 8.30 a.m.-5 p.m. (closing 4 p.m. in vacation).
Closed public holidays.
Admission: At Librarian's discretion to bona fide researchers with identification.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.
Copying: Photocopying.
Lending: Not permitted.

U.W.I., DOCUMENTATION CENTRE, SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

PO Box 30, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica
Tel: 92 76661 ext. 280
Documentalist: Amy Robertson, FLA.

The Center, established 1966, makes a special effort to acquire material in education from all Commonwealth Caribbean countries. Its greatest strength lies in report literature and monographs (including theses and studies) on education. The collection contains some 2,000 pamphlets and reports and 1,900 theses and studies.

Author and alphabetic subject catalogs. LC classification. Open access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 8.30 a.m.-7 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.
Closed public holidays.
Admission: At the Librarian's discretion to bona fide researchers with letter of introduction on written application.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.
Microreading: Microfilm and microfiche.
Copying: Photocopying and microfilm reader-printer.
Lending: To members only.

Select bibliography of education in the Commonwealth Caribbean, 1940-1975.
Current contents.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF JAMAICA (West India Reference Library)

12 East Street, Kingston, Jamaica
Tel: 92 20620
Librarian: Subject enquiries to: John Aarons, BA, Dip Lib Studies.

Established in 1894, this library is the oldest in the area devoted
to the acquisition of Caribbeana. Its collection of approximately 29,580 monographs, 1,872 serial titles is complemented by one of the strongest non-book collections. Notable among the latter are c.2,000 manuscripts, c.3,500 rare maps, 12,000 photographs and a print collection of over 1,000 items. Whilst its strongest resources deal with Jamaica and then with the other English-speaking territories, it also collects the major works from the non-English-speaking countries.


Hrs: Mondays-Thursdays 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Fridays 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed public holidays.

Admission: Open to general public.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.

Microreading: Microfilm and microfiche readers.

Lending: Not permitted.

PUBLICATIONS:
Jamaica national bibliography
AIRS* index to the 'Daily Gleaner'
Occasional bibliographies.

MONTSERRAT

MONTSERRAT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Government HQ., Plymouth, Montserrat
Tel: 2444
Librarian: V. Jane Grell, ALA.

The Public Library was established in 1890, but concerted effort to collect current material dealing with the Leeward Islands and mainly with Montserrat did not start till 1968. The collection is quite small, consisting of about 120 titles, a few manuscripts and 20 serial titles.


Hrs: Mon., Tue., Thur., Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.
Closed on Wednesdays and public holidays.

Admission: Open to general public.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.
Lending: To members only.

ST. LUCIA

CENTRAL LIBRARY OF ST. LUCIA

PO Box 103, Castries, St. Lucia.
Tel: 2875
Librarian: Mrs Mary Prescod

Founded in 1924, the library started its Caribbeana collection,
which is housed as a separate collection, in 1957. It collects mate-
rial on Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago, the Windward Islands, Curaçao,
Haiti, Martinique and Puerto Rico, but emphasizes acquiring all mate-
rial published in St. Lucia or published abroad dealing with St.
Lucia. Its serials holdings are quite strong.

Author, title and classified subject catalog. Dewey classification.
Open access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
Closed public holidays.
Admission: Open to general public.
Enquiries: By post, telephone and personal visit.
Copying: Photocopying.
Lending: To members and through inter-library loan.

PUBLICATIONS:
Annual report
A list of books, pamphlets and articles on St. Lucia and by St. Lu-
cians covering the period 1844 to May 1871.

MORNE COMPLEX LIBRARY
Morne Fortune, Castries, St. Lucia.
Tel: 2710
Librarian: Janet Lynch Forde, BA, MLS.

The Morne Complex Library was established in 1969 and serves the ed-
ucational activities of St. Lucia's A-Level* College, Teachers Col-
lege, Technical College and the UWI's Extra-Mural Department. It
does not maintain a separate Caribbean collection but attempts to
collect educational material concerning the Caribbean in general and
all material published in or about St. Lucia. In this area its
strongest subject coverage is in education, economics and linguis-
tics.

Classified subject catalog. Dewey classification. Restricted access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed public holidays.
Admission: Members and other researchers at Librarian's discretion.
Enquiries: By post, telephone and personal visit.
Copying: Photocopying.
Lending: To members only.

PUBLICATIONS:
New books by and about the Caribbean.

ST. LUCIA ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY
PO Box 525, Castries, St. Lucia.
Enquiries to: Robert J. Devaux.

The library began collecting material on all countries of the Carib-
bean region in English in 1960, also making a concerted effort to
acquire all material related to St. Lucia. The Society was declared 'preserver of records' by the St. Lucia Government, though govern-
ment departments are derelict in retiring records and no legal de-
posit law exists. The collection presently consists of over 2,000
monographs, thousands of manuscripts, hundreds of photographs and
maps and some 130 serial titles and government publications.

*Preparatory for 'Advanced level' (pre-university) examinations.
Alphabetic author and subject catalog. Closed access.

Admission: Researchers (written application).
Enquiries: By post.
Microreading: Microfilm.
Copying: Photocopying (restricted).
Lending: Not permitted.
PUBLICATIONS:
Newsletter (annual).

ST. VINCENT

ST. VINCENT PUBLIC LIBRARY
Granby Street, Kingstown, St. Vincent
Tel: 71750, 61111 ext.95
Librarian: Mrs. Lorna Small, BA.

Although the St. Vincent public library has been in existence since 1893, its Caribbeana collection was not started until 1950. The library attempts to acquire current historical and literary material dealing with the countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean, but concentrates mainly on collecting all current material on St. Vincent. The collection consists of approximately 800 monographs.


Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Closed public holidays.
Admission: Open to general public.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CARNegie FREE LIBRARY, SAN FERNANDO
19-21 St. James Street, San Fernando, Trinidad, Trinidad & Tobago
Tel: 65 22921
Librarian: Lois Barrow, ALA.

The Library was established in 1919, but its Caribbean collection dates only from 1961. It now contains nearly 4,000 titles.

Author and alphabetic subject catalogs. Dewey classification. Open access.

Hrs: Mondays-Fridays 8.30 a.m.-6 p.m., Saturdays 8.30 a.m.-12 noon. Closed public holidays.
Admission: Open to general public.
Enquiries: By post and telephone.
Copying: Photocopying.
Lending: Not permitted, except occasionally through inter-library loan.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES DIVISION, MINISTRY OF THE PRIME MINISTER
Whitehall, 29 Maraval Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad
Archivist: Enos Sewlal.
The library system started in 1949 and its Caribbeana collection was established in 1959. The library's holdings are quite strong in recent material, but while it has a sizable collection of older materials its coverage in this area is not exhaustive. It now has some 8,000 monographs and 390 periodical titles, and includes manuscripts of folklore and calypso in French and Spanish, as well as historical documents relating to Trinidad & Tobago.

 Classified subject catalog. Dewey classification. Open access.

**Hrs:** Mondays-Fridays 8.30 a.m.-6 p.m., Saturdays 8 a.m.-12 noon. Closed public holidays.

**Admission:** Open to general public.

**Enquiries:** By post and telephone.

**Copying:** Photocopying.

**Lending:** To members and through inter-library loan.

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**UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES LIBRARY**

St. Augustine, Trinidad, Trinidad & Tobago
Tel: 66 25511, 66 25512
Librarian: Alma Jordan, BA, MS, DLS, ALA.

The strength of this library lies essentially in its agricultural collection, formerly that of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture established in 1922. As a Caribbeana collection it has developed substantially only since the 1960s, building on the library inherited from the now defunct West Indies Federation. It is strong in local publications of a post-1962 imprint. It is however especially deficient in historical records and other documents for the study of Trinidad.

Author and classified subject catalogs. LC classification.

**Hrs:**

**TERM:*** Mondays-Thursdays 8.30 a.m.-7 p.m.; Fridays and Saturdays 8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.

**VACATION:** Mondays-Fridays 8.30 a.m.-5 p.m., Saturdays 8.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

Closed public holidays.

Admission: Members of the university. Research workers at the discretion of the Librarian and on recommendation by a faculty member. General enquiries with letter of introduction.

Enquiries: By post and telephone.

Microreading: Microfilm and microfiche.

Copying: Photocopying; microform reader-printer.

Lending: Not permitted.

**PUBLICATIONS:**

Caribbean studies - accessions list (3 p.a.)
Occasional bibliographies.
THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN ISLANDS

Valerie Bloomfield

This paper is concerned with the following English-speaking islands: Antigua [AG], Bahamas [BS], Barbados [BB], Bermuda [BM], British Virgin Islands [BVI], Cayman Islands [CI], Dominica [DM], Grenada [GD], Jamaica [JM], Montserrat [MS], St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla [KN], St. Lucia [LC], St. Vincent [VC], Trinidad & Tobago [TT], Turks & Caicos Islands [TC] and the United States Virgin Islands [USVI].
All, except the USVI are members of the Commonwealth.

References cited for specific points of information follow the introduction, but bibliographic works discussed in general terms are listed in the appropriate section of the bibliography.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years the bibliographic control of Caribbean publications has been the subject of intensive study on numerous occasions and in many different contexts. Excellent summaries of earlier developments are already available: Dr. Irene Zimmerman's "Coöperative bibliographic and indexing projects in the Caribbean area"1, presented at the first conference of the Association of Caribbean University and Research Institute Libraries (ACURIL), surveys activities up to 1969, and is particularly useful on the checkered history of Current Caribbean Bibliography; Kenneth Ingram's "Bibliographic control of Commonwealth Caribbean government publications"2, prepared for ACURIL II in 1970, examines the historical and administrative factors influencing the publishing of government publications of the area and reviews the major lists and indexes; Dr. Alma Jordan's wide-ranging literature survey, "Library cooperation in the West Indies: the state of the art"3, covers library and bibliographical developments from the 1960s to the early 1970s. Rather than rehearse once again the background to the present situation, this paper will focus on developments in the 1970s, a decade of considerable bibliographic activity and very real achievement.

1. NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

This is an area in which, in the English-speaking countries at least, the greatest progress has been made during the 1970s. Previous efforts to improve the bibliographic control of Caribbean publications were organized primarily on a regional basis. The outstanding example, Current Caribbean Bibliography, is compiled from information submitted by a number of contributing libraries in the region and in the USA. Since its inception in 1951 it has experienced varying fortunes, with changes of frequency, place of publication and issuing body. By the early 1970s, many of its problems appeared to have
been solved; the Caribbean Regional Library, which had assumed responsibility for its compilation, computerized production, speeding up current publication, and making possible the preparation of monthly supplements and retrospective volumes. Shortage of finance and staff, uncertainty about the future, and the lack of compatibility between systems used by cooperating libraries, led CRL to revert to manual compilation from volume 21, 1971 onwards, and although strenuous efforts have been made to continue the work, production has gradually fallen behind. The volume for 1973 appeared in 1976, and with such a time lag material is likely to be out-of-print before it is recorded.

While Current Caribbean Bibliography was entering a period of frustration, however, in the English-speaking countries a combination of internal developments and external influences was leading to a significant advance in bibliographic control. Accessions lists of locally published materials were produced in Jamaica from 1964, Trinidad & Tobago from 1965, and Barbados from 1967, and coverage expanded as librarians sought out the more elusive imprints. There was increased activity, too, in other directions, notably in the planning of national library systems and in the revision of laws of legal deposit. These local developments received added impetus from the international movement towards Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC), a concept promoted by UNESCO in co-operation with IFLA, which places the responsibility for the definitive bibliographic record of a country's publishing output with the national bibliography of that country.

In 1974, representatives from Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago, together with other participants and observers, met on two occasions under the sponsorship of the International Development Research Center of Canada (IDRC) to plan the production of national bibliographies in the English-speaking Caribbean. At the first meeting held in Jamaica in April/May 1974⁴, each of the four territories agreed to produce a current national bibliography from January 1, 1975, which would be as comprehensive as possible, appear regularly and record entries in accordance with international standards. It was further proposed that a Regional Editorial Board should be established to consider the best means of recording material from those English-speaking countries not represented at the meeting. These plans were finalized at a regional workshop held in Guyana in November 1974⁵. A detailed policy statement on the content and format of the national bibliographies was prepared, and it was recommended that a regional bibliography should be produced by the Caribbean Community Secretariat to include the imprints of the 13 members of CARICOM⁶.

The national bibliographies of Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago (together with Guyana, which lies outside the scope of this paper) appeared according to schedule in 1975. They have certain basic features in common: all include current national imprints (books, pamphlets, annuals and the first issue of every serial) and a list of printers and publishers; they all use the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (British Text), the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme (18th edition) and the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) for monographs and serials; a classified
arrangement has been adopted for the main sequence, with an alphabetical index of authors, titles and series; publication is quarterly, with the fourth issue forming an annual cumulation. Within this standard framework there is some variation in content, as the aim of UBC is not national conformity but international compatibility. Both Barbados and Jamaica include works by nationals published abroad and works about their countries, these entries being distinguished by an asterisk; the Trinidad bibliography contains national imprints only. Jamaica in its annual volumes includes lists of periodical articles; Barbados occasionally includes lists of sound recordings and of legislative material. In Barbados and Trinidad & Tobago the libraries responsible for the production of the bibliographies receive material by legal deposit; in Jamaica entries are based on publications collected by the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica. A recent plan for the establishment of a national library system in Jamaica, however, recommends that the West India Reference Library should be restructured and expanded as the national library, and should receive printed and non-print material under legal deposit.

The first issue of the CARICOM bibliography, recommended by the Working Party in Guyana in 1974, appeared in 1977. It incorporates material from the national bibliographies of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago, together with entries from territories not yet producing national bibliographies submitted to the CARICOM Secretariat. The form of entry and arrangement is similar to that adopted by the national bibliographies. A second annual volume was issued in 1978, with a statement to the effect that as from 1979 the bibliography will appear semi-annually and be cumulated. Once again this has become a regional effort, but one based on national bibliographies with compatible systems and a common language. Effective control at this level provides a sound basis for future cooperation and development.

Although most of the English-speaking countries are covered by the CARICOM bibliography, Bermuda, the British and US Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and the Turks & Caicos Islands remain outside its scope. In 1968 the British Virgin Islands published a single issue of a bibliography, Tortolana, and reportedly has another listing in preparation, but most of its recent effort has gone into the control of official publications (see Section 4, below). Until there is some systematic reporting of the output of these islands, it is necessary to scan current bibliographies in journals such as Caribbean studies and Caribbean review, and the library accessions lists noted in the bibliography appended to this paper.

2. RETROSPECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

With so much of the national effort being concentrated on the effective bibliographic control of current literature, progress in retrospective bibliography has been dependent largely on the activities of individual scholars and specialized libraries. A major contribution to 20th century coverage has been the publication of The complete Caribbeana, 1800-1975, by Lambros Comitas (1977, 4v.). This massive work contains over 17,000 references to the scholarly literature, arranged in 63 topical chapters with author and geographical
indexes. Entries are based on an examination of the material itself with locations given in US libraries. The exclusion of publications with no indication of personal authorship (which effectively means most of the government documents of the region) and the subject arrangement are both factors limiting its usefulness at the national level (even with the geographical index, it is very time-consuming to trace material on a country), but it is a veritable mine of accurate information providing a sound basis for future work.

For nearly 50 years the bibliography of Ragatz, A guide for the study of British Caribbean history, 1763-1834 (1932), has stood alone as the standard reference for the period, with nothing to approach it in scope and comprehensiveness. Now in the 1970s two works have appeared which extend the coverage for Barbados and Jamaica. Jerome Handler's A guide to source materials for the study of Barbados history, 1627-1834 (1971) is explicitly modeled on Ragatz, with the added advantage that locations are given for the works cited. Kenneth Ingram's Sources of Jamaican history, 1655-1835: a bibliographical survey with particular reference to manuscript sources (1976, 2v.) stresses documentary material, but provides valuable information on printed sources, maps, pictorial rehords, government publications, periodicals, newspapers and almanacs.

Other retrospective bibliographies are listed in the bibliography to this paper. On the whole they are briefer, or based on one collection, or are rather old; for comprehensive coverage of the period between 1834 and 1900 one has to turn to published library catalogs. An important contribution to the bibliography of the area is the Catalogue of the West India Reference Library, being the National Library of Jamaica (1979, 10v.). The West India Reference Library, founded in the late 19th century, is the pre-eminent research collection on the West Indies in the region, and many of the earlier retrospective bibliographies by Frank Cundall are based on its holdings.

In the UK much relevant material will be found in the catalogs of Commonwealth collections, notably the subject catalog of the Royal Commonwealth Society and the Catalogue of the Colonial Office Library (now part of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office). A more specialized source, the subject catalog of the West India Committee, contains many rare pamphlet items. In the USA the Caribbean usually comes within the province of the Latin American collections. The University of Florida, the library with special responsibility for collecting material from the Caribbean under the Foreign Acquisitions Program, issued the dictionary catalog of its Latin American holdings in 1973 in 13 volumes. No one catalog provides comprehensive coverage of the Caribbean, and to buy a range of relevant titles is beyond the means of most libraries in the region. The compilation of retrospective national bibliographies is a basic requirement.

Some work in this direction has already been done by students of librarianship. For example, Jessica Simmonds (now Mrs Wellum) compiled a bibliography, Trinidad and Tobago, 1900-1962, as a thesis for the Fellowship of the Library Association. With the establishment of the Department of Library Studies at the University
of the West Indies, Mona, in October 1971, the production of similar bibliographies is likely to increase.

3. SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

University expansion, the growth of specialized research institutes, increasing numbers of professional library staff and the development of national information systems, are all factors that have stimulated the production of subject bibliographies. They have also ensured that many of the bibliographies themselves are of high quality.

The establishment of the UWI Faculty of Law in 1970 provided a permanent center for legal research in the area, with a resulting increase in bibliographical activity. The bibliography compiled by Keith Patchett and Valerie Jenkins, *A bibliographical guide to law in the Commonwealth Caribbean* (1973), provided the basis for an acquisitions program as well as control of the literature, as the Faculty of Law proposed to collect the material listed, either in the original or in microform. A later bibliography by Velma Newton, *West Indian primary legal material* (1977), provides a checklist of material held by the Faculty of Law Library. The Institute of Social and Economic Research (Eastern Caribbean) and the Institute of Jamaica are additional examples of specialized institutions with impressive lists of bibliographies to their credit.

Some 20 years ago, when the bibliographic control of Caribbean publications was less developed, much pioneering work was done in the form of brief mimeographed lists of locally published material, which were eagerly welcomed because they were the only sources available. Now that there is a substantial body of bibliographical work in existence, it is the more important for a new bibliography to be placed in its context. In both the following examples the compilers have done this very successfully: *Select bibliography of education in the Commonwealth Caribbean, 1940-1975*, compiled by Amy Robertson and others (1976); *Bibliography of Jamaican geology*, by Marion Kinghorn (1977). I should not like these remarks, however, to discourage anyone from preparing a brief mimeographed list on any hitherto unexplored topic or area!

A significant development likely to have far-reaching effects on the production of subject guides and indexes is the establishment of a Caribbean Documentation Centre in Trinidad under the auspices of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. The Center intends to provide a current awareness service on Caribbean development activities for policy makers and researchers, with the emphasis on scientific, technical, social and economic data. It will act as a link with national, regional and international information systems, and compile information on current research projects on the region.

4. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

With the development of the national bibliographies and the CARICOM bibliography described in Section 1, there has been a great improvement in the control of current government publications. The
main categories of documents excluded by these bibliographies are acts, bills, subsidiary legislation, gazettes and parliamentary debates. Barbados is an exception as this material has been included in its national bibliography from 1978 onwards. For the other Commonwealth Caribbean countries selective coverage is provided by the quarterly supplements to *Technical Co-operation*.

Two countries which are not members of CARICOM have started to produce their own bibliographies. In 1975 the British Virgin Islands published *Government reports: a union catalogue*, which lists retrospective as well as current material and provides locations. The BVI Public Library became a depository for all government and other local publications in 1974, so that current coverage should be reasonably complete. A useful feature is the inclusion of reports issued by HMSO and other official bodies relating to the country. A supplement appeared in 1978, which includes a directory of government agencies, local and overseas. It is intended to issue annual supplements with five-year cumulations. The list is arranged by AACR 1967 and ISBD to facilitate inter-change with other bibliographies in the area, and is an excellent example of what can be achieved in a small territory. In 1977 the US Virgin Islands introduced a listing of official publications: *Virgin Islands government documents: a quarterly checklist*. It is compiled by the Bureau of Libraries, Museums and Archaeological Services, the body responsible for administering the territorial government deposit act, so again it should be comprehensive.

Few Caribbean governments issue regular lists of their official publications, although Jamaica and Trinidad have done so from time to time, and the latter country has a new edition in preparation. Several other countries publish brief information on their publications in the official gazette. Even librarians in the area have difficulty in tracing reports issued by individual departments, and this is one reason why directories similar to that prepared by the British Virgin Islands would be so useful.

Retrospective coverage is a major problem because of the sheer magnitude of the task. Kenneth Ingram in his ACURIL paper \(^2\) reviewed some of the existing guides and concluded:

So dispersed and varied are the collections of government documents and so limited the available descriptions that a great service would be performed to West Indian bibliography in general and to the bibliographic documentation of government publications of the Commonwealth Caribbean, if this Association [ACURIL] could sponsor or find the means for some appropriate body to prepare a definitive list of such publications, monographic and serial, with an indication of the principal collections within and without the area.

Such a project would provide scope for fruitful cooperation between librarians and archivists, as much of the printed archive of government (e.g. official publications) has been deposited over the years in registries and record offices as well as in libraries. Machinery for such cooperation has already been considered; at the joint meeting of ACURIL and the Caribbean Archives Association, held in Curaçao in 1977, it was proposed that a Joint Regional Committee should be established to coordinate the development of Caribbean collections and to stimulate the publication of guides to collections and special bibliographies\(^1\).
5. PERIODICALS

Lists

There has been a big advance in the bibliographic control of current Caribbean titles, now that the first issues of new periodicals are listed in the national bibliographies and in the CARICOM bibliography, and publishers' addresses are provided. This removes much of the frustration of checking the large international guides, all of which appeared to list Caribbean quarterly and Social and economic studies but few of the more elusive titles. One or two more specialized guides have appeared recently or are in preparation. The Commonwealth Secretariat's Commonwealth specialist periodicals (1977) includes 71 scientific, technical and professional periodicals published in the Caribbean. The Working Party on Library Holdings of Commonwealth Literature has in press Commonwealth literature periodicals, which will include Caribbean little magazines with locations in the UK.

It is the earlier material that presents the greatest problems, both in tracing relevant titles and in locating holdings, and there is need for union lists on a county or subject basis. The US Virgin Islands has made a start on this with its Union list of periodicals and newspapers in the U.S. Virgin Islands Libraries (1977, new edition 1979). The University of the West Indies Library in Jamaica has been investigating the possibility of computerizing its periodical records; developments in this direction may facilitate future union listings.

Indexes

When the ACURIL Committee on Indexing (English-speaking area) surveyed the activities of its members, it established that a certain amount of indexing of periodicals and newspapers was being undertaken by the major libraries, but chiefly for internal use. There have been few systematic efforts to index periodicals on a subject or country basis and to publish the result, although there are some notable exceptions: Caribbean studies lists current articles on the region, whilst the Jamaican national bibliography lists articles on Jamaica. There are also indexes to individual titles, such as Dorothy Allsopp's index to The Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, covering the years 1933-1976 (1976), and retrospective coverage in general bibliographies (Comitas includes relevant items in 1443 periodicals of international scope). Recently however, there has been a significant development in the social sciences. In 1974 the West Indian Social Sciences Index, compiled by Shirley Evelyn, was published at the University of the West Indies in St. Augustine. The original intention was to cover a number of 'little' magazines and journals, but this work was too ambitious for one person, and four titles were selected which were considered to represent a decisive shift in the intellectual and political consciousness in the Caribbean: Moko, New World quarterly, Savacou and Tapia. In 1977 ACURIL Indexing Committee (English-speaking area) followed up this initiative with CARIINDEX: social sciences, a six-monthly subject guide. The March 1978 issue indexes 35 serials (17 comprehensively and 18 selectively) published in Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago. It is to be hoped that the Committee
will be able to extend indexing to the humanities, as scientific and technological indexing will probably be covered by the Caribbean Documentation Centre and other specialized bodies.

6. NEWSPAPERS

When printing presses were first established in the English-speaking islands from the early 18th century onwards (Jamaica 1718, Barbados 1730, Antigua 1748 etc.), almost without exception printers depended for their survival upon the production of a regular newspaper. Consequently, newspapers constitute some of the earliest local publications, frequently extending over long periods and providing valuable source material for research. Not all are extant, but many have survived in whole or in part, deposited in archives, collected by libraries, and preserved overseas as well as within the region. The major UK collection is listed in the British Library's Catalogue of the Newspaper Library, Colindale (1975, 8v.), and there is an early list of newspapers in the American Antiquarian Society, List of the newspapers of the West Indies and Bermuda (1926). In the area itself a great deal of work has been done at the West India Reference Library in Jamaica, with the early researches of Frank Cundall and the more recent listings of Jamaican and West Indian newspapers by Philip Wright and Anita Johnson. Additional information is available in the guides to records (Barbados by M.J. Chandler, Leeward and Windward Islands by E.C. Baker), and in the studies of printing and publishing by Roderick Cave and Douglas McMurtrie. There has also been considerable microfilming activity by the University of Florida, UNESCO and the University of the West Indies. The University of Florida has experienced difficulty in acquiring complete files of current Caribbean newspapers for microfilming, and earlier material is even more fragmented and dispersed. The preparation of union lists of newspapers is a major project which would benefit from cooperation between librarians and archivists.

Another desideratum is the indexing of newspapers. Valuable experience in this field has already been gained by the Institute of Jamaica with its Jamaica Historical Research Project. The basis of this program is the computerized storage and retrieval of information abstracted from newspapers and parliamentary proceedings relative to all aspects of Jamaica's history for the period 1937-1962. From 1975 onwards it was intended to extend the coverage to other materials, such as maps, manuscripts and photographs.

7. RESEARCH

This is one area where retrospective coverage is more comprehensive than current. Enid Baa's Theses on Carribean topics, 1778-1968 (1970) lists US, UK, Canadian and some European theses on the whole region. The guide prepared by the Commonwealth Caribbean Resource Centre, Theses on the Commonwealth Caribbean, 1891-1973 (1974), deals with the English-speaking countries (there are three entries for the US Virgin Islands) and brings the period forward a further five years. Until 1963 theses at UWI were submitted for London degrees, but in that year the university became a degree
granting body in its own right. The UWI Library in Jamaica has produced a valuable list covering the first eleven years: University of the West Indies theses accepted for higher degrees, August 1963-July 1974 (1976). In the preface it is stated that annual volumes will be issued to cover current research. Agricultural research at UWI in Trinidad is the subject of a recent bibliography by T.H. Henderson: Fifty years of research in tropical agriculture, 1922-1972: a bibliography (1976). The status of research in the US Virgin Islands has been examined at a conference organized by the Caribbean Research Institute of the College of the Virgin Islands: Virgin Islands Research Needs Conference, April 27, 1973; proceedings (1973). In the UK and the USA, Caribbean theses are covered by Latin American or Commonwealth guides. In Canada an effort has been made to provide abstracts of theses relating to the Caribbean as well as lists. The compilers of Caribbean theses from McGill University, 1972-75: an annotated bibliography (Robyn Bryant and others, 1977) state in the preface that Canadian scholars, aware of their responsibility to the people and governments of the Caribbean to make their research available, have provided detailed abstracts (complete reproduction of theses being too expensive) so that Xerox copies of relevant sections may be obtained through inter-library loan. Now that so many theses are available in microform, a current listing of titles relevant to Caribbean studies produced in the area and overseas would be a valuable aid to scholars. The Caribbean Documentation Centre has expressed the intention of covering research undertaken by government bodies and other specialized agencies.

8. MAPS AND ATLASES

The earliest known printed map to show the West Indies is Contarini's Map of the World, engraved in 1506 and preserved in a unique copy in the British Library. This map incorporates information derived from the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other seamen in the late 15th century. Map production in the following centuries has been immense and varied, and there is a correspondingly wide range of bibliographies - international, regional and national - providing retrospective and current coverage of the area. Because of the predominantly geographical approach, relevant materials readily located even in such large general works as the British Library's Catalogue of printed maps, charts and plans and the Library of Congress's List of geographical atlases. At the regional level there are the basic catalogs of Latin American maps issued by the American Geographical Society and the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of Texas. A series of national guides has been published by the Map Collectors' Circle.

For current material, Kenneth Winch's International maps and atlases in print (2. ed., 1976) provides a useful conspectus of Caribbean topographic and thematic mapping issued commercially and by official agencies. Since 1946, much of the basic mapping of the Commonwealth Caribbean has been undertaken by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, and as countries have become independent arrangements have been made to cooperate with local survey departments. A Catalogue of maps published by the Directorate of Overseas (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys appeared in 1960, and later additions are listed in the monthly Technical cooperation. In a number of Caribbean
countries DOS maps are being superseded or added to by national surveying departments, and for the latest publications it is necessary to check national survey catalogs such as those issued by Jamaica and Trinidad. The cumulated volume of the *Jamaican national bibliography* for 1964/1970 also includes a section on maps. The DOS's annual report for 1974/75 summarizes the status of mapping for the Caribbean 1946-1975.

With the launching of the first Landsat satellite by the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration in July 1972, remote sensing imagery has become available for mapping purposes. The World Bank has issued a guide to material relating to developing areas: *Landsat index atlas of the developing countries of the world* (1976. Caribbean coverage is shown on Map 2).

9. AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

**Sound recordings**

Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad all have sound recording companies most of the other islands having their records pressed in these countries or outside the region. The records are mainly of music, with some spoken word. A wide variety of musical form is represented: classical, instrumental, choral, folk, dance, cult, religious, calypso, steel band, reggae and Rastafarian. The spoken-word records are chiefly of West Indian authors reading or performing their own works: Edward Brathwaite, Derek Walcott, Claude McKay, Mervyn Morris, Frank Collymore, Louise Bennett and others. There are also recordings made in connection with Creole language studies and oral history programs.

The detailed policy statement on the content of national bibliographies, prepared at the regional workshop in Guyana in November 1974, provided for the coverage of non-book material, but so far only Barbados of the English-speaking islands has included sound recordings. The *National bibliography of Barbados* for 1976 lists records donated to the UWI Library at Cave Hill by West Indies Records Ltd., and the campus library itself includes sound recordings in its *List of accessions on the West Indies*. Guyana also lists sound recordings in its national bibliography, so it is to be hoped that the others will extend their coverage at an early date.

Meanwhile, information on Caribbean recordings has to be sought in a wide range of sources: record company catalogs; reference works on Latin American music, Afro-American music and jazz; and in specialist periodicals. US universities have been collecting in this field for some time, and retrospective material will be found in published catalogs such as Indiana University's *Catalog of phonorecordings of music and oral data held by the Archives of Traditional Music* (1975). Within the region the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica has over 130 West Indian records, and the Institute's *Jamaica Journal* publishes frequent articles on Caribbean music, but so far no discography has appeared. The main priority is current bibliographic control at the national level. Retrospective listings by libraries would be valuable, but if this is not possible a guide to relevant collections would be a significant advance.
Documentary films have been produced in the English-speaking Caribbean on a regular basis since 1951, when a documentary training school was opened in Jamaica by the Colonial Film Unit. Subsequently film production units were established in Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago. The Film catalogue (1972) issued by the Trinidad Film Unit illustrates the range of production: instructional films (e.g. Establishing a home garden), current affairs (Road to Independence), national culture (Carnival in Trinidad), biographical (Wes Hall), historical (Labour Day - the significance of June 19).

It was not until the 1970s that a feature film industry became established in the Commonwealth Caribbean, although earlier films with Caribbean content or background had been made by overseas companies. The first full-length feature films were produced in Trinidad in 1970 and Jamaica in 1972. Since 1974 Jamaica has staged an annual film festival, and in July 1976 sponsored a Caribbean Film Festival as part of CARIFESTA. Jamaica entered six films (The harder they come, Smile orange, The Marijuana affair, The Spirit of Jamaica Beginnings and Memories of Parboosingh), Trinidad entered three (King Carnival, Pressure and Bim).

With this increase in film production there is need for a corresponding development in bibliography and control. There is no lack of interest in the subject. When the present author published an article on Caribbean films, no fewer than three organizations said that they wished to include films from the area in their festivals, but had previously experienced difficulty in tracing relevant productions. The Jamaica national bibliography for 1976 includes entries for some visual material prepared by the West India Reference Library (2 slide sets and a videorecord). This is a hopeful precedent for extension to motion pictures.

SUMMARY

During the 1970s significant progress has been made in the bibliography control of the publications of the English-speaking Caribbean. A major development has been the establishment of national bibliographies in Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago, together with a regional bibliography covering CARICOM member countries. The extension of national coverage to non-book materials (for which provision has been made and some action taken) would strengthen considerably the control of current Caribbean research materials. Encouragement should be given, by the Regional Editorial Board, ACURIL and other appropriate bodies, to non-member countries of CARICOM to prepare listings of their national imprints.

For retrospective bibliography the 19th century is a period requiring particular attention. Coverage of certain categories of material, such as government publications and newspapers, would benefit from joint action by librarians and archivists. The compilation of union lists of Caribbean periodicals and newspapers would provide valuable aid in tracing and locating relevant titles, whilst additional indexing on the lines established by ACURIL and the Institute of Jamaica would facilitate the use of these sources.

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NOTES


(6) Caribbean Community member countries are: Antigua, Bahamas (not yet a signatory to the CARICOM Treaty, but participates in a number of areas of Function Co-operation, under which regional library development falls), Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St.Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla, St.Lucia, St.Vincent and Trinidad & Tobago.


(8) See Note 23 to Benjamin's paper "Bibliography of Guyana" (pp. 324-325)

(9) See Note 30 to same (p. 325)


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(17) See item 149 of the Bibliography below.

**APPENDIX**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN ISLANDS**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES**

1. CHANG, Henry C.: *A selected, annotated bibliography of Caribbean bibliographies in English*. Charlotte Amalie, Caribbean Research Institute, College of the Virgin Islands, 1975 (ii, 54p.)

   101 entries listed by author with subject/keyword and title indexes.

**NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES**

**REGIONAL**

2. The CARICOM BIBLIOGRAPHY: a cumulated subject list of current national imprints of the Caribbean Community member countries... 1, 1977- (Georgetown, Caribbean Community Secretariat Library, 1977- ) v1-2, 1977-78, annual; from 1979 onwards will appear semi-annually and be cumulated.

3. CURRENT CARIBBEAN BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1, 1951- (v1-7, Port of Spain, Caribbean Commission; v8, San Juan, Caribbean Commission; v9/11(1), San Juan, Caribbean Organization; v9/11(2)-14, Río Piedras, Caribbean Regional Library; v15, Río Piedras, CODECA for Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico; v16- , 1966- , Río Piedras, Caribbean Regional Library, 19- ) frequency varies.

**BY COUNTRY**

4. 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, Barbados Public Library, 1975- ). Q with annual cumulations.

5. PENN, V.E., and PENN, E.R.: *Tortolana: a bibliography*, 1(1), 1978 ([Road Town], 1968. 9p.) All published to date

6. JAMAICAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: a subject list of Jamaican material received in the West India Reference Library, Institute of Jamaica..., 1, 1975- (Kingston, Institute of Jamaica, 1975- ) Q with annual cumulations.

7. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: a subject list of material published and printed in Trinidad and Tobago, 1, 1975- (Port of Spain, Central Library of Trinidad & Tobago; St. Augustine, UWI Library, 1975- ) Q with annual cumulations

Preceded by Trinidad & Tobago and West Indian bibliography, issued by Central Library from Sep.1965/Feb 1966 (earliest issues as West Indian Reference Collection classified list of acquisitions), and Recent acquisitions of Trinidad & Tobago imprints, lists 1-5, 1975-76, issued by the UWI Library

CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

8. BARBADOS. Public Library. West Indian Collection: Additions, 1, Jan/Mar. 1967- (Bridgetown, The Library, 1967- ) Q.


15. UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, Cave Hill. Library: List of acquisitions on the West Indies, 1, 1972- (Cave Hill, The Library, 1972- ) Title varies.


RETROSPECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

CARIBBEAN GENERAL

17. BAYITCH, Stojan A.: Latin America and the Caribbean: a bibliographical guide to works in English. Coral Gables FL, University


--------: 1st list of additions to the catalogue..., 1971 (17p.);
--------: 2nd list of additions to the catalogue..., 1971 (17p.).


22. INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA. West India Reference Library: Catalogue of the West India Reference Library, being the National Library of Jamaica. Millwood NY, KTO Press, 1979 (10v.).


   Includes accessions to the Foreign and Commonwealth Library from 1969.


32. UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI: Catalog of the Cuban and Caribbean Library of the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida. Boston MA, G.K. Hall, 1977 (6v.).


35. --------, St. Augustine: Catalogue of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, University of the West Indies, Trinidad. Boston MA, G.K. Hall, 1975 (8v.).


See Note 23 to Benjamin's paper "Bibliography of Guyana" (pp. 324-325)


BY COUNTRY

Barbados

39. BARBADOS. Public Library: Barbadiana: a list of books pertaining to the history of the island of Barbados; prepared in the Public Library to mark the attainment of independence. Bridgetown, The Library, 1966 (44p.)


42. SEVILLANO COLOM, Francisco: List of microfilmed materials at the Barbados Public Library. Bridgetown, UNESCO Mobile Microfilm Unit, 1960 (23p. mimeo).

Bermuda


Jamaica

45. CUNDALL, Frank: Bibliographia Jamaicensis: a list of Jamaica books and pamphlets, magazine articles, newspapers, and maps, most of which are in the library of the Institute of Jamaica. Kingston, The Institute, 1902 (83p.); --------. Supplement..., 1908 (38p.). Reprinted, New York, Burt Franklin, 1971 (vii, 83p.).
46. DELATTRE, Rae: A guide to Jamaican reference material in the West India Reference Library. Kingston, Institute of Jamaica, 1965 (76p.).

47. ------: Corrigenda. (1p.).


Montserrat


Based on the holdings of the Public Library, the University Centre and the Museum.

St. Lucia

51. ST. LUCIA. Central Library: A selective list of books, pamphlets and articles on St Lucia and by St Lucians covering the period 1844 to date [i.e. May 1, 1971]. Castries, The Library, 1971 (12p. mimeo).

Trinidad & Tobago


53. TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. Central Library: A West Indian reference collection: a select list of books, pamphlets, etc. of Trinidadian authorship, on Trinidad and Tobago, and other material published in Trinidad and Tobago. Port of Spain, Government Printer, 1966 (21p.).

Virgin Islands of the United States


SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES
(Examples only of bibliographies published in the 1970s)

CARIBBEAN GENERAL


57. NEWTON, Velma, comp.: West Indian primary legal material: a checklist of West Indian law reports, mimeographed judgements, government departmental reports, legislation and parliamentary records held by the Faculty of Law Library on June 30th 1977. Cave Hill, Faculty of Law Library, UWI, 1977 (58p.).


60. ROBERTSON, Amy, and others, comp.: Select bibliography of education in the Commonwealth Caribbean, 1940-1975; compiled by Amy Robertson, Hazel Bennett and Janette White. Mona, School of Education, UWI, 1976 (196p.).


BY COUNTRY

65. POSNETT, N.W., and REILLY, P.M.: Bahamas. Surbiton, Land Resources Division, 1971 (v, 74p.) (Land resources bibliography, 1).

66. INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (EASTERN CARIBBEAN): The population of Barbados: a select bibliography; compiled by Joycelin Massiah]. Cave Hill, The Institute, 1974 (iv, 8p.) (Occasional bibliography series, 2).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Place of Publication</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS**

**CARIBBEAN GENERAL**


Includes information on printed as well as manuscript records of government, together with lists of newspapers, for Antigua, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Nevis and St.Kitts.


Includes information on printed as well as manuscript records of government, together with lists of newspapers, for Dominica, Grenada, St.Lucia and St.Vincent.

73. Commissiong, Barbara, and Espinet, Shirley: Indexing Commonwealth Caribbean government publications. ACURIL II, Barbados, 1970 (Paper 5, 10p.)

74. -------. Appendix: Indexing Commonwealth Caribbean government publications: a preliminary index to chairmen of Trinidad & Tobago commissions of enquiry. (12p.).

75. Hallewell, Laurence: "West Indian official publishing and UK official publishing on the West Indies, before Independence and after", Twenty years of Latin American librarianship: final report and working papers of SALALM XXI (1976), 1978: 201-221.


78. -------: A checklist of House of Lords sessional papers relating to the British West Indies and to the West Indian slave trade


BY COUNTRY

Bahamas


   Includes information on government departments, on printed as well as manuscript official material, and on newspapers, maps and microfilms.

Barbados

82. BARBADOS. Department of Archives: List of printed accessions, 1964–1967. Bridgetown, The Department, 1968 (78p.).

   Predominantly, but not exclusively, Barbados official material.


   Includes information on printed as well as manuscript official material, and on newspapers, maps and microfilms.


British Virgin Islands

85. BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS. Public Library: Government reports: a union catalogue of government reports held in the Public Library and government departments; compiled by V.E. Penn. Road Town, The Library, 1975 (19p.).

86. ------. A supplement...[with] a list of British Virgin Islands government agencies, local and overseas. 1978 (ix, 67p.).

Jamaica


*Formerly the Ministry of Overseas Development. Suffers regular demotion by Conservative administrations and subsequent promotion by Labour ones – ed.


Virgin Islands of the United States


PERIODICALS


INDEXES

96. CARINDEX: social sciences, 1(1)- (St.Augustine, ACURIL Indexing Committee (English-speaking area), 1977- ) 2 p.a.


Subject and author index to over 200 periodicals, including a number of Caribbean titles.


99. ALLSOPP, Dorothy Y.B., comp.: The Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society: author/title index to volume 1, no.1,

100. COLE, George Watson: Bermuda in periodical literature with occasional references to other works: a bibliography. Boston MA, The Boston Book Company, 1907 (ix, 275p.)

NEWSPAPERS

CARIBBEAN GENERAL


Summary of news stories printed in the newspapers of members of the Caribbean Community


Compiled from printed sources, interviews in the region and unpublished lists. Brief history with a list of papers and a note on sources.

106. LINCOLN, Waldo: List of newspapers of the West Indies and Bermuda. Worcester MA, American Antiquarian Society, 1926 (28p.).

BY COUNTRY

Barbados


Includes information on early newspapers.


Bermuda

Dominica


   Includes information on early newspapers.

Jamaica


   Includes newspapers with locations.


St. Lucia


RESEARCH


116. BRYANT, Robyn, and others: Caribbean topics: theses from McGill University, 1972-75; an annotated bibliography. Montreal, Centre for Developing-Area Studies, McGill University, 1977 (v, 35p.) (Bibliography series, 7).

   Arranged alphabetically by author, with abstracts.


120. HILLS, Theo. L., comp.: Caribbean topic theses in Canadian university libraries, 3. ed. Montreal, Centre for Developing-Area Studies, McGill University, 1971 (21p.):


Virgin Islands of the United States


MAPS

CARIBBEAN GENERAL

128. AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY: A catalogue of maps of Hispanic America including maps in scientific periodicals and books and sheet and atlas maps, with articles on the cartography of the several countries and maps showing the extent and character of existing surveys. New York, The Society, 1930-1933 (4v.) (Maps of Hispanic America, publication 3): vl, "Maps of Mexico, Central America and the West Indies"; 195-280, "West Indies".


The year 1926 was adopted as starting point because item 128 effectively terminated with that year.


Lists printed as well as manuscript maps, including a large collection of early maps transferred from the Colonial Office in 1935.


BY COUNTRY

Antigua


Barbados


Bermuda


Dominica, Grenada


Dominica: 36 maps, 1745-1898; Grenada: 64 maps, 1717-1872/3.

Jamaica


St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent


St Kitts-Nevis: 74 maps, 1650-1875; St Lucia: 56 maps, 1683-1889; St Vincent and Bequia: 38 maps, 1763-1878.

Trinidad & Tobago

145. MAP COLLECTORS' CIRCLE: Some early printed maps of Trinidad and Tobago, with a facsimile of Faden's Descriptive account of the island of Trinidad, 1802. London, The Circle, 1964 (12, 9, 17p., maps) (Map Collectors' Series, 10).

Trinidad: 28 maps, 1675-1899; Tobago: 24 maps, 1677-1867.

146. TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. Lands and Survey Department. Mapping and Control Section. List of available maps and aerial photographs of Trinidad and Tobago. Port of Spain, The Department, 1977 (1p.).

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

SOUND RECORDINGS

148. INDIANA UNIVERSITY. Folklore Institute. Archives of Traditional Music: A catalog of phonorecordings of music and oral data held by the Archives of Traditional Music. Boston MA, G.K. Hall, 1975 (x, 541p.).

FILMS


Includes a select filmography.

150. TAYLOR, Jeremey: "Projecting a new image", West Indies Chronicle, 90(1542):24-25,27 (Feb/Mar.1978) (illus.).

Survey of the development of the Caribbean film industry.


152. TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. Office of the Prime Minister. Public Relations Division. Film Unit: Film catalogue. Port of Spain, The Unit, 1972 (v, 34p.).

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GUYANA: AN OUTLINE SURVEY

Joel Benjamin

This paper purports to deal with the state of the bibliography of (and not with the bibliography in) Guyana. It should nevertheless be noted that all of the major efforts in Guyana itself have been concerned with subjects that are specific to that country. As the paper is intended to be an introduction to a forthcoming bibliography of bibliographies, the citations of works have been shortened.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Although the works relating to Guyana can be said to begin in 1596 with the books of Sir Walter Raleigh and Lawrence Kemys, and although the history of books, printing, and publishing in Guyana begins in the early 19th-century, there are no known significant bibliographic tools for the country before 1844. With the exception of a few general works on the Americas, one must rely on the early forms of national bibliographies for the UK and the Netherlands. Victor de Nouvion's Extraits des auteurs et voyageurs qui ont écrit sur la Guyane, Paris, 1844, is the first systematic effort to collate the writings on the region, and it includes a significant number of items on Guyana itself. The book possesses the added value of having extensive extracts from many of the works cited. Following Nouvion there are a few bibliographic studies of a broader scope that include some Guyana material. Significant among these is Muller (1854) and Tiele (1884). In this category, though extending beyond the 19th-century, one would also list Sabin's incomparable Bibliotheca americana; its 29 volumes (1868-1936) are still the only source for a substantial number of references to early books on Guyana.

Efforts in the later 19th-century (and also the first that would claim to be of an indigenous nature) to work on the subject largely revolve around the name of James Rodway. The many local guides and directories for this period contain sections on the bibliography of Guyana, and it is very likely that the author was Rodway. In the Long Collection in the University of Guyana Library, there is a damaged and incomplete copy of a printed Chronology and bibliography of Guyana, of around 1885, which carries annotations for works on the Guianas as a whole until 1835, but it has not been established whether it was a proof draft for something that was published, or even whether it was ever completed.

A major attempt was made in the 1890s during the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute to cover the earlier bibliography, and much of the results of this can be seen in the various papers and reports prepared for this purpose. Of particular value is J.A.J. De Villiers' Chronological list of printed works bearing upon the boundary arbitration between British Guiana and Venezuela, London?, 1897, which, despite the title, lists a variety of obscure works.
relating to Guyana in general. There is an anonymously written *List of extracts from printed books*, London, c.1898, which gives detailed annotations and substantial extracts for many of the earlier works.

In many ways, however, Frank Cundall's *Bibliography of the West Indies (excluding Jamaica)*, Kingston, 1909, is, for Guyana, as for many other Caribbean territories, the origin of a systematic national bibliography. Admittedly the work has some defects, the most obvious being that it is limited to the items indicated in a variety of catalogues, and the resources of the West India Reference Library itself. Paradoxically, even this 'deficiency' has an important value, especially as Cundall incorporates the materials of the remarkable collection of the former Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society. In fact there is no 20th-century inventory of that society's holdings.

It was the destruction by fire in 1945 of this collection that led to the establishment of a government committee, chaired by Vincent Roth, with the mandate to produce a comprehensive retrospective bibliography of Guyana. The unpublished work of that committee, presently available in one bound volume (1948) of some 630 typescript leaves, still represents the largest undertaking in the field. In general its arrangement follows a modified Dewey classification, and it carries author and subject indexes. The committee worked with speed and great restraints, evidenced in the occasional duplications and incompleteness of entries, actual errors in the text, and a lack of a consistent standard of description. The work itself contains a reasonably exhaustive set of entries for the resources of the many government and private collections in the country, but those for materials located in foreign libraries are substantially based on the then available catalogs of their collections. Some major collections are omitted, e.g. that of the West India Reference Library, Jamaica; and, most significantly, the work does not include any references based on the former holdings of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society. That is perhaps not too surprising: the fire had done a thorough job of destruction; but it would not have been impossible, for there are surviving catalogs of this collection as it stood in the 19th century. Most surprisingly, however, the work shows no evidence that the compilers were even aware of the pioneer study done by Cundall. This omission, and the dependence on catalogs (mentioned above) would explain why the pre-1910 entries do not in any way represent even a substantial portion of what are now known to have existed.

The period between 1947/48 and 1972 is deficient in the field of comprehensive bibliographic activity devoted specifically to Guyana. The *Current Caribbean bibliography* includes Guyana imprints, but, inevitably, in the absence of an internally organized legal deposit in Guyana, it does not cover the majority of items produced. Comitas' *Caribbeana 1800-1965: a topical bibliography*, Seattle, 1968, is the other major exception. Although by no means comprehensive in its treatment (even in its now much revised edition), its is nevertheless the most valuable and accessible tool for the retrieval of bibliographic data on Guyana, particularly for the 1948-72 period.

The Legal Deposit Act of 1972 led to the publication of the *Guyanese national bibliography* in 1973. Although there is a
coördinating committee for this serial, its effective production is the responsibility of the National Library of Guyana. Its sole scope is Guyana imprints, and it is reasonably comprehensive in covering these, given that the legal deposit law lacks any effective enforcement provisions. Except for the new CARICOM bibliography, which is, in effect, an attempt to coordinate the various Caribbean national bibliographies, there have been no further published works that deal comprehensively and specifically with Guyana.

The foregoing sections should indicate that there are serious inadequacies in the present state of the national bibliography of Guyana, and it is clear that the major ones relate to retrospective coverage, at least pre-1972, and there is urgent need for at least some sort of chronological inventory. Work towards such a preliminary list has been undertaken by me at the University of Guyana since 1975, but although this is already in an advanced stage for the pre-1910 material, publication is unlikely until after 1981. The problems in developing any comprehensive retrospective bibliography are notorious, but they are compounded in the instance of Guyana. In many cases, for reasons not only of fire but also of the expected process of decay in the tropics and the limited nature of many editions, the local 19th-century imprints are extremely rare. Secondary works (and especially catalogs of now defunct libraries) reveal the names of books for which there are no known copies. Regrettably the law in the 19th century did not enforce deposit of any locally published materials, except newspapers. The former Government Secretary's Office did have a collection of miscellaneous local works, and Gropp even records, in 1941, the existence there of an unpublished catalog of books and papers. This work, prepared by James Rodway around 1890, cannot be presently located.

In relation to government publications (including sessional and other miscellaneous papers) the task is more daunting. For the older materials there are no indexes, even though the quantity produced up to 1950 is very substantial: as can be seen in the large collection held in the Public Record Office, London. For the more recent publications the position is very problematic because there has been no official system for collection or for establishing any form of bibliographic control. At least the official publications between 1900 and 1950 were continuously numbered. The lack, in particular, of a system of declassification of some categories of materials has meant that, inevitably, much will be lost to the future bibliographer, especially that issued in limited, and initially restricted, editions. The ultimate significance of this point will be appreciated when one realizes that, at a rough estimate, over 60% of printed material presently generated in Guyana is from government or semi-government agencies. As an urgent priority there is the additional need for an administrative history of Guyana to enable the bibliographer to impose some sort of order upon the material.

The problems in relation to foreign imprints will not be as great, especially for materials produced in recent decades, because there are sufficient tools published (largely in the UK and USA) to cope with them. Yet, the scope of what is 'foreign' is almost inexhaustible, and certainly not limited to these two countries. The Handbook of Latin American studies is useful, but even a cursory examination will show it covers only a small percentage of what
relates to Guyana.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

With one or two possible exceptions, the work in the area of specific subject bibliographies has been a feature of the last two decades (if we ignore the substantial ones added to secondary works).

For the humanities, the greatest concentration of subject bibliographies has been in the field of literature. R.E. McDowell's Bibliography of literature from Guyana, Arlington, Texas, 1975, is probably the most comprehensive published work in this broad area. It is worth noting, however, that Edward Brathwaite (of the University of the West Indies) and Priscilla Tyler (of the University of Missouri, Kansas City) have been working in poetry and general literature respectively, and their coverage of these fields for Guyana is almost certain to supersede McDowell in some significant areas. In other respects, developments in poetry are covered by Cameron (1931)\(^9\), McDonald (1965)\(^10\) and Seymour (1978)\(^11\). As regards fiction, the National Library of Guyana (formerly the Public Library) has a number of publications, and the libraries of the Universities of Guyana and of the West Indies have a few works, mainly unpublished listings, to their credit; these do fill out some of the gaps in McDowell. Creole language studies tend to be reasonably well represented, but mainly in works of a Caribbean or larger scope. L. Reinecke's A bibliography of pidgin and creole languages, Honolulu, 1975, is still the most valuable tool in this subject area for Guyana.

Possibly the greatest need in the broader area of the humanities is in geography and history. Only a few general Caribbean bibliographies throw some light on these.

The social sciences and related fields are inadequately covered both in the number of studies produced, and in the extent of treatment. The areas of law, education, economics, politics and (to some extent) sociology have representative minor studies, further supported by general Caribbean compilations. In the areas of economics and politics, coverage of foreign works is poor, except for M.B. Thomas' Guyana: a bibliography on national development, Monticello IL, 1976.

With Guyana's complex racial composition, it is somewhat surprising that studies of individual ethnic groups, other than the Amerindians, are not in clear evidence. Brathwaite's Our ancestral heritage, Kingston, 1976, and Marshall's A bibliography of the Commonwealth Caribbean peasantry, 1838-1974, Cave Hill, Barbados, 1975, although both of a larger Caribbean scope, do encompass much of importance for the African presence in Guyana. There is no major bibliography for the East Indians, Chinese or Portuguese, although some useful entries for these groups are contained in the preliminary one included in the proceedings of the 42nd International Congress of Americanists in Paris, 1976\(^12\).

The existing tools on Guyana's Amerindians are, however, quite adequate. Kabdeo's Guide to the literature of the Amerindians of
Guyana, FLA thesis, 1975\textsuperscript{30} is indisputably the most thorough. It is chronologically and alphabetically arranged, with a detailed introduction and indexes. Other works are J. H. Steward's \textit{Handbook of South American Indians}, New York, 1963, and O'Leary's \textit{Ethnographic bibliography of South America}, New Haven, 1963. Fournier and Benjamin's very recent \textit{Bibliography of the Mazaruni area, Guyana}, Georgetown, 1978, gives a very thorough coverage of the materials relating to this ethnic group. The fact that many of the items cited are of a broader scope makes the relevant sections of general value for locating data outside this specific region. There is, in addition, much ongoing bibliographic work on the Amerindians, and Dubelaar's forthcoming work on the petroglyphs of the Guianas should be a major contribution.

The area of the natural sciences and technology has some significant works, e.g. in geology (Dixon and George, 1964), soil science (Chesney and Gordon, 1973), forestry (Harry, 1975), agriculture (Knee, 1977; Jameson, 1977), and ecology (Goodland and Strum, 1978). Bibliographic information in these subject areas also comes in a variety of forms outside the conventional bibliographies. For example, J.R. MacDonald's \textit{A guide to mineral exploration in Guyana}, Georgetown, 1968, with its later supplement (Barron, 1969) is a very useful tool for identifying the many research projects in Guyana that have generated publications in this subject area.

Although the recent preparatory research for the Mazaruni hydro-power project has resulted in a valuable bibliographic output in the area of ecology, this has, of necessity, been limited to that defined region. In the general fields of botany and zoology there is still an urgent need for a comprehensive treatment. Only Roth's bibliography\textsuperscript{5}, with all its limitations, provides some limited but general coverage for Guyana.

To some extent, just as we have seen the relevance of general Caribbean works in the sphere of the humanities and social sciences, the proximity of other countries in the Guianas and the Amazon region has meant that many of their bibliographic productions are relevant in the fields of the natural sciences and technology. An example of this incidental gain is the two-volume \textit{Amazonia: bibliografía}, Rio de Janeiro, 1963–1972\textsuperscript{23}, which includes not only scientific works on the general region, but many entries relating specifically to Guyana.

There are a few works that could be placed in a miscellaneous category. We have already referred to the \textit{Bibliography of the Mazaruni area, Guyana} which covers a wide range of subject areas. Some preliminary work has been done on smaller regions (notably that on the Bartica and Linden/Stoeolky areas), but thorough compilations for the Rupununi, Pomeroon and Berbice are still to be planned.

Similarly reference was made to the early bibliographic studies for the Venezuela–British Guiana boundary arbitration in the 1890s, and it is worth noting that there is ongoing systematic work at the University of Guyana Library to produce a comprehensive compilation on all aspects of boundary issues (including Suriname and Brazil).
BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF SPECIAL TYPES OF MATERIAL

In the area of manuscript and archival materials there is a variety of lists, inventories and guides. For the public and private holdings in Guyana it is regrettable that none of these is adequate, but then the essence of the problem lies in the fact that practically all of the known collections with materials in the country are in dire need of basic organization. With the shifting arrangements and loss of materials within the public repositories, even those inventories that were once useful, e.g. Dentz (1920) and Muss (1945), are no longer so. In 1978, the Department of History and the Library of the University of Guyana collaborated in producing an outline survey of the holdings of the official archival institutions in Guyana. This work is to be published in the forthcoming Research guide to Central America and the Caribbean under the general editorship of K.J. Grieb of the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. It is presently projected by these two bodies that this survey will be converted into a detailed guide to the resources of both institutions, and that this will also include the many private and semi-official archives in the country. Records relating to Guyana in the Netherlands, the UK and the USA are covered in the respective works of Roessingh (1969), Walne (1973) and Ingram (1975)\(^1\)

There are no outstanding studies that relate to the various categories of unpublished documents, particularly conference papers and those originating in government agencies. As in many other developing countries, much worthwhile material in the former category never sees publication, not only through difficulties of financing, but also because many conferences are concerned with specific problems that need direct action, something which usually tends to exclude provision for the ongoing editorial attention necessary for a more permanent format of the papers.

Previously we discussed the problem in relation to the bibliographic control of published government works. This has always been a more intractable one in the area of unpublished material, mainly that which has been duplicated in limited mimeographed numbers. Many of these have no theoretical restrictions on a wider distribution, and are certainly worthy of being in a more permanent format. No doubt the noticeable lack of the latter could be explained by reasons that are similar to those which apply to conference papers, but it must also be seen in the context of a political environment in which it is not always in the interest of a government to be too anxious to declare its intentions, especially when it stands open to criticism both for possibly wasting money in taking these to the feasibility study stage, and frequently, for failing to implement them when they are shown to have some merit. Be that as it may, in the absence of adequate documentation services or any form of bibliographic control for this type of material, it means that a tremendous amount of money is wasted by the frequent duplication of research.

Such control of theses may not eventually pose anything as difficult as for the two types of materials just discussed, though the present absence of any comprehensive listing of those generated in Guyana itself does present some similar possibilities of duplication of research. For those produced in foreign countries there are adequate tools.

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One of the incidental benefits of the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute was the research done into the cartography of the then colony. Although the carto-bibliographies produced for this occasion did not fully cover the Berbice region, they have not as yet been surpassed, and Phillip's Guiana and Venezuela cartography of 1897 is outstanding. Limited modern carto-bibliographic studies for Guyana do exist, but they are largely the byproduct of compilations that have either Brazil, Venezuela or Suriname as their main focus. None of these, e.g. Adonias (1963)\textsuperscript{29}, Koeman (1973)\textsuperscript{32} provides an adequate coverage of the post-1900 period for Guyana\textsuperscript{15}.

In respect of other categories of non-book material (tapes, records, films) there are a few lists but no substantial bibliographies. This is not surprising: only the two broadcasting stations have major collections of tapes and discs, and only the Ministry of Information possesses a collection of locally-made motion pictures. The University of Guyana Library does have some audio-visual holdings, but these are mainly based on the Kempadoo collection of cultural recordings for which there is a full list. The lack of a general discography is unfortunate, especially since records with a Guyana theme have been produced since the 1930s.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF SERIAL LITERATURE**

There are few indexes available for journals. This deficiency is particularly noticeable in the case of the locally produced *New World* (Fortnightly and Monthly) magazine of the 1960s\textsuperscript{31} & the *Journal of the British Guiana (Guyana) Museum and Zoo* (which contains a variety of articles and notes on subjects ranging from history to the wide spectrum of the biological sciences). There is a keyword and author index for the very important *Timehri*, journal of the former Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society from 1881. Regrettably this useful index, included in alternate years of the journal from 1944 to 1961, uses a faulty reference numbering system. Vincent Roth, its compiler, had made an attempt to bring some order into the disparate series and numbering systems of the earlier issues (from 1881), but had omitted those of 1900 to 1902\textsuperscript{16}. The University of Guyana Library has a separate card index of this journal, also without entries for these years. In general, it is to be hoped Guyana's present participation in the recently started ACURIL Carindex project will go a far way towards some form of current bibliographic control for locally published social science periodicals.

The resources of foreign-produced periodicals can best be explored through such indexes and tools as are now published abroad. Most of the existing subject bibliographies cover nothing more than the surface of this large foreign output of articles. However, even though the available abstracts of serials and other works give a reasonable coverage for current items, the tools for the exploration of 19th and early 20th century ones do not cope with anything approaching the extent of the information that does exist. The greatest problem (in no way unique to Guyana) in this area is the fact that many relevant journals are not covered in the existing abstracts etc. Although this is particularly true for Caribbean periodicals, the Carindex project should eventually provide at least a partial solution.
For locally published periodicals there is not even an adequate tool for knowing what titles were produced, a particular problem as there have been so many issued in limited editions, or which aborted after the first few issues. The University of Guyana's Catalogue of serials, Georgetown, 1975, and the National Library's card catalog do give some idea, but they are unfortunately based on holdings that reveal large gaps in titles and sequences. The Guyana Library Association is presently planning to initiate a major project to develop a union catalog of serials. This will incorporate the holdings of all the minor government libraries and, if and when it is completed, will give a much more extensive idea of the local titles that were produced. Such a project will not, however, make redundant the production of a proper list of Guyana periodicals, for preliminary investigations indicate that no copies survive anywhere of some locally produced titles, and others are held only by libraries in the U.K.

Newspaper publishing in Guyana has a history going back to the 1790s. There are no indexes for any of the titles, and presently no clear plan for the development of current ones. To complicate matters, it is certain that even the complete indexing of some of the now defunct titles will be impossible, due to gaps in the surviving holdings. There have been studies of the detailed sequences for individual titles of newspapers. Significant contributions in this field have been made by Rodway, Cropp, Long and Telesford. Rodway's Press in British Guiana is still the most reliable account of the developments for the early newspapers, and Telesford's The historical development of newspapers in Guyana, 1793-1975 gives a reasonable continuation for the ones in the 20th century. It is, however, clear that these existing studies together do not present a totally comprehensive account of their development.

INDEXES FOR MONOGRAPHS

There is a remarkable index for the Venezuela-British Guiana arbitration process, covering the many volumes of the printed cases and counter-cases for the two countries. For the various ordinances and other legal publications of Guyana there are many published indexes, but these are only systematic for the period 1875-1945.

Although there are quite a few indexes for the many archival holdings in the main foreign repositories of the Netherlands and the U.K. that are known to hold substantial records relating to Guyana, there is a great deficiency of such tools where the local repositories are concerned. For these there are, at most, a few miscellaneous indexes (mainly for the minutes of the Court of Policy and other legislative bodies of the 19th century). The essential reason for this deficiency is identical to that earlier advanced for the lack of any adequate lists or guides to the local archives.

No discussion of indexes can, however, ignore the immense effort made by the earlier mentioned Vincent Roth when he was Curator of the Georgetown Museum. His significant contribution in this direction lies in the fact that he devised a comprehensive and complex set of descriptors, particularly relevant to. the Guyana environment, for a detailed index to the holdings of the Museum's library.

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Unfortunately, although the useful structure of this survives on cards, the key to the numbering system for the books indexed has been lost, and with the discontinuation of the old corresponding system of shelving for these books since Roth’s departure from the post, this index is no longer a fully adequate tool.

CATALOGS AND ACCESSION LISTS

It is inescapable that one should mention the many catalogs and accession lists of collections in institutions in and out of Guyana, particularly as these frequently substitute for bibliographies in many subject areas. Some U.K. libraries have unique collections of materials on Guyana and their catalogs give valuable bibliographic data. The British Library and the libraries of the Royal Commonwealth Society and the Institute of Commonwealth Studies (all in London) in particular often contain the only known copies of some books and pamphlets for 19th-century Guyana.

In the USA, the New York Public Library has built up a significant holding on Guyana, and in more recent times the libraries of Tulane University, New Orleans, and of the Universities of Florida at Gainesville and of Texas at Austin have developed strong collections. Yet these are only a few of the institutions with such materials on Guyana, most of which have published catalogs, and these American catalogs frequently reveal the existence of important works of which there are presently no known copies in Guyana. For current publications this should occasion little surprise because the Guyanese National Bibliography has not concerned itself with foreign imprints, and the acquisition mechanisms of Guyana’s major libraries have not been fully comprehensive.

Some of the catalogs of libraries in the Netherlands do turn up the occasional work from the Dutch period for Guyana, but, if nothing else, the very dearth of materials produced for that time determines the fact that there are no equivalent concentrations of any relevance. For Suriname, the 19th-century published catalogs of the Surinaamsche Koloniale Bibliotheek contain substantial bibliographic information.

The earliest known catalogs from any institution in Guyana are those from the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, recorded for 1858, 1868, 1880 (with supplements for 1881 and 1883) and 1896. If one recalls the earlier point about the 1945 destruction of this library, and adds to this the fact that an earlier fire had obliterated the Society’s first building and library in 1864, it is not difficult to appreciate the immense significance of these catalogs. In some ways the old R.A. & C.S. functioned partly as a deposit library for local publications, many of which are nowhere else recorded. There is a typescript catalog of the now dissolved library of the Guyana Society (the name for the R.A. & C.S. in 1966), which is an important tool for the exploration of the bibliography of Guyana for the period 1945 to 1970.

The Union of Cultural Clubs’ collection of books and pamphlets, which was at one time housed in the R.A. & C.S. Library, is now on permanent loan to the University of Guyana Library. The type-
The BIBLIOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

Mention was made of the recent legal deposit legislation in Guyana, along with the measure of bibliographic control that it provides. Nonetheless there is no national information policy or system, although there have been proposals for some years in this respect. The lack of organization at this level has a series of implications for the state of bibliographic services offered in the country. Thus there is no union catalog, not even in specific subject areas that are important for national development. Stephenson's recently updated A guide to library services in Guyana, Georgetown, 1978, shows the variety of institutions, mainly in government departments, which would have major inputs to make in such a catalog. Similarly, Knee's work on the agricultural resources of Guyana for his earlier mentioned bibliography shows the unexpected holdings of a number of such institutions. Reference was also made to the Guyana Library Association's project relating to serials, but even this approach to such a mammoth task can, at best, be valuable only in the promotion of an idea of collaboration: it does not with any certainty provide the mechanisms for control and continuous supervision that such a scheme would require.

Further, and almost by implication, the lack of organization at a national level has meant that Guyana's inputs and gains from international bibliographic systems are minimal. This does not only mean that general information from outside is lost, but, more precisely, that there is frequently a serious loss of much information that relates specifically to the country. This, of course, is not the only reason, as questions of participation usually depend on skills and,

script catalog of this collection is probably the most important single one for the exploration of the bibliography of Guyana between 1900 and 1940.

In relation to recent collections in Guyana, the cumulative Index to USAID Guyana memory bank and documents collection, Georgetown, 1975, is one of the most comprehensive tools for the vast numbers of current official and semi-official publications. There are some categories of once restricted materials recorded in this that are not noted in the National bibliography or existent in the major libraries. There are no published general catalogs for any of the main libraries (beyond the earlier mentioned Catalogue of serials) though there is a project to prepare one for the Caribbean Research Library of the University of Guyana Library. For this latter institution there are, nevertheless, separate catalogs of smaller special collections; of these the published ones are for the Roth and Long collections.

We have not considered accession lists, though it is worth noting that, in the absence of a published catalog, those of the University of Guyana do give some information about current and retrospective items on Guyana. Equally, though not something that could be encompassed in a paper of this scope, some sales catalogs from antiquarian booksellers are important sources of information on the retrospective bibliography. Some of these recently issued by S. Emmering of Amsterdam have revealed the existence of a number of hitherto unknown pamphlets and books.
to some extent, finance, and both of these have large limitations. There are, of course, proposals in these directions, and in some cases the University of Guyana Library has made some actual arrangements to be part of some current international information systems.

The irony of all that has been said here about the lack of internal organization and the actual isolation from larger information units is that, in some subject areas, current bibliographic information on Guyana can be got faster and more adequately from libraries, or other institutions, in the USA than from within Guyana itself.

Yet it would be wrong to suggest that the existence of modern technologies or nationally and internationally organized information systems are the whole answer to bibliographic needs. The development of a thorough national bibliography does not essentially depend on these, though it would no doubt benefit from them. There is a definite and vital role for the bibliographer working in his personal capacity, but if his work, particularly in the area of subject bibliography, is to be more than the preparation of limited lists or bibliographies, then his priority must be the establishment of a close working relationship with specialists in various fields. It is the absence of this relationship that largely accounts for the over-emphasis in the bibliographic publications of Guyana on the more easily managed subject areas of the humanities, and the social and natural sciences. Perhaps such a collaboration needs the appropriate environment to provide the necessary contact between these two categories of workers, and it is worth noting that recent developments at the University of Guyana have gone far towards making this a reality.

NOTES & REFERENCES

(1) F. MULLER: Catalogue van boeken, plaatwerken over de Nederlandse bezittingen..., Amsterdam, 1854.

(2) P.A. TIELE: Nederlandsche bibliographie van land- en volkenkunde, Amsterdam, 1884.

(3) Sabin's work is presently the only source of information on many otherwise untraced books and pamphlets on Guyana.

(4) Rodway's interest in bibliography also extended to some esoteric areas, as, for example, his "Abortive colonial publications", Timehri, new ser., 2(1):229-247 (1887).

(5) V. ROTH, ed.: Bibliography of British Guiana (unpublished typescript, 1948). Copies of this work are available in the National Library, the University of Guyana Library and the Library of the Guyana Museum.


(7) The CARICOM bibliography, Georgetown, Caribbean Community Secretariat, 1(1)- 1977-

(8) A.E. GROPP: Guide to libraries and archives in Central America
and the West Indies, Panama, Bermuda and British Guiana..., New Orleans, 1941.

(9) N.E. CAMERON: Guianese poetry: covering the hundred years' period 1831-1931, Georgetown, 1931.


(13) Joel P. Benjamin has recently prepared "Archival resources for the study of Guyanese history", a general survey covering both local and foreign repositories (including the tools available for their exploration) for presentation at the 12th Conference of Caribbean Historians, St. Augustine, Trinidad, March 30-April 4, 1980, which will be published, together with other guides to Caribbean archives presented at the 11th Conference, by the Association of Caribbean Historians.


(15) A carto-bibliographical study of Guyana, including manuscript and printed maps, covering the pre-1910 period, is in progress at the University of Guyana Library, but is unlikely to reach publication stage before 1983.

(16) For full data on this obscure series of Timehri, see: Tulane University Library: Catalog of the Latin American library, Boston, 1970: 4, 169.


(18) A.E. GROPP: List of thirty titles of early newspapers from British Guiana, Field letters of the West Indies, 14:13-14 (19—?)

(19) A.W.B. LONG: List of newspapers printed in Guyana in "Long Collection, no.43/9" [unpublished typescript, 196-?] (Copy in the University of Guyana Library).

(20) M. TELESFORD: The historical development of newspapers in Guyana, 1783-1975, Mona (Jamaica), 1976.

(21) UNITED KINGDOM. Foreign Office: British Guiana boundary; arbitration with the United States of Venezuela: index to cases, counter-cases and printed arguments of the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela, London, 1898.

(22) For an idea of the number of these, see: B. NAYLOR, and others: Directory of libraries and special collections on Latin America and the West Indies, London, 1975.

(23) It should be pointed out that the main part of the collection
of the West India Committee (London) has been transferred on permanent loan to the Library of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London. There is a comprehensive subject-arranged catalog for the original collection, and a recent accessions list from that Institute, both including material relating to Guyana.

(24) The only recorded copies for 1858 and 1880 are in Yale University and the Library of Congress, respectively.

(25) The Guyana Society, though retaining its name and legal existence, liquidated its assets, including the library, in 1975. The valuable collection of local books is presently divided between the National Library and the University of Guyana Library, both of which possess copies of this later catalog.

(26) The British Guiana Union of Cultural Clubs was formed in 1944, and played an active part in coordinating the activities of many cultural organizations in the country. It is now defunct.


(28) Much of the material included in this bibliography was collected in either original or photocopy, and now forms the core of an agricultural documentation center which is temporarily housed in the University of Guyana Library.


(31) The story of New World is a complicated one. New World Fortnightly ran 48 numbers, October 1964-September 1966, nos. 1-7 mimeographed, and no.1 misdated 'November 1964'. It then ran nos.49-50 as New World Monthly, the latter (and final) issue being January 1967. It was latterly revived as New World (Guyana) 1(1)-5(4), 1969-1971. All these were Guyanese publications. New World Quarterly began in Guyana in 1963, but with a wider Caribbean editorial board, and from 2(2) was published in Kingston, Jamaica. It was discontinued in 1972. This is the journal indexed in Shirley Evelyn's West Indian Social Sciences Index. [ed.]

THE ENVIRONMENT FOR LIBRARY NETWORKING IN THE CARIBBEAN

Louella Vine Wetherbee

Any discussion of the potential usefulness of automated library networking as a tool for library development must necessarily include a few definitions. For the purposes of this brief paper, library networking will be understood in the context of its current North American usage: machine assisted exchange of bibliographic information and/or information services among several separate and usually independent libraries. An example of such a library network would be OCLC or one of its constituent networks such as AMIGOS or SOLINET.

The Caribbean will be interpreted also in a broad sense as the '...area often referred to as the Caribbean Archipelago. It consists of all the islands in the Caribbean Sea together with the mainland countries of Belize, Guyana, Cayenne and Surinam... The countries and territories of the Caribbean area as here defined have a combined land area of 281,421 square miles and a total population of 28 million...'\(^2\).

Alma Jordan stated in her landmark 1970 publication on library development in the West Indies two assumptions which form a sound basis for this paper:

1. It is assumed that library development has been hindered by low economic and cultural levels in the islands.

2. The extension of modern library service to all West Indians is assumed to be an important factor in the current awakening of interest in social, economic and educational development\(^3\).

Although Dr. Jordan limited her assumptions to the West Indies, the area of focus could be widened to include the Caribbean as defined above.

Her assumptions raise several concerns. What is the relationship of a well developed information infrastructure to the development of a whole society? Is cooperation for the purposes of exchanging bibliographic information and services viable in a region with such various cultural, religious, economic and social patterns as the Archipelago? Can the introduction of the machine into the process of exchange of information, materials and services be assumed to have a positive impact in that automation will push forward library development? Will automated library networks be advantageous in an area where traditional tools for library service have not reached a mature stage of development?

Obviously none of these questions can be easily answered. However, it is valuable to point out some of the major areas needing study and assessment before answers to these questions can be found.
What is clear is that the introduction of automation into library service in the Caribbean, as well as into the rest of the developing world, will probably not await the outcome of orderly research and developmental studies. In fact automation is now shaping and molding the entire framework of library development so that it is no longer possible to plan and predict stages of development in a traditional model.

The Caribbean states share a similar historical legacy and it would be fair to say that each of them has functioned in the shadow of larger, more powerful countries who have had a large say, both explicitly and implicitly in the economic and social development of the islands.

William Demas in a recent article in the Journal of Inter-American studies and world affairs notes that the 'Caribbean remains one of the most economically fragmented, dependent and "balkanized" areas of the Third World". The sea is a very effective barrier. Communications are hampered by very great distances and a proliferation of political structures. A highly developed inter-island transportation and telecommunication structure is a long way off. Tourism remains one of the main reasons for development of such a structure. It seems likely that development of a sophisticated information exchange community in the Caribbean which could promote regional development and economic and political stability for the region is distant without massive outlays of funds from national and international agencies.

In considering possible library development patterns in the Caribbean, it is useful to review the factors that led to the development of the current mosaic of library network patterns in the developed countries. Library networks in the USA did not spring up overnight. Their development is the result of decades of steady attention to library and information needs. The automated library network structure which has clearly emerged as the dominant library trend of the 1970s in North America is an outgrowth of years of cooperative efforts. It probably even predates the efforts of the Library of Congress, beginning in 1901, to achieve a measure of cooperation in cataloging. In fact, technical processing has been the library function that has most clearly called for cooperative effort. It is the cornerstone of the world's largest automated library network, OCLC.

Why have OCLC and its imitators been successful? There are two fundamental reasons: they answered a pressing economic need and they were introduced into an environment ready to receive them. Cataloging is costly and labor intensive. It yields readily to cooperative and also to centralized efforts if dissemination of the centrally produced information is rapid. The environment in US libraries in the early seventies was ripe for the introduction of automated online cataloging networks. Libraries wanted rapid access and improved access to costly bibliographic information for the purpose of achieving better bibliographic control at lower costs.

The technical environment was also in place. The equipment needed to implement automated library networks was widely available.
at attractive prices. The high speed telephone circuits necessary to conduct online two-way communication among hundreds of libraries were accessible. Cathode ray tube terminals from Bangor, Maine to Silver City, New Mexico, all communicate with a central data base and hence with each other, regularly and reliably. Each transmission averages a little over four seconds.

The human environment was right. A pool of librarians quickly became available to learn how to operate and derive the maximum benefit from these automated online networks. Service centers came into existence and short courses proliferated although on-the-job training remains the major instructional method for teaching librarians how to cope with machines. Backing up the library professional is a broad range of computer and telecommunication technicians who keep the online systems operating.

On a more general level, the human environment was right for networking because the social and political structure was appropriate. Language and cultural differences have been no real barrier in networking. In an area where there is current valid demand for bilingual records, response has been positive. The National Library of Canada is currently developing bilingual machine-readable cataloging records. The technology is appropriate to other languages and will be available when the demand materializes elsewhere.

The political barriers to the development of networking have not proved to be much of a problem in the North American situation. State boundaries generally have not been barriers to network growth. Political differences have been, and continue to be, resolved by discussion and compromise.

The professional environment was ready to receive the new technology. Bibliographic control operates at a high level in North America. Despite continuing discussion of standards, the library community as a whole agrees in principle on certain standards and adheres to them, albeit with appropriate local modifications. The Anglo-American cataloging rules and the Library of Congress classification scheme plus its subject headings, along with the Dewey classification for public and school libraries, are the accepted standards. Fairly good access to the bibliographic records of the USA through the National Union Catalog and related tools was available before machine assisted systems came into being. MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging), as it was developed by the Library of Congress and implemented by the various automated networks, improved that basically sound manual access system.

Finally, the environment was right for the introduction of automated networks because library service was a generally well-accepted and well-supported public service by the early 1970s. Improvement of that service by the placement of telecommunication links to form cooperating library networks has met little significant public resistance to date. Indeed, the improved service afforded by automation has proved a useful library public relations tool.

What, then, can be said about the state of readiness for library networking in the Caribbean? It is difficult to separate this
one issue from the larger issue of general library development. There seems little doubt that attempts by Third World countries to accelerate development will include the purchase by them of expensive and sophisticated technologies made in the developed countries and made for the needs of the developed countries.

Whilst the current environment for library networking in the Caribbean is not altogether promising, it has some positive aspects. The various political units of the area are a cultural, ethnic and social mixture. Unlike many regions in the developing world, they share according to Demas, a 'fairly good and diversified natural resource base - agricultural land, livestock potential, forestry resources, fisheries, bauxite, nickel, copper, oil, natural gas, hydro-electric power, and the sun, sea and sand required for a certain type of tourism' ⁵.

Each relatively small unit, from Cuba (population 8,238,000) with its experimental socialist government to the tiny federation of six self-governing islands known as the Netherlands Antilles (population 216,000), has unique governmental and economic constraints that militate against the development of any type of co-operative resource sharing. The history of library co-operation among the West Indian states as chronicled by Jordan, whilst it showed some bright areas, did not reveal the steady ongoing development needed to lay a firm basis for machine assisted library networks.

The technical environment for the introduction of successful automated library networks is another problem area. The distances are immense and the communication links are not well developed. Trying to untangle the telecommunications maze in an area like the Caribbean is a difficult one. Telephone communication is general, but not universal, and high speed data lines, when available, are not cheap. A Tymnet node exists now in San Juan PR, allowing libraries there to communicate by lower cost data lines to data bases in the USA. There may by now be other such nodes in the Caribbean. They are available in Caracas and Mexico City. But availability of such high speed lines, even if the cost is not a problem, does little to advance development of a communication infrastructure among the island states.

A study published in 1978 recounting various possibilities for linking the US Virgin Islands with existing networks showed that the first year cost for an online link with OCLC including start-up fees and equipment through a regional broker network would be approximately $85,000, an amount greater than the annual operating budget for the USVI Bureau of Libraries. Such a link would not seem feasible, cost effective or desirable ⁶. However, there are other telecommunications links that may be feasible instead of the costly dedicated line proposed in this study. Government subsidy of all or part of the telecommunications costs might be possible. The cost of using such a system would come down dramatically if co-operating groups of libraries participated.

Another major problem, actual delivery of documents among the libraries, is hampered by slow sea transport. Is air transport the answer, or is it too costly and perhaps unreliable? Since
telefacsimile transmission is not yet widely used by libraries in more developed areas, it seems unlikely to become a viable tool to promote resource sharing in the Caribbean in the short run, although no one has actually studied and costed its use in such an environment to date.

The other questions to be posed include availability of human and technical resources. Who will plan the network or networks, where will the computer and telecommunications support personnel be found, how will librarians be trained to maintain the system? In a recent article in the *International library review*, Marilyn Whitmore stated that '...Probably the most serious library problem in Latin America today is the lack of trained personnel who are able to undertake national and regional planning of library services and the development of libraries'. This statement could be applied to much of the Caribbean. At present countries such as the Dominican Republic and Haiti have limited human resources in this area. Cuba may be in a better position to implement advanced information technology, but little is known about libraries inside Cuba at present.

A review of the social environment for automated networks in the Caribbean is not encouraging either. The commitment to provide generally available broad-based free information services that was a major reason library networks grew in the US is not evident in much of the Caribbean, nor indeed in much of the Third World. Perhaps government policy and decision makers continue to view information services as recreational activities, not as vital tools to help build strong economies and societies.

What conclusions can be drawn from this cursory review of the environment for networking in the Caribbean?

1. Although the need for modern cooperative library and information services in the Caribbean is great, the social, political and technical environments are not conducive to rapid development of automated library networks.

2. Adequate information is not available concerning actual costs of library service and potential costs of automating some or all library services in the Caribbean.

3. Although some groundwork has been laid by those interested in the potential of automation for the Caribbean — the efforts of Henry Chang to determine the feasibility of networking and the surveys and other studies undertaken by Alma Jordan are notable — no regional broad-based information gathering has taken place.

By its very nature, networking forces communication and usually promotes cooperation. The Caribbean library community has much to gain by a regional effort to identify the real potential for sharing information resources utilizing the new technology. Several areas need attention.

1. The current state of bibliographic resources and control in the region needs to be studied. What information, if any, now exists in MARC form? Where are the major pools of bibliographic resources located? What manual tools exist that could serve as
a basis for future machine-readable data bases and an online network? For the English-speaking areas, Alma Jordan's paper presented to a recent ACURIL meeting suggests what some of the resources might be. Networks in special subject areas, such as the AGRINTER agricultural data base network, may prove to be resources of value in developing general library networks. Any machine readable resources that already exist should be evaluated for their potential usefulness.

2. A thorough analysis of telecommunications by qualified technical personnel is an absolute pre-requisite to the real development of online networking in an area such as the Caribbean. Anything less than a full scale, perhaps internationally funded, study will not be adequate because it could lead to erroneous conclusions about the feasibility of linking libraries to each other.

A recent study on low cost data and text communications for developing countries, published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contains the following provocative statement:

*Use of such technologies can 1) markedly reduce costs for some important services, 2) locate activities in those centers where adequate maintenance and technical personnel exists, and 3) give the LDCs access to the best and most advanced in technical information bases. A result of participation in such international systems will be quickly increased independence by LDCs, not greater dependence.*

This optimistic view may be true, but for libraries at least, some actual cost data is needed before such predictions can be accepted. If data communication links only serve to facilitate communication between developed countries and less developed countries, it is hard to see how they would promote independence. If, however, datanets for library resource sharing can be set up to link Caribbean libraries, librarians and researchers with each other, the result could well be less dependency on technology from the developed societies.

In the real world of librarianship, it seems evident that networks in developed countries are not going to expend much in the way of human or financial resources to push participation in existing networks by developing nations. It is hard to justify such expenditure to network members who are paying the bills. The return on such an investment, at least in the short-run, is simply too low.

Developing areas have much to gain by utilizing their own resources, however limited they may be, in the development of information networks. A network developed in the Caribbean, by Caribbean librarians and based on a Caribbean resource base, in the long run stands a better chance of success and acceptance than an imported product. The lesson to be learned from the North American experience is this: networks have developed successfully here because they meet local needs, are funded by those who use them and are appropriate to the human, fiscal and technical resources of the society.
NOTES

(1) OCLC (formerly known as the Ohio College Library Center) is a network composed of more than 2,000 libraries throughout the USA. It offers computer assisted library services such as online cataloging and interlibrary loan. These services are brokered to individual libraries principally through 20 subnetworks of which AMIGOS, serving seven states in the southwestern US and SOLINET, serving the southeastern US are examples.


(4) DEMAS, 237.

(5) DEMAS, 237.


(9) Ithiel de Sola POOL: Low cost data and text communication for the less developed countries: a study with special reference to the needs of the international agricultural research centers, Cambridge MA, Research Program on Communications Policy in the Center for Policy Alternatives, 1976: 4.
NETWORKING FOR THE CARIBBEAN: AN OVERSIMPLIFICATION

Dr. John G. Veenstra

How does a foreign librarian react upon a first look at the networking scene in the US? Just a quick glance at the sea of acronyms, each covering a similar activity, but all different, must suffice to confuse: AMIGOS, BRS, OCLC, MARC... It is soon realized that US networking is in a state of flux with no overall plan, and the confusion is increased after reading the words of Richard De Gennaro, director of libraries at the University of Pennsylvania: 'a single monolithic national network embracing all libraries and providing all types of services is neither a realistic expectation nor a desirable goal'. A very short look at the principal cataloging and data bases may help clarify the current situation and may point a way for Caribbean librarians and researchers to take advantage of these services.

CATALOGING BASES

Although many librarians still look to the Library of Congress with its National Union Catalog and its MARC program, an increasing number are turning towards the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) as a cataloging supermarket chain providing a cataloging base to serve the nation. Units in this chain, connected to OCLC but with a growing sense of wanting to do their own thing, are Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), New England Library Network (NELINET), Pennsylvania Area Library Network (PALINET) and AMIGOS (serving the Southwest).

Two significant cataloging networks provide services similar to OCLC: BALLOTS and the Washington Library Network (WLN). BALLOTS, based at Stanford has recently combined with the Research Libraries Group (RLG) of libraries (Columbia, New York Public Libraries, Yale and Harvard) and formed the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) which shows promise of having an important impact on the library scene. WLN is somewhat restricted to the northwestern US. It needs to be noted that there are several commercial vendors offering cataloging service (mostly based on OCLC tapes), and they are having a growing impact too.

ON-LINE BASES FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC SEARCHING

Completely different from the cataloging data bases are the on-line bases for bibliographic searching. There are currently about 500 different data bases being used in the USA. They cover a wide variety of subjects and include such bases as Psychological abstracts, Social science citation index, Biological abstracts, MEDLINE, INFORM, Management contents, NTIS and Chemical abstracts. Although most data bases offer primarily access to the periodical articles in the subject, documents and pamphlets are often included.
A computer search of these bases will produce bibliographic citations for the articles corresponding to the search terms entered, although some bases can also generate abstracts of the pertinent articles.

Access to these bases is normally through a jobber. Although there is much overlapping between jobbers, each of the major ones (Lockheed, Bibliographic Retrieval Services or BRS and System Development Corporation or SDC) offers access to some bases uniquely. As fees and coverage vary, each library selects its jobbers according to its needs and financial resources.

CATALOGING BASES IN THE CARIBBEAN

There exist several 'central' libraries in the Caribbean that are already providing some type of centralized cataloging service for the constituent libraries. Public libraries and, to an extent, school libraries in several countries, acquire multiple copies of the same book and distribute these books to the constituent libraries with catalog cards included. The University of Puerto Rico operates a central acquisitions division which acquires and catalogs books for several of its campus libraries. Inter-American University of Puerto Rico set up a centralized cataloging division responsible for cataloging the books for 12 of its 13 campuses.

The National Library in Caracas is building a large list of all books by or about Venezuela. This will be a unified base including holdings by participating libraries in Venezuela and the USA. The cataloging project in Costa Rica is one of the most ambitious in that it aims to provide centralized cataloging for libraries in three Central American republics. Other than these programs and a few others, cataloging is still done by each library with a considerable amount of duplication of effort.

Any major international project aimed at providing an OCLC-type base in the Caribbean would face great obstacles: barriers of geography, of law and administration, of economics, tradition and history, for example, plus the problem of four major languages used in the region. Library development and the felt need for library services also vary from country to country and could present an additional barrier.

SEARCHING OF DATA BASES

Data base searching has still to arrive in the Caribbean. Currently the only data base searching is done in a few government offices with dedicated or TELENET lines to the USA. It still has to be tested and proved whether access for librarians and researchers to these bases would result in use, or whether the demand would be too small to warrant such a tie-in.

Among the most feasible ways currently of providing data base searches for the Caribbean are via TELENET or satellite. TELENET can provide access at a rate of approximately $1,000.00 per month, plus $10.00 per use hours plus a figure based on the number of letters processed. This rate is only possible when the country already has a TELENET hook-up and the library can use it. Lacking this, it
is probably prohibitive to try to acquire TELENET services just for library purposes.

Commercial satellite transmission would also be prohibitive, but there exists a good chance that the government satellite could be used at minimal cost or on an experimental basis and/or that grant funds could be found to cover start-up expenses.

Because of the US government interest in demonstrating the use of the satellites for cultural purposes, it might be possible to set up terminals in Caribbean countries and to use the satellites to transmit search requests on an experimental basis. The advantages for such a tie-in would be that each country could participate according to its interest or needs until many of the difficulties in establishing local cooperative modes could be resolved.

Should it be possible to arrange to use a satellite on an experimental basis, the best way would probably be through a network such as AMIGOS or SOLINET, or through a library system that already has search capability. Either of these could provide access to many of the publications cited, copies of which could be transmitted directly via satellite (or by mail if the request were not urgent).

CATALOGING SERVICES

Libraries could use satellite transmission to send brief author-title data on books to be cataloged or to be searched for research or acquisitions purposes. These requests could be handled either by a network such as SOLINET or AMIGOS, or through a library using one of the cataloging network services. Catalog cards could be produced (if desired) and sent to the requesting library, or copies could be produced on printers hooked up to the computers. Holdings information could also be entered into the computer giving the participating countries information as to where needed books could be found for borrowing purposes. This would also greatly expand the bibliographic control and information as to what is available to Caribbean and US researchers in Caribbean libraries.

CONCLUSION

The Caribbean is a large, varied conglomerate of countries grouped together by coincidence of sharing the same body of water. The current rate of development in many of these countries is creating a growing need for improved libraries and increased access to information. Because of the differences existing among them, it may be more practical, for now, to consider using existing data bases in the USA to satisfy this need while local resources are being built up and national and international cooperative programs are being developed.

NOTE

(1) *Library Journal* (June 1, 1979): 1215.
CARIBBEAN RELIGION: A SURVEY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Terry Dahlin and Reed Nelson

INTRODUCTION

The study of religion in the Caribbean area is a fascinating one, involving as it does Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, African, East Indian and native Amerindian elements. The Caribbean provides an exceptional opportunity to study the interactions of disparate religious influences. Being an esoteric topic, religion in the Caribbean area has not been the subject of great research interest in the past. However, current international developments have focused more attention on this region and may stimulate more serious research.

The researcher in this subject resident in the continental U.S.A. often has a difficult time locating library materials required for research: the relevant materials are not plentiful, and are extremely difficult for U.S. libraries to locate and identify. A thorough literature search has been conducted to determine what materials are available. Certain bibliographic patterns seem to emerge: very few specialized bibliographies are available; bibliography is fragmented, scattered among general bibliographies in a number of disciplines; there are few specialized guides and other reference tools to aid the researcher; many sources are of limited distribution and available only by traveling to the Caribbean countries. Several general guides are available, of varying quality and scope. But they cover all of Latin America and provide little guidance and insufficient detail on Caribbean religion.

There is a definite need for more detailed reference tools to aid the U.S. researcher. And SALALM has been criticized for focusing our 'attention on securing and organizing materials with little if any regard to serving the needs of researchers, scholars and students.' This paper is designed to confront such problems and provide a preliminary guide to help the researcher in Caribbean religion find library collections in the continental U.S. with the materials he needs. To provide a sampling of specific titles relevant to the topic, a very selective, unannotated bibliography has been added. The emphasis is on the English, Spanish- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean islands, but some attention is also given to adjacent countries. The term religion is used in the broadest possible definition, including activities of any religious group, and materials written by their devotees, as well as 'scientific' studies made by external observers that proceed from naturalistic assumptions.

METHODOLOGY

Attempts were made to identify libraries in the U.S. that
might have significant collections on religion in the Caribbean. The general guides to Latin Americana mentioned above were consulted and compared with oral recommendations from knowledgeable librarians. Fourteen libraries were selected for inclusion in the survey. It is acknowledged that such an approach involves subjective judgments and some fine collections may have been ignored. Emphasis was placed on those libraries with a declared interest in Caribbean studies.

An interview form was prepared with standardized questions to be asked of every library. However, the questions were left very broad and open-ended to encourage detailed discussion and description of the collections. Then in-depth telephone interviews were conducted with a knowledgeable librarian at each library. The descriptions of the collections were then analyzed to determine the scope, strengths and areas of specialization for each.

The approach outlined provides only a cursory, subjective look at the availability of Caribbean religion library materials in the continental U.S. Because of the paucity of available reference materials and guides, it was felt that a preliminary study was needed at the outset to suggest possible directions for further examination. Then more detailed studies should be made, based on the findings of the initial project.

A standard but open-ended interview format was selected to gather the data rather than a highly structured, impersonal questionnaire. Since the information sought was preliminary and subjective in nature, it was felt the interview would provide more flexibility: the structured, quantifiable data from a questionnaire were not needed at this stage. The interview results should provide a general idea of which libraries the researcher could go to to find a good collection on specific topics related to Caribbean religion. Suggestions for future research are made in the concluding section.

DESCRIPTI ONS OF COLLECTIONS

The information obtained in this survey is somewhat subjective and does not lend itself to organization in tabular form. Also, each library investigated possesses an outstanding collection in its own right. Therefore, each collection will be discussed in alphabetical order, listing the specialities and strengths of each, rather than using a system of ranking from 'best' to 'worst'.

Suzanne Gallup, Reference Librarian, was the person interviewed at the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. As might be expected, Bancroft is strongest in religion in Mexico in the 19th and 20th centuries. However, it is not characterized as a strong collection, being weak in manuscripts, periodicals and overall coverage. There is a specific reason for these weaknesses. Within the past several years, collection development policy has been redefined, and many materials not related to California and Mexico are being removed from the library. Unfortunately, among such materials are those relating to religion in the Caribbean. The materials are being transferred to the main library for storage and are currently being processed. The Bancroft Library is not fertile
ground for research on our topic.

The Research Library of the University of California, Los Angeles, was described by Dr. Ludwig Lauernhass, Jr., Latin American Bibliographer. The total number of volumes available on campus relating to Latin America is approximately 150,000 in addition to government documents, manuscripts, maps and special collections. The Research Library provides coverage for the social sciences and humanities. Its collection is strong in native religions and African and Indian influences in Christianity. Accounts of missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, are well represented for all periods. Geographic coverage is heaviest on Mexico, Brazil and Cuba. All time periods are well covered. The Roland Dennis Hussey papers provide some manuscript materials on the topic. Some non-print materials relate to Caribbean religion, though the precise extent is unknown. Periodical holdings are strong, both in current and older titles. An excellent guide is available to aid the researcher in locating desired library materials.

Dr. Manoel Cardozo, Curator of the Oliveira Lima Library, Catholic University of America, aptly discussed his collection. It consists of about 52,000 volumes and includes some French, German and Italian books. Two professional staff members are available to provide service to the researcher. The Library is basically a Luso-Brazilian Collection; it relates to the Caribbean largely through Brazil as a peripheral area of influence. The collection is strong on the Catholic Church in Brazil, and outstanding on the Society of Jesus. Other specialties are chronicles of all Portuguese religious orders, and the Inquisition in Brazil. All time periods are represented: the Imperial period is well covered, and the colonial period is very good. In terms of manuscripts, the historical or archive collection is good and is complemented by an excellent autograph collection. The Oliveira Lima family papers contain some religious writings. Periodical holdings are somewhat strong, but there is no emphasis on religion. There are no non-print media materials. G.K. Hall has published the Oliveira Lima library catalog, and several guides to the collections are in existence.

Only limited information on the Columbia University Libraries. Even though Columbia maintains a fine Latin American collection, Haydée Piedraneuva indicated that they depend heavily on the Union Theological Seminary Library for materials on religion. Columbia emphasizes purchasing in the social sciences and humanities, and tries not to duplicate the Union’s religion holdings. Union Theological Seminary Library is examined below.

The Director of the Latin American Collection, Rosa Q. Mesa, was consulted at the University of Florida, Gainesville. There are approximately 150,000 volumes on Latin America in the Library, of which number about a fourth relates to the Caribbean. Three librarians are ready to provide service. The University has a declared special interest in the Caribbean islands, and collects systematically from the region. Cuba has received particular attention, and Brazil is strong also. The library has some strength in general religion in the Caribbean. African religious influence is an active area being developed to supplement work done at the University’s Institute of African Studies. Many materials are available on the
Catholic Church. All time periods are adequately represented within the collection. No large manuscript collections are maintained, but there are some unidentified non-print materials available. Periodical holdings are adequate, although they do not include periodicals from individual sects. No unique printed guide exists for the Latin American or Caribbean sources. Although religion is not one of the Library’s major specialties, because of the strong Caribbean emphasis, Florida probably has as many materials on general Caribbean religion as any continental U.S. library.

At the University of Miami, Otto G. Richter Library, the Latin American Librarian, Rosita Abella, was contacted. The library contains a substantial collection on Latin America, but no definite number of volumes was at hand. Five professional staff provide service to researchers. The Richter Library has a general collection on religion in the Caribbean, especially as literature treats religious topics. Geographical specialties are Cuba and Colombia, with all time periods represented. Few manuscripts on the subject are available and no non-print media. Periodical holdings demonstrate some strength in 20th-century Cuban materials on microfilm. No printed guide to the collection exists, but the catalog of the collection on the Caribbean and Cuba has been published by G.K. Hall.

Ellen Schaffer, as Acting Head of the Reference Service, was surveyed at the Organization of American States Columbus Memorial Library. There are approximately 220,000 volumes on Latin America, including bound periodicals, and two librarians provided to serve patrons. Caribbean religion is not an area of real interest for the Columbus Memorial Library, and drastic budget cuts of late have slowed acquisition of materials not considered absolutely essential. However, there are still some materials on the topic in the library. For example, voodoo and the indigenous religions are strong, as well as the Catholic Church in the Caribbean, especially the early period. Cuba, Jamaica and Haiti are the geographic specialties. All time periods are represented, though older imprints are strongest. There are no non-print media or relevant special collections of interest, and manuscripts are integrated into the regular collection. Periodicals are described as good for the 19th and early 20th centuries. A useful catalog of the rare book collection is in print which contains some religious items.

The Speere Library of the Princeton Theological Seminary was described by James Irvine, Assistant Librarian for Technical Services. Speere holds circa 5,000 volumes on Latin America and is expanding its holdings. One librarian is available to provide service. The collection provides coverage of all geographic units of the Caribbean, and is strong in liberation theology, sociology of religion, and Marxism and religion. Time period coverage is best for the late 19th and 20th centuries. Manuscript and non-print materials related to Caribbean religion are minimal. The personal library of John Alexander Mackay is being added to the collection and will bolster Latin American religion holdings considerably. The periodical holdings are very strong in current 20th century subscriptions on Caribbean and general Latin American religion. They have a very active subscriptions program in this area. No printed guide to the collection has been produced.
Princeton Theological Seminary has struck an interesting cooperative agreement (sometimes identified as PHUY) with Harvard Divinity School, Yale Divinity School and Union Theological Seminary. By informal accord, Princeton Theological Seminary focuses its coverage on Latin America. The four schools have a common catalog currently available on microfiche, termed CORECAT (Cooperative Religion Catalog).

Peter Johnson, the Bibliographer for Latin America, Spain and Portugal, was interviewed in behalf of the Princeton University Library. Some 100,000 volumes relate to Latin America, and three full-time equivalent librarians give patron service. The library emphasizes the humanities and social sciences, with most theological works residing in the Princeton Theological Seminary, Speere Library. However, some areas are represented, such as: Haitian religion, particularly voodoo, and Cuban religion of the 19th century. Also strong are revolution and the Catholic Church, and political conditions of the Church in Brazil. The 18th and 20th centuries are the strongest time periods. Princeton has a distinguished Western American Collection which also covers Central America. The collection is exceptionally good on the Mormons in Mexico and indigenous languages and religions in Mexico. No non-print materials are collected in Caribbean religion, and periodical holdings are spotty. Some Cuban newspapers are accessible on microfilm.

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt. Director of the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection of the University of Texas at Austin, provided information about her collection, which consists of about 380,000 volumes on Latin America, plus extensive manuscript holdings. Six professional personnel are on hand to provide service to researchers. Collection strong points include the Spanish period post-discovery, and the Catholic Church's early activities with the Indians. Many religious tracts are to be found. Contemporary Cuba is a specialty, followed by Mexico, Venezuela, Trinidad & Tobago, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. In general, the colonial period is emphasized, but there is some acquisition of current materials. The Arturo Tarcena Flores Collection, especially rich in Guatemalan sources, has been integrated into the Benson Collection. No non-print materials are available, and manuscript holdings emphasize the *conquista* and subsequent colonization of Mexico and the U.S. Periodical holdings are generally strong. A number of guides, lists and calendars have been produced concerning the Benson Collection: these are enumerated in a currently available annotated list of sources.

The Tulane University Latin American Library was discussed in detail by the Director, Dr. Thomas Niehaus. The library contains roughly 115,000 volumes on Latin America, and three librarians are on tap for service. The collection is very strong on history and anthropology, particularly of the Mayan Indians. History of the Catholic Church is substantial, with emphasis on the colonial period. The Church and social change in the 20th century, and church-state conflicts in the national period are other specialties. The role of the Protestant churches also receives attention. Geographic emphases include Mexico and Central America, followed by Brazil. Time period coverage includes a strong colonial period and 20th century, with less to be found for the 19th century. The Viceregal and
Ecclesiastical Mexican Collection includes many documents on the governance of the Catholic Church and the daily life of priests from the 16th to the late 18th centuries. The Lewis Hanke Collection of correspondence includes interesting data on church history. Manuscript holdings contain information on Indians and syncretic religion. The periodicals do not treat theology as such, but provide good coverage for Amerindian religious syncretism and Catholic Church history. A short guide to the collection is in print, and a more complete one is scheduled for printing in the fall of 1979.

Dr. Niehaus mentioned three major libraries that have cooperative agreements related to the Caribbean and surrounding countries. These agreements have apparently developed from the Farmington Plan administered by the Association of Research Libraries. The University of Texas at Austin places its attention on Mexico and the rest of Latin America in general. The University of Florida at Gainesville emphasizes the Caribbean islands, and Tulane University provides coverage for Central America and Mexico.

Seth Kasten, Reference Librarian, was surveyed at the Union Theological Seminary Library. No definite statistics were available on the number of volumes on Latin America, and one librarian provides research service. Union has acquired the fine Missionary Research Library, which enriches the collection by nearly 100,000 volumes. Some materials relating to missions to the Caribbean are found in this new addition. The Union Theological Seminary Library is strong in official reports of missionary groups, both Protestant and Catholic. Some emphasis is placed on indigenous religions and all geographic areas of the Caribbean are covered generally. The 19th and 20th centuries are the strongest time periods, with a few materials to be found in the 18th century. No non-print media or special collections relate to Caribbean religion. Periodicals are strongest in official organs of missionary societies. Two sources aid in providing access to the collection: the published catalogs of the Missionary Research Library and the Union Theological Seminary Library.

No discussion would be complete without an examination of the mammoth Library of Congress holdings. Georgette M. Dorn, Specialist in Hispanic Culture and Head of the Reference Department, gave a description of the LC Hispanic Division, which holds 1.4 million volumes on Latin America, Spain and Portugal, and provides three full-time-equivalent librarians for public service. Collection geographic specialties are Cuba and Haiti, then Argentina and Brazil. All areas of the Caribbean receive adequate coverage. History and anthropology are particularly strong in Haiti. The writings of the Catholic padres in the colonial period are well represented and anthropology and sociology of Caribbean religions are treated. Time period coverage is good for all periods. Media materials include audio tapes of African religious and folk music and slides of Catholic churches and cathedrals. The Kraus Collection of manuscripts, spanning from 1590 to approximately 1800, contains letters from Catholic bishops and Inquisition trial records from Mexico. A printed guide exists to the contents of the Kraus Collection. Periodical holdings tend to emphasize the historical and philosophical treatment of religion in the Caribbean rather than the theological or sectarian. And of course, the Hispanic Division produces the invaluable Handbook of Latin American Studies.
A final library surveyed was the Yale Divinity School Library, with John A. Bollier as Acting Divinity Librarian. No definite figure was supplied for the number of volumes on Latin America. One and a half full-time-equivalent librarians are on tap to give service. This library is one of the outstanding missionary research libraries in the U.S.A. As a result, it specializes in Protestant missionary history and Third World churches. Some Catholic missions are included, but the collection is not strong in anthropological studies. The entire Caribbean is strong in general, and all time periods are adequately treated. A special emphasis is found, however, on the modern missionary movement (19th and 20th centuries). The Day Missions Library has been largely integrated into the Yale Divinity School Library, and adds greatly to the collection. A very good missions pamphlet collection is maintained, including many Protestant and Catholic pamphlets. The periodical collection is substantial, especially in popular mission periodicals for Third World Christian groups and Protestant missions in general. A brief user's guide to the collection is in print, and a more detailed guide is in preparation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has been conducted consciously as a cursory, subjective look at a thorny bibliographic problem. Analysis of the study results permits some tentative conclusions. Other items are suggested for further review and research.

The study indicates that, by and large, religion in the Caribbean is not a major area of interest for those libraries contacted. Most of the large Latin American libraries emphasize collecting in the humanities and social sciences and avoid many religious topics. When materials on religion are acquired, they are most often written from a literary, historical or anthropological standpoint. The exception to this trend is found in the seminary and divinity school libraries. They tend to be the repositories for theological and sectarian works on Caribbean religion. Their collections are much smaller than the large general libraries, but are much more highly focused on religion. Seminary libraries provide a valuable resource to the researcher.

Religion in the Caribbean is indeed a difficult subject on which to conduct research. During the course of the survey, the comment was heard several times that relevant materials are very difficult to locate and obtain. And the materials on various religious topics are scattered among the libraries surveyed. Each library has its strong and weak subject areas. No single library is the Mecca for Caribbean religion researchers. The enlightened researcher needs to pick and choose carefully the libraries to consult for conducting research on specific sub-topics of Caribbean religion.

One general comment is appropriate here. Although library collections are fragmented subject-wise, if one pieces together the parts of the puzzle, a fairly complete coverage of religion in the Caribbean is available in libraries in the continental U.S. Materials are to be found on the major sects and ideologies, geographic
areas and time periods. If one is armed with a general knowledge of the holdings of major libraries and possessed of a desire and ability to travel, materials can usually be found.

Some attempts at cooperation in acquisition of materials and collection development have been, or are being, tried. The Latin American Co-operative Acquisitions Program (LACAP) attempted to obtain materials from the Caribbean area as well as the rest of Latin America. The Farmington Plan has fostered cooperative collection building by focusing the efforts of individual libraries on specific countries. PHUY has fostered cooperation among eastern seminars, even leading to a centralized catalog that can be purchased. Such efforts are laudable, and have helped considerably in providing the degree of subject coverage currently available. Current efforts toward cooperation should be continued, broadened and intensified. Two relatively unambitious suggestions will be made here. Firstly, within existing cooperative agreements, more emphasis could be given to religion in the Caribbean as a viable research topic requiring library coverage. Second, another attempt could be made to develop a cooperative acquisition program for the Caribbean. Such ventures are risky at best, it is recognized; but perhaps a system on a less grandiose scale with a smaller and more homogeneous clientele would be workable.

As an outgrowth of the current survey, several recommendations can be made for further study. Detailed studies on individual libraries should be conducted to provide more precision and less subjective judgements concerning strengths of holdings. Utilizing published library catalogs to examine individual titles and sub-topics within Caribbean religion would be worthwhile. A much broader group of libraries could be surveyed, using a written, standardized and structured questionnaire. This could be made to require more staff involvement at each library in checking statistics, shelflists etc. Such an approach would provide more quantifiable, 'hard' data.

Finally, a study of the accessibility and availability of library materials could be carried out. Granted that materials exist in certain libraries on Caribbean religion, how can the materials be obtained? Are they available on interlibrary loan? What are circulation policies and periods? What restrictions are placed on items in special and manuscript collections? Specific answers to these questions would be useful to a researcher.

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SCOPE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following brief unannotated bibliography has been included to provide specific examples of sources on Caribbean religion. It is not meant to be exhaustive. Rather, an attempt has been made solely to provide a representation of 20th-century publications from the various languages, countries and topics available. The items included are unclassified, being listed only by general format. The bibliographies are specialized in nature and include serial as well as monographic works.
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